

# Human Development Report



**UTTAR PRADESH**

# Human Development Report 2003 Uttar Pradesh



Planning Department  
Government of Uttar Pradesh

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Government of Uttar Pradesh

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Planning Commission



India

### Message

We are very pleased that the Uttar Pradesh Human Development Report has been prepared by the State Government, based on background papers from distinguished scholars and researchers from within the state.

Within India, the preparation of State HDRs is based on the twin principles of government ownership and editorial autonomy, and the UPHDR preparation process is consistent with this. The Report provides an overview of human development indicators in India's most populous state and one that has the largest economy in terms of State Domestic Product. The UPHDR focuses on the status of poor and marginalized groups, especially women, Scheduled Castes and religious minorities, as well as regional disparities within the state.

The report makes a case for improving governance to improve the effectiveness of service delivery and greater participation by hitherto socially excluded groups and less developed regions. It holds up a mirror to the people of Uttar Pradesh, so that we can better comprehend the scale of UP's human development deficit and then develop constructive solutions to bridge the gap.

We compliment the authors of the Report and the State Government and look forward to the follow up.

Santosh Mehrotra  
Adviser (RD), Planning Commission

Maxine Olson  
UNDP Resident Representative

**S.Shekhar Singh**  
Deputy Chairman



State Planning Commission, U.P.  
Yojana Bhawan  
Lucknow

Date: May 30, 2007

### MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure in introducing the first Uttar Pradesh Human Development Report as the Deputy Chairman Planning Commission of the State.

As per UNDP's "Human Development Report, 1999" the real wealth of a nation is its people. The purpose of planned development is to create a fearless and friendly environment for people to enjoy long, healthy, creative and prosperous life. While preparing the first UP Human Development Report, this simple and powerful truth has not been forgotten. UP's report is truly about the people.

The concept of Human Development indices as introduced globally by UNDP is meant to measure the current status of well-being of the people. The UP's report goes beyond the status report and presents a clear agenda for action to improve the human development situation in the State. Enormous investments have been made by the State Government in the field of education, health, employment generation, women empowerment etc., but the progress made so far, in comparison to other states, compels us to think about mid-term corrections in certain areas. In that sense, the report benchmarks our status on human development indicators and shares concern and urgency. At the same time, it will mobilize public support towards achieving human development goals in the shortest duration.

The report has nine Chapters. The first chapter gives an overview of the status of Human Development in the state whereas Chapters 2 to 7 clearly indicate the status of human development, education, health, economic well being, women and other social groups in the state respectively. Chapter-8 discusses the issues of governance and decentralization while Chapter-9 embodies major challenges and the future agenda for the state.

I would like to thank the UNDP and the Planning Commission, Government of India, for all the support and assistance extended by them in giving final shape to the report and I am confident that the report will go a long way in pursuing the objectives & goals for improving human development indices in the state. I also appreciate the efforts of the officers of Planning Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh, for their dedication and hard work in bringing out this document.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Shashank Shekhar Singh'.

(Shashank Shekhar Singh)

## Acknowledgement

The Uttar Pradesh Human Development Report is the collective endeavour of a large number of persons, both inside and outside the government of Uttar Pradesh. The work on the Report was launched, in November, 1998 with a view to prepare a benchmark status of Human Development Index for Uttar Pradesh to make it comparable with all-India level along with other states. The work was started at the behest of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Planning Commission, Govt. of India with close association of Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.

Although the UPHDR has been written on behalf of the Department of Planning, Government of Uttar Pradesh, and in close consultation with several departments and their heads, by deliberate intent, but this report contains an independent assessment of the State of human development in UP.

The background papers for the Report were written by a team of experts outside government and covered the following themes: (i) Uttar Pradesh: An Overview (A. K. Sengupta), (ii) The Status of Human Development (Ravi Srivastava), (iii) Education in Uttar Pradesh (Mohd. Muzammil & Sehba Hussain), (iv) The Condition of Health (Arvind Mohan); (v) Economic Well-being (A.K. Singh), (vi) Status of Women in U.P. (Nisha Srivastava), (vii) Human Development and Social Groups (Nisha and Ravi Srivastava), (viii) Issues of Governance in Uttar Pradesh (Ravi Srivastava) and (ix) Major Challenges and Future Agenda (Ravi Srivastava).

The district level poverty estimates used in the Report were prepared by A. K. Singh. Life Expectancy estimates were prepared by M. D. Vemuri with V. Prakash Narayana. The district income figures were prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics Division of State Planning Institute, U.P. The Human Development indices were developed by a core team consisting of Ravi Srivastava, A. K. Singh and Nisha Srivastava. Maps in the Report were digitised and prepared by Vijay.

The report has been drafted by Ravi Srivastava and Nisha Srivastava with valuable support from A. K. Singh. They were assisted in the work by Rajeev Sharma, Jayendu Krishna, V. Prakash Narayana, Sangheeta Bhattacharya, Richa Singh, Aradhana Srivastava and Amar Yadav.

The three indices constructed for this report are for the year 1991. In some cases (as with H.D.I), the analysis has been extended backwards to 1981 and forwards (with adjustments) to 2001. Some of the critical informations for the indices is derived from the Census. While the focus on the 1991 indices may

purport to present a somewhat dated analysis of the state's human development status, the report itself analyses for more recent information in every dimension. Moreover, an important objective of the first UPHDR is to prepare and present benchmarks against which further progress can be mapped and analysed, and conclusions can be drawn.

It is worthwhile to mention that for the year 1991, the analysis covers UP as it was then, including the districts which are in the new state of Uttarakhand since 2000. But the inclusion of these districts is not merely on administrative grounds. The contrast in the human development status comparatively in between the hill districts of erstwhile UP (now in Uttarakhand ) and the rest of the state also holds many important lessons for UP.

The Draft report is thoroughly compared and examined by the officers of the Planning Department, U.P. namely Dr. G.N. Pandey, R.B. Ram, Dr. Rajendra Twari, Arvind Tewari, U. R. Bhave, V.K. Verma, R.K. Verma, A. Wali Khan, R.S. Lodhi, A.K. Srivastava and valuable assistance was also provided by Harish Sharma, Lallan Kumar. The contributions made by the then Principal Secretaries, Anis Ansari, Amal Kumar Verma and Arun Kumar Mishra and the then Secretary, Kunwar Fateh Bhadur and the then Special Secretary, A.N. Mishra and the then Chief Secretary, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, V.K. Mittal along with present Principal Secretary V. Venkatachalam and Secretary, Sunil Kumar, Government of U.P. are highly appreciated in bringing the report at the final stage.

The draft background papers were enriched by the comments and feedback from the participants of a review workshop which included Ravi Duggal, S. K. Thorat, Subhasini Ali, Rooprekha Verma, Rohini Nayyar, Alok Verma, and T. N. Dhar.

A.K. Shivakumar and Jean Dreze found time in their busy schedule to comment on the background papers and the structure of the Report.

Rohini Nayyar Ex-Advisor of the Planning Commission and her HDR team provided a sheet anchor for this report.

The HDR Cell of the UNDP led by R. Sudershan and his successor, K. Seeta Prabhu, provided overall support for the preparation of the Report.

It is indicated in the report that in respect of H.D.I.U.P. ranked at 15th in 1991 which improved to rank 12th in 2001 among 15th major States. The present report which is first of its kind has been attempted for the first time might have some lapses and omissions which may need further improvement. It is hoped that this endeavour would go a long way in providing technical input and strategic guidelines in the formation of development plans by the state in future.

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## List of Abbreviations

AED	Academy for Educational Development	ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
AIDS	Acute Immune Deficiency Syndrome	ECE	Early Childhood Education
ALC	Alternative Learning Centre	EFA	Education for All
ANC	Antenatal Care	EGS	Education Guarantee Scheme
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife	EIUS	Environment Improvement in Urban Slums
APPEB	Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Project	FAS	Final Assessment Study
APPEP	Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Project	FIR	First Information Report
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection	FPS	Fair Price Shop
AUWSP	Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme	GDI	Gender-related Development Index
AWTC	Anganwadi Training Centre	GDI	Gender-related Development Index
B.Ed.	Bachelor of Education	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
BAS	Baseline Assessment Study	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
BCR	Balance from Current Revenues	GEM	Gender Empowerment Measure
BETI	Better Education Through Innovation	GEM	Gender Empowerment Measure
BIMARU	Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh	GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
BMI	Body Mass Index	GNP	Gross National Product
BRC	Block Resource Centre	GOI	Government of India
BRG	Block Resource Group	GOIUNSEP	Government of India United Nations Systems Education Programme
BRG	Block Resource Group	GOUP	Government of Uttar Pradesh
BSA	Basic Shiksha Adhikary (District Education Officer)	GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
BTC	Basic Training Certificate	HDI	Human Development Index
CAG	Controller and Auditor General	HDR	Human Development Report
CBR	Crude Birth Rate	HPC	High Powered Committee
CDO	Chief Development Officer	HPI	Human Poverty Index
CDR	Crude Death Rate	IAY	Indira Awaas Yojana
CED	Chronic Energy Deficiency	ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
CII	Confederation of Indian Industry	IDA	International Development Assistance
CMIE	Center for Monitoring Indian Economy	IFA	Iron Folic Acid Tablets
CMR	Child Mortality Rate	IGNOU	Indira Gandhi National Open University
CPI	Corruption Perception Index	IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
CRC	Cluster Resource Centre	IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
CV	Coefficient of Variance	IPC	Indian Penal Code
CWPR	Crude work participation Rates	IRDPA	Integrated Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme
DALY	Disability Adjusted Life Years	IT	Information Technology
DGP	Director General of Police	JGSY	Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana
DIET	District Institute of Education and Training	JRY	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana
DIOS	District Inspector Of Schools	KK	Kishori Kendra (Centre for Adolescent Girls)
DPEP	District Primary Education Project	KS	Kishori Sangha (Adolescent Group)
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis and Tetanus	KwH	Kilo Watt Hour
DRDA	Distict Rural Development Agency	MAS	Mid-term Assessment Study
DRS	Direct Receiving Sets	MBM	Maa Beti Mela (Mother Daughter Fare)
DWCRA	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas	MCDA	Model Cluster Development Approach
EAS	Employment Assurance Scheme		

MDT	Multi-Drug Therapy	SC	Scheduled Caste
MKSS	Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan	SCERT	State Council for Education Research and Training
MLEC	Mortified Leprosy Elimination Campaign	SCP	Special Component Plan
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	SCRB	State Crime Records Bureau
MS	Mahila Samakhya	SDP	State Domestic Product
MTA	Mother Teachers Association	SFC	State Finance Commission
MW	Mega Watt	SGSY	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
MWS	Million Wells Scheme	SIE	State Institute of Education
NCAER	National Council of Applied Economic Research	SIEMAT	State Institute of Education, Management and Training
NCERT	National Council for Education Research and Training	SIET	State Institute of Education and Technology
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau	SIFPSA	State Innovations In Family Planning Services Project Agency
NDDP	Net District Domestic Product	SPAC	State Plan of Action for Children
NEP	National Education Policy	SRS	Sample Registration System
NFE	Non-Formal Education	SSA	Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan
NFHS	National Family Health Survey	ST	Scheduled Tribe
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations	STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission	TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
NLCP	National Leprosy Control Programme	TFR	Total Fertility Rate
NOIDA	New Okhla Industrial Development Authority	TLM	Training and Learning Material
NRDP	Net Regional Domestic Product	TPDS	Targeted Public Distribution Systems
NSAP	National Social Assistance Program	TPR	Teacher Pupil Ratio
NSDP	Net State Domestic Product	TRYSEM	Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation	TT	Tetanus Toxoid
OBC	Other Backward Classes	UEE	Universalisation of Elementary Education
ORI	Oral Rehydration Therapy	UPBEP	Uttar Pradesh Basic Education Project
PCDF	Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited.	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
PDS	Public Distribution System	UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
PHC	Primary Health Centre	UNICEF	United Nations International Children Education Fund
PLF	Plant Load Factor	UP	Uttar Pradesh
POA	Programme Of Action	UPE	Universal Primary Education
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity	UPEFAPB	Uttar Pradesh Education For All Project Board
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution	UPHDR	Uttar Pradesh Human Development Report
PROBE	Public Report On Basic Education	UPHSDP	Uttar Pradesh Health Systems Development Project
PSU	Public Sector Undertaking	VEC	Village Education Committee
RCHS	Rural Child Health Survey	WMG	Women Motivator Groups
RFT	Relief From Treatment		
RMP	Rural Medical Practitioner		
RPF	Revised Policy Formulation		
SAVE	Society Action - Vision and Entrepreneurship		

## List of Newly Created & Corresponding Old Districts in U.P.

Sl.No.	Newly Created Districts	Year of Creation	Old District
<b>I. HILL REGION</b>			
1.	Hardwar	28-12-88	Saharanpur, Bijnor, Muzaffarnagar
2.	Udham Singh Nagar	29-09-95	Nainital
3.	Champawat	15-09-97	Pithoragarh
4.	Bageshwar	15-09-97	Almora
5.	Rudra Prayag	18-09-97	Chamoli
<b>II. WESTERN REGION</b>			
6.	Firozabad	05-02-89	Agra, Mainpuri
7.	Baghpat	05-09-97	Meerut
8.	Jotiba Phule Nagar	28-04-97	Moradabad
9.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	05-09-97	Ghaziabad, Bulandshahar
10.	Hathras (Old Name: Mahamaya Nagar)	03-05-97	Aligarh
11.	Kannauj	18-09-97	Farrukhabad
12.	Auraiya	18-09-97	Etawah
<b>III. BUNDELKHAND REGION</b>			
13.	Mahoba	11-02-95	Hamirpur
14.	Chitrakoot (Old Name: Chhatrapati Sahuji Maharaj Nagar)	06-05-97	Banda
<b>IV. EASTERN REGION</b>			
15.	Ambedkar Nagar	29-09-95	Faizabad
16.	Siddharth Nagar	29-12-88	Basti
17.	Maharajganj	20-10-89	Gorakhpur
18.	Kushinagar (Old Name Padrauna)	13-05-94	Deoria
19.	Mau	19-11-88	Azamgarh, Ballia
20.	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Old Name Bhadohi)	20-06-94	Varanasi, Jaunpur
21.	Sonbhadra	04-03-89	Mirzapur
22.	Kaushambi	04-07-97	Allahabad
23.	Balrampur	25-05-97	Gonda
24.	Chandauli	25-05-97	Varanasi
25.	Shrawasti	25-05-97	Bahraich
26.	Sant Kabir Nagar	05-09-97	Basti, Gorakhpur

## Uttar Pradesh : An Overview

**U**ttar Pradesh (UP) dominates, and indeed is often seen to represent, the region described as the "Hindi-speaking heartland" of India. UP's population is the highest in the country and it is the fifth largest State.

On November 9, 2000, 13 districts of the Hill region as well as the district of Hardwar in the west were reconstituted into the new State of Uttaranchal. At the moment, UP covers 240928 sq.kms. and accounts for 7.3 percent of total area of the country, while its share in country's population is 16.2 percent. UP is organized into 70 districts, 300 *tehsils* and 813 development blocks. There are 52028 village *panchayats* in the State covering 97134 inhabited villages. The majority of UP's villages are small, with an average population of around 3194 per *panchayat*.

Situated in the Indo-Gangetic plain and intersected by rivers, UP has had a long history of human settlement. The fertile plains of the Ganga have led to a high population density and the dominance of agriculture as an economic activity.

As in other parts of India, land is the single most important resource. However, per capita availability of land has been declining. It stood at a meagre 0.10 hectare in 2001-02. The average size of land holdings in the State in 1995-96 was only 0.86 hectare, with nearly three fourth holdings falling below one hectare. Small land holdings continue to be a major obstacle in the development of capital formation and growth in agriculture and is one of the reasons for widespread poverty.

After the creation of Uttaranchal, UP's forest area declined from 52 lakh hectares to 16.9 lakh hectares, creating a serious imbalance. Today, even the 5 percent of the total area which is under forest has suffered extensive environmental degradation. The State is, however, rich in surface and ground water resources. Over three-fourth of the sown area is irrigated mostly through tubewells. UP also has a fairly large canal network.

### Social Profile

There are diverse *religious* and social groups. According to the 1991 Census, religious minorities formed 18.5 percent of the population, Muslims alone accounting for 17.7 percent of the population. Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes formed 21.01 and 0.21 percent of the undivided State's population.

Estimates of population based on the National Sample Survey of 1999-00 (55<sup>th</sup> Round) showed that Hindus belonging to upper and intermediate castes were 22.73 percent of the State's population, while Other Backward

**Box 1.1: Salient Demographic and Economic Features of the State**

1	Population, (crore)	2001	16.62
2	Geographical area (lakh sq.km.)	2001	2.41
3	Population density (per sq.km.)	2001	689
4	Forest area (lakh ha.)	2001-02	16.9
5	Culturable waste/usar land (lakh ha.)	2001-02	11.1
6	Fallow land (lakh ha.)	2001-02	16.5
7	Cultivated Land (lakh ha.)	2001-02	168.1
8	Percentage share in total workers (2001)		
	1. Agriculture		66.0
	2. House hold Industries		6.0
	3. Other services		28.0
9	Percentage share in State Income (2002-03)		
	1. Agriculture		31.8
	2. Manufacturing		10.9
10	Irrigation potential created against ultimate potential (%) (2001-02)		
	1. Surface Water		64.3
	2. Ground Water		68.9
11	Village connectivity (%)	31.3.02	51.1
12	Village electrified (%) (Only by L.T. Mains)	2002-03	58.4

Source : Annual Plan GOUP 2004-05 Vol. I (Part I) Page I and Statistical Diary 2003

Classes constituted 35.52 percent and Scheduled Castes and Tribes were 24.03 percent. In the reorganised state as per 2001 census Hindus constitute 80.6 percent of the state's population Muslims constitute 18.5 percent and other religious minorities constitute 0.9 percent of the state population. Scheduled Castes and Tribes constitute 21.15 percent and 0.07 percent of the population respectively.

Traditional social inequalities inevitably affect the distribution of economic assets. Deep inequalities across gender and social groups thus have a crucial bearing on human development. These have been analysed in some detail in Chapters 6 and 7.

### Dimensions of Human Development

A summary of important human development indicators for 18 major States of the country is given in Table 1.1. In terms of per capita income UP ranks 15<sup>th</sup> just

above Bihar and Orissa, while in terms of poverty it ranks 11<sup>th</sup>, just ahead of Orissa, Bihar, Assam and Madhya Pradesh. UP's literacy rate is an improvement only from Bihar and Jharkhand. UP's life expectancy ranks 11<sup>th</sup> and the infant mortality rate is considerably lower than the national average.

The juvenile sex ratio is now identified as an important indicator on the status of women in society. The 0-6 sex ratio (females per thousand males in the 0 to 6 year age group) is only 916 - making UP's deficit of girl children lower than Punjab, Haryana., Gujrat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttranchal.

**Table 1.1: Selected Human Development Indicators for UP and Other States**

S.No.	States	I M R 2000	Life Expectancy 2001	Literacy Rate		Sex Ratio 0 to 6 yrs 2001	Per Cap NSDP (Rs) ** 1998-99	% Persons below Poverty Line 1999-00
				Total 2001	Female 2001			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	65	63.9	61.11	51.17	978	13993	15.8
2	Assam	75	59.9	64.28	56.03	932	8826	36.1
3	Bihar	62	65.2	47.53	33.57	921	4474	42.6
4	Gujarat	62	63.6	69.97	58.60	921	18815	14.1
5	Haryana	67	67.0	68.59	56.31	861	19716	8.7
6	Karnataka	57	64.4	67.04	57.45	964	15420	20.0
7	Kerala	14	73.3	90.92	87.86	1,058	16029	12.7
8	Madhya Pradesh	87	58.6	64.11	50.28	920	10682	37.4
9	Maharashtra	48	68.3	77.27	67.51	922	20356	25.0
10	Orissa	95	59.9	63.61	50.97	972	8324	47.2
11	Punjab	52	70.9	69.95	63.55	874	21184	6.2
12	Rajasthan	79	62.5	61.03	44.34	922	12348	15.3
13	Tamil Nadu	51	68.4	73.47	64.55	986	17613	21.1
14	Uttar Pradesh	83	63.8	57.36	42.98	898	8633	31.2
	<b>Rank of UP</b>	(16)	(11)	(14)	(14)	(16)	(15)	(11)
15	West Bengal	51	67.7	69.22	60.22	934	13614	27.0
	<b>New States :</b>							
16	Chhattisgarh*	79	-	65.18	52.40	990	10056	-
17	Jharkhand*	70	-	54.13	39.38	941	9126	-
18	Uttaranchal*	50	-	72.28	60.26	964	-	-
	<b>India</b>	68	65.4	65.38	54.16	933	14682	26.1

\*\*At Current Prices

**Source :** Col 2- SRS Bulletin, April 2002; Col. 3: RGI (xx); Col. 4-6: Census, 2001, Provisional Results (RGI); Col 7-Economic Survey 2002-2003; Col 3 Economic Survey 2002-2003

Now the final results of census 2001 as well as updated statistics of some of the indicators are available. On the basis of these the updated human development indicators for the major states are being given in table 1.1(a), which shows that the position of U.P. more or less remains unchanged.

*Updated Table*

**Table 1.1(a) : Selected Human Development Indicators for UP and Other States**

S.No.	States***	I M R 2002	Life Expectancy 2001	Literacy Rate		Sex Ratio 0 to 6 yrs 2001	Per Cap NSDP (Rs) ** 2001-02	% Persons below Poverty Line 1999-00
				Total 2001	Female 2001			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	62	63.9	60.5	50.4	961	17916	15.8
2	Assam	70	59.9	63.3	54.6	965	11024	36.1
3	Bihar	61	65.2	47.0	33.7	942	5445	42.6
4	Gujarat	60	63.6	69.1	57.8	883	20695	14.1
5	Haryana	62	67.0	67.0	55.7	819	24820	8.7
6	Karnataka	55	64.4	66.6	56.9	946	17518	20.0
7	Kerala	10	73.3	90.9	87.7	960	22668	12.7
8	Madhya Pradesh	85	58.6	63.7	50.3	932	12027	37.4
9	Maharashtra	45	68.3	76.9	67.0	913	24248	25.0
10	Orissa	87	59.9	63.1	50.5	953	10021	47.2
11	Punjab	51	70.9	69.7	63.4	798	25652 **	6.2
12	Rajasthan	78	62.5	60.4	43.9	909	13738	15.3
13	Tamil Nadu	44	68.4	73.5	64.4	942	20315	21.1
14	Uttar Pradesh	80	63.8	56.3	42.2	916	9753 **	31.2
	<b>Rank of UP</b>	(16)	(11)	(16)	(16)	(12)	(15)	(11)
15	West Bengal	49	67.7	68.6	59.6	960	17875	27.0
	<b>New States :</b>							
16	Chhattisgarh*	73	-	64.7	51.9	975	11952	-
17	Jharkhand*	51	-	53.6	38.9	965	-	-
18	Uttaranchal*	41	-	71.6	59.6	908	-	-
	India	63	65.4	64.8	53.7	927	17947	26.1

*Source:\*\*\* Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Economic Survey 2003-04*

● 2001-02 Revised

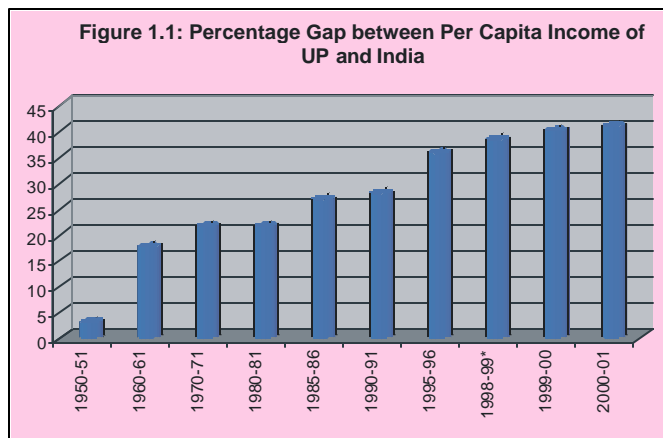
\* To be Revised

The development of non-farm sector must be seen as the route for escape from poverty. Higher agricultural productivity is also crucial in rural poverty reduction.

UP requires massive investment in human capital. The present report investigates various issues related to the low human development status of UP and suggests methods of change. Subsequent chapters focus in greater detail on education, health, economic well-being and the status of women and social groups. An attempt has been made in the following sections in this chapter to glance at the major constraints to development.

## Economic Profile

Soon after Independence, UP's per capita income (PCI) was close to the national level, (Figure 1.1) being 93 percent of the national average in 1950-51. However, over the entire period of the Five Year Plans the gap between UP's per capita income and the national per capita income has steadily increased. In 2000-01 PCI in U.P. was Rs. 9721



being, 40% lower than the national PCI which was Rs. 16487. Now in 2001-02 (PCI) in UP was Rs. 9753, which is 45.7 percent lower than the national PCI, of Rs. 17947.

While UP's rate of growth quickened in the 1980s, it declined significantly during the 1990s (Table 1.2). The decline in growth rate was particularly marked in case of the secondary and tertiary sectors. UP's rate of growth at 4.2 percent per annum during the period 1991-2001 was significantly lower than the national average, ranking tenth among the 15 major States.

There are significant regional variations. Some of the districts in western UP enjoy higher levels of income than those in other regions. These variations have been discussed in greater detail in Chapter 5.

The share of primary sector in state income declined from 60.2 percent in 1960-61 to 38.3 percent in 2000-01 and again declined to 36.6 percent in 2001-02. In the year 2000-01 the secondary sector contributed merely 18.1 percent to State income while the tertiary sector contributed as much as 43.6 percent. The figures of contribution to state income for secondary and tertiary sectors for the year 2001-02 are 18.7 percent and 44.7 percent respectively.

**Table 1.2 : State-wise Sectoral and NSDP Growth Rates in the Pre- and Post- Reform Period**

States	NSDP		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Andhra Pradesh	5.60	5.50	2.28	2.84	8.17	7.73	7.94	6.42
Bihar	4.08	1.74	2.67	-1.10	6.16	2.43	4.97	4.85
Gujarat	4.54	7.33	0.06	2.77	7.39	8.83	6.68	8.51
Haryana	6.26	4.94	4.72	2.82	6.65	4.58	6.96	7.31
Karnataka	4.98	6.50	2.64	3.93	6.55	6.59	6.86	8.53
Kerala	3.16	6.24	0.38	3.71	2.96	7.62	3.91	7.17
Madhya Pradesh	5.12	4.52	2.14	3.65	5.27	6.33	6.12	5.88
Maharashtra	5.96	7.04	3.61	4.56	6.20	6.54	7.31	8.49
Orissa	3.91	2.62	1.50	1.32	7.68	-1.42	5.84	5.90
Punjab	5.28	4.14	5.53	2.63	7.05	6.27	4.05	4.69
Rajasthan	6.24	5.83	4.66	3.90	7.04	7.68	8.56	6.76
Tamil Nadu	5.05	6.56	4.42	3.47	4.48	5.98	5.95	8.49
Uttar Pradesh	4.59	4.16	2.66	2.82	7.14	5.33	6.07	4.88
West Bengal	4.24	6.40	5.20	4.90	3.07	6.36	4.32	7.59

**Notes :** 1 Period 1 is from 1980-81 to 1989-90. Period 2 is from 1990-91 to 2000-01. Data for 2000-01 was only available for Andhra, Haryana, Kerala, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

2 Growth Rates have been estimated by fitting a modified exponential function.

**Source :** Srivastava (2002b)

The State's economy is dominated by agriculture which engages 66 percent of UP's workforce. UP is the big producer of wheat, barley, pigeon pea (*arhar*), potatoes and sugarcane in the country. UP is the second largest producer of small millets, rapeseed, mustard, linseed and sweet potatoes. However, average yields of most crops are lower as compared to Punjab and Haryana.

UP's rural economy must thus diversify to create more employment and long term growth. Rural development strategies contain two dimensions: (i) to uplift existing village industries, with suitable schemes of assistance and support; and (ii) to encourage and establish other industries – large or small, traditional and modern – in rural areas.

As per 1991, census 8 percent of the labour force in U.P. was employed in the house hold Industries which has gone down to 6 percent as per 2001 Census. In 1996-97, there were 14599 registered factories in U.P. with an estimated workforce of 5.00 lakh. Whereas in 1999-2000, there remained 14004 registered factories and with an estimated workforce of 2.95 lakhs. Sugar, textiles and *vanaspati* (vegetable oil) are the three important industries of UP. However, industries have declined and several units have become sick. The growth rate of the secondary sector fell from 7.14 percent during the 1980s to 5.33 percent during the 1990s. Industry is concentrated in particular areas, the western region being relatively better developed. NOIDA in the neighbourhood of Delhi has emerged as an industrial hub in recent years.

Chemical and engineering industries have grown relatively faster than traditional industries such as sugar and textiles. Industries based on raw materials from agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry declined marginally, while consumer goods industries based on non-local raw materials showed a sharper decline. However capital and intermediate products industries gained significantly.

While those industries relying on raw materials produced at specific locations have declined, those industries that were able to be 'footloose' have grown. These changes have led to industry becoming relatively better distributed through the State.

In fact, UP is ideally positioned to take a lead in software. It is already the second largest producer and exporter of electronic goods and software in India. NOIDA is one of the IT centres of India. The fact that UP has maintained the third position in the Industrial Entrepreneur's Memorandum (IEM) in India, next only to Maharashtra and Gujarat, reveals the industrial potential in the State. Until 2000-01, 3828 IEM's have been issued in U.P. with a projected investment of Rs. 59289 Cr. and projected employment of 671076. These are in various stages of implementation. UP has declared a comprehensive industrial policy to accelerate economic growth with focus on private investment. A number of initiatives have been taken, including a system of granting quick approvals and clearances from a single window

within sixty days. UP has granted 'industry status' to films, mineral development, poultry and tourism to boost these activities. The government of UP has identified six corridors for industrial development.

*Small industries occupy a vital place in the economy. At the end of year 2000-01, there were 401372 small scale units registered with the Directorate of Industries with an estimated investment of Rs. 4028 crores, and an estimated output of Rs. 656 crores. This sector provided employment to 15.5 lakh workers. In the year 2002-03 these have gone upto 460979 registered units with an investment of Rs. 4570 crores and output of Rs. 620 crores providing employment to 17.6 lakh workers. UP also has a very large base of traditional household industries and handicrafts. At the end of 2000-01, 298 thousand units were registered with the UP Khadi and Gramodyog Board. This went up to 304 thousand registered units in 2002-03. UP's silk, Banarasi and Chikan sarees, Brassware, Carpets and Wood products are important export items.*

### New Industrial Policy

The Industrial and Service Sector Investment Policy, 2004 has been approved by the Cabinet on February 19, 2004. The Highlights of new policy are as follows:

- **Infrastructure** :- Creation of Industrial Infrastructure Development Fund (IIDF) with a Budgetary Provision of Rs. 50 Crore. This will finance and subsidize initiatives in infrastructure creation. Establishment of Industrial Infrastructure Development Authority (IIDA) to manage IIDF.
- **Power & Energy** :- Uninterrupted power supply through dedicated feeders and promotion of captive and co-generation power plants.
- **Fiscal Assistance for Infrastructure Projects** :
- **Exemption on Stamp Duty & Registration Charges on Land** :- For specified industries and service sector projects with specified facilities would be provided 100% exemption from Stamp Duty to 29 districts of Poorvanchal and 7 districts of Bundelkhand.
- Service sector projects will also be eligible for exemption from acquisition charges if Government acquires land for the project. Exemption from entry tax on plant and machinery used for the establishment of project. Exemption from electricity duty for 10 years from the date of establishment.
- **Incentives for new investment in the State** :- capital subsidy on investment in new small scale units in 29 districts of Poorvanchal and 7 districts of Bundelkhand. 5 percent interest subsidy to new small-scale units for five years subject to a maximum of Rs 2.5 lac per annum. Exemption from entry tax on plants and machinery used in establishment of new units. Pioneer units will get interest free loan under Industrial Investment Promotion Schemes (IIPS) for 15 years instead of 10 years. All new industrial units will be exempted from payment of electricity duty for 10 years. Pioneer units will be exempted



for 15 years, projects having investment of more than Rs. 500 crore will be considered on a case to case basis for providing incentives.

- **Incentives to existing units:-** Stamp duties on business transactions to be rationalised. Interest rates of state financial institutions to be brought at par with bank/market rates. Reimbursement to small scale units of expenditure incurred on obtaining quality certification, 50 percent of expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.0 lakh. 50 percent capital subsidy, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.00 lac for purchase of additional machinery for increasing production. 5 percent interest subsidy for five years, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 per annum, on loans from banks/financial institutions for purchase of machinery mentioned in purchase of diesel for captive power plants permitted against form 3-B. State Government will bear 50 percent of transportation and space rental expenditure.
- **Deregulation and Simplification:-** An act to be passed for effective implementation of Single Window Clearance System. A system of self-certification and third party certification would be introduced.

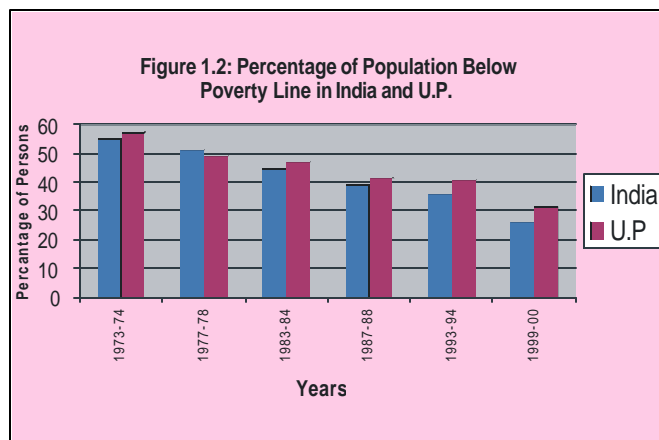
#### Other Initiatives

Chief Industrial Development Officer to be appointed in selected industrial districts. U.P. Small Industrial Units Rehabilitation Board to be created. An Act to be passed for effective implementation of Rehabilitation Board.

A Task force under the chairmanship of Industrial Development Commissioner to look into complaints of harassment by officials would be constituted. A fast track grievance redressal system on security issues will be developed.

Apart from low growth and per capita income rates, social inequality remains a fundamental reason for

continuing mass poverty. The percentage of population below poverty line in UP was as high as 52.8 per cent in 1972-73. It declined gradually to 49.7 per cent in 1977-78, 47.07 per cent in 1983, 41.46 per cent in 1987-88 and to 40.85 in 1993-94. The decline of poverty ratio was faster after this period. According to Planning Commission estimates the poverty ratio declined to 31.2 percent by 1999-2000. Strictly speaking, however, these figures are not comparable with earlier estimates due to methodological changes.



#### Demographic Profile

Population levels are closely related to poverty, growth and human development. UP's population has been persistently increasing and shows little sign of decline (Table 1.3). UP's population has more than doubled since 1951 putting tremendous pressure on resources and infrastructure. U.P.'s population growth lagged behind that of India until 1971. Since then the trend got reversed.

**Table 1.3 : Growth of Population in Uttar Pradesh and India, 1901-2001**

Census Year	UP (in lakhs)	India (in lakhs)	UP as % of India	Decadal Growth rate	
				UP	India
1901	486	2384	20.39	-	-
1911	482	2521	19.12	(-)0.97	(+)5.75
1921	467	2513	18.58	(-)3.08	(-)0.31
1931	498	2790	17.85	(+)6.66	(+)11.00
1941	565	3187	17.73	(+)13.57	(+)14.22
1951	632	3611	17.50	(+)11.82	(+)13.31
1961	737	4392	16.78	(+)16.66	(+)21.51
1971	883	5482	16.10	(+)19.78	(+)24.80
1981	1109	6833	16.18	(+)25.49	(+)24.64
1991#	1391	8463	16.44	(+) 25.48	(+) 23.85
1991@	1320	8463	15.60	(+)25.55	(+)23.86
2001	1662	10286	16.16	(+)25.80	(+)21.34

Source : Census data.

Note: @ excluding Uttranchal

# including Uttranchal

UP's demography is marked by an adverse sex ratio, high fertility and mortality rates, a high proportion of children and a slow process of demographic change. The sex ratio stood at 898 in 2001. Children below 7 years constituted 19.03 percent of total population. The birth rate in UP was as high as 54.6 in 1971. It decreased to 39.6 in 1981 and further to 35.7 in 1991. It presently stands at the high level of 31.6.

The death rate in UP was as high as 22.5 per thousand during 1970-72. It declined to 16.0 during 1980-82 and further to 12.1 during 1990-92. It further declined to 10.3 in 2000 and to 9.7 in 2002. These trends are discussed in greater detail in Chapter 4.

Birth and death rates in UP are not only higher than the national average but also far higher than the levels achieved by States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. According to SRS figures, UP has the highest birth rate among 15 major States of the country, while its death rate was second highest behind that of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. In terms of natural population growth, UP is the third most rapidly growing State with a figure of 22.5 per thousand, in 2000. The figures for the year 2002, given in the table 1.4(a), shows very little improvement and is only marginally behind Bihar and Rajasthan. (Table 1.4)

Birth Rate Rank India/States	BirthRate	Death Rate	Natural Growth Rate
India	25.8	8.5	17.3
Andhra Pradesh	21.3	8.2	13.1
Assam	26.9	9.6	17.4
Bihar	31.9	8.8	23.1
Gujarat	25.2	7.5	17.7
Haryana	26.9	7.5	19.4
Karnataka	22.0	7.8	14.3
Kerala	17.9	6.4	11.5
Madhya Pradesh	31.4	10.3	21.1
Maharashtra	21.0	7.5	13.5
Orissa	24.3	10.5	13.8
Punjab	21.5	7.4	14.2
Rajasthan	31.4	8.5	23.0
Tamil Nadu	19.3	7.9	11.4
Uttar Pradesh	32.8	10.3	22.5
UP's rank	(15)	(14)	(13)
West Bengal	20.7	7.0	13.6

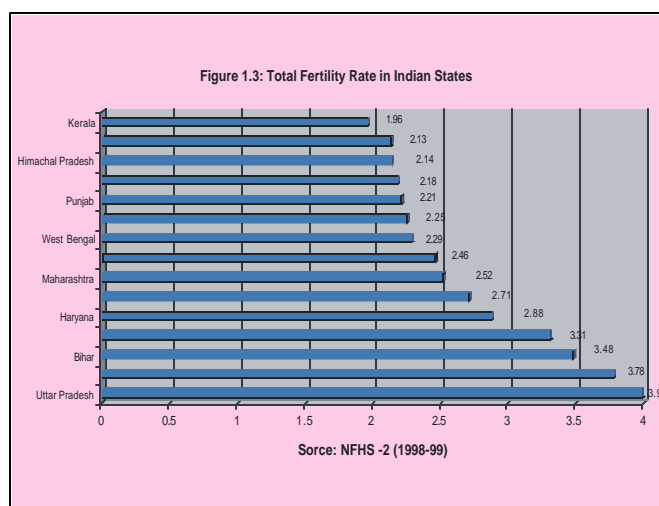
Source : Registrar General of India, SRS Bulletin, New Delhi, April 2002

Note : Ranks are in ascending order

Birth Rate Rank India/States	BirthRate	Death Rate	Natural Growth Rate
India	25.0	8.1	16.9
Andhra Pradesh	20.7	8.1	12.6
Assam	26.6	9.2	17.4
Bihar	30.9	7.9	23.0
Gujarat	24.7	7.7	17.0
Haryana	26.6	7.1	19.5
Karnataka	22.1	7.2	14.9
Kerala	16.9	6.4	10.5
Madhya Pradesh	30.4	9.8	20.6
Maharashtra	20.3	7.3	13.0
Orissa	23.2	9.8	13.4
Punjab	20.8	7.1	13.7
Rajasthan	30.6	7.7	22.9
Tamil Nadu	18.5	7.7	10.8
Uttar Pradesh	31.6	9.7	21.9
UP's rank	(15)	(13)	(13)
West Bengal	20.5	6.7	13.8

Source : Registrar General of India, SRS Bulletin, New Delhi,

Note : Ranks are in ascending order



The total fertility rate in UP was as high as 6.9 in 1972. It declined to 6.0 in 1982 and further to 5.6 in 1992. Thus, the total decline during this 20 year period was only 19 per cent, while the reduction for India was 28 per cent and for Kerala 39 percent. The fertility rate in UP is highest among all States and double that of Kerala (Figure 1.3).

As noted earlier, the density of population is high. In 1991 there were 472 persons per sq.km. of area in U.P. as

against the all India average of 257 persons. It ranked 4th in terms of density of population (Table 1.5). Only West Bengal, Kerala and Bihar had a higher population density. By 2001, UP's population density went up to 689 persons sq. km.

At the same time, urbanisation levels in the State are extremely low and UP ranks 14<sup>th</sup> in urbanization among the major States. In 1991, only 19.8 per cent of population lived in urban areas, as compared to the all-India average of 25.7 per cent. The proportion of urban population has remained 20.78 in 2001.

**Table 1.5: Density and Urbanisation in Major Indian States, 2001**

Major States	Population Density (Per sq kms)	Urbanization Rate
Andhra Pradesh	275	27.08
Assam	340	12.72
Bihar	880	10.47
Gujarat	258	37.35
Haryana	477	29.00
Karnataka	275	33.98
Kerala	819	25.97
Madhya Pradesh	196	26.67
Maharashtra	314	42.40
Orissa	236	14.97
Punjab	482	33.95
Rajasthan	165	23.38
Tamil Nadu	478	43.86
Uttar Pradesh	689	20.78
Rank of U.P.	15	14
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>28.03</b>
Chhattisgarh	338	20.08
Jharkhand	154	22.25
Uttaranchal	159	25.59
<b>India</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>27.78</b>

Source : Census Of India 2001

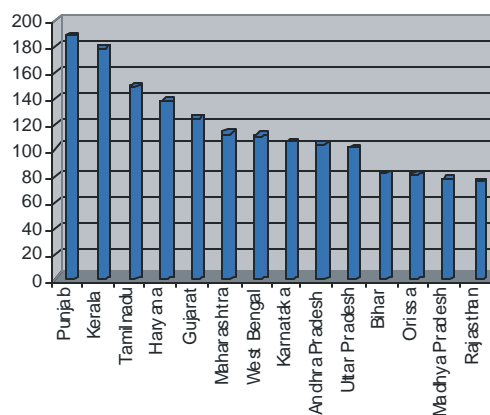
Note : Ranks are in ascending order

### Economic Infrastructure

Although it has been the public sector which has so far undertaken investments in infrastructure, the liberalization process has opened the door to private investment in the infrastructure sector. However, since private funds have not been forthcoming, the public sector continues to play an important role.

Inadequacy of infrastructure has been a fundamental obstacle in UP's economic growth. According to the composite index of social and economic infrastructure prepared for the Eleventh Finance Commission, UP ranked 10th among the 14 major States. UP's index stood close to the national average at 101 as compared to an index of 189 for Punjab, 179 for Kerala and 149 for Tamil Nadu (Figure 1.4).

**Figure 1.4: Infrastructure Development Index of Indian States**



Source: Anant, Krishna, and Datta Roychoudhary (1999), p. 218

Table 1.6 shows the relative status of UP in roads, telephones and power consumption. Power occupies a critical place in economic infrastructure. The health of this sector and its contribution to economic and social development can well be measured by the per capita consumption of electricity. The per capita consumption of electricity was only 197 kwh in UP in 1996-97 against the all-India average of 334 kwh. This was lowest amongst all major States except Assam and Bihar. By 2000-01 the gap between U.P. and India in terms of per capita power consumption has further increased, the respective figure being 176 and 355 Kwh.

Only 80 percent of UP villages have electricity. There has been little addition to installed capacity for power either in the public or the private sector. The UP Electricity Board, now divided into separate bodies for thermal and hydel generation and power distribution has been running huge losses as a result of a faulty pricing policy, large scale theft of power and huge line losses. The State government has launched a major programme of power sector reform with assistance from the World Bank. Though important organizational changes have been introduced and a State Electricity Regulatory Authority has been created, there has been little change on the ground. Power shortages are likely to remain a critical problem in industrial progress unless urgent remedial action is undertaken.

**Table 1.6 Indicators of Economic Infrastructure**

States	Per Capita Consumption Of Electricity (Kwh), 1996-97	Road Length 1997		Telephones (Per '000) persons) 1999
		Per 100 sq Kms.	Per million of Population	
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Prad.	346	64.7	24.3	1.4
Assam	104	87.2	27.0	0.6
Bihar	138	50.8	9.3	0.4
Gujarat	694	46.4	19.6	2.6
Haryana	504	63.7	15.7	2.2
Karnataka	340	75.1	28.6	2.2
Kerala	241	374.9	46.3	2.9
Madhya Prad.	367	45.1	26.3	1.1
Maharashtra	556	117.6	41.0	3.7
Orissa	309	168.7	75.3	0.6
Punjab	792	127.8	27.0	3.6
Rajasthan	301	37.9	25.4	1.4
Tamil Nadu	468	158.8	34.3	2.3
Uttar Pradesh	197	86.8	15.9	0.7
Ranks for U.P	12	7	12	12
West Bengal	194	85.0	9.9	1.1
India	334	74.9	25.8	1.7

Note: Figures for States of Bihar, M.P and U.P include Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttaranchal respectively.

Source: Col 2: NHDR, table 3.13, pp 180.

Col 3: NHDR, table 3.17, pp 184.

Col 4: CMIE, Monthly Review of the Uttar Pradesh Economy, July 2000

The road density in UP is better than the all-India average but well behind Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. The communication facilities are under-developed. Telephone density is also extremely poor.

### Regions and Development in UP

In development literature, Uttar Pradesh has been often divided into five separate regions. These are the Hill region, comprising the Himalayan districts in the north and the foothills; the Western region, comprising old Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand administrative divisions; the Central region, which includes the capital Lucknow and its largest city - Kanpur; the Eastern region; and the Southern region of Bundelkhand which lies in the plateau of the Vindhyas. As mentioned earlier, the entire Hill region along with the district of Hardwar now comprise Uttaranchal, the remaining four are in UP.

The Western and the Eastern regions are the most populous, together comprising 76.9 percent of UP's population. Of these regions, the Western region is better developed with a per capita income which is almost twice as high as the Eastern region, which has the lowest per capita income. Industries are located mainly in the Western and Central regions. The highly productive Western region is part of the granary of India, although some of the backward regions such as Eastern UP are slowly catching up. Land resources are most abundant (in per capita terms) in the Bundelkhand region, followed by the Western region, but the former region has the lowest irrigation intensity. With the creation of Uttaranchal state in 2000, U.P. has now only four economic zones.

Socio - economic features vary greatly between the regions. Some of the salient features of these regions are given in Table 1.7 and are explored in detail in later chapters.

**Table 1.7: Some Developmental Features of Regions in Uttar Pradesh**

Development Indicator	Eastern	Western	Central	Bundelkhand	U.P.
Density of population (per sq.km.) 2001	776	767	658	280	690
% Of Urban Population to total population (2001)	11.74	28.25	25.15	22.39	20.78
% Share in State's population (2001)	40.08	36.82	18.15	4.65	100.00
Total Literacy (%) 2001	54.27	57.36	57.58	59.30	56.27
Per capita power consumption(kwh) (2001-02 )	169.8	190.4	169.9	143.3	176.81
% of electrified villages to total villages (2001-02 )	77.9	87.1	72.6	69.9	79.3
Average size of Holding (in Ha) (1995-96)	0.65	1.02	0.83	1.72	0.86
Net sown area per capita rural (ha) (2001-02 )	0.09	0.12	0.22	0.22	0.12
Per capita gross value of industrial output (Rs) (2000-01)	1324	7042	3095	1238	3743
Cultivators + Agricultural labours Main workers engaged in agriculture to total main workers (2001)	71.9	56.8	66.5	74.5	69.9
Per rural person gross value of agricultural produce (Rs. at current prices) (2000-01)	2701	5745	4338	4441	4080
Per capita net output from commodity producing sector (Rs. at current prices) (2000-01)	6788	11805	9387	9195	9223

## The Status of Human Development

Under the leadership of late Mahbub ul Haq, the UNDP introduced the concept of human development in the first Human Development Report of 1990. Since then, the individual has been placed at the centre of the process of development.

There are two dimensions of human development. One is the formation of human capabilities – such as improved health, knowledge and skills. The other is the optimal use of acquired capabilities – for leisure or for active participation in cultural, social or political life. If the scales of human development do not balance, there is frustration.

This chapter compares the human development of regions and districts across Uttar Pradesh through simple composite indices – the Human Development Index, the Human Poverty Index, and the Gender Development Index which have been developed for the Human Development Reports by the UNDP and are, by now, well known in development debates.

The *Human Development Index* (HDI) is a simple composite measure that measures the overall achievements of a region in terms of three basic dimensions of human development – a long and healthy life, knowledge, as well as a decent standard of living; health status (measured by longevity), knowledge (measured by literacy and enrolments) and a decent standard of living (measured by per capita incomes). These three dimensions are measured by life expectancy at birth, educational attainment (adult literacy and the combined gross primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment ratio) and GDP per capita (PPP US\$). Income enters the HDI as a proxy for a decent standard of living and as a surrogate for all human choices not reflected in the other two dimensions.

While the HDI measures overall progress in achieving human development, the Human Poverty Index (HPI) measures the distribution of progress through the backlog of deprivation. The broad dimensions in which deprivation is measured is the same as in the HDI – health status, knowledge and standard of living.

Separate indicators have been considered appropriate for developed and developing countries. For the latter, the HPI index is known as HPI-I. The variables used in the construction of HPI-1 are the percentage of people born today expected to die before age 40, the percentage of adults who are illiterate and deprivation in overall economic provisioning—public and private—reflected by the percentage of people without access to health services and safe water and the percentage of underweight children.

The *Gender-related development index* (GDI) is the third important index used by the UNDP. It measures the achievements in the same dimensions and uses the same variables as the HDI does, but takes into account inequality in achievement between women and men. The greater the gender disparity in basic human development, the lower a country's GDI compared with its HDI.

The fourth important index used by the Human Development Reports is the *Gender Empowerment Measure* (GEM). The GEM indicates whether women are able to actively participate in economic and political life. It measures gender inequality in key areas of economic and political participation and decision-making. The GEM focusses on women's opportunities in economic and political arenas, thus differs from the GDI, an indicator of gender inequality in basic capabilities.

This Report uses a methodology similar to the UNDP in constructing the indices. But there are some differences both in the method used and in the indicators employed. This is because of three main reasons. First, the main purpose of the Report is to facilitate inter-state and intra-state comparisons and to give greater importance to current national objectives.

Second, and linked to the first reason, data availability at the sub-state level is much more restricted. Several important district-level indicators were computed for the first time for the purpose of this report.

Third, the construction of the indices at the state level called us to scrutinise the appropriateness of the specific indicators, and some were added or dropped as a result of this review.

The National Human Development Report 2001 (NHDR) prepared by the Planning Commission also provides another methodological benchmark. The NHDR uses the same dimensions as the UNDP Human Development Reports, but differs from the UNDP in the exact choice of indicators. For the last two reasons mentioned earlier, it was not possible for us to align our methodology entirely to the NHDR.

Table 2.1 summarises the indicators used by the UPHDR, the NHDR and the UNDP. The detailed methodology of computation is given in the Appendix. It may be mentioned that the computation of the GEM was not taken up for want of data on suitable indicators at the sub-state level, but the available information is presented in the relevant tables.

The three indices constructed for this Report are for the year 1991. In some cases (as with HDI) the analysis has been extended backwards to 1981 and forwards (with adjustments, because proper district level data is still not available) to 2001. Some of the critical information for the indices is derived from the Census and only some preliminary estimates were available from the 2001 Census at the time of writing this report. While the focus on the 1991, indices may purport to present a somewhat dated analysis of the state's human development status, the report itself analyses far more recent information in every dimension. Moreover, an important objective of the first UPHDR is to prepare and present benchmarks against

which further progress can be mapped and analysed, and conclusions can be drawn.

It should be noted that for the year 1991, the analysis covers UP as it was then, including the districts which, since 2000, are in the new state of Uttaranchal. But the inclusion of these districts is not merely on administrative grounds. *The contrast in the human development status and performance between the hill districts of erstwhile UP (now in Uttaranchal) and the rest of the state also holds many important lessons for UP.*

However, as the analysis progresses in later chapters, we focus more specifically on the performance of those districts and regions which are now in (post-division) UP.

**Table 2.1: Variables Used in Constructing Human Development Indices**

Dimensions	UP HDR	N H D R	UNDP HDR (2000)
<b>1. Human Development Index (HDI)</b>			
1. Income	Per Capita Income at constant prices	Inflation and inequality adjusted per capita consumption expenditure	Per Capita Income at purchasing power parity (in \$)
2. Education	1. Literacy (15+ years) 2. Enrolment (6-14years)	1. Literacy (7+ years) 2. Intensity of formal education	1. Literacy age 15 and above 2. Gross Enrolment Ratio - school education
3. Health	Life Expectancy at age 0 (HDI-1), or IMR (HDI-2)	1. Life expectancy at age 1 2. IMR	Life expectancy at age 0
<b>2. Human Poverty Index</b>			
1. Health	Percent persons not expected to survive beyond age 40	Percent persons not expected to survive beyond age 40	Percentage persons not expected to survive to age 40.
2. Education	Percent Illiterates having age 15 or more	1. Illiterates (age 7+ years) 2. Percentage of 6-18 year old children not in school	Percentage of illiterates (age 15 years and above)
3. Economic Deprivation and Basic Provisioning	1. Percent below poverty line 2. Percent having temporary non-serviceable houses 3. Percent having no access to safe drinking water	1. Percent below poverty line 2. Percent not receiving medical attention at birth/children not fully vaccinated 3. Percent of population living in <i>kutcha</i> houses 4. Percent without access to basic amenities	1. Percentage of people without access to safe water 2. Percentage of people without access to health services 3. Percentage of and moderately severely underweight children under 5.
<b>3. Gender Disparity Index/Gender Equality Index (GDI/GEI)</b>			
1. Economic Opportunity	Male and female wages and workforce participation rates in conjunction with per capita income (female and male earned income share)	Workforce Participation Rate	Male and female wages and workforce participation rates in conjunction with per capita income (female and male earned income share)
2. Education	As in HDI	As in HDI	As in HDI
3. Health	As in HDI	As in HDI	As in HDI

Sources: Annexure 1; Planning Commission, Government of India (2002) National Human Development Report 2001, New Delhi; UNDP, Human Development Report 2000 (Delhi: Oxford University Press).

### The HDI – Uttar Pradesh and other States compared

The discussion on selected human development indicators in Chapter 1 brought out UP's performance in human development in comparison to other Indian States. A computation of HDI, using the methodology used in this Report also shows that UP ranked fifteenth in 1990-91 among the major States in terms of the Human Development Index. The HDI has also been estimated for 2000-01 on the basis of certain assumptions. Principally, life expectancy estimates for 2001 are based on population projections made by the Office of the Registrar General of India. The estimates for 2000-01 show that UP's rank among the major States has improved to 12.

Table 2.2 gives the Human Development Index for 1991 and 2001 estimated by the National Human Development Report 2001, as well the alternative estimates based on the UPHDR methodology.

There are some apparent differences in the ranking of States based on these two methodologies. However, Kerala, Punjab and Tamil Nadu emerge as the top ranking States in 2001 in both estimates. UP's rank shows some improvement between 1991 and 2001 despite the fact that the latest estimate does not include the high performing region now in Uttaranchal. While this offers some comfort, UP continues to languish at a low level of human development and is in the lowest cluster of States, along with Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa according to all available estimates (cf. Shivakumar, 1996).

### The HDI across UP

The first fact that strikes about the pattern of the HDI in UP is the stark difference between the Hill region, which is now part of Uttaranchal state and the remaining regions. Among the remainder, the Western region has a marginally higher HDI compared to the Central regions, while the Eastern and the Bundelkhand regions have the lowest HDI. This is noteworthy – that the Western region considered economically advanced, hardly does much better than the other regions in the UP plains, while the Hill region appears to be far ahead in comparison.

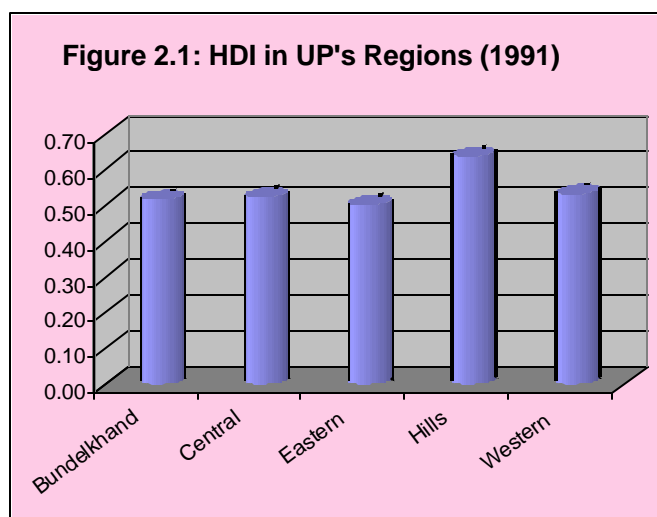


Table 2.2: Human Development Index, 1991 and 2001

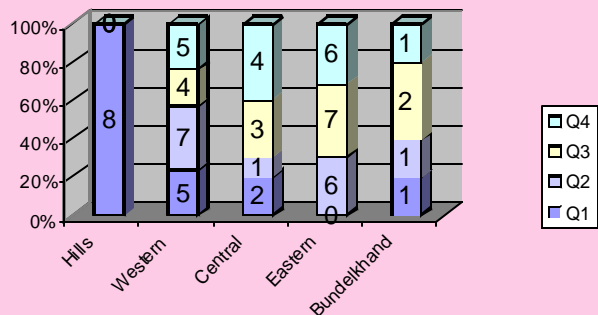
States	NHDR Methodology				UPHDR Methodology			
	1991		2001		1991		2001	
	Value	Rank*	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.377	9	0.416	10	0.623	9	0.713	9
Assam	0.348	10	0.386	14	0.580	12	0.705	10
Bihar	0.308	15	0.367	15	0.556	14	0.616	15
Gujarat	0.431	6	0.479	6	0.677	6	0.767	6
Haryana	0.443	5	0.509	5	0.696	5	0.790	4
Karnataka	0.412	7	0.478	7	0.662	7	0.743	8
Kerala	0.591	1	0.638	1	0.843	1	0.869	1
Madhya Pradesh	0.328	13	0.394	12	0.578	13	0.672	13
Maharashtra	0.452	4	0.523	4	0.725	3	0.771	5
Orissa	0.345	12	0.404	11	0.583	11	0.660	14
Punjab	0.475	2	0.537	2	0.730	2	0.818	2
Rajasthan	0.347	11	0.424	9	0.588	10	0.691	11
Tamil Nadu	0.466	3	0.531	3	0.706	4	0.793	3
Uttar Pradesh	0.314	14	0.388	13	0.555	15	0.684	12
West Bengal	0.404	8	0.472	8	0.643	8	0.756	7
India	0.381		0.472		0.637		0.740	

\*Ranks are in Descending Order

Source: NHDR 2001

The district with the highest HDI in undivided UP was Dehradun in the Hill region with an HDI value of 0.69. Budaun district in Western UP had the lowest HDI value of 0.40.

**Fig. 2.2 : Quartile-wise Distribution of Districts in UP's Regions as per HDI, 1991**



Among the top one-fourth districts in terms of HDI, the districts which featured belonged to the Hills (8), the Western region (5), the Central region (2) and Bundelkhand (1). None of the districts in Eastern UP figured in this group which included all the hill districts (see Figure 2.2).

On the other hand, five districts from Western UP, four from Central UP, six from Eastern UP and 1 from the Bundelkhand region were among the lowest one-fourth. The variance in the human development status of the districts in the Western region deserves attention. Five of its 21 districts were in the top one-fourth, seven in the second one-fourth, four in the third one-fourth and five in the lowest one-fourth. A similar variation in HDI can also be seen in the other regions (except the Hills). This clearly shows that while region-level analysis of human development is certainly important in UP (given the significant variations that are noticed), our analysis has to probe district - or even lower - level variations.

A comparison of the HDI in UP's districts shows that no district in UP had achieved Kerala's status whereas

only 17 districts had HDI values higher than the national value.

Of the top ten districts in Uttar Pradesh in 1991 in terms of the HDI, seven belong to the Hills - Dehradun (Rank 1), Garhwal (Rank 3), Chamoli (Rank 5), Almora (Rank 7), Nainital (Rank 8), Pithoragarh (Rank 9). Hardwar (Rank 10), in the foothills, was part of the Western region but has now been incorporated in the new Uttaranchal state. The only remaining districts in the top ten - Kanpur Nagar (Rank 2), Ghaziabad (Rank 4) and Lucknow (6) have large and well developed urban centres. This makes the hiatus between the human development status of the hill districts and the rural plains of UP quite remarkable.

As mentioned earlier, the district with the lowest HDI in UP is Budaun district in Western UP. The other districts (ranked from the lowest) are Bahraich, Sidharthanagar, Hardoi, Maharajganj, Gonda, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Rampur and Basti. These districts form a geographically close - although not continuous - stretch, along or in proximity to UP's 'backbone' and are located in the Eastern, Central and Western parts of the State.

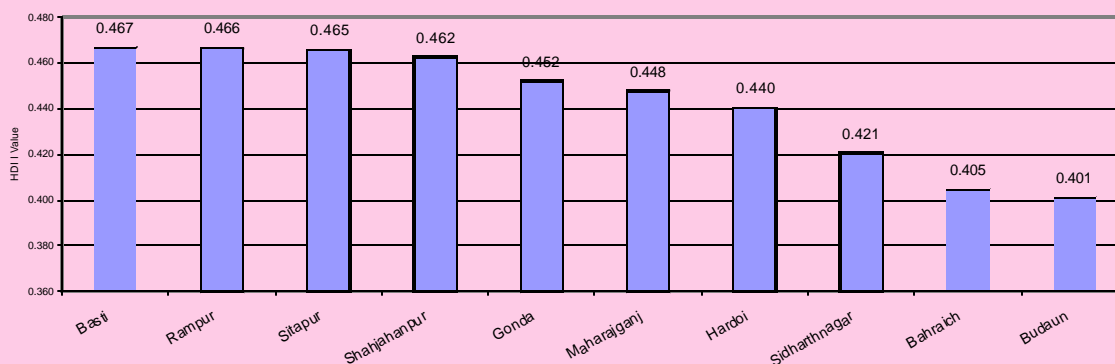
#### Improvement in HDI between 1981 and 1991

Due to data limitations, a new index (called HDI-2) has been computed using infant mortality rate as an indicator of health status, instead of life expectancy, for the years 1981 and 1991.

**Table 2.3: HDI (2) in UP's Regions, 1981 and 1991**

Region	HDI (2) 1981	HDI (2) 1991	Change
Hills	0.57	0.66	0.09
Western	0.47	0.55	0.08
Central	0.46	0.54	0.08
Eastern	0.45	0.52	0.08
Bundelkhand	0.48	0.54	0.05
UP	0.46	0.53	0.07
UP (exl. Uttaranchal)	0.46	0.53	0.07

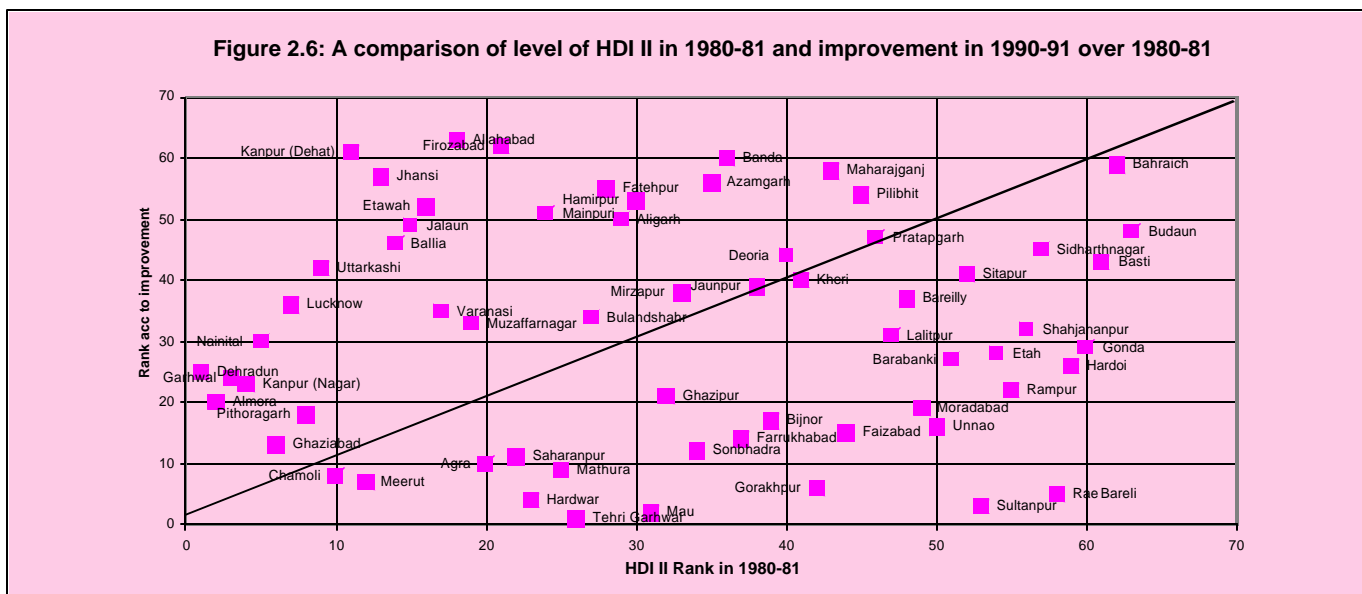
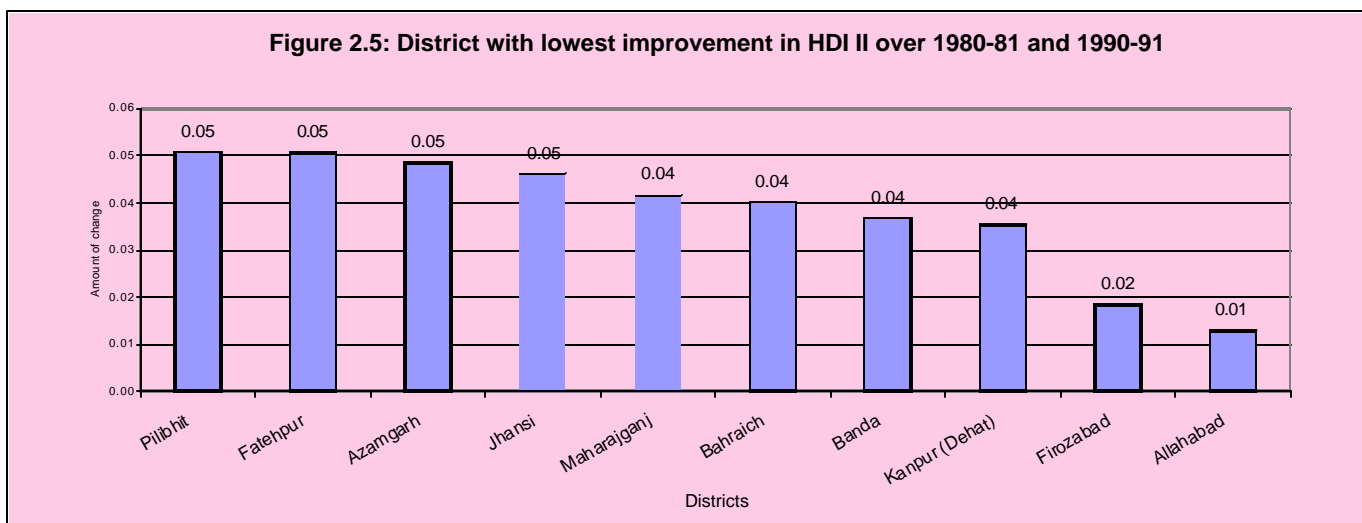
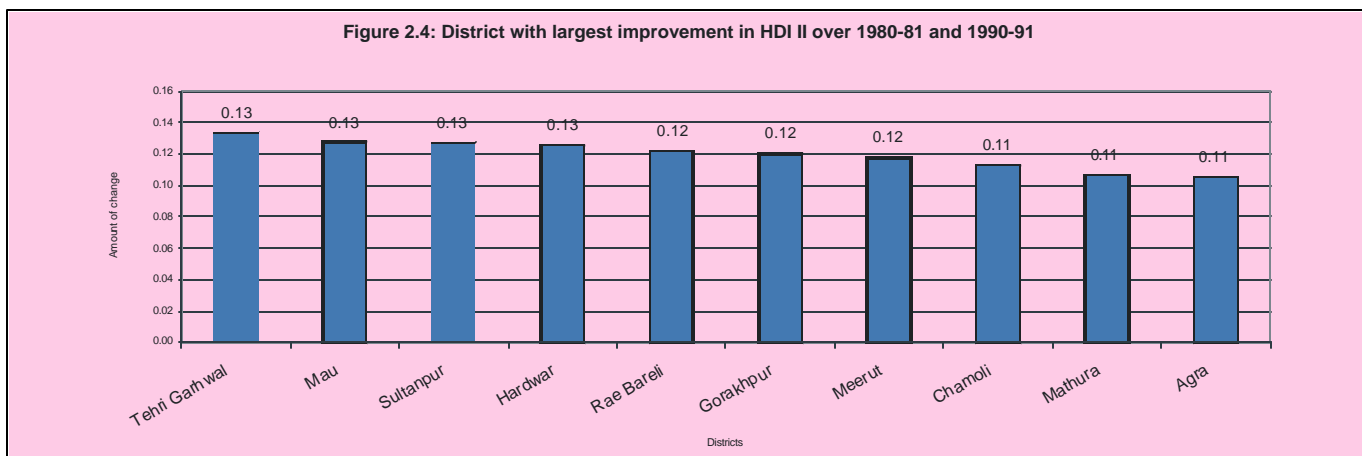
**Figure 2.3: Ten worst performing districts in terms of HDI I in 1990-91**





Over the decade, each of UP's regions shows an improvement in HDI (Table 2.3). The Hill region showed the largest improvement, while the Bundelkhand region showed the least improvement. All other regions showed a similar level of improvement in HDI (2) between 1981 and 1991.

At the district level, as well, all districts in UP showed some improvement in HDI (2). Tehri Garhwal in the Hills showed the largest improvement among all districts. Among the other districts showing significant improvement were Mau and Sultanpur in Eastern UP, Hardwar, Meerut, Mathura and Agra in Western UP, Rae Bareilly in Central UP and Chamoli, again in the Hills.



Allahabad district showed the least decadal improvement in HDI(2), followed by Firozabad, Azamgarh, Jhansi, Maharjganj, Bahraich, Banda, Kanpur (Dehat), Fatehpur and Pilibhit. These all districts fall in regions outside the Hills. In general, they rank in the lower quartiles in terms of the HDI. The correlation between HDI (2) values in 1980-81 and the decadal change in these values is positive, though small (0.03) signifying that districts with higher HDI also achieved higher change during the decade.

A comparison of the ranks of districts in terms of HDI and the ranks of the improvement during 1981-1991 given in Figure 2.6, shows that between 1981 and 1991, a number of low rank districts (situated on the right of the diagonal) also experienced slower improvement in HDI.

**Components of the HDI: How well do they move together?**

An analysis of the three components of the HDI (the education index, life expectancy index and the income index) shows that for UP as a whole, these indices are positively correlated. But the mutual correlation between the two indices reflecting health and educational capability are better correlated with each other than with the income index. The correlation between the education and life expectancy indices for UP's districts is 0.69 while

the correlation between the education and income indices is 0.47. The lowest correlation is between the life expectancy index and the income index (0.36).

Districts from Western UP, with very low HDI ranks have relatively higher ranks with respect to the income index. For instance, Shahjahanpur, which is ranked 57 in terms of HDI has a rank of 26 in terms of the income index. Similarly, Rampur, which has an HDI rank of 55, has a rank of 28 in terms of the income index. Budaun with the lowest HDI rank (63), has a rank of 47 in terms of per capita income. Thus, some districts have done poorly on education and health inspite of relatively high levels of income. Others have been able to improve their performance both on income and HDI.

**Human Poverty in Uttar Pradesh**

Unlike income poverty, human poverty explicitly recognises that human deprivation is many-faceted. The Human Poverty Index focuses upon the distribution of well-being and seeks to measure deprivation in society in terms of the proportion of people not being able to achieve minimum capability in terms of health, education and basic material needs.

The components used to measure HPI in this report are the same for health and educational deprivation. However, in terms of material needs deprivation, data for child malnutrition is not available at the district level. In its place, we have included the proportion of the population living in temporary housing. This was included as it was felt that this proportion of the population was particularly deprived and vulnerable. We have also added a third indicator to this component, which is the proportion of the population living below the poverty line, considered to be a very significant indicator of material deprivation.

Human Poverty in UP varied from 24.2 percent in Dehradun to 59.5 percent in Bahraich district. For the state as a whole, it is 46.9 percent. Figure 2.7 shows the districts in the highest and the lowest quartile in terms of HPI. Four Hill districts are in the lowest quartile. The other districts in the lowest quartile are either the highly urbanised district in Central UP Lucknow or districts in Western UP.

In the quartile with the highest human poverty, there are seven districts from Eastern UP (Bahraich, Gonda, Sidharthanagar, Maharajganj, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur and Deoria), three districts from Western UP (Rampur, Kheri and Budaun), two districts from Central UP (Hardoi and Unnao) and two districts from Bundelkhand (Banda and Lalitpur).

The HDI status of districts is fairly closely related to HPI status, particularly for relatively high performing districts (where one can expect human deprivation to be lower) and in the poorest performing districts (where one can expect high levels of deprivation to lead to low average capabilities and hence low HDI).

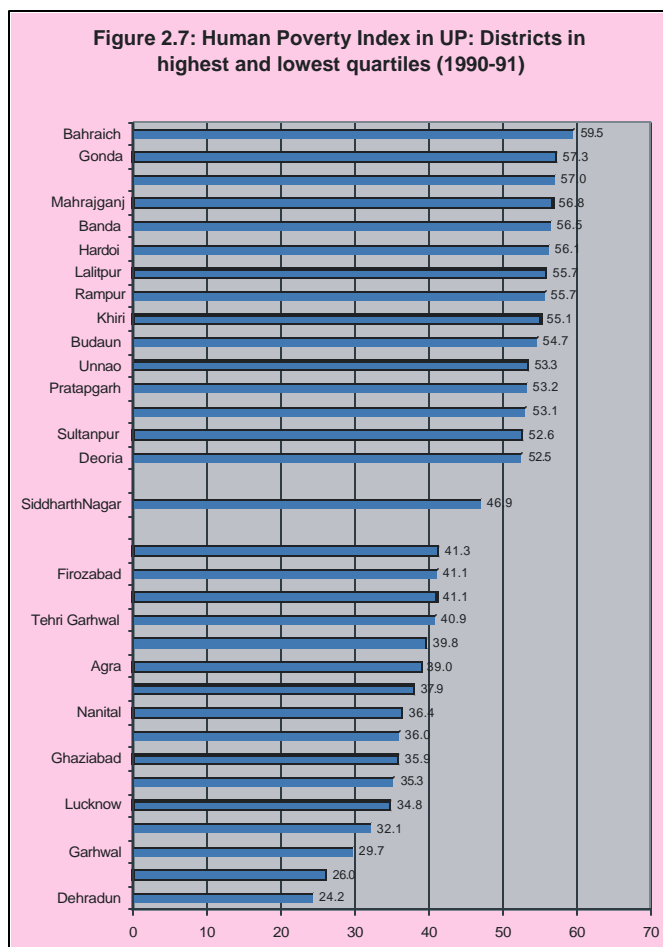


Figure 2.8: HDI I and HPI Rank 1990-91

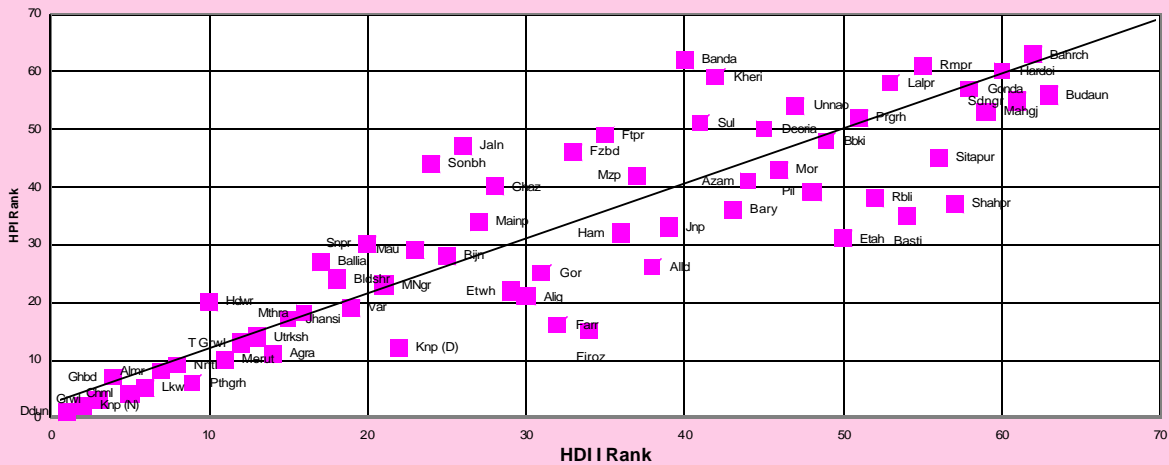
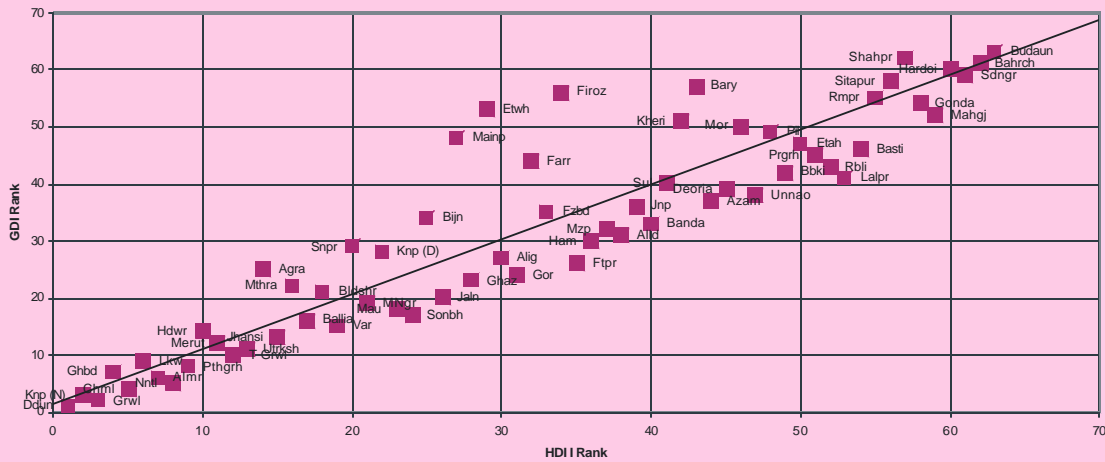


Figure 2.9: HDI I and GDI Rank 1990-91



All in all, although the range of variation in HPI is lower than in income poverty (analysed in chapter 5), the level of human poverty is still high, although variations across districts are quite significant.

**The GDI in UP**

Gender discrimination and the Gender Development Index has been discussed in detail in chapter 6, and is briefly touched upon here.

Figure 2.9 shows the correlation between the GDI and HDI ranks for UP districts. Districts above the diagonal have higher GDI ranks relative to HDI ranks while the reverse holds for districts below the diagonal.

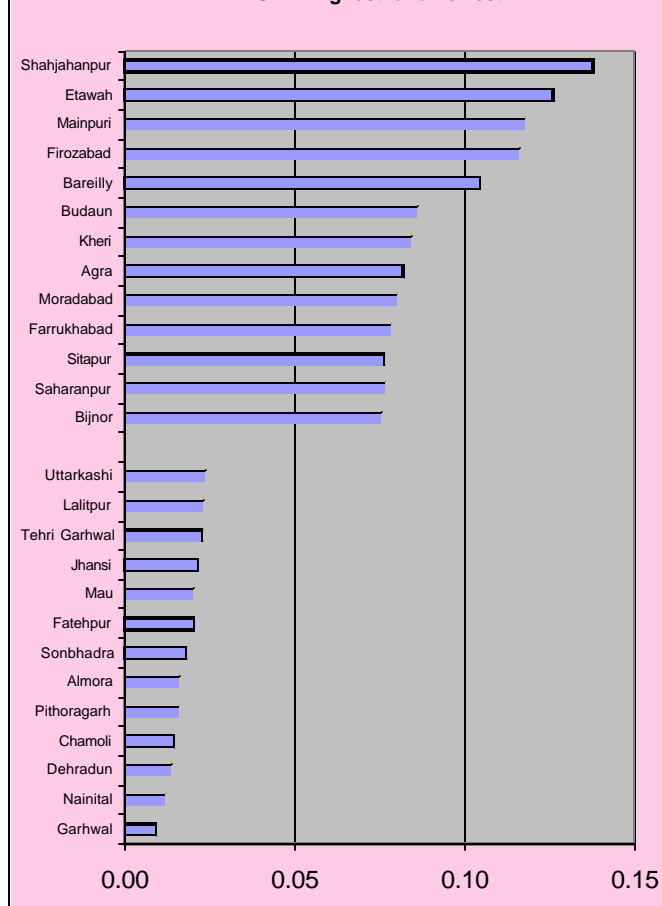
In fact, by and large, HDI and GDI ranks are fairly well correlated. But there are several districts like Mainpuri, Etawah, Farukhabad, Bareilly and others whose GDI ranks are higher than their HDI ranks. On the other hand, districts like Banda, Unnao, Lalitpur and Basti

show a significant deterioration in GDI ranks compared to HDI ranks.

The difference between HDI and GDI reflects the extent to which gender discrimination occurs in that region/district. In fact, the six districts with the lowest difference between HDI and GDI were all in the Hills. The others – not in the Hill region – are Sonbhadra, Fatehpur, Mau, Jhansi and Lalitpur. The fact that three of these districts come from environmentally hostile areas where women’s work is reported to be higher, points to the difficulty in taking work participation as an important variable in the computation of GDI. This is discussed further in Chapter 6.

At the other end, district showing the largest difference between HDI and GDI are all from Western and Central UP. These districts are characterised by high disparities in health and education, and also by very low rate of participation in work by women, which reinforces the gender gap, as measured by the GDI.

**Figure 2.10: Difference between HDI and GDI - Highest and Lowest**



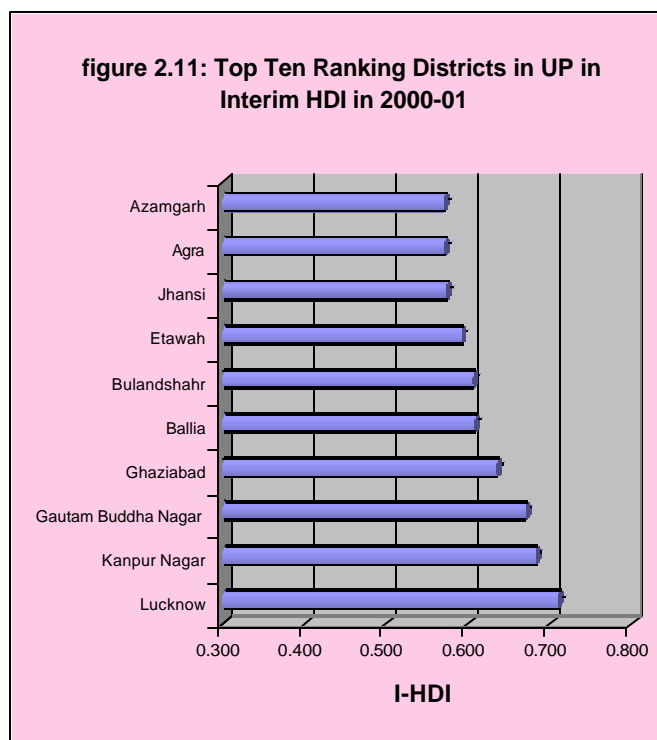
**An Interim HDI in UP for 2000-01**

The indices discussed above are from the period 1980-81 and 1990-91 and included the districts which are now in Uttaranchal State which came into existence in 2000. As pointed out earlier in this chapter, the relevant data for estimating the HDI in the post-bifurcation State are not available at the time of writing this report. The age specific enrolment rates used in the HDI as well as the life expectancy rates were derived from Census tables which have not been published as yet. This is also the case with other indicators used in the HPI and GDI. However, some indicators for years close to 2000-01, which can serve as proxies for the three dimensions of the HDI (health, knowledge and economic opportunity) are now available. We have selected some of these to estimate an interim measure of HDI which we have called the Interim HDI or I-HDI. The indicators that we have selected are: Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) for 2000-01 at 1980-81 prices (as in the other estimates); 2001 Literacy Rates; percentage of completely immunised children and percentage of institutional deliveries (RCH survey data for 1998-99). Some further adjustment was required since the RCH survey covered only 63 districts in the post-bifurcation State. The district-wise estimates are presented in the Annexure Tables.

The districts with the highest HDI in the new State are principally in Western UP. Eleven of the twenty top ranking districts belong to this region. However, five districts in this category belong to the Eastern region, three to the Central region and one to the Bundelkhand region.

Figure 2.11 shows ten districts with the highest interim HDI in UP in 2000-01. Some of the districts with the highest HDI (Lucknow, Kanpur Nagar, Gautam Buddha Nagar and Ghaziabad) are also highly urbanised. These districts are followed by Ballia which is located in Eastern UP. This district continues to be a front runner in terms of HDI. Most of the other districts among the top ten (Bulandshahr, Etawah, Agra and Farukhabad) all belong to Western UP, but Jhansi, which is in the eighth rank is located in the Bundelkhand region.

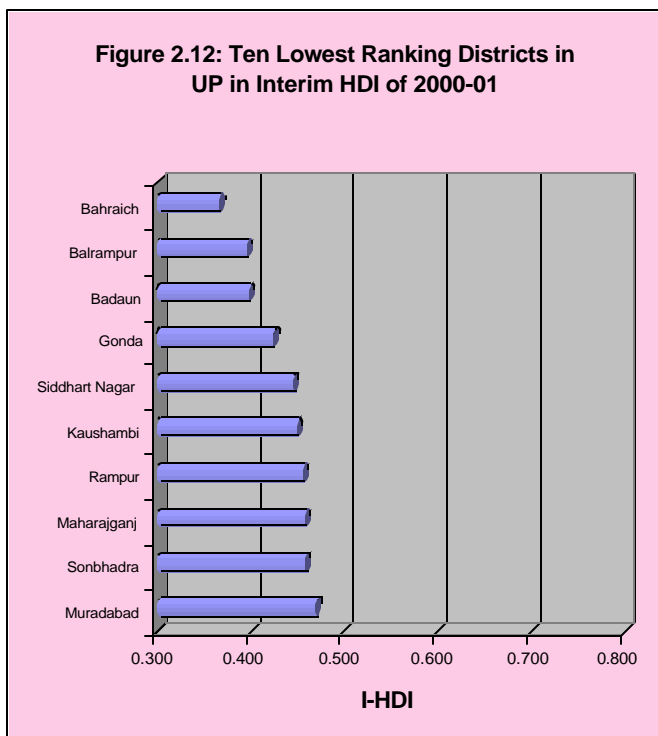
**figure 2.11: Top Ten Ranking Districts in UP in Interim HDI in 2000-01**



Turning now to the districts which have the lowest Interim HDI in the State in 2000-01, Bahraich and Balrampur in the Eastern UP Terai have the lowest Interim HDI, followed by Budaun in Western UP. Gonda, Sidharthanagar and Kaushambi in Eastern UP have the fourth, fifth and sixth lowest Interim HDI in the State, followed by Rampur in Western UP, Maharajganj and Sonbhadra in Eastern UP and Moradabad in Western UP. Thus, of the ten districts with the lowest Interim HDI, seven are in Eastern UP and three are in Western UP. These districts along with the values of the Interim HDI are shown in Figure 2.12.

Analysis of the twenty districts with the lowest HDI shows that half of these come from Eastern UP, five are in Western UP, while three are in Central UP and two are in Bundelkhand.

**Figure 2.12: Ten Lowest Ranking Districts in UP in Interim HDI of 2000-01**



A comparison of the situation prevailing in 1991 and 2001 is not possible at this stage, but it can be seen that districts which had low HDI in 1991 continue to be among those with the lowest Interim HDI in 2000-01. The Eastern and Western regions are the most populous regions in the State, and the districts in the latter are also economically more developed. This region has comparatively more districts with high HDI. But several districts in the Western region, especially those in the Rohilkhand division continue to show very low human development indices.

The Eastern region has some districts which have relatively high Interim HDI. Ballia continues to be a front runner in this region. But this region also has several districts, especially those in the Terai, which have very low value of the interim HDI.

In the Central region, the two urban and industrialised districts of Lucknow and Kanpur Nagar have high Interim HDI values but the other districts have relatively low values, with Sitapur, Barabanki and Unnao being among the districts with very low Interim HDI. These districts are in the vicinity of the State capital as well as Kanpur city.

In the Southern (Bundelkhand) region, Jhansi's rank is high, followed by Jalaun and Lalitpur, but the other districts have comparatively low Interim HDI.

Thus, analysis of HDI dimensions using recent data establishes considerable variation within UP's regions, with the larger urban centres and the more developed Western region showing somewhat better performance.

### Conclusion

UP's human development status is a cause of serious concern. The State's HDI and GDI are close to the bottom among India's major States.

Although there are large variations among districts and there are some good achievers, none of the UP districts are able to match up to Kerala's performance and only three have an HDI higher than the average achieved in Maharashtra.

Human poverty is high in UP and again varies significantly between districts.

Among (erstwhile) UP's districts, the Hill districts stand out in terms of HDI, HPI and relatively low gender discrimination (measured by the gap between HDI and GDI). While many of the Hill districts were already relatively high performance districts in 1981, others have improved significantly between 1981 and 1991. The Hill districts and Hardwar district are now part of the new Uttaranchal State. Their performance has been assessed here in this Report, in part because in the years under consideration, these districts formed part of UP. But there is another more important reason. All the regions and districts in the erstwhile State were subject to a common framework of governance and a common policy regime. The terrain in the Hill districts is harsh and these areas have no special advantage over the other areas. In this context, lessons need to be drawn from their relatively much better performance in human development, even during the years that they have administratively been part of undivided UP.

Another important conclusion is that among UP's districts, while differences in income may be large, yet levels of human development do not vary as significantly. Several districts in the Western part of the State have relatively better income levels than the rest but they are among the worst performers in human development or status of women.

## Education in Uttar Pradesh

**E**ducation is a basic and transformational human right. "Everyone has the right to education", states the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).

While educational expansion took place to varying degrees in the 1960s and 1970s, the 1980s was a period of stagnation in the developing countries which were deeply affected by economic recession. As a response, the World Conference on Education for All – Meeting Basic Learning Needs was convened at Jomtien, Thailand, in March 1990, to (a) draw attention to the importance and impact of basic education and (b) forge a global consensus and commitment to provide basic education for all.

India was a signatory to the World Summit on Education for All, as well as the host country of the Summit of the nine High Population Nations (1993) which, while focussing on the Jomtien deliberations, affirmed the commitment to pursue basic universal education.

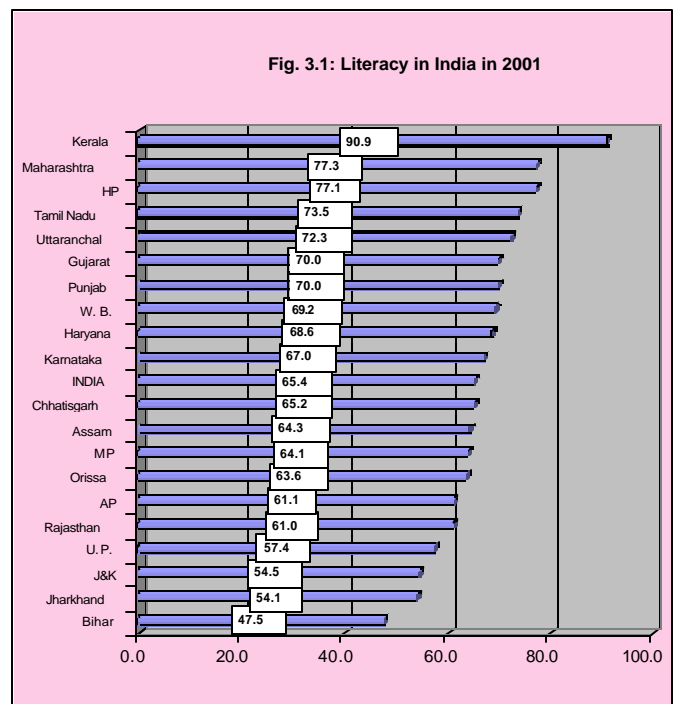
The nation's National Educational Policy (NEP) of 1986 had already sought to pursue the stated goals of the Constitution. The Revised Policy Formulation (RPF) and Plan of Action (POA) 1992, reviewed the NEP of 1986 and detailed the operational guidelines. The subsequent period has seen a renewed focus on Universal Elementary Education (UEE) with the (Central) government's commitment expressed in the form of the 93<sup>rd</sup> Amendment making education a fundamental right, and the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA). At the State level, there have been many new initiatives.

This chapter reviews the progress that Uttar Pradesh has made in the field of education.

### Growth in Literacy

After centuries of colonial rule, only 10.8 percent of UP's population was literate in 1951.

This situation has steadily improved in the subsequent decades and in 2001, 57.4 percent population was literate. In fact, during 1991-2001, literacy in UP has grown at a much faster rate compared to the country as a whole, with the percent of literates rising by 16.7, compared to 13.2 percent nationally.



**Table 3.1: Growth of Literacy, UP and India**

	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991		2001
<b>India</b>							
Total	16.7	24.0	29.5	43.7	52.2		65.4
Male	25.0	34.5	39.5	56.5	64.1		76.0
Female	7.9	12.9	18.7	29.9	39.3		54.3
<b>UP</b>					<b>1991a</b>	<b>1991b</b>	
Total	10.8	17.7	25.4	31.4	41.6	40.71	57.4
Male	17.3	27.3	36.7	44.5	55.73	54.82	70.2
Female	3.6	7.0	12.5	16.3	25.31	24.37	43.0

Source: Census of India

Note: Figures for 1951-1971 are for the entire population while figures for 1981 and later years refer to the 7+ age group. The 1991a and 1991b figures for UP relate to the unbifurcated and bifurcated State respectively.

Between 1991-2001, UP recorded considerable improvement in literacy – the fifth highest in the country, but this rate was lower than that achieved by Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, MP and Andhra Pradesh. UP has the lowest overall literacy rate as well as female literacy rate in 2001 after Bihar, Jharkhand and Jammu and Kashmir. There are acute disparities between men and women, between social groups, between regions and districts.

Although the gender gap in literacy in UP is smaller in 2001 than it was a decade ago, the State still has the third largest difference between male and female literacy – next only to Jharkhand and Rajasthan.

Between 1981 and 1991, there was a close correlation between the level of literacy of a district in 1981 and the increase that it experienced during 1981-91. In other words, most low literacy districts also experienced low increases while high literacy districts experienced high

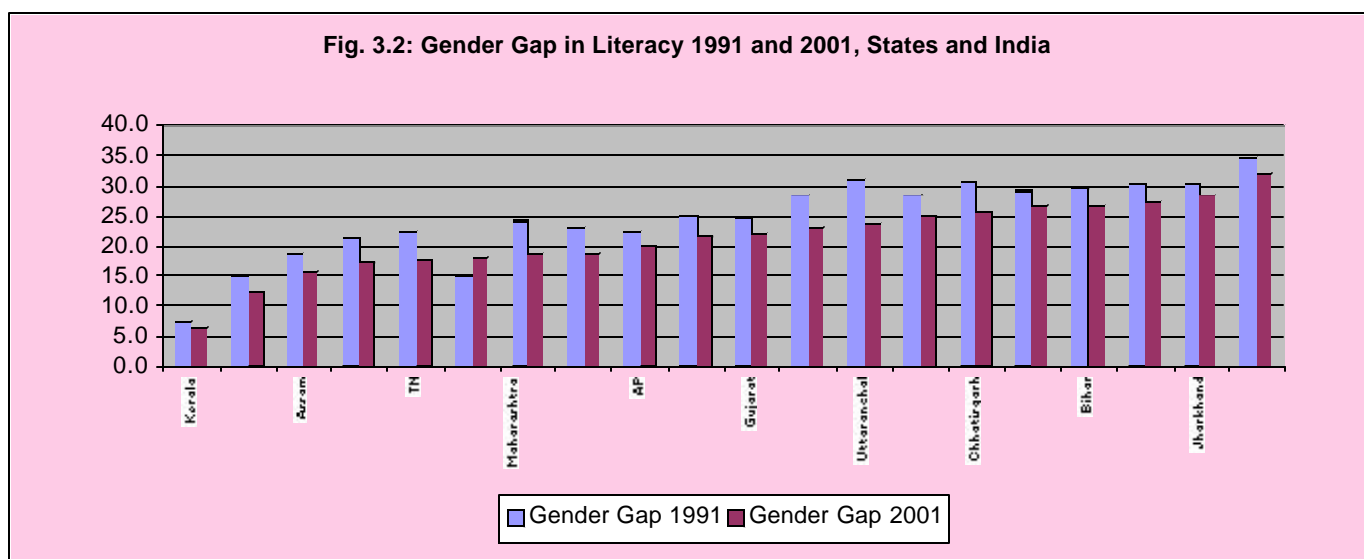
increases during 1981-1991. This seems to have changed during 1991-2001.

### Elementary Education

The formal elementary education system in Uttar Pradesh is structured into a 5+3 year system in which the lower and upper primary stages comprise classes one to five and six to eight respectively. In the context of this chapter, UEE, and its synonym EFA, refer to education through the complete primary cycle, classes 1-8, for children in the 6-14 year age group.<sup>1</sup>

### Access to Primary Schools

As per policy norms of the State Government, a primary school is to be provided within a radius of 1.5 kms. for a population size of 300. Similarly in the case of upper primary schools the access norm is 3 kms. for a population size of 800.



**Table. 3.2: Number and Population of Primary School Served Habitation in UP**

S.No.	Distance Level	Primary School Served Habitations		Population of Primary School Served Habitations (in '000)	
		Number	Percentage	Population	Percentage
1	within habitation	64534	30.43	70410	60.50
2	0.1 to 0.5 km.	47162	22.23	17425	12.65
3	0.6 to 1.0 km.	57725	27.21	17986	15.45
	Total within 1 km.	169421	79.87	10,31,21	88.60
4	1 to 2 kms.	31563	14.88	9933	8.53
5	More than 2 kms.	11141	5.25	3335	2.87
	Total	212125	100	119089	100

Source : NCERT Sixth all India Education Survey

Note: Figures refer to unbifurcated UP

<sup>1</sup> The upper primary stage is also referred to as the 'middle' school stage in UP. The minimum age for enrollment in schools is five years. However, we have focused on the 6 to 14 year age group.

Table 3.2 is based on the Sixth All India Educational Survey, 1993 which assessed the availability of primary schools in the State as follows:

- ❖ 30 percent habitations covering more than half the population (60.50%) have schools within the habitation themselves;
- ❖ 80 percent villages with nearly 89 percent of the population have schools within one kilometer distance;
- ❖ 8.53 percent of the population has schools within a distance of 1-2 kms.; and
- ❖ Only 2.87 percent of the population has schools located at over 2 kms



According to a survey instituted by the State government in 1996, there were 9,524 areas where primary schools were not available in keeping with norms of 1.5 km. and 300 population. Similarly, there were 4,333 areas where upper primary schools were not available as per current norms of 3 kms. and 800 population. Since then new schools have been constructed under a number of ongoing as well as new programmes, such as Operation

Blackboard and the District Primary Education Programme and the Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, and simultaneously, alternative schools have also been opened in sizeable numbers to cater to the requirements of primary schooling in unserved habitation / areas. This has substantially reduced the problem of bare physical access to (lower) primary schools.

The Sixth Educational Survey clearly showed a wide gap between availability and requirement of upper primary schools and also highlighted the lack of basic facilities such as number of classrooms, repair of school buildings, toilets, drinking water and electricity.

The Sixth Educational Survey found that 5 percent of the primary schools were held in open space, 41 percent with just one or two teachers, 38 percent have less than 3 classrooms, 20 percent did not have blackboards, 28 percent lacked adequate seating arrangement and 44 percent were devoid of drinking water facilities. Merely 25 percent schools had urinals, just 17 percent had toilets; and only 8 percent had separate toilets for girls. Health check-up and immunisation facilities were reported to be available only in 20 percent schools.

### Primary Schools

Primary schools cater to 6-11 year olds. The primary school network in the State comprises of government and private schools, including recognised, aided, unaided, unrecognised (registered), unrecognised unregistered, Madarsas, Maktabas and Anglo-Indian schools.

Table 3.3 depicts the growth of Primary schools during the last five decades :

Year	Primary Schools		Enrollment in Primary Schools	
	Number	Decadal increase (percentage)	Number (in lakhs)	Decadal increase (percentage)
1950-51	31979	-	27.72	-
1960-61	40083	25	39.58	43
1970-71	62127	55	76.15	90
1980-81	70607	15	93.68	24
1990-91	77111	10	119.61	28
1999-00	97853	27	210.00	75

Source : Directorate of Basic Education, Government of UP

It is evident from the table that the number of primary schools increased three times in 1999-00 as compared to 1950-51. The maximum growth was registered during the 1960s and 1990s. Enrollments were five and a half times higher in 1999-00 compared to 1950-51. However, supply continues to far outstrip demand.



### Upper Primary Schools

The growth at upper primary level may be gauged from the information recorded in Table 3.4.

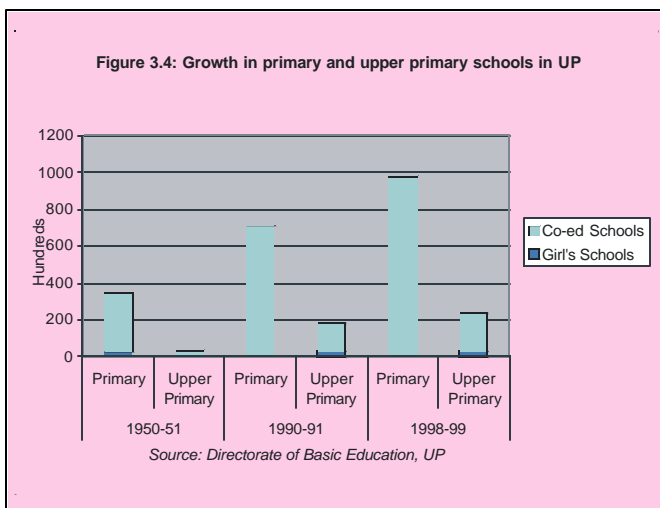
**Table. 3.4: Growth of Upper Primary schools, 1950-2000**

Year	Upper Primary Schools		Enrollment in Upper Primary Schools	
	Number	Decadal Increase (percentage)	Number (in lakhs)	Decadal Increase (percentage)
1950-51	2854	-	3.48	-
1960-61	4335	48	5.49	67
1970-71	8787	104	13.80	180
1980-81	13555	55	18.04	29
1990-91	15072	11	27.47	50
1999-2000	20045	32	78.00	189

Source : Directorate of Basic Education, Government of UP

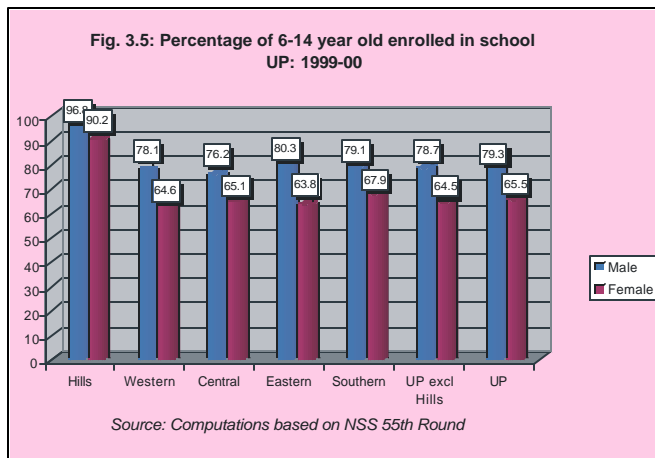
Upper primary schools experienced a seven-fold increase in numbers and registered a twenty-three-fold rise in enrollments between 1950-51 and 1999-00.

The ratio between upper primary schools and primary schools was 1:11 in 1950-51 and 1:5 in 1999-2000. This indicates that the severe imbalance between primary and upper primary schools was partially redressed through large-scale expansion of the latter over the last 50 years.



### Age and Class-wise Enrollments

We have computed the district-wise growth rate of student enrollments between 1989-90 and 1998-99 based on the government enrollment figures. The Hill districts again show the highest growth rates in enrollment while the annual growth in enrollment in the educationally poor districts is generally close to the rate of growth of the child population.



Recent enrollment rates are also reported at the State or regional level by the NCAER Human Development Report (for 1992-93), the NFHS (for 1992-93 and 1998-99), the NSSO (for 1993-94, 1995-96 and 1999-00) and UNICEF survey (for 1998-99). Estimates based on the National Sample Survey (55<sup>th</sup> Round) for 1999-00 show that 27.2 percent of children in the 6-14 age group were not attending school - 28.6 percent in rural UP and 22.5 percent in urban UP. Although the gap between enrollment of girls and boys has been closing (as also the gap between SC/ST and others), disparities still continue to be large. According to the NSS, in 1999-00, 79.4 percent boys were attending school in rural UP compared to only 62.5 percent girls. The gap was smaller in urban UP where 79.8 percent boys and 74.9 percent girls were attending school in 1999-00.

The enrollment of boys and girls in the 6 to 14 year age group by UP's regions is given in Figure 3.5. The Hill region now in Uttaranchal has achieved near universal enrollment rates with 96.2 percent boys and 90.8 percent girls enrolled in school in 1999-00. Enrollment ratios are, however, not very dissimilar across Western, Central, Eastern and Southern UP. Enrollment ratios of boys varied from 76.2 in Central UP to 80.3 percent in Eastern UP, whereas enrollment ratios of girls varied from 63.8 percent in Eastern UP to 67.9 percent in Southern UP.

The fact is that at the turn of the century, despite progress, a sizeable percentage of children, especially girls and those belonging to socially deprived groups were still out of school.

### Discontinuation and Drop-outs

The problem of low level of enrollment gets accentuated when very large number of school going children discontinue or dropout. The majority of dropouts are girl children from socially deprived sections including minorities/ethnic groups. Despite the large number of children enrolled on paper, very few complete even the first five years of primary cycle.

A cohort analysis conducted by World Bank researchers estimates that for every 100 children who enter

class one in UP only 61 finish that critical first grade 57 completing grade V and just 42 completing the entire eight classes of elementary education. This indicates that at primary level the dropout rate is 43 percent and at the upper primary level 58 percent.

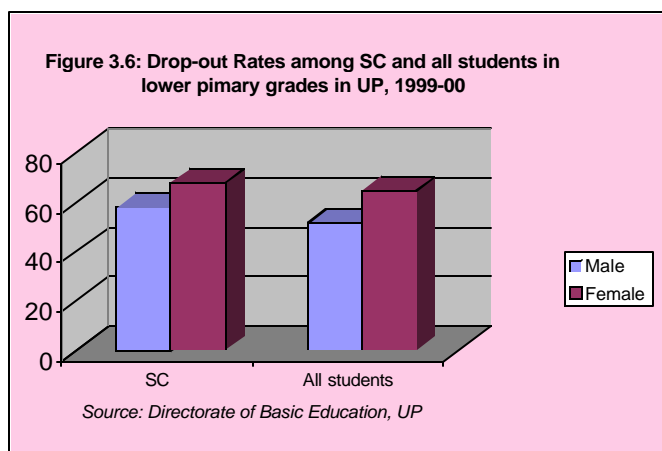
**Table. 3.5 Schools progression by economic status**  
**Percent of class one entrants in UP who**  
**complete elementary education**

Particulars	Class I	Class V	Class VIII
Bottom 40%	44%	40%	24%
Top 20%	94%	92%	84%
All	61%	57%	42%

Source: World Bank

Comparing transition rates educational achievement of the bottom 40 percent of children in terms of family economic status with those from the wealthiest 20 percent, the World Bank study argues persuasively that family wealth or poverty is among the most powerful factors determining a child's educational participation.

Table 3.5 shows that in the bottom 40 percent households, of 100 children enrolling Class 1, only 44 completed that grade, 40 went on to complete grade 5 and only 24 completed grade 8. By comparison, in the top 20 percent, 94 percent of the children who enrolled, completed grade 1, and 92 and 84 percent went on to complete grade 5 and grade 8 respectively.



A close look at the prevailing situation reveals striking differentials of sex, caste, religion, regions, economic status in completion, continuation and retention of children in the schooling system. Figure 3.6 shows that drop-out rates in the primary grades are higher for Scheduled Castes and for girls.

Clearly, the primary education system of the State is still fraught with problems such as poor access, low enrollment, poor retention, high dropout and

discontinuation and low completion. This is a major factor in contributing to UPs low HDI, placing it among the lowest States of India.

**Strategies for Accelerating Progress for Achieving Universal Elementary Education**

The major Central and State government programmes in the area of elementary education (see Box3.1), include Operation Blackboard, UP Basic Education Project (1 and 2), the District Primary Education Project (2 and 3), the Education Guarantee Scheme and the National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-day Meal Scheme). The most important scheme is now the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA) which has been developed by the Central government with time bound goals for UEE. GOUP has decided to develop plans for SSA in a phased manner with 16 districts in the first phase, 22 districts (DPEP- 2) in the second phase, and 32 districts (DPEP-3) in the third phase. A sum of Rs. 162.75 crores was sanctioned by GOI for the phase 1 districts in 2001-02.

**Box 3.1: Recent Initiatives in Elementary Education**

**Operation Blackboard** was started in 1986-87 with the aim of providing adequate physical infrastructure to primary schools, at least two teachers and the provision of essential teaching-learning material. An outlay of Rs. 1,037.8 million was made for the scheme in 2000-01.

**The Education Guarantee Scheme** is another Central scheme which has the objective of educational centres, called "Vidya Kendra" in educationally unserved localities where there are at least 30 children in the age group 6 to 11. The teacher in these centres are appointed on a contract basis by the Panchayats, and the community is expected to find the space for the centre.

**The Mid-day meal** is an incentive scheme launched by the Centre under which each child in a recognised primary school, with minimum certified attendance, is provided a ration (not meal in UP) of 4 kg. of cereal per month.

**Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan** (SSA) is now the most important programme which has been developed by the Central government with time bound goals for UEE: The SSA, in partnership with States, aims to provide useful and quality elementary education to all children in the 6-14 age group by 2010. It has laid out the time bound objectives as follows:

- All children in school, Education Guarantee Scheme, Alternate School, 'Back to School camp' by 2003
- All children complete five years of primary schooling by 2007
- All children complete eight years of schooling by 2010
- Universal retention by 2010

The funding provided by the SSA is based on decentralized planning, integrated at the district level. Unit costs and physical norms have been developed to estimate the financial requirements at the district level. The norms

are those which have been considered feasible by GOI and which are somewhat different from those used by the Expert Group set up by the Government of India. The sharing formula envisaged by SSA implies a gradually increasing share for the States (15% in the Ninth Plan, 25% in the Tenth Plan, 50% thereafter). The SSA is an umbrella programme which embraces existing programmes such as Operation Blackboard and seeks to integrate other bilateral and multilateral programmes in due course.

**Basic Education Project (I and II)** The State government launched the *UP Basic Education project -I*, with World Bank assistance in 1993 in 17 districts with the aim of achieving universalisation of elementary education. *UPBEP-II* was started in the same districts to meet the requirement of schools, teachers and classrooms as a result of increase in enrollments. These projects concluded in year 2000.

**The District Primary Education Project (DPEP-II):** The District Primary Education Project -II was started in 18 districts in 1997 (extended to 4 more districts in 1999) as a Centrally sponsored scheme to achieve universal primary education. The objective of the project is to expand access, increase retention, improve quality and build institutional capacity. The specific aims of the project are to

- Reduce differences in enrollment, drop-out and learning achievement among gender and social groups to less than 5 percent.
- Reduce average primary dropout rate for all students to less than 10 per cent.
- Raise average achievement level by at least 25 per cent over measured baseline assessment level and ensure achievement of basic literacy and numeracy competencies and a minimum of 40 percent achievement level in other competencies by all primary school children.
- Provide access to all children to primary education or its equivalent non-formal education.
- Strengthen the capacity of national, State and district level institutions and organisations for planning, management and evaluation of primary education.

**The District Primary Education Project (DPEP-III):** Under DPEP-III, launched in April 2000, an additional 38 districts (6 of which are now in Uttaranchal State and have been delinked from the UP Project) are being covered with a total project cost of Rs 804 crores and a project duration of five years. Thus, in all, 77 of erstwhile UP's 83 districts have been/are being covered under the project.

**Joint UN Initiative and UNICEF supported primary education project.** A joint UN initiative has been launched in the State which will supplement DPEP in specific focal areas, such as the programme to make education interesting for students and teachers (*Ruchipoorna Shiksha*). In addition, a UNICEF-supported project is underway which will cover the 6 districts in the State not included under DPEP-III.

**Other State Schemes/Projects:** The State has started a para teachers or Shiksha Mitra scheme under which youths who have passed 10+2 can be employed as para-teachers. Half of those employed should be women. A scheme for joyful education called Ruchipurna Shiksha has been running in selected Blocks with UNICEF support.

In the rest of this section, we review the impact of the two major programmes which have been implemented in the State in recent years, namely the UP Basic Education Project and the DPEP. This is followed by an overview of the State's strategies to bring educationally deprived groups into the fold of formal education. In the sections which follow, we look at alternative strategies and strategies for pre-school children.

### The UP BEP and DPEP

The State government launched the *UP Basic Education Project -I*, with World Bank assistance in 1993 in 17 districts. *UPBEP-II* was started in the same districts to meet the requirement of schools, teachers and classrooms as a result of increase in enrollments. These projects concluded in the year 2000.

To improve access, 4,700 new primary schools, about 2,700 upper primary schools, and 10,500 classrooms were built under BEP, while 870 primary schools and 80 upper primary schools were rehabilitated. In order to convert all single teacher schools to two teacher schools, 9482 teachers in new schools, 15,175 additional teachers and 5,685 para-teachers were appointed at primary level and 8,855 at the upper primary stage, although 15 percent of the schools remained single teacher schools.

The largest Primary Education Programme of the world, the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was initiated in India in November 1994, drawing upon the experiences of several successful initiatives such as Lok Jumbish (Rajasthan), UPBEP (UP), BEP (Bihar), Mahila Samakhya (MS) and Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Project (APPEP). The District Primary Education Project -II was started in UP in 18 districts in 1997 (extended to 4 more districts in 1999) as a Centrally sponsored scheme to achieve universal primary education.

Apart from strengthening the regular school system, the projects also aim at improving access to marginal groups and older girls through several models of alternative schooling, and improving the access and retention of young girls by strengthening early care and education in the ICDS centres (which is expected to lower the load of sibling care on young girls). Integration of children with disabilities is now a special focus of the programme and a number of initiatives have also been taken to increase girls' participation. A number of alternative schooling models have been adopted under DPEP-2.

Community participation, in particular the participation of women, is being encouraged and facilitated in a number of ways and capacity building and training of the VECs is a special priority of the programme.

A large number of measures have been taken to improve the quality of education which include improved training, focus on classroom processes, and improvement in curricula and text-books.

**Table 3.6: Infrastructure Built or Proposed to be Built in BEP and DPEP**

Project	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Additional Classrooms	Drinking Water Facility	Toilets
UP BEP I & II	5246	2077	10262	5299	10201
DPEP-II	3627	-	4473	6260	12738
DPEP -III	6051	-	12271	5770	15589

Source: Annual Reports of BEP and DPEP-I and II, EFAPB.

The District Primary Education Project (DPEP-III) was launched in April 2000 in an additional 38 districts (6 of which are now in Uttaranchal State and have been delinked from the UP Project Board) are being covered with a total project cost of Rs 804 crores and a project duration of five years. Thus, in all, 77 of erstwhile UP's 83 districts have been/are being covered under the projects. The objectives and the approach of DPEP-III are similar to DPEP-II.

#### Impact of UP BEP and DPEP

An examination of the two critical output indicators, viz., enrollment and dropout for the BEP Project districts and the other UP districts shows a distinctly improved performance in the former (Table 3.7). Between 1996-97 and 1999-00, enrollment in UPBEP project districts grew by 67.7 percent compared to only 37.2 percent in non-project districts.

A comparison of gender-disaggregated enrollment data in the project districts (DPEP-II and UPBEP) with the State as a whole (given in Table 3.8) shows that the project districts experienced a particularly sharp increase in girls' enrollment. This grew by 38.6 percent between 1996-97 and 1999-00 in the project districts, compared to 24.6 percent in the State as a whole.

The increase in children's enrollment in the primary stage has undoubtedly been impressive. But the real test of any impact of an intervention cannot be complete without taking stock of its impact on the socially most disadvantaged groups. In this context, a comparison of enrollments of Scheduled Caste children and children from Other Backward Castes in 1997-98 and 1999-2000 is given in Table 3.9 for the Project districts and for the State as a whole.

**Table 3.7: Comparative Statement of Enrollment and GER in UP BEP and Non-BEP Districts**

State and Districts	1996-97		1999-2000		% Increase
	Enrollment (in lakhs)	General Enrollment rate	Enrollment (in lakhs)	General Enrollment rate	
Project Districts	26.8	74	44.95	107.0	67.7
UP (State)*	148.2	81	211.57	100.4	42.8
Non-Project Districts	121.4	82	166.62	98.7	37.2

\* Includes the UP BEP districts as well.

Source : Directorate of Basic Education, Government of UP

**Table 3.8. Comparative Statement of Enrollment and GER in DPEP and UP**

State and Districts	1996-97		1999-2000		% Increase in Enrollment
	Enrollment (in lakhs)	GER	Enrollment (in lakhs)	GER	
<b>Project Districts*</b>					
Boys	26.67	96.2	29.42	109.4	10.3
Girls	16.73	85.4	23.18	99.7	38.6
Total	43.40	90.60	52.60	105.5	21.2
<b>UP (State)</b>					
Boys	106.96	98.7	115.53	105.3	8.0
Girls	77.08	80.4	96.04	98.7	24.6
Total	184.04	90.1	211.57	100.4	15.0

\* DPEP - II and UP BEP districts

Source : Directorate of Basic Education, Government of UP

**Table. 3.9 Enrollment of SCs and OBCs (in lakhs)**

Social Group	Gender	Enrollments		% increase
		1997-98	1999-2000	
(i) in Project Districts Scheduled Caste	Boys	8.98	13.62	51.6
	Girls	7.29	10.53	44.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16.27</b>	<b>24.15</b>	<b>48.4</b>
Other Backward Castes	Boys	12.29	16.76	36.3
	Girls	9.09	12.67	39.0
	Total	21.38	29.43	37.6
(ii) in Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Caste	Boys	23.17	27.86	20.2
	Girls	7.29	10.53	44.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16.27</b>	<b>24.15</b>	<b>48.4</b>
Other Backward Castes	Boys	29.18	34.30	17.5
	Girls	22.10	26.56	20.2
	Total	51.28	60.86	18.7

Source: Development and Research Services, 1999

Once again, it can be seen that in the years under review, enrollment among the socially deprived groups has been faster than overall enrollment and enrollment increase in the project districts has grown at a still faster rate.

High drop out rates have been a matter of concern and various strategies were designed in the UPBEP and the DPEP to lower the level of drop out among children in primary schools. Studies have been conducted to

**Box 3.2: Impact of UPBEP**

*Teaching methods:*

- The percentage of teachers using TLM in classrooms ranged between 62% and 86%
- The use of TLM was good in 60% of the classes observed.
- The teachers provided a mix of activity based, copying, problem solving and home-tasks for students. 70% using non-traditional methods of teaching.
- The environment in the classroom was friendly in which the children asked the teacher for help in removing their difficulties (77%).

{Source: Classroom Observation Study in UP B.E.P. Districts by SIEMAT, 1998}

*Student behaviour:*

- Girls were taking initiatives in about half the schools, while in 40% of the schools SC students were seen to be taking initiatives.
- Teachers' competence on evaluation showed signs of improvement.
- Schools are beginning to keep the parents informed about children's progress.
- Teaching aids and supplementary material are being used increasingly.

{Source: Classroom Observation Study in UP B.E.P. Districts by SIEMAT, 1998}

*Classroom practices:* (in %)

Survey	BAS	M A S	FAS
• Dictation	28	55	75
• Problem solving in Mathematics	18	61	83
• Reading aloud practices	22	48	66
• Reporting home-assignments	50	61	83
• Correction of homework	32	66	86
• Feedback on tests as reported by students	33	41	78

BAS - Baseline Assessment Study of DPEP - II, in UP by SCERT, UP  
MAS - Mid-term Assessment Study of DPEP - II, in UP by SCERT, UP  
FAS - Final Assessment Study of DPEP - II, in UP by SCERT, U

ascertain the changes in the drop out rates among boys and girls and children from different social groups.

These show that:

- the dropout rate amongst girls has reduced very sharply in the BEP districts. It has come down by 42.8 percent in six years.
- The gender gap in dropouts between girls and boys has been bridged.

Evidently, the girl child centered strategies of the UPBEP have contributed in overcoming the special disadvantages faced by girls in primary schooling which resulted in higher drop-outs.

Category of Children	Drop out (%)
General	33.5
SC/ST	32.6
OBC	37.6

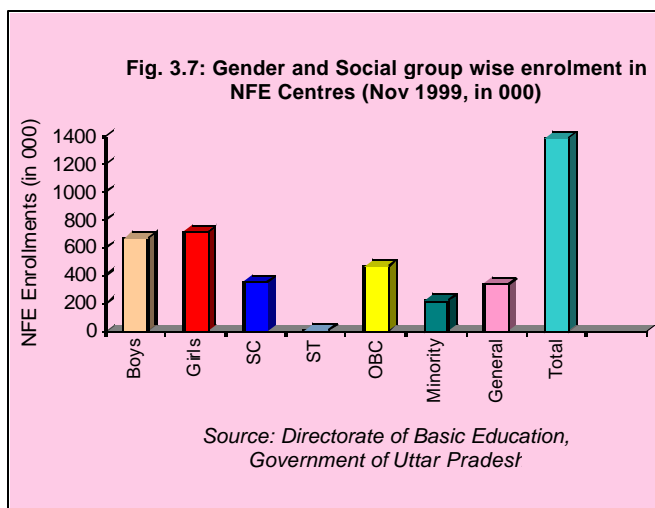
Source: SIEMAT (1999)

The differential in dropouts by social group have also been reduced to less than 5 percent showing that strategies focused on the disadvantaged sections have also borne results as the dropout rates among children of these social

groups, have shown a sharp decline. Some parity in the dropout rates is now seen among children of different social backgrounds and the general category of children.

### The Non-formal Education Programme (NFE)

The Non-Formal Education (NFE) Programme was initiated in 1977-78, to provide education to out of school children in a range of categories. Alternative schooling models are location-specific, flexible and extend education beyond the areas covered by BEP and DPEP II.



Important Indicators			
Gross enrollment Ratio	1951	1991	2002
Total (%)	34.5	66	94.75
Boys (%)	59.0	82	94.21
Girls (%)	10.0	50	95.30
Dropout rate (Sample Study-2000) Primary (as per UNICEF study of 2002-2003)			
Total (%)	70	50	32.9
Boys (%)	60	40	34.3
Girls (%)	80	60	31.0
Achievements Under various Programmes.			
1	Civil Work	2003-04	Prepared (2004-05)
	Primary School	New - 6500 Reconstructed 3915	New- 2576 Reconstructed-2181
	Senior Primary School	New- 7570 Reconstructed- 393	New- 2414 Reconstructed-508
	Additional Clas room	20369	18552
	Toilets	19804	-
	Handpumps	2380	-
	Nyay Panchayat	3945	83
	Resource Centres (N.P.R.Cs).	389	-
	Block Resource Centres (B.R.Cs).	-	1050
	Boundary Walls	-	5876
	Electrification	-	-
2	Alternative		
	Schooling/EGS Centres	24411	24229
3	Total Posts of Teachers	39125	9815
4	Approved Shiksha Mitras	91628	10495
5	Early Childhood Care & Education Centre (ECCE)	2532	4381

### **Box. 3.3: Alternative schooling models being implemented under DPEP II**

#### **Preparatory schools**

It targets children of 6-9 years which are out of school in the Model Cluster Development Approach (MCDA) villages and prepares them to join formal schools in the next academic session.

#### **Balshalas**

It targets pre schoolers along with their older sibling upto 11 years. 3-6 year olds are imparted the school readiness package, the older group receives primary education.

#### **Makhtab and Madarsa**

Certain blocks in some districts of Uttar Pradesh have a majority Muslim population. In some of these areas, the emphasis is on religious instruction for children at *makhtabs* or *madarasas*. Most of these children who attend the *makhtabs* or the *madarasas* do not go to a formal school. It was decided to strengthen these institutions by introducing formal education through the *maulavis*. A strategy similar to *Shikshaghar* has been started to impart primary school education to children attending *makhtabs* and *madarasas*. The *maulavis* at these institutions are being trained to teach the children for an additional three hours. The strategy has been started in 10 *makhtabs* covering approximately 250 children. The teacher-pupil ratio is 1:25. All materials provided for a *Shikshaghar* centre are made available for the children in the *makhtabs* or *madarasas*.

**Prehar Pathshala** is a strategy for those 9+ girls who had never enrolled or may have dropped out of school. Though boys have also been enrolled in the *Prehar Pathshalas*, the emphasis has been to provide primary education to girls. The curriculum is transacted under flexible conditions that allows the child to learn at its own pace without feeling threatened. The centre is operational for four hours during the day time. It is possible to start a *Prehar Pathshala* in a village if 15 girls in the age group of 9-14 years are willing to attend it. The unique feature of the *Prehar Pathshala* is the built in provision for training in certain local crafts along with the primary school curriculum. This is seen as a means of attracting the girls to the centre as well as keeping the craft alive.

#### **Working Children**

Promotion of education for working children as a special target group requires specific strategies and programmes. Under the National Child Labour Projects, 1810 special schools were being run in 76 districts covering 104000 children with the objective of giving them an education and taking them away from work. The Ministry of Labour proposed to expand this programme to cover about 2 million children by 2002. The focus of the Programme is in child labour endemic districts such as Firozabad, with large numbers of children working in the glassware industry, as well as Mirzapur and Bhadohi in Eastern UP, where children are involved in carpet weaving.

Despite the above efforts to mainstream children into formal primary school, there are still children who are out of the formal school system due to socio-economic reasons. To address the educational needs of such children, 144 Alternative Learning Centres (ALCs), covering 6,704 children between 6-12 years, have been put into operation.

#### **Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)**

The relevance of ECCE towards primary and upper primary education is two-fold: first, it frees girls from the responsibilities related to sibling care and enables them to join schools; second, pre-school age children are prepared through school readiness programmes to not only join school, but once they are there to learn and achieve more qualitatively.

Realising the crucial importance of rapid physical and mental growth during childhood, a number of programmes of ECCE were started particularly after the formulation of the National Policy for Children (1974). The existing ECCE programmes include:

- a) The Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS);
- b) Scheme for assistance to voluntary organisations for conducting ECE Centres;
- c) *Balwadis* and day care centres run by voluntary organisations with government assistance;
- d) Pre-primary schools run by the State government, Municipal Corporations, governmental and non-governmental agencies;
- e) Maternal and child health services through primary health centres and sub-centres and other agencies.

ICDS is currently the biggest programme of early childhood development operating in 499 rural and 19 urban blocks, with about 52,000 functioning Anganwadi Centres. Under UPBEP and DPEP, pre school education is provided through 1,250 *Shishu Shiksha Kendra* and 1,050 *Bal Kendras*. However, interventions under these projects are essentially in the convergence mode. The strategy is to work through existing ICDS centres.

Of the total number of eligible children in the eligible age group (3 to 6 years), an estimated 14.5 percent of the target group is benefited from the ECCE programmes. However some surveys put the effective coverage of the programmes as being even lower (World Bank 2002).

*Balshalas are another institutional mechanism being tried out by organizations such as SAVE for targeting pre-school children along with their sibling up to 11 years.*

#### **Teacher Empowerment**

##### **Teachers: An increasing presence**

The Uttar Pradesh primary school system has the largest teaching force among all the States in the country. Table 3.11 depicts the growth in the strength of primary teachers over nearly five decades .

**Table. 3.11 Growth in the Strength of Primary and Upper Primary School Teachers (Parishad and Recognised) in UP**

S.No	Grades	1950-51			1990-91			1997-98			% increase over 1951		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	Primary	68110	2159	70299	209120	57037	266157	236801	73301 (24%)	310102	348	3349	443
2	Upper Primary	11605	2900	14505	79914	19415	99329	80474	23018 (22%)	103492	693	794	713
	Total	79715	5089 (6%)	84804	289034	76452	365486	317275	96319 (23%)	413594	398	1893	488

Source : Directorate of Basic Education, GOUP

There has been a nearly five-fold rise in teacher strength between 1950-51 and 1997-98 with the total number of teachers at the primary and upper primary levels taken together rising from about 80 thousand to 4.1 lakhs (and further to about 5.6 lakhs in 1999-00).

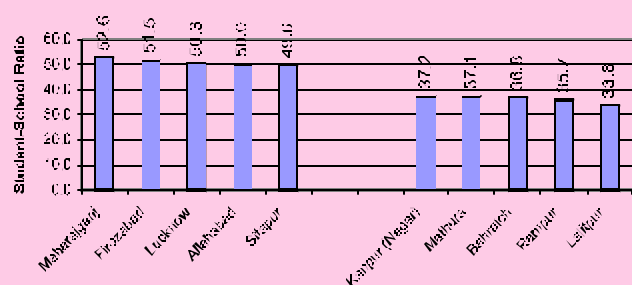
The number of female teachers rose nineteen times over this period. Although women teachers were still only a quarter of the teaching force, their representation was just 6 percent in 1950-51. However, even now it is lower than the required minimum stipulated by the Government.

**Box. 3.4: Shiksha Mitra Yojana**

In order to achieve the desired teacher-pupil ratio at relatively low cost, the *Shiksha Mitra* (Education Friend) Scheme is being implemented under the control of village *Panchayats*. Under the scheme, educated local persons will be appointed as contract bases at Rs.1450 per month and will undertake teaching related activities. Persons appointed on such a contract basis will be called "*Shiksha Mitras*". 30,000 *Shiksha Mitras* have been appointed so far.

However, the impact of parateacher recruitment on education is still controversial. In a DPEP study on parateachers in several States, Upadhyay, (1999) points out that in Rajasthan and MP for example, para teachers have not been able to produce a satisfactory level of student achievement.

**Figure. 3.8 Top and bottom 5 Districts in terms of Student Teacher ratio at Primary School level**



In spite of the rise in the number of teachers, the teacher-student ratio falls below the stipulated level. The present strength of students in the elementary school system is reported to be about 2,94,00,000 and the total strength of teachers engaged at both the levels is about 561,000. This gives a teacher-pupil ratio of 1:52. If we assume 1:40 as the desired teacher pupil ratio, the present shortfall of teachers is about 2,79,000. The requirement will increase if we make provision for rise in age cohort and future enrollments.

**Capacity Building of Teachers**

There are currently 65 District Institute of Education and Training (DIETs), of which 62 are functional. DIETs are the nodal institutions for imparting training to primary school teachers. In the BEP/DPEP Project districts, Block Resource Centres (BRCs) and Cluster Resource Centres (CRCs) are offering in-service training to primary teachers. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), State Institute of Educational Management and Training (SIEMAT), with support from the State Institute of Education (SIE) offer cadre based and theme based training programmes to supervisory and training personnel as also to the teachers in special cases.

However teacher training programmes suffer from certain shortcomings. Often teachers' instructions are not practical enough to be applicable in the classroom, although programmes such as the "Joy of Learning" run in collaboration with UNICEF tries to make student teacher relationships more interactive. Teachers are also trained in gender sensitivity through programmes like *Shikshokodaya* and *Sabal* developed by UPBEP/DPEP. Teacher absenteeism continues to be a severe problem and



there is a need to motivate teachers and make them more accountable.

The success of basic education programmes depend to a considerable extent, on parents and communities whose involvement and commitment must be ensured. Local innovations and decentralization is essential to achieve this. Decentralization could additionally lead to a greater role in decision making of those people (e.g. women or the poor) who are normally left out of its ambit. Greater community participation could lead to greater accountability of the educational system and more contextual and locally relevant education. It could also lead to harnessing local resources for education.

Decentralised planning and management of elementary education is a goal set by the National Policy on Education (NPE). The Policy visualises direct community involvement in the form of Village Education Committees (VECs) for management of elementary education.

Consequent upon the 73rd constitutional amendments, the Uttar Pradesh Government devolved wide ranging power to three tier *Panchayati Raj Institution*.

Far reaching changes and provisions have also been made to make primary education delivery system based on local needs. The Panchayat Raj Act provides for constitution of Village Education Committee.

### Other Government Initiatives for Improving People's Participation for Education

Decentralised planning and implementation have been the core strategies for programmes like the BEP and the DPEP and are now the cornerstone of the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*. In the SSA, community based micro-planning at the village level is integrated upwards into a district level plan which could ensure that SSA targets are achieved.

*Kala Jathas* (cultural troupes), *Mukkad Nataks* (street plays), *School Chalo Abhiyan*, (enrollment campaigns) *Maa Beti Melas* are organised under DPEP to generate community awareness and interest in primary education and to create supportive environment for girls education.

*Maa Beti Melas* and local women's parliaments are held in project districts to organise women on the issue of girls' education. These events bring together mothers of out of school girls and their daughters and expose them to a variety of issues related to the benefits of educating girls. *Women parliaments* are held as a co-activity of the fair to provide women a platform to discuss their problems and decide remedial course of action.

Mother teachers associations (MTAs) have been formed in schools to promote women's participation in the schooling of children particularly girls. Gender dimensions including promoting supportive attitudinal and behaviour patterns, ensuring security and providing essential basic services such as appropriate water and

sanitation facilities are incorporated in the "basket" of services.

### Box. 3.5: Community mobilisation for girls' education

- ◆ Participative processes enabling local communities to play active role in promoting enrollment and retention of girls and in school management.
- ◆ Mobilisation of women's groups, convergence with *Mahila Samakhya*.
- ◆ Institutionalisation process through VECs, MTAs, PTAs and Women Motivator Groups (WVG).
- ◆ Representation of women ensured in VECs.
- ◆ Orientation and training so as to promote sensitisation to girls' needs and development of a gender aware perspective.

#### Impact

- Greater community awareness and a more supportive environment leading to a increase in number of girls enrolled.
- Community ownership in management of ECCE centres and school construction with VECs taking leadership position in girls' education and raising local contributions.
- Women's groups are articulating new needs and raising pertinent questions.

(Source : Making a Difference - UPEFAPB)

The *Mahila Samakhya* programme as a women empowerment strategy has been in implementation in 17 districts of UP (including Uttaranchal), ten of which, namely Tehri Garhwal, Pauri, Saharanpur, Banda, Varanasi, Allahabad, Sitapur, Auriya, Gorakhpur and Nainital were being covered even before the launch of BEP and DPEP. Under DPEP III the programme has now been extended to another seven districts viz. Mathura, Mau, Muzaffar Nagar, Pratapgarh, Tehri Garhwal and Uttarkashi.

Under this programme *Mahila Sanghas* (women's collectives) are the nodal point around which several activities are planned at the village level. Women collectively analyse their situation in the forum of the *Sangha*, leading to greater control over their own lives and creating a rising demand for education.

Besides *Mahila Sanghas*, the *Mahila Samakhya* programme has initiated other relevant interventions. These include *Bal Kendras* (children centres for both boys and girls in the age group of 4 - 14 years), *Kishori Kendras* (centres for adolescent girls), Women Literacy Centres, camps and *Mahila Shikshan Kendras* (for women and girls).

The role of NGOs is very important in mobilizing local communities. NGOs associated with the various educational projects such as DPEP, *Shiksha Karmi Project* and *Lok Jumbish* have been instrumental in mobilising community resources. Without this level of partnership with experienced and committed NGOs, the level of mobilisation would not have been what it is today. As of now, nearly 700 NGOs are actively engaged in rendering cooperation and resource support to various ongoing educational projects with assistance from the government.

## 9 Secondary Education

The present system of secondary education in UP is of colonial origin, dating from British times.

Until 1921, it was the University of Allahabad which regulated and supervised High School and Intermediate

education in UP. The legislation of Intermediate Education Act, 1921 shifted that responsibility to the UP Board of High School and Intermediate Education. The system of secondary education now functions under the charge of 'Director of Education' of Uttar Pradesh.

### Growth

There are severe regional disparities in secondary education. In the former hill region (now in Uttaranchal), the number of secondary schools per lakh of population is 19, in Western UP it is 5 and in the rest of the regions it is 4. The state average of secondary schools per lakh of population is 5. While for the erstwhile Hill region, the number of students per teacher is figure is 14, (**figure given above is 19**) it is 21 for the Bundelkhand region, 23 for Western UP, 25 for Central UP and 28 for Eastern UP.

District wise differences are even more marked. Districts in the Hills, now in Uttaranchal, generally had high secondary school availability per lakh population (60 in Uttar Kashi, 43 in Garhwal, 42 in Chamoli, 41 in Pithoragarh, 29 in Almora and 24 in Nainital / Udham Singh Nagar). In the plains of UP, the highest number of secondary schools per lakh of population is in Mainpuri (22) and Etawah (19); and lowest numbers are found in Moradabad (6), Saharanpur and Siddharth Nagar (7 each), Mirzapur, Sonkhadra, Barabanki, Gonda, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur and Bijnore (8 each).

Table. 3.12 Growth in Number of Secondary Schools, Students and Teachers in Secondary Schools in UP			
Number of schools			
Year	No. of schools (Boys)	No. of schools (Girls)	No. of schools (Total)
1950-51	833	154	987
1960-61	1489	282	1771
1970-71	2834	581	3415
1980-81	4420	758	5178
1990-91	5113	886	5999
1998-99	6975	1364	8329
1999-2000	7122	1427	8549
Number of Students			
Year	No. of boys	No. of girls	Total
1950-51	359580	57825	417405
1960-61	757592	54485	912077
1970-71	1851759	463877	2315736
1980-81	2752494	695829	3448323
1990-91	3614474	1145932	4760406
1998-99	3936690	1731569	5668259
1999-2000	4021356	1774321	5795677
Number of Teachers			
Year	No. of male teachers	No. of female teachers	Total
1950-51	15453	2774	18227
1960-61	30222	5854	36076
1970-71	64810	14836	79646
1980-81	96117	19747	115864
1990-91	106650	19522	126172
1998-99	113938	26485	140423
1999-2000	114494	26838	141332

Source : Directorate of Education, UP : *Shiksha ki Pragati, various issues.*

Table. 3.13 Region wise indicators of secondary education in UP		
Regions	Number of secondary schools per lakh of population	Number of students per teacher
Hill Region *	19	14
Western Region	5	23
Central Region	4	25
Eastern Region	4	28

Note : \* The hill region now comprises of Uttaranchal State.

Table. 3.14 Districts with Lowest Percent of Girls' secondary schools	
District	Ratio of girls' secondary schools as percent of total
Fatehpur	4.8
Pratapgarh	5.2
Ma u	6.3
Siddharthnagar	6.5
Basti/Sant Kabirnagar	6.6
Jaunpur	6.6
Barabanki	9.5
Deoria/Kushinagar	9.5
Etah	9.6
<b>State</b>	<b>16.4</b>

Similarly the number of students per teacher in secondary schools varies remarkably among UP's districts. While the State average of the relevant data comes to 24, the figure for Chamoli is 10, Ghaziabad and Jalaun 14 each, 41 in Ballia and 62 in Varanasi and Bhadohi districts.

The number of female teachers at the secondary level is extremely low. In the State as a whole, less than one fifth of the total number of teachers are females. There are a few districts where the percentage of female teachers is comparatively high. In districts like Lucknow and Kanpur, the ratio of female teachers is above 40 percent. Agra and Bareilly have above 30 percent female teachers in the total number of teachers at the secondary stage, and Lalitpur and Hardwar are not far behind in this respect. (see Table 3.15). These districts also generally a high proportion of female enrollments.

Table. 3.15 Districts with Lowest Ratio of Female Teachers	
District	Ratio of female teachers (%)
Pratapgarh	4.0
Maharajganj	4.4
Siddharthnagar	4.7
Deoria/ Kushinagar	5.7
Basti/Sant Kabirnagar	6.2
Ballia	6.6
Sultanpur	6.6
<b>STATE AVERAGE</b>	<b>18.9</b>
Hardwar*	29.4
Lalitpur	29.7
Bareilly	35.4
Agra	36.0
Kanpur	40.6
Lucknow	48.0

On the other hand, for many districts the situation is less satisfactory. For instance, in districts like Pratapgarh, Maharajganj and Siddharthnagar, the ratio of female teachers to total secondary school teachers is less than 5 percent. For many other districts, the figure is under 10 percent. (see Table 3.15) This factor undoubtedly contributes to the low level of female enrollment as well as a high female drop-out rate at the secondary stage.

While there is a high proportion of female students in urban centers like Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi, Ghaziabad, Meerut and hill districts like Dehradun, Pauri and Chamoli (now in Uttarakhand), the proportion of female students is low in Fatehpur and Pratapgarh districts, (about 5 percent) and in Mau, Siddharthnagar, Basti and Jaunpur it is less than 7 percent. For districts like Barabanki, Deoria and Etah (~~Etawah?~~) this figure is less than 10 percent, showing that there is a relatively higher rate of female enrollment in urban areas.

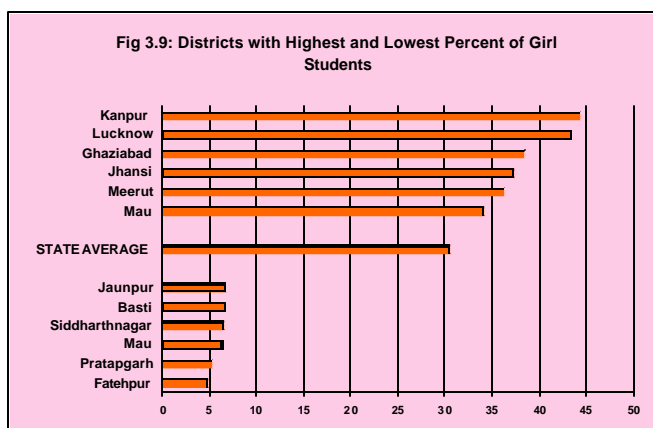
### Box. 3.6: Secondary Education: Weakest link

Though secondary education is of great significance, yet owing to several deficiencies, it has been described by the Secondary Education Commission (Mudaliar Commission) as the *weakest link* in the entire education system. The Commission recommended several measures (some of which are listed below) which remain unimplemented till date.

- New organizational pattern of secondary education - i.e. after three years of middle or senior basic or junior secondary education, there should be 4 years of secondary/ higher secondary education.
- The mother tongue or the regional language should generally be the medium of instruction through out the secondary stage, subject to the provision that for linguistic minorities special facilities should be provided.
- The reform of curriculum in secondary school focusing on diversified courses of instruction.
- Dynamic method of teaching - the Commission wanted that the method of teaching at the secondary stage should be thoroughly rationalized.
- New approach to the examination system - in the opinion of the Commission the subject of examination and evaluation occupies an important place in the field of education. It therefore recommended reforms in the existing system of examination and evaluation.
- Improvement of the teaching staff - the teacher is key to any educational reform and the Commission regarded it as the most important aspect of reform at the level of secondary education.
- Problems of administration - the Commission discussed this issue with realism and recommended wide ranging reforms. While some of the recommendations have been implemented, many are still pending.
- Finance - the Commission recommended industrial education cess to be levied for providing finance for technical and vocational education at the secondary level.

### Recent Changes

Over the last one decade or so, several new programmes have been launched in secondary education in UP. The State government has provided recognition to



private high schools and inter colleges (secondary educational institutions). New schemes have been launched for upgradation of secondary education, opening additional divisions and ensuring additional enrollment of students. Correspondence courses have also been launched at the secondary level and distance education system has been adopted to facilitate students appearing as private candidates in the examination of UP board of secondary education.

## Higher Education

### The Beginning

The University system in Uttar Pradesh began from the establishment of the University of Allahabad in 1887. This was the fourth university of the country to be established after the universities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras which were set up in 1857. Since Independence, there has been a sharp rise in the number of higher education institutions.

Year	Number of Universities	Number of students
1950-51	6	21,000
1960-61	9	34,000
1973-74	14	84,000
1980-81	19	117,000
1985-86	22	130,000
1990-91	25	169,000
1995-96	26	191,000
1998-99	27	191,000

Source: State Planning Institute: Statistical Diary, various issues

Note: The number of students in universities is shown in UP Government documents as constant at 191 thousand for the last five years

At present, there are 27 universities in UP including one Open University. There are 676 degree colleges with 9.19 lakh students.

Year	Number of degree colleges	Number of students
1950-51	40	30,000
1960-61	128	68,000
1973-74	304	246,000
1980-81	384	335,000
1985-86	403	395,000
1990-91	418	560,000
1995-96	521	775,000
1998-99	676	919,000*

Source : same as in Table 3.16

\* In the Annual Plan 1999-2000, Vol. 1 ( part II ) Uttar Pradesh, the figure is shown as 9,28,566.

The last decade or so has witnessed the growth of diversified courses at the university level. Management courses, journalism, computer and IT related courses and environmental subjects have gained in popularity and self financed programmes have been started in these subjects in which the entire financial burden of running these courses is shouldered by the students themselves. A lot of emphasis is now being laid on raising financial resources in Universities through starting such courses, consultancies and revised fee structures.

However, there are serious concerns about falling academic standards in colleges and universities due to excessive politicisation, poor management, low accountability of teachers, lack of infrastructure and overcrowding.

### Technical higher education:

At the beginning of the Ninth Five Year Plan, twelve Engineering Colleges including Roorkee University, which is now in Uttaranchal State, were imparting degree level technical education. The number of diploma level technical institutions was 95, and there were 12 certificate level technical training institutions in the State. The annual intake of students in degree, diploma, and certificate level institutions was 2255, and 700 respectively.

The present plan objective of technical education is to develop adequate manpower for the organised and unorganized industrial sector of the State with a thrust on the extension of technical education facilities in rural areas, with special emphasis on technical education of women. In order to fulfil the above objectives the State government has decided to encourage the private sector in establishing technical institutions.

Year	Degree Level	Diploma Level
1997-98	459	1698
1998-99	546	1994

Now figure for 2004-2005 is also available. According to which No. of students in technical education at degree level has grown up to 24,044 and at diploma level to 11810.

The modernization of polytechnics and setting up polytechnics for girls is an important part of the UP government's efforts to boost technical education. In the year 1997-98 six new polytechnics were sanctioned of which 4 were exclusively for girls. *All these girls polytechnics are now well established and functional.*

### Role of the Private Sector

The modern school system in Uttar Pradesh developed under the aegis of British rule, but according to the Indian Education Commission of 1881, there was already in the State, a large network of indigenous schools,

the *pathshalas* or the *Maktabs/Madarsas*, in which a single teacher imparted education to a small group of children. Until Independence, most primary and middle schools were managed by local bodies. The role of the State government in funding school education increased in the first half of the twentieth century and the government also acquired regulatory and supervisory powers.

In 1960-61, about one-fifth of educational institutions at all levels were managed by government, while 46.5 per cent were managed by local authorities and 33 percent were privately managed. At the primary level, local authorities managed 55.9 percent of the schools, while at the upper primary level, they managed 53.4 percent of schools (Vashisht, 1994, p.3). However, governments were the major source of finance for all types of managed institutions.

During the 1960s, the urban and local bodies gradually became morbid in UP and the lack of uniformity in the service conditions of teachers, in recruitment conditions etc. led the State government to promulgate the Basic Education Act, under which basic education was effectively decentralised at the State level.

Although the State government bore the principal financial burden of fostering the expansion of the education system, non-governmental organisations, societies and trusts as well as private individuals continued to set up institutions both for profit and philanthropic reasons. These institutions were 'recognised' by the State government if they fulfilled certain laid down norms and often provided with grants-in-aid.

Private institutions (aided as well as unaided) have accounted for a fair proportion of enrollments in UP. Table 3.19 shows the estimates generated from the NSS 52<sup>nd</sup> Round to consider the significance of the 'private' sector in education.

**Table 3.19: Distribution of Enrollments by Type of Institution, UP, 1995-96**

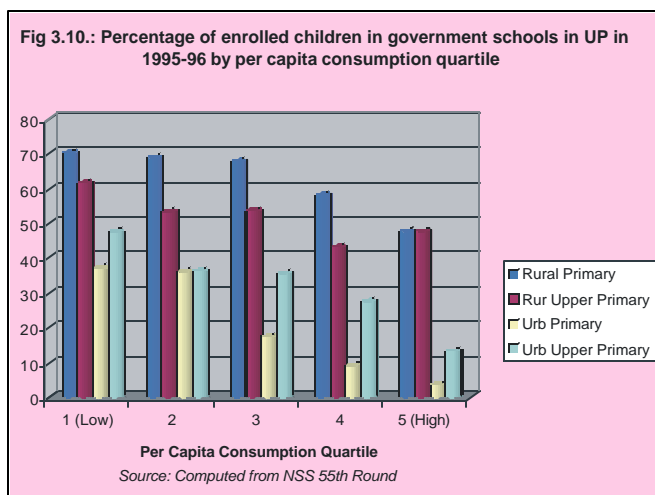
		Govt.	Local Body	Pvt-Aided	Pvt. Unaided	Total
Primary	Rural	65.10	9.20	6.05	19.65	100
	Urban	24.08	5.66	20.60	49.66	100
Middle	Rural	51.41	5.02	25.32	18.25	100
	Urban	32.46	4.60	37.63	25.30	100
Secondary	Rural	43.07	2.84	46.96	7.13	100
	Urban	33.99	3.37	50.15	12.48	100

Source: NSS 52nd Round (Computed)

It is note-worthy that privately managed institutions play an important role even in primary and middle education and at the primary level, nearly 20 per cent of rural enrollments and half of urban enrollments are accounted for by the private unaided schools. Private aided schools are more important in the middle and

secondary grades. In the latter grades, they account for about 47 and 50 percent of rural and urban enrollments respectively.

Government institutions absorb a higher percentage of enrolled girls and SC/ST students. Figure 3.10, shows how the economic status of children (measured by household per capita consumption expenditure) is related to their enrollment in government institutions. It can be seen that as the economic status of the household rises, children are less likely to study in government schools.



The cost of education is at the heart of the access of deprived groups to education. Initiatives to expand the private sector in education have to confront the issues of access, quality and equity in education.

#### Mobilising Financial Resources for Education in Uttar Pradesh

The expansion of education at all levels depends critically on the availability of financial resources. These flow to education from various sources: private and public. Private sources comprise voluntary and compulsory components - namely endowments, donations, private investments, as well as fees and other related charges.

**Box. 3.7: Sources of Education Finance**

The State government finances education from the general revenues of the State - tax and non-tax revenues as no specific tax revenue is earmarked for education nor is any educational tax or cess imposed in the State for this purpose. In 1988-89, of the total income of educational institutions (all levels) in UP, 82 percent came from government (Central and State) grants, 8 percent from local body funds, 7 percent from fees and 3 percent from endowments. The share of government grants is maximum 96 percent in case of vocational and professional institutions. It is 86 percent in case of primary schools, 83 percent in case of upper primary schools and 77 percent in case of secondary schools. Similarly, the contribution of fees is found to be highest at the secondary level -16 percent. (Source: *Education in India 1988-89*)

But these sources provide relatively less finance and gradually the State has come to assume the larger responsibility.

### Public Resources for Education

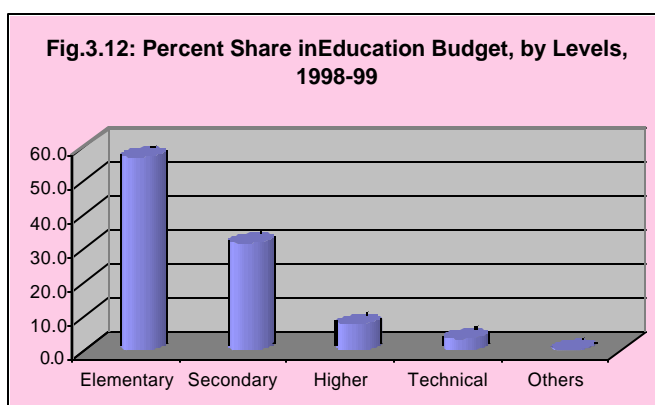
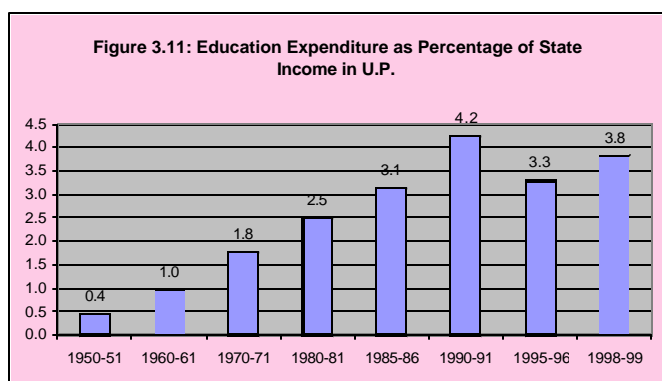
Since Independence, the most important and reliable source of finance to education has been grants from central, State and local governments. Of these grants from local governments has been limited owing to their meagre size. The role of the Central government has been quite significant. But, the largest role in financing of education is played by the State government.

Although the State's effort on education has increased steadily from less than 0.5 percent of State income in 1950-51, it is still less than 4 percent of State income (State Domestic Product or GDP).SDP. (what is SDP?) Moreover, there is little evidence of any increase in the last decade. Educationally developed States of India ( like Kerala ) spent much higher percent of their GDP on their educational development.

The total budgetary allocation for school education along with total educational budget of the State for the last five decades reveals massive increase in the school educational expenditure since 1950-51. The allocation for elementary education was Rs. 3.21 crores and that for

secondary education Rs 1.64 crores in the year 1950-51. For 1999-2000 ( BE ) the figure stands at Rs 3327.91 crores and Rs. 1896.81 crores respectively for elementary and secondary education in UP.

Total educational expenditure in UP has recorded massive growth over the last five decades, growing faster than the increase in total State budgetary expenditure. Educational expenditure, which was only about 13 percent of budgetary expenditure in UP in the 1950s and 1960s has averaged over 20 percent of budgetary expenditure in the 1990s. But over the last 20 years period, educational expenditure in UP grew marginally more than the increase in total budgetary expenditure. While educational expenditure grew from Rs 345.87 crores in 1980-81 to Rs 6096.33 crores in 1999-2000, State total budgetary expenditure increased from Rs 1716.09 to Rs 29761.88 crores over the same period.



Since about the middle of the 1980s, the share of basic education in the State education budget has exceeded 50 percent. During the last decade, the share of elementary education has been around 55 percent of the total education budget of the State government, that of secondary education is 31-32 percent and that of higher education is in the range of 8-10 percent.

**Table -3.20 Public Expenditure (Crore) On School Education in Uttar Pradesh**

Year	Elementary Education	Secondary Education	School Educational	Total Education Expenditure	Total Educational Exp. as % of Total Budgetary Exp.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1950-51	3.21	1.64	4.85	7.10	13.70
1960-61	6.02	3.56	9.58	17.75	12.30
1970-71	36.43	17.92	54.35	74.84	18.13
1980-81	171.45	109.72	281.17	345.87	20.15
1990-91	1211.68	629.33	1841.01	2093.81	21.95
1995-96	1863.00	1110.02	2973.02	3360.92	19.14
1997-98	2269.95	1375.84	3645.79	4156.85	18.73
1998-99	3318.70	1855.41	5174.11	5840.15	21.26
1999-2000	3327.91	1896.81	5224.72	6096.33	20.48

Source: State Budget.

### Composition of Educational Expenditure:

The composition of recurring expenditure on education shows that 75 percent of total expenditure on all types of institutions is incurred on salaries of teaching staff and about 10 percent on the salaries of non-teaching staff. The remaining 15 percent is incurred on categories such as maintenance of school buildings, equipment, furniture, libraries and others. The amount of money spent on scholarships has shown a declining trend. It is also indicated that the highest percentage of expenditure is incurred on salaries in primary and upper primary schools while it is lowest in vocational and professional schools.

### Role of Central Government

Before the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment, the role of the Central government was very limited in school education in UP. After the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment, education was brought from the State List to the concurrent List and thus the central government assumed powers to intervene even in the school education at the State level. Apart from funding institutions directly managed by the Central government, the Centre finances educational development through Centrally sponsored schemes and such initiatives as the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*.

### Externally Financed Schemes

External financing of education is not very important for a large State like UP where the size of education budget for the year 2000-2001 is more than Rs 6000 crores. However, finances from the World Bank, IDA and USAID are playing significant roles in specific areas. The World Bank is currently providing finance to the ambitious District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) in its Phase 2 and 3. USAID is providing special assistance for promoting the education of girls at the primary stage. The finances for DPEP come through the central government in which 15 percent share is also borne by the Government of UP. The Central government component is received by the State as Additional Central Assistance of which 70 percent is loan and 30 percent is grant.

### Impact of Fiscal Crisis on Education Expenditure

The fiscal constraints on the State exchequer has meant that the State has had to undertake a fiscal reforms programme which includes various measures to restructure budgetary revenues and expenditure.

Under the new (reform) budgetary policy special priority has been given to primary education and literacy campaign. The World Bank aided DPEP has been extended to cover 77 districts in the State. Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) has been launched in 1999-2000 to enlist community participation. Several other policy changes have been undertaken with a view to increase available resources for education.

### Box: 3.8: Fiscal Reforms and the education sector in UP

The fiscal reforms programme of the government of U. P. incorporates a number of measures to protect public expenditures on basic education and health, while at the same time cutting down of non-merit subsidies on higher and professional education. These measures include:

- 1 Ban on new recruitment in 1999-2000 except those of teachers and primary health workers,
- 2 Abolition of posts vacant for more than a year except posts of teachers and primary health workers
- 3 Revision of fees in engineering, medical, other colleges and secondary schools to double the rate of cost recovery from 6 percent to 12 percent.
- 4 Comprehensive plan to reduce non-merit subsidies and transfers including those for higher education, professional education... to bring them to bare minimum level of 0.5 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product by 2004-05.
- 5 Freeze, on selective basis, the grants-in-aid to secondary and higher secondary schools, degree colleges and universities at the 1998-99 level.
- 6 Ban on creation of new posts and non filling of vacant posts.
- 7 Ban on inducting new educational institutions on grants-in-aid list

### Realisation of Revenues from Education:

Until recently, the government of UP did not charge tuition fee up to the higher secondary level. But prescribed tuition fees are chargeable by aided institutions and the government has also prescribed, from time to time, the schedules of tuition fees (at the higher education level) and other fees and charges. But the schedule of such fees has remained unrevised for several years. As a consequence, the contribution of revenue (fee) receipts to the expenditure made by educational institutions has steadily declined.

In recent years, the government of UP has made a concerted effort to increase the fees payable at secondary, higher secondary and higher education levels. It has also given certain categories of institutions the flexibility of adopting a fee rate, and of raising resources through self-financed courses, consultancies and so on.

The contribution of fees to the State budget in UP has been small. In 1984-85, revenue receipts to the State government were Rs. 13.46 crores which was only about 2 percent of the State's educational expenditure in that year. This share has not changed much over the years. In 1998-99, fee contributed Rs 95.89 crores, which represented only 1.63 percent of the total educational expenditure of that year.

However, reforms in the fee structure, especially in secondary level educational institutions, are slowly bearing some fruit. Revenue receipts from secondary education rose from 81.28 crores in 1999-00 to Rs. 108.64 crores in 2000-01 (RE) and are budgeted to rise to 127.22 crores in 2001-02. The revenue receipts from higher education were only 4.24 crores in 1999-00, but this fell to only 1.01 crores in 2000-01. However, receipts from this sector are budgeted to increase to Rs. 75.15 crores in 2001-02. Receipts from fees in technical education fell marginally from Rs. 36.65 crores in 1999-00 to Rs. 33.95 crores in 2000-01 but this is expected to increase to Rs. 45.95 crores in 2001-02.

**Table 3.21: Total Revenue and Expenditure from General and Technical Education in UP (Rs. Cr.)**

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Rev as % Exp.
1990-91	33.89	2079.84	1.63
1991-92	34.68	1984.95	1.75
1992-93	55.70	2267.68	2.46
1993-94	29.74	2474.59	1.20
1994-95	41.12	2922.19	1.41
1995-96	48.53	3337.48	1.45
1996-97	46.71	3823.24	1.22
1997-98	81.67	4229.65	1.93
1998-99	94.53	5787.09	1.63
1999-00	183.91	5654.23	3.25
2000-01 (RE)	234.41	6451.74	3.63
2001-02 (BE)	421.49	6236.69	6.76

Source: State Budgets

Reforming fees structures has an important influence on access and equity in the education system.

The 'cost' borne by students/households in undertaking education consists of various components of which fees is only one. Thus, even if fee is negligible, this does not automatically mean that the costs borne by households are also negligible. Similarly, 'fees' also comprise a number of school levies besides tuition fee. During 1995-96, the government's revenue receipt from education was only Rs. 48.53 crores. But estimates from the NSS 52<sup>nd</sup> Round show that students in the State paid an estimated Rs. 628.9 crores as fees and other charges to educational institutions.

Thus, while the raising of resources for education deserves priority, it needs to be balanced against equity and development. Some suggestions made in this respect are summarised in Box 3.9.

### Box. 3.9 Suggestions for Additional Resource Mobilization

There are several alternative strategies of raising resources particularly at the tertiary level of education. A few suggestions are given below:

- Allowing the establishment of self-financing institutions particularly at the higher level of education in the private sector which will reduce the burden on government educational institutions. A substantial beginning has already been made in the State in this direction.
- Raising of user charges in education, particularly at the tertiary level. But this should be accompanied by a system of scholarships or free education to students from the poorer sections and a different fee structure for different group of students depending upon the paying capacity of their parents.
- Liberal provision of bank loans to students to enable them to pursue specialised or higher education.
- Earmarking of certain tax revenues or levying surcharges or educational cess to provide more funds for education. A tax may also be contemplated on those who pass out of higher and specialised education.
- Charging higher levels of fees from foreign students whose number is increasing in several educational institutions (particularly Universities and Colleges in UP).
- Undertaking sponsored research and providing consultancy services to the private sector.
- Land revenue in rural areas is an important source which is gradually losing its significance. If land revenue is entirely earmarked for financing primary education in the village itself, its significance will be revived and there will be better tax compliance on the part of the farmers to pay land revenue when they know that the money will be spent in their neighbourhood to finance the education of their own wards.
- Urban property taxes may be linked to finance primary education in urban areas. This will make local bodies more responsible for funding school education in their jurisdiction.
- Village Education Committees (VECs) have to play greater role in mobilizing local resources for primary education. They may advise the village Panchayat to impose a nominal house tax, a tax on the vehicles in the village using the community roads. VECs can also an important role in mobilizing voluntary donations for school education in rural areas.

Controlling the wastage of resources is an important means to controlling the costs of education.

### Achievements and Challenges

During the recent decade, Uttar Pradesh (excluding Uttaranchal) showed significant improvement in literacy, and recorded a distinctly higher rate of improvement for



girls. There is also some evidence that in project areas, learning achievements have improved.

Between 1981 and 1991, literacy and enrollment levels at the district level and changes in these, were positively correlated. However, during 1991-2001, educationally poor districts have recorded a relatively more rapid rate of improvement, as far as male literacy improvement is concerned but this is not the case with female literacy.

Poor infrastructure, quality of teaching and poor achievement levels (quality) are a major concern in Uttar Pradesh. Public financial resources are also considerably below the levels required for adequate public provisioning of schools

A series of initiatives have been taken so far:

- Decentralisation under the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments has led to a greater role of local communities in the management of educational institutions.
- Gradually the system of educational financing in UP is moving from State control to a privately managed and privately funded system under State regulation, although the role of the State still remains massive.

- In government financed educational institutions above the elementary level, fees are gradually being raised to mobilize resources. However along with raising fees, adequate provision will have to be made for free education to poor students so that they are not deprived of school education.
- Participation of the private sector needs to be encouraged but government must keep a watchful supervision in order to prevent exploitation and to maintain minimum norms.
- Much greater attention is needed to develop educational capability of deprived groups.

In conclusion, there is clear evidence of considerable dynamism in the elementary education sector in UP in recent years. Greater decentralization, encouragement to the private sector and reforms in fee structures are now expected to make higher contribution to higher levels of education. Alongside the raising of resources State policy must ensure that equity in education is maintained to the greatest extent possible.

## The Condition of Health

*"The real wealth of a nation is its people and the purpose of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives".*

### The First Human Development Report, 1990

The Alma Ata Declaration, which called for achievement of health for all by 2000 AD, stressed the importance of primary health care. Consequently India's health policy statement endorsed the goal of health for all by 2000 through universal provision of primary health services. In 1982 "Health For All" became part of the National Policy Declaration.

In UP there are special programmes on nutrition, provision of safe drinking water and sanitation, launching of extensive immunization programmes, maternal and child health care services, school health programmes, basic health education on personal hygiene and occupational health services. There are also special programmes to tackle major diseases such as malaria, cholera, blindness, goitre and leprosy.

Although UP has a fairly large public sector health infrastructure, only 9 percent actually make use of this facility for treatment of ordinary ailments and have to depend mostly on private healthcare. A vast majority of these private sector providers consist of quacks and faith healers.

The state of health in UP is a *human development challenge* and life expectancy is one of the lowest in the country. Overall mortality has been higher in UP compared to the country as a whole, as per Sample Registration System (SRS) estimates. Figure 4.1 shows the temporal pattern of Crude Death Rate (CDR) for India, UP and Kerala, the state with the lowest mortality rate in India.

While India's crude death rate (CDR) was 14.9 per thousand population in 1971, that of UP was 20.1. In 1981 the corresponding figures were 12.5 and 16.3 respectively. The gap continued in 1991 with India's average being 9.8 and UP's being higher at 11.3. Thus, inspite of the decline

in overall mortality over the years, UP has maintained a CDR higher than the national average, though the difference has declined over time. Kerala remains much below both UP and the national average for all years, though death rate in Kerala has almost stagnated since 1981.

UP has one of the highest rates of infant and maternal mortality in the entire country. The incidence of several major communicable diseases such as tuberculosis and leprosy is also high. Maternal and child health is poor and there now looms the spectre of AIDS. By the end of July 2000 there were 259 full-blown cases of AIDS and 889 persons had already tested sero-positive.

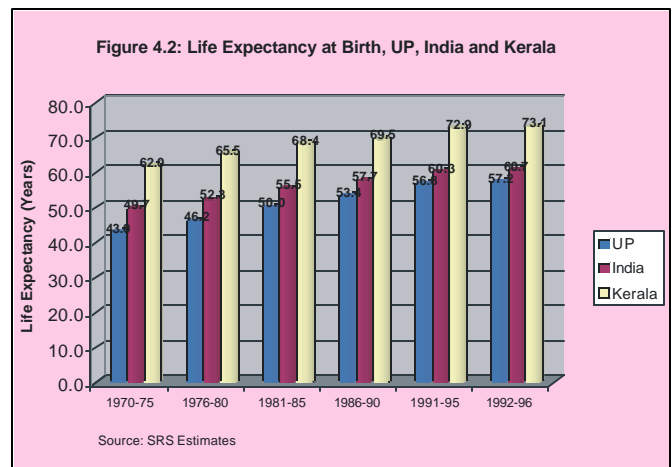
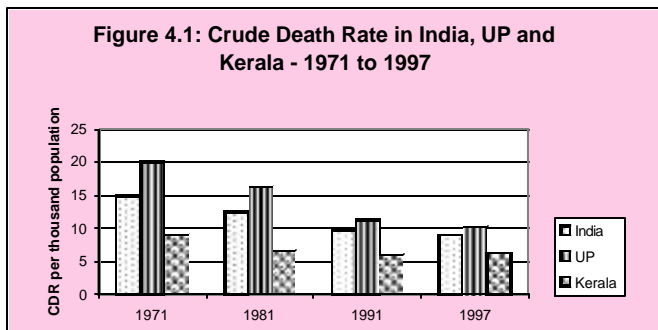
Social status determines access to healthcare. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is two and half times higher amongst the poor. At the same time, a lower proportion of public resources are spent on the bottom 20 percent of the population in comparison to what is spent on the top 20 percent.

Innovative solutions can offer some hope. The low cost "Dai kit" for example has an important impact on reducing maternal and infant mortality. Although the state spends relatively little on healthcare and much of the costs go towards meeting salary demands, yet it is undeniable that reduction of infant and maternal mortality has been achieved through several public sector initiatives.

### Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy at birth is one of the major indicators of well being.

In 1970-75, the life expectancy at birth in UP was 43 years, 6 years less than the national average and as much as 19 years less than Kerala, the state with the highest life



expectancy. Life expectancy increased from 43 to 57 in 1992-96, still lower than India's figure of 60.7 years. The difference between male and female life expectancy also declined from 5 years in 1970-75 to 1.3 years in 1992-96. The average life expectancy at birth in UP was 61.8 years in 1991.

For the purposes of this report, estimates of life expectancy in Uttar Pradesh have been prepared at the district and region level, but because of methodological considerations these estimates are not strictly comparable to state level SRS estimates discussed earlier. They, however, serve to bring out the difference in health status of the population in the regions/districts.

Life expectancy estimates for UP's districts present a very uneven picture. Life expectancy was highest in the Hill region (66.6 years) in 1991. The region is now part of Uttaranchal State. Other regions did not show much difference in life expectancy. The Western, Central and Eastern regions had uniform life expectancy of 62 years, while Bundelkhand had a lower figure of 60.3 years.

Among the districts in post-bifurcation UP, Ballia and Kanpur Nagar were the districts with highest life expectancy at birth of 74.4 years and 74.3 years respectively. Ghaziabad followed them at 70.1 years. In the Western region, thus, Ghaziabad had the highest life expectancy followed by Agra and Meerut. These districts have a high urban population. The lowest life expectancy in this region was in largely rural and comparatively backward tracts of Budaun (51.8 years), Shahjahanpur (56 years) and Etah (56.3 years).

In the Central region the urban-industrialised Kanpur Nagar had the highest life expectancy followed by Lucknow (69.5). Hardoi (53.6), Rai Bareilly (56.7) and Fatehpur (58.8) having the lowest life expectancy. In the Eastern region Ballia had the highest life expectancy followed by Ghazipur (68.3), Gorakhpur (66.7) and Mau (66.5). Seven districts had a life expectancy below 60 years, lowest being 54.4 in Bahraich. Of the five districts in the Bundelkhand region, Jhansi had the highest life expectancy of 62.5 years, while Lalitpur had the lowest figure of 57.3 years. The largest tracts of districts with low life expectancy lay in Eastern UP. It needs to be mentioned that the Eastern region has the highest number of districts and it houses the largest chunk of UP's population.

Females have considerably lower life expectancy than males. Only seven districts show female life expectancy higher than male life expectancy. Two of these districts, Saharanpur and Lakhimpur Kheri, are located near the hill state of Uttaranchal. It needs to be noted that Uttaranchal, a very small state in comparison to UP, has five districts with a life expectancy pattern favourable to females.

In most districts the difference between male and female life expectancy is high. In eight districts the difference is actually higher by four years or more, in

favour of males. Interestingly four of these districts are located in the Western region and three in the Eastern region. In the few districts where the ratio is tilted in favour of women, the difference is very low. Females thus face almost universal discrimination in UP.

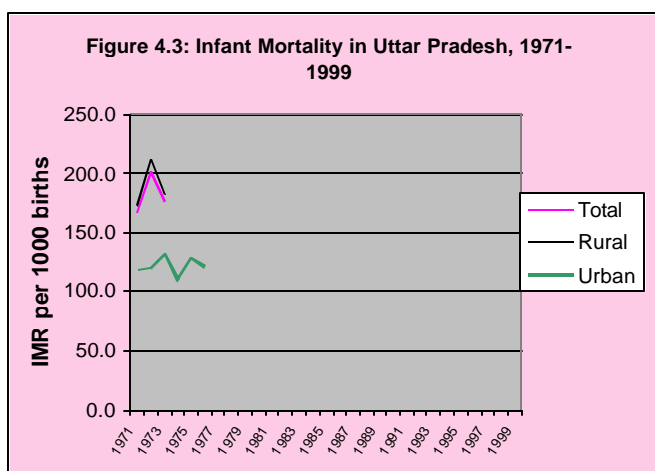
### The Mortality Challenge

Mortality indicators in UP have shown some improvement over time. Nonetheless, infant, child and maternal mortality are among the highest in the country. Progress has slowed in the 1990s. The gap between rural and urban mortality rates continues, though it has declined over the years. The crude death rate for the state was estimated at 20.1 per thousand in 1971 and declined to 10.3 in 1997. In rural areas the rate declined from 21.1 per thousand to 10.7, and in urban areas from 13.1 per thousand to 8.2. Much of this decline was due to a sharp fall in the infant mortality rate, particularly after 1990.

In the post neo-natal phase the ratio of female to male mortality is 1.24, similar is the ratio for all deaths under five. By far the largest differential, however, is in the child death rate, reflecting mortality risks between ages one and five. The female to male ratio here was 1.70 in 1992-93 and 1.85 in 1998-99, National Family Health Survey (NFHS 1 and 2). Thus, despite the fact that female infants have a natural biological advantage at the time of birth, yet social disadvantages appear to negate it.

### Infant Mortality Rate

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the number of children not surviving upto the age of one year per thousand live births. While the IMR and child mortality (CMR) have a more direct relation to maternal and child health status, they are also sensitive to the overall health status and health provisioning in a society. Unfortunately, infant mortality in UP is one of the highest in the country, next



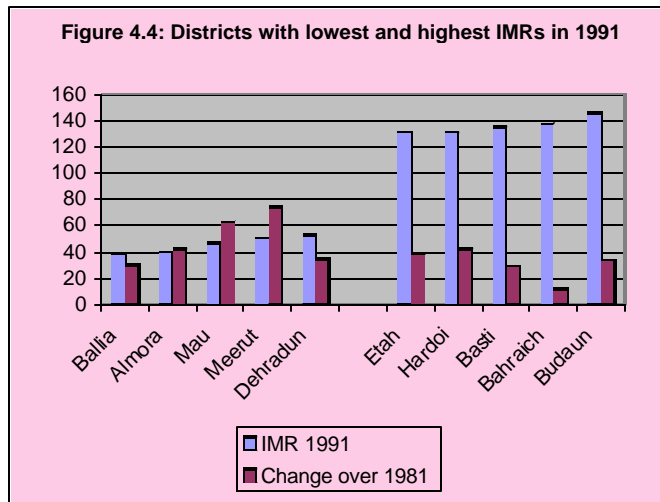
only to Orissa, which has the highest IMR. Although IMR in UP does show a decline over the past several decades, the last few years it shows a tendency towards stagnation.

The IMR for the state according to SRS figures was 167 per 1,000 live births in 1971, which was much higher

than the national average of 129. IMR declined to 150 in 1981, still higher than the national average of 119. In 1995 it was 86, while for India the figure was 74. By 1999, the IMR in UP had declined only to 84. Thus, though the state shows a decline in IMR over time, the IMR has always been higher than the national average.

As can be seen from figure 4.3, rural IMRs are much higher in UP compared to urban IMRs reflecting the relatively poor health of the rural population. The IMR among female children has remained higher than the IMR among male children, especially for rural UP where in 1982, female IMR was 162 and male IMR was 150. In 1999, the female and male rural IMRs had declined to 91.1 and 82.7 respectively.

The IMR shows significant inter-regional variations. As per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) (1998-99) IMR was highest in Central UP at 122.4, followed by Bundelkhand (118) and Eastern UP (97.8). The Western region had the lowest IMR of 81.8. The CMR in UP is also quite high (39.2) and follows the same pattern as IMR.



A number of proximate factors are responsible for the high mortality among infants and children. These include the low levels of literacy and awareness, poor nutritional status of expectant mothers, absence of proper ante-natal care, unhygienic conditions under which children are delivered, and diarrhoeal, respiratory and other diseases afflicting infants and children.

In 1971, there were 13.3 stillbirths per 1000 children born in UP and the perinatal mortality rate (which includes still births and children dying within one week of birth) was 69.4. The neo-natal mortality rate (children dying before 28 days of birth) was 99.2 while post-natal mortality rate (children dying after 28 days but before 1 year) was 67.8. By 1997, the stillbirth rate, perinatal mortality rate and neo-natal mortality rate (all sensitive to the nutrition status of the mother and conditions associated with child birth) remained high but had declined to 7.8, 45.6 and 51.1 respectively.

Infant mortality and child mortality are significantly influenced by social characteristics like residence, education, religion and caste. Demographic characteristics like sex of child, mother's age at birth, order of birth and birth intervals also have a significant bearing on these variables.

IMR in the rural areas is nearly twice as high as in the urban areas. Children in rural areas experience 80 percent higher risk of dying before their fifth birthday than urban children. Nearly two-thirds of infant deaths are during the neonatal period. Infant mortality rate is found to decline sharply with increase in the education of the mother. IMR is as high as 127 per thousand for infants born to illiterate women in comparison to literate Women with IMR as low as 55 per thousand.

Mortality estimates exhibit a U shaped pattern with respect to the mother's age at the time of birth of the child. Infant mortality is highest for children of mothers under 20 years and above 40 years. It is also found that child spacing patterns have a powerful effect on survival chances of children. Infant mortality is well over three times as high for children with a preceding interval of less than 24 months as for children with the preceding interval of 48 months or more (NFHS 1992-93). Traditionally, the entire Health and Family Welfare Programme was oriented towards sterilisation. The above evidence suggests that spacing methods should have been a cornerstone of the program. This could have ensured lower infant mortality rate in Uttar Pradesh. If evidence from other countries, such as Indonesia, and other states, such as Tamil Nadu and Kerala is to be believed then low IMR ensures low population growth as well. Thus in terms of policy, change in childbearing behaviour of women can significantly reduce mortality risks to children.

**The Morbidity Challenge**

Combined losses due to premature death and disability from non-fatal illnesses (measured as Disability Adjusted Life Years - DALYs) are very high. The estimates of DALYs lost in six states in India suggest that UP, at 273.2 DALYs, has the highest loss rate among all the Indian states examined to date (World Bank 2000). A further analysis of ailments by cause shows that the overwhelming cause of premature death and disability can be attributed to 'Group 1' diseases, namely communicable diseases, malnutrition, and perinatal conditions, a disease pattern common among poor populations.

Thus a large proportion of the disease burden of the state consists of those diseases that can be easily prevented or controlled. Apart from the communicable diseases, the prevalence of several non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, asthma, coronary disorders and cancers is also increasing fast.

A broad picture of the state's morbidity profile can be obtained by the data on self-reported illnesses in the

**Table 4.1: Distribution of Reported Ailments across Disease Categories in UP.**

Disease Categories	Percentage of Cases to Total Number of Cases Reported					
	Short Ailments			Ailments Requiring Hospitalization		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Infectious and parasitic diseases	56.21	54.86	55.98	92.07	20.19	91.00
Neoplasm	0.33	0.60	0.37	0.17	6.29	0.26
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders	0.73	1.02	0.78	0.07	1.04	0.09
Diseases of blood & blood forming organs	0.21	0.28	0.22	0.06	0.91	0.07
Mental, psycho-neurotic and personality disorders	0.67	0.26	0.60	0.07	0.79	0.08
Diseases of nervous system and sense organs	2.89	3.31	2.96	0.34	6.06	0.43
Diseases of circulatory system	1.35	6.19	2.16	0.16	9.25	0.30
Diseases of respiratory system	10.58	8.97	10.31	0.11	2.97	0.15
Diseases of digestive system	2.45	2.21	2.41	0.14	2.52	0.17
Diseases of genito-urinary system	0.90	1.65	1.02	0.22	6.11	0.31
Diseases of pregnancy and child birth	0.57	0.92	0.63	0.31	7.54	0.42
Diseases of skin and musculo-skeletal system	0.91	1.03	0.93	0.01	0.34	0.02
Accidents & Injuries	1.63	2.22	1.73	0.32	11.12	0.48
Other diseases	20.60	16.48	19.91	5.94	24.86	6.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: NSS 52<sup>nd</sup> Round (1995-96).

NSS 52<sup>nd</sup> round (1995-96) survey on morbidity and utilization of health care facilities. The diseases have been grouped according to the WHO's Tenth International Classification of Diseases (ICD-X). The data on short ailments shows that about 56 percent of short duration ailments reported belonged to the category of infectious and parasitic diseases, more so in rural than in urban areas. Short duration fevers had the maximum share in this category with 38.6 percent of all ailments reported, followed by diarrhoea and gastroenteritis (7.88 percent). Respiratory diseases (ARI and bronchitis) were also prominent with a 10 percent share in short duration ailments. On the whole cases morbidity were much higher in rural than in urban areas.

92 percent of hospitalization cases in rural areas fell in the infectious and parasitic diseases category, more specifically within diarrhoea and gastroenteritis. This indicates the widespread problem of poor water quality and lack of basic sanitation and hygiene. In urban areas, diarrhoea cases were fewer and constituted 10.5 percent of all cases requiring hospitalization. Infectious and parasitic diseases on the whole accounted for 20 percent of cases requiring hospitalization. Cancer and other tumours were a significant category in urban areas where they accounted for 6 percent such cases. Other significant categories in urban areas included diseases of the

circulatory system, injuries due to accidents, diseases relating to pregnancy, diseases of the nervous system and sense organs and bone and kidney disorders.

Chronic degenerative ailments are therefore much more prominent in urban areas than in rural areas, but that is because urban areas have a much lower incidence of infectious and parasitic diseases which dominate in rural areas. Diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, diarrhoea and measles belong to this category.

Leprosy was covered by the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) only in its first survey in 1992-93 but not in the 1998-99 survey. The prevalence rate of leprosy in UP of 222 cases per lakh population was much higher than the national average of 120 cases per lakh population. The prevalence was higher in the rural areas than in urban areas.

Malaria is another disease for which data is available both in the RCHS and NFHS. Among all the diseases covered in the surveys it had the highest incidence. In UP, however, malaria declined from the substantially high figure of 7395 per lakh population in 1992-93 to that of 3552 in 1998-99, which is marginally lower than the national average. This shows considerable improvement in the malaria situation in UP. The prevalence in urban areas was much lower than in rural areas.

The incidence is higher among females than males in both areas, but more so in urban areas. The district-wise pattern as in Rural Child Health Survey (RCHS) (1998) shows that Bijnor in Western UP along with Lakhimpur Kheri, Fatehpur, Kanpur Nagar (Central UP) and Bahraich in Eastern UP have the highest incidence of the disease. It needs to be mentioned that most of the high incidence districts are those that fall in the Terai belt or are districts like Kanpur Nagar, which have relatively poor quality of sanitation and hygiene.

Blindness affects a large chunk of the population. The overall level of complete blindness is 5 per 1,000 (NFHS 1998-99). Rural residents are twice as likely to be completely blind (6 per 1,000) than urban residents (3 per 1,000). Females are slightly more prone to complete blindness than males in rural areas and backward districts and slightly less prone than males in urban areas, but the differences are very small, typically 0.1 percent. Complete blindness is five to ten times more prevalent among persons above 60 years of age than among people aged 15-59 years. Although complete blindness is higher among people aged 0-14 years than among people aged 15-59 years, the differences are not substantial.

According to NFHS, the overall prevalence of tuberculosis (TB) showed a very small decline from 560 per lakh population in 1992-93 to 551 per lakh population in 1998-99. However, in both years the figure for UP was more than the national average. TB was more prevalent in rural than in urban areas. Prevalence was highest among the population aged above 60 years of age. Fatehpur in Central UP with Saharanpur, Meerut (Western UP), Jalaun (Bundelkhand) and Varanasi (Eastern UP) show very high incidence of the disease. It is generally observed that prevalence of the disease is much higher in Western and Central UP.

Asthma and jaundice were covered by the NFHS (1998-99). The prevalence of asthma in the state was very high, with cases concentrated in the age group above 60 years of age. It is thus a disease predominantly affecting aged people. The overall prevalence of asthma was 1979 cases per lakh population. The prevalence of asthma was much higher in rural than in urban areas. It was also much higher for males than for females.

Jaundice is one of the most common infectious diseases prevalent in India, caused by poor hygiene and contaminated food and water. The incidence of jaundice recorded in the 12 months preceding the NFHS (1998-99) was 963 per lakh population. Jaundice incidence was higher in urban (1037) than in rural (943) areas, which is contrary to the trend we have observed so far. This highlights the problem of poor hygiene in urban areas. However, in the case of males, jaundice incidence in rural areas was higher than in urban areas. On the whole, jaundice was more prevalent in males than in females. Its prevalence was highest in the age group of 15-59 years.

## **Child Health and Nutritional Status**

Analysis of child health in UP is based primarily on the data made available by the NFHS (1992-93 and 1998-99) and RCHS (1998) which relates to some of the common diseases among children, their immunisation status and their nutritional status.

### **Childhood Diarrhoea, Measles and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)**

The three major diseases commonly occurring among children for which data is available in the NFHS are childhood diarrhoea, measles and ARI. Diarrhoea is a major killer of children under five years of age in UP. About 37 percent of children aged between 3-59 months suffer from diarrhoea (RCHS 1998). The prevalence of diarrhoea is similar for girls and boys. For children below three years of age its prevalence is higher in rural than in urban areas.

Expectedly, the prevalence of diarrhoea is lower among children of more educated mothers. 23 percent of children of illiterate mothers had suffered from diarrhoea compared with 18 percent of children of mothers who had completed high school and above (RCHS 1998). Diarrhoea deaths accounted for a significant proportion of all dehydration-related deaths. These could have been prevented by prompt administration of hydration solutions. However, only 36 percent of mothers have ever used ORS packets or were recommended home solutions to overcome problems of dehydration (RCHS 1998).

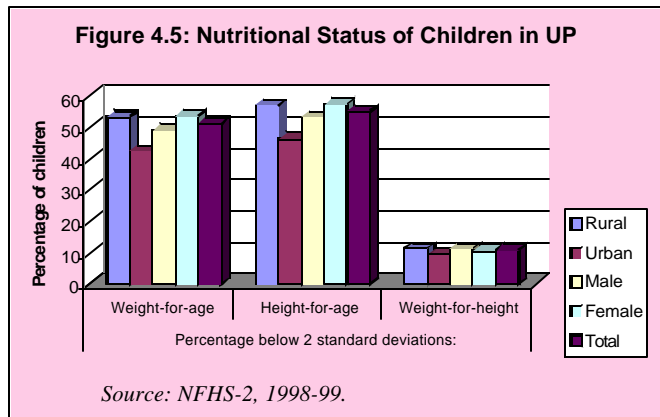
Fever had the highest prevalence among the three diseases covered by NFHS 1998-99, and 28 percent of children reported to have suffered from it in the two weeks preceding the survey. The regional picture shows highest prevalence of fever in Central UP followed by Eastern, Western, Bundelkhand and the erstwhile Hill region.

The other major diseases prevalent among children in UP were measles and ARI. The incidence of measles and ARI was less than 5 percent. Incidence of measles was highest in Central region. The World Bank report on poverty in UP finds Bundelkhand to be one of the poorest regions of the state, and it is lagging in most socio-economic indicators (World Bank, 2002). Therefore, low prevalence of disease among children in the region is striking. The explanation for this phenomenon lies in the early initiation of breast-feeding. A relatively large section of the population in Bundelkhand initiates breast-feeding within one hour of childbirth. It is well known that a mother's first milk contains colostrum, which helps the child in developing immunity against disease.

### **Nutritional Status of Children**

The NFHS (1998-99) shows that 52 percent of children below three years of age are underweight and 56 percent are short for their age or stunted. This compares unfavourably with the national level estimates of 47 percent and 46 percent respectively. Estimates of severe

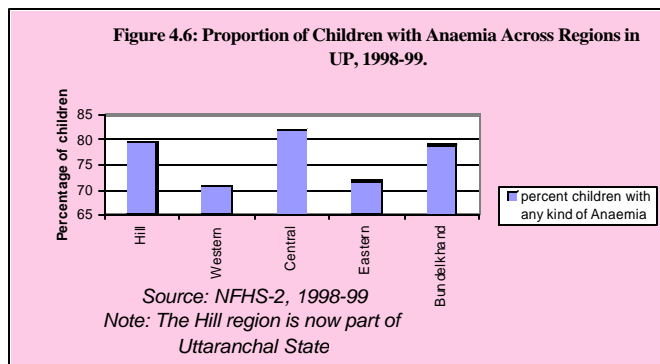
malnutrition vary according to the criteria employed; 22 percent by the weight-for-age criterion, and 31 percent by the height for age criterion. Between 1992-93 and 1998-99, there has been progress in some parameters, but this has been woefully marginal. The percentage of underweight children under three years of age decreased from 57 percent to 52 percent and the proportion of severely underweight declined from 24 percent to 22 percent.



Children from poor households are more than one and a half times as likely to be underweight and stunted than children from non-poor households. Although all regions fare badly, the poverty-stricken region of Bundelkhand has the highest number of severely undernourished and stunted children.

Malnutrition is lower in urban areas compared to rural areas. Even in urban areas, however, 43 percent children are underweight and 47 percent are stunted.

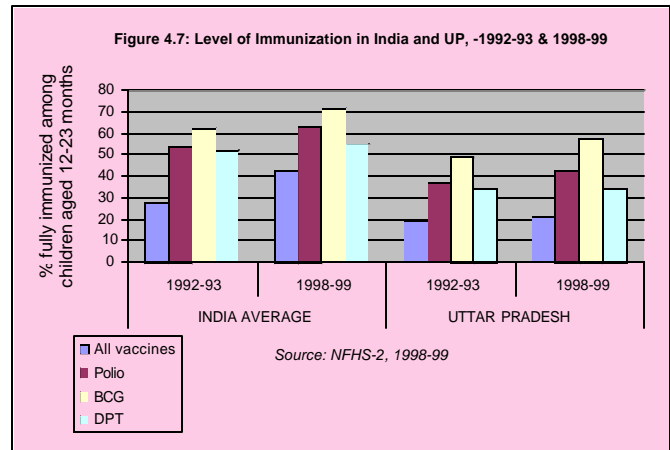
In UP 74 percent of children have some kind of anaemia, with 48 percent moderately or severely anaemic children. This figure is much higher than in the case of women. Anaemia prevalence was higher for boys (76.4 percent) than for girls (71.1 percent). It showed equal prevalence for both rural and urban areas.



Across regions, the highest anaemia prevalence is recorded in the Central region, followed by the Hill region and Bundelkhand region - all having 79 percents and above of anaemia children. The Eastern region has comparatively lower rates among children at 72 percent, while the lowest figure is for Western UP (70.8 percent).

## Immunisation of Children

According to the NFHS, only about 27.5 percent children between 12-23 months were fully vaccinated in India in 1992-93, while the figure for UP was lower at 19.8 percent. In 1998-99 the figure for India increased appreciably to 42 percent, though still well below a satisfactory level. In this field the progress of UP was very slow, showing only a marginal increase to 21.2 percent. Figures for both rural and urban areas were very low, though in urban areas the proportion was higher than in rural areas. This has grave implications for efforts towards eradication and control of major diseases through immunisation.



Among the major vaccines, 37.1 percent children in UP were fully immunized against polio in 1992-93 as against 53.4 percent in India on average. This increased to 42.3 percent in 1998-99, while for India it increased to 62.8 percent.

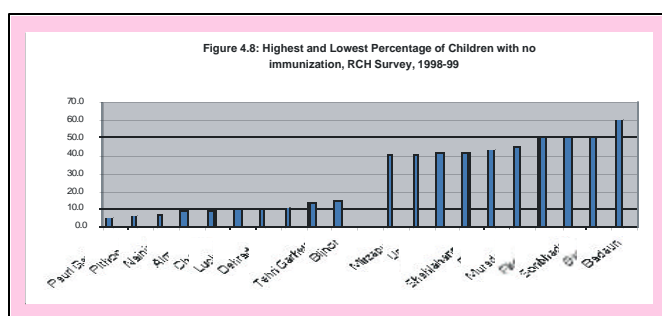
The proportion of fully vaccinated children is higher in urban than in rural areas. Immunisation against TB (BCG) was highest at 57.5 percent, followed by polio (42.3 percent), measles (34.6 percent) and diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT - 33.9 percent). In the case of both polio and DPT, immunisation is fairly high for the first dose but subsequently drops sharply till the final dose. Thus only a small proportion of the population completes the full course of vaccination. Only 16 percent of the children were fully vaccinated by age 12 months, which means that a fourth of the fully vaccinated children did not receive their vaccination within the given time frame of 12 months from birth. Girls with 19 percent full immunisation received lower priority in vaccination as compared to boys (24 percent).

The district-wise pattern that emerges from RCHS 1998-99 shows that there were only 2 districts where more than 80 percent children had complete immunisation; the average for the state being 42 percent. Six districts had full immunisation levels below 30 percent. The values generally ranged between 35 percent to 40 percent in the Western region, and were highest in Ghaziabad (51.4 percent) and lowest in Budaun and Muzaffarnagar.

Central UP had variable values, highest being 74 percent in Lucknow and lowest being 35 percent in Fatehpur and Unnao. In Bundelkhand region, the highest proportion of fully immunised children was in Lalitpur (57 percent), and lowest in Banda (28 percent). In Eastern UP the values ranged between 71.5 percent in Ballia and 18.8 percent in Sonbhadra.

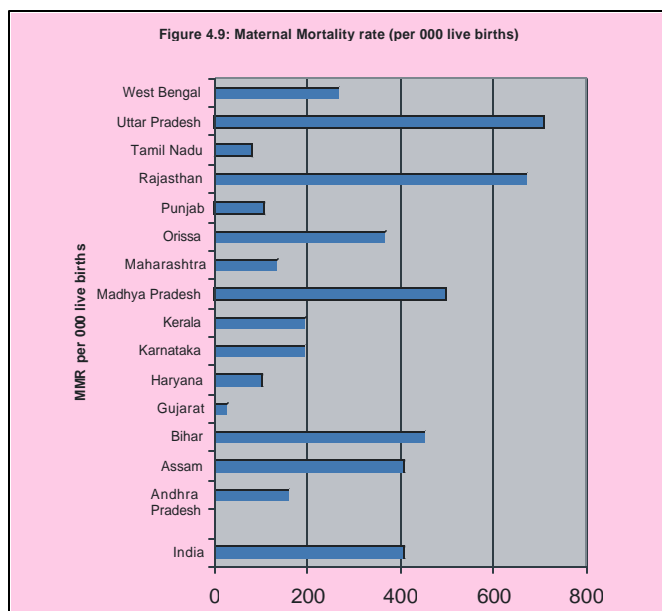
There are a large percentage of children in each district who had received no immunisation. Figure 4.8 shows the districts which fared worst and those which fared best in this respect.

Vitamin A supplementation is a part of the National Program for the Prevention of Blindness and is provided in the form of oral dose every six months starting at the age of 9 months till age of 35 months. The survey found that only 14 percent of the eligible children had received Vitamin A supplementation in UP.



### Maternal and Reproductive Health

Some of the indicators relevant to maternal health have been discussed in this section to provide an idea of the health status of women. The health of women in UP, as seen from earlier indicators such as IMR, CMR and female life expectancy is much poorer than that of males. This is largely the result of lower social status and neglect of women in a patriarchal society. Problems specific to maternal health are analysed below.



### Maternal Mortality Ratio

According to SRS, among the major states, the maternal mortality ratio (number of maternal deaths per hundred thousand children born) is the highest in UP. In 1997, there were an estimated 707 maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births in UP. This was almost eight times higher than Kerala and 70 percent higher than the national average of 436.

The RCH survey of 1998-99 finds that number of maternal deaths is very high in Central, Western and Eastern UP. Kanpur Dehat, Saharanpur and Ghazipur record extremely high levels of maternal deaths.

### Reproductive health

Reproductive health is one of the cornerstones of the Reproductive and Child Health Programme of the Government of India. It aims to provide a holistic package of health care for women in the reproductive age group and includes antenatal care, anaemia prevention measures, tetanus toxoid vaccination, management of high-risk pregnancies, encouragement of institutional deliveries, provision of postnatal care and treatment of reproductive tract diseases.

### Antenatal Care

In UP only about half of all pregnant women get antenatal care services. Only 35 percent births received antenatal check-ups, of which majority were carried out by doctors. In rural areas, as many as 70 percent births did not receive any antenatal care, while in urban areas the figure was much lower at 34 percent (NFHS 1998-99). The proportion of births which did not receive any antenatal care was highest in Western UP, followed by Bundelkhand, Eastern and Central UP. The former Hill region was the only region with more than 40 percent births having received antenatal care. It was seen that upper castes received the highest number of antenatal checkups followed by SCs, OBCs and STs.

The percentage of those who received tetanus toxoid (TT) injections increased from 37 percent in 1992-93 to 51 percent in 1998-99 (NFHS-2), showing that the state government's 'Campaign Approach' has yielded some results. The percentage of women who received iron and folic acid tablets, however, increased only marginally from 30 percent in 1992-93 to 32 percent in 1998-99. The utilization of antenatal services is higher amongst the young women (15-34 years) than among older women (35-49 years).

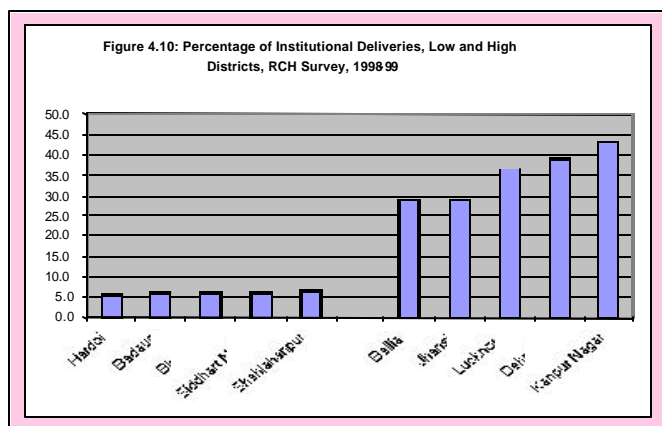
Interestingly, Gorakhpur records the lowest proportion of pregnancy complications. Equally significant is the fact that with respect to delivery and post delivery complications, the percentage of women seeking treatment is the highest in Kanpur Nagar and Gorakhpur. This could be a result of urbanisation as well as civil society interventions. For example, almost all the



blocks of Gorakhpur have received some kind of NGO intervention, and after 1993-94 many of the interventions in the area of reproductive health have been encouraged and financially supported by the State Innovations In Family Planning Services Project Agency (SIFPSA).

### Delivery Care

The RCHS survey of 1998-99 shows that only 16.8 percent of the deliveries in UP were institutional. According to NFHS 1998-99 the proportion of institutional deliveries increased from 11 percent in 1992-93 to a mere 17 percent in 1998. These figures are very low as compared to the national average which increased from 26 percent in 1992-93 to 34 percent in 1998-99. In the Western region five districts had figures above the state average, highest being in Agra. The lowest figure was of Budaun (6 percent). In the Central region most districts had figures below the state average, only Kanpur Nagar and Lucknow being above 25 percent. The lowest figure was of 5.3 percent in Hardoi. In Bundelkhand 3 districts had figures above 20 percent of which Jhansi had the highest figure and Hamirpur had the lowest proportion of institutional deliveries at 12.3 percent. In Eastern UP as many as 10 districts had percentage of institutional deliveries above state average, highest being Ballia and lowest Siddharthnagar (6 percent). Thus on the whole figures for percentage of institutional deliveries were very low in the state, even the highest not exceeding 50 percent.



Trained personnel provide assistance to less than one-fourth of the total deliveries in the state (RCHS, 1998). Three fourths of deliveries take place in unhygienic conditions at home. Only 14.2 percent of pregnant mothers received assistance at delivery from doctors and 8.1 percent from Auxiliary Nurse and Midwives (ANMs). The proportion receiving assistance from Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) was much higher at 34.6 percent, but the highest proportion of 42 percent received assistance from other sources (NFHS 1998-99). No wonder there is such a high rate of maternal mortality in UP.

While the goal should be to provide institutional delivery facilities to all, in the interim, a large-scale training program for TBAs and Rural Medical

Practitioners (RMPs) along with adequate availability of 'Dai kits' can substantially bring down maternal death.

### Postnatal Care

Postpartum checkups were predictably higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Among the regions, Bundelkhand with 3.7 percent and Central region with 5.8 percent postpartum checkups fared particularly bad as compared to the other regions where the proportion ranged from 7.5 percent in Eastern region to 8.8 percent in the erstwhile Hill region.

### Reproductive Health Problems

The proportion of women reporting reproductive health problem according to NFHS 1998-99 was very high in UP - 41 percent in urban and 37 percent in rural areas. The highest proportion of women reporting any reproductive health problem belonged to Western UP (48 percent) followed by the Hill region and Bundelkhand (40-45 percent). The Eastern region had 35 percent women reporting reproductive health problems, and the lowest figure of 23 percent was recorded in Central UP. A large proportion of women show symptoms of reproductive tract infection. The highest incidence is found in the Western region, where the districts of Rampur (59.2 percent), Moradabad (58 percent) and Pilibhit (56 percent) fare the worst. In fact, in all districts of the state, with exception of Sonbhadra, more than 20 percent of women show symptoms of reproductive tract infection.

UP's reproductive health is poor and requires sustained intervention.

### Nutritional Status of Women

Severe malnutrition among women in the state declined from 12.7 percent in 1975-76 to 5 percent in 1995. Similarly, the incidence of moderate malnutrition declined from 51.8 percent to 30 percent during the same period. Prevalence of malnutrition is highest in the Eastern region. This region also reports the maximum number of cases of severe malnutrition. Rural women are more malnourished than urban women. The women of urban areas of the Western region have the lowest level of malnutrition.

Age at marriage/first conception is also a major determinant of malnutrition. Women who are married before attaining the age of 18 are underweight in comparison to women who marry later. Expectant mothers who are given better diet and rest and do not lift weight during the last three months of pregnancy are relatively less malnourished, compared to those who are not provided adequate care. Bahraich (Eastern UP) shows the highest incidence of malnutrition among women, while Moradabad (Western UP) records the lowest. Health officials need to note that the region with the state capital (Central UP) shows one of the highest incidence of malnutrition amongst women.

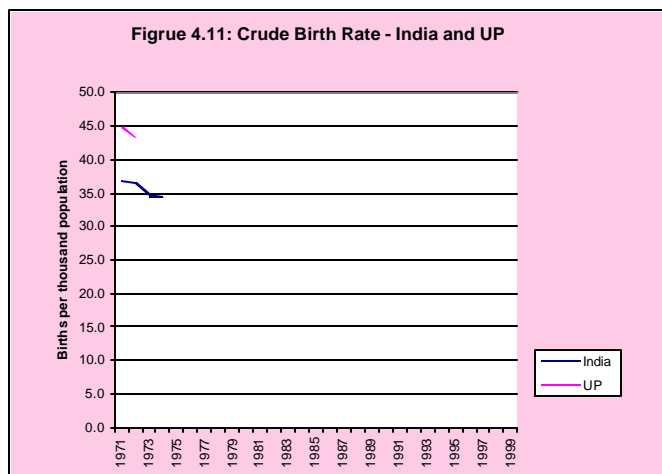
In the Central and Bundelkhand region the proportion of women with BMI (Body Mass Index) below 18.5 is well above 40 per cent, indicating a very high prevalence of Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) in these regions.

Anaemia is another major cause of maternal mortality and reproductive health problems. It usually results from a nutritional deficiency of Iron, Folate, Vitamin B-12 and some other nutrients. It is estimated that 51 per cent of women in UP have no anaemia, 34 per cent are moderately anaemic, while 15 per cent are severely anaemic. Moderate and severe anaemia are particularly pronounced in pregnant women. Anaemia prevalence was higher in the age group 15-19 years (52.8 percent) and declined marginally with increasing age. Urban women had slightly lower prevalence of anaemia than rural women. By social groups, anaemia prevalence was highest for STs (53 per cent), followed by SCs (52 per cent) and OBCs (51 per cent). The upper castes showed lowest prevalence of anaemia with a proportion of 45.2 per cent. The provision of Iron folic Acid tablets (IFA) forms an integral part of MCH activities in the family welfare program in UP. It is recommended that pregnant women should take 100 tablets of Iron for 7 days and Folic Acid and health workers are instructed accordingly.

During 1996 to 1998 the use of IFA tablets by mothers shows significant variation in terms of social and demographic characters like residence, education of mothers, and birth order. Among the mothers who received IFA tablets or syrup for three or more months, 38.5 percent were located in the urban areas while only 17.2 percent were in rural areas. The use of IFA tablets/syrup varies significantly from 14.3 percent for illiterate mothers to 50.3 percent in case of mothers who had at least high school and above.

### Fertility and Family Planning

As shown in Chapter 1 the growth rate of the state population between 1991-2001 was the highest in India. Crude birth rate (CBR) of the state has declined from 44.9 in 1971 to 32.8 in 1999, the rate has remained above the national average and there has been only a marginal



decline in the gap between the two. The corresponding figures for the country as a whole were 36.9 in 1971, which declined to 26.1 in 1999.

The total fertility rate (TFR), which is the number of children a woman would have on an average in her reproductive life, has declined from 4.8 in 1992-93 to 4.0 in 1998-99. This is a decline of 17 percent. UP's TFR is still, however, one of the highest in India. TFR is lower in urban areas than in rural areas.

TFR is highest in the Western region followed by the Eastern region, Central region, Bundelkhand and the erstwhile Hill region. In the light of this scenario it is necessary to further explore the pattern of utilization of family welfare services in the state.

### Box 4.1 POPULATION POLICY OF UTTAR PRADESH 2000

**AIM :** The aim of population policy of Uttar Pradesh is to improve standard of living of the masses. For this purpose, a explicit emphasis will be laid upon the developmental initiatives and activities. Improvement in health status of people, especially women and children and keeping population size intact are the basic preconditions of sustained development.

#### OBJECTIVE

The main objective of the population policy is to bring down the fertility rate to 2.1 by the year 2016. For this, expansion rate of use of modern contraceptives will be increased. It was 22 per cent in 1998-99, which will be increased to 52 per cent in 2016. There is direct relation of fertility rate and use of contraceptives with the reduction of infant and child death rate in which immediate reduction is utmost essential. The specific objectives of the population policy are mentioned below:

1. The median age at marriage of women will have to be increased from 16.4 years to 19.5 years by the year 2016. For this purpose, the awareness about the legal age of marriage will have to increase. The registration of all marriages will have to be done by Panchayats.
2. The total fertility rate was 4.3 in 1997. It will be brought down to 2.6 in 2011 and further to 2.1 by 2016. It will be achieved by increasing the use of contraceptives. The unmet demand of contraceptives was 56 per cent in 1998-99 which will be reduced to 10 per cent upto 2016. At present, the average age of the women at first delivery is 18 years. It will have to be increased to 21 years upto 2016
3. Maternity death rate will be reduced. Its A.N.C. covered area will be increased. Such areas were 46 per cent in 1997. It will be increased to 90 percent upto 2016. The area under tetanus injection will also be increased.
  - The delivery rate under the supervision of trained medical personnel will be increased.
  - Reduction will be made in the number of pregnant anemic mothers. Upto 2011, all the cases of seriously anemic women will be contained.
  - Identification system for dangerous foetus will be strengthened and treatment of dangerous cases will be done in good hospitals.

- 4 Reduction will be made in infant mortality rate and death rate in children below five years. In 1997, total vaccination was done only to 42% children. It will have to be increased to 69% by the year 2006 and 85% upto 2011. By the end 2016, all the children will be covered with total vaccination.
- The use of life saving solution in the children suffering from diarrhoea will be increased.
- Serious mal-nutrition in the children will have to be contained by 2011. Reduction will have to be done in light and less serious anemic children.
- Reduction in the events of ARI cases in children will be done guarantee of providing dose of vitamin A to 50% children by 2006 will be enforced. This percentage will be increased to 90% by the year 2016.
- 5 *Reduction will be done in the pervasiveness of respiratory tube infection/sexual infection and AIDS*

### Knowledge and Use of Family Planning Methods

Knowledge of family planning methods in UP was near universal with 98 percent of currently married females having knowledge of at least one modern method of contraception. The most widely known method of contraception was female sterilization, known to 97 percent females. This was followed by male sterilization (93 percent). Among spacing methods the oral contraception pill was the best-known method with 85 percent women reporting knowledge of it. Women in urban areas had more knowledge of contraception methods than women in rural areas.

There is a large gap between the knowledge and use of family planning methods in the state. In spite of the almost universal knowledge of contraception methods, only 38 percent of the currently married women had ever used a method of contraception, and only 30 percent had used a modern method. Only 28 per cent were using some method of contraception, as compared to the national average of 48 per cent. Of these 22 percent were using modern methods and 6 percent were using traditional methods. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) of UP is one of the lowest in India.

However, it is an improvement over the CPR of 20 per cent recorded by the NFHS-1 in 1992-93. The contraceptive prevalence rate in urban areas was 45 percent while in the rural areas it was only 24 per cent. Contraceptive use also shows an increasing trend with the level of education of females. The regional picture shows contraceptive prevalence to be higher in the erstwhile Hill region (44 percent), followed by Bundelkhand (34 per cent), and the Western, Central and Eastern regions where it ranged between 26 per cent and 28 per cent.

The most prevalent method of contraception is female sterilization, used by 15 percent females. The combined prevalence of the three main spacing methods, oral contraception pills, condom and IUD is just 6.4 percent.

The Reproductive and Child Health programme pays greater emphasis on the adoption of spacing methods since they not only lower overall fertility but also provide health benefits to the mother and child.

### Unmet Need for Family Planning

Those women who want to space their births or do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method have what is described as an unmet need for family planning.

There has been a modest decline in the unmet need for family planning in UP from 30 per cent in 1992-93 to 25 per cent in 1998-99. This is still the highest among the states in India. The unmet need for spacing births is 11.8 per cent, while that for limiting births is around 13 per cent. If all the women who say they want to space or limit their births were to use family planning, the contraceptive prevalence rate could increase from 28 percent to 53 percent of married women. In other words, this means that current programmes are meeting only 40 percent of the demand for family planning.

The unmet need in rural areas at 27 per cent is higher than in urban areas at 20 per cent. Among the regions, unmet need is highest in the Western region (26.1 percent) followed by the Eastern region (25.5 percent), Central region (25.1 percent), erstwhile Hill region (21.8 percent) and Bundelkhand (17.7 percent). Interestingly, the unmet need remains unchanged across all education groups, but the total needs of illiterate women are least likely to be satisfied by current family planning programmes.

To conclude, UP still reflects a high fertility scenario with a high TFR and low use of contraception methods in spite of a wide knowledge of these among the people.

### The Provision of Health Care

In accordance with the recommendations of the Bhore committee report the government of India set up a network of health centres on a hierarchical pattern, with sub-centres at the base and district hospitals at the apex. These centres were established according to fixed population norms, for example, the norm was that there would be a sub centre for every 5000 population and a Primary Health Centre (PHC) for every 30,000 population.

Thus the government took the responsibility of ensuring the availability of basic health services to the entire population through such centres. The 1983 Health Policy left the development of specialist services mainly to the private sector, with adequate support and encouragement from the government. Public health centres work on the basic principle of enabling accessibility to basic health care for all people at minimum cost, which is why the services are provided free of cost. However, there is a large gap between principle and practice and the performance of the public sector in health leaves much to be desired.

## Health Infrastructure

UP has seen fairly significant investment in health infrastructure in the decades since Independence. Between 1961 and 2001, the number of hospitals and dispensaries increased from 1368 to 4939 and the beds in hospitals grew from 26,420 to 65,154. Primary Health Centres increased from 590 to 3640. Health sub-centres grew from 3974 in 1971 to 18,565 in 2001. The number of nurses grew four-fold from 3,408 in 1971 to 12,197 in 1991 whereas the number of doctors increased more than ten times from 2701 in 1961 to 31561 in 1991 (Table 4.2).

Most of the quantitative increase in hospitals/dispensaries took place in the 1970s and 1980s, whereas PHCs and sub-centres expanded rapidly in the 1980s. Although impressive, on most counts it was barely able to keep pace with the increase in population. The numbers of hospitals and dispensaries per lakh population was smaller in the 1990s than it was in the 1960s and 1970s. The number of hospital beds per lakh population also remained stagnant throughout the decades. However, the number of PHCs and sub-centres per lakh population continued to expand during the 1970s and 1980s, although this, too, saw a decline in the 1990s.

Compared to the all India availability of health infrastructure, and availability in other states, UP gener-

ally performed badly. The average availability of infrastructure was poorer in UP compared to the All India average in all the indicators compared as hospitals, dispensaries, beds, PHCs, Sub-centres, and doctors and nurses (Table 4.3).

A comparison with Kerala which has high levels of social development is instructive in this regard. Compared to 6.7 hospitals per lakh population, UP had only 0.6 hospitals per lakh population in 1998. While Kerala had 309 beds per lakh population, UP had only 42. Kerala had 4.2 PHCs and 22.9 sub-centres per lakh population – somewhat higher than the norm, whereas UP had 3 PHCs and 15.8 Sub-centres per lakh population – both lower than the norm. Kerala had more than 8 times the number of nurses and more than twice the number of doctors per lakh population compared to UP.

Interregional disparities in the provision of health infrastructure is also a problem. The former Hill region was the best endowed with health infrastructure, with more than three times the state average in terms of medical institutions and hospital beds per lakh population, twice the number of CHCs and nearly one and a half times the number of PHCs per lakh population compared to the overall average. Among the other regions, the provision of health infrastructure is highest in Bundelkhand, followed by the Central region.

**Table 4.2: Number Of Health Care Services-Uttar Pradesh**

Year	No. of Hospital/ Dispensaries	Beds	P H C	Primary Sub Centre	Doctors And Nurses	
					Doctors	Nurses
1961	1368	26420	590	-	2701	-
1971	2191	38764	971	3974	12883	3408
1981	3187	50681	1109	10092	23888	7519
1991	4160	50424	4356	23892	31561	12197
2000-01	4939	65154	3640	18565	-	-

Sources: (1) Health Information of India, Central Bureau Of health Intelligence, Ministry of Health and Family welfare, Government of India; (2) Statistical Abstract, UP, 1992; (3) UP Tenth Plan

**Table 4.3: Health Care Services-Uttar Pradesh Per lakh population**

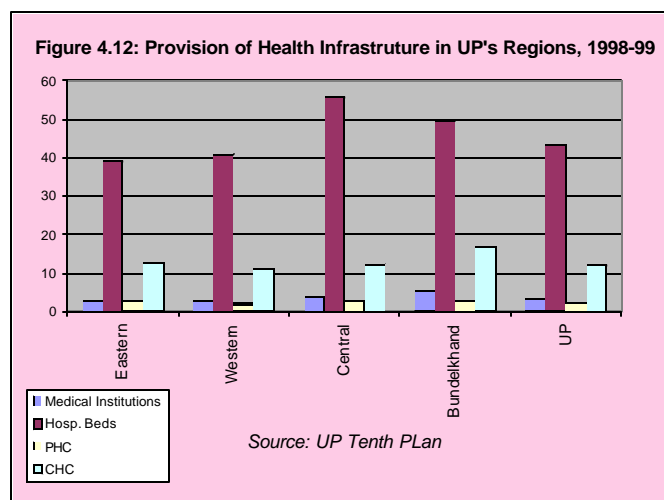
Year	No. of Hospital			Beds			Dispensaries			P H C	Primary Sub Centre	Dr. and Nurses	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban			Doctors	Nurses
1961	0.7	0.1	4.4	35.8	-	-	1.5	1.2	7.9	0.8	-	-	3.66
1971	0.9	-	-	43.9	-	-	1.6	-	-	1.1	4.5	14.59	3.86
1981	0.7	0.1	3.2	45.7	7.8	219.1	1.4	1.3	5.9	1.0	9.1	21.54	6.78
1991	0.5	0.1	2.4	38.2	6.9	165.3	1.3	1.2	4.8	3.3	18.1	23.91	9.24
1998	0.6	0.1	2.8	42.4	7.6	191.7	1.4	1.3	1.8	3.0	15.8	-	-

Sources: Centre for Enquiry into Health and Allied Themes (CEHAT), based on Health Information of India, Central Bureau Of Health Intelligence, Ministry of Health and Family welfare, Government of India.

**Table 4.4: State wise Number of Health Care Services Per lakh population**

Year	No. of Hospital 1998			Beds 1998			Dispensaries 1998			PHC 1998	Primary Sub Centre 1998	Doctors And Nurses 1991	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Total	Doctors	Nurses
Andhra Pradesh	4.2	2.0	9.5	94.59	27.28	255.44	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.2	20.3	49.67	23.34
Assam	1.2	0.8	4.7	56.31	19.87	348.13	1.4	1.5	1.1	2.7	23.4	47.08	10.18
Bihar	0.4	0.1	2	33.12	3.94	226.69	0.5	0.5	0.1	2.7	17.9	30.55	10.29
Gujarat	5.4	0.6	13.7	155.12	24.16	381.01	15.5	8.2	28.1	3.3	24.5	52.98	59
Haryana	0.4	0.1	1.4	38.23	3.93	132.87	0.7	0.2	1.9	2.8	16.3	*	20.73
Karnataka	0.6	0.1	1.6	78.1	11.26	213.19	1.6	1.7	1.4	4.7	24	98.58	52.21
Kerala	6.7	9.1	0.9	309.36	334.81	249.11	0.2	0.2	0.1	4.3	22.9	56.72	78.41
Madhya Pradesh	0.5	0.9	0.7	26.59	11.79	75.55	0.4	0.2	0.8	3	20.9	16.92	88
Maharashtra	3.8	0	8.3	97.72	20.72	219.7	9.9	0.7	24.4	3.3	18.6	62.72	48.64
Orissa	0.8	0.3	3.1	34.85	5.56	189.77	3.4	3.8	1.1	4.6	20	35.19	50.23
Punjab	1	0.5	2	88.76	45.35	184.43	6.4	7.7	3.5	3.1	18	134.51	116.25
Rajasthan	0.4	0	1.6	41.63	2.95	159.55	0.5	0	2.1	4.3	25.3	32.01	22.38
Tamil Nadu	0.7	0.2	1.6	82.22	11.14	218.99	0.9	0.4	1.8	3.7	22.4	81.94	60.49
Uttar Pradesh	0.6	0.1	2.8	42.41	7.62	191.7	1.4	1.3	1.8	3	15.8	23.91	9.24
Ranks For													
<b>U.P.</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>
West Bengal	0.5	0.2	1.3	69.88	9.12	224.57	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.8	14.7	61.38	25.26
India	1.6	0.7	3.7	71.5	23.25	188.55	2.7	1.5	5.5	3.3	19.7	47.19	36.88

Sources: Centre for Enquiry into Health and Allied Themes (CEHAT) based on *Health Information of India*, Central Bureau Of Health Intelligence, Ministry of Health and Family welfare, Government of India

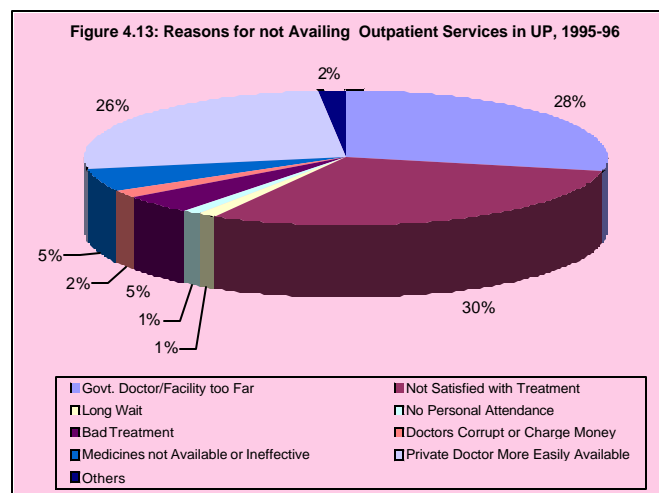


One of the major problems in health provisioning is the urban-rural imbalance. Medical personnel continue to shun remote rural postings, result in absenteeism or irregular attendance.

Another major weakness of the health care system is staff shortage. The ANMs, the most significant extension health workers, are seriously over-burdened and lack promised back up and support. One ANM sub-centre is currently sanctioned for every 6200 population. However, 1016 ANM vacancies were recorded in 1997. It is found that there have been no new ANM postings against vacancies in a number of areas during the last eight years (World Bank 2002). Interestingly, while there are more than 1000 ANM vacancies in the state, there are around 7000

women trained as ANMs who are waiting for assignments. As a consequence of these staff shortages, most ANMs in the district are forced to cover a population larger than what is defined by regulations.

These organizational and structural problems are exacerbated by shortages of medicines and equipment and lack of accountability. Studies suggest that despite the availability of such massive public health infrastructure, the health care in Uttar Pradesh lacks flexibility, imposes substantial costs on health consumers who are generally dissatisfied with the quality of services being offered. The National Sample Survey (52<sup>nd</sup> Round) found that in 1995-96, 90.22 percent sought out-patient treatment from private doctors, 5.45 from mixed



or unspecified sources and only 4.33 from government sources. When asked, patients said that the single most important reason for not availing of government facilities was dissatisfaction with the services. This was followed by relatively poor access of services and easier availability of private doctor (26 %) (Srivastava 2002a, and Figure 4.13).

The public health system suffers seriously from the problem of access and quality of services delivered. Gross inefficiency, corruption and apathy along with poor quality of services are forcing the poor to seek more expensive private health services. Free medicines are never in stock, or have expired or not properly stored, rendering them ineffective and even dangerous to consume. Public healthcare in UP is a byword for decay.

There is a vast network of private health providers available throughout UP. According to government figures, the availability of allopathic doctors is the highest in the Western region, followed by the Central and Eastern regions, while the Bundelkhand region was served the least well. Although most private practitioners, especially in the rural areas are not sufficiently qualified, yet they have flourishing practices. There are many instances in which their efforts have caused complications more grave than the original problem (Rhode and Vishwanathan, 1995).

The World Bank Living Standards Survey carried out in the rural areas of Eastern UP and Bundelkhand in 1997-98 showed that people generally used the services of unqualified medical providers and quacks. Faith healers, quacks and chemists rendered medical care in 58.2 percent cases. Private doctors, including 'Registered Medical Practitioners' or RMPs (usually an euphemism for unqualified practitioners) provided health care in 24.5 percent cases. Even relatively affluent households often turn to unqualified practitioners.

**Table 4.5: Percentage of Common Ailments Treated by Different Categories of Health Providers, according to per capita consumption quartile**

Health Provider	Per capita consumption quartile					Over-all
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
Indigenous Practitioner/Faith	8.6	11.7	7.8	8.4	5.3	8.3
Jhola Chhap Doctor (quack)	53.2	52.6	49.6	42.9	43.1	48.3
Chemist	0.9	1.6	1.7	3	0.9	1.6
Govt. Doctor: PHC, CHC, Sub Centre or Village Health Worker	5.1	4	5.2	6.4	5.5	5.2
Govt. Doctor, Hospital or Other	9	10.4	10.6	12.9	14.7	11.5
Private Doctor or Clinic	23	19.4	24.7	24.7	30.5	24.5
Charitable, NGO, Other	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.1	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Computed from World Bank UP-Bihar Living Standards Survey 1997-98.

It would be far too expensive to try and upscale the existing health infrastructure. A more plausible option is to work towards developing multipurpose rural consultants. Even today a very large number of grass root level workers are working for a number of development agencies. NGOs and Panchayats can greatly increase the access of health care.

**Box 4.3 Improvement supportive initiatives in health services in Uttar Pradesh.**

**Health System Development Project (UPHSDP).**

UPHSDP has been started in 2000 with the help of World Bank for 10 years. First stage of the project will continue to 5 years. In this period, the cost will be Rs. 468cr. 86% of this amount will be provided by the World Bank as loan. The objective of this project is develop such better managed health system that can work effectively in respect of improvement in policies, development of institutional and human resource through investment in health services.

**The main objectives of UPHSDP are mentioned below:**

- To fix the allotment in health sector and to increase it alongwith enhancement of the allocation in non-salary components in health services.
- To formulate plan at the district level and to make budget provision for it in view of the paucity of resources and local needs.
- Sharing in cost and recovery from consumers to meet the non-salary current expenditure alongwith taking initiative so as to provide protection to poor consumers.
- To increase people's responsiveness and implementation of citizen charter.
- To increase capacity to develop policy and strategy.
- To meet the demand of providings killed personnel and to inspire them for the appointment in rural areas.
- To acquire assistance of private sector in the achievement of the targets of health sector; better control on private health services and their effective contribution.
- Implementation of contract system in auxiliary services.

**Co-ordination among various health reform projects:**

This Project will strengthen existing health infrastructure. For this purpose, reform will be done in buildings and transportation. 117 health units will be made effective and it will be re-established in selected 28 districts and necessary equipments and infrastructure facilities will be provided to them. In order to increase the access of the programme, participation of community and N.G.O. is being promoted.

**State Programme relating to nutritional activities (SPAN)**

The women and child development department, U.P. has started State programme relating to nutritional activities to reduce the mal-nutrition in children. The department is implementing Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) with the help of UNICEF, WFP and Government of India. This programme is being run in 550 development

blocks and 21 urban slums ( It is to be expanded in 110 development blocks with the help of world Bank ). Alongwith this, other programmes and health activities are also being conducted.

### Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana

This scheme was started in 2000-01 as a centrally sponsored scheme. Its objective is to achieve sustained human development at village level. Its primary components are health and nutrition. The main stress in the programme is to create health infrastructure according to the targets fixed for the Tenth Five Year Plan. The basic elements of this scheme are as follows:

- Supply of medicines and necessary equipments for existing machinery and implements.
- Arrangement of immediate money for travelling allowances of assistant nurses and Dai's.
- By laying emphasis on the proper management of water supply, sanitation and waste products after treatment, maintenance, improvement and strengthening of existing health infrastructure will be done.
- Provision of Ambulance, X Ray machine, generator and other specific services in all the community health centres.

The main objective of nutrition sector is to contain the mal-nutrition in children less than 3 years by providing additional doses through Anganbari centres under I.C.D.S.

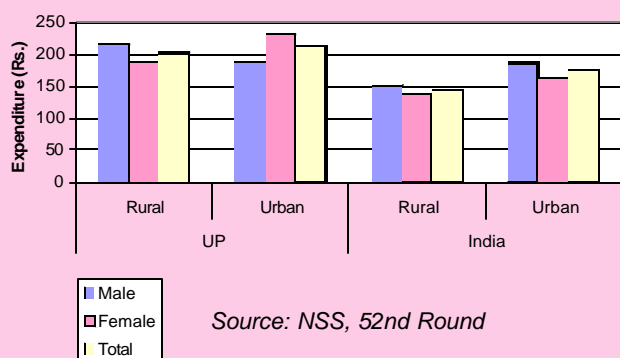
Source: Tenth Plan, U.P.

### Cost of Utilization of Health Care Services

The results of the 52<sup>nd</sup> round of NSS (Srivastava 2002a; NCAER 2000) forms the basis of this discussion.

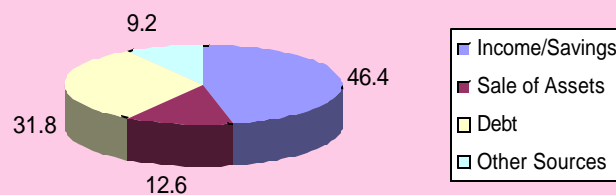
In 1995-96, the proportion of persons reporting an ailment in UP during the last 30 days was 6.1 percent on the whole, being slightly higher for females than males. Of the total cases reported 92 percent sought treatment, the proportion of males being marginally higher than females. Utilization was higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The region-wise figures show utilization to be highest in Eastern UP and lowest in Central UP.

Figure 4.14: Average Total Expenditure per Person on Treatment, UP and India



Regarding treatment as outpatients, average expenditure per person is Rs. 202 in rural areas and Rs. 212 in urban areas. This is higher than the national average as can be seen from figure 4.14.

Figure 4.15: Sources for meeting expenditure on hospitalisation in UP, 1995-96



The rate of hospitalization is naturally lower – 0.8 percent. The interesting fact is that the top 40 percent households in terms of consumption expenditure accounted for 53 percent of the hospitalizations, while the bottom 40 percent accounted for only 28 percent hospitalizations (Srivastava 2002a). Among those reporting hospitalization, 60 percent in rural UP and 55 percent in urban UP are admitted in free (general) wards of hospitals, while only 23 percent in rural areas and 20 percent in urban areas actually receive free treatment. The average cost of hospitalization and related medical expenses per person in rural areas works out to around Rs 4638 while the cost in urban areas is around Rs 6044. The cost of hospitalization in private hospitals is understandably much higher than in public hospitals, the amount being Rs. 6234 for private hospitals and Rs. 4852 in public hospitals. Among the regions, the erstwhile Hill region recorded the highest cost of hospitalization per person, followed by the Western region, Central region, Eastern region and the lowest in Bundelkhand.

Both in India and in UP, the rate of utilization of public hospitals has been falling. But in UP, a lower percentage of hospitalizations were in public institutions and by 1995-96, the figure had fallen below half (46 %).

Based on his analysis of the NSS 52<sup>nd</sup> Round data, Krishnan (1996) found that the relative burden of hospitalization (i.e. the ratio of cost of treatment to the annual per capita expenditure of the corresponding ten percent of population) is more for the poorer income groups in the rural sector. For the bottom ten percent income class the burden of treatment in government hospitals in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh works out to 230 percent. Interestingly in states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal this burden works out to less than 30 percent. The burden of treatment in private hospitals in the rural areas of UP works out to around 175 percent. In the urban areas this percentage works out to over 350 percent for bottom ten percent in government hospitals and over 130 percent in the private sector.

On the other hand, the medical expenditure of the top ten percent income class in rural areas works out to 30 percent in government hospitals and 20 percent in private hospitals. In urban areas the relative burden of treatment is 12 percent in government facilities and 25 percent in private facilities. The total cost of treatment depends on the source of treatment. Reliance on private sources was much higher than on public sources of treatment. With heavy reliance on private health care providers the burden of treatment is quite high for most of the people seeking treatment for ailments.

The main source for meeting hospitalization expenses of the people in the state is income and savings. However, it is concerning to note that a third of the hospitalization expenses are met through debt. Sale of assets and other sources also have a small share in the sources for meeting expenses on hospitalization.

The irony is that the government charges virtually nothing. But the people end up either spending their lifetime savings, or purchasing debt for a lifetime. According to one estimate, out of pocket expenses on health in UP amount to Rs. 2800 crores annually (Srivastava 2002a)!

Thus the huge public health infrastructure where a health centre is supposed to be available for every 6000 population seems to serve virtually nobody.

### Financing Health Care in UP

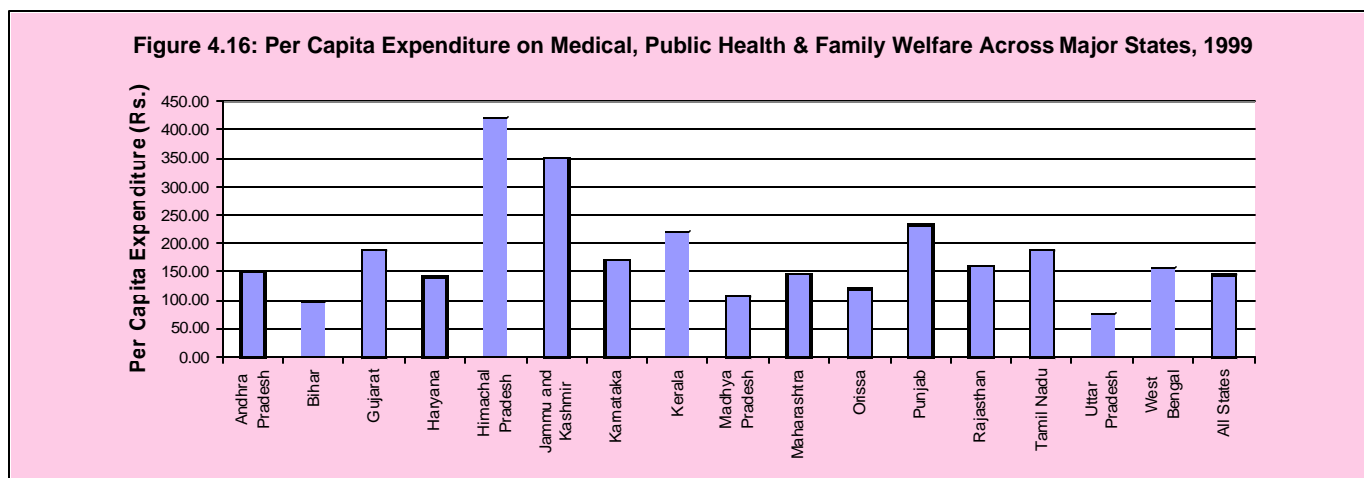
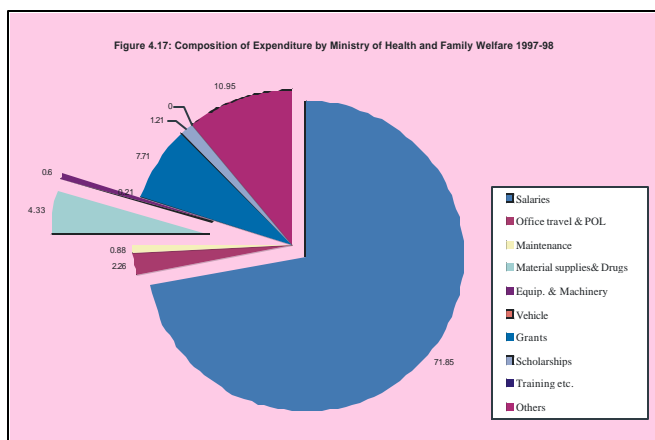
UP has one of the lowest health expenditures in India and the proportion of public resources that UP commits to health is low by both Indian and international standards. This reveals the low priority that is accorded to health. In fact, health sector expenditure in UP is among the lowest in the country. The per capita expenditure by the state government on health and family welfare in 1999 was Rs. 76.15 in UP, which is the lowest among the sixteen major states for which data was available (figure 4.16). The only other state for which per capita expenditure on health and family welfare is below Rs. 100 is Bihar (Rs. 97.11).

It is interesting to note that the health sector received its highest allocation of 5.2 percent of the total budget in 1971-72. It declined thereafter and reached its nadir in 1978-79. The allocation improved subsequently but again declined to 3.8 percent in 1991-92, after which it could only rise to 4.5 percent by 1995-96. As a proportion of the total revenue expenditure, expenditure on health and family welfare was 4.42 percent in UP in 1999. This is one of the lowest in the country.

Only Haryana had a lower figure of 4.08 percent. Expenditure on health & family welfare had earlier accounted for 6.1 percent of the total Revenue Budget in 1996-97, from whence it had declined to 4.4 percent in 1999-00 and remained at 4.4 percent in 2000-01. Health and family welfare expenditures have declined even as a proportion of Social Service Expenditure from 18.12 percent in 1996-97 to 12.6 percent in 2000-01.

### Composition of Public Health Expenditure

The figure below very clearly reveals that the bulk of expenditure on health and family welfare (72 percent) has accrued to payment of salaries. In fact the proportion of expenditure on salaries has increased from 65.95 percent of the total health sector expenditures in 1996-97 to 85.25 percent of total health sector expenditures in 2000-2001<sup>1</sup>.



<sup>1</sup> Expenditures for 2000-2001 are estimates.



Such high expenditures on salaries leave little for other purposes. During the last few years only between 4.31 percent to 8.74 percent of the total expenditure on health and family welfare has been allocated to materials and supplies, drugs, equipment and machines. Rest of the resources have been allocated to establishment and other related expenditures. With such a skewed composition of expenditures and the overall low level of allocation to health it is not surprising that the quality of health care provided by the public sector is seriously compromised.

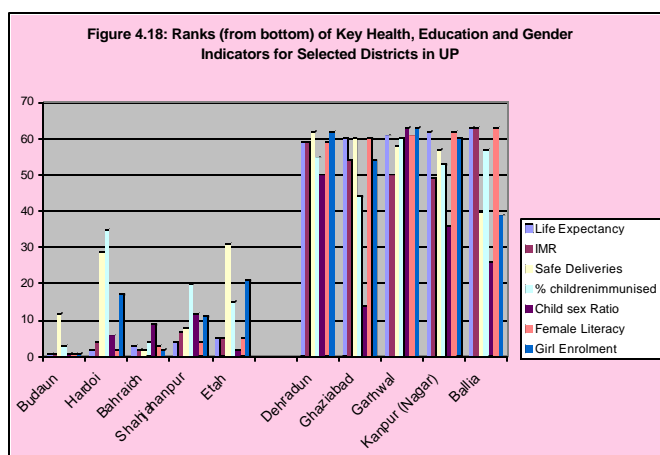
Even the social welfare logic is under serious doubt. An analysis of public expenditure on health care indicates that on the whole it is regressive, though some services, such as immunization and non-hospital outpatients' care are pro-poor. Out of every Rs. 100 spent in the public sector on curative health care services in UP the poorest 20 percent of the population receives Rs. 10 while the richest 20 percent receive Rs. 41. Public spending in UP is clearly less pro-poor than spending in many other states (NCAER 2000).

### Key Challenges in Improving Health Status

It is clear that UP's progress in improving the health status of its citizens has been slow and that the burden of ill health falls disproportionately on the poor, the socially deprived, women and children.

Results also suggest that there is a remarkable convergence between health outcomes, gender and educational status. Figure 4.18 shows the ranks of selected districts (from the lowest) in some of these dimensions. Thus the health sector cannot be seen in isolation.

The state government has laid down a number of important health related goals in the Tenth Plan and its population policy, discussed earlier. These include adherence to strict time bound objectives in improving ANC coverage, proportion of births attended by trained personnel, reduction of anaemia among mothers, reduction in MMR, increase in child vaccination rates, reduction in IMR and CMR, reduction in child malnutrition, and in diarrhoea and ARI cases, and improvement in Vitamin A coverage.



### Box 4.3: Health Goals for the Tenth Plan

Goals for the health sector in the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) in UP:

- In terms of physical infrastructure, the goal is to achieve an increase in the number of hospitals and dispensaries from 4959 to 6139 in the plan period; sub centers from 18577 to 27577; PHCs from 3629 to 3640; and community health centers from 340 to 540.
- Decline in birth rate from 32.1 per thousand to 22 per thousand population.
- Decline in death rate from 10.2 to 9 per thousand population.
- Decline in Infant Mortality Rate from 84 to 72 per thousand population.
- Decline in TFR to 3.32.
- Decline in MMR to 400 per lakh population.
- Increase in couple protection rate to 36.2 %.
- Increase coverage of antenatal care to 70 % women.
- Increase in institutional deliveries to 38 % and delivery through trained personnel to 65 %.
- In the field of urban water and supply sanitation the main objectives are to achieve the goal of 'health for all' through expansion and improvement of drinking water to the every settlement along with other social infrastructure.
- In the field of rural water supply, to ensure coverage of all rural habitations with access to safe drinking water and preserve the quality of water supplied through a system of monitoring and surveillance under a Catchment Area approach.
- In the sewerage and sanitation sector, rehabilitation and strengthening of sewerage system in 46 towns and introduction of sewerage system in remaining 14 towns having more than 1 lakh population to combat the problem of environmental degradation and health hazards due to poor sanitation.

Source: UP Tenth Plan

As detailed above, a number of reforms are already under way in the health sector which address institutional, managerial, professional and financial issues. The government has also set specific outcome related goals for the health sector (Box 4.3).

Some of the issues which need to be underscored and are crucial to improved health outcomes in UP are discussed below.

- 1) There is need for a holistic approach. Health should not be seen as a concern of the Department of Health and Family Welfare alone. Health goals should be dovetailed with goals set in the areas of environmental sanitation, drinking water, elimination of maternal and child malnutrition, education and health awareness. Safe Drinking water, availability of latrines, drainage and sewage systems and waste disposal should be a priority. The quality of drinking water

should be regularly monitored by the health boards and the findings publicised through radio and newspapers.

- ii) Regional variations reveal the need for decentralised healthcare. Local information and local health care institutions by people's committees linked to the representative institutions at the local level (such as village health committees, district health boards etc.) must be encouraged. A similar approach was recommended by the Bhore committee and is also the cornerstone of the health care system in states such as Kerala and Karnataka.
- iii) Local inputs should be used to prepare district health plans. These plans should identify needs and requirement gaps, from the primary health care level upwards and set clear goals which are linked to key health outcomes. The performance of healthcare functionaries should be periodically assessed.
- iv) A set of core standards should be identified at each level with the help of the government and those responsible to ensuring these should be made accountable.
- v) Health plans should be able to find solutions that don't require additional resources. At the same time, the health plans should be able to identify critical resource gaps.
- vi) The under-funding of the health sector is now well recognised and the new national policy on health aims at increasing the share of health expenditure in GDP from about 1 per cent to 2 per cent, with the Centre bearing up most of the additional burden.
- vii) It is very clear that the private sector has to play a key role in the delivery of health services in UP. However, there is virtually no effective regulation in the private sector. The private sector provides no information about its performance and has no system for patient protection or fair pricing. There is also a dearth of information on the extent of private care in UP. Moreover, it must be appreciated that the cost of treatment is among the highest in those states where the public health infrastructure is less developed. This fact applies to government and private hospitalisation as well as to outpatient treatment. *Where public health system is well developed the treatment cost of both public and private sector facility is low.* Competition from public facilities is an important determinant of charges in the private facilities (as demonstrated by Kerala experience).
- viii) The decline in infant and child mortality rate for the past few decades are traceable to government sponsored preventive health initiative, including immunization camps, installation of clean water points in rural areas etc. The time has come when these efforts have to be intensified.
- ix) The state has a large cadre of trained private medical and paramedical staff, and a much larger untrained component which has been providing a modicum of health services in the rural and urban areas. There are now some instances even in preventive health (such as IPOV and Measles vaccine) where a private-public partnership has worked well. Public hospitals routinely resort to using diagnostic facilities provided by the private sector and in some of the programmes, private doctors are being contracted to provide certain services in rural areas. While some of these examples have emerged because of the inefficiency of the public sector, the others could possibly represent a more cost-effective and optimal use of resources already available. Decentralised health planning should see how the availability of the private sector could be best utilised to meet health care needs. At the same time, a comprehensive scheme should be drawn up, with appropriate incentives, to draw doctors in the public health services to rural areas.
- x) In view of the extraordinary burden of health care, particularly the high cost of hospitalisation it seems that 'health insurance for hospitalisation' is an important option, which needs to be explored.

## Economic Well-being

### Introduction

Economic well being is traditionally measured in terms of aggregates like GNP or per capita income. But today the concept of development looks at economic growth not as the end but only as a means for human development.

### Income Levels in Uttar Pradesh

#### Box 5.1

#### Concepts of NSDP, NRDP and NDDP

NDP or net domestic product is the value of the total final output of goods and services produced in a year in various sectors of the economy like agriculture, industry, trade, transport, services, etc. minus net of capital depreciation in the process of production. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), Net Regional Domestic Product (NRDP) and Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) are the corresponding concepts when used with reference to the State, regional and district boundaries respectively. The terms State, regional and district income are used interchangeably with NSDP, NRDP and NDDP respectively. It is, however, important to remember that the concept of net domestic product ignores the flow of income across the boundaries of a district or State, for which sufficient data are not available.

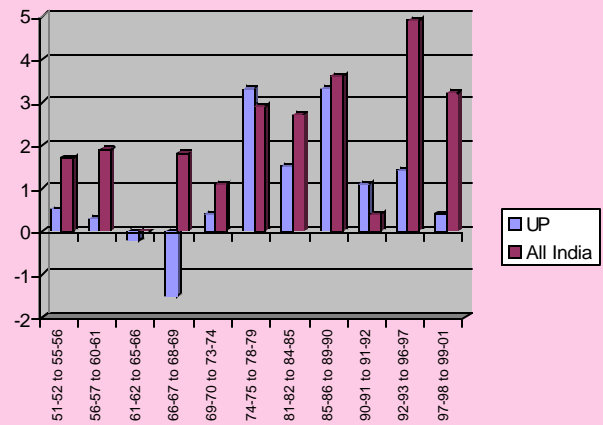
Income estimates at national and State level are being prepared for a fairly long time. But district income estimates have been prepared for the first time for the purposes of this report. Details of the methodology adopted for estimating district incomes have been given in the statistical appendix.

During the first twenty-five years of planning the Uttar Pradesh economy moved at a snail's pace registering a growth rate of around 2 per cent per annum, which was barely above the population growth rate. Per capita income in the State virtually stagnated during this period. A turning point was discernible since the mid-1970s. During the 1980s GSDP in UP grew at 4.9 per cent per annum as compared to the growth rate of 5.5 per cent per annum at the national level. During the 1990s, however, U. P.'s growth rate fell to 3.6 per cent per annum while India's growth rate accelerated to 6.9 per cent per annum. Only two States, namely, Bihar and Orissa registered lower growth rates than UP during this period. Thus, the process of economic reforms initiated during the 1990s failed to make a favourable impact on poorer States and led to income disparities across the country.

Among the major factors responsible for deceleration of growth rates in UP are standards of governance, declining public investments due to the creeping fiscal crisis and inability of the State to attract investment due to the poor infrastructure.

Growth rates of income in Uttar Pradesh have lagged considerably behind the national average throughout the planning period, with the consequence that the growth rate of UP's per capita income has been slower than the All India level except for two brief spells during the period 1974-79 and 1990-92 (Figure 5.1). As a consequence the distance between the State and the national per capita income has been constantly widening over time (Chapter 1).

Figure 5.1: Annual Growth Rate of Per Capita Income, UP and All India



Source: UP Tenth Plan, p. 86  
Note: 97-98 to 99-01 excludes Uttaranchal

The State per capita income which was nearly comparable to the national per capita income in 1950-51 is today around three-fifths of the national per capita income reflecting the fact that as compared to UP the rest of India has moved at a much higher pace.

Clearly the growth rate of the economy of UP has been too inadequate to make a visible dent into the problems of poverty and the low standard of living of the people of the State.

Moreover, whatever little improvement took place in per capita income it was largely confined to the non-agricultural sector, while per capita income levels virtually stagnated in the agricultural sector. Thus, per capita income of the agricultural population increased at a slow rate of 0.6 per cent per annum during the period 1950-51 to 1990-91 while the non-agricultural sector per capita

income increased at a much higher rate of 2.3 per cent per annum.

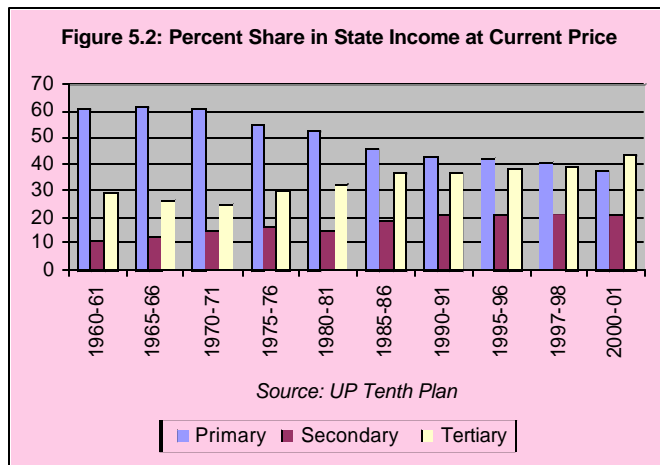
Consequently, the disparity ratio between per capita non-agricultural income and per capita agricultural income almost doubled from 1.8 in 1950-51 to 3.6 in 1990-91.

### Sectoral Growth Patterns

The stagnation observed in the State economy till the mid-1970s permeated all the three major sectors of the economy. However, the performance of all the sectors improved markedly after that. The sectoral pattern of growth suggests that the growth momentum witnessed during 1975-1990 period was generated by the success of the green revolution in the State.

The decline of agricultural growth in the 1990s led to overall slowing down of the State economy. However, within these broad trends, the secondary and tertiary sector registered sharper rates of growth. During 1981-98, for instance, both these sectors grew at a rate of 5.4 Per Cent annually, compared to an annual growth rate of 2.4 Per Cent in the primary sector.

This has led to major structural changes in the sectoral shares in the State economy with substantial increases in the shares of the manufacturing and the tertiary sectors and a corresponding decline in the share of the primary sector. These changes, normally associated with the development process, have been particularly marked since 1970-71 (see Figure 5.2).



However, the sectoral shift has been much less marked in UP than in the country as a whole. In 2000-01, while 33.3 Per Cent of State income originated in the primary sector, only 26.6 Per Cent of national income originated in that sector.

### District Level Changes

There are certain methodological problems with comparing regions. At the time of 1981 Census there were 56 districts in UP. This number went up to 63 at the time of 1991 Census and further to 83, by 1998. The creation of Uttaranchal left UP with 70 districts, with 13 districts

going to the new State. For purposes of comparison over time districts have been grouped into 56 districts, as they existed in 1981. Details are given in the methodological appendix. In a few cases, where boundaries of new districts overlap two or more districts the data is not strictly comparable, but indicative of approximate magnitude of change.

### DIFFERENTIALS IN LEVELS OF PER CAPITA INCOME

There are sharp regional differences in economic prosperity. In 2001-02, economically the most prosperous region of the State was Western region, while Eastern region was the poorest, Central region and Bundelkhand falling in the middle category.

Region	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	All Sectors
Western Region	4516	2635	5719	12271
Central Region	3179	1752	5049	9980
Eastern Region	2793	1140	3392	7283
Bundelkhand	4289	1570	4364	10223
Uttar Pradesh	3571	1822	4360	9753

Source : Economics and Statistics Division, State Planning Institute, UP

The income differentials are even sharper at the district level. Per capita NDDP in 2001-02 ranged from a low of Rs.4872 in Sharwasti district to Rs.31917 in Gautam Budha Nagar district, i.e. a difference of nearly 7 times. Only 34 districts, out of the 70 for which estimates were available, had per capita incomes higher than the national average

Table 5.2 (a) Arranges districts in U.P before reorganisation order of per capita NDDP. Out of the 14 districts in the first 20 percent 10 Western region, 1 to Eastern region and 2 Central Region and 1 to Bundelkhand Region. Sonbhadra district is a typical case of an otherwise backward district having a very high per capita income due to the location of a major hydropower project in the district. Out of the 14 districts in the bottom 20 percent quartile in terms of per capita income as many as all fall in Eastern region.

Disparities in income levels are highest in the secondary sector and have increased over time indicating greater concentration of industrial activity. In the tertiary sector inter-district disparities are lowest but have increased since 1980-81 (Figure 5.3).

### Growth Rates of NDDP

Growth rates of income at regional and district levels have been calculated for two periods i.e. 1980-81 to 1996-

**Table 5.2: Districts Arranged in Descending Order of Per Capita NDDP, 1997-98**

First Quartile		Second Quartile		Third Quartile		Fourth Quartile	
Rank	District	Rank	District	Rank	District	Rank	District
1	Nainital	18	Bulandshahr	35	Farrukhabad	52	Hardoi
2	Ghaziabad	19	Chamoli	36	Allahabad	53	Kanpur Dehat
3	Hardwar	20	Jhansi	37	Fatehpur	54	Maharajganj
4	Uttarkashi	21	Almora	38	Firozabad	55	Rae Bareli
5	Sonbhadra	22	Agra	39	Gonda	56	Sant Ravidas Nagar
6	Udham Singh Nagar	23	Aligarh	40	Mainpuri	57	Gorakhpur
7	Dehradun	24	Pilibhit	41	Sitapur	58	Kushinagar
8	Kanpur Nagar	25	Bareilly	42	Jalaun	59	Jaunpur
9	Meerut	26	Mathura	43	Budaun	60	Azamgarh
10	Pithoragarh	27	Shahjahanpur	44	Mirzapur	61	Basti
11	Garhwal	28	Rampur	45	Mahoba	62	Ambedkar Nagar
12	Saharanpur	29	Lalitpur	46	Mau	63	Pratapgarh
13	Lucknow	30	Kheri	47	Banda	64	Ghazipur
14	Muzaffarnagar	31	Moradabad	48	Unnao	65	Ballia
15	Tehri Garhwal	32	Etah	49	Barabanki	66	Deoria
16	Bijnor	33	Hamirpur	50	Etawah	67	Bahraich
17	Varanasi	34	Sultanpur	51	Faizabad	68	Siddharthnagar

Source: Based on Appendix B-14

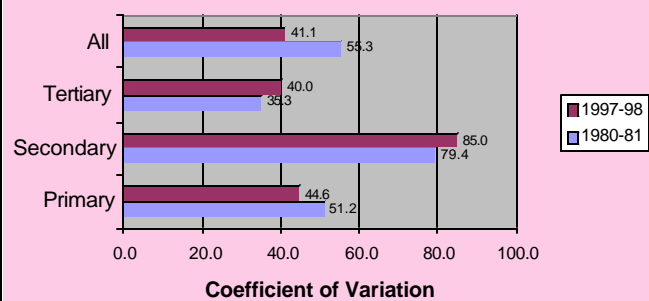
**Revised Table**

**Table 5.2: (a) Districts Arranged in Descending Order of Per Capita NDDP, 2001-02**

First 20%		Second 20%		Third 20%		Fourth 20%		Last 20%	
Rank	District	Rank	District	Rank	District	Rank	District	Rank	District
1	Gautam Budha Nagar	15	Mathura	29	Kheri	43	Mirzapur	57	Ghazipur
2	Sonbhadra	16	Kanpur Dehat	30	Mainpuri	44	Barabanki	58	Bahraich
3	Lucknow	17	Agra	31	Moradabad	45	Fatehpur	59	Basti
4	Baghpat	18	Rampur	32	Hamirpur	46	Mau	60	Gonda
5	Bulandshahr	19	Firozabad	33	Shahjahanpur	47	Sitapur	61	Ballia
6	Jyotibaphule Nagar	20	Mahoba	34	Farrukhabad	48	Gorakhpur	62	Kushinagar
7	Meerut	21	Bareilly	35	Allahabad	49	Banda	63	Azamgarh
8	Ghaziabad	22	Jalaun	36	Chandauli	50	Sultanpur	64	Jaunpur
9	Jhansi	23	Sant RaviDas Nagar	37	Etah	51	Faizabad	65	Pratapgarh
10	Kanpur Nagar	24	Aligarh	38	Etawah	52	Raibareli	66	Sant Kabir Nagar
11	Bijnor	25	Auraiya	39	Unnao	53	Hardoi	67	Deoria
12	Saharanpur	26	Kannauj	40	Lalitpur	54	Chitrakoot	68	Siddharth Nagar
13	Muzaffarnagar	27	Kaushmbi	41	Varanasi	55	Balrampur	69	Ambedkar Nagar
14	Hathras	28	Pilibhit	42	Budaun	56	Maharajganj	70	Shrawasti

Source: ENS, U.P.

**Figure 5.3 Trends in Disparities in Per Capita NDDP (at current prices)**



97 and 1993-94 to 1997-98. The first period gives an idea of the trend rates of growth over a longer period, while the latter period shows the growth performance in the recent past. For the period 1980-81 and 1996-97 the Hill region (now Uttaranchal) recorded a lower growth of income as compared to other regions of the State, though in the 1990s the region shows a much improved performance (Table 5.3). In the 1990s Bundelkhand has registered the lowest growth rate among all the regions. In the three regions of Uttar Pradesh Plains, differences in growth rates of income are not marked.

**Table 5.3: Annual Compound Growth Rate of Total and Per Capita Net Regional Product Since 1980-81 (in Percent)**

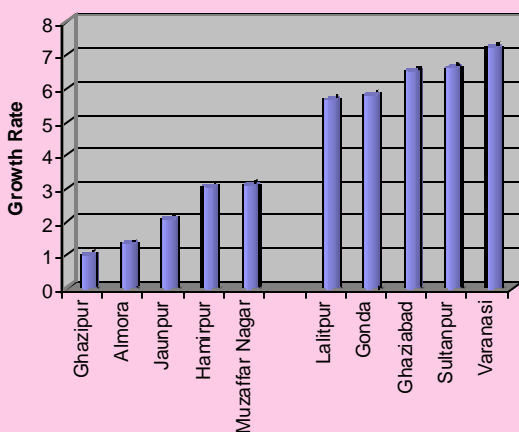
Region	Total Net Regional Product		Per Capita Net Regional Product	
	1980-81 to 1996-97	1993-94 to 1997-98	1980-81 to 1996-97	1993-94 to 1997-98
Hills	2.2	4.1	-0.1	2.0
Western	4.2	5.0	1.8	2.7
Central	4.3	4.5	2.1	2.4
Eastern	4.2	4.6	2	2.2
Bundelkhand	4.0	3.4	1.8	1.3
Uttar Pradesh	4.2	4.6	1.8	2.4

Revised

**Table 5.3 (a) Annual Compound Growth Rate of Total and per capita net Regional Product. since 1993-94 (in percent)**

Region	Total Net regional product	Per Capita Net Regional Product
	1993-94	1993-94 to 2001-02
Western	3.5	1.1
Central	4.2	1.8
Eastern	4.0	1.7
Bundelkhand	3.9	1.8
Uttar Pradesh	3.8	1.5

**Figure. 5.4 Districts showing Fastest and slowest Growth rates of NDDP between 1980-81 to 1997-98**



At the district level, however, differences in growth rate of income are quite marked. Varanasi, Sultanpur, Ghaziabad, Gonda and Lalitpur were the fastest growing districts of the State during the period 1980-81 and 1996-97, all registering a growth rate of above 6 per cent per annum.

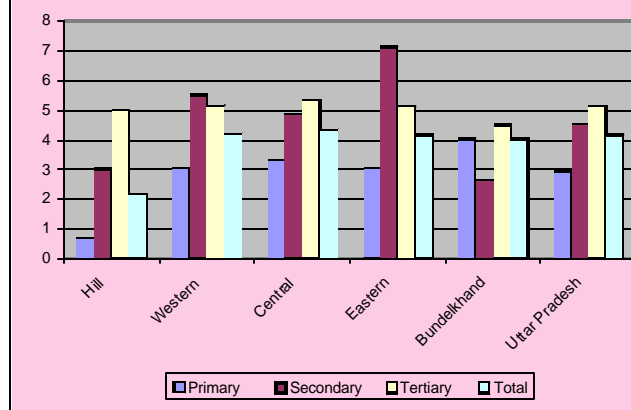
On the other hand, very low growth rate of less than 2.5 per cent per annum were registered in the districts of

Pithoragarh, Almora, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli (all now in Uttaranchal), Ghazipur and Jaunpur (both in Eastern UP) It is worth noting that within all regions considerable differences in growth rates are noticeable. Figure 5.4 shows the fastest and slowest growing districts (excluding those currently in Uttaranchal)

### Sectoral Growth Rates at District Level

The analysis of sectoral growth rates reveals the dynamic of economic change taking place at the regional level. In case of the primary sector all regions of UP Plains registered a fairly high growth of over 3 per cent per annum during 1980-97, while Hill region (now Uttaranchal) experienced little growth (Figure 5.5). This was mainly on account of the decline in the contribution of the forestry sector following the legal ban on cutting of trees in the region. The performance of the secondary sector, however, shows wide divergence across regions, Bundelkhand and Hill region lagging much behind other regions. The tertiary sector is generally the most rapidly growing sector and does not reveal much divergence in growth rate across regions.

**Figure. 5.5 Sector-wise Growth Rates, 1980-81 to 1996-97**



Disparate sectoral growth rates have led to a rapid shift in the composition of regional income in favour of the non-agricultural sector over the past two decades (Table 5.4). The shift has been mainly in favour of the tertiary sector, which has emerged as the dominant sector in all the regions. The secondary sector has also gained in its share in income in all the regions except Bundelkhand.

Differences in the sectoral structure are not very marked at the regional level. Bundelkhand has the highest share in the primary sector and lowest share in secondary sector. On the other hand, Central region has the highest share in tertiary sector but lowest share in primary sector.

At the district level, however, extremely sharp variations in the structure of district income are observable. Table 5.5 lists the districts with relatively high and low share of different sectors in district income.

**Table 5.4 : Sectoral Composition of Net Regional Product 1980-81 and 1997-98**

Per Cent Share in Total Net Regional Product								
Region	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector		All Sectors	
	1980-81	1997-98	1980-81	1997-98	1980-81	1997-98	1980-81	1997-98
Hills	52.1	38.6	16.8	18.6	31.2	42.8	100.0	100.0
Western	52.6	38.3	16.8	20.7	30.5	41.0	100.0	100.0
Central	49.0	32.0	15.6	18.2	35.4	49.8	100.0	100.0
Eastern	53.1	36.3	12.9	19.5	34.0	44.2	100.0	100.0
Bundelkhand	51.3	41.9	14.9	14.6	33.8	43.5	100.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	52.1	36.9	15.4	19.6	32.5	43.6	100.0	100.0

*Revised*

**Table 5.4 (a): Sectoral Composition of Net Regional Product 1993-94 and 2001-02**

Per Cent Share in Total Net Regional Product								
Region	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector		All Sectors	
	1993-94	2001-02	1993-94	2001-02	1993-94	2001-02	1993-94	2001-02
Western	40.9	38.4	23.1	22.8	36.0	38.8	100.0	100.0
Central	38.2	33.7	17.5	18.4	44.3	47.9	100.0	100.0
Eastern	47.7	40.6	13.2	16.3	39.1	43.1	100.0	100.0
Bundelkhand	44.1	45.2	15.2	15.5	40.7	39.3	100.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	41.7	38.6	19.2	17.6	39.1	41.8	100.0	100.0

**Table 5.5 : Districts with the Highest and Lowest Share of Different Sectors in District Income 1997-98**

Rank	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector		
	District	Share (%)	Rank	District	Share (%)	Rank	District	Share (%)
<b>Top Ten Districts</b>								
1	Maharajganj	55.9	1	Ghaziabad	43.8	1	Lucknow	65.5
2	Kheri	55.7	2	Varanasi	40.8	2	Kanpur Nagar	60.9
3	Pilibhit	54.4	3	Hardwar	33.3	3	Dehradun	56.5
4	Uttarkashi	53.0	4	Sonbhadra	31.8	4	Kanpur Dehat	54.7
5	Siddharthnagar	52.6	5	Gonda	30.2	5	Allahabad	54.1
6	Budaun	52.6	6	Sultanpur	29.2	6	Gorakhpur	53.7
7	Kushinagar	52.2	7	Dehradun	26.6	7	Pratapgarh	51.5
8	Mainpuri	52.0	8	Kanpur Nagar	25.9	8	Agra	50.2
9	Mahoba	51.2	9	Bareilly	25.4	9	Firozabad	49.7
10	Lalitpur	40.4	10	Meerut	24.8	10	Mirzapur	49.4
<b>Bottom Ten Districts</b>								
59	Mirzapur	30.8	59	Bahraich	8.3	59	Ghaziabad	37.8
60	Hardwar	30.8	60	Pratapgarh	8.2	60	Kushinagar	37.7
61	Gonda	29.9	61	Basti	8.0	61	Pithoragarh	37.7
62	Agra	27.7	62	Kheri	7.6	62	Pilibhit	36.8
63	Allahabad	25.2	63	Budaun	7.6	63	Kheri	36.6
64	Ghaziabad	18.4	64	Mainpuri	7.1	64	Udham Singh Nagar	36.0
65	Varanasi	17.1	65	Ballia	7.0	65	Hardwar	35.9
66	Dehradun	16.5	66	Ghazipur	6.1	66	Sant Ravidas Nagar	34.0
67	Kanpur Nagar	13.2	67	Maharajganj	4.6	67	Sonbhadra	33.7
68	Lucknow	11.2	68	Siddharth Nagar	4.2	68	Uttarkashi	32.8

**Table 5.5 (a): Districts with the Highest and Lowest Share of Different Sectors in District Income 2001-02**

Primary Sector			Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector		
Rank	District	Share (%)	Rank	District	Share (%)	Rank	District	Share (%)
<b>Top Ten Districts</b>								
1	Mahoba	59.3	1	Gautambudhanagar	53.2	1	Lucknow	63.6
2	Siddarthnagar	57.8	2	Sant Ravidas nagar	44.2	2	Kanpurnagar	61.2
3	Maharajganj	54.8	3	Ghaziabad	38.9	3	Allahabad	53.9
4	Banda	54.3	4	Varanasi	28.4	4	Gorakhpur	53.1
5	Kheri	54.0	5	Kanpur Dehat	26.6	5	Varanasi	50.6
6	Mainpuri	53.9	6	Firozabad	26.1	6	Kanpur Dehat	49.3
7	Kushinagar	53.8	7	Meerut	25.5	7	Agra	48.6
8	Budaunu	53.4	8	Auraiya	24.4	8	Pratapgarh	47.6
9	Ambedkarnagar	53.0	9	Kaushambi	24.3	9	Jhansi	45.9
10	Bahraich	52.3	10	Bareilly	24.2	10	Kaushambi	45.6
<b>Bottom Ten Districts</b>								
61	Gorakhpur	30.5	61	Budaun	9.8	61	Chitrakoot	36.4
62	Kaushambi	30.1	62	Shravasti	9.8	62	Banda	36.2
63	Agra	27.4	63	Banda	9.3	63	Pilibhit	35.9
64	Allahabad	23.9	64	Azamgarh	9.2	64	Mujaffar Nagar	35.9
65	Ghaziabad	21.1	65	Mainpuri	9.1	65	Kushi Nagar	35.2
66	Varanasi	20.8	66	Pratapgarh	8.2	66	Bijnor	34.4
67	Sant Ravidas nagar	16.8	67	Mahoba	8.2	67	Gautam Buddha Nagar	33.0
68	Lucknow	14.2	68	Ambedkarnagar	7.8	68	Mahoba	32.5
69	Gautambuddha nagar	13.8	69	Maharajganj	7.1	69	Kheri	32.0
70	Kanpur Nagar	12.3	70	Siddharth Nagar	3.3	70	Sonbhadra	31.0

**Box 5.2 Highlights of Income Growth****Major Achievements**

- Growth rate of State income has accelerated since the mid-1970s. Between 1980-81 and 1997-98 UP registered a steady though moderate growth of 4.0 per cent per annum in total SDP and 1.9 per cent per annum in per capita SDP.
- Growth process has been geographically widespread particularly in case of the agricultural sector. In general, the poorer districts have grown at a faster rate leading to a decline in disparities in per capita district incomes.
- The composition of State income has undergone significant changes with a clear shift in favour of the secondary and tertiary sectors and a sharp decline in the share of the primary sector.

**Areas of Concern**

- Growth rates in UP have been much slower than in other parts of the country leading to a growing gap between the State and the national per capita income.

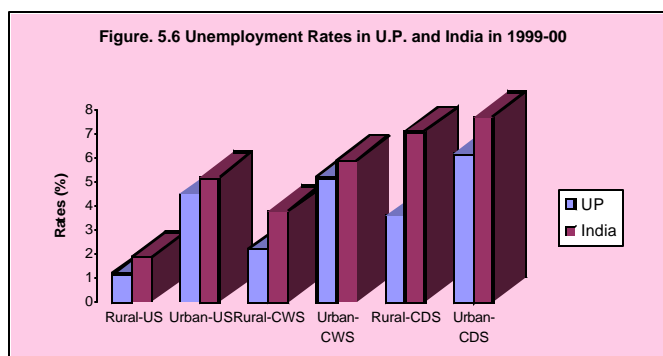
- Growth rates have decelerated in the nineties as compared to the eighties.
- Wide variations in growth rate of NDDP are observed at the district level especially in case of the secondary sector. In several districts of the Hill region income from the primary and the secondary sector has declined.
- The disparities in per capita income in the agricultural and the non-agricultural sector have increased sharply. Non-agricultural per capita income is nearly three and a half times more than agricultural per capita income.
- Sharp differentials in per capita incomes exist at the regional and district levels, with Hill and Western districts enjoying a much higher level of per capita income than districts in other regions. East UP is the poorest region in terms of per capita income.
- There is a high degree of concentration of industrial activities in a few selected districts, while in a large number of districts agriculture continues to be the dominant sector.



Unemployment in UP

It is widely agreed that in an economy such as India, unemployment takes various forms. Underemployment and "disguised" unemployment is likely to affect more people as compared to "open" unemployment. In fact, available data indicates that a relatively small proportion of the population is unemployed/underemployed in UP and further that this proportion is smaller compared to the country as a whole.

The National Sample Surveys provide information about the extent of unemployment on the basis of usual status, current weekly status and current daily status. The



usual status (US) and current weekly status (CWS) estimates show chronic unemployment rates with reference to the previous year and week respectively. The current daily status (CDS), which is measured in terms of person days, is the most comprehensive concept, which covers unemployment as well as the extent of under-employment of the labour force.

According to these three definitions, only 1.2 Per Cent of the rural labour force and 4.5 Per Cent of the urban labour force was unemployed in UP in 1999-00 according to the usual status. But the corresponding rates for All-India were higher - 1.9 Per Cent and 5.2 Per Cent respectively. The highest unemployment rates are recorded according to the daily status definition, which also takes account of under-employment. In this case, 3.6 Per Cent of rural labour force and 6.2 Per Cent of the urban labour force were unemployed in 1999-00, again lower than the All-India figures (7.1 Per Cent and 7.7 Per Cent respectively).

Unemployment rates are significantly lower among rural females compared to males, according to all three unemployment measures, but are marginally higher for urban females. Notably, at the All India level, unemployment rates are significantly higher among urban women compared to men.

Both in UP and at the All India level, unemployment is significantly higher among the educated, and higher, in most cases, among women. For instance, 7.1 Per Cent of educated rural females and 17.2 Per Cent of urban

females (age 15 and above) were unemployed. But again, educated unemployment rates are higher at the national level than in UP

The incidence of unemployment is much higher among the youth aged 15 to 29 years as compared to the total labour force. Open unemployment among youth has emerged as an important problem in the urban areas. Thus, 9.3 Per Cent of urban youth were chronically unemployed in UP in 1999-00 (as against 8.6 Per Cent in 1993-94), while only 2.0 per cent of rural youth are in this category.

Similarly 11.1 and 12.5 per cent of the youth in the labour force in the urban areas are unemployed on the basis of current weekly and daily status respectively, while 4 per cent and 6.1 per cent respectively of rural youth are in this category. Highest unemployment rates are found in the age group 20 to 24 years but drop sharply in higher age groups.

NSS also provides data on unemployment rates according to size category of towns. For males highest unemployment rates are found in the largest category of towns (i.e. with urban areas above 10 lakhs). Females unemployment rates are distinctly higher in small towns. In general the daily status unemployment rates are higher than usual status unemployment rates or weekly status unemployment rates in all categories of towns indicating the seasonal variations in employment opportunities.

For rural males unemployment rates show an increase during 1993-94 to 1999-2000, after declining in the preceding five-year period. In urban areas unemployment rates for both males and females have increased during 1993-94 to 1999-00, after coming down steadily in the earlier periods.

In the developing countries where workers are predominantly engaged in agriculture and allied activities the problem of *underemployment* is more acute than the problem of open unemployment. Underemployment arises from inadequate income and insufficient utilization of an individual's labour capacity.

According to NSS results for 1999-00, 91.8 Per Cent of usually employed males and only 61.7 Per Cent usually employed females in rural areas were employed throughout the last reference week (by CDS criterion). In the case of urban areas, 95 Per Cent of usually employed males and only 72.5 Per Cent usually employed females in rural areas were employed throughout the last reference week. A large Per Centage of females who did not work in the last reference week however reported being unavailable for work. It should again be noted that rates of visible underemployment, thus measured, were higher at the national level.

Again during the same year (1999-2000), 10 per cent of rural workers and 6.5 per cent of urban workers in UP according to usual status reported that they did not work regularly. These may be termed chronically underemployed.

Further, 7.9 per cent of rural workers and 5.2 per cent of urban workers by usual status reported seeking or available for additional work. Another 7.1 per cent of rural workers and 5.1 per cent of urban workers were found to be available for alternative work. This may be taken as a rough measure of invisible under-employment in the State.

In short, while the incidence of open unemployment is not high in U.P, the major problem seems to be lack of regular employment opportunity and underemployment.

### Trends and Pattern of Employment

The concepts of 'work' and 'employment' are just as problematic as the estimation of unemployment in the context of a transitional economy such as India. In particular, significant problems arise in defining and measuring 'work' and 'employment' of females. The two major sources of data on employment – the Census and the National Sample Survey Organisation use different, although related concepts of employment (see Box 5.3).

One reason why employment is not simply the obverse side of unemployment is that there are a large proportion of people who are reportedly simply not in the labour force viz. neither working nor apparently seeking work. It may be the case that persons not in the labour force may be discouraged from seeking work because of past experience and knowledge of employment prospects. In this context, the proportion of people who are actually employed becomes important.

#### Box 5.3 Concepts of Work Force in Census and NSS

Population Census conducted every ten years collects information on economic activity of the people. Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. It also includes unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise. The reference period is one year preceding the date of enumeration.

#### Census classifies workers into two categories:

- (i) **Main workers**, i.e. those who had worked in some economic activity for the major part of the year, that is, for a period of six months (183 days) or more; and,
- (ii) **Marginal Workers**, i.e., those who had worked for some time during the last year, but not for the major part, that is less than 183 days.

Similar concepts have been used in the Census of 1981 and 1991, but a better effort was made in 1991 to capture the economic activity of women.

The National Sample Survey Organization also conducts quinquennial surveys on employment and unemployment. NSSO has defined work or gainful activity as the activity pursued for pay, profit or family gain, or in other words, the activity, which adds value to the national product. Like Census it includes work in any market activity and any non-market activity relating to the agricultural sector.

The NSSO has adopted three different approaches to measure employment and unemployment:

- (i) **Usual Status**, which has a reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey;
- (ii) **Current Weekly Status**, which has a reference period of seven days preceding the date of survey;
- (iii) **Current Daily Status**, with each day of the seven days preceding the date of survey, which measures work in person days.

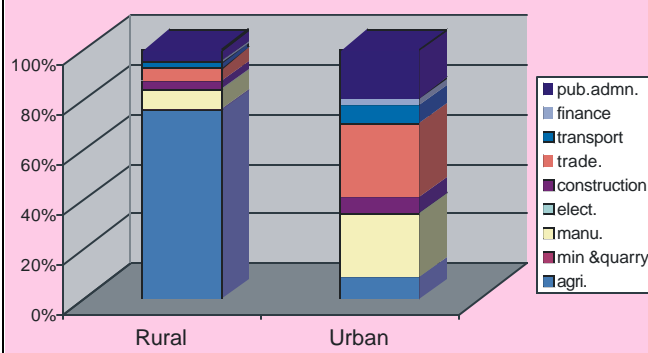
NSS concept of employment based on usual status approach is broadly comparable with the Census. The NSS workers are further classified as *principal status workers* and *subsidiary status workers* on the basis whether their involvement in economic activity was for a longer part of the year or not.

While male work participation rate as estimated by NSSO are roughly comparable with that of Census, the former reports much higher work participation rates for females

Census and NSS data show that UP's population avails of fewer work opportunities compared to the country. In particular, the participation of females in economic activities is very limited – a fact which restricts the development of women.

UP's economy is still overwhelmingly agrarian. In 1999-00, among all usually employed persons (including Principal and Subsidiary status workers), 76.2 Per Cent were employed in agriculture. Only 11.2 Per Cent workers were employed in the secondary sector while 12.4 Per

Figure. 5.7 Percentage Distribution of Usually Employed Persons in U.P. in 1999-00



Cent were employed in the tertiary sector. Among rural women workers, 87.5 Per Cent were in agriculture! In the urban areas, naturally dependence on agriculture was smaller with only 9 Per Cent workers, while the tertiary sector (trade, transport, financial and other services) absorbed 59 Per Cent of the workforce.

Occupational diversification has been slow in UP.

### Regional and District Level Patterns of Employment

At the State level, the Census shows similar results to the NSS. In 1991, in terms of employment agriculture

remained the predominant sector of the State economy, with 72.2 per cent of workers engaged in this sector. Hardly 8 per cent of workers in the State are employed in manufacturing activities, one-third of them in the household industry. Tertiary sector provides employment to 18 per cent of the work force. According to Census figures only 15 per cent of rural workers are engaged in non-agricultural activities.

The employment structure of male and female workers also shows striking differences. Thus, 84.5 per cent of female workers are engaged in the primary sector against 71.4 per cent male workers. Hardly 6.2 per cent of female workers are engaged in secondary sector and 9.3 per cent in tertiary sector. The corresponding figures for male workers are 9.3 per cent and 19.4 per cent.

In terms of industrial structure Hill (now Uttaranchal) and Western regions of the State are more diversified as compared to the other three regions.

In two-third districts of the state, less than 10 per cent work in the secondary sector.

Table 5.6 identifies the leading and lagging districts in terms of employment of workers in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

#### Growth of Employment

Census data shows that between 1981 and 1991, total work force (main plus marginal) in UP increased at an

annual compound growth rate of 2.8 per cent. The growth rate was much faster for female workers (6.7 per cent per annum) as compared to male workers (2.1 per cent per annum). The urban workforce grew faster than the rural workforce both in the case of male and female workers.

Among UP's regions, Bundelkhand has registered the fastest growth of total workers (3.5 per cent per annum) followed by Eastern region (2.9 per cent per annum) and Western region (2.8 per cent per annum). But the Hill region (now Uttaranchal) and Central region registered below average growth of work force.

The districts which showed very high growth of workers (above 3.5 per cent per annum) include: Nainital, Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad, Aligarh, Allahabad, Bahraich, Gonda, Varanasi, Hamirpur and Jhansi. On the other hand, the group of districts showing slow growth of employment (below 2.0 per cent per annum) included Tehri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Shahjahanpur, Kanpur and Deoria, while in Garhwal employment level was virtually stagnant.

Marginal workers, i.e. persons who have reported work for less than 183 days in a year, constituted 4.8 per cent of total workers in 1981. This Per Centage increased to 7.7 per cent in 1991. Over 95 per cent of the total marginal workers are in the rural areas. Females constitute 92.6 per cent of rural marginal workers and 83.3 per cent of urban marginal workers. They are drawn

**Table 5.6: Districts with High and Low Share of Workers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors, 1991**

Rank	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector	
	Districts	% Share	Districts	% Share	Districts	% Share
<b>Top 10 Districts</b>						
1	Siddharth Nagar	90.9	Varanasi	26.3	Kanpur Nagar	56.1
2	Maharajganj	89.1	Kanpur Nagar	26.0	Dehradun	47.5
3	Bahraich	88.5	Ghaziabad	24.1	Lucknow	46.0
4	Gonda	88.5	Firozabad	20.9	Ghaziabad	35.8
5	Kheri	87.6	Agra	20.1	Agra	31.8
6	Banda	86.6	Mirzapur	18.0	Garhwal	28.1
7	Basti	85.9	Meerut	17.3	Meerut	27.4
8	Hardoi	85.8	Mau	17.2	Hardwar	26.7
9	Budaun	85.3	Dehradun	17.0	Nainital	25.8
10	Sultanpur	84.5	Hardwar	16.0	Jhansi	25.4
<b>Bottom 10 Districts</b>						
54	Nainital	62.9	Mainpuri	3.9	Sultanpur	10.9
55	Firozabad	59.3	Banda	3.8	Barabanki	10.5
56	Hardwar	57.3	Almora	3.3	Kheri	10.1
57	Meerut	55.2	Bahraich	3.1	Basti	9.6
58	Varanasi	51.8	Hardoi	2.9	Banda	9.6
59	Agra	48.1	Budaun	2.9	Maharajganj	9.2
60	Ghaziabad	40.1	Gonda	2.7	Gonda	8.8
61	Lucknow	40.0	Kheri	2.3	Bahraich	8.4
62	Dehradun	35.5	Maharajganj	1.7	Siddharth Nagar	7.4
63	Kanpur Nagar	17.3	Siddharth Nagar	1.7	Deoria	5.2

mainly from poor families and are engaged mostly in agriculture and allied activities, wood gathering etc. The incidence of marginal workers is much higher in the two ecologically hostile regions of Uttarakhand and Bundelkhand as compared to the regions in the UP Plains.

Between 1978 and 1999-00, according to the NSS, employment in the construction sector grew at the fastest rate (6 % per annum), followed by trade (4%) and transport (3.6%). Manufacturing and services employment grew at 2.7 Per Cent and 2.6 Per Cent annually, while agricultural employment grew at the slowest rate viz. 1.5 Per Cent. Overall, employment in the tertiary sector grew most rapidly (3.5 Per Cent)

followed by the secondary sector (3.4 Per Cent) while primary sector employment grew by 1.5 Per Cent per year.

Table 5.7 identifies the districts with relatively high and relatively low growth of work force in different sectors.

### Sectoral Shifts in Work Force Structure

Employment has grown faster in the secondary and tertiary sectors. NSS data show that between 1977-78 and 1999-00, the share of the secondary sector in total employment has steadily risen from 15.6 Per Cent to 21.2 Per Cent. The share of the tertiary sector has also improved from 11.4 to 15.1 Per Cent. Correspondingly the share of

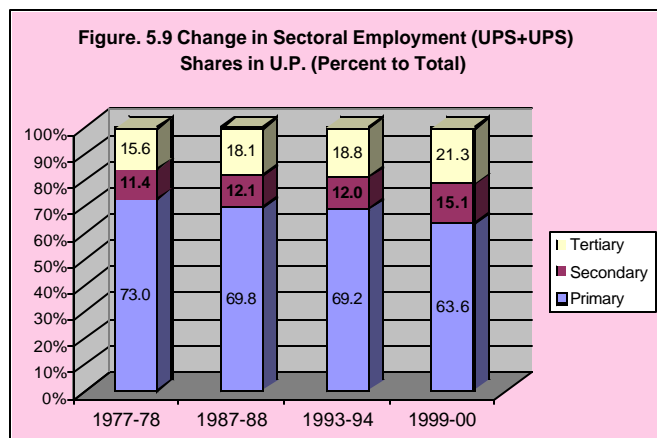
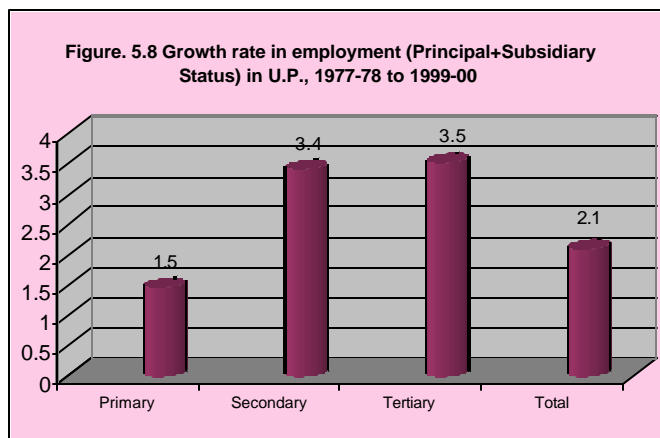


Table 5.7: Districts showing Relatively High and Relatively Low Growth Rate of Sectoral Workers During 1981-91

Primary Sector		Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector			
Rank	District	Cagr (%)	Rank	District	Cagr (%)	Rank	District	Cagr (%)
<b>Top Ten Districts</b>								
1	Almora	3.8	1	Mainpuri	7.0	1	Chamoli	6.9
2	Jhansi	3.4	2	Nainital	4.2	2	Barabanki	6.9
3	Allahabad	3.3	3	Ghaziabad	3.9	3	Kheri	6.6
4	Lalitpur	3.2	4	Lucknow	3.6	4	Pratapgarh	6.6
5	Varanasi	2.9	5	Varanasi	3.2	5	Fatehpur	6.3
6	Hamirpur	2.9	6	Aligarh	3.1	6	Jaunpur	6.2
7	Banda	2.9	7	Saharanpur	2.8	7	Hardoi	6.2
8	Ghazipur	2.8	8	Meerut	2.4	8	Mainpuri	6.1
9	Mirzapur	2.7	9	Jhansi	2.4	9	Tehri Garhwal	6.0
10	Nainital	2.7	10	Rae Bareli	2.4	10	Ghaziabad	6.0
<b>Bottom 10 Districts</b>								
47	Budaun	1.7	47	Shahjahanpur	-1.2	47	Lalitpur	3.6
48	Kanpur	1.7	48	Bareilly	-1.3	48	Varanasi	3.4
49	Shahjahanpur	1.7	49	Chamoli	-1.5	49	Banda	3.4
50	Etah	1.7	50	Hardoi	-1.8	50	Garhwal	3.4
51	Pithoragarh	1.6	51	Uttarkashi	-1.8	51	Kanpur	3.4
52	Uttarkashi	1.5	52	Ghazipur	-1.9	52	Meerut	3.3
53	Mainpuri	0.8	53	Garhwal	-3.0	53	Saharanpur	3.1
54	Chamoli	0.6	54	Kheri	-3.3	54	Jhansi	2.8
55	Tehri Garhwal	-0.4	55	Budaun	-3.5	55	Uttarkashi	2.6
56	Garhwal	-1.5	56	Almora	-3.6	56	Agra	2.2

the primary sector (predominantly agriculture) has fallen. However, as shown earlier, just under two-third of the State's total workforce is still dependent upon agriculture and primary activities.

Census data show that during 1981 and 1991 all districts except Almora, Agra, Allahabad, Basti, Ghazipur, Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi and Lalitpur show a decline in the share of primary sector workers. Most of the districts also show a decline in the share of the secondary sector workers. Notable exceptions are Nainital, Tehri Garhwal, Aligarh, Ghaziabad, Mainpuri, Saharanpur, Lucknow, Rae Bareli and Varanasi.

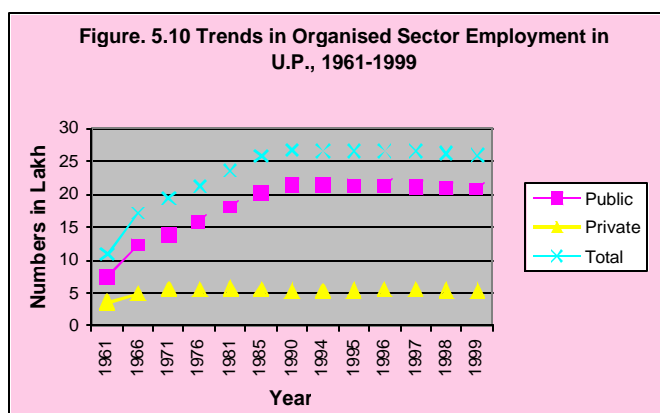
Tertiary sector shows clear positive shifts in all districts with the sole exception of Jhansi. The shifts in favour of the tertiary sector were specially marked (above 4.5 per cent points) in the following districts: Chamoli, Dehradun, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Bareilly, Ghaziabad, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Mathura, Kanpur and Lucknow.

### Organized Sector Employment

The organized sector accounts for merely 6 per cent of total workforce and 23 per cent of non-agricultural workforce in UP. Almost four-fifths of total organized sector employment is in the public sector. The private sector is dominant only in manufacturing. Nearly half of the organized sector employment is found in the social services, notably public administration and education. Organized sector workers are mainly concentrated in the larger cities.

Analysis of trends over the last three decades indicates that agriculture, manufacturing, construction, trade and transport sectors recorded a decline in organized sector employment in the last decade while electricity, gas and water supply registered a marginal increase.

The absorptive capacity of the organized sector has remained low and has declined in the recent years. In fact, private sector employment in the organized sector has failed to register any increase in UP since 1970-71.



Major reasons for the declining employment in the organized sector are the fiscal constraint on the State budget and continued sickness in the public and private

enterprises particularly in the textile units, which are the main industrial units in the organized sector.

Thus, the burden of providing employment falls on the overcrowded unorganized sector which continues to suffers from low productivity.

### Casualisation of Work Force

Another important feature of the recent changes in the workforce witnessed in UP, as in other parts of the country, is the growing casualisation of workforce due to the growing marginalisation of holdings and landlessness in rural areas. The proportion of agricultural labourers to total workers was 7.5 per cent according to 1951 Census. It increased to 11.3 per cent in 1961 and further to 19.9 per cent in 1971 and has remained at that level since then. The NSS data also show a decline in self-employment and regular wage employment and a clear increase in the proportion of casual labourers in the last two decades (Table 5.8). However, the extent of casualisation of labour force is much lower in UP than in India as a whole. Thus, the proportion of casual labour in India is 32.8 per cent against the figure of 20.0 per cent in UP

Table 5.8 : Per Cent Distribution of Workers by Type of Employment in UP

Type of Employment	1972-73 27 <sup>th</sup> Round	1977-78 32 <sup>nd</sup> Round	1987-88 43 <sup>rd</sup> Round	1993-94 50 <sup>th</sup> Round	1999-00 55 <sup>th</sup> Round
Self Employment	76.8	73.3	71.8	71.6	69.4
Regular Wage/ Salary Earners	12.5	9.7	9.8	8.8	10.6
Casual Labourers	10.7	17.0	18.4	19.6	20
All Workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : NSS Reports

### Labour Productivity

Labour productivity (calculated by dividing the sectoral/total income by the number of workers) measures per worker contribution to income and determines the upper bound workers may be able to receive from the production process. Growth of labour productivity shows the rate of technical progress in an economy and is a major determinant of economic growth.

The following conclusions emerge from an analysis of labour productivity:

**Firstly**, productivity levels in the primary sector in which 73 per cent of State workforce is employed are much lower than in the secondary and tertiary sectors.

**Secondly**, very large differentials in labour productivity are found to exist at the district level in all the sectors.

**Thirdly**, the rate of increase in labour productivity has been rather low particularly in the primary and the

tertiary sectors. Several districts have experienced negative growth of productivity in these sectors reflecting over crowding in agriculture and informal sector.

**Fourthly**, the rate of growth of labour productivity has sharply declined in the nineties.

Development policy clearly has to focus not only on the growth of employment per-se but on the quality of employment as reflected in the conditions of work and income and wage levels. Continued emphasis on technological progress in agriculture specially in the backward districts along with efforts for diversification of the rural economy in favour of non-agricultural activities will be of critical importance.

### Employment Generation Strategy and Programmes in the State

The State Government has been following a labour intensive growth strategy to deal with the problems of unemployment and underemployment with focus on the following:

- (i) Rapid agricultural development through enhancement of productivity and diversification of agriculture.
- (ii) Promotion of allied activities like dairying, poultry, fishing, etc.
- (iii) Development of small scale and cottage industries especially agro-based and rural industries.
- (iv) Encouragement of self-employment programmes through capital subsidy, skill upgradation and training facilities.

The government has also been spending large sums on irrigation, soil conservation, forestry and rural

infrastructure like roads, housing, etc. which have a large wage component and are employment intensive in nature.

The two major employment generation programmes under operation are the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), a revamped form of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). Both schemes are centrally sponsored with the sharing pattern of 75 : 25 between the centre and the State but there are significant differences in the conception and implementation pattern of the two programmes. The JGSY aims at creation of productive durable assets at the village level and is implemented through the Panchayati Raj Institutions directly. The EAS is a demand driven programme, which intends to provide 100 days of assured employment to agricultural labourers willing to register themselves under the scheme. In theory the programme is to be implemented through DRDAs. The State government has, however, also authorized gram panchayats for implementation of such projects in their villages.

The financial and physical progress of the JGSY and EAS during the last three years has been shown in Table 5.9 and Table 5.10 respectively, while Appendices III & IV show the financial expenditure and employment generated at the district level.

UP is running the largest employment programme in the country with an annual outlay in 1999-2000 exceeding Rs.100 million, and an expenditure of about Rs. 7660 lakhs, on JGSY and EAS taken together leading to a generation of nearly 1000 lakhs mandays per year. However, there are reports of misuse and misappropriation in both these schemes, they have failed to produce intended results and there is considerable scope for improving their implementation.

**Table 5.9 : Progress of Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana in Uttar Pradesh**

	Item	Expenditure in Rs .Lakhs		
		1999-2000	1998-99	1997-98
1	<b>Outlay</b>	447975	5274293	4730156
2	Funds Available			
	(i) Miscellaneous Receipt	—	11913	—
	(ii) Opening Balance of the Year	54718	84940	119428
	(iii) Total Release	446803	5129.037	446734
3	Total Funds Available	501522	609791	566162
4	Expenditure against Total Availability	358048	555072	481221
5	Per Centage Expenditure against Outlay	79.9%	105.2%	101.7%
6	Per Centage Expenditure against Total Funds	71.4%	91.0%	85.0%
7	Balance at the end of the year	143474	54719	8494
<b>Physical Progress (Employment Generated in Lakhs Mandays)</b>				
1	Target	Not Fixed	6263	5617
2	Achievement	4389	6914	5995
3	Per Centage Achievement	—	110.4%	106.7%

Source : Commissioner, Rural Development, UP

**Table 5.10 : Progress of Employment Assurance Scheme in Uttar Pradesh**

	Item	Expenditure in Rs .Lakhs		
		1999-2000	1998-99	1997-98
1	<b>Outlay</b>	4945655	4957500	4505000
2	Funds Available			
	(i) Miscellaneous Receipt	—	34282	—
	(ii) Opening Balance of the Year	55815	170890	178886
	(iii) Total Release	519462	438810	398600
3	Total Funds Available	575277	643982	577546
4	Expenditure against Total Availability	408462	588167	406655
5	Per Centage Expenditure against Outlay	82.6%	118.6%	90.3%
6	Per Centage Expenditure against Total Funds	71.0%	91.3%	70.4%
7	Balance at the end of the year	166815	55815	170890
<b>Physical Progress (Employment Generated in Lakhs Mandays)</b>				
1	Target	6246	7702	5674
2	Achievement	4857	7543	5228
3	Per Centage Achievement	77.8%	97.9%	92.1%

Source : Commissioner, Rural Development, UP

### Poverty Levels

The concept of poverty in India has come to be associated with a nutritional norm of 2400 calories per capita per day for rural areas and 2100 calories per capita per day for urban areas. The nutritional norm is converted into monetary equivalent in terms of per capita consumption expenditure using NSS consumer expenditure data. The proportion of population below the poverty line, i.e., the poverty ratio, is then calculated using the distribution of persons over different expenditure classes as given in NSS surveys, which are conducted quinquennially. For this report the estimates of poverty based on the approach of the *Expert Group of the Planning Commission on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor* has been used.

#### Box 5.4 Methodology of Estimating State Level Poverty Adopted by the Expert Group of the Planning Commission

The Expert Group has taken the poverty norm of monthly per capita expenditure of Rs.49 for rural areas and Rs.57 for urban areas at all-India level at 1973-74 prices corresponding to the nutritional requirement of 2400 calories and 2100 calories for rural and urban areas respectively. These norms have been used to calculate State specific poverty lines. The base year State specific poverty line has been derived by valuing standardized commodity basket corresponding to the poverty line at the national level at State level 1973-74 prices. The base year poverty line for rural areas has been updated on the basis of State-wise weighted consumer price indices for agricultural labour using the all-India consumption pattern of the 20 to 30 per cent of the population around the poverty line in 1973-74 as the weighing diagram. For updating the urban poverty line a simple average of State level Weighted Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers and Consumer Price Indices for Urban Non-Manual Employees has been used. No adjustment in the distribution of households according to NSS consumption data has been made by the Expert Group.

### Poverty Trends at the State Level

Uttar Pradesh belongs to the category of high poverty States. In 1993-94 the State ranked 11<sup>th</sup> out of the 14 major States of India in poverty levels with 36 Per Cent of persons below the poverty line. One striking feature of poverty in the State has been that urban poverty ratios have remained above the rural poverty ratio except in 1993-94, though the majority of the poor live in the rural areas.

During the period 1957-58 and 1977-78 poverty levels remained high in UP both in the rural and the urban areas, though year-to-year fluctuations were observed. Subsequently, poverty levels have slowly declined, although at a slightly lower rate compared to that at the All India level. As a result, there is now a greater concentration of the country's poor in Uttar Pradesh.

Both rural and urban poverty declined in UP during the 1970s as well as the 1980s. The decline was 15.4 Per Centage point between 1973-74 and 1987-88 in rural areas and 14.3 Per Centage point in urban areas. However, between 1987-88 and 1993-94 poverty ratio remained almost static in rural areas but continued to decline sharply in the urban areas. The absolute number of the poor, however, increased by 70 lakhs between 1973-74 and 1993-94.

A staggering 6050 lakh persons in UP were living in poverty in 1993-94 constituting the largest concentration of the poor anywhere in the world.

State-wide trends in poverty hide more than what they reveal. There is a wide variation in the level of poverty across UP's regions. In 1993-94, the Southern region (Bundelkhand) had the highest level of poverty – more than two-and-a-half time the level in the Himalayan region (now Uttaranchal) for rural areas, and more than

**Table 5.11: Poverty in UP's Regions, 1993-94 in 1999-2000**

Region/ Sector	Poverty Ratio	Depth of Poverty (Poverty Gap Ratio)	Intensity of Poverty Squared Poverty Gap	Share of Poor (%)	Contri bution to Total Poverty
<b>Rural</b>					
Hills	25.0	17.2	1.1	3.5	1.8
Western	29.6	20.4	1.8	22.3	16.7
Central	50.2	27.3	4.9	19.7	23.6
Eastern	48.6	24.5	4.0	47.1	47.0
Bundel Khand	66.7	30.2	8.0	7.5	10.9
Total	42.3	24.4	3.5	100.0	100.0
<b>Urban</b>					
Hills	17.5	18.1	0.9	4.1	2.3
Western	31.0	24.7	2.7	39.9	39.1
Central	34.9	27.0	3.5	21.0	23.5
Eastern	38.6	24.0	3.1	24.1	21.7
Bundel Khand	72.5	28.8	7.9	10.9	13.4
Total	35.3	25.3	3.2	100.0	100.0

Source: Dutta and Sharma, 2000

four times higher than the Hills region in urban areas. In general, the Hill and Western regions show much lower levels of poverty while the Bundel Khand region has the highest level of poverty.

In fact, the level of poverty in the Southern region was among the highest for all regions in the country.

Another notable fact is that during 1993-94, rural poverty in the Central region - in all dimensions - proportion of poor, depth of poverty and its severity -

was higher than that in the Eastern region, traditionally considered to have high levels of poverty.

Some further features in the *distribution* of poverty are also shown in Table 5.12.

It may be noted that the proportion of very poor households in three regions of UP (Bundel Khand, Central and Eastern) is significantly higher than the national average).

### Recent Trends in Poverty

There has been a lively debate on trends in poverty in the 1990s, with several analysts arguing that the incidence of poverty had stagnated or increased (cf. Datt 1999, World Bank 1989). But the last quinquennial round of survey by the NSSO has further intensified this debate. Unfortunately, the survey round results are not comparable to the earlier rounds and analysts have had to make a number of adjustments to prepare 1999-00 estimates which could be compared to the earlier rounds.

Some of the varying estimates are given in Table 5.13. The official estimate shows that poverty may have declined by about 10 Per Cent points in UP between 1993-94 and 1999-00. An alternative estimate prepared by Datt et. al. (2003) shows a much more modest decline in poverty over this period. In comparison, estimates prepared by Sunderam and Tendulkar (2003b) and by Deaton and Dreze (2002) show more significant decline in the Per Centage of the population living in poverty.

Inter-regional comparisons in 1999-00 are less likely to have been affected by changes in methodology. In any case, in Table 5.14, we have also cited model based results

**Table 5.12: Consumption Inequality and Distribution of Households Above and Below the Poverty Line in 1993-94**

State/ Region	Lorenz Ratio	Ratio of Consumption	Distribution of Households According to Distance from Poverty Line			
		of Top 10% to Bottom 30%	Very Poor Poor	Moderately Non-poor	Lower Non-poor	Upper
<b>Rural</b>						
Hills	0.24	2.7	7.1	17.9	43.6	31.4
Western	0.27	3.3	10.2	19.4	34.5	35.9
Central	0.28	4.4	26.8	23.4	29.1	20.7
Eastern	0.26	3.4	23.2	25.4	32.0	19.4
Bundel Khand	0.30	6.2	39.7	27.0	18.9	14.4
U P	0.28	3.7	19.6	22.8	32.2	25.5
India	0.28	3.6	15.3	22.0	34.2	28.6
<b>Urban</b>						
Hills	0.27	3.2	5.5	12.0	21.3	61.2
Western	0.34	5.2	14.4	16.7	29.5	39.1
Central	0.31	4.7	17.6	17.3	33.2	31.9
Eastern	0.29	4.1	18.5	20.1	31.5	29.9
Bundel Khand	0.24	12.6	37.5	35.0	16.6	10.9
U P	0.32	5.0	16.9	18.4	29.6	35.1
India	0.34	4.6	14.9	17.4	28.8	38.9

Note: V Poor: % of persons below 75% of poverty line; Moderately Poor: Between 75% and poverty line  
Lower Non Poor: Poverty Line and 1.5 times poverty line; Upper Non-poor: above 1.5 poverty line



**Table 5.13: Various estimates of Incidence of Poverty in UP in 1999-00**

	Urban	Rural	Overall
Planning Commission (2001) – 30 day estimate (official estimate)	30.89	31.22	31.15
Planning Commission (2001) – 7 day estimate	28.75	29.04	28.22
Datt, Kozel and Ravallion (2003)	29.3	37.1	35.4
Deaton and Dreze (2002)	17.3	21.5	–
Sunderam and Tendulkar (2003b) (MRP)	31.75	25.50	26.80

prepare by Datt et. al (2000) (quoted in World Bank 2002). These throw up interesting features. Both the official and 'corrected' results show that the level of in rural poverty in the Bundelkhand region had dropped to a lower level compared to the Central and Eastern region. Further, rural poverty appeared to be the highest in the Central region. Accounting for this recent change would remain a seminal issue for researchers and policy makers. Closer analysis reveals that this region experienced more rapid growth in irrigation and agriculture in the recent period. Further, the growth in oilseeds production appears to have been

**Table 5.14 : Incidence of Poverty in Regions of UP in 1999-00**

Region	Urban		Rural		Overall
	Official	Corrected	Official	Corrected	
Hills	14.1	<b>19.7</b>	15.6	<b>18.1</b>	15.2
Western	30.0	<b>30.5</b>	21.7	<b>22.5</b>	23.9
Central	33.4	<b>30.0</b>	42.2	<b>43.0</b>	39.7
Eastern	31.1	<b>33.7</b>	36.4	<b>40.3</b>	35.9
Bundel Khand	40.9	<b>38.1</b>	20.9	<b>38.1</b>	34.4
Uttar Pradesh	30.7	<b>30.4</b>	31.1	<b>33.7</b>	31.0

Source: World Bank 2002, p. 35

Note: Corrected figures refer to model based projections of poverty in 1999-00

biased in favour of smaller farmers. Agricultural wages in the Southern region also grew at a relatively faster rate (World Bank 2002; Srivastava 2003). In contrast, the Central region experienced very slow agricultural growth in the recent period.

It should be noted that our district level results, discussed below, pertain to 1993-94, when poverty in Bundelkhand was the highest.

### Rural Poverty Alleviation Programmes

The government has allocated a great deal of funds to the Integrated Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme (IRDP). Under the programme the selected beneficiaries are provided bank credit to purchase income-generating assets. The government provides a subsidy at the rate of 33 per cent to the SC and ST beneficiaries and 25 per cent

to other groups. The expenditure is shared in the ratio of 80 : 20 by the Central and the State Governments.

Total expenditure on IRDP during the Eighth Plan in Uttar Pradesh amounted to Rs.5640 lakhs. The number of beneficiaries amounted to 192 lakhs. Till the end of the financial year 1998-99 over 1000 lakhs beneficiaries were covered under IRDP since its inception. Nearly half of the beneficiaries belonged to the economically and socially backward scheduled castes and tribes.

Over the years, a large number of official and non-official studies have come out evaluating the working and impact of the IRDP. These studies do show that while IRDP has helped in generating additional income and employment for the beneficiaries the programme suffers from various weaknesses. Among the various administrative lapses highlighted by these studies are wrong identification of beneficiaries, leakages and irregularities in distribution of funds, improper maintenance of assets and their sale or death, large overdues, red tapism and delays, inadequate monitoring, lack of follow up, etc. The programme also suffered from several shortcomings of planning and implementation.

To rectify the situation the self-employment programmes have been restructured and a new programme known as Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has been launched from April 1999 replacing the earlier programmes like IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, etc. The SGSY is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organization of poor into self-help groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. The programme is funded by the Centre and the State in the ratio of 75: 25. The programmes aims at generating a monthly net income of at least Rs.2000 per assisted family.

The SGSY will adopt a project approach for each key activity and will function in close association with the banks and other financial institutions. The programme will focus on the group approach including women groups. The new approach is conceptually superior to the early approach and would hopefully yield better results.

In short, the reach of the poverty alleviation programme has remained limited in terms of coverage and level of assistance and its implementation has been laicadalscal and uncoordinated with little local participation to have any significant impact on the poverty situation in the State.

### Access to Basic Amenities

#### Housing

Housing conditions are more or less similar in UP and India. In the rural areas only one-third households live in pucca houses and the rest in semi-pucca or kutcha houses. This shows the poor quality of housing available to the rural population. Even in the urban areas about

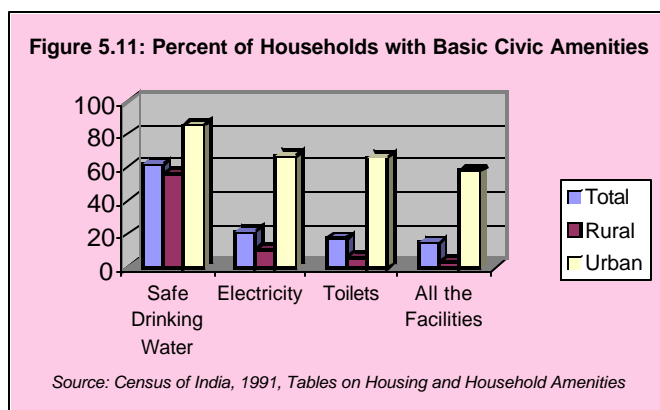
one-fourth of the population lives in semi-pucca or *kutchha* houses.

At the district level the condition of housing shows sharp differences (Appendix Tables B-31). In several districts more than half of the houses are *pucca*, while in about one-third districts this proportion is below one-fifth.

Housing shortage is calculated as the difference in the number of households and the number of residential houses plus the number of houseless households and the number of *kutchha* houses. According to the 1991 Census total housing shortage in UP was 6.9 per cent in rural areas and 11.0 per cent in urban areas. This requires construction of 12.5 lakh houses in the rural areas and 4.8 lakh houses in the urban areas. The situation is expected to have worsened since then. There were 22,000 households in urban areas and 13,000 houseless households in rural areas of UP in 1991, which were in need of a shelter of some kind.

### Civic Amenities

Civic amenities in UP are disappointing. (Figure 5.11). As late as 1991 more than one-third of the households in the State did not have safe drinking water facility in their houses. Only one-tenth of the rural houses had electricity though this proportion was around two-thirds in the urban areas. More or less the same situation prevailed with respect to availability of toilet facilities. Only one-sixth had all the three facilities in their houses, while one-third of the households did not have access to any of the civic amenities.



Two more facts regarding the availability of social infrastructure need to be highlighted. First, in the rural areas the condition of civic amenities is pathetic. Secondly, the extent of deprivation is greater in case of the Scheduled Caste households as compared to other social groups.

Secondly, there are striking differences in the availability of the basic infrastructure across the districts both in the rural and the urban areas (Appendix Tables B-32). Thus, the percentage of households having all the facilities varies from less than 5 per cent to over 50 per cent. In as many as 14 districts more than half of the households did not have any of the three basic amenities

in their houses, namely, Sitapur, Unnao, Hardoi, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Barabanki, Pratapgarh, Lalitpur, Sonbhadra, Banda, Rae Bareilly, Kanpur Dehat, Mirzapur and Sultanpur (Appendix Table B-32).

In general, the availability of social infrastructure is relatively better in the Western region as compared to the other regions, while Bundelkhand is lagging much behind.

### Fuel for Cooking

It is a matter of concern that as late as 1991 wood and cow dung were the main sources of fuel used for cooking for an overwhelming majority of households in the State. Even in urban areas wood continues to be the main type of cooking fuel. Cooking gas was in use by about one-fourth of the households in 1991. This proportion is expected to have increased since then.

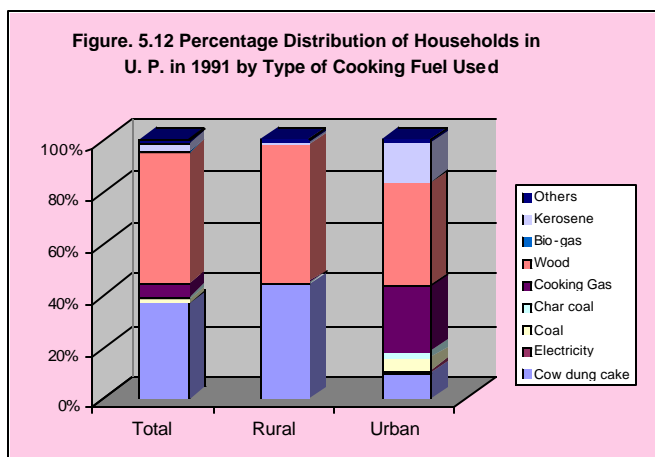
Access to a cheap and healthy source of cooking fuel constitutes a major problem for the poor. Not only use of wood and cow dung affects the health of the women engaged in cooking at home, the arduous and time consuming task of gathering wood and cow dung puts a heavy physical burden on the rural women particularly the girl child and thus has wider social implications. The problem of fuel wood is also connected with the larger issue of deforestation and illegal felling of trees.

### Government Programmes for Housing, Drinking Water and Sanitation

Several programmes supported by the Central Government and multilateral aid agencies have been under operation in the State in the field of rural and urban housing, drinking water and sanitation. Their progress is briefly reviewed below.

### Rural Housing and Sanitation

*Indira Awaas Yojana* launched in 1985-86 as a centrally sponsored scheme is the major scheme for providing free housing to the houseless poor families living in the rural areas. Originally confined to the SC/ST families, its coverage has been extended to all rural poor families since



1993-94 with the restriction that at least 60 per cent of the beneficiary families shall belong to the SC/ST families.

Under the scheme the unit cost per house is Rs.20,000, with a minimum plinth area of 20 sq. mt. The beneficiaries themselves construct the houses on plots owned by them. Construction of new houses for shelterless and upgradation of *kutcha* houses are being funded in the ratio of 80: 20 Per Cent. During the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) 4.6 lakh housing units were constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana in the State. Presently, around 1.5 lakh housing units are being constructed annually under the scheme.

Under the rural electrification programme 87,079 villages out of a total 1,12,804 inhabited villages in the State have been electrified till the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan. Till the end of 2000-01 a total of 67,592 (i.e. 60 per cent) villages had LT lines.

The public housing schemes are confined to the urban areas specially the larger cities. Similarly housing finance facilities of the financial institutions mainly cater to the urban areas. Indira Awaas Yojana addresses the housing problem of the shelterless population only. A large unmet need, thus, remains for the conversion of *kutcha* houses into *pucca* houses and of improvement in the existing *kutcha* and *pucca* houses in the rural areas. Public policy should address this segment of the housing sector in a bold way. Institutional housing finance should be liberalized for the rural sector. The network of cooperative credit societies can also be utilized for this purpose. Arrangements for provision of standardized, cheap housing material for rural areas have to be made with involvement of the private sector.

Availability of toilets within the house in rural areas as well as poorer sections of the urban areas is almost negligible. People are still accustomed to use open fields for defecation. This causes particular inconvenience for women folk besides causing environmental problems and prevalence of diseases. Even the toilets provided in the houses built under Indira Awaas Yojana remain unutilized due to the hold of the past cultural practices. Lack of tap water facility in the house and absence of drainage system also contribute to limited use of toilets in rural areas.

There is, thus, a need for taking up water supply and sanitation programmes in an integrated manner. Awareness of the people about the linkages between use of clean water, sanitation and health conditions is extremely poor. Mass campaigns are, therefore, required to educate people about the importance of proper hygiene and use of clean water. Mass media and NGOs need to be involved in these awareness camps in a big way.

### **Water Supply**

Water supply is an important component of the Basic Minimum Services programme for the rural areas with matching contribution of the State and central

governments. The Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission seeks to ensure coverage of all rural habitations to safe drinking water. A norm of 40 litres of potable water per capita per day has been adopted for the purpose, for which one hand pump is provided for every 250 persons. It is expected that all the 2,40,949 habitations will be covered under safe rural water supply by the end of 2000-01.

An estimated 9,218 villages in the State are affected with the problem of poor water quality like excess salinity, iron, fluoride, arsenic or other toxic elements. Out of these 4,849 habitations have already been identified as quality affected and 3128 habitations have been listed for coverage under safe drinking water scheme.

Among the major initiatives in the field of drinking water programmes mention may be made of the Indo-Dutch Cooperation Programme launched in 1977-78 and the World Bank assisted UP Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project (SWAJAL). Both of these programmes emphasize community participation approach. As a result of the experience gained a modified approach as per guidelines of the Government of India has been introduced since 2001-02 substituting the target based supply driven approach to a demand based approach where users get the service they want and are willing to pay for. This will ensure better quality of service and financial viability of the scheme.

An *Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme* (AUWSP) was launched in 1994 to provide all urban areas having population less than 20,000 with piped water supply. The cost is shared on 50: 50 basis between the Union and the State government. For the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) an outlay of Rs. 47060 lakhs including Rs.3267 lakhs for Uttaranchal is approved for urban water supply and sewerage scheme in Uttar Pradesh.

Poor availability of water supply in the urban areas is clear from the fact that out of the 686 towns in the State 29 towns had no water supply system, in 132 towns shortfall from norm was 25 per cent, in 219 towns shortfall was between 25 to 50 per cent, in 128 towns between 50 per cent and 75 per cent and in 178 towns more than 75 per cent. Moreover, the water supply is not equitably shared among richer and poorer sections of the towns. The position with respect to sewerage facility is even worse as only 60 towns out of 686 towns of the State have sewerage facility.

The position of water supply and sewerage facility at the end of the Eighth Plan and the Targets for the Ninth Plan have been shown in Table 5.15.

### **Urban Housing and Slums**

The present cost of land and construction is quite exorbitant for the common man. Land market in the urban areas needs to be activated by removal of various legal restrictions. Speculation in land around urban

**Table 5.15: Targets for Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Under Ninth Five Year Plan, 1997-2002)**

Sl.No.	Item	Position at the end of the Eighth Plan	Ninth Plan Target	Target for 2001-2002	Position at the end of Ninth Plan
1	Towns having piped water supply (No.)	622.00	64.00	5.00	686.00
2	Population covered (Million)	30.37	12.83	8.53	43.21
3	Water available (mld)	2433.80	873.40	325.60	3307.20
4	Towns having sewerage facility (No.)	60.00	9.00	9.00	69.00
5	Population covered (Million)	11.91	0.17	0.17	12.08
6	Sewage Handled (mld)	638.00	13.40	13.40	651.40

Source : Government of Uttar Pradesh, Annual Plan, 2001-2002,, Vol.I, Part II, p.146, State Planning Institute, Lucknow.

centres should be curbed. Rent market should be deregulated by abolishing Rent Control Act to encourage investment in housing. The government instead of taking construction of housing in its own hand should act as a facilitator to help investment in land development and housing by the private sector.

Public housing efforts in the past have mainly catered to the requirements of the higher and middle-income groups. Innovative schemes for long-term housing finance at reasonable rates of interest for the weaker sections need to be introduced by the financial institutions. R&D efforts in the area of low cost housing should be encouraged and popularised among the people with adequate provision of housing material.

Though the urbanization rate at 19.8 per cent of total population is relatively low, the growing urban population and in-migration from rural areas is putting severe strain on urban infrastructural facilities leading to problems of squatter population and urban slums. The population living in the urban slums jumped from 258 lakhs in 1981 to 585 lakhs in 1991 and may be in the range of 10 million by now. It is estimated that the proportion of urban population living in slums was 13.0 per cent in 1981 and 21.2 per cent in 1991.

The Environment Improvement in Urban Slums (EIUS) scheme has been a major State initiative to provide basic amenities to slum dwelling households. These schemes, though welcome, have served as a palliative only.

## The Status of Women in Uttar Pradesh

According to 2001 Census in Uttar Pradesh 36.5 million women are still illiterate and has highest maternal mortality rate at 70.7 per thousand. Official statistics reveal that Uttar Pradesh recorded 2059 dowry deaths during 2000 which is the highest and 30 percent of reported cases across the country.

On the positive side in the last decade Uttar Pradesh recorded a healthy growth in female literacy and recent encouraging trend in female to male ratio in the population. Women, have benefited from the expansion of higher education and made their mark in cultural, educational and administrative fields. A significant development has been the networking of women's groups. Issues of domestic violence, livelihoods, caste oppression, and communal divisions have been raised in women activeness. Increased participation of women in *Panchayats* have also raised hope in them.

### Measuring Gender Disparities; the GDI and the GEM

The Human Development Report 1995 evolved two indicators i.e. Gender Related Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) to quantify gender disparities. The GDI focuses on the inequalities in basic capabilities, that is health, education and access to resources. The HDI is discounted downwards or adjusted for gender inequality, so that a high GDI value indicates lesser inequality while a low GDI value would mean lower achievement levels for women in the three basic sectors mentioned above.

The Gender Empowerment Measure seeks to measure the degree to which women and men command economic, professional and political power. This is measured by three indicators: percapita incomes, share in professional, technical, managerial and administrative jobs and share in parliamentary seats. However, caste, community, access to fuel and fodder, control over land and other assets, inheritance rights, and violence and the threat of violence also have a direct bearing on women's status, but do not get reflected in the GEM.

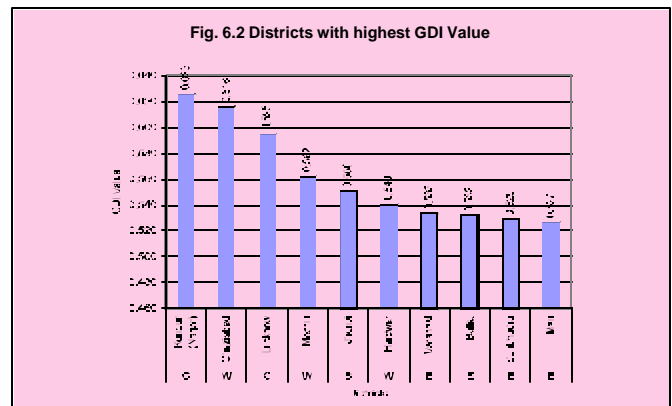
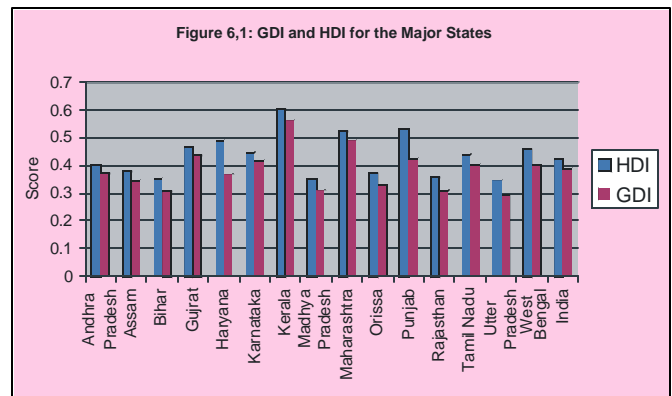
### GDI: Inter State Comparison

The virtues of a measure such as the GDI, which can project the status of women by encapsulating achievements in three basic dimensions, soon become clear to policy makers. It spurred efforts to rank States in India by calculating their GDI (Shiv Kumar 1996; Seeta Prabhu, Sarkar and Radha 1996; Aasha Kapur Mehta 1996; Hirway and Mahadevia 1996). A comparison of the HDI and GDI reveal that in Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, West

Bengal and Rajasthan development has been inequitous and women did not get equal share in the development.. For Uttar Pradesh, which has the lowest HDI rank as well as the lowest GDI rank, the challenge is to see how men and women can move from being equal partners in slow development to partners in dynamic growth.

### GDI: Inter District Comparison

In UP, Kanpur (Nagar), Ghaziabad, Lucknow, Meerut and Jhansi have the highest GDI values. In these districts women have better facilities in health and education. However, in terms of the third component of gender development, namely, the estimated earned income of women, these districts feature rather low. Lucknow, the State capital, for instance, has the third highest GDI rank, is placed second on the education index and scores high in health attainments, but ranks eighteenth on the estimates of women's earned income. The districts lowest on the GDI ranking order are distributed almost equally in all the regions of the State, and are Siddhartnagar, Hardoi, Bahraich, Shahjahanpur, and Budaun. These districts fare very poorly in all the component dimensions of the GDI.



**Table 6.1 The HDI, Per Capita Net District Domestic Product, and the GDI of districts\***

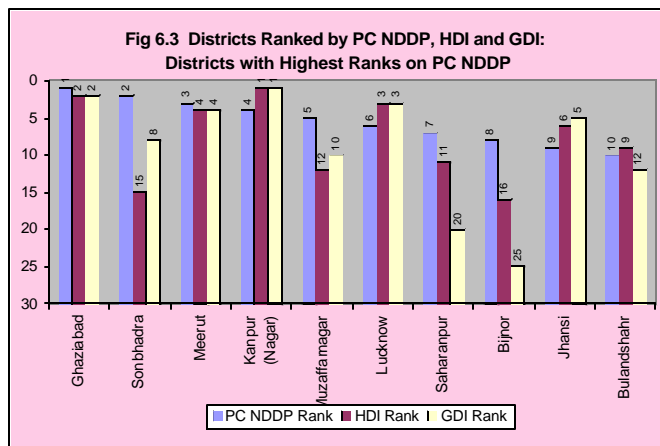
Districts	HDI		PC NDDP		GDI	
	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value
Agra	14	0.58	14	1863	16	0.493
Aligarh	30	0.53	20	1669	18	0.488
Bareilly	43	0.49	15	1802	48	0.390
Bijnor	25	0.54	8	2183	25	0.467
Budaun	63	0.40	38	1276	54	0.315
Bulandshahr	18	0.57	10	2078	12	0.509
Etah	50	0.48	27	1467	38	0.423
Etawah	29	0.54	36	1303	44	0.410
Farrukhabad	32	0.52	39	1275	35	0.440
Firozabad	34	0.52	37	1293	47	0.400
Ghaziabad	4	0.65	1	3734	2	0.616
Mainpuri	27	0.54	34	1350	39	0.420
Mathura	16	0.57	11	2006	13	0.504
Meerut	11	0.60	3	2521	4	0.562
Moradabad	46	0.49	18	1700	41	0.413
Muzaffarnagar	21	0.55	5	2243	10	0.517
Pilibhit	48	0.49	13	1940	40	0.417
Rampur	55	0.47	19	1683	46	0.404
Saharanpur	20	0.56	7	2221	20	0.485
Shahjahanpur	57	0.46	17	1721	53	0.324
Barabanki	49	0.48	30	1427	33	0.447
Fatehpur	35	0.51	32	1422	17	0.492
Hardoi	60	0.44	43	1135	51	0.366
Kanpur Dehat	22	0.55	26	1497	19	0.487
Kanpur Nagar	2	0.69	4	2288	1	0.626
Kheri	42	0.49	22	1616	42	0.410
Lucknow	6	0.63	6	2236	3	0.595
Rae Bareli	52	0.47	40	1235	34	0.441
Sitapur	56	0.47	33	1352	49	0.389
Unnao	47	0.49	42	1215	29	0.453
Banda	40	0.50	31	1425	24	0.469
Hamirpur	36	0.51	16	1726	21	0.484
Jalaun	26	0.54	23	1538	11	0.510
Jhansi	15	0.57	9	2097	5	0.550
Lalitpur	53	0.47	21	1661	32	0.448
Allahabad	38	0.50	29	1431	22	0.474
Azamgarh	44	0.49	46	1066	28	0.458
Bahraich	62	0.40	49	991	52	0.364
Ballia	17	0.57	51	944	7	0.532
Basti	54	0.47	52	934	37	0.431
Deoria	45	0.49	48	1034	30	0.452
Faizabad	33	0.52	45	1072	26	0.467
Ghazipur	28	0.54	47	1044	14	0.499
Gonda	58	0.45	25	1501	45	0.405
Gorakhpur	31	0.53	44	1090	15	0.493
Jaunpur	39	0.50	53	922	27	0.458
Maharajganj	59	0.45	41	1228	43	0.410
Mau	23	0.55	35	1315	9	0.527
Mirzapur	37	0.50	28	1446	23	0.474
Pratapgarh	51	0.48	50	946	36	0.438
Sidharthnagar	61	0.42	54	758	50	0.386
Sonbhadra	24	0.55	2	3445	8	0.529
Sultanpur	41	0.50	24	1534	31	0.452
Varanasi	19	0.56	12	1983	6	0.533

\*Excluding the hill districts that are now in Uttaranchal

Source: Computed for the UPHDR

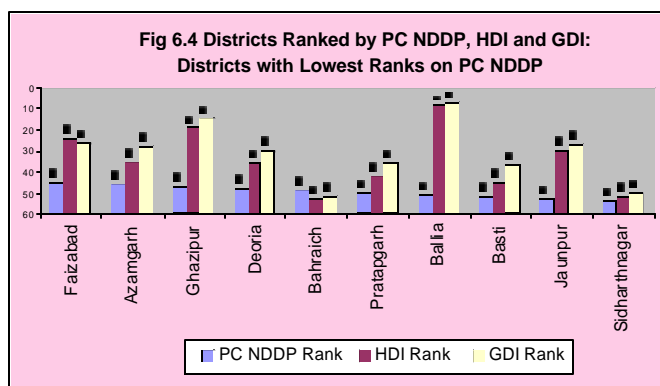
## Performance on the HDI and GDI

The HDI of a district indicates the level of well-being; but this well-being may not be the same for men and women of the district. There may be large gender disparities. These gender disparities in human development exist in every district. The higher HDI values compared to the GDI values of each district is shown in Table 6.1.



Districts with a high HDI rank but low GDI rank would show that although the relative level of well being is high, there are large disparities on the basis of gender. On the other hand, a low HDI rank, but high GDI rank would indicate that although there is little differential on the basis of gender, achievements in development of human capabilities are low.

The GDI rank is lower than the HDI rank in 17 districts of UP. The districts with highest disparity in ranks, Etawah, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Bareilly, and Farukhabad lie in the economically better developed Western region of the State. This suggests that whatever achievements have been made in human development have not been equally distributed between men and women.



In 37 districts the GDI rank is either the same as, or higher than the HDI rank, indicating a relatively equitable development of human capabilities. Eighteen of the 37 districts are in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. This number in the Eastern region, indicate that greater gender equality in human development does not depend on income level or the stage of development.

## Box 6.1 DEADLY DETERMINATION

### Methods of Sex-Determination

The main methods of Pre-Natal Sex Determination in order of importance are:

Ultrasonography is the most popular method of sex determination. The advantages are that it is non-invasive, cheap and can tell the sex of the foetus in the first 13-14 weeks. Ultrasound centres thrive on sex-determination tests and are ubiquitous in small towns and cities. In some towns of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab, mobile vans do the job for Rs 500-5000.

Chorion Villous Biopsy is meant to diagnose hereditary diseases and congenital defects at an early stage in pregnancy, but it is used more for sex-determination. However, it is risky and needs very hygienic conditions.

Amniocentesis is not used for sex determination anymore, but it gained notoriety during the period 1980-95 when it had become synonymous with sex-determination tests. It is used for pregnant women who are over 35 years of age to test for the occurrence of Down's syndrome or other deformities. It involves the culture of foetal cells for 3 weeks and involves several risks.

### Sex-Selection Techniques

X-Y Separation: the Ericsson method is used to separate the X and Y chromosome carrying sperms. The Y chromosome sperms are then injected back into the uterus to ensure that a boy is conceived. The success rate of this method is 65-70 percent.

Pre-implantation Genetic Diagnosis (PGD): a few days after fertilisation, one or two cells are removed from the embryo and tested. The embryo is then re-implanted into the uterus.

### Laws Governing Medical Termination Of Pregnancy And Sex Selection

Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994.

The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.

Indian Penal Code

The Special Act of 1870 on Infanticide

From the Report of the National Workshop on gender bias: Female Foeticide and Infanticide, organized by the Indian Medical Association and UNICEF, New Delhi, August 1999.

### Income levels and GDI

Per Capita Net District Domestic Product (PC NDDP) and GDI do not appear to move together at all. 29 districts did not fare well with GDI, compared to their rank on the income scale. 18 of these districts are in the prosperous Western region. The greatest divergence is in Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Rampur, and Moradabad. These districts have to ensure that the higher income levels also get translated into socio economic betterment of women.

## Female Male Ratios

One of the most discouraging findings of the 1991 Census had been that the proportion of females in India's population has declined. In Uttar Pradesh, the Female Male Ratio has been consistently below the national average and the latest Census shows that this trend continues. Even though, there has been a fairly marked improvement with the FMR rising to 898 from 879 in the 1991 census.

Provisional results of the Census for 2001 show a deterioration in the number of girls per 1000 boys in the 0-6 years age group. This trend was observed in the nineties in many States i.e. Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu.

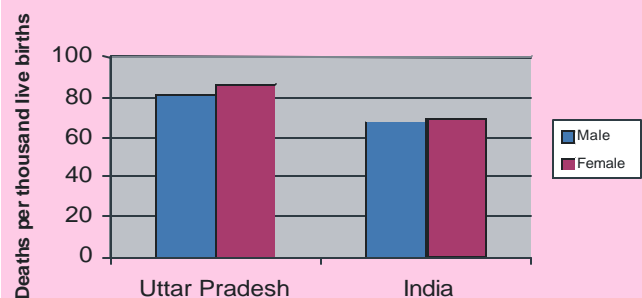
**Table 6.2 A Century of Neglect Female Male Ratio in India, 1901 to 2001**

Year	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
FMR - India	972	964	955	950	945	946	941	930	934	927	933
FMR - U P	938	915	909	904	907	910	919	879	885	879	898
Deficit in UP	34	49	46	46	38	36	22	51	49	48	35

Source: Census

Male preference in India is not new. As far as in 1870, the British government passed a law against infanticide. Despite this, in some parts of the country, newborn baby girls are killed mercilessly i.e. strangulation, suffocation, administration of urea or other toxic substances, or a quick bashing of the infant's head. The last one and a half decade has seen an unholy alliance between science and superstition, and technology and tradition. The sex of the unborn child can be easily determined and summarily aborted. Although the Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 has been in force for some years, convictions are few.

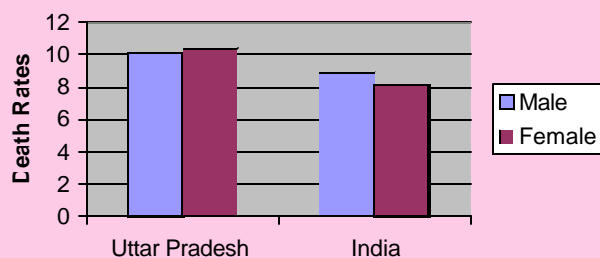
**Fig. 6.5 Infant Mortality Rates, UP and India, 2000**



Biologically, 105 boys are born for every 100 girls. However, male foetus are vulnerable, while the female new born is more robust and has better chances of survival at birth, these figures match and ideally, should result in 1000 females for every 1000 males. However, in a society marked by psychological obsession for male offspring, the 'biological advantage' is negated by the 'discrimination disadvantage' as the infant girl is not breast fed properly and is less likely to get adequate nutrition, immunization and health care.

Systematic discrimination against women that begins before birth, shadows her through life; from infancy into adolescence and finally, in adulthood. With one of the lowest FMRs in the world and the third lowest among the major States in India there are still several issues of concern as follows.

**Fig. 6.6 Death Rates, U.P and India, 2000**



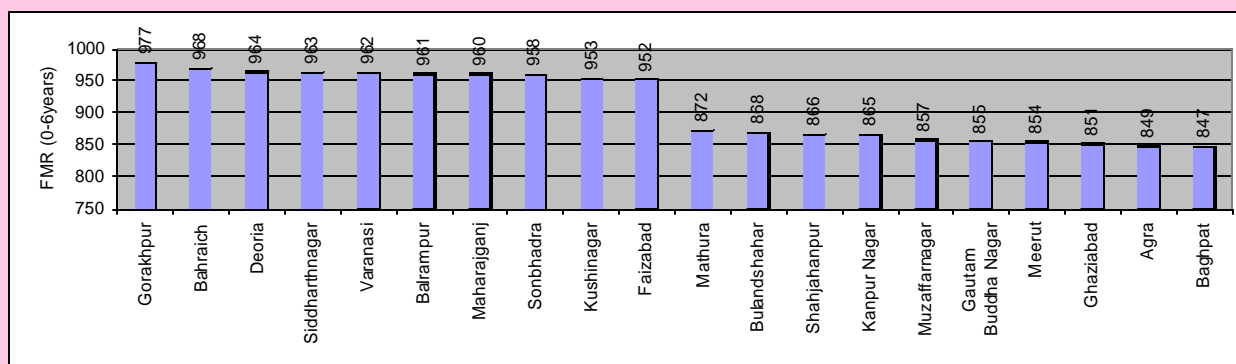
- Infant mortality rates and death rates are much higher in Uttar Pradesh than at the national level, showing poorer health status.
- Uttar Pradesh has the highest female death rate in the country. It has the highest urban female death rate, and the third highest rural female death rate (after MP and Chhattisgarh).
- Nationally, male death rates exceed female death rates. Only in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan is the opposite true, i.e., female death rates surpass male death rates.
- The female infant mortality rate in Uttar Pradesh is third highest in the country with MP and Orissa surpassing it.
- The male female gap in IMR's and death rates is wider in Uttar Pradesh showing greater discriminatory practices.
- Infant mortality rates are lower in urban areas compared to rural areas. It is surprising that the gender gap is higher (a gap of 19.6 points) in urban areas compared to rural areas (gap of 13.4 points).
- Low FMRs could sometimes be the result of inaccurate data. Therefore, districts are compared on the basis of FMR's in all age groups as well as in the 0-6 years age group.



**Fig 6.7 Districts with the Highest and Lowest Female Male Ratios (All ages), 2001**



**Figure 6.8: Districts with the Highest and Lowest Female Male Ratios (0-6 years), 2001 Uttar Pradesh-916**



Source: Census 2001

The pattern of FMR's in both age groups across the regions shows that Eastern Uttar Pradesh has the highest FMR's while Bundelkhand, the less developed southern region of the State and the economically developed Western regions have the lowest.

**Table 6.3 Female Male Ratio's by Region, 2001**

	FMR (all ages)	FMR (0-6 years)
Uttar Pradesh	898	916
Bundelkhand	863	905
Central	880	916
East	942	944
West	864	885

Source: Census 2001

There is a wide variation in female male ratios (all ages) across the districts in the State. From the highest of 1026 in Azamgarh (which is still not as high as the average for Kerala), the ratios go down to the lowest figure of 838 in Shahjahanpur.

Correlating FMRs with other parameters across the districts of the State reveal this and also provides interesting results.<sup>1</sup>

- Good health and high FMR's seem to go together. Districts with low IMRs and under-5 mortality rates—both male and female—also have high FMRs.
- Child labour appears to be low in districts with high FMRs.
- The data seem to establish convincingly that 'work is worth'. In districts where the participation of women in the labour force is high, the FMRs are also high.

**Table 6.4 Work Participation Rates: Uttar Pradesh and All India, 2001**

	Main Workers		Marginal Workers		All Workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
UP	39.6	6.1	7.68	10.18	47.26	16.28
All India	45.4	14.68	6.59	10.99	51.93	25.68

Source: Census

<sup>1</sup> Srivastava (2003). It must be remembered that correlations do not show causality.

- Finally, high FMRs appear to be associated with low population growth rates, low crude birth rates, and lower crimes against women. However, these correlations though negative are not statistically significant.

### 'A Woman's Work Never Ends': Women and Work Participation

The phrase, 'A woman's work never ends' captures the ceaseless toil in the lives of most women. Yet when the Census reports the number of workers, only 16.3 Percent of women, as opposed to 47.3 Percent of men in UP in 2001 were reported as workers. This is because work is one of the most elusive and complex concepts to grapple. How work is measured depends on how it is defined, and in the System of National Accounts it is defined, and consequently measured and valued in a way that is patently disadvantageous to women. In the Census 'work' has been defined as 'participation in any economically productive activity', which largely, though not exclusively, includes production for the market. If a woman stitches clothes for her children, it is not counted as work, but when she stitches clothes to be sold in the market it is 'work' and she is recorded as a 'worker'. Therein lies the paradox.

Over the years, women's organizations have advocated broadening the definition of work so as to better reflect women's work status. They have also lobbied for more sensitivity and transparency in recording. As a consequence, in the 1991 Census, changes were made to count women's work in the home. The clause to include unpaid work on family farms and family enterprises in the definition of work was made explicit. Much of women's work falls in these unpaid, unrecognised categories. Thus, women's participation rates are low because of the definition used to measure work and because of enumeration biases.

#### Box 6.2 Enumeration as if Women Mattered

The irony in the incessant work that women do both inside and outside the house on the one hand, and the abysmally low work participation rates for women that show up in the Census on the other, has led many to question the way the census conceptualises and records women's work. This has spurred efforts to make data collection more gender sensitive. In the 2001 census, concerted efforts included the following:

- A special cell was established to oversee gender issues and sensitize census staff at all levels.
- To capture the part time and unpaid work of women, training was given on probing methods and enumerators were shown illustrative sketches of the kinds of unpaid work that women do which are frequently not reported as work.
- Enumerators were trained to ask questions in gender specific ways, such as 'how many daughters and how

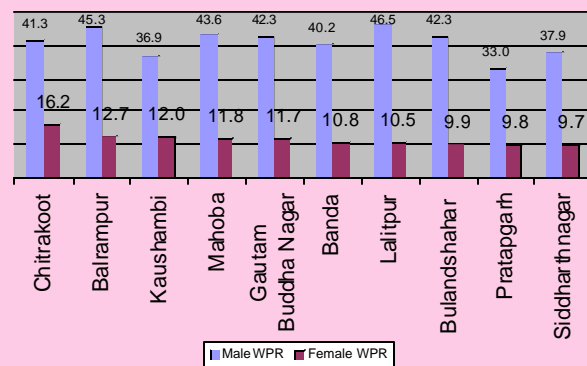
many sons were born to you?' rather than the more general 'how many children were born to you?' This would help to ensure that no female children were left out.

- A special study was conducted to improve the recording of female work participation. To improve methodology and sensitize enumerators a pre-census survey was carried out in villages in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana.
- There were 266 districts in the 1991 census, which showed a female work participation rate of less than 15 percent or a deficiency of more than 50 females per 1000 males. These were treated as critical districts and with the support of several UN Agencies, Special Census Advisors were engaged to improve the reliability of enumeration.
- Efforts were made to recruit as many women enumerators and supervisors as possible. For this purpose anganwadi workers were also given training to work as census enumerators.
- Publicity campaigns were planned to focus on the contribution of women in various economic activities. Posters on female work were displayed and an appeal was made to women to come forward and report their economic activities.

Unlike male work participation rates which show only a small spread across districts, female work participation rates vary dramatically; a miniscule 1.6 Percent in Shahjahanpur in Western UP to 16 Percent in Chitrakoot in Bundelkhand. It is interesting that the ten districts showing lowest female work participation rates are all in the developed Western region and eight of the ten districts exhibiting high rates lie in the less developed Eastern and Bundelkhand regions. This is because with prosperity women are withdrawn from the labour force as a mark of increased status.

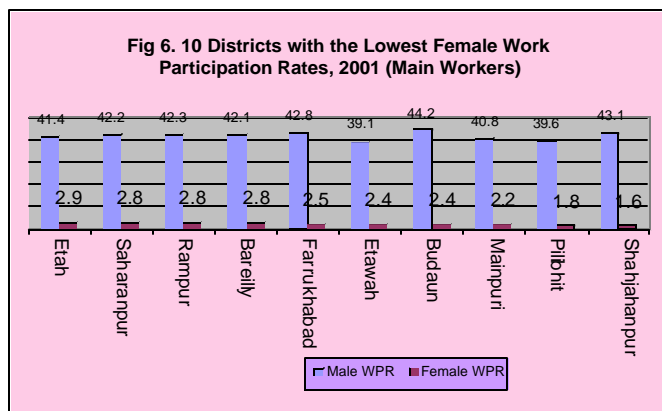
However, despite district level differences, female work participation rates are lower than male work participation rates. In UP they are lower than the national average.

Fig. 6.9 Districts with Highest Female Work Participation Rates, 2001 (Main Workers)



How many women are workers? How many are non-workers? Of every 100 males, half are workers and the remaining are categorized as non-workers. On the other hand, of every 100 females, only about 13 are classified as workers, while the vast majority, 87, are counted as non-workers.

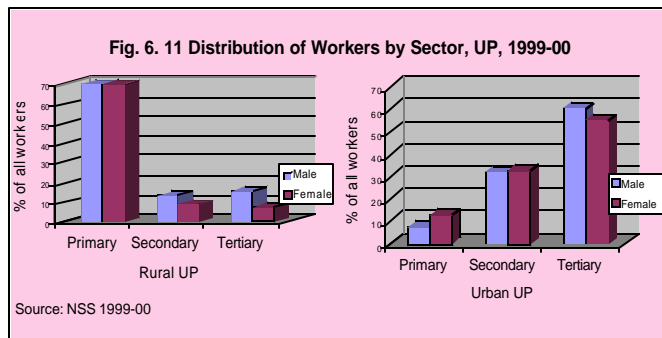
Women's groups argue that the enumeration of women as housewives is over emphasized in official data systems and her contributions as a worker are under recorded.



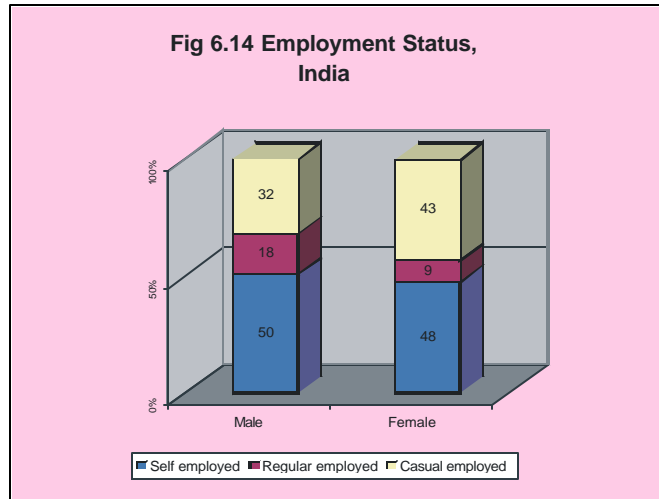
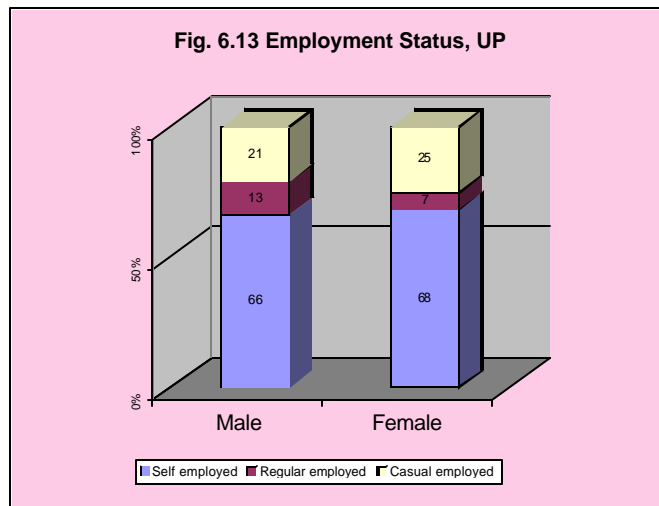
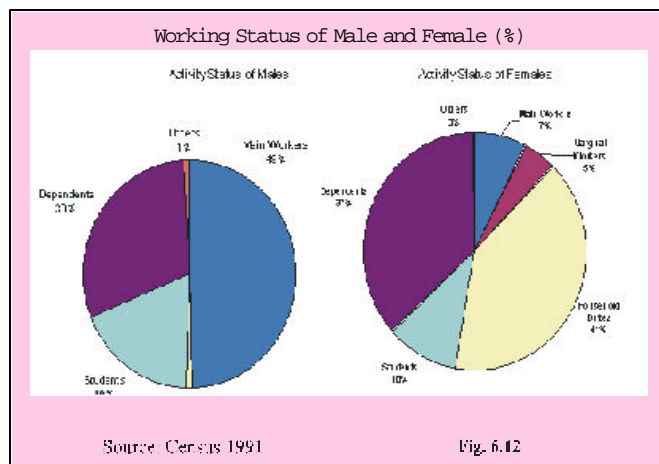
In the labour market women get an unfair deal. Shackled by illiteracy, lack of skills, on possessing of assets and with little mobility, women have no bargaining power. 84 Percent of women workers against 72 Percent of male workers in rural Uttar Pradesh are engaged in the primary sector, which offers barely subsistence incomes and only a few months of work (NSS 1999-00).

Task	Gender	Wages (Rs)
Sowing	Female	45.29
	Male	51.12
Harvesting	Female	47.43
	Male	52.03
Threshing	Female	47.83
	Male	51.95
Other	Female	45.47
	Male	60.49

Source: GOUP (1999), Dept of Economics & Statistics.



Even within this sector, the situation of women is precarious. A larger proportion of women as compared to men work as agricultural labourers rather than as cultivators. Each day is a struggle for survival for most agricultural workers. Not only are earnings meager but also with threshers, harvesters and crushers substituting human labour, availability of work is declining. This means loss of livelihoods and increased poverty. Men have the option, albeit a very difficult one, of migrating to find work.



Women cannot even exercise that option independent of their men folk. Moreover, women agricultural workers have to bear the brunt of sexual exploitation at the hands of feudal, generally upper caste, employers.

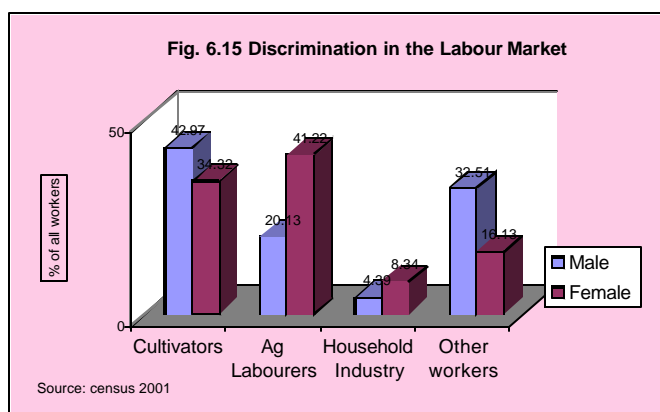
In urban Uttar Pradesh, the proportion of women workers in the secondary and tertiary sectors is roughly the same as men, but within these sectors, the majority, work in household industry and the informal sector, which is characterized by endless work hours, no holidays, no social interaction, little or no payment, and no recognition. Only 9 Percent of all employees in the organized sector in 1998 were women compared to 91 Percent men. Conversely, the majority of men engaged in the secondary sector are in non-household industry.

Job security, regular payments, and working conditions are detailed in the three categories into which the NSS classifies all workers. In decreasing order of status, these are Regular Employed, the Self-employed, and the Casual employed. A larger proportion of women compared to men, find work as casual workers, the most discriminated category.

### Informal Sector

The urban informal sector is a grim and constant reminder of the harsh inequalities in society, of a perverse development paradigm that has resulted in squalor, slums and unemployment for the vast masses and mind-blowing wealth for a few.

Women are in large numbers in the informal sector in UP, particularly in the developed urban pockets in cities such as Ghaziabad, Lucknow, Kanpur and Agra. Women are engaged in all kinds of jobs; construction workers, petty shopkeepers, domestic helpers, beedi workers and other low-paid workers. The labour market is fiercely competitive, work hours are long, wages barely allow for subsistence and there is no job security.



The Supreme Court in a famous case (*Vishakha & others vs State of Rajasthan and others*, 1997) Stated that sexual harassment is the reflection of unequal power in the workplace and it is the duty of employers to protect working women. It directed that every workplace must constitute a Complaints Committee which must be

headed by a woman and ensure time bound disposal of complaints. It defined sexual harassment in a very broad way, and directed employers, both in the public and private sector to create awareness on the issue, take preventive steps and to immediately initiate disciplinary action once a complaint has been recorded. It also said that it was the duty of the Central and State Governments to ensure these implementations. The Uttar Pradesh government has taken some steps to implement these guidelines but the enforcement has been weak.

Women face discrimination at every place in the labour market and also on the job. In agriculture, male and female tasks are fairly well demarcated and women's wages are almost always lower than male wages even when they do equally arduous tasks. The same holds true in the urban areas. Discrimination is also manifest in job stereotypes. Notwithstanding the emergence of some women in new, non-traditional occupations, the vast majority of women are still trapped in very traditional stereotypical jobs. There is no reason, for instance, why women cannot be tempo drivers or bus conductors in UP. In the industrial category of Trade and Commerce, there were just about 0.7 lakh women workers in the State compared to about 25 lakh male workers. Similarly in the Transport, Storage and Communication category there were just 0.07 lakh women, while men were more than 108 times that number.

Once on the job, women are denied promotional avenues and higher earnings. For example, women may work for a number of years as construction workers, but they remain unskilled workers. Men with a few years of experience graduate to become masons and earn twice as much.

Women seldom exercise control over their earnings. While men spend a fair chunk of their earnings on non-essential items, or on things that may be detrimental to the family's welfare such as alcohol or tobacco, most of women's earnings go towards meeting the family's survival needs and are welfare promoting.

Women's work is inextricably linked with the environment. The produce of forests, village ponds and rivers enhance the food security of poor households. Environmental depletion always brings a higher workload on women.

*Dalit* women face special problems. They suffer from oppression on three counts. As women they are vulnerable to sexual harassment. As workers they are exploited. Female work participation rates for SC/ ST's are higher than female work participation rates for other caste groups. The gap between male and female work participation, is smaller among SC/ST groups than in other non-scheduled groups, showing that more women in these categories go to work. The gap between SC/ ST work participation rates and those for 'others' persists across rural and urban areas, indicating that the situation in urban areas is not much better. In UP female work participation rates are lower than

the female work participation rates at the national level across all social groups (except ST urban areas) and across rural and urban areas.

### Organised sector

In the formal sector, women find themselves marginalized, as they comprise only a small fraction of total employees. The Census categorizes all workers (both main and marginal, rural and urban) into nine broad occupational divisions. Of these, Division 01 to 4 can very loosely be considered white-collar occupations and are (1) Professional, technical and related workers, (2) Administrative, executive and managerial workers, (3) Clerical and related workers, (3) Sales workers. The results of the 1991 Census show that the percentage of women in these relatively better off occupations does not differ greatly across districts - it only varies from low to very low.

The recent estimates of women's employment in the organized sector are obtained from the Directorate of Employment & Training which collects data for employment in all public establishments. In Uttar

Pradesh, women constitute just about 9 Percent of all employees in the organized sector, which is lower than the national average of about 16 Percent. The most industrialized districts of Kanpur, Lucknow, and Ghaziabad also show the highest number of women in the organized sector, while the numbers are very low in the industrially backward districts such as Mahoba, Sant Ravidas Nagar, and Ambedkar Nagar.

The public sector provides more organized sector jobs than the private sector. As existing units in the public sector are sold or closed down and fresh investment in this sector has dried up most women will remain trapped trying to make out a miserable existence in the unorganised sector.

### 4 Political Participation

Uttar Pradesh can boast of having had the first woman Governor (Sarojini Naidu), and the first woman chief minister (Sucheta Kripalani) in the country. In Bahujan Samaj Party leader Mayawati, a woman from a historically scheduled caste rose to become chief minister..

**Table 6.6 Districts with the Largest Numbers of Women in the Organised Sector, 1998**

	Women Employees			Women as % of all employees		
	Public	Private	Organised	Public	Private	Organised
	Sector	Sector	Sector	Sector	Sector	Sector
Uttar Pradesh	156763	49353	206116	8.63	10.08	8.94
Kanpurnagar	12727	5983	18710	8.87	11.47	9.56
Lucknow	12002	4346	16348	6.6	21.73	8.1
Ghaziabad	3961	8851	12812	9.25	11.35	10.61
Allahabad	8851	3010	11861	6.53	13.33	7.5
Meerut	5308	2555	7863	9.92	11.2	10.3
Varanasi	5341	1873	7214	6.87	8.07	7.15
Agra	4638	2406	7044	8.76	16.52	10.43
Moradabad	4969	1566	6535	7.28	12.96	8.13
Bareilly	5037	1163	6200	8.78	9.95	8.98
Gorakhpur	4616	1290	5906	8.11	10.9	8.59

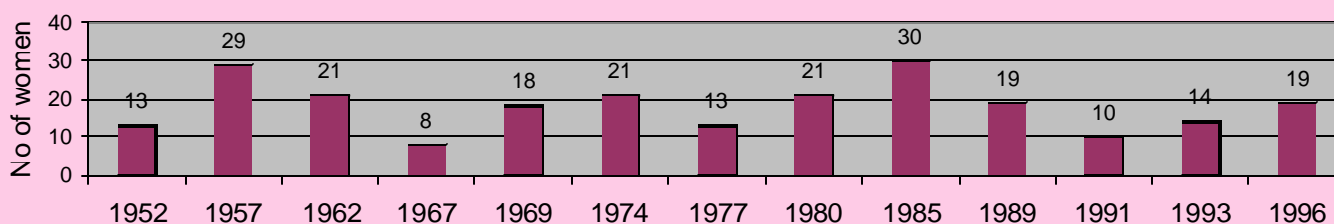
Source: Directorate of Employment & Training, Lucknow

**Table 6.7 Districts with the Lowest Numbers of Women in the Organised Sector, 1998**

	Women Employees			Women as % of all employees		
	Public	Private	Organised	Public	Private	Organised
	Sector	Sector	Sector	Sector	Sector	Sector
Uttar Pradesh	156763	49353	206116	8.63	10.08	8.94
Jalaun	1210	238	1448	9.01	6.92	8.58
Lalitpur	1132	106	1238	12.45	16.23	12.7
Hamirpur	1014	41	1055	10.8	4.07	10.15
Pratapgarh	980	74	1054	8.19	2.57	7.1
Maharajganj	819	56	875	8.42	2.54	7.33
Siddharthnagar	788	30	818	11.98	1.72	9.83
Kushi Nagar	553	103	656	7.02	2.23	5.25
Ambedker Nagar	491	149	640	7.47	6.02	7.07
Sant Ravidas Nagar	328	50	378	6.71	4.78	6.37
Mahoba	328	7	335	9.05	2.9	8.67

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training, Lucknow

**Fig. 6.16 Women in the UP Legislative Assembly**



Source: Election Commission

### Box 6.3 International Women's Day, 8<sup>th</sup> March 2000

Several women's groups in UP celebrated this day as 'Curb Criminalisation in Politics Day'. Processions, public meetings and workshops were organized to highlight women's marginal role in politics. They felt that unless violence, corruption and criminality are checked, women's participation in political life would remain a distant illusion. Violence thrives where there is corruption. People are willing to kill, kidnap, loot or blackmail in a polity where winning an election is the quickest passport to power and instant riches. They suggested the following measures to cleanse the system:

- All candidates who contest an election must file a public statement of their income and assets and those of their family members with their nomination forms. These must be declared every year so long as the person holds office.
- If a candidate has a police or criminal record it must be made public.
- Since election funds are a source of corruption, parties, which have not presented audited accounts, should not be allowed to contest elections.
- People's right to information must be fully enforced and there must be transparency in all dealings.

In Uttar Pradesh, the first Legislative Assembly had 13 women, this increased to 29 in 1957 and 30 women in 1985. Their numbers reached a low of 10 in 1991, but rose to 14 in 1993. The Assembly Elections of 1996 saw only 19 women in the State

In Uttar Pradesh, the first legislative Assembly had 13 women, this increased to 29 in 1957 and 30 women in 1985. Their numbers reached a low of 10 in 1991, but rose to 14 in 1993. The Assembly Elections of 1996 saw only 19 women in the State legislature.

**Table 6.8 Women in the Lok Sabha from UP**

Year	1989		1991		1996	
	Women Contestants	Women Elected	Women Contestants	Women Elected	Women Contestants	Women Elected
Number	41	6	50	2	103	9

Source Election Commission

Systematic anti women biases and obstacles to women's entry have made our polity an almost exclusively all-male club. In popular perception, politics has become synonymous with greed, lust for power, and criminality. Not just women, but even many men feel inhibited by the murkiness, violence, and money and muscle power associated with politics. Further, electoral politics involves wide social interaction, traveling, cultivating and capitalizing on caste, community and regional networks, which women usually to avoid.

Although, India had a woman prime minister and many women chief ministers, it may be pointed out that once in power few have shown sensitivity or sympathy towards the problems of women or distinguished themselves as advocates of women's empowerment.

An intriguing feature of women's participation in politics is that it does not appear to be correlated with literacy or other indicators of a woman's status. Across the country, women's strength in the State legislatures bears little relation to the literacy levels of the State. Kerala where the female literacy rate was 86.17 Percent had 8 women (5.7 Percent) in the State legislature in 1991, while Orissa which had a female literacy rate of 34.68 Percent had 9 women (6.1 Percent) in the State legislature in 1990. Moreover, the proportion of women in legislatures has not grown as literacy levels have grown. This is as true of Uttar Pradesh as it is of any other State.

A study of the 1996 State Assembly election results (of the undivided Uttar Pradesh) reveals interesting patterns. The variables analysed were: (i) Number of male/ female contestants. (ii) Male/female contestants as a Percentage of the corresponding electorate. (iii) Males who cast their vote as Percentage of male electorate (male poll Percentage). (iv) Females who cast their vote as Percentage of female electorate (female poll Percentage).

The number of women elected, as 19 in a house of 425. Women contestants were 186, while male contestants numbered 4173, that is, for every 22 men who threw their hat in the ring, there was only one woman who ventured to do so.

In pre-division of U.P. Women's poll percentage varied from a low of 31 Percent in Almora to a high of 70 percentage in Bijnor in west UP. Male poll percentage ranged from 48 Percent in Tehri Garhwal to 76 Percent in Moradabad and was almost consistently higher than female poll Percentage. Districts showing greater electoral enthusiasm appeared to be associated with indicators of backwardness, confirming the belief that urban, educated, better off people are less enthusiastic about contesting and voting in elections than less literate, rural people.

### Women in Panchayats

In the wake of pervasive marginalisation of women, the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment giving reservation to women in Panchayati Raj institutions offers hope. As a result of this legislation, 33 Percent of the seats at all the three levels—village, block and district-of local self-governance have been reserved for women.

In Uttar Pradesh in recent months, Panchayats have been vested with enormous financial and administrative powers strengthening their control on schools, health care centers, infrastructure development and so on.

If Panchayats function effectively, that is, if they can improve the functioning of schools so that attendance of girls rises, improve access to credit, target vulnerable women for grant of *patta* (surplus) land, implement minimum wage legislation and enhance employment opportunities, they can go a long way in empowering rural women. Panchayats can also reduce crimes against women.

**Table 6.9 1996 Assembly Election No of Women Who Voted As Percentage of Women Electorate (Female Poll Percentage) And Other Results Of Selected Districts.**

Districts with High Female Poll Percentage						
District	Male Contestants (nos)	Female Contestants (nos)	Male Poll %	Female Poll %	Difference	% Female Contestants to all contestants
UP	4173	186	60	50	10	
Bijnor	71	6	68	70	-2	8
Saharanpur	45	7	69	66	4	13
Maharajganj	73	2	62	61	1	3
Moradabad	138	2	76	60	16	1
Muzaffarnagar	81	7	69	60	9	8
Rampur	49	3	76	59	16	6
Sitapur	78	5	75	56	19	6
Faizabad	108	6	62	56	6	5
Bahraich	75	6	55	56	-1	7
Deoria	150	4	58	56	3	3
Districts with Low Female Poll Percentage						
UP	4173	186	60	50	10	
Kanpur Nagar	82	3	48	44	4	4
Hamirpur	42	1	59	44	15	2
Mainpuri	35	2	64	43	21	5
Allahabad	152	9	55	42	13	6
Lucknow	84	2	54	41	13	2
Shahjahanpur	48	1	76	41	35	2
Sonbhadra	19	2	58	40	18	10
Ghaziabad	73	3	52	40	12	4
Agra	76	3	53	37	16	4
Mathura	47	1	55	36	19	2

#### Box 6.4 Nari Adalats

An interesting experiment has been that of 'Nari Adalats' (women courts) started by the Mahila Samakhya in Saharanpur in western UP. The aim was to set up a forum for women to address "any violation that goes against the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity" (Mahila Samakhya 1998). Nari Adalats were first set up in Saharanpur district, where violence had been taken up as a major issue. With the increased popularity of the courts, cases began coming in from neighboring districts like Meerut, Hardwar, and Muzaffarnagar. Nearly 25 such courts are now functioning which have already dealt with an estimated 1215 cases of land disputes, dowry, rape, and domestic violence

Mahila Samakhya (1998), The Spirit of the Collective: UP Mahila Samakhya Experience, Annual Report, 1997-98. Lucknow

In Uttar Pradesh, as the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment came into force, hundreds of poor and illiterate women emerged from the shadows to occupy positions of authority for the first time. Two elections later, it's important to evaluate the results.

The evidence so far presents a mixed picture. For most women, the power that came with their election to panchayats enhanced their status both within the household and the community.

On the flip side, there is the well documented phenomena of *pradhan patis*; that is, of husbands of elected women appropriating all power to themselves.

There are many examples to show that women have been able to use the opportunity to take up issues of violence, alcoholism, sanitation, and drinking water. At the other end of the spectrum, however, there are women who have been co-opted into the system and made their compromises with crime and corruption.

However, reservations in Panchayats is a device, not a long term solution. Without fundamental changes in society, a woman sarpanch may not be able to guarantee reform. Panchayats functioning as massive vested interests and for their function efficiently, public pressure and awareness is must. The Panchayat elections of June 2000 saw unprecedented violence. The meaningful participation of women will take place only if crimes are checked and law and order functions work effectively. Additionally, many of the women elected, lack of education and basic skills and are unaware of government schemes. There have been disconcerting reports where the deputy pradhans made illiterate women pradhans put their thumb impression on fraudulent documents. A proper education and training programme should be launched for women.

### Women's Security

Women's rights are human rights. This view has been endorsed at numerous international conferences, including the UN World Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna in 1993, the UN Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo in 1994, and the UN World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995. With the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), in July 1993, India's commitments at the international level were reinforced. The Constitution of India guarantees equality before law and promises to all its citizens right to life with dignity.

#### Box 6.5 Why Crimes Against Women Statistics are Unreliable

Crimes against Women statistics do not reflect ground level realities. They do not reflect the insecurity and fear that haunt women, restrict her mobility, and constrain her freedom.

Most women do not report crimes. Why?

Most importantly, because few have faith that the guilty will be punished. If the guilty are rich and powerful, justice becomes a remote dream.

On the other hand, reporting a crime may invite further reprisal and harassment, not only for the victim, but also for those who support her. Many women have preferred suicide to a life of terror.

Where the guilty are allowed to go scot free, they frequently turn the tables and implicate the victim and her family members in fabricated cases, 'just to teach them a lesson'. This 'lesson' is indeed learnt fast. Safer to suffer in silence. Safer not to report a crime. There are other factors that make crime statistics unreliable.

The ambience in police stations and the attitude of the police.

The fear of getting drawn into a tortuous, endless and expensive legal battle.

In cases of domestic violence, the victim may be dependent on the aggressor and have few other options.

The social stigma of being dubbed 'aggressive', 'not-able to adjust' and social ostracism.

There may be other reasons why crimes against women are not reported and which lead to the inescapable conclusion that crime statistics are gross underestimates.

Violence in various forms such as foeticide, infanticide, sexual abuse of children, custodial violence, incest, sexual harassment, kidnapping, rape and domestic violence, stalk women, particularly those from society's vulnerable sections.

### Institutions of the State

#### Biased Attitudes and Behaviour

State institutions often reflect the class, caste and gender biases of a deeply divided social milieu. The police got a taste of their own medicine when the UNDP conducted a training programme in 1999 for police officials. As part of the sensitization process, the police officials undergoing training were asked to wear plain clothes and file a complaint in a police station. Their own experience would perhaps have been an eye opener to them because they reportedly had to make several visits and wait long hours in the police station just to file a complaint.

Table 6.10 Incidence of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) According to Nature of Crime in UP

Crime Head	1997	1998	1999	2000
Rape	1457	1605	1593	1865
Kidnapping & Abduction of Women & Girls	2460	2882	2746	2755
Dowry Deaths	1786	2229	2088	2222
Molestation	2023	2423	2481	2607
Sexual Harassment	105	2571	2255	3160
Cruelty by Husband & Relatives	3393	5113	5372	6021
Total Cognizable Crimes under IPC	152779	184461	173643	175668

Crime in India 2000, NCRB New Delhi

A Woman police officer who tried to file a complaint of molestation was abused and her complaint was not filed.

Women activists point out that cases of rape which should be recorded under section 376 IPC are frequently recorded as attempt to rape 511 IPC or as assault of a woman with intent to outrage her modesty section 354 IPC. In a State where even highly educated women are not familiar with provisions of law, the consequences for poor illiterate women placed in such a situation are even more acute.

#### Box 6.6 An Endangered Species... Those who speak up for the victims of crime

Crimes against women are traumatic. More traumatic can be reporting the crime and seeking justice. The offenders, if they are rich and powerful, use caste networks, money and muscle power to deny the victim access to police or legal redress. Those who speak for the victims are threatened.



Apart from the risk to life, seeking redress requires inexhaustible reserves of energy, patience, time and resources.

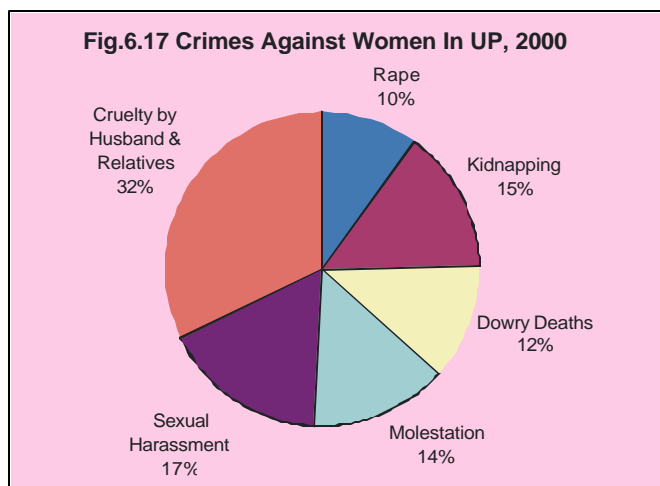
On May 28, 1999 Shivdulari, a poor *dalit* woman in village Aau in Banda district was dragged from her hut, abused and humiliated, by the village elite. Shivdulari's fault was that she was the wife of Laloo who had dared to contest and win the election for *pradhan* against a big upper caste landlord. Shivdulari filed a complaint with the NHRC with the help of a social activist who runs a school in the area. The NHRC in its report directed that the CB CID should investigate the case. This directive was blatantly disregarded and the social activist who had stood by Shivdulari was abused, false FIR's were framed against him, and his effigy burnt.

The experience of most activists is sinisterly similar. Reports against the rich and powerful are often not recorded. If they are, harassment will haunt the victims and those who support her while the perpetrators often go scot free. The case also highlights the painful reality that women's bodies, women's dignity is not sacrosanct; it is a site for settling scores; for power struggles and the assertion of might.

### Problems of evidence

In crimes involving rape, for instance, when a woman tries to report the crime, evidence is lost because medical examination is not done at all or not done in time.

Pressure on an overstretched police force to increase disposal rates prompt them to pressurise women victims to compromise with their assaulters and withdraw cases.



### The burden of delays and expenses.

The costs and time involved in pursuing a case through the courts compel many victims to compromise with their assaulters. The draft Women's Policy in Uttar Pradesh reads, "the government will ask the High Court to undertake periodic review of crimes against women in the State and to set a time limit for settlement of cases relating to serious criminal offenses against women." The State government should follow up this proposal without delay.

**Table 6.11 Incidence And Rate Of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) Against Women During 2000 And Variation Over 1999**

	Incidence	Rate	Percentage variation	Incidence	Rate	Percentage variation
	<b>Rape</b>			<b>Kidnapping &amp; abduction of women</b>		
UP	1865	1.1	17.1	2755	1.6	0.3
All India	16496	1.6	6.6	15023	1.5	-5.9
	<b>Molestation</b>			<b>Sexual Harassment</b>		
UP	2607	1.5	5.1	3160	1.8	40.1
All India	32940	3.3	1.9	11024	1.1	24.5
	<b>Dowry Deaths</b>			<b>Cruelty by husbands and relatives</b>		
UP	2222	1.3	6.4	6021	3.5	12.1
All India	6995	0.7	4.4	45778	4.6	4.5

\*Rate here refers to incidence per lakh population.

Source: Crime in India, 2000 NCRB, Ministry of Home Affairs, GOI, New Delhi.

### Threats and reprisals

Much of the violence against marginalized groups is precipitated by those who enjoy enhanced social, economic or political power. This arms them with enormous influence over victims and their communities and often over State institutions. That is why, when women of these communities seek justice, they and those who support them, are subject to harassment, humiliation or torture.

A major problem that militates against the delivery of justice is the government's inability to stop the exercise of political influence over the police. Political influence over the police together with caste, class, and religious affiliations and gender biases mean that women who seek justice have to plough a long, lonely and difficult furrow.

### The Community

In a deeply stratified caste-defined society like Uttar Pradesh women become pawns of community and caste honour. Mahila Samakhya records the tragedy of a young girl who was murdered in Bandhedi village in Saharanpur district by her own brother. When it was known that she was having an affair with a boy of another caste, the family felt dishonored and the brother vowed vengeance. The girl was tied to a cot and burnt. The brother received the support of his community in this crime, because it was felt that her act had brought dishonor to the community. The unity across the community was so complete that the police was helpless. The villagers refused to acknowledge that the girl was dead. They said she had gone visiting to another village (Srivastava 1996).

The State has the largest population of Scheduled Castes in the country. Under the category Crimes Against Weaker Sections, NCRB, data for 2000 show that 7330 crimes were registered, which was the highest for any State. According to police records, an average of 32 cases

**Table 6. 12 Crimes Against Women, Uttar Pradesh 2000 Districts Reporting Highest Incidence of Crime**

Rape		Dowry Deaths		Cruelty By Husbands & Inlaws		All Crimes	
Sitapur	83	Sitapur	85	Kanpur Nagar	319	Kanpur Nagar	923
Aligarh	71	Kanpur Nagar	70	Lucknow	309	Lucknow	783
Bareilly	66	Kheri	69	Bareilly	297	Agra	696
Kheri	63	Budaun	67	Aligarh	278	Bareilly	678
Pilibhit	60	Hardoi	63	Meerut	272	Aligarh	639
Hardoi	56	Etah	59	Agra	271	Allahabad	636
Unnao	54	Unnao	56	Allahabad	197	Meerut	622
Moradabad	51	Aligarh	54	Bulandshahar	195	Bulandshahar	523
Shajahanpur	49	Mainpuri	54	Muzaffarnagar	180	Ghaziabad	469
Barabanki	48	Fatehpur	53	Pilibhit	167	Moradabad	464
Districts With Lowest Incidence of Crimes Against Women							
Chandauli	9	Chitkoot	9	Ghazipur	19	Sidharthnagar	90
Basti	8	Mahoba	9	Sant Ravidas Nagar	19	Lalitpur	86
Jaunpur	8	Maharajganj	8	Sidharthnagar	19	Maharajganj	86
Chitkoot	7	Shrawasti	8	Kushi Nagar	13	Shrawasti	67
Fatehgarh	7	Balrampur	7	Sant Kabirnagar	12	Chandauli	60
Mahoba	7	Mau	7	Shrawasti	12	Mahoba	55
Ghazipur	6	Sonbhadra	7	Maharajganj	9	Sant Ravidas Nagar	46
Sonbhadra	5	Lalitpur	6	Sonbhadra	7	Sant Kabirnagar	43
Sant Kabirnagar	4	Sant Kabirnagar	4	Mahoba	6	Chitkoot	36
Sant Ravidas Nagar	0	Chandauli	3	Chitkoot	5	Sonbhadra	36
Total	1865	Total	2222	Total	6021	Total	18630

Source: NCRB, 2000

of rape of women of the weaker sections were registered each month during 2000. Of the 1865 recorded cases of rape in 2000, 379 (or 20 Percent) were of women from SC/ST's.

Uttar Pradesh has also witnessed severe communal clashes since Independence. Women are often the worst sufferers of such clashes and riots. These are times of great crimes against women.

### The Family

Documentation by women's groups in Chitrakoot and Allahabad districts record the different ways of violence in the family. Child sexual abuse, mental torture, beatings, perverse sex, denial of food, burning and murder are among the many sordid forms that violence takes in the home.

NCRB data for 2000 show that in Uttar Pradesh, among the crimes against women, the maximum number of cases (6021) were recorded under the category "Cruelty by husbands and relatives". Sexual harassment recorded the highest jump of 40 Percent between 1999-00. Within the State the highest incidence of cases are recorded in the relatively developed Western region.

Dowry in Indian society has become literally what M.N. Srinivas has called a 'burning problem'. The problem

with all its barbaric ramifications appears to be spreading to areas and communities where it was not practiced before. The largest number of cases of dowry deaths in the country during 2000 were reported from UP. This constituted 31.8 Percent of all cases at the national level. Statistics show that the incidence of dowry deaths has increased between 1999-00 and increase in Uttar Pradesh was sharper compared to the national level.

The highest incidence of violence against women has been recorded in the developed Western region showing that economic development has fostered class consumerism. Dowry, sometimes repeated dowries (when the first wife is no more) offer a quick-fix, 'get-rich-quick' solution.

An analysis of crime data for UP show the following (Srivastava 2003):

- The rate (crimes per lakh population) and incidence of crime (total number of cases recorded) varies sharply across districts and regions. The rate of crime is highest in the Central and Western regions and lowest in the economically poorer Eastern and Bundelkhand regions.
- Correlations between per capita Net District Domestic Product in 1997-98 and the total of all crimes against

women at the district level, showed a negative correlation but this was not significant at any level. Similarly, crimes against women recorded under each of the six heads when correlated with per capita Net District Domestic Product did not show any significant correlation. The economic development of a region appears to have little bearing on women's security.

- Low incidence of crimes against women appears to be associated with high female male ratios. This is so whether we take female male ratios for all age groups or only for the age group 0-14 years. It appears that where women's status is higher, crimes against them are lower.
- High crime rates are associated with high child mortality rates, both male and female. Children's health status, which is also a reflection of women's health status, will be favourable where women feel secure and the law and order situation is under control.
- Further evidence of the courtship between women's status and women's security shows up in the significant negative correlation between female work participation rates and rates of crime against women. The same applies for male work participation rates. However, women's literacy and women's security is only weakly associated.
- An interesting result is that each of the separate crimes that constitute crimes against women are strongly correlated with each other. So in a district where the incidence of say, dowry deaths is high, the incidence of sexual harassment, or rape is also likely to be high.
- It therefore needs to be stressed that while most other indicators of well being seem to improve with development, security and more particularly, women's security do not. This suggests that relying on development may not achieve one of the most basic human freedoms, the freedom from fear.

## 6 State Initiatives

The Department of Women and Child Development was created in 1985 in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, GOI to act as a nodal agency for coordinating and directing efforts for the all round development of women and children. Within most States, broad responsibilities for women's issues are similarly vested in the State Department of Women and Children (DWCD).

In UP, the DWCD has five departments:

- 1 **Directorate of Child Development Services and Nutrition.** The directorate has the responsibility for the Integrated Child Development Services programme, which has the objective of providing supplementary nutrition to young children and pregnant and lactating mothers.

**Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY)** aims to increase women's participation in economic and social change through formation of groups. The government gives a lump sum of Rs 5000 to each group. There are at present 2780 IMY centres in 30 blocks.

## 2 Directorate of Women's Welfare

- The Directorate is responsible for the running of various shelter homes. These are (a) homes for orphaned and abandoned children, including exclusive homes for girl children, (b) hostels for working women, (c) protection homes for women under the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (1956), (d) shelter homes for abandoned, helpless women or women in distress, (e) a cell for mentally deficient women which is attached to the Bareilly Shelter Home.

Other schemes run by the Directorate are:

- **Economic assistance to women** under the poverty line who are oppressed because of dowry, are given Rs. 100 per month..
- **Payment for legal aid for dowry victims :** Rs. 1000 are given to women below the poverty line.
- **Widow Pension Scheme :** The scheme provides a pension of Rs 125 per month to widows below 60 years of age who either do not have adult children or whose children cannot support her.
- **Widow remarriage:** as an incentive for widow remarriage, a person marrying a widow below 35 years of age is entitled to Rs. 11000 for the couple . So far 665 couples have benefited from this scheme.
- **State assistance to women released from various State run institutions :** Rs 7500 are given to women who get married and Rs 5000 to the others.
- **Scholarships :** (ranging from Rs 50-425 pm) are given to women belonging to households below the poverty line for vocational and technical training.
- **Balika Samridhi Yojana :** is a centrally sponsored scheme. Women belonging to BPL households who have given birth to a girl child are given Rs 500 as a lump sum.

## 3 State Social Welfare Advisory Board

The Board gives assistance to voluntary organisation for some identified schemes.

## 4 Uttar Pradesh Control Board

U.P Control Board is established for the implementation of the orphanages and other charitable Homes (Supervision Act 1960) The main function of the board is to recognise institution in accordance with the provision of this Act.

## 5 Uttar Pradesh Women's Welfare Corporation Ltd.

Set up in 1988, the main schemes being implemented are:

- **NORAD Scheme.** The objective of this scheme is to provide training and skills to women. A small stipend is given during the course of the training. The scheme is implemented with the help of NGO's.
- **Rural Women's Empowerment Programme.** The objective of this project is to promote economic development of women and create an environment for social change. Facilitating women's access to credit and enabling them to establish viable income generating activities represents the core activity of the project. The target is to form 2800 SHG's with 42000 women. The project will run for 5 years from 1998-2003 at a cost of Rs 62 crores.

**Mahila Samakhya** is a unique experiment in rural women's empowerment. It forges partnerships with NGO's and civil society organisations without compromising its own basic philosophy. It has avoided getting trapped into a service delivery role where women are treated as passive recipients. Rather, it has constantly tried to further the core objective of the programme of 'enhancing the self image and self confidence of women so that they are emboldened to take informed decisions regarding their own development and that of society'. The programme started in 1989 and is now operational in 10 districts.

**Employment:** the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was replaced by the Jawahar Swarn Jayanti Rozgar Yojana in 1999. The principal objective changed from providing employment to that of creating infrastructure. In the earlier scheme, at least 30 Percent of the beneficiaries were supposed to be women. This stipulation was never met. In 1998-99 in UP, the figure was lower and women constituted only 22.76 Percent of beneficiaries. Perhaps as a pragmatic acknowledgement of this, the new scheme has not stipulated any norm for women beneficiaries. The person days of employment availed by women fell drastically from 156.7 man days in 1998-99 to 99.6 person days on 1999-2000. The proportion of women beneficiaries remained the same at roughly 23 Percent.

The **Employment Assurance Scheme** has the objective of providing employment during the lean season. It is a demand driven scheme with no fixed earmarking of annual funds. In 1998-99, the scheme provided women with 138.27 lakh man days of employment, which represented 18.33 Percent of the total. The employment generated declined in 1999-2000 to roughly half, that is, 72.47 lakh person days of employment, which represented 14.92 Percent of the total.

**Credit:** The IRDP, now refashioned and re-christened and called the SGSY, aimed to provide credit at subsidised

rates for the poor to start income generating projects. In Uttar Pradesh, during 1997-98, about 1,36,192 women who constituted 38.79 Percent of the total, benefited from the programme. The number of women beneficiaries increased to 1,52,300 in 1998-99, although the Percentage of women to total beneficiaries remained the same. The SGSY is a credit scheme that seeks to focus on vulnerable groups. Accordingly, SC/ST are supposed to account for at least 50 Percent, and women for 40 Percent of the *swarozgari's*. However, there is need to evaluate the functioning of the scheme.

**Housing:** The Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) has the objective of meeting the housing needs of the rural poor. The scheme stipulated that the allotment be made in the name of the female member of the beneficiary household. Alternately it may be in the joint name of both husband and wife. SC/ST households below poverty line headed by widows, unmarried women and SC/ST households who are victims of atrocities are given priority. In UP, during 1998-99 a total of 18,1274 houses were constructed under IAY of which 91,201 houses or 50.31 Percent were women beneficiaries.

### A Commitment for Change

There are several areas that call for priority action for empowering women in the State.

- **Mainstreaming gender concerns:** One of the biggest challenges is to convince public and policy-makers as well as those who run government agencies, that there is a gender dimension to poverty and backwardness. The realisation must grow that the State's progress is intrinsically linked to the progress of women. As long as Uttar Pradesh, in relation to other States, has dubious distinctions in many parameters relating to women; the third highest illiteracy rates, second highest mortality rates, second lowest female male ratios, so long as women are not safe outside, and sometimes inside their homes; so long as women do not realise their potential as active agents of change, the State cannot move forward. Mainstreaming gender concerns implies making gender empowerment everybody's business not just women's. It means looking at situations from a gender prism. It involves institutionalising gender analysis and gender audit of all policies and programmes.

The draft Women's Policy needs to be widely disseminated, debated, amended in the light of received inputs and adopted by the Government

- **Guarding against negative impacts of reforms.** Women must not be denied the benefits of economic reforms, nor should they pay a disproportionate price in the process. The fiscal stress in the State and the ongoing reforms will mean cutting back on several State services. While all citizens must have access to

basic public services, for women they are especially critical. In society where a woman is considered a *paraya dhan* (another's wealth), spending on her education or health is not liked by many. With scarce resources they are less likely to receive expensive medical treatment or education. Cutbacks in public spending are likely to impact women the most.

- **Promoting women's security.** The status of women, their health and mortality are closely linked to security. Unfortunately, neither the law and order situation, nor the legal system is conducive for women. Few women report crime, and when they do rarely do they get justice.

There are few women in the police, the judiciary and the legal profession, all of which are almost completely male bastions. There is an urgent need to encourage women to enter these fields.

**Increasing economic opportunities for women and ensuring property rights.** District level data suggest a close relationship between women's participation in gainful employment and her status. Yet, only a little over 16 Percent of women in the State are able to find remunerative work. Those who are able to get a regular organised sector job are a privileged few.

- Other than income, ownership of property confers a unique status to the individual. In UP *patta* land is now being given in the joint name of the spouses. Despite progressive legislation in certain areas in recent years, laws relating to property are still discriminatory and continue to deny women their due share in property. In UP, section 171 of the Zamindari Abolition Act bars a female child from inheriting agricultural land. Only where there are no male heirs does she have a claim (Aggarwal 1994). Recently, the Uttar Pradesh government has passed an ordinance

granting widows the right to the agricultural property of their husbands.

There are several areas fit for legal reforms i.e. inheritance laws, property rights, domestic violence, child sexual abuse etc. Even where, laws exist women do not get justice. In Uttar Pradesh, gender sensitization trainings are given at various levels, still it is a society with deep prejudices and for this programmes need to be institutionalized.

Many women's groups and other grass roots organisations are active in several parts of the State. They have succeeded in bringing issues of violence against women and children into focus. The government is working in partnership with NGO's for upliftment of women i.e. SWAJAL (a water and sanitation project) and SIFPSA (a reproductive health programme), people's participation is still weak and need strengthening and to effective networking.

- **Gender Directory For Monitoring Womens' Progress In The State.** Research, documentation and monitoring are essential to know the progress and the impact of policies and programmes on women in the State. It will be appropriate if a comprehensive gender directory/ gender profile is published for the State every 5 years.
- These profile should document the presence of women in various fields such as trade unions, professional associations, the legal, medical, academic professions and also their presence in decision making posts in political parties. It should also have the number of women in panchayats, and their socio-economic background,. It should monitor all report changes in laws and government policies. It should also serve as a directory of non-governmental organisations. This process itself would be helpful in gender sensitised and the end product a tool for emancipation.

## Human Development and Social Groups

Uttar Pradesh is a cultural kaleidoscope with people belonging to various religions and castes blending together. The 2001 Census shows that scheduled castes and tribes constitute about 21.1 percent and 0.1 percent of the population respectively. The proportion of scheduled caste population in the State is smaller only to Punjab, Himachal and West Bengal, but the state has fairly small proportion of scheduled tribes (0.1 percent). The SC/ST population in the state is predominantly rural, with 87.7 percent residing in the rural areas.

Estimates of the population, based on the National Sample Survey, show that in 1999-00, religious minorities constituted 18.3 percent of the state population. Muslims are the largest religious minority in the state, forming 17.3 percent of its population, less only in the share of muslim population in four other states - Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, West Bengal, Kerala, and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. Among Hindus, the upper and intermediate castes, other backward classes (OBCs) and scheduled castes and tribes constitute about 24.5, 34.4 and 23.8 percent of the population respectively. The upper caste's Hindu population and the muslim population are more predominant in the urban areas, whereas the OBC and SC/ST population is concentrated in the rural areas.

**Table 7.1: Distribution of estimated population by social category (1999-00)**

Region	Hindu- upper castes	Hindu- SC/ST	Hindu O B C	Muslim	Other religions	Total
Rural	22.42	25.94	37.50	13.36	0.67	100.00
Urban	32.82	15.27	21.96	28.67	1.37	100.00
Total	24.53	23.77	34.35	16.47	0.81	100.00

Source: Computed from NSS 55th Round (Employment/Unemployment)

Due to the state's historical legacy, as well as various other reasons, human development is marked by large disparities across social groups, which for many dimensions are much larger than those for several other states. While at one level, there are social groups, which have high level of human development, at another level, there are groups, which are largely excluded from the benefits of growth and development and have extremely low level of human development. In fact, it can be argued that the extremely low levels of human development for Uttar Pradesh, as a whole, are due to the persistence of extreme inequality in levels of human development across social groups, and gender in the state.

Unfortunately, limited data is available on various dimensions of human development among various strata of Hindus, Muslims and other minorities. The Population Census does not publish results on the position of 'Other Backward Classes' and minorities, while it does take cognizance of the scheduled castes (SCs) and scheduled tribes (STs). The position of SCs and STs in Uttar Pradesh, who suffer from a historical backlog of social and economic deprivation, still continues to be well below the non-scheduled groups in terms of a number of socio-economic indicators. These castes are recognised as having borne the brunt of social exclusion for several centuries, through untouchability and other forms of social and economic exclusion. The systematic discrimination and alienation faced by them for centuries explains their relatively high levels of social and economic deprivation in the state and elsewhere in the country. But at the same time, there have been important changes in the position of these, and other deprived social groups, not least because of conscious public policy and public action in the last several decades.

In this chapter, we have made use of available information (which includes analysis of hitherto unpublished information from the National Sample Surveys) to draw attention to the prevailing inequality in the levels of human development among social groups in UP.

### Education

Historically, only a few groups had access to education in India. In Uttar Pradesh, as well, modern education was confined mainly to a few upper caste groups among the Hindus and the muslims who were also responsible for managerial and governance tasks which required educational skills. The independent Indian State undertook the goal of providing free elementary education to every child up to 14 years of age, irrespective of their caste or creed. Since then, educational access has gradually opened out to socially deprived groups in the country as well as in the state. The current picture, as we shall see, continues to be a mixed one: despite significant progress, there are still large gaps in access to education between social groups. These gaps are not only quantitative but also qualitative, and poor people from socially deprived groups do not always derive commensurate returns from education.

While the Census does not provide figures of literacy according to social group, these figures can be computed from the 55<sup>th</sup> Round National Sample Survey, carried out in 1999-00. The results are presented in Table 7.2. These

**Table 7.2: Literacy Rate (7+ years) across regions by social category in UP, 1999-00**

State/ Region	Social Category					Total
	Hindu- other	Hindu- SC/ST	Hindu O B C	Muslim	Other religions	
Western	74.9	49.8	52.9	40.8	77.1	56.0
Central	81.6	39.7	53.4	41.1	72.5	54.3
Eastern	75.9	38.8	49.0	48.4	41.9	52.3
Bundelkhand	79.0	36.0	52.9	58.1	75.9	54.4
Total	76.8	42.4	51.3	43.7	69.6	54.1

Source: Computed from NSS 55th Round

show very significant differences in literacy levels across social categories. The Scheduled Caste and Tribe communities have the lowest literacy rate in 1999-00 (42.4 %) but they are followed very closely by the Muslim community, which has an overall literacy rate of 43.7 percent. In fact, in the Western region, Muslims, as a group, had the lowest rate. These two communities are followed in UP by the OBC, among whom just more than half the population (51.3 %) is literate. The upper and intermediate caste Hindus have the highest literacy rate of 76.8 percent, followed by members of other religions.

Educational attainment among adults varies tremendously across social categories. Analysis of data for 1999-00 for the population aged 15 years and above, based on National Sample Survey results (Table 7.3), shows that five decades after Independence, more than two-third of the SC/ST population, and a slightly lower proportion of the Muslim population, remains illiterate. Illiteracy is also high among OBCs, of whom 48.7 percent were illiterate in 1990-00. Among the higher castes, slightly more than a quarter of the population was illiterate.

**Table 7.3: Educational attainment of population above 14 yrs in UP in 1999-00**

Education Level	Hindu- other	Hindu- SC/ST	Hindu O B C	Muslim	Other religions	Total
Illiterate	27.8	67.1	56.5	64.5	32.3	52.3
< primary	6.8	5.6	6.5	10.7	7.5	7.0
Primary	10.0	7.8	10.1	8.0	10.7	9.2
Middle	17.5	10.5	13.6	8.2	15.5	13.1
secondary	13.5	4.3	6.7	4.3	14.7	7.7
Higher	11.8	2.8	4.4	2.4	9.2	5.7
secondary						
Graduate & above	12.6	2.0	2.2	1.9	10.1	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

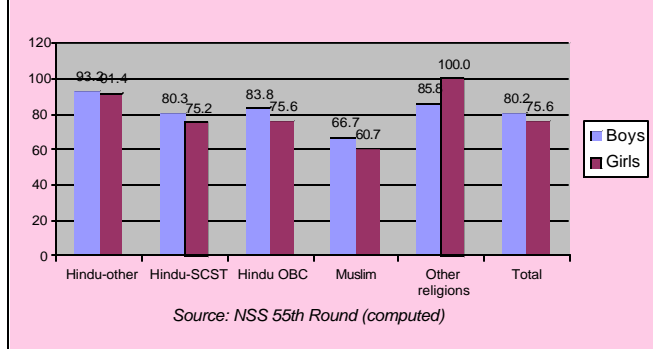
Source: Computed from NSS 55th Round

The Constitutional commitment to provide at least elementary education to all children was fulfilled in the case of 53.4 percent of higher caste population who had crossed the age of 14. But this goal was achieved only by

26.9 percent of the OBC population, 19.6 percent of the SC/ST population and 16.8 percent of the Muslim population.

Universal elementary education can be achieved only if all children are brought into schools and continue their schooling till the age of 14 or beyond, till they have passed grade 8. The social group disparities in enrolment, retention and drop out have earlier been highlighted in chapter 3. As shown then, children from upper castes and other minority religions have achieved above 90 percent enrolment rates. But one-fifth of OBC children are still

**Figure 7.1: Percentage of 6-14 year children attending formal/non-formal schools in UP in 1999-00**



out of school. In the case of SC/ST children, 22.3 percent are out of school children while the worst position is that of Muslim children, among whom 46.2 percent were not attending any type of school in 1999-00.

In figure 7.1, we have shown the percentage of children from the 6 to 14 year age group attending any type of school, based on NSS 1999-00 results. The gender gap in enrolment rates across this age group continues to exist, although it is only 4.6 percent at the aggregate level. The gap is 8.2 percent for OBC children and 14.2 percent for minority religions (excluding Muslims).

Because of the limited nature of the data that we have, for changes over time, as well as variations across districts and regions of UP, we are confined to analyzing literacy among Scheduled Castes/Tribes. In a sense, the data does enable us to keep track of the most important trend, since SCs/STs are educationally the most deprived social group in the state. In 1961, only 7.1 percent of Scheduled Castes were literate (Table 7.4). Among women, the literacy was as low as 1.1 percent. By 1991, this situation had changed considerably with almost one-third of SC males literate but female literacy still remained low at 8.3 percent. Scheduled Tribes have fared a little better, with an overall literacy rate of 28.4 percent and a female literacy rate of 15.7 percent.

The results of literacy rates of Scheduled Caste and Tribes in U.P as Census, 2001 are given in Table 7.4.1

Scheduled Caste literacy rates in the state remain below the national levels and are well below the rates

**Table 7.4: Changes in Literacy Rates of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in UP, 1961-1991**

	Persons				Males				Females			
	1961	1971	1981	1991	1961	1971	1981	1991	1961	1971	1981	1991
<b>Scheduled Castes</b>												
Total	7.1	10.2	15.0	26.9	12.8	17.1	24.8	40.8	1.1	2.5	3.9	10.7
Rural	6.3	9.1	13.5	24.8	11.6	15.8	23.2	38.9	0.7	1.7	2.7	8.5
Urban	19.0	23.4	27.4	42.3	28.5	33.0	38.5	54.8	7.7	11.8	14.3	27.4
<b>Scheduled Tribes</b>												
Total	-	14.6	20.5	35.7	-	22.5	31.2	50.0	-	5.6	8.7	19.9
Rural	-	13.3	19.0	33.8	-	21.4	29.7	48.2	-	4.3	7.3	17.9
Urban	-	29.1	50.7	64.3	-	35.1	60.9	77.9	-	21.1	38.1	51.0

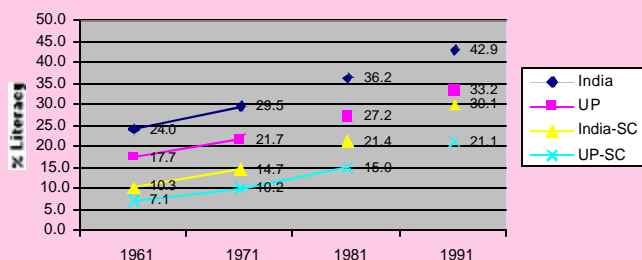
Source: Census of India

**Table 7.4.1: Literacy in UP, 2001**

	Persons	Males	Females
<b>Scheduled Castes</b>			
Total	46.3	60.3	30.5
Rural	44.5	59.0	28.3
Urban	58.2	69.1	45.5
<b>Scheduled Tribes</b>			
Total	35.1	48.4	20.7
Rural	33.0	46.7	18.3
Urban	51.1	60.6	39.5

achieved in states like Kerala. However, there is one heartening feature: from an exceedingly low base, SC literacy has grown at a slightly faster rate in the state, compared to overall literacy, thus gradually narrowing the gap between the two. In the decade of the 80s, SC literacy in the state increased by 6.1 percent, while total literacy increased by 5 percent. However, at the national level, the progress in SC literacy was much more rapid, and the gap has reduced more significantly than has been the case in UP.

**Fig. 7.2: Literacy Rates for All Persons and Scheduled Castes, UP and All India, 1961-1991**

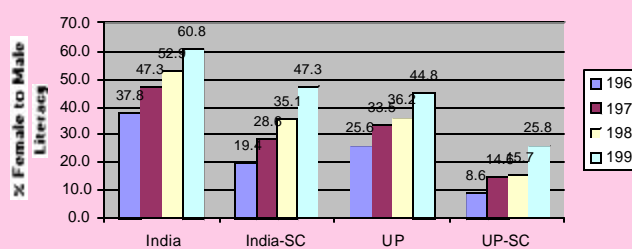


Source: Census of India

A similar situation is observed with respect to the gap between male and female literacy rates among SCs which is higher than among the total population. Consequently, female literacy is only a fraction of male literacy. Here

again, compared to males, only a quarter of SC females are literates, while the figures are higher for the country as a whole.

**Figure 7.3: Female Literacy as Percentage of Male Literacy, UP and All India, All Persons and Scheduled Castes, 1961-1991**



Source: Census of India

As shown earlier, the percentage of scheduled caste girls enrolling in school are still low, although estimates of growth in enrolment provide some room for optimism. Between 1986-87 and 1995-96, enrolment of Scheduled Caste children grew quite rapidly, at rates considerably exceeding the overall growth rates in enrolment.

**Box: 7.1 Why are Scheduled Caste Children Not in School in UP?**

One reason, which is often given, is the poverty of SC households. According to conventional logic, due to the poverty of their parents, these children have to work either to earn a living, or to take care of siblings while their mothers are at work. Alternatively, it is said that their parents cannot afford their cost of schooling (since some cost is involved even in the case of government schools). These reasons matter, but only to a limited extent. In many other states, a much higher proportion of poor SC children are in school, while in the same state, children belonging to other social groups with a similar economic background are more likely to be in school.

Another reason, which is sometimes mentioned, is the culture of ignorance in Scheduled Caste (and, more



generally, first generation learner households). This again has a grain of truth, given the high influence of parental education on the child's education. But households learn to value education and respond to educational opportunity quickly, provided there is a positive external environment.

Several studies (PROBE 1999, Srivastava 2000) brings out a number of other reasons because of which SC/ST and Muslim minority children are slow in coming to school. These include the cultural inappropriateness of the curricula and school timings, social discrimination, and the school learning environment with its joylessness and emphasis on maintaining order.

Not much attention has so far been paid to the regional and district variations in SC/ST literacy and enrolment in schools. These are considerable and have important implications for policy and strategy in the state. Both literacy and enrolments are the highest in the former Hill region (now Uttaranchal) and the Western region of UP, followed by Bundelkhand, Eastern and Central regions. Table 7.5 gives the percentage of children from different social categories attending school in the different regions of the State in 1999-00.

At the district level, the literacy rates vary from minimum levels of 14.31 per cent and 14.37 per cent in Sonbhadra and Gonda respectively to maximum levels of 51.73 per cent and 49.78 per cent in Garhwal and Kanpur Nagar respectively. Literacy rates for males and

females among SCs and STs also show a wide variation. The literacy rates for females in some of the districts of the State are extremely low. In the districts of Bahraich, Gonda and Siddharthanagar, female literacy was less than 3 per cent. The highest female literacy rates were observed in Kanpur Nagar (36.45 per cent), followed by Garhwal (32.18 per cent) and Dehradun (29.61 per cent). For the males, the highest literacy rate was recorded in Garhwal (71.59 per cent), Chamoli (65.81 per cent) and Pithoragarh, while the lowest literacy rates were recorded in Sonbhadra (23.77 per cent), Gonda (24.26 per cent) and Bahraich (24.37 per cent).

The 1991 Census shows a close correlation between enrolment of 5-14 year SC/ST children and district level literacy. Districts with the lowest literacy rates continue to have the lowest enrolment rates as well, showing the need to focus attention on particular pockets of educational backwardness in the state.

### Health

Relatively few indicators are available for access to health and health outcomes for different social groups. However, there is considerable evidence to show that there is considerable disparity in these across socio-economic groups with the burden of ill-health and poorer access to health facilities falling disproportionately on deprived social groups.

The probability of dying in early childhood is higher in some population age-group than others. Infant mortality and child mortality is higher among Hindus than among Muslims (32 % higher in case of IMR and 19 % for child mortality) according to the National Family Health Survey of 1998-1999. Among the entire spectrum of social groups, IMR and child mortality is highest in case of the SC population, followed by the OBCs. The NFHS for 1992-93 showed that both infant and under-5 mortality is higher for Scheduled Caste/Tribes than for other social groups. Although the situation improved in 1998-1999, for all social groups, it continued to be adverse to members of the SC and OBC communities.

**Table 7.5: Region-wise percentage of children (6-14years) attending school in UP in 1999-00**

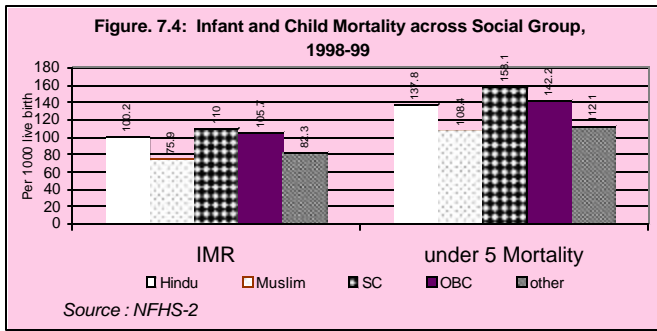
Region	Hindu- other	Hindu- SC/ST	Hindu O B C	Muslim	Other religions	Total
Hills	95.4	88.8	93.7	84.4	100.0	93.6
Western	87.4	72.9	71.4	55.1	92.1	71.7
Central	89.5	64.3	73.4	54.9	87.1	70.9
Eastern	85.1	67.4	73.1	65.7	49.3	72.7
Southern	92.5	57.2	75.9	88.6	100.0	74.0
U P	88.0	68.6	72.9	59.4	85.3	72.8

Source: NSS 55th Round on Employment-Unemployment (computed)  
Note: The Hill region is now in Uttaranchal State

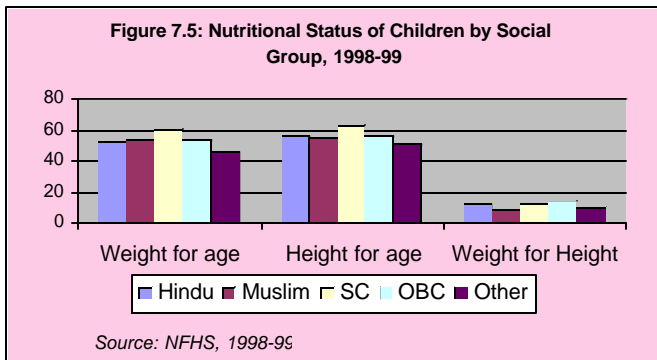
**Table 7.6: Districts with the Highest and Lowest Levels of Literacy and SC/ST enrolment in 1991**

Top Ten Districts				Lowest Ten Districts			
Literacy		Enrolment		Literacy		Enrolment	
Garhwal*	51.73	Garhwal*	60.11	Maharajganj	18.80	Rampur	20.12
Kanpur Nagar	49.78	Pithoragarh*	52.33	Mirzapur	17.96	Lalitpur	18.70
Pithoragarh*	47.45	Chamoli*	52.08	Kheri	17.81	Kheri	18.65
Chamoli*	46.75	Almora*	47.38	Budaun	17.72	Mirzapur	17.83
Dehradun*	44.01	Ghaziabad	45.96	Sidharthanagar	16.44	Budaun	17.66
Nainital*	43.87	Dehradun*	45.91	Lalitpur	16.41	Barabanki	17.64
Ghaziabad	42.47	Kanpur Nagar	45.61	Barabanki	16.16	Sitapur	17.23
Almora*	42.16	Nainital*	44.98	Bahraich	14.48	Gonda	17.08
Etawah	40.86	Meerut	42.79	Gonda	14.37	Bahraich	16.21
Jalaun	39.54	Jalaun	39.87	Sonbhadra	14.31	Sonbhadra	13.16

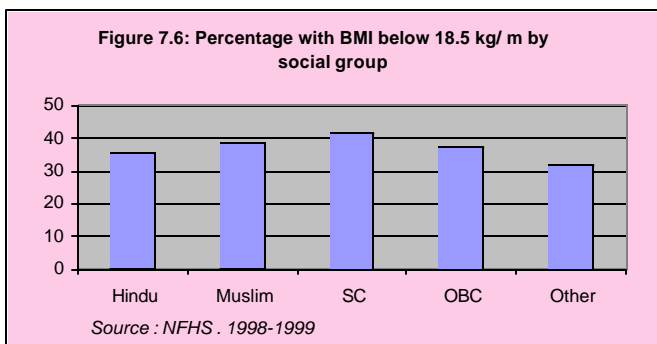
Source: Computed from 1991 Census figures  
Note: Districts in \* are now in Uttaranchal



The National Family Health Surveys also provide information on nutritional status of children (under 3 years) by social category. The information is based on survey data for three anthropometric measures (weight for age, height for age and weight for height). Regarding the weight for age measure of malnutrition (percent of underweight children), a higher percentage of Muslim children were under weight compared to Hindu children, and children from SC and OBC have less weight than those belonging to other social groups. Hindu children are slightly stunted (less height for age) than Muslim children, and those belonging Scheduled Caste and Other Backward Class have less height in terms of their age than the children in other caste category. Scheduled caste and other Backward Class children are too thin or wasted compared to Muslim children and those belonging to other castes respectively. Thus, children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes, and Other Backward Classes are more undernourished than other children according to all the three measures of malnutrition.



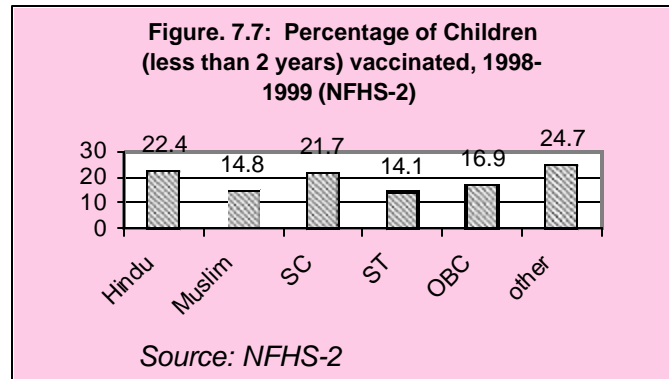
The body mass index (BMI) is used to assess thinness and obesity. 38.8 percent of Muslim women have BMI below 18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, and their proportion is higher than



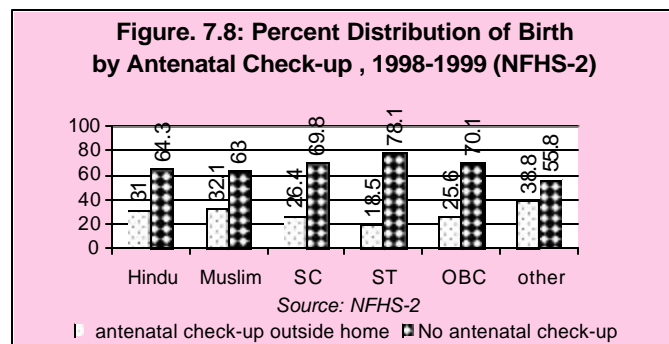
Hindu ever married women. Similarly a higher percentage of women belonging to Scheduled Caste, Other backward class had a body mass index less than 18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup> compared to those belonging to other social group.

In Uttar Pradesh, anaemia is a serious concern among children and women. Prevalence of anaemia is high among all social groups, particularly among the Muslim and scheduled caste population. It is one of the underlying cause of maternal and prenatal mortality among women. Prevalence of anemia is higher among Scheduled caste women (51.9 %), ST women (53.6 %) and other backward classes (51.0 %). Hindu women have a higher proportion suffering from anemia (49.1 %) than Muslim women (47.3 %).

Children who do not receive vaccinations are prone to deadly diseases such as polio, diphtheria and tuberculosis. Although the percentage of fully vaccinated children is low in UP, 22.4 percent Hindu children were estimated to have received the full vaccination doses, while only 14.8 percent Muslim children were fully covered. Children from Scheduled tribe and other backward castes are less likely than children from other social groups to have received any form of vaccination.



The percentage of children receiving no vaccination at all was estimated to be 37 percent in 1998-99. Among Hindus, this figure was 27.8 percent. Among SC children 30.8 percent received no vaccination while 55.6 percent ST children had received no vaccination. Among OBC children, 29.4 percent had received no vaccination. Children from Schedule castes, tribes and other backward castes received vaccination mainly from public sources



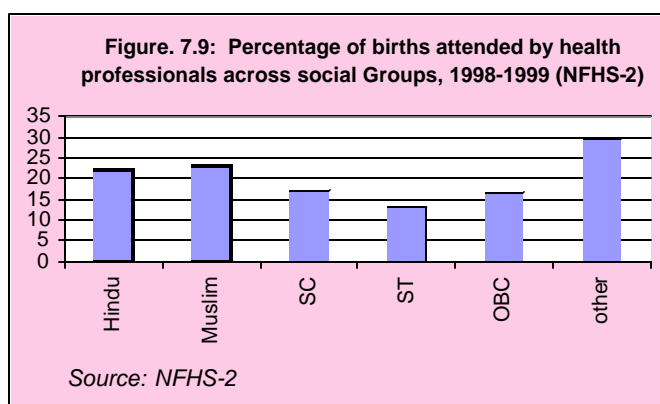
compared to children from other social groups who were likelier to use private sources.

Diarrhoea is a major source of morbidity and mortality among children. Muslim and Scheduled tribe children have slightly more risk of having diarrhoea than other social groups. Prevalence of acute respiratory infection with fever is also high among these social groups. It is high particularly among Muslims (25.1 percent) than among Hindus (20.2 percent). Among the other social groups, children of Scheduled tribe population have a high incidence of acute respiratory infection (33 percent) and fever (36.8 percent).

Antenatal care (ANC) refers to pregnancy-related health care provided by a doctor or a health worker. Utilization of antenatal service does not vary much by religion. However, the percentage of pregnant women not receiving ante-natal check-ups is higher among ST, OBC and SC women (in that order) compared to women of higher castes.

Regarding assistance during delivery there is no substantial difference across the major religions. But the percentage of births attended by a health professional were significantly lower in the case of deliveries to lower caste women (ST, OBC and SC) compared to women from higher castes.

The health of a mother and her newborn child depends also on postpartum check-ups. Postpartum checkup is higher among Hindus and of women who does not belong to scheduled caste, tribe or other backward castes.



All type of reproductive health problems are more common among Muslim women than among Hindu and Sikh women. The prevalence of reproductive health problem ranges from 35 percent among women from other backward castes to 41 percent among women of higher castes.

The quality of health care received is reflected in terms of visit of health workers mainly to provide information related to health and family planning, counsel and motivate female to adopt family planning practice and deliver other services. In Uttar Pradesh only 3 percent of women have reported that health workers have visited

them, which is much lower than the national average (13 percent). The figure is lower in case of Scheduled tribe (2.3 percent) and Other backward class (2.8 percent).

Thus, the limited indicators that do exist indicate that overall, the health status and access to health services is not very disparate between the major religious communities (Hindus and Muslims). This is likely the result of the fact that the latter are more urban based. But differences between caste groups are still profound and require to be addressed on an urgent basis.

### Employment, Incomes and Livelihood

Differences in the ownership of land and other productive assets, educational levels, social and political capital - all lead to significant differences in the employment pattern and average living conditions of different social groups. Scheduled castes and tribes, in particular, continue to experience lower standards of living, compared to the rest of the population in the state.

### Poverty among Social Groups in UP

Variations in poverty among SC/ST and non-SC/ST groups has been discussed in this Report in chapter 5. In 1987-88, the probability of a Scheduled Caste/Tribe household being poor in the state was 1.5 times non-SC/ST households. In 1993-94 and 1999-00, this probability had increased to 1.6. In the urban areas, in 1993-94, a SC/ST household was 1.8 times likelier to be poor compared to other households.

**Table 7.7 Poverty Incidence for SC/ST and Other Households in UP**

Year	Caste Group	Incidence of Poverty			Percentage of:	
		Urban	Rural	Overall	Population	Poor
1987-88	SC / ST	48.3	56.2	55.3	24	32
	Other	35.7	37.5	37.2	76	68
	Overall	37.4	42.3	41.5	100	100
1993-94	SC / ST	57.5	58.6	58.4	23	33
	Other	31.3	37.0	35.7	77	67
	Overall	35.0	42.4	40.9	100	100
1999-00	SC / ST	42.5	43.0	42.9	24	33
	Other	28.4	26.9	27.2	76	67
	Overall	30.7	31.1	31.0	100	100

Source: World Bank (2002)

Further analysis of the incidence of poverty among the different social categories not only confirms the comparatively high rate of poverty among SC/ST households, but also shows how poverty varies across social categories. For purposes of analysis, we have taken households whose per capita income is 25 percent less than the official 'poverty line' as being very poor, while other households still below the poverty line have been described as 'less poor'. Similarly, households whose per capita consumption levels are higher than the poverty line

level by an amount exceeding more than 25 percent of that level have been described as "Well above the poverty line", while other households above the poverty line have been described as "Just above the poverty line".

Our analysis shows that 14.5 percent of SC/ST households fall into the very poor category, followed by Muslim households and OBC households. Upper and intermediate caste households have the smallest households in this category. The total percentage of households follows a similar ranking - the highest incidence of poverty is among SC and ST households, followed by Muslim households and OBC households. Households belonging to other religions and upper caste Hindu households have the lowest incidence of poverty.

The reverse is the case if we look at households whose per capita consumption levels are more than 25 percent higher than the poverty line level. 70 percent of the population belonging to other religious groups and 69 percent of upper castes belong to this group. But only 43 percent of OBC, 41.3 Muslims and 33 percent SC/ST can be said to have escaped poverty according to these estimates, in the sense that their consumption levels exceeded the poverty line level by 25 percent or more.

**Table 7.8: Percentage of Population by Social Category and Poverty Class in UP in 1999-00 (Rural+Urban)**

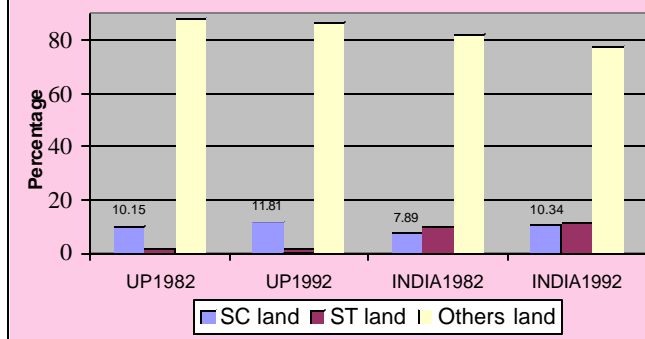
Poverty Class	Social Category					Total
	SC/ST Hindu	OBC Hindu	Other Hindu	Muslim	Other Religions Group	
Very Poor	14.52	8.82	4.73	10.90	6.86	9.48
Less Poor	28.71	24.15	9.80	24.09	6.44	21.53
Just above poverty line	23.75	24.08	16.49	23.66	17.01	22.01
Well above poverty line	33.02	42.95	68.98	41.35	69.68	46.98
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Computed from NSS 55th Round (Consumption schedule)

### Ownership of Land

The pattern of land control and ownership in rural India has been heavily skewed in favour of certain caste groups. While 'ownership' and private property in land are relatively modern concepts adopted under British colonial rule, land rights have been fairly clearly demarcated even in ancient and medieval India with feudal lords (Jagirdars, Talukdars, Rajas etc.) holding the most superior rights, at the behest of the royalty. During the British period, a handful of castes - Rajputs, Muslims, Bhumihars etc. held land under the prevailing land tenures, although gradually other cultivating castes secured inferior land rights through long-term tenancies or other forms of land transfer (Saxena 1984, Lieten and Srivastava 1999).

**Figure 7.10: Share of Land Owned in Rural Areas, 1982-1992**



Source: N.S.S Rounds

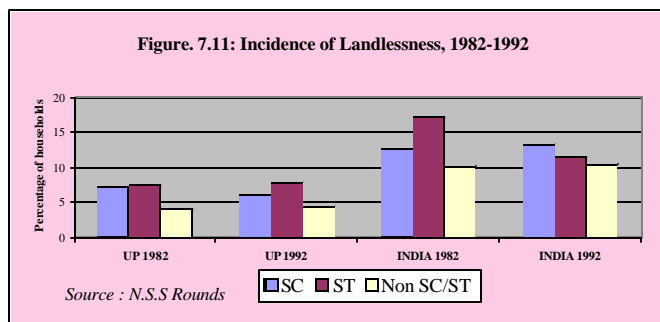
In part, the abolition of zamindari after Independence was pre-empted by landowners who were able to evict tenants-at-will (tenants without secure tenancies, who generally belonged to inferior castes) from large chunks of land. A similar spate of evictions followed the green revolution in the 1960s during the course of which landowners evicted share-croppers to assume self-cultivation of land. At the same time, land reforms in the state favoured the middle cultivating castes (many of whom belonged to the 'other backward castes') who already held relatively secure, though inferior, rights in land. In other words, it is extremely likely that the lowest caste groups in the state actually lost possession of land in the first few decades after Independence.

Since then, however, there is evidence to show that scheduled castes/tribes in UP (for whom separate data on both ownership and operational holdings exists) have gained marginally in both respects, although their share in both owned and cultivated land is still small and the land that they own is of poorer quality.

In 1982, scheduled castes households in rural UP owned 10.18 percent land. By 1992, this had gone up by 1.66 percent - to 11.81 percent of total land. Of course, their share in owned land still remained considerably below the percentage of scheduled castes among total households (23.18). The share of Scheduled Tribes households remained at 0.24 percent. A similar, but still more noticeable increase in SC/ST share in land owned took place at the national level, where the percentage of land owned by these households increased from 17.99 to 22.05 percent during the decade.

A similar picture is obtained in terms of operational holdings for which results of the quinquennial Agricultural Census are available till 1995-96. In 1980-81, SC families operated 9.5 percent area in holdings in the state. By 1990-91, this had increased to 10.8 percent, with 25.4 percent area in medium or large holdings. By 1995-96, SC and ST families together operated 11.05 percent area.

Figure 7.11: Incidence of Landlessness, 1982-1992



Perhaps an equally significant trend has been the decline in landlessness among rural households in general and SC/ST households in the state, in particular. During 1982-1992, however, while SC households have continued to register a decline in landlessness (from 7.18 percent to 6.15 percent households), ST and Other households show some increase in landlessness – the former from 7.44 to 7.81 percent and the latter from 4.01 to 4.41 percent of households. As Figure 7.11 shows, landlessness is much higher among SC and ST households at an All-India level, although it declined for ST households between 1982 and 1992. The reasons for increased landlessness among Scheduled Tribes, whose land is non-alienable by law, between 1982 and 1992 deserves further analysis.

One of the important reasons for declining landlessness (and, for that matter, increasing share in land owned/operated) among Scheduled Castes/Tribes is UP's comparatively vigorous *gram sabha* land distribution programme.

Till March 2000, the state had distributed more than 13.5 lakh hectares of land to 35.4 lakh allottees, of whom 57.7 percent belonged to the scheduled caste/tribes. On the whole, approximately 7.3 percent operated area was allotted to almost one-fifth of rural households in the state. More than two-fifth SC/ST households (1991 figures) received land allotments which amounted to 38.7 percent of land operated by them in 1995-96.

While district level figures of land ownership by different social groups is not available, we do have district-wise figures of land operated by Scheduled Caste and Tribes and Others. Interestingly, there are large inter-district variations. There are a number of districts in which the land operated by SC/ST households is close to, or greater than one-fifth of the total operated area. Sonbhadra and Lucknow districts lead the list with SC/ST households operating as much as 36.8 percent and 27.6 percent land. This is followed by Barabanki (22.7 percent), Sitapur (19.9 percent), Rae Bareli (19.6 percent), Unnao (18.3 percent), Mirzapur (17.3 percent) and Jhansi (15.7 percent). On the whole, these are significant developments, given the contribution of land to livelihoods, as well as the political niche and status which landowners are likely to acquire.

Land holding surveys by the NSSO are carried out every ten years and the latest is the 1992 survey. However, other NSSO rounds also collect data on land ownership and cultivation and this data is also available for social categories other than SC/ST. According to the results of this survey, SC/ST households who comprise 27.7 percent

Table 7.9 Land Allotted in UP till March 2000 to Landless Households (in hectares)

	Total	SC	ST	O B C	Others	Total allotment as % to total hh/area	SC/ST allotment as % to total hh/area
<b>1. Gram Sabha Land</b>							
Number	3250518	1841223	3185	833460	572493	17.95	36.99
% to total		56.64	0.10	25.64	17.61		
Area	1093836	611395	1582	284278	196510	5.89	29.87
% to total		55.89	0.14	25.99	17.97		
<b>2. Under Land Ceiling</b>							
Number	293598	200071	699		92828	1.62	4.03
% to total		68.14	0.24		31.62		
Area	258407	179979	1195		77233	1.39	8.83
% to total		69.65	0.46		29.89		
<b>3. Total Land Allotted</b>							
Number	3544116	2041294	3884	833460	665321	19.57	41.02
% to total		57.60	0.11	23.52	18.77		
Area	1352243	791374	2777	284278	273743	7.28	38.70
% to total		58.52	0.21	21.02	20.24		

Source: Department of Revenue, Government of Uttar Pradesh

rural households now own 13.3 percent land and Muslim households (12.3 percent of total) own 8.1 percent land. OBC households in rural UP own land in proportion to their numbers while upper and intermediate caste households, who form 22.4 percent of the total own 38.2 percent of land. Thus, there may have been some accretion in the proportion of land owned by SC/ST households in UP, but they, along with Muslim households, still lack access to this key productive resource in the rural areas of the State.

**Table 7.10: Land ownership by Social Category in Rural UP, 1999-00**

Social Category	Percent of Households	% Land Owned	Average Land Owned (Acres)
Hindu-other	22.38	38.17	1.2
Hindu-SCST	27.69	13.26	0.34
Hindu OBC	36.83	38.43	0.74
Muslim	12.29	8.09	0.46
Other religions	0.81	2.24	1.94
Total	100	100.00	0.71

Source: Computed from NSS 55th Round (Employment/Unemployment)

#### Social Identity and Occupational Status in UP

Historically, there has been a very close correlation between caste and occupational status in India, a fact that also held for Uttar Pradesh. During the colonial period, many traditional and artisanal occupations could no longer provide the basis for a minimum subsistence, and workers belonging to these castes swelled the ranks of agricultural labourers or shifted to other occupations. Apart from these 'push' factors, castes which performed low-status work no longer remained reconciled to their traditional occupations and began to eschew work which was considered socially demeaning. This process,

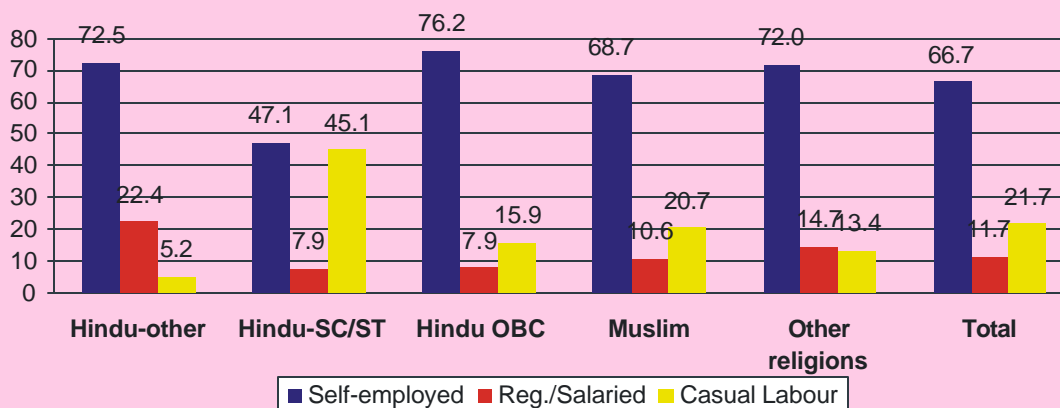
however, was slow and arduous. The 1931 Census for the state which provides caste-wise occupational details still confirmed a fairly close correlation between the two.

After Independence, aspirations of all citizens have naturally grown and the country has responded by affirming the equality of opportunity for all, and by taking affirmative action in the case of those social groups which have suffered from a historical backlog of deprivation. This has increased the scope for mobility of all groups between occupations, and citadels previously occupied only by selected upper social strata are now open to lower caste groups.

However, information on employment and livelihoods according to social groups is available only on a limited basis. For instance, it is known that many artisan groups continue to lose out in the process of economic change (many of these are predominantly Muslim groups), and that this process may have accelerated in recent years, but very little is actually known about such groups.

The National Sample Survey, in its survey rounds on employment and unemployment collects information on the employment status of each individual according to broad activity status (self-employed, casual worker, regular or salaried worker, casual worker, unemployed, and non-worker). In Figure 7.12, we have described the broad activity status of workers, age 15 years or more. The highest percentage of regular and/or salaried workers (22.4) are among upper castes, who also have the lowest percentage of casual workers. On the other hand, Scheduled castes and tribes. Along with OBC workers, have the lowest percentage of regular/salaried (7.9%) and the former also have the highest percentage of casual labourers. Muslim workers have the next highest percentage of casual labourers (20.7%). The percentage of regular/salaried workers among them is somewhat higher among them than among SC or OBC workers.

**Figure 7.12: Distribution of Workers in UP (15 & above) by Broad Activity Status in 1999-00**



Source: Computed from NSS 55th Round (Employment/Unemployment)

The National Sample Survey also provides the occupational distribution of the workers, which allows to assess their entry into various kinds of jobs, such as managerial, technical or scientific jobs at the one end, and manual and casual jobs, at the other end.

**Table 7.11: Distribution of Principal Occupation of Adults, age >17 (R+U), 1999-00**

Social category	Managerial, Technical, Administrative	White collar, Clerical, Sales and Service	Farmers	Ag. Labourers & other manual workers	Non-ag labourers and manual workers	Non Gainful	Total
Hindu-other	11.5	21.6	50.5	5.1	7.0	4.3	100.0
Hindu-SCST	2.1	10.2	30.3	35.2	8.7	13.5	100.0
Hindu OBC	2.7	11.1	57.7	12.8	8.4	7.3	100.0
Muslim	4.4	19.3	26.3	12.2	25.5	12.4	100.0
Other religions	10.2	18.3	34.1	17.2	15.3	4.9	100.0
Total	4.9	14.6	44.2	16.8	10.6	8.9	100.0

Source: Computed from NSS 55th Round (Employment/Unemployment)

In the analysis which follows (Table 7.11), we have clubbed categories of occupations to facilitate comparison. Despite decades of positive discrimination and job reservation in the public sector, there are wide disparities between social groups at the upper most end of the job spectrum, which includes scientists, professionals and administrators. These estimates from 1999-00 show that an upper caste person is 5.4 times more likely to be in the top echelon of the occupational structure compared to a person belonging to the SC or ST. (S)he is also 4.3 times and 2.6 times more likely to be in such a job compared to a person belonging to the OBC and Muslim communities respectively. For lower categories of white collar jobs (clerical jobs, jobs in sales or service etc.), disparities are comparatively smaller but still a matter of grave concern. If all white collar jobs are taken together, an upper caste person is 2.7 times and 2.4 times likelier to land in such a job compared to a person from the SC and OBC communities respectively and 1.4 times likelier to be in such a job compared to a person from the Muslim community.

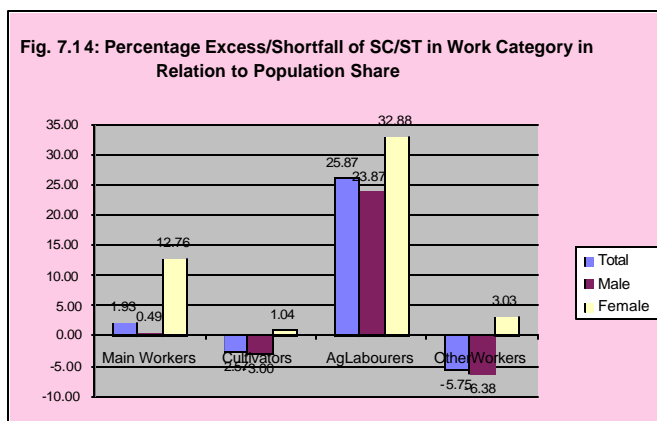
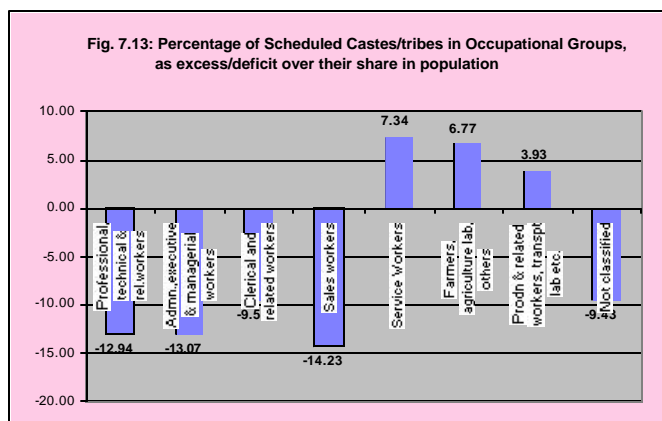
At the other end, the percentage of labourers and manual workers is the highest in the scheduled caste/

tribe communities, followed by the Muslims, while the OBC community has the largest number of farmers.

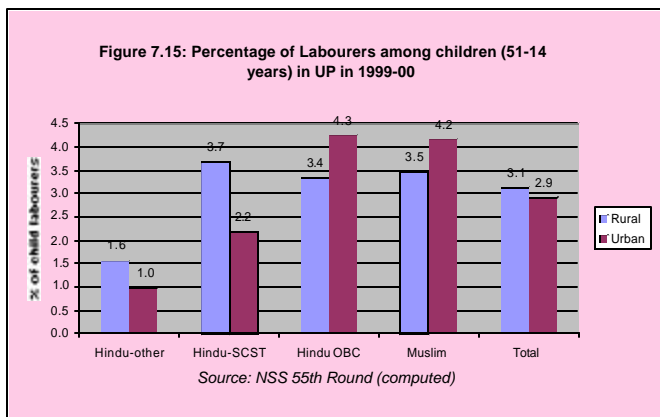
The Census provides detailed information regarding the occupational structure of Scheduled Caste and Tribes, along with the general population. Since our analysis shows that the SC/ST community continues to occupy the lowest rung of the occupational ladder, we have analysed the occupational situation of the SC/ST community in UP in greater detail in figures 7.13 and 7.14, based on the 1991 Census.

Despite the processes of change that have been underway, it is clear that these groups are still concentrated in low paid occupations. As far as the working proportion of their population is concerned, this is much higher than the rest of the population and this is especially true of women belonging to scheduled caste and tribes since workforce participation is much lower among other castes/groups. Their representation among agricultural labourers is much larger than their share in the population. Scheduled castes and tribes form 45.1 percent of all male agricultural labourers while female scheduled castes and tribe agricultural labourers comprise 54.1 percent of all women agricultural labourers. But scheduled castes and tribes are a relatively smaller proportion among cultivators and other workers.

When it comes to better paid occupations and jobs, it becomes clear that persons belonging to scheduled castes and tribes have been able to gain a toehold in these occupation groups but there are still grossly underrepresented and there are vast disparities between them and higher castes. For instance, in 1991, persons belonging to the scheduled castes and tribes (21.25 % of the State population) occupied 8.6 percent of jobs in "professional, technical and related" capacity, while they had 8.2 percent of the jobs in administrative, executive and managerial capacity. This is also broadly consistent with their representation in government services where their share, despite reservation, remains low (8.16 percent in Class A and 10.21 percent in Class B services in 1991). (GOUP, Ninth Plan). But as one moves down the ladder to manual and low paid occupations, their share, as the accompanying chart shows, is higher than their share in the state population.

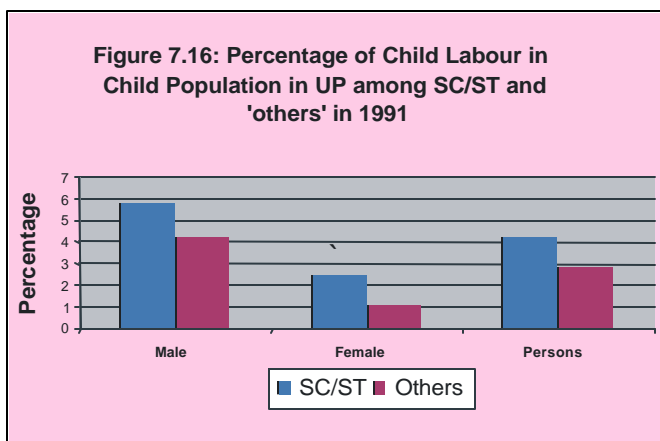


The preceding analysis shows quite clearly that changes that have occurred in the occupational structure in the State continue to be limited and there is still a strong correlation between ascribed social status and occupational structure in UP.



### Child Labour in Child Population and 'Nowhere Children' Across Social Groups

As the previous chapter has shown, child labour continues to be a constituent of the work-force engaged in both the organized and unorganized sectors of the state. Though there have been numerous studies in the last decade on the issue of child labour, the social background of children drawn into child labour has not been given due weightage. The employment-unemployment round of the National Sample Survey of 1999-00 shows that the estimated 1.39 million child labourers in UP are predominantly from the deprived social groups. The incidence of child labourers is lowest among the higher castes in both rural and urban areas. In rural areas, children from Scheduled Castes and Tribes have the highest incidence of child labourers, followed by Muslim children. In urban areas, the survey reports Muslim and OBC children as having the highest child labour incidence.

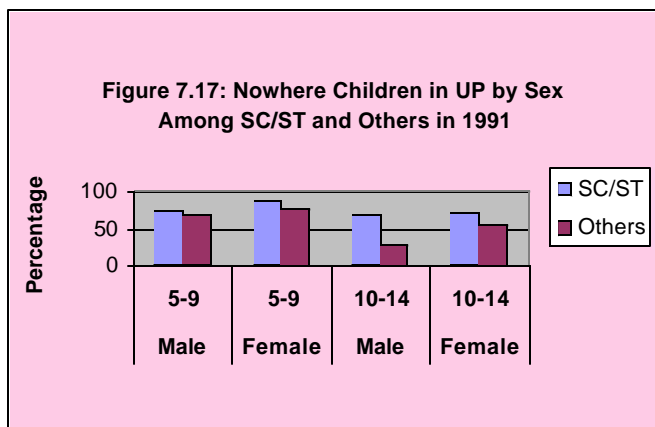


The 1991 Census also shows that percentage of child labour among child population belong to SC/ST (4.26 per cent) is almost twice as high as in Other than SC/ST (2.78 per cent) caste groups in the State. This pattern is repeated

in almost all the districts of the state. The fact that more children from SC and ST work for a living than among the non SC-ST groups, clearly reflects the relative socio-economic deprivation of these groups.

The inter-district variations reveal that all the districts follow almost a similar pattern, with the incidence of child labour being higher among SC/ST than other than SC/ST population. The highest incidence of child labour among SC/ST was reported in Sonbhadra (8.74 per cent) and among Others, the highest incidence of child labour was reported in Uttarkashi (6.13 per cent). It needs to be mentioned that some districts (Rampur, Banda, Bahraich and Sonbhadra) reported that more than 10 per cent of male children among the SC/ST were working. Such high figures were not recorded for children belonging to Other than SC/ST population.

It is clearly evident that the incidence of 'Nowhere Children' (children neither in school nor at work) is high among SC/ST as compared to Others. More than 80 percent of SC/ST children in the 5-9 year age group, and more than half the children in the 10-14 year age group were reported to be neither at school nor at work in 1991. The relative deprivation of the girl child is visible both among the SC/ST and Others.



The percentage of girls among 'nowhere children' is much more than boys and the gap widens further in the 10-14 age-group when the proportion of girls reportedly neither at school nor at work is more than twice that of boys. Of course, many of these girls (and boys) are seasonal or part-time workers and many, especially girls, take up responsibilities at home - not counted as 'work' in the Census, accounting for their very high proportion in the 10-14 year age group.

### Wages and Earnings Differentials

Low asset ownership and the crowding of low castes and other deprived social categories into low return occupations is only part of the story. There is also evidence to show that within broadly the same job category, deprived social groups receive lower returns/remuneration.



**Table 7.12 : Average Daily Earnings of Men And Women Belonging To Rural Labour Households In Agricultural Occupations**

	Men		Women	
	1987-88	1993-94	1987-88	1993-94
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>				
All	9.07	21.59	6.99	16.57
Scheduled Castes	8.74	20.07	6.82	16.26
Scheduled Tribes	8.86	20.97	7.22	13.04
<b>All India</b>				
All	9.46	21.52	7.05	15.33
Scheduled Castes	9.51	21.79	7.03	15.74
Scheduled Tribes	8.57	18.54	7.26	14.93

Source: Rural Labour Enquiries

A comparison of the average earnings of men and women workers in the rural labour households shows that wages of women and men from scheduled caste or tribe households are lower than the average received for all labourers in UP for all the years under comparison (1987-88 and 1993-94). This trend contrasts with the All India trend which does not show lower wages for these groups.

There are a few other studies which compare returns to different social groups across similar types of employment. A World Bank sponsored survey carried out in the rural areas of Eastern UP and Bundelkhand regions compared the returns across social categories in salaried jobs, casual labour and owned/operated enterprises. The results (Table 7.13) showed that returns were consistently lower for workers from deprived social groups. For instance, average monthly salaries were the highest for upper caste workers. Workers from the Other Backward Castes followed with a considerable lag, while workers from the Scheduled Castes/Tribes and Muslims had the lowest average salaries.

**Table 7.13: Social Category-wise returns from salaried employment, wage work and self-employment in rural areas of Eastern UP and Bundelkhand (1997-98)**

Social Category	Monthly Salaries (Rs.)			Daily wages for Casual work (Rs.)			Monthly net returns (Rs.) from owned/operated enterprises
	Public Emp.	Private Emp.	All Emp.	Agri-culture	Non-agri-culture	All sectors	
Upper Backward	4216	1884	3137	23	49	40	2209
SC/ST	3560	1662	2356	23	45	31	1471
Muslim	3526	1471	2182	23	42	27	1271
Total	2000	1760	1782	20	45	33	1256
	<b>3801</b>	<b>1672</b>	<b>2522</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1478</b>

Source: Computed from the World Bank Up-Bihar Living Conditions Survey, 1997-98

In the case of casual wage work, wages in agriculture were broadly similar for the different social categories, but there were significant differences in wages from non-agricultural work. Taken together, upper caste labourers realised wages of Rs. 40 per day, while SC/ST labourers realised the lowest daily wages of Rs. 27 per day.

Returns from owned enterprises or self-employment also varied across social groups with those owned/operated by upper or intermediate castes reporting the highest returns (Rs. 2209 per month) while those owned or operated by Scheduled Castes and Muslims reported the lowest net returns per month (Rs. 1271 and Rs. 1256 per month respectively).

**Box 7.2: Low returns to human and physical assets of SC/ST households**

Findings from a recent study (Lanjouw and Zaidi) shows that low caste households not only are worse off in terms of assets, but also experience lower returns to the minimal assets that they do possess, including their stock of human capital.

A regression model was employed using data from the 1993-94 NSS survey, in order to estimate determinant of per capita expenditure of SC/ST households and other households. Results indicated that only half the difference in per capita consumption could be explained on the basis of differences in asset holdings, while the other half was attributable to differences in returns. The study found returns to land as well as most levels of education to be lower for Scheduled caste households.

Source: World Bank (2002)

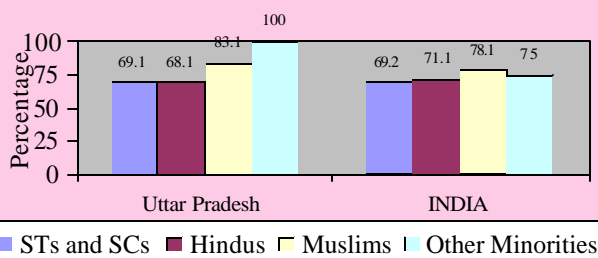
These results are reinforced by the results of recent studies (see Box 7.2) focusing on returns for SC/ST and other workers, which establish that these groups possibly receive lower returns even when they possess roughly similar physical or human capital. These results may be for a number of reasons - labour market segmentation which confines them to relatively inferior jobs, lower bargaining power (for instance, due to high incidence of landlessness and near-landless), labour market discrimination, low capital inputs where they are self-employed etc.

Thus, along with improving the access of deprived social groups to physical and human capital, and to better quality employment, efforts have to be also directed at addressing the constraints which keep their returns low in different categories of jobs.

**Availability of Amenities across Social Groups**

In the last several decades, public policy has been geared towards providing minimum basic amenities to all citizens, with a focus on poor and SC/ST households. While the situation in this regard has no doubt improved, there is still a gap between communities and social groups (as also between regions and districts).

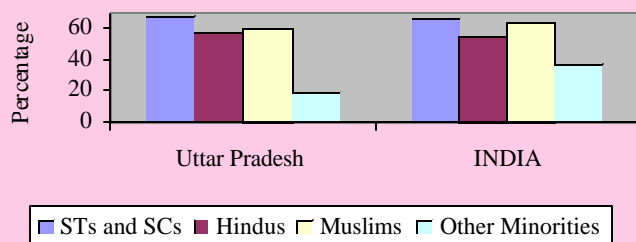
**7.18: Access to Safe Drinking water among Social Groups in Rural UP**



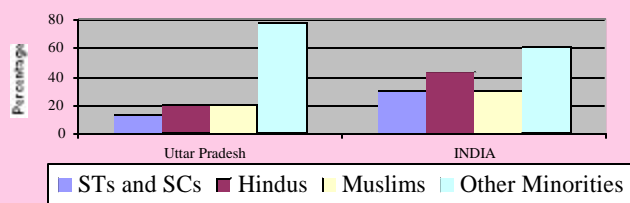
Safe drinking water and reasonable quality housing are two basic requirements. Social group-wise data is only available for these indicators from the NCAER Human Development Survey carried out in the rural areas of the state in 1993-94. The survey found that almost 30 percent of all rural Scheduled castes/tribe households as well as a similar proportion of all Hindu households did not have access to potable water. Other religious minorities had better access to safe drinking water.

Just over two-third of SC/ST households in rural areas had kutcha houses while 57.8 percent of all Hindu households had kutcha housing. Among Muslims, 59.6 percent had kutcha housing. These proportions are quite similar to those reported at the All-India level, where again SC/ST households had the highest proportion of kutcha houses, followed by Muslim households.

**Figure 7.19: Households in UP having Kutcha houses in 1993-94**

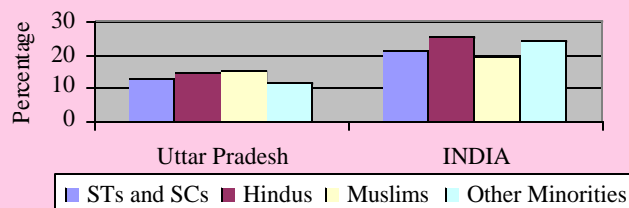


**Figure 7.20: Electrified households among social groups in UP in 1993-94**



Access to facilities such as toilets and electricity is still limited in rural areas of the country, and this is also the case with rural households in UP. But according to the NCAER survey, the percentage of electrified rural households was much lower in UP for most social groups. In UP itself, 12.5 % SC households were electrified compared to 20 % all Hindu and Muslim households each. But at the national level, 20 percent SC/ST households were electrified.

**Figure 7.21: Access to Piped water among social groups in UP in 1993-94**



The number of SC/ST households having toilet facilities is also very small in UP's rural areas. But this is against a background of meager toilet facilities available to rural households in general, in the state. Only 5.2 percent of SC households reported having toilet facilities in UP compared to 7.5 percent Hindu households. A much larger proportion of Muslim households (33.3 percent) had access to toilets. Compared to UP, a larger percentage – 9.6 percent SC households and 13.2 percent Hindu households, countrywide, had access to toilets.

In terms of amenities such as safe drinking water, electricity and toilet facility, it is clearly evident that, at the state level, the non-scheduled groups are, as a whole, far better placed than the Scheduled groups in their access to these amenities. District-wise figures of the availability of amenities to households is only available from the 1991 Census but the break-up is only for Scheduled Caste, Tribe and all households. The availability of safe drinking water, electricity and toilet facility to SC and ST households as per the 1991 Census is 55.40 per cent, 11.86 per cent and 7.21 per cent only respectively. The comparative figures for Other than SC and ST households are 64.61 per cent, 25.39 per cent and 21.77 per cent respectively. The gaps between groups are more pronounced in the rural areas.

However, at the district level, not only is there a pronounced variation in the availability of facilities for SC/ST households, both the extent and the direction of the gap between Scheduled Caste/Tribe and other households varies quite significantly. This calls for a more disaggregated analysis in order to identify groups which might be placed at a worse level than SC/ST households, something which is not possible on the basis of available data.

The availability of safe drinking water for the households in Uttar Pradesh exhibits a wide variation

across districts. Ghaziabad reported the highest coverage of households with access of safe drinking water for both SC and ST households (88.48 per cent) and Other than SC and ST households (93.84 per cent). The lowest availability of safe drinking water for the SC and ST households is in several districts of Central, Eastern and Southern UP. Hardoi district in Central UP reported the lowest availability of safe drinking water for SC/ST households (23.59 per cent), followed by Sitapur (23.87 per cent) and Sonbhadra (25.73 per cent).

In general, the availability of safe drinking water is lower for SC/ST households in most districts with the overall gap being more pronounced in urban areas. But as many as 19 districts report lower availability for non-SC/ST households in rural areas and 3 districts report lower availability for non-SC/ST households in urban areas.

**Table 7.14 Districts Ranked According to Composite Ranks of Amenities Available to SC and ST in 1991 in RURAL Areas**

Rank	District	Rank	District	Rank	District
1	Garhwal*	24	Bijnor	43	Sonbhadra
2	Ghaziabad	24	Moradabad	44	Basti
3	Chamoli*	24	Jhansi	45	Agra
4	Dehradun*	25	Bareilly	46	Farrukhabad
6	Meerut	26	Gorakhpur	47	Gonda
6	Mau	27	Mathura	48	Pratapgarh
7	Tehri Garhwal*	28	Ghaziipur	49	Siddharthnagar
9	Uttarkashi*	29	Faizabad	50	Etawah
9	Almora*	30	Jalaun	51	Raebareli
10	Nainital*	31	Jaunpur	52	Kanpur (Dehat)
11	Ballia	32	Varanasi	53	Banda
12	Azamgarh	33	Allahabad	54	Fatehpur
13	Pithoragarh*	35	Shahjahanpur	55	Bahraich
14	Hardwar*	35	Sultanpur	56	Hamirpur
15	Pilibhit	36	Budaun	57	Etah
17	Rampur	37	Mirzapur	58	Lucknow
17	Muzaffarnagar	38	Kanpur (Nagar)	59	Lalitpur
19	Bulandshahar	40	Firozabad	60	Barabanki
19	Maharajganj	40	Kheri	61	Unnao
21	Saharanpur	42	Aligarh	62	Sitapur
21	Deoria	42	Mainpuri	63	Hardoi

Note: Districts marked with \* are now in Uttaranchal State

As discussed earlier, 11.8 percent SC/ST households and 25.4 percent other households were electrified in 1991, with the proportion of electrified households being higher in urban areas of the state (50 % for SC/ST households and 71.2 % for non-SC/ST households). The availability of electricity for the SC and ST households in the state varied from 1.82 percent in Hardoi to 48.3 percent in Kanpur Nagar. The lowest availability of electricity for the SC and ST households was in the districts of Hardoi, Siddharthnagar, Bahraich, Fatehpur, Sitapur, Barabanki,

Banda, Gonda and Basti, districts predominantly in the Central, Eastern and Southern parts of the state. On the other hand, the highest availability of household electricity for SC/ST households was in districts in Uttaranchal and the Western part of the state (Kanpur Nagar, followed by Dehradun, Ghaziabad, Agra, Garhwal, Meerut, Nainital, Uttarkashi, Hardwar, Almora and Chamoli).

While a larger proportion non-SC/ST households were electrified in all districts, a marginally higher proportion of SC/ST households were electrified in the rural areas of four districts (Garhwal, Firozabad, Etah and Mainpuri), and in the urban area of one district (Mathura).

There were fewer households with toilet facility in UP in 1991, but the gap between SC/ST and other households was larger. While 7.2 SC/ST households had

**Table 7.15 Districts Ranked According to Composite Ranks of Amenities Available to SC and ST in 1991 in URBAN Areas**

Rank	District	Rank	District	Rank	District
1	Pithoragarh*	22	Firozabad	43	Farrukhabad
2	Uttarkashi*	23	Shahjahanpur	44	Ghaziipur
3	Allahabad	24	Jalaun	45	Maharajganj
4	Garhwal*	26	Almora*	46	Jaunpur
5	Mathura	26	Rampur	47	Sonbhadra
7	Tehri Garhwal*	27	Chamoli*	48	Sitapur
7	Agra	28	Faizabad	49	Lalitpur
9	Dehradun*	29	Ballia	50	Bareilly
9	Meerut	30	Nainital*	51	Raebareli
10	Varanasi	31	Jhansi	52	Bijnor
11	Ghaziabad	32	Lucknow	54	Mainpuri
13	Gorakhpur	33	Muzaffarnagar	54	Banda
13	Mau	35	Aligarh	55	Pratapgarh
14	Azamgarh	35	Mirzapur	56	Kheri
15	Saharanpur	37	Etah	57	Unnao
16	Kanpur (Nagar)	37	Sultanpur	58	Kanpur (Dehat)
18	Hardwar*	38	Budaun	59	Barabanki
18	Pilibhit	39	Basti	60	Hamirpur
19	Bulandshahar	40	Etawah	61	Fatehpur
21	Moradabad	41	Bahraich	62	Hardoi
21	Gonda	42	Deoria	63	Siddharthnagar

Note: Districts marked with \* are now in Uttaranchal State

a toilet facility, 21.7 of non-SC/ST households had such a facility. The gap between amenities for SC and ST and Others is exceedingly glaring in urban areas where 39.6 percent SC/ST households and 71.8 non-SC/ST households had access to toilets.

The district-wise availability of toilet facility for the SC and ST households ranged from 1.18 % in Sidhartnagar to 48.3 % in Kanpur Nagar. At the low end, the other districts (each with less than 2 % SC/ST households with toilet facilities were Pratapgarh, Hardoi,

1 Amenities which have been included, and for which data is available at district level from the Census are (1) availability of safe drinking water, (2) availability of more than one room for housing, (3) electricity, (4) toilets 2 Amenities which have been included, and for which data is available at district level from the Census are (1) availability of safe drinking water, (2) availability of more than one room for housing, (3) electricity, (4) toilets.

Jaunpur, Barabanki, Basti, Sultanpur, Sitapur and Fatehpur – all from Central and Eastern UP. At the upper end, Dehradun has been followed by Rampur, Ghaziabad, Dehradun, Agra, Meerut and Mathura – all in the Western region of the state and in Uttaranchal.

A composite rank based on the ranking of districts in terms of amenities available to Scheduled Castes and Tribes in rural and urban areas, has been calculated and is presented separately for rural and urban areas (Tables 7.14 and 7.15).<sup>1</sup> Among the top districts in the rural areas, almost all are from the Hills and the Western region, but a small number (Mau, Ballia and Azamgarh) are also from the Eastern region. Among the lowest ranked districts, most are from the Central region, with a few from each of the regions (except the Hills).

In the urban areas, the picture is broadly similar, but several districts change rank, with many of the larger cities (Allahabad, Agra, Meerut, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Kanpur Nagar, Lucknow) showing better ranks for amenities for SC/ST in urban areas than in the rural areas.

### Security and Violence

Crime is considered to be a major index of community disorganization because it is a measure of the degree to which the citizens fail to live up to the community's moral and social requirements. Crime, fear of crime and a sense of insecurity affect the quality of life in a region and pose serious threats to the very foundations of social order.

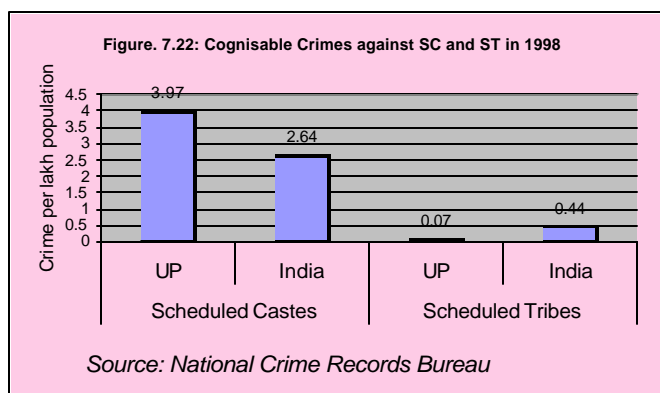


Table: 7.16 Incidence Of Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Castes During 1998

Crime	Uttar Pradesh		All India		
	Incidence	Rate per lakh pop.	% of All India crime	Incidence	Rate per lakh pop.
Murder	259	0.2	50.2	516	0.1
Rape	238	0.1	25.8	923	0.1
Kidnapping, Abduction	139	0.1	54.9	253	0.0
SC/ST (Prev. of Atroc.) Act	2737	1.7	36.8	7443	0.8
Total	6511	4.0	25.4	25638	2.6

Crimes committed on caste basis are one of the worst crimes. More than 50 per cent of the caste related murders in the country are committed in Uttar Pradesh. On an average, more than 20 caste related murders take place in the State every month. The violence against women belonging to SC/ST community is also high. On an average 20 women every month become the victims of rape in the State. Under the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, every month about 230 cases are recorded in the State, which accounts for nearly 37 per cent of such cases in the country. The total rate of cognizable crimes (crimes per lakh population) against Scheduled castes is 3.97 in UP, compared to 2.64 in the country. However, the conviction rate in the State is much higher as compared to the All-India conviction rate. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data indicates that conviction rate during 1998 under the SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act was 50.54 per cent in Uttar Pradesh against the national conviction rate of 32.97 per cent.

### Government Interventions for Deprived Social Groups

The Central and State governments have been initiating a number of programmes and strategies to improve the condition of the deprived social groups in the state (Scheduled Caste/Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Religious Minorities).

Interventions in favour of the Scheduled Castes has the longest history in the state. Scheduled Tribes were notified in UP only in 1967\*. The scope of interventions in favour of Other Backward Classes and Religious Minorities has also considerably expanded over the last few years.

### Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Some of the important measures for improving the socio-economic and political condition of the Scheduled Caste and Tribes in the State include

- Reservations in public sector jobs and in educational institutions to the extent of 21 percent;
- Over-proportionate targeting and earmarking in anti-poverty programs such as distribution of land, IRDP, JRY (now GSY) and EAS;
- Provision of amenities and basic infrastructure to villages/Hamlets with a high proportion of SC/ST .
- Prevention of atrocities and exploitation and (for tribals) measures to prevent alienation of land;
- Earmarking of plan funds for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes;
- Provision of incentives (scholarships, freeships, books and coaching) for SC/ST children, strengthening of school infrastructure (separate boarding schools), and training and coaching programmes for them;
- Setting up of Financial Corporations to provide finance for development;
- Specific programmes to free low status jobs such as scavenging.

The general approach of welfare programmes for improving the educational and economic status of SC/ST and an area approach for Tribal and Scheduled areas followed in the first two plans was given up in favour of a more comprehensive approach focusing on economic and human resource development efforts.

**Box: 7.3 SCHEDULED TRIBE DEVELOPMENT IN UTTAR PRADESH**

In 1967, five scheduled tribes were identified in Uttar Pradesh and in 1984-85, a separate Scheduled Tribe Development Directorate was established for economic development of Scheduled Tribes. Prior to this, the Social Welfare Directorate looked after all activities concerning the Scheduled Tribes.

The Tribal Development Directorate was mainly established to uplift the social, economic and educational level of Scheduled Tribes in the State. It covers schemes related to human resource development, employment generation, poverty alleviation and also protection of scheduled tribes against any form of social, economic and educational exploitation.

At present 24 **Government residential schools** are being managed by the department out of which 4 high schools, 3 junior high schools and 2 primary schools are exclusively for girls. Likewise 8 high schools, 7 junior high schools are run by the department for the boys. In these schools, free meals, clothing, stationary, medicines, etc. are being provided free of cost. Besides this, the department also disburses grants to schools run by voluntary organizations. Scholarships are also being provided. In 1998-99, 3400 students benefited through government residential schools and 16980 from the scholarship scheme.

To make technical education available to the tribal students, two Government Industrial Training Institutes are being managed by the department at Khatima and Gulerbhoj respectively in the Udhamshinghnagar district. In the year 1998, a Government I.T.I. has been established at Chakrata in Dehradun district.

For the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes, five integrated tribal development schemes are being run by the department in the hills and 3 development schemes in the plains. In addition to these schemes, two tribal cooperative development unions are being managed at Khatima in Udhamshinghnagar district and Vikas Nagar in Dehradun district for making daily-use commodities available at fair price to the tribals.

In the year 1999-2000, till December 1999, the plan expenditure was 76.68 lakhs in the plains and 133.18 lakhs in the hills and 556.11 lakhs and 765.97 lakhs was spent under non-plan heads.

Tribal Sub Plan was introduced in the Fifth Five year Plan while Special Component Plan was sanctioned in the Sixth Five Year Plan and separate allocations were made under them. During the Eighth Plan, emphasis was given to check the atrocities against them and to narrow down the disparities prevailing amongst the deprived section of society and thus bringing them at par with other sections. During the last year of the Eighth Plan, allocation for SCP and TSP was made in accordance with the proportion of population of these classes to total population of the State. The same quantification process continued in the Ninth Plan and a separate cell "Kalyan Niyojan Prakosth" was constituted in Social Welfare Department for preparation, evaluation and monitoring of SCP/TSP. In the financial year 2003-04, a separate Grant Number 83 was structured for SCP/TSP and also separate budget allocations were made in various development departments for welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In addition to it, a committee is constituted under the chairmanship of "Samaj Kalyan Ayukt" with the Principal Secretaries of Planning and Finance as members. In this way, the works of formulation of Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan, allocation of outlays to various development departments, reappropriation in budget provisions and issuing of sanctions are allotted to "Samaj Kalyan Ayukt". The main objective of this new system is to make SCP/TSP more effective for implementation of various development programmes meant for socio-economic development of this section of society. The process is continued during Tenth Five Year Plan also.

A major problem of this approach has been an arbitrary quantification in existing schemes without any specific strategy of how to address the basic developmental issues confronting these classes (GOUP, Ninth Plan). The result has been low allocations (in the range of 9 to 13 percent) during the Sixth and Seventh Plan and even lower expenditures. The Special Central Assistance provided by the Centre has also met a similar fate (ibid.).

The households and individual beneficiary programmes adopted since the Sixth Plan have also laid special emphasis on the development of SC/ST. During 1999-2000, more than 52 percent of the beneficiaries in the employment schemes (EAS and GSY) were from SC/ST households. Similarly, over 51 percent of the beneficiaries in self-employment schemes were from SC/ST households. As shown earlier, the majority of

\* In the year 1967 five scheduled tribes viz. Tharu, Jaunsari, Bhotia, Buxa and Raji were identified in the State. After formation of Uttaranchal State in the year 2000-01, Jaunsari, Bhotia and Raji tribes annexed with Uttaranchal and only two tribes viz., Buxa and Tharu left in the newly formed Uttar Pradesh. In the year 2003, Govt. of India declared following tribes as scheduled tribes in the newly formed Uttar Pradesh:

- *Gond, Ghuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari and Rajgond- in the districts Maharajganj, SidharthNagar, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mau, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra.*
- *Khatwar and Khairwar- in the districts Deoria, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Sonbhadra*
- *Saharia- in the district Lalitpur*
- *Paharia- in district Sonbhadra*
- *Baiga- in district Sonbhadra*
- *Pankha, Panika- in districts Sonbhadra and Mirzapur*
- *Agaria- in Sonbhadra*
- *Pathari- in Sonbhadra*
- *Chairo- in districts Sonbhadra and Varanasi*
- *Bhuia and Bhunia- in district, Sonbhadra*

beneficiaries under the land distribution programmes have also been from Scheduled caste and tribes.

The Tenth Plan approach is to bring about a substantial reduction in poverty of Scheduled castes and tribes through diversification of their economic base and creation of productive assets. The Plan also emphasizes human resource development and adequate provision of education and health facilities, as well as physical and financial security against exploitation.

Many important initiatives have been taken by the State Government in the field of education. These are: Pre-matric and Post-matric scholarships including professional courses, establishment of Ashram Type Schools and their upgradation upto class XII, expansion of hostel facilities to SC/ST, special provision of scholarship to girls and children of those engaged in unclean profession, book bank, merit upgradation schemes and coaching facilities for IAS and PCS examinations

The UP Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, set up in 1980, provides technical, managerial and marketing assistance to Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs and more than 1.5 million have been financed since its inception.

A number of other developmental and social security schemes are also in place for persons belonging to these caste groups such as schemes for financial assistance for girls' marriages and treatment of severe diseases.

On the whole, the government has constructed a major edifice, focusing on economic and social development, social protection and security and provision of social and physical public infrastructure in favour of scheduled castes and tribes in the state.

### **Backward Classes and Minorities**

The population of backward classes is around 36% in total population of the state. In order to speed up their development, state government has extended reservation upto 27% in public sector employment and educational institutions. According to the provisions of 73rd Constitution Amendment, 27% reservation is also given to backward castes for all electoral posts.

Upto the year 1995-96, Social Welfare Dept. was responsible for implementation of various schemes/programmes meant for development of backward classes. After this a separate deptt. "Backward Class Welfare Deptt." was established. Prior to 2004-05, scholarship was given to very few students of below class X belonging to backward class but from the financial year 2004-05, provision of scholarship to all the students belonging to backward classes below the class X has been made. For the students above class X the process of scholarships is same as for the scheduled castes students. In addition U.P. Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation provides financial assistance to the entrepreneurs of backward classes.

#### **Box 7.4**

*State Backward Class Commission was constituted in 1993. It hears the complaints from people belonging to OBC and issues directions to concerned departments/offices for their legal remedies and follows up their compliance. It also gives advice to State Government on applications regarding inclusion or deletion of any caste in State OBC List.*

*The State Government has notified Muslims, Sikhs, Boudhs, Christians and Parsis as minorities of the state. On 29 March, 2003, Jains were also declared minority. Among the minorities, large chunk of population belong to muslims (17.33%). Other minorities have very low proportions (less than 1%) in total population. The state government has notified those districts as "Minority dominated Districts" having 20%*

#### **Box: 7.5 GOUP AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINORITIES**

GOUP runs many schemes for the educational, social and economic development of minorities. For the implementation, management and coordination of such schemes and plans, the UP government created a separate department in the year 1995-96, namely the Minorities Welfare and Wakf Department.

One of the main objectives of the government is to reduce the dropout rate among the minorities and to encourage education by providing scholarships, modernise **madarsas/makhtabs** and to include math, English, science, Hindi, computer and vocational education, Construction of girls hostels in Higher Secondary Schools for the minorities in the educationally backward minority dominated areas and accord the status of 'minority institutions' to those educational institutions that have been established and run by Minorities.

The department also aims to develop Wakf properties to increase the accruing income, provide access to the health programmes for Women/child and aged persons belonging to the minorities, implement schemes for the employment of minorities in the private and semi-government sectors properly and provide loans, term loan and margin money for self-employment generation and interest free loans for the meritorious students for higher professional education through the Uttar Pradesh Minority Financial and Development Corporation.

The Minorities Welfare and Wakf Department of the government comprises of: Survey Commissioner; Wakf; Director, Minority Welfare; U.P. Minority Financial and Development Corporation; U.P. Wakf Development Corporation; U.P. Haj Committee; U.P. Sunni Central Board of Wakf; U.P. Shia Central Board of Wakf; U.P. Minorities Commission. Inspector/Registrar, Arabi Farsi Madrasas, U.P. and **Vasika** Office. These units implement, manage and coordinate various programmes of the department. During 1997-98, the department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 15067.83 lakhs under plan and non-plan heads...

*During the year 2002-03 Plan expenditure of Rs. 1156-34 lakh was incurred and Rs. side and Rs. 14720.07 lakh was spent under the Non Plan head. Budget provision of Rs. 405.17 lakh in the year 2004-05.*

or more minority population. These districts are 21. They are Rampur, Moradabad, Bijnor, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bareilly, Haridwar, Bahraich, Sidharth Nagar, Meerut, Pilibhit, Gonda, Ghaziabad, Barabanki, Budaun, Lucknow, Deoria, Kanpur Nagar and Bulandshahar. In order to increase access to education and self employment opportunities to muslim population, special emphasis has been given to provide financial assistance to them.

The main objective of the Government is to reduce illiteracy and encourage education in minority community. Prior to 2004-05, scholarships were given to minority students below class X only but from 2004-05 provision of scholarship to students above class X is also made. The pattern is same as for the scheduled castes. In the syllabus of Madarasa and Makhtabs, maths, english, science, hindi, computer and vocational education have also been included so as to make it more effective and modern. In the Muslim dominated backward areas, higher secondary schools have been opened and hostel facilities have also been provided to girls of this community. The status of "minority institution" is given to the institutions established and running by minorities.

#### **Conclusion: Human Development and Social Groups in UP – Where do we stand ?**

The review in this chapter is based on the limited information available regarding the status of human development among social groups in UP. Despite a consistent focus on the development of the most deprived social groups, and a recent broadening of this focus, there are still very large gaps in the level of human development for deprived social groups between UP and other states, and between social groups in the state. At the same time, these gaps appear to be closing, although slowly.

At the state and regional levels, there are large disparities in educational participation among social categories with Muslim children and those belonging to Scheduled castes being the most deprived. This deprivation is also reflected in educational attainment across groups. In terms of key health outcomes access to

health services, scheduled caste and other backward castes are the weakest.

Analysis of levels of poverty and income shows wide variation across social categories and again scheduled castes and Muslims appear as being the most deprived groups in UP. This is also revealed by their access to the key productive resource (land). Poverty and social deprivation has pushed a larger percentage of children from the deprived groups into the labour market. The policy initiatives taken after Independence has not been able to correct for the rigid traditional division of labour and even today higher castes are preponderant in the top rungs of the occupational hierarchy. Interestingly, socially deprived groups also appear to get lower returns even for similar levels of physical and human capital.

The pattern across districts is somewhat mixed. There are large variations across districts in the level of education and access to land and other amenities for Scheduled castes and tribes, for whom data is available. There are also large variations in the gap between SC/ST and other households. In some cases, the gap is in the unexpected direction, with the access to amenities reportedly higher among SC/ST households. Both these dimensions call for a deeper probe and explanation.

There is no doubt that the state's pro-active intervention has played a role in narrowing down differences between SC/ST, who continue to bear the main burden of deprivation, and other groups. At the same time, investments made in favour of these groups have admittedly not been used efficiently. One also needs to ask whether the labyrinth of schemes adds to the optimal use of resources. It needs for a systematic and comprehensive review of the entire approach.

While there has been a broadening of the state's approach towards raising the level of human development and bringing deprived social groups in the ambit of development, the data base for monitoring progress remains extremely weak, with hardly any systematic data available for the level of development among the various social groups in the state.

## Issues of Governance in Uttar Pradesh

**I**t is a general perception that poor Governance and corruption remain the major cause of the poverty, backwardness and low Human Development.

Given the low economic growth and fiscal crisis, reform in governance has become critically important. Weak governance, manifesting itself in poor service delivery, excessive regulation, and uncoordinated and wasteful public expenditure, is seen as one of the key factors impinging on UP's growth.

Since 1996, the State government has launched a major initiative to reform and improve several critical dimensions of governance; this process has accelerated, with ups and downs since 1999. The main thrust in governance reform initiated by the government has so far been along three key dimensions:

*Improved Transparency:* improving the flow of information to the general public would lead to less arbitrariness.

*Greater Accountability:* which implies that in decision-making (and implementing) executive is answerable for its actions. This would imply that wrong actions are quickly corrected and are not easily repeated.

*Changes in the structure and role of government:* involving a review of the role and functions of government, allowing the government to concentrate on areas of key concerns, and reducing its role in areas where it is not needed.

All these measures taken together are expected to improve the capacity of the State to bring about more rapid human development.

An important aspect of structural change, namely *decentralisation*, is designed to incorporate all the other elements of governance reform.

Since decentralisation has been an important plank of change in governance in UP in recent years, this chapter will focus upon the recent progress in devolution and decentralisation, particularly in rural UP.

### **Corruption and Effectiveness of Public Programs in Uttar Pradesh**

There are two well recognised causes of corruption - monopoly and discretion. The monopoly functions of the State are often exercised through cumbersome rules, regulations and procedures which render decision-making sufficiently opaque and difficult, thus relegating an extraordinary range of ordinary day-to-day functions to professional touts and the public officials accustomed to dealing with them.

Governance reforms in Uttar Pradesh, therefore, aim at shedding bureaucratic weight (reducing the size of the bureaucracy by approximately 2 Per Cent each year), reviewing rules and regulations with a view to drop unnecessary ones and simplify the remainder.

According to estimates presented in the Governance Policy Paper, 30 Departments of the government are administering 349 State and Central government Acts. In addition, there are 268 Rules and 78 Regulations/Orders, many of which have been issued by various Central Acts. Departments have now been asked to review all laws, rules, regulations and orders administered by them. The State government has undertaken to ensure that with the introduction of market forces, the poor are not be denied access to basic minimum services; and that regulations "should be readily understood, unambiguous in their application, and straightforward to implement". A delegation committee has been set up for this task.

There is now substantial evidence that even though there are variations, basic public services and programmes (such as those meant for the poor and the weaker sections) function relatively inefficiently in Uttar Pradesh. This is due to lack of motivation, accountability, absence of performance appraisal, absence of system of incentives and penalties, understaffing, poor working conditions, on the one hand, and large-scale leakage due to corruption, on the other.

### **Tackling Mal- Administration and Inefficiency through Governance Reform**

The UP government has embarked on reform of governance.

The agenda of reform in governance includes a multifaceted strategy based on Decentralisation, Civil services renewal, Open and Responsive government, tackling corruption and strengthening the rule of law, and E-governance.

*Civil Service Renewal:* In the area of civil service reform, the Government faces three critical challenges. It must enhance the productivity, ensure the long-term affordability of the civil service, and enforce procedures for rewarding and promoting merit, disciplining malfunction and misconduct, and strengthen accountability and performance quality.

Human Resource Management and Development will be crucial in ensuring Civil Services Renewal. Steps to be taken include:



- adoption of best practices for stable tenure of senior civil servants,
- a publicized transfer policy,
- evaluation of the Annual Confidential Report system to improve its effectiveness,
- and extensive need-based training.

Another crucial area to be addressed is that of a financial management system to ensure a transition from budgetary book keeping to effective financial management and planning.

*Open government:* The government has proposed concrete measures which include:

- Publication of reports of State-sponsored commissions and key policy papers.
- Use of information flows. Departments providing services will design a management information system to empower consumers to exercise better choices on services available.

*Responsive Government:* To ensure that the government functioning people-oriented and client centred, the government has decided that every department take the following steps:

- Introduction of a citizen's charter for each department and office that has a public interface.
- The departments which have promulgated citizen's civil charters will ensure that the necessary changes have also been introduced in every aspect of the functioning of the department and at every level to conform to the standards set in demand of these charters.
- During introduction of citizens charters, departments would also ensure the following:
  - 1 Merely notifying citizen's charters should not be an end in itself. Each department should organise large-scale capacity building programmes to bring in attitudinal change in the working of their employees.
  - 2 Official interface with public or at least one fixed day in addition to routine interaction. Devising system for ensuring a speedy disposal of grievances at all levels of governance.

*Anti Corruption Strategy and Strengthening the Rule of Law:*

In establishing the rule of law, the burden on the courts from excessive cases will be lightened with the help of innovative mechanisms such as Lok Adalat (Peoples Court for alternate dispute resolution).

- *Myara Panchayats* in the villages will be strengthened.
- The State government will mount surveys of the perceptions and experiences of businesses, civil society and civil servants in sectors which have a public interface. Surveys will be carried out by an in-

dependent institute/survey body of recognised survey experience and integrity, and the results will be published in time bound manner. Implementation of the recommendations of these surveys will be ensured.

- Enactment of legislation/regulations to mandate strictly competitive bidding of all contracts and procurement of works, goods and services by the government and its entities, with regular publication of tender notices, bid closing dates, and contract awards.

In order to a) strengthen key anti-corruption bodies and b) create a comprehensive anti-corruption strategy, the following measures are to be taken:

- 1 Set up a broad based task force with representatives from both government and civil society chaired by Chief Secretary to consider options for strengthening key accountability institutions, such as the Vigilance Department, Vigilance commission & Administrative Tribunal, the Vigilance Establishment, Chief Vigilance Officers within various departments and the Lok Ayukta (Ombudsman), with particular attention to their mandate, staffing, budget, organisational structure, work processes, regulations and guidelines and performance indicators.
- 2 Ensure Lok Ayukta reports from 1991 to 1998 are laid on the table of both the Houses.
- 3 Ensure that the Lok Ayukta is the appointing authority for at least 50% of all departmental staff and he is allowed the freedom to recruit, transfer, promote and terminate the staff independently.
- 4 Fill all vacancies for the Lok Ayukta and expand front line investigative and technical staff by at least three times over current established arrivals; and increase budget.
- 5 Vigilance establishment to be allowed to recruit, transfer and dismiss at least 50% of its staff independently.
- 6 Immediately fill all open front-line investigative positions within Vigilance establishment and increase budget at least 20%.
- 7 In accordance with standard survey methodology, survey a cross section of government employees regarding attitudes towards corruption, service quality and government performance.

### Confronting Corruption and Inefficiency: Civil Society in Action

Well-intentioned government programmes can only be completely effective if there is a widespread involvement of the public. The U. P. government has launched a broad-based governance reform programme.

Yet popular struggles against corruption are not unknown in other parts of the country. The *Majdoor Kisan*

Shakti Sangathan, an organisation based in Rajasthan, has been waging a long battle against corruption and its Right To Information campaign has become a national one.

There are other civil society initiatives aiming at governance reform such as the Lok Sewak Sangh and Transparency International India. The Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is now a powerful tool for concerned citizens and organisations such as Common Cause take up cases of high level corruption Organisations like the Public Affairs Centre, Bangalore, have taken up the education of voters so that they can make better informed choices (Sharma 2000).

### The Rule of Law

The maintenance of the law, as laid down in the Constitution lies at the core of governance. A law abiding society is fundamental to the attainment of human development.

The National Human Rights Commission reports a very high percentage of complaints of human rights violations in UP. Of the total complaints registered by it in 1995-96 and 1996-97, Uttar Pradesh alone accounted for 27 Percent and 43.3 Percent respectively (Annual Reports, 1995-96 and 1996-97).

During 1995-96, the National Human Rights Commission received 37 complaints of custodial death in UP, 5 cases of disappearance, 15 cases of illegal detention, 16 cases of false implication and 443 other cases of police excesses. In 1996-97, 171 cases of custodial death and rape were filed with the NHRC - 19.1 percent of the total complaints of this nature registered with the Commission during that year.

Crime, fear of crime and a sense of insecurity pose serious threats to the basis of civilised life. In India, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) is entrusted with compiling data at the national level and at the State level, it is the duty of the State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB) to publish and disseminate information. Though many changes have been introduced by both the NCRB and the SCRB to improve the quality of crime data, the crime

statistics continue to be deficient, hampering systematic analysis. The most visible deficiency lies in the reporting and registration of crime. Nor is crime data adequately classified according to urban and rural areas, or sex and age categories.

The latest available data from the SCRB indicates that a total of 184461 cognisable<sup>1</sup> IPC<sup>2</sup> crimes were reported in 1998 in Uttar Pradesh. In other words, 505 crimes are being reported every day in UP. Although Uttar Pradesh accounts for about 10.5 percent of the total cognizable crimes under IPC registered in the country, it has a higher share in the incidence of most major crimes, such as murder, abduction, dacoity and dowry deaths leading to comparatively higher crime rates (per lakh population) compared to national rates.

The incidence of crime in UP and the whole of India is presented in Table 8.1. District-wise figures show that the Hill region (now in Uttaranchal State) and the Eastern region of the State recorded the lowest crime rate. The Western region of Uttar Pradesh is more crime prone according to SCRB statistics.

The information on the disposal of IPC cases by the courts during 1998 indicate that 82.1 percent of all the cases were pending for trial, which is marginally higher than the All-India pendency percentage that was 81.0 percent for the same year. However, the conviction rate in Uttar Pradesh (52.15 percent) is higher than the All-India conviction rate (37.42 percent) of the total IPC crimes in 1998.

UP has among the lowest number of policemen per lakh population in the country, Working conditions of the police force require considerable improvement .

### Crime and Civil Society Action

Since crime has socio-economic roots, and is also a function of weak law enforcement, social mobilisation has an important role to play in controlling crime. In the previous chapter, the experience of women's mobilisation to check crime against women has been discussed. Human Rights groups in the State, such as the People's

**Table 8.1: INCIDENCE & RATE OF TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER MAJOR HEADS IN UTTAR PRADESH AND ALL INDIA DURING 1998**

Particular		Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dacoity	Dowry Deaths	Other IPC Crimes	Total Cognizable Crimes under IPC
UP	Incidence	8303	1605	4369	1207	2229	64088	184461
	Rate	5.1	1.0	2.7	0.7	1.4	39.1	112.4
INDIA	Incidence	38653	15031	23504	8064	6917	744769	1779111
	Rate	4.0	1.5	2.4	0.8	0.7	76.7	-

Source: National Crime Research Bureau, New Delhi

1 Cognizable Offence means an offence and a 'cognizable case' means a case in which, a police officer may, in accordance with the First Schedule of the Code of the Criminal Procedure 1973 or under any other Law for the time being in force, arrest without warrant.  
 2 Indian Penal Code (IPC): A general Penal Code for India listing out the offences and their punishments (Act No. XLV of 1860)

Union for Civil Liberties and a large number of political and non-political organisations, have focused on human rights violations and have been urging the government to reform the police.

Given the large proportion of human rights violations reported to the NHRC, the Commission and other civil rights groups have been demanding the setting up of a State Human Rights Commission and the High Court gave direction and notice to the State government to this effect in 1996, 2000 and 2002. The government which first responded by setting up Human Rights Courts has finally (in October 2002) also set up a Human Rights Commission.

### **Decentralisation in Uttar Pradesh**

Devolution to local bodies has emerged as a major plank of governance reform, both in the Centre and the States and Uttar Pradesh has accepted the need to devolve power to urban and local bodies as part of its governance reform initiative.

Decentralisation of power from the centre to the state is now widely accepted as a process which results in empowering people, promoting public participation and increasing efficiency.

Decentralisation can also help mobilise local resources, promote locally and regionally diverse solutions and promote equitable growth by bringing the poor into the mainstream of development. It may also increase pressure on governments to concentrate on those human priority concerns which are more likely to be chosen by the local community.

However, without a redistribution of power, decentralisation can end up empowering the local elites rather than the local people. Unless corrective measures are planned, financial decentralisation can also increase the disparity between units. Decentralisation can (and is often) seen as an exercise of decentralising powers and functions *within* government and bureaucracies rather than a move towards genuine devolution - from governments at central or state levels to people at all levels.

The idea of self-governing local institutions is rooted in India's history. The Panchayats have always embodied traditional local self-government, both at the village and supra-village levels. In modern India, panchayats and local bodies, with very limited powers of self-government were put into place more than a century ago under British administration itself. As Independence came nearer, there was a strong revival of the idea of a village-based democracy. Accordingly, Article 40 of the Constitution advised the government to take steps to organise village panchayats and to endow them with such powers and authority which would enable them 'to function as units of self-government'. The Article was placed in part IV of the Constitution and thus constituted a directive for the State governments to enact appropriate legislation.

Uttar Pradesh passed the Uttar Panchayati Raj Act initially in 1947, on the basis of the recommendations of a committee under the Chairmanship of A. G. Kher. On the basis of the Constitutional provision of Article 40, the UP Panchayat Raj Act was amended in 1955. The 1947 Act proposed the setting up of *gaon panchayats* or *gram panchayats* (village councils) in every village.

The State opted for small panchayats, more or less coterminous with the village rather than with an aggregate number of villages as was the case in many other states. The gram panchayat was supposed to function as the executive committee under the control of the gram sabha (village general assembly). All adult residents in the jurisdiction of the panchayat were qualified as members of the sabha, and were qualified to vote for the gram panchayat. The gram sabha itself was supposed to meet twice a year, once for passing the budget of the panchayat and the second time for checking the accounts.

The Act of 1947 listed several mandatory and discretionary duties of the panchayat. It provided that 'it shall be the duty of every Gaon Panchayat so far as its funds may allow to make reasonable provisions within its jurisdiction' for twenty-two designated regulatory, maintenance and developmental functions. The discretionary functions of the gaon panchayat included numerous welfare, regulatory and developmental functions with a focus on the panchayat's developmental functions. However, the sources of revenue available to the panchayats to carrying out their assigned functions were very limited.

The Government of India appointed the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee in 1957 to review the functioning of the Community Development Programme and the National Extension Services. The Committee recommended a three-tier system of local self-government in the rural areas, comprising of village samitis at the bottom, panchayat samitis at the intermediate (Block) level, and Zila Parishad at the district level in order to facilitate people's participation in local self-government and planned development. Uttar Pradesh became the first State to implement the recommendations of the Committee by establishing a three-tier system of panchayati raj institutions. The UP Kshetra Samiti and Zila Parishad Act was passed in 1961 and suitable amendments were made in previous Acts.

Even though the PR Act of 1947 was amended several times, the institution itself became virtually moribund in UP in the 1960s as it did in several other parts of the country. Following the end of the Emergency and the coming to power of non-Congress parties in several states, there was a revival of interest in devolution with states such as West Bengal and Karnataka taking the lead in giving new powers to PR institutions. However, UP remained virtually untouched by these changes, though

elections to these institutions were revived after a long gap in 1978.

In the meanwhile, the Central government amended the Constitution in 1992 by introducing the 73rd and 74th Amendments for rural and urban local bodies respectively. The 73rd Amendment aims to make devolution and local self-government through the three-tier panchayati Raj structure a basic feature of Indian democracy.

Following the 73rd Amendment Act 1992, the UP Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 and the UP Kshetra Samiti and Zila Parishad Adhiniyam, 1961, were amended and came into force in April 1994. The Conformity Legislation extends the spirit of the 73rd Amendment, by providing for reservation for Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and women at all levels of the three-tier Panchayati Raj structure. In the light of the provisions of the Amended Acts, election to the three tier Panchayat Bodies have been held twice in 1995 and 2000 . The process and necessary actions to hold elections in 2005 has started.

**Table 8.2: Structure of Local Bodies in Uttar Pradesh**

Type of Local Body	Number
<b>Rural</b>	
GramPanchayat	52028
Kshetra Panchayat	813
Zila Paanchayat	70
<b>Urban</b>	
<b>Nagar Panchayat</b>	422
Nagar Palika Parishad	195
Nagar Nigam	11

The panchayat structure in UP comprises a three-tier system which has, above the *gram panchayat*, the *Zila Parishad* at the district level and the *Kshetra Samiti* at the level of the Block (*khadd*). The other institution which has been an integral part of the panchayat system, is the *gram sabha*, the village assembly or meeting.

The gram panchayat is chaired by the *pradhan* and, in his/her absence by the *deputypradhan*. The panchayat, which comprises a village or a group of villages having a population of around one thousand, is divided into a number of territorial constituencies (wards) from which the members are elected. These constituencies also are rotated in order to comply with the gender and caste reservations. As discussed earlier, since the 1992 Amendment, reservations in the elections have been made for SC/ST and 'Other Backward Classes' and one-third of all elected posts at all levels in each category (SC/ST, OBC and General) including the posts of the Pradhan (the Chairperson of the gram panchayat), the Block Pramukh (the Chairperson of the Kshetra Panchayat) and the Zilla Parishad Chairperson (at the district level) are reserved for women.

Following the 73rd Amendment, the functions of the Gram Panchayat specified earlier have been substituted under the 1994 State Amendment by a list of items included in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. These include assistance to government programmes, implementation of existing programmes and others. Under the new legislation, panchayats are expected to constitute the following committees to assist in the performance of their duties: the Vikas Samiti (agriculture, rural industry and development schemes), the Shiksha Samiti (education), the Lokhit Samiti (public health, public works) and the Samata Samiti (welfare of women and children and interests of SC/ST and backward classes, and protection of these groups from 'social injustice and exploitation in any form').

The Act also now provides that "A Gram Panchayat shall prepare every year a development plan for the Panchayat area and submit it to the Kshetra Panchayat concerned before such date and in such form as may be prescribed."

#### Administrative Devolution since the 1994 Amendment

The 73rd Amendment, and following that the 1994 State Amendment considerably enhances the *responsibilities* of the Panchayat institutions to areas mentioned in the Eleventh (and for the urban areas the Twelfth) Schedule. However their capacity to carry out these responsibilities are limited.

Following the new Constitutional mandate to the PRIs, administrative decentralisation was referred by the State government to a committee chaired by J. L. Bajaj. The Bajaj Committee in its report on decentralisation of administration (1995) recommended a modest set of proposals compared to what is already in place in several states. The response of the State government to the recommendations of the Bajaj Committee recommendations, subsequently also examined by a High Powered Committee (HPC), was initially cautious and implementation was slow.

Government line departments have also naturally been slow to decentralise. It took nearly five years after the amended State legislation for thirty-two government departments to issue instructions for devolving powers and functions to PRIs. But almost in all cases, administrative control of the officers concerned still remains by and large with the line departments.

In fact, it would be generally correct to say that while, till recently, on the one hand, there was lack of significant pressure from below to devolve greater powers to PRIs, on the other, there has also been significant resistance to devolution from other quarters. Resistance comes from political representatives who are not at ease with local representatives acquiring a greater stake in the distribution of development largesse and thus emerging as political competitors. Resistance also comes from lower

levels of public servants who refuse to be subjected to local administrative control.

However, following significant devolution in neighbouring Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh decided to accelerate the speed of devolution in 1999. A new High-Powered Committee was formed and recommended a number of steps to increase the speed of devolution to the rural local bodies. These steps included implementation of the State Finance Commission recommendations for devolution of finances with some modifications.

The UP government aims to introduce measures to increase the powers and administrative capacity of the panchayat unit at the smallest level – the gram panchayat. These measures include a merger of village level posts of eight government departments in order to make available at least one government functionary to assist in the affairs of every gaon panchayat (a step recommended by the Bajaj Committee, though in a different form) and other measures that will enable the gram panchayat to govern its own assets such as schools and tubewells.

These devolution measures have undoubtedly increased the administrative capacity and the powers of the gram panchayats, giving them a much greater role in the delivery of important social services such as primary schools and pre-school child care and nutrition programs such as the ICDS, social security programs, and rural development/anti-poverty programs (the last having been within the purview of the gaon panchayats, at least in principle, even before the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment).

However, while there has been some progress in a few directions, in others, the government has had to review some of the steps announced earlier. The merger of the administrative village level workers from eight government departments has taken place and the effort of the State government has been to provide for at least one government functionary to assist each panchayats with an electorate of up to 2000 persons.

Given the different administrative and educational background of these workers, the amalgamation of these cadres has not been easy and their capacity to carry out the multiple tasks is also variable. Three rounds of training at Nyay panchayat, Block and district level have been organised for the new functionaries. Among other issues, the line departments still find it problematic to deal with functionaries who have multiple responsibilities outside their own departments and who are not solely responsible to them.

Some of most far-reaching changes adopted by the government are in the sphere of primary education where partial administrative control over the teachers has been given to the panchayats. While there is no proposal to alter the service conditions of existing teachers who would consider to be State employees (with, however, additional control being exercised by the gram panchayat and the

village education committee), the panchayats have been given powers to recruit para-teachers, called Shiksha Kami, as per requirement and State guidelines, on a fixed payment of Rs. 2250 per month.

The rural development process in UP had an extremely tenuous link with the PRIs in the past. The DRDA (which is the nodal agency for all Centrally Sponsored Poverty Alleviation schemes) remained a separate entity from the Zila Parishad (which has Constitutionally mandated responsibilities for poverty alleviation). But in the changes made in 1999, however, the ZP Chairperson has also been made Chairperson of the DRDA.

There are still however several official-related problems in the interface between personnel of the panchayati raj and the district administration.

### Financial Resources

Through the 73<sup>rd</sup> and the 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments, the Indian Constitution has designated the PRIs as "institutions of self-government" and has assigned a number of important responsibilities to them. These responsibilities are not exclusive to the PRIs but are shared with the State and/or Central governments. The Amendments left it to the State legislatures and the State Finance Commissions (SFCs) to translate these responsibilities into specific functions and to provide the PRIs with adequate administrative and financial powers to carry out these functions.

The financial position of the gram panchayats in Uttar Pradesh has been woefully inadequate in the past. According to the estimates of the Ashok Mehta Committee, in 1976-77, the income of gram panchayats in Uttar Pradesh in 1976-77 was Rs 463 lakhs of which 297 lakhs (64 Percent) was generated through taxes and revenues. The annual income per panchayat was only Rs. 640 while the per capita income was estimated at 64 paise. In 1984-85, more than 48,000 gaon sabhas in the state had an annual income of less than Rs. 500 (Panchayati Raj Department, 1985). Only since 1989, have the incomes of the panchayats been boosted through the transfer of 70 Percent of the centrally sponsored Jawahar Rozgar Yojana funds directly to the panchayats.

In order to finance the various schemes, apart from the finances devolving from the higher levels of administration, the panchayats have powers under the 1994 Act to impose taxes and to acquire land and property. Taxes can be levied on land, animals, vehicles, entertainment establishments and market transactions, and income can also be generated by taxes on cleaning, street lightning, irrigation and other facilities which the panchayat may provide. Under the Act, the State legislature can make grants-in-aid and tax assignments to the PRIs and can authorise the panchayats to levy taxes, fees and other charges.

But it is the responsibility of the State Finance Commission set up by the Governor to determine the assignment and sharing of taxes; grants-in-aid to the panchayats and methods of augmentation of the resources of the panchayats and the State after every five years, in much the same way as the Central Finance Commission.

The first State Finance Commission of Uttar Pradesh made certain recommendations at a stage when clear-cut functions had not been assigned to the PRIs. The SFC did not find it necessary to assign any new taxes to the PRIs in view of their inability to levy and collect tax and non-tax revenues already authorised. Instead, as incentive to encourage local resource mobilisation, the SFC recommended that 10 percent of the total devolution should be released only after it has been established that the local body concerned has shown marked improvement in collecting its own revenue. The Committee has also made a few suggestions for enhancing local tax and non-tax resources.

In order to enhance the financial resources at the disposal of the PRIs, the first SFC opted to give local bodies a share in the net tax proceeds of the State government. It accordingly recommended that 3 Percent of the net proceeds of total tax revenues should be earmarked for devolution. Out of this amount, 20 Percent was earmarked for ZPs and 80 Percent for GPs. Out of the latter, 10 percent could be assigned to Kshetra (Block) panchayats, in case these are assigned with responsibilities regarding asset maintenance etc.

For *inter se* distribution between rural local bodies, the SFC recommended a criteria based on 80 Percent weight to population and 20 Percent to area. With regard to the Centrally sponsored schemes and Central Sector schemes, the present system of grant-in-aid would be continued.

The government subsequently increased the share of the devolved amount to rural panchayats to 4 percent of the State tax revenue which was to be transferred directly to the PRIs after deducting the charges of the State Electricity Board and Water Board (Jal Nigam) towards village facilities. These recommendations came into effect in 1997-98.

The recommendations of the Second State Finance Commission under the Chairpersonship of Mr. T. N. Dhar have also been submitted and were accepted by government in July 2003. The Commission has raised the share of the net tax proceeds to be devolved to the local bodies from 11 to 12.5 percent (4 to 5 Percent in the case of the panchayats) while retaining the First State Commission's formula for *inter se* distribution.

As stated earlier, under Article 280G of the Constitution, the Union Finance Commission is expected to take account of the additional financial burden placed on State finances on account of devolution and make recommendations. The Tenth FC took cognizance of this

**Table 8.3: Share of Local Bodies in State Finance Commission Devolutions (As Percent of State on Tax Revenue)**

	Type of Local Body	First SFC	Second SFC
1	<i>Panchayati Raj Institutions</i>	4	5
	Gram Panchayats	70 %	70 %
	Kshetra Panchayats	10 %	10 %
	Zila Panchayats	20 %	20 %
	2	Urban Local Bodies	7
	Nagar Panchayat	3.125	3.20
	Nagar Palika Parishad	3.125	3.20
	Nagar Nigam	0.75	1.10
	<i>Total</i>	11.0	12.5

responsibility and, after assessing the financial position of the local bodies, recommended that the Union government make an ad hoc grant to the State governments. In the case of UP, the Tenth UFC recommended an annual grant of Rs 2400 million till year 2000 of which Rs 1898 million was for the rural local bodies. The Eleventh Finance Commission recommended grants amounting to Rs.10,000 crore for local bodies (*Panchayats* and Municipalities) during 2000-05 to be utilised (except the amount earmarked for maintenance of accounts and audit and for development of data base) for maintenance of Civic Services (excluding payment of salaries and wages). *Inter-se* share of States in the grants provided for *panchayats* and municipalities is based on the rural/urban population of UP, index of decentralisation, distance from the highest per capita income, revenue effort of the local bodies and geographical area. The Central Government accepted these recommendations subject to certain modifications.

Even though large amounts of financial resources have been committed by the UFC and the SFC, the flow of funds to the PRIs has been tardy. In the case of the SFC amount, in the absence of clear-cut norms regarding expenditure, devolution only took effect in 1998-99. But even since then, due to financial stringency, the transfer, which has been broken down into monthly instalments, is often subject to delays and procedural problems. In the case of the Tenth FC, the State government/local bodies found it difficult to meet their obligation of matching contributions resulting in delayed release of the grant (the grant for 1998-99 has been released only in late 1999).

Apart from UFC and SFC grants, PRIs have access to grants from the Central and State governments for implementing designated programs and schemes. In fact, financial resources transferred for employment generation and other programs of the Department of Rural Development are still the largest source of funds for the panchayats. In 1999-2000, of the estimated Rs. 11,000

million was transferred from the union and State governments, the Department of Rural Development accounted for Rs. 5830 million, while the TFC and the SFC grants accounted for about Rs 3280 million and Rs. 1290 million respectively.

In the case of UP, as we have noted, the financial resources of the panchayats were very meagre and declined steadily up to 1989. Now, however there has been a significant increase. Government estimates say that almost Rs 100,000 is transferred to every panchayat annually.

### **Democratic Vitality of Panchayati Raj Institutions and the Likely Impact of Devolution in Rural Areas**

While the process of institutional devolution is no doubt significant, it has to be viewed in the context of prevailing local conditions.

Several studies carried out in UP show deep rooted social inequality in the rural landscape. Thus, the rural poor and women have found it difficult to participate in decision-making. Further, governments, legislatures and other instruments of the State, both at the centre and the States are also not immune to influence by the rich and the powerful (including powerful coalitions of landed interests).

Moreover, as discussed earlier, the implementation of programmes by a bureaucracy which is remote from the villages and not accountable to them has increased the scope for corruption. Almost all governmental and non-governmental programmes now routinely seek the participation of the intended beneficiaries in their implementation.

In practice, in the past, gram sabha and panchayat meetings have either been perfunctory or not held at all (Lieten and Srivastava 1999). The Pradhan as the village leader is the main link between the bureaucracy and the village community and his help and influence is sought in the identification of intended "beneficiaries" and in meeting developmental targets. Thus, in practice, the mediation of the Pradhan in formal or informal capacity has been the most significant aspect of the community's link with the development process and it was left for him/her to manufacture consent/consensus from the relevant village committees/ sabhas.

The most significant aspect of the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment is that there have been radical changes in the leadership of the PRIs. Many of the newly elected leaders at all levels belong to the lower castes or are women. In many cases, elected representatives from the deprived social groups act as proxies on behalf of the locally dominant groups. But in part, the change in the composition of the formal leadership also reflects a real change, denoting a churning in rural society. In the case of UP, Lieten and Srivastava (1999) find that, at least partially, changes in the panchayat leadership build upon an increasing degree of political and social assertion of the deprived social groups.

Although there has been resistance from the tradition elite (helped by loop-holes in law and a compliant bureaucracy), in a number of cases, members of deprived groups as well as women have taken up their new responsibility quite successfully.

In 1998, *Sahyog*, a voluntary organisation took up the cudgels on behalf of a Kol tribal girl Pushpa, who was elected as the Pradhan of her village in Mirzapur district with the support of the upper caste former Pradhan who could seek reelection because of caste-based reservation, and had to remain content with the Deputy Pradhan's post. Pushpa, who was educated, became actively (and honestly) involved in seeking the implementation of developmental programmes in her village. This earned her the ire of her former mentor who successfully got the panchayat (executive) to approve a no-confidence motion against her. Pushpa was removed from her post, and lost her judicial case, but six months later, in the re-election to the Pradhan's post, came back with a thumping majority, to complete her mandate.

But the changes in the structure of leadership undoubtedly poses significant new challenges. Many of the representatives were elected for the first time and do not have the experience or knowledge to take up their many functions and responsibilities. A large number of elected representatives and Pradhans initially could not function independently of their relatives or of other influential villagers. Hierarchical village structures, illiteracy, social values and well-entrenched patriarchal norms have been other major deterrents. Till recently, the panchayats did not have an executive functionary and the Pradhans, often from a poor background, were expected to devote considerable time and money in carrying out their (unpaid) functions. However, despite these constraints, assessments show that there has been some qualitative improvement in the functioning of the PR leadership drawn from the weaker sections over time.

Creating grass roots democracy remains fraught with challenges. Gram Sabha and Panchayat meetings which were rarely held earlier are only somewhat more regular now but there are still major concerns relating both to the regularity with which gram panchayat meetings are held and the quality of participation in meetings. Even though gram panchayats in UP are small, as shown earlier, the amount of resources available to the panchayats is quite large in absolute figures. Unless there are sufficient checks and balances there is naturally a propensity among the elected Pradhan, the local panchayat functionary and other government officials to misuse such resources. In some cases, aspirants to the Pradhan's post are known to spend large amounts of money to influence their electorate. Checks and balances on panchayat functioning should operate primarily at the level of the community and in some States NGOs have introduced fairly radical social audit procedures to expose and check graft within panchayats.

The major lessons emerging from the first round of Devolution in the wake of the 73<sup>rd</sup>/74<sup>th</sup> Amendment are as follows:

- Sustain the devolutionary process by transferring powers and functions specified in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Schedule to the local bodies at the appropriate level, and provide administrative control to local bodies over local functionaries.
- Build commensurate capacity in local bodies, its members and its committees through training and transfer of resources, physical and financial. Encourage local bodies to raise local resources for development and put incentive-based transfers in place.
- Inculcate attitudinal changes in the developmental bureaucracy, which should become a facilitator of the third level of government and develop a healthy

relationship between elected governments at all levels and the bureaucracy.

- Strengthen accountability of the local bodies, their standing committees and its representatives. Help to evolve a code of conduct for the newly elected members. Make rules and procedures simple and transparent. Strengthen financial management and audit procedures with the objective of *facilitating* the tasks to be performed by the elected functionaries drawn from all walks of life.

Good governance has now been placed at the center of the administration's agenda. Reform the bureaucracy, introduce new management and information techniques, devolve functions and powers to the lowest level, make local leaders accountable are some of the crucial features of the governance package. Without these reforms, the citizens of UP will never be able to enjoy human development.



## Major Challenges and Future Agenda

### Challenges and Key Messages

1. **Good governance and devolution** are the two main requirements which can make governments more transparent, accountable and responsive. Both these are considered to be major priorities by the Central as well as the State government.

Governance issues have now been placed at the centre of the reform agenda in UP. The government has committed itself to a multifaceted and time-bound governance reform. The agenda aims to restructure, re-equip and reorient the bureaucracy to perform its key tasks, keep only those (regulatory) functions which are consistent with its new role, introduce new management and information structures, and devolve the functions of government to the lowest level, where they are subject to greater scrutiny and are directly accountable to the local community. Reforms are also under way to increase the transparency and accountability of government and check corruption at all levels. Specific reform initiatives are being taken up in the economic departments (finance, power, agriculture, irrigation, and public works) to cut back needless regulation and introduce transparency and accountability.

2. **Decentralisation** has rightly been seen in UP as a major corrective to centralised, opaque and non-responsive government. Decentralised planning with support from the higher layers of government offers the best solution for rapid human development. The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments provide the scope and constitutional mandate for planning at the village level upwards to the district level. There is need to make such planning truly participative and to make it reflect the concerns of human development from the grass-root level upwards. In the area of education, the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* provides an additional framework for such planning. In the area of health, this has still to come about though some of the projects encourage local planning according to needs.

The major lessons emerging from the experience of decentralisation in UP in the wake of the 73<sup>rd</sup>/74<sup>th</sup> Amendment are as follows:

- *Sustain the devolutionary process* by transferring powers and functions specified in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Schedule to the local bodies at the appropriate level, and provide administrative control to local bodies over local functionaries.
- *Build commensurate capacity* in the local bodies, its members and its committees through training and transfer of resources, physical and financial. Encourage

the local bodies to raise local resources for development and put incentive-based transfers in place.

- *Inculcate attitudinal changes* in the developmental bureaucracy, which should become a facilitator of the third level of government and develop a healthy relationship between elected governments at all levels and the bureaucracy.
- *Strengthen accountability* of the local bodies, their standing committees and its representatives. Help to evolve a code of conduct for the newly elected members. Make rules and procedures simple and transparent. Strengthen financial management and audit procedures with the objective of *facilitating* the tasks to be performed by the elected functionaries drawn from all walks of life.

#### Box: 9.1 Highlight and monitor-able targets of Tenth Plan

- Reducing the population below poverty line from 31.15% in 1999-2000 to 25.41% by end of the Tenth Plan.
- Creation of 81 lakh employment opportunities during the Tenth Plan which would be sufficient to provide jobs to the backlog of unemployment at the end of Ninth Plan and to the additional labour force during the Tenth Plan period.
- Providing schooling facility to all the children during Tenth Plan.
- Giving emphasis on female literacy to reduce the present gender gap (27%) in literacy.
- Reduction in the present birth rate of 32.1 per thousand to 22.0 per thousand by the end of Tenth Plan.
- Reduction in present death rate of 10.2 per thousand to 9.0 per thousand by the end of Tenth Plan.
- Reduction in present infant mortality rate of 84 per thousand to 72 per thousand by the end of Tenth Plan.
- Efforts will be made to achieve the cent-percent literacy, but at least 75% literacy will be achieved by the end of Tenth Plan.
- All habitations to have sustained access to potable drinking water within the plan period.
- Emphasis on women empowerment
- Organising and promoting self help groups
- Expanding and strengthening the social safety net.
- All habitations having population more than 500 to be connected with all weather roads under PMGSY.
- Optimum utilization of resources through convergence of programmes of various departments.
- All villages to be electrified by the end of the Tenth Plan under PMGY.
- Making local bodies self reliant through decentralization process.

**3. Accountability** at all levels will be further strengthened if the State government specifies clear sectoral and State-wide goals in human development. These goals and the instruments for achieving them should be widely publicized. The achievement of these goals should be subject to legislative and public audit. Following the lead of the Central government, the State government has announced a list of monitorable targets many of them are directly related to human development. (Box 9.1). However, the mechanisms for achieving these targets and for monitoring them have not been spelt out with adequate clarity.

**4. Education** is rightly recognised as a major dimension of human development. The results from UP show that it has very strong linkages with all other dimensions of well being (such as participation, empowerment, access to health and economic opportunity). During the recent decade, Uttar Pradesh (excluding Uttaranchal) has shown significant improvement in literacy, and records a distinctly higher rate of improvement for girls. Again, improvement in enrolment has been higher for girls and socially deprived groups. The recent strategies and programmes have made an impact on enrolment (with higher gains for girls and socially deprived groups) and retention. There is also some evidence that in project areas, learning achievements have improved.

However, more than a quarter of the children are out of school in the State, and the proportions are significantly higher in several districts. Poor infrastructure, quality of teaching and poor achievement levels (quality) are major concerns.

The State in UP has responded through a series of initiatives which include innovative programmes, institutional reform, capacity building and mobilization of resources for education through user charges and greater participation of the private sector. However, significant challenges remain which are likely to threaten the goal of UEE by 2010.

- Public financial resources are considerably below the levels required for adequate public provisioning of the educational system. Under all possible assumptions, the government would need to step up resources available for education. Resources for elementary education need to be increased by at least 0.7 percent of GSDP, while they have been stagnant in the last decade. Raising the required resources would require new modalities and additional assistance from the Centre.
- The management of public education up to the secondary level must be decentralised so as to give local communities a greater stake. The State government should support decentralisation of

education through adequate financing, technical support and appropriate regulation of standards.

- Gradually the system of educational financing in UP is moving from State control and State funding to a significantly more privately managed and privately funded system. There are twin pressures—that arise from the crunch on resources and from the private sector—to increase fee rates. This is likely to have implications for equitable access. Adequate provision will have to be made for freeships to poor students so that they are not deprived of school education. Participation of private sector needs to be encouraged but government must keep a watchful supervision in order to prevent exploitation and to maintain minimum norms.
- The government would need to ensure that current reforms help to impart education that is of good quality, child centred and locally relevant.

**5. Progress in improving health status** has been slow and results show that the burden of ill health falls disproportionately on the poor, the socially deprived and women and children. This suggests that the government system to tackle issues of public health and basic health provisioning in an effective manner. At the same time this is also instructive to the market-based health providers. The strengthening of the health system must draw on the strengths of both public and private provisioning.

Analysis in this Report suggests that there is a remarkable spatial convergence between health outcomes, gender and educational status. Districts such as Badaun, Bahraich, Hardoi and Etah show uniformly poor performance across a range of educational, health and gender-based indicators.

The State government has laid down a number of important health related goals in the Tenth Plan as well as in its population policy. A number of reforms are already under way in the health sector which address institutional, managerial, professional and financial issues.

**6. Accelerated economic development** is essential for reversing the trend of low growth and widening gap between the State and the rest of the country. Uttar Pradesh is faced with the daunting challenge of achieving broad-based growth which provides employment to its people and takes them out of poverty. The gap in the growth performance of the State and the country has steadily increased.

*The deep rooted fiscal crisis* facing the State makes the task of achieving growth and supporting the social sectors daunting. With revenue sources not adequately buoyant and rising fiscal expenditures, there are signs of tremendous fiscal stress. Since borrowing is used to finance current outlays, the government has little money

to spend on investment. Fiscal reform, which includes the correction of fiscal imbalances as well as spending priorities constitutes one of the most urgent tasks before the government.

The State has to substantially increase its expenditure on economic and social infrastructure for which restructuring of State finances through a strategy of additional resource mobilization coupled with reduction in revenue deficit and reorientation of expenditure to priority sectors is called for.

The government has to create a conducive environment for attracting private investment by improving law and order continuously and removing unnecessary impediments caused by the regulatory mechanism, which tend to drive away potential investors.

Given the concentration of the poor in the rural areas and their dependence on agricultural and allied activities, rapid and sustained growth of agriculture is vital for poverty reduction. At the same time diversification of the rural economy is needed to reduce pressure on land and provide employment and income opportunities for the growing work force. Improvement in productivity levels in agriculture as well as traditional industries and informal sector through technological upgradation and better input and marketing facilities will be necessary for improving the income levels of the poor masses. Heavy investment in improving rural infrastructure will contribute both to accelerating economic growth and improving living conditions of the people.

**7. Correcting social and gender disparities and protection of vulnerable groups** is necessary to ensure that all are able to participate in the process of development and benefit from it. UP's low human development status is primarily due to large inequalities between men and women and between socially privileged groups and the socially deprived.

There are several areas that call for priority action for empowering women in the State.

- **Mainstreaming gender concerns.** One of the biggest challenges before us is to make people, including those in government, recognise that the progress of the State is inextricably linked to the progress of women as well as the socially deprived groups. Mainstreaming gender concerns implies making gender empowerment everybody's business not just women's. It involves institutionalising gender analysis and gender audit of all policies and programmes. The draft Women's Policy needs to be widely disseminated, debated, amended in the light of received inputs and adopted by the Government.
- **Guarding against negative impacts of reforms.** With economic reforms underway in the State, it must be

ensured that women are not denied the benefits of reform, nor should they have to pay a disproportionate price in the process. Conversely, there must be a clear blueprint of how women can gain from the emerging opportunities in different sectors.

- **Improving the access and quality of public services.** For empowering women it is important that there should be a radical improvement in the delivery of services such as health, education, water and sanitation.
- **Promoting women's security.** From the vantage point of women, perhaps the most crucial factor that can 'make or break' her future is security. District level statistics from the State, as we have seen, convey the undiluted message that women's and girl's status, their health and mortality is closely linked to women's security.
- **Increasing economic opportunities for women and ensuring property rights.** District level data suggested a close relationship between women's participation in gainful employment and her status. Other than income, ownership of property confers a unique status to the individual.
- **Gender Directory For Monitoring Women's Progress In The State.** It is suggested that a comprehensive gender directory/ gender profile be published for the State every 5 years. The profile should track the position of women as well as policies, institutions and society in empowering women.

#### **8. Encouraging Civil Society Organisations**

Governments are likely to be more responsive towards genuine human development concerns if there is significant pressure from people's organisations. A signal failure of UP today is the weakness of its civil society institutions. Some signs are visible of an increase in activity and concern, but these are very few.

In the absence of strong civil society action, dominant structures and governing institutions learn to take people's acquiescence for granted. Civil society action can not be engineered by government, but if governments are responsive, and if watchdog institutions of the State are strong, organisations can gain strength. In other words, a strong enlightened leadership can help to build a virtuous cycle of strong civil society and responsive government.

Apart from organisations which can act as a pressure group, there is also a highly differentiated voluntary and NGO sector in UP which plays multiple important roles including in the provision of basic services such as health and education. There is now a burgeoning private sector as well which is seeking to provide these services.

This process presents several opportunities and challenges. First, to introduce a mechanism of regulation in which the public has confidence and which does not add to the rentals accruing to government. Second, to

ensure that public resources are not channelised into private profit making. Third, to mobilise voluntary resources for human development and for the social sector. And finally to generate new learning experiences from the skills and experience of the voluntary sector which can be used at wider levels.

All this implies that there is a complex two way relationship between government and the NGO sector, and the tendency to subordinate the sector to the government's immediate requirements is not likely to serve the needs of rapid human development.

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## Technical Note on The Construction of Human Development Indices

### Human Development Index (HDI)

'HDI is a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievements in three basic dimensions of human development.:

- 1 A long and a healthy life as measured by the life expectancy at birth
- 2 Knowledge, as measured by the adult literacy rates (with two-thirds weight) and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (with one-third weight)
- 3 A decent standard of living measured by GDP per capita (PPP US\$)." (HDR, 2001).

To arrive at HDI, dimension indices are created. These are calculated as

$$\text{Dimension Index} = \frac{\text{Actual Value} - \text{Minimum Value}}{\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Minimum Value}}$$

Therefore, performance in each dimension is expressed as a value between 0 and 1. Finally each dimension is combined using simple average to arrive at HDI.

The U.P. Human Development Report uses the same three dimensions as those in the UNDP Human Development Reports as well as a similar methodology for the calculation of the HDI. However, some of the variables used in this report, the weightage given to these variables, and some other methodological details are different because of pragmatic considerations (availability of district level data) and suitability in the light of State specific and country specific considerations.

### 1 Education Index

The education index measures a district's relative achievement in both adult literacy and age specific enrolment ratio. First, the indices for adult literacy and ASER (5-14) are created separately. Then these indices are combined to create the education index. ASER has been preferred over other enrolment rates because of variety of reasons. In the case of UP, district-wise figures of enrolment are available from the Census, the NCERT educational survey, and the Education Departments. However, enrolment figures are not reliable, even for ranking the districts and the NCERT figures are similarly sourced. Also gross enrolment ratios are difficult to compare because of the presence of under and overage children. Enrolment gives the current profile of child education but since the policy focus is education of children up to 14 years, for our purpose, it seems

preferable to use age specific enrolment ratio of 5-14 (official minimum age of enrolment in UP is 5 years). These figures are available from the Census. In the contrary HDR 2001 combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment. Also it uses two-thirds weight given to adult literacy and one-thirds weight to combined gross enrolment whereas we have given equal weight to both the components.

### 2 Life Expectancy (Health) Index

The life expectancy (health) index measures the relative achievement of the district in life expectancy at birth (LEB). Upper and lower limit used for this is 85 years and 25 years. LEB estimates have been specially prepared for UP districts based on a methodology separately described in Appendix XX. However, as the estimates for LEB was available only for 1990-91 we have used Infant Mortality Rate (q1), so as to trace the human development pattern between 1980-81 and 1990-91. For IMR the two limits were 5 and 270 it has been fixed using the IMR data all India.

It is to be noted that the use of IMR gives us another HDI (we have called it HDI II).

$$\text{HDI I} = \text{ASER 5-14} + \text{Adult Literacy over 15 yrs} + \text{LEB} + \text{PCNDDP}$$

$$\text{HDI II} = \text{ASER 5-14} + \text{Adult Literacy over 15 yrs} + \text{IMR} + \text{PCNDDP}$$

### 3 Income Index

In the HDI income serves as a surrogate for all the dimensions of human development not reflected in LEB and Education index. Net District Domestic Product estimates have been specially prepared for the purpose of this report. But their limitation is well known. However, the advantage with using NDDP as a measure of economic well-being is that it can be estimated on an year to year basis. It is also comparable to SDP/NDP.

To calculate income index we have taken logarithm of Per capita Net District Domestic Product (PC NDDP).

The UNDP takes as minimum and maximum values of real GDP per capita (PPP\$) \$100 and \$40,000. The average world income is taken as a threshold value and figures above this are discounted using Atkinson's formula for income utility. The Karnataka report uses an identical methodology. For 1991, the threshold level of world income was well above that of India, Karnataka or any of its districts. Hence no discounting of incomes was found necessary.

The determination of minimum and maximum value is based on the assessment of state domestic product in 1980-81 across India and the inter-state variations in 1990-91 across UP. Moreover while fixing the limit comparability upto 2000-01 has been taken into account.

### Gender-Related Development Index (GDI)

While the HDI measures average achievement, the GDI adjusts the average achievement to reflect the inequalities between men and women in the same dimensions as that of HDI. The calculation of GDI involves three steps. First, female and male indices in each dimension are calculated according to the Dimension Index formula (explained before). Second, the female and male indices in each dimensions are combined in a way that penalizes differences in achievement between men and women. This index is called Equally distributed index. Third, the GDI is calculated by combining the three equally distributed indices in an unweighted average.

Method to calculate indices except Income index remains the same. Income index is arrived at in a different way in GDI. The steps are as follows:

#### Step 1

$$\text{Female share of wage bill } (S_f) = \frac{\{ W_f/W_m \} * (EA_f)}{[\{ W_f/W_m \} * (EA_f)] + (EA_m)}$$

Legend:

- 1  $W_f/W_m$  : Ratio of female to male agricultural wage
- 2  $EA_f$  : Female percentage share of economically active population
- 3  $EA_m$  : Male percentage share of economically active population

#### Step 2

Calculating female and male earned income

An assumption has to be made that the female share of the wage bill is equal to the female share of PC NDDP  
Estimated female earned income ( $Y_f$ )=

$$S_f * \text{NDDP} \\ N_f$$

Legend:

$$N_f \text{ Female Population} \\ N_m \text{ Male Population}$$

Estimated male earned income ( $Y_m$ )=

$$\frac{S_m * \text{NDDP}}{N_m}$$

Legend :  $S_m$  : Male share of the wage bill. ( $S_m = 1 - S_f$ )

#### Step 3

Calculating the equally distributed income index

Income Index =

$$\text{Log (est. earned income)} - \text{Log (50)} \\ \text{Log (20000)} - \text{Log (50)}$$

Equally distributed Income index =

1

Female pop share / Female Index + Male Population Share / Male Index

It gives the harmonic mean of female and male indices. As it is evident here we have used Rs.20000 and 50 maximum and minimum for income index of GDI which is different from the one used in HDI. This was done as the estimated female income came out to be very low.

### Human Poverty Index (HPI)

Unlike HDI and GDI we have introduced new dimensions in HPI. Whereas HPI-1 (for developing countries) measures deprivation in the three basic dimensions of human development captured in HDI i.e. life expectancy, education and income, we have also included housing and population below poverty line (on the lines of HPI-2) in HPI.

For UP Human Development Report following dimensions have been considered in HPI

- 1 Population having no access to safe drinking water  $(P_1 = 1/2 * (1) + 1/2 * (2))$
- 2 Population having temporary non-serviceable housing
- 3 Population not likely to survive beyond 40 yrs ( $P_2$ )
- 4 Population living below poverty line ( $P_3$ )
- 5 Illiterate Population having age 15 years and above ( $P_4$ )

All these five indicators are expressed in percentages. Therefore there is no need for normalization.

HPI now can be calculated as  $[1/4 * (P_1\mu + P_2\mu + P_3\mu + P_4\mu)]^{(1/\mu)}$

Here  $\mu$  is used to give weight to the dimensions. Higher the value of  $\mu$ , higher the weight to dimension with highest deprivation. The value of  $\mu$  has been taken as 3 to give additional but not overwhelming weight to areas of more acute deprivation as suggested by Human Development Report, 2001.

### Estimation of Comparable HDI (HDI-II) for 1980-81 and 1990-91

There were only 56 districts in UP in 1980-81. Therefore, many data available are only for 56 districts though some population data are available for 63 districts. Therefore we had to use population weights of old districts going in to the new ones to calculate the relevant parameters. ASER, Adult literacy and PCNDDP for 1980-81 were estimated in the above manner. IMR data is available in the Occasional Papers of RGI. This enabled us to compare 1980-81 and 1990-91. As mentioned before the combination of ASER, adult literacy, IMR and PCNDDP gave us HDI II.

## Technical Note on Estimation of District Domestic Product

District Domestic Product (DDP) refers to the value of total final goods and services produced in a district. It does not fully correspond to the concept of district income as there is an inflow and outflow of income across districts for which no information is available. However, the two magnitudes are expected to be closely related.

So far district income estimates are not being prepared on a regular basis in the country, though some attempts have been made in this direction. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Uttar Pradesh has been preparing district level estimates of commodity producing sector for quite some time. But attempt was made to estimate income generated by the services at the district level for want of required data.

This Report presents for the first time comprehensive estimates of district domestic product including the commodity producing as well as the service sectors. These estimates have been prepared by the Economics and Statistics Division, State Planning Institute, U.P. following the Methodology for Preparation of Estimates of District Domestic Product jointly prepared by Directorate of Economics and Statistics of Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh (August, 1996). Even if methodologically inadequate in

some respects due to data constraints, these estimates of DDP are expected to provide a rough approximation to the level of economic development in different districts.

For the commodity producing sectors value added approach has been followed. District level output has been evaluated at district prices or in their absence at state prices. Cost of inputs has been deducted from the gross value of final output to arrive at the gross value added. The product method has been used for estimating income from the following sectors :

*Agriculture*

*Animal Husbandry*

*Forestry and Logging*

*Fishing*

*Mining and Quarrying*

*Manufacturing (Registered)*

In case of unregistered manufacturing and service sectors for which district level income estimates are not available state level estimates have been allocated to different districts on the basis of appropriate indicator as detailed below :

Sector	Indicator Used for Allocation of State Income
<b>Unregistered Manufacturing :</b>	
Household Sector	Share in Census work force
Non- Household Sector	Share in Economic Census work force
Electricity	Share in Census work force
Gas	No. of Bio-gas plants and share in Census Work Force
Water Supply	District-wise Salaries and Wages paid by local bodies
Construction	Share in work force in public and private sector separately
Railways	Share in Census work force
Mechanized Road Transport	Share in working force in public and private sectors separately
Water Transport	Share in Census work force
Air Transport	Share in Census work force
Non-Mechanized Road Transport	Share in gross value of output of commodity producing sectors
Storage	Share in Census work force
Communication	Share in Census work force
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	
Banking and Insurance	Share in Census work force
Real Estate and Business Services	Share in Census work force
Ownership of Dwellings	No. of dwellings in rural and urban areas separately
Public Administration	Share in public work force in state and central government and salaries and wages paid by local bodies
Education, Research and Scientific Services	No. of Employees
Medical and Health Services	Share in working force in public and private sectors separately
Legal Services	No. of advocates
Sanitary Services	Expenditure on salaries and wages by local bodies
Other Services	Share in Census work force

To arrive at the net value added sector-wise ratio of consumption of fixed capital to gross value added as adopted for state domestic product have been used for the district level estimates.

To obtain estimates at constant prices the current year production is evaluated at the base year prices for the commodity producing sectors. For the remaining sectors the district estimates at constant prices have been worked out using the state level deflator of current to constant prices.

The Economics and Statistics Division (DES), State Planning- Institute, U.P. Government have worked out the gross and net DDP estimates for the year 1993-94 and 1997-98 at current prices and 1993-94 constant prices. The same have been utilized for analysis.

The DES is also bringing out the series of district level domestic product from the commodity producing sectors at current and constant prices. These estimates are

available at 1980-91 constant prices for the period 1980-81 to 1996-97. To estimate long period growth rates service sector estimates at district level have been worked out for 1980-81 and 1996-97 and added to the NDDP from the commodity producing sectors. For 1980-81 state level estimates for construction, electricity and various sub-sectors of tertiary sector have been allocated to district using the methodology of DES. For some sub-sectors income from organized and unorganized sectors could not be estimated separately for lack of district level organized sector data. For the year 1996-97 service sector estimates have been derived by distributing U.P. level estimates of DES on the basis of the share of the districts in U.P. estimates as worked out by DES for 1997-98.

It should be kept in kind that due to shortcomings of data and methodology, the growth rates worked out at the district level for the period 1980-81 and 1996-97 at 1980-81 constant prices provide only a rough approximation of long period trends at the district level.

## Technical Note On The Estimation of District Life Expectancy

In the developing countries, reliable data on vital rates are generally not available. In countries such as India where registration of births and deaths is neither accurate nor complete, it is difficult to calculate the birth and death rate for the whole country and the states. For the state of Uttar Pradesh, as with other states, the civil registration data are incomplete. A serious drawback is the lack of awareness among the population regarding the usefulness of the registration of vital events. The bureaucratic machinery responsible for the collection of these important events is also not user friendly. For the purpose of obtaining data on birth and death rate, the Sample Registration System (SRS) was established by the Office of the Registrar General of India which regularly estimates these vital rates for India and its states. For Uttar Pradesh, the crude birth and death rate for 1991 has been estimated by SRS as 35.7 and 11.3 per 1,000 population respectively (SRS Bulletin, 1993). From the information collected in the SRS, other estimates of fertility and mortality are obtained.

Life expectancy at birth shows the average number of years a newborn baby is expected to survive. It is considered to be an important measure of the health status of a society and reflects the prevailing socio-economic development of an area. Life expectancy at birth is routinely estimated by the Sample Registration System (SRS). For all the major states of the country life tables are constructed using data on deaths at different ages. For the state of Uttar Pradesh estimates of life expectancy at birth are available from the SRS. For example, male and female life expectancy at birth for Uttar Pradesh is estimated as 57.3 and 56.0 years for 1991 (SRS, 1996). However, such data are not available at the district level and we can not compute life expectancy at birth for the different districts of UP. Under such circumstances when there is lack of information of the number of deaths and their characteristics for the districts of UP, the life expectancy at birth can be indirectly estimated.

The indirect estimates of life expectancy at birth are usually based on data that are collected from the population censuses. In India, as we have data available from the decennial censuses we can attempt to estimate life expectancy at birth. The census survival method requires two consecutive population censuses that are available for Uttar Pradesh viz., censuses of 1981 and 1991. In this method, population in (x, x+5) age group in 1981 is compared with population in (x+10, x+15) age group in 1991 to obtain survival ratios, after adjusting for migration. We can use the data on migration that are

collected in the censuses to adjust the population by age. Since data on migration are readily available for in-migrants we can adjust the age data for them. When we carried out this exercise, we found that the calculated survival ratios were higher than unity and were, therefore, unacceptable.

Another indirect method of estimating life expectancy at birth is from census data on number of children ever born by sex and the children surviving by the age of mother. From this data an estimate of  $q_1$  (proportion of infants dying before their first birthday) and  $q_2$  (proportion of children dying before their second birthday) can be obtained. From these estimates we can know the life expectancy at birth. Data on the number of male and female children ever born are given in F-17 table of state census publications for 1991 and the number of male and female children surviving to women by their age group is available from F-18 table. Mean age at childbearing of the women is calculated from F-16 table that contains data on women by age and births during last year. The data from these tables can be used as an input for the computer software developed by the United Nations, MORTPAK. This software provides an estimate of  $q_1$  and  $q_2$ . These estimates can be used to obtain life expectancy at birth by two methods. One method uses the fitted least squares second degree polynomial. The other method estimates life expectancy at birth by model life tables.

Gabriel and Ronen (1958) have estimated the relationship between  $q_1$  and life expectancy at birth based on 150 observations. Their estimate of regression is

$$\text{Life expectancy at birth} = 75.23 - 238.08 q_{(1)} + 239.46 (q_{(1)})^2,$$

where  $q_1$  is infant mortality rate. The estimated value of  $q_1$  was used and the life expectancy at birth so derived was examined for the 63 districts of the state. We found that while the estimate of life expectancy at birth from the above regression equation showed the anticipated differences among the districts, the values were, however, not in conformity with the general expectation. For example, for Lucknow the male and female life expectancy at birth was 57.3 and 56.7 years. These expectancies are lower than that we generally find in a comparable city. Also in some of the districts, especially those in the hilly region, there was no consistent pattern in the male-female life expectancies.

Life expectancy at birth can also be obtained according to the pattern of mortality given in the model life tables.

Both the five regional United Nations and four regional Coale-Demney model life tables can be fruitfully utilised to estimate life expectancy at birth from  $q_1$  values. From the  $q_1$  values life expectancy for five models from the United Nations - Latin American, Chilean, South Asian, Far East and General Model - and four from the Coale-Demney - West, North, East and South Model - were obtained.

An analysis of the result using  $q_1$  showed considerable anomalies in the male and female life expectancy for a considerable number of districts. We have, therefore, used the  $q_2$  data to estimate life expectancy at birth for males and females separately. The results obtained from this estimate show less variation in the difference of male and female life expectancy. The life expectancy so derived also fits the expected pattern of life expectancy in different districts of Uttar Pradesh. The differences in the male and female life expectancy at birth also show smaller variation than that obtained from  $q_1$  values. Considering the features of a particular district with other districts having comparable socio-economic and demographic development, we find that the estimates obtained from the South Asian Model Life Table minimise the error chances. The derived estimates of male and female life expectancy at birth for the 63 districts of Uttar Pradesh are given in table 1.

As presented in the table, in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh (now in the new State of Uttaranchal), the female expectancy at birth is higher than that of males. The highest difference is shown in Chamoli district. In this district the male and female life expectancy at birth is 65.5 and 70.1 years. Similarly the districts, Deoria, Mainpuri, Etah, Sultanpur and Mirzapur show a male- female difference of more than 5 years in the life expectancy at birth. Budaun district shows the lowest male and female expectancy - 52.3 and 51.2 years - whereas Ballia shows

the highest male expectancy of 75.0 years and Kanpur Nagar shows the highest female life expectancy of 74.7 years. These estimates are further combined to form total life expectancy at birth and are given in the same table for the various districts of Uttar Pradesh.

This note summarises the techniques used to estimate life expectancies for 1990 for the districts of Uttar Pradesh as a sub-study undertaken for the purpose of preparation of the Uttar Pradesh Human Development Report. We had to resort to indirect estimation of life expectancy owing to lack of data and the results given reflect the quality of reporting situation at district level. In his examination of the relationship between infant and adult mortality, Woods (1993) has cautioned that the relationship between the two may indeed undergo changes. The interpretations of these estimates require considerations of data used. The final result represents the "best estimate" which has been obtained under the circumstances.

## References

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## **Tables for Inter-state Comparisons**

Table A-1: Human Development Index 1991 and 2001

States	NHDR Methodology*				UPHDR Methodology*			
	1991		2001		1991		2001	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.377	9	0.416	10	0.548	9	0.713	9
Assam	0.348	10	0.386	14	0.522	10	0.705	10
Bihar	0.308	15	0.367	15	0.484	15	0.616	15
Gujarat	0.431	6	0.479	6	0.610	6	0.767	6
Haryana	0.443	5	0.509	5	0.631	5	0.790	4
Karnataka	0.412	7	0.478	7	0.596	7	0.743	8
Kerala	0.591	1	0.638	1	0.769	1	0.869	1
Madhya Pradesh	0.328	13	0.394	12	0.504	13	0.672	13
Maharashtra	0.452	4	0.523	4	0.665	3	0.771	5
Orissa	0.345	12	0.404	11	0.520	11	0.660	14
Punjab	0.475	2	0.537	2	0.666	2	0.818	2
Rajasthan	0.347	11	0.424	9	0.518	12	0.691	11
Tamil Nadu	0.466	3	0.531	3	0.636	4	0.793	3
Uttar Pradesh	0.314	14	0.388	13	0.488	14	0.684	12
West Bengal	0.404	8	0.472	8	0.586	8	0.756	7
India	0.381		0.472		0.570		0.740	

Source: Col 2 to Col 5: NHDR 2001, pp 25.

Col 6 to Col 9: Computed for the report.

Note: \*Ranks are in Descending Order

Table A-2: Gender Equality Index 1981 and 1991

States	1981*		1991*	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.744	2	0.801	3
Assam	0.462	14	0.575	13
Bihar	0.471	13	0.469	15
Gujarat	0.723	4	0.714	6
Haryana	0.536	12	0.714	7
Karnataka	0.707	6	0.753	5
Kerala	0.872	1	0.825	1
Madhya Pradesh	0.664	8	0.662	10
Maharashtra	0.740	3	0.793	4
Orissa	0.547	11	0.639	11
Punjab	0.688	7	0.710	8
Rajasthan	0.650	9	0.692	9
Tamil Nadu	0.710	5	0.813	2
Uttar Pradesh	0.447	15	0.520	14
West Bengal	0.556	10	0.631	12
India	0.620	0.676		

Source: NHDR 2001, Table 1.1 and 1.2, pp 140-141.

Note: \*Ranks are in Descending Order

Table A-3: Human Poverty Index -1991

States	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	43.19	9	25.12	10	38.34	9
Assam	49.32	12	22.62	8	46.29	13
Bihar	53.65	15	29.70	14	50.48	15
Gujarat	31.83	6	20.87	6	28.05	5
Haryana	31.64	5	18.57	4	28.41	6
Karnataka	35.28	7	21.59	7	30.99	7
Kerala	24.57	1	17.23	1	22.73	1
Madhya Pradesh	45.43	10	25.69	11	40.79	10
Maharashtra	29.30	3	17.65	2	24.73	2
Orissa	47.97	11	28.29	13	45.22	12
Punjab	28.04	2	18.47	3	25.25	3
Rajasthan	51.17	14	26.73	12	44.73	11
Tamil Nadu	30.31	4	18.61	5	26.45	4
Uttar Pradesh	50.02	13	32.62	15	46.65	14
West Bengal	42.43	8	23.22	9	37.35	8
India	42.25		23.03		37.42	

Source: NHDR 2001, Table 1.5, pp 144

Note: \*Ranks are in Descending Order

Table A-4: Demographic Features

Major States	Size of Population 2001 (In Millions)	Annual Growth of Population (Percent)		Population Density (Per sq kms) 2001	Urbanization Rate 2001	Sex Ratio (Females Per '000 Males)
		1981-91	1991-01			
1	2	3		4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	75.7	2.2	1.3	275	27.1	978
Assam	26.6	1.2	1.7	340	12.7	932
Bihar	82.9	2.1	2.5	880	10.5	921
Gujarat	50.6	1.9	2.1	258	37.4	921
Haryana	21.1	2.5	2.5	477	29.0	861
Karnataka	52.7	1.9	1.6	275	34.0	964
Kerala	31.8	1.4	0.9	819	26.0	1058
Madhya Pradesh	60.4	2.4	2.2	196	26.7	920
Maharashtra	96.8	2.3	2.1	314	42.4	922
Orissa	36.7	1.8	1.5	236	15.0	972
Punjab	24.3	1.9	1.8	482	34.0	874
Rajasthan	56.5	2.5	2.5	165	23.4	922
Tamil Nadu	62.1	1.4	1.1	478	43.9	986
Uttar Pradesh	166.1	2.3	2.3	689	20.8	898
West Bengal	80.2	2.2	1.7	904	28.0	934
<b>New States</b>						
Chattisgarh	20.8	2.3	1.7	338	20.1	990
Jharkhand	26.9	2.2	2.1	154	22.3	941
Uttaranchal	8.5	2.2	1.8	159	25.6	964
<b>India</b>	1027	2.1	2.0	324	27.8	933

Source: Provisional Population Results-Census of India 2001, RGI, New Delhi.

Table A-5: Birth, Death and Total Fertility Rates

Major states 1	Birth Rate 2000**			Death Rate 2000**			Total Fertility Rate* 1995-97		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	21.3	21.7	20.1	8.2	9.0	5.8	2.8	3.1	2.3
Assam	26.9	27.9	18.6	9.6	10.0	6.1	3.3	3.5	2.1
Bihar	31.9	32.8	25.6	8.8	9.1	7.1	4.5	4.6	3.2
Gujarat	25.2	26.8	21.9	7.5	8.3	5.8	3.1	3.3	2.9
Haryana	26.9	28.0	23.1	7.5	7.9	6.2	3.5	3.8	2.8
Karnataka	22.0	23.3	19.1	7.8	8.6	5.8	2.6	2.8	2.2
Kerala	17.9	18.0	17.5	6.4	6.5	6.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
Madhya Pradesh	31.4	33.4	23.5	10.3	11.1	7.5	4.1	4.4	2.6
Maharashtra	21.0	21.4	20.4	7.5	8.6	5.8	2.8	3.2	2.4
Orissa	24.3	24.9	20.1	10.5	11.0	7.0	3.1	3.3	2.3
Punjab	21.5	22.7	18.6	7.4	7.9	5.9	2.8	3.0	1.8
Rajasthan	31.4	32.8	25.1	8.5	8.9	6.6	4.2	4.5	3.0
Tamil Nadu	19.3	20.0	18.1	7.9	8.7	6.5	2.1	2.2	1.8
Uttar Pradesh	32.8	34.0	27.2	10.3	10.8	8.0	4.9	5.1	3.8
West Bengal	20.7	23.0	14.1	7.0	7.2	6.7	2.7	3.0	1.8
<b>New States</b>									
Chattisgarh	26.7	29.2	22.8	9.6	11.2	7.1	-	-	-
Jharkhand	26.5	28.8	19.4	9.0	9.8	6.5	-	-	-
Uttaranchal	20.2	24.6	17.1	6.9	10.3	4.5	-	-	-
<b>India</b>	25.8	27.6	20.7	8.5	9.3	6.3	3.4	3.7	2.5

Source: Col 2 & 3: Registrar General, India, SRS Bulletin, New Delhi, April 2002.

Col 4: *Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators, 1971-1997*, RGI, New Delhi 1999.

Notes: \* figures for states of Bihar, M.P and U.P include Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal respectively.

\*\*Figures refer to crude birth and crude death rates for thousand population.

Table A-6: Mortality Indicators

Major states	Infant Mortality Rate 2000			Under five mortality 1998-99*	Life Expectancy at birth 92-96*			M M R (Per hundred thousand) 1998*
	1	2			3	4		
	Total	Rural	Urban		Male	Female	Total	
Andhra Pradesh	65	74	36	85.5	60.8	63.0	62.0	159
Assam	75	78	35	89.5	56.1	56.6	56.2	409
Bihar	62	63	53	85.1	60.2	58.2	59.4	452
Gujarat	62	69	45	105.1	60.5	62.5	61.4	28
Haryana	67	69	57	76.8	63.4	64.3	63.8	103
Karnataka	57	68	24	69.8	61.1	64.5	62.9	195
Kerala	14	14	14	18.8	70.2	75.8	73.1	198
Madhya Pradesh	87	93	54	137.6	55.1	54.7	55.2	498
Maharashtra	48	56	33	58.1	63.8	66.2	65.2	135
Orissa	95	99	66	104.4	56.9	56.6	56.9	367
Punjab	52	56	38	72.1	66.4	68.6	67.4	199
Rajasthan	79	82	58	114.9	58.6	59.6	59.5	670
Tamil Nadu	51	56	38	63.3	62.8	64.8	63.7	79
Uttar Pradesh	83	87	65	122.5	57.7	56.4	57.2	707
West Bengal	51	54	37	67.6	61.8	63.1	62.4	266
<b>New States</b>								
Chattisgarh	79	95	49	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	70	74	48	-	-	-	-	-
Uttaranchal	50	73	26	-	-	-	-	-
<b>India</b>	68	74	44	94.9	60.1	61.4	60.7	407

Source: Col 2: Registrar General, India, SRS Bulletin, New Delhi, April 2002.

Col 3: NFHS (2), 1998-99, October.2000, Table 6.6, page 194.

Col 4 & 5: Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators, 1971-1997, RGI, New Delhi 1999.

Note: \* figures for states of Bihar, M.P and U.P include Jharkhand, Chastisgarh and Uttaranchal respectively

Table A-7: Health Indicators

Major states 1	Child Immunization (%) 1998-99*			Births in Medical Institutions (%) 1998-99*			% of births attended by a trained professional 1998-99*	Couple Protection Rate (%) 1998-99*			Median Age At Marriage (Females) 1998-99*
	2	3	4	5	6						
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban		Total	Rural	Urban	
Andhra Pradesh	52	48.9	61	50	40.4	78.6	65.2	59.6	58.3	63.4	15.1
Assam	17	14.9	50.1	17.6	15	59.9	21.4	43.3	42.3	53.4	18.1
Bihar	10.6	9.4	22.4	14.7	12.4	39.9	23.4	24.5	22.9	38.9	14.9
Gujarat	48.3	44.9	54.3	46.4	33.2	69.4	53.5	59	57	61.8	17.6
Haryana	62.7	58.2	76.5	22.3	14.9	47.1	42	62.4	60.4	67.2	16.9
Karnataka	60	60.4	59	51.1	38.7	78.8	59.1	58.3	57.4	59.9	16.8
Kerala	79.2	77.9	84.9	93	91.5	99.4	59.4	63.7	63.2	65.5	20.2
Madhya Pradesh	22.4	17	41.2	20.4	12.3	49.8	29.7	44.3	40.7	55.2	14.7
Maharashtra	78.2	76.8	80.4	52.8	34.6	80.9	22.4	60.9	62.7	58.5	16.4
Orissa	43.7	42.2	56.4	22.9	19.3	54.7	33.4	46.8	45.9	54	17.5
Punjab	72.1	66.3	86.2	37.5	32	56	62.6	66.7	64.4	71.7	20
Rajasthan	16	13.1	26.4	21.7	15	47.9	35.8	40.3	37.1	50.4	15.1
Tamil Nadu	78.2	76.6	81	79.8	73.1	92.6	83.3	52.1	48.8	58.2	18.7
Uttar Pradesh	21.2	19.2	32.3	15.7	11.7	37.3	22.4	28.1	23.9	44.8	15
West Bengal	43.1	40.8	56.3	40.4	31.5	80.1	44.2	66.6	64.5	73.4	16.8
India	42	36.6	60.5	33.6	24.6	65.1	42.3	48.2	44.7	58.2	16.4

Source: Col 2, 3, 4, 5 &amp; 6: NFHS I &amp; II

Note: \* figures for states of Bihar, M.P and U.P include Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Uttaranchal respectively.

Table A-8: Nutrition Status of Women and Children					
Major states	Anaemia among Women (%) 1998-99*	Women BMI <18.5Kg/m <sup>2</sup> 1998-99*	Percent Children with Malnutrition (Children below - 2 SD) 1998-99*		
1	2	3	4		
			Weight-for-age	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height
Andhra Pradesh	17.3	37.4	37.7	38.6	9.1
Assam	26.5	27.1	36.0	50.2	13.3
Bihar	20.5	39.3	54.4	53.7	21
Gujarat	16.9	37	45.1	43.6	16.2
Haryana	16.1	25.9	34.6	50	5.3
Karnataka	15.7	38.8	43.9	36.6	20
Kerala	3.2	18.7	26.9	21.9	11.1
Madhya Pradesh	16.6	38.2	55.1	51	19.8
Maharashtra	17	39.7	49.6	39.9	21.2
Orissa	18	48	54.4	44	24.3
Punjab	13	16.9	28.7	39.2	7.1
Rajasthan	16.2	36.1	50.6	52	11.7
Tamil Nadu	19.8	29	36.7	29.4	19.9
Uttar Pradesh	15.2	35.8	51.7	55.5	11.1
West Bengal	17.4	43.7	48.7	41.5	13.6
India	16.7	35.8	47.0	45.5	15.5

Source: Col 2: NFHS (2), 1998-99, October.2000, Table 7.7, page 252 and table 7.19, page 273.

Col 3&4: NFHS (2), 1998-99, October.2000, Table 7.5, pp 246 and Table 7.17, pp 270, page 57

Note: \* figures for states of Bihar, M.P and U.P include Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Uttaranchal respectively

Table A-9: Percentage of Literate Population in 2001

Major states 1	Literacy rates Total 2			Literacy rates Rural 3			Literacy rates Urban 4		
	Males	Female	Total	Males	Female	Total	Males	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	70.9	51.2	61.1	66.1	44.4	55.3	83.2	69.3	76.4
Assam	71.9	56.0	64.3	69.0	52.3	60.9	89.9	81.0	85.8
Bihar	60.3	33.6	47.5	57.7	30.0	44.4	80.8	63.3	72.7
Gujarat	80.5	58.6	70.0	70.7	45.8	58.5	85.5	72.2	79.2
Haryana	79.3	56.3	68.6	76.1	49.8	63.8	86.6	72.1	79.9
Karnataka	76.3	57.5	67.0	70.6	48.5	59.7	86.9	74.9	81.1
Kerala	94.2	87.9	90.9	93.5	86.8	90.1	96.1	90.9	93.4
Madhya Pradesh	76.8	50.3	64.1	72.1	43.0	58.1	87.8	70.6	79.7
Maharashtra	86.3	67.5	77.3	82.2	59.1	70.8	91.4	79.3	85.8
Orissa	76.0	51.0	63.6	73.6	47.2	60.4	83.0	72.7	81.0
Punjab	75.6	63.6	70.0	71.1	57.9	65.2	87.1	74.6	79.1
Rajasthan	76.5	44.3	61.0	72.7	37.7	55.9	88.4	65.4	76.9
Tamil Nadu	82.3	64.6	73.5	77.5	55.8	66.7	78.1	75.6	82.1
Uttar Pradesh	70.2	43.0	57.4	68.0	37.7	53.7	86.5	62.1	70.6
West Bengal	77.6	60.2	69.2	73.8	53.8	64.1	91.6	76.1	81.6
New States									
Chattisgarh	77.9	52.4	65.2	74.6	47.4	60.9	89.9	71.6	81.1
Jharkhand	67.9	39.4	54.1	61.6	30.3	69.0	87.7	70.7	79.9
Uttaranchal	84.0	60.3	72.3	82.7	55.5	69.0	87.2	74.8	81.5
<b>India</b>	76.0	54.3	65.4	71.2	30.6	59.2	86.4	73.0	80.1

Source: Provisional Results-Census of India 2001, RGI, New Delhi.



Table A -10: Percentage of Children, 6-14 years, attending School in 1999-00

Major states 1	Rural*			Urban*			Total*		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	78.8	67.5	73.3	86.6	81.2	84.1	81.2	71.4	76.5
Assam	80.7	76.4	78.7	93.9	81.4	88.0	82.0	76.9	79.6
Bihar	59.1	43.0	51.9	75.6	67.6	72.0	61.3	46.1	54.5
Gujarat	84.4	71.9	78.5	89.8	85.0	87.6	86.0	75.7	81.2
Haryana	88.9	81.9	85.7	87.5	86.2	86.9	88.6	83.0	86.0
Karnataka	78.3	73.7	76.0	88.2	87.1	87.6	80.8	76.7	78.7
Kerala	95.2	94.3	94.8	94.6	95.6	95.1	95.1	94.6	94.8
Madhya Pradesh	74.2	62.2	68.5	88.7	81.7	85.3	77.1	66.3	72.0
Maharashtra	88.1	82.9	85.6	94.6	91.7	93.2	90.4	86.2	88.4
Orissa	76.7	65.3	71.0	86.3	80.1	83.4	78.4	67.7	73.1
Punjab	86.5	83.5	85.0	91.0	87.9	89.6	87.8	84.7	86.3
Rajasthan	82.5	54.4	69.4	87.6	81.5	84.7	83.5	59.9	72.5
Tamil Nadu	90.7	86.5	88.7	90.8	90.2	90.5	90.8	87.8	89.4
Uttar Pradesh	79.1	62.9	71.6	80.2	75.6	78.0	79.3	65.5	72.8
West Bengal	77.2	70.8	74.1	84.6	77.4	81.0	78.4	71.9	75.2
<b>India</b>	78.4	67.2	73.1	87.3	82.9	85.2	80.5	70.9	75.9

Source: Computed from NSS 55th Round

Note: \* figures for states of Bihar, M.P and U.P include Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Uttaranchal respectively

Table A-11: Percentage of Population age &gt;15yrs with Middle or higher level of education, 1999-2000

Major states	Rural*			Urban*			Total*		
1	2			3			4		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	26.6	11.1	18.8	61.0	41.9	51.5	36.9	20.2	28.5
Assam	41.5	27.0	34.7	74.2	63.6	69.3	45.7	31.5	39.0
Bihar	32.0	9.9	21.1	65.0	39.9	53.2	36.8	13.9	25.6
Gujarat	41.7	20.2	31.0	67.8	51.1	59.6	50.6	30.4	40.6
Haryana	46.7	19.8	33.8	64.1	46.8	56.1	51.8	27.4	40.3
Karnataka	36.0	18.3	27.3	69.8	56.4	63.2	45.9	29.5	37.8
Kerala	61.7	52.9	57.0	70.0	63.6	66.6	63.9	55.7	59.5
Madhya Pradesh	26.3	8.6	17.8	60.2	41.1	51.0	34.3	16.3	25.7
Maharashtra	47.1	25.1	36.1	72.7	54.9	64.3	57.7	36.6	47.4
Orissa	30.3	15.7	22.9	61.7	40.2	51.3	35.9	19.7	27.7
Punjab	40.4	25.2	32.9	61.9	53.5	58.0	47.8	34.3	41.3
Rajasthan	30.6	6.3	18.6	63.6	38.2	51.7	38.9	13.7	26.6
Tamil Nadu	38.7	23.4	30.9	65.8	47.5	56.8	48.7	31.9	40.2
Uttar Pradesh	39.4	13.4	26.5	56.9	40.8	49.4	43.3	19.1	31.5
West Bengal	34.3	17.9	26.3	63.6	50.0	57.2	41.7	25.7	33.9
<b>India</b>	37.0	17.6	27.4	65.4	48.6	57.4	44.9	25.8	35.5

Source: Computed from NSS 55th Round

Note: \* figures for states of Bihar, M.P and U.P include Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Uttaranchal respectively

Table A-12: Income and Poverty

Major states 1	Per Capita NSDP 1998-99* 2	Growth Rate of NSDP 1991-01 3	Poverty Level 1999-2000 (%)* 4	Per Capita Consumption Expenditure Rs Per Month 1999-00* 5			Gini Ratio for Per Capita Consumption Expenditure 1999-00* 6	
				Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	13993	5.5	15.8	454	774	551	0.238	0.31
Assam	8826	-	36.1	426	814	473	0.201	0.311
Bihar	4474	1.7	42.6	385	602	417	0.208	0.318
Gujarat	18815	7.3	14.1	551	892	678	0.233	0.288
Haryana	19716	4.9	8.7	714	912	768	0.24	0.285
Karnataka	15420	6.5	20	500	911	639	0.241	0.321
Kerala	16029	6.2	12.7	766	933	817	0.27	0.23
Madhya Pradesh	10682	4.5	37.4	402	694	479	0.241	0.312
Maharashtra	20356	7.1	25	497	973	697	0.258	0.345
Orissa	8324	2.6	47.2	373	618	414	0.242	0.292
Punjab	21184	4.1	6.2	742	899	792	0.238	0.29
Rajasthan	12348	5.8	15.3	549	796	611	0.209	0.281
Tamil Nadu	17613	6.6	21.1	514	972	681	0.279	0.398
Uttar Pradesh	8633	4.2	31.2	467	691	517	0.245	0.327
West Bengal	13614	6.4	27	454	867	572	0.224	0.328
<b>New States</b>								
Chattisgarh	10056	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	9126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>India</b>	13614	-	26.1	486	855	591	0.258	0.341

Source: Col 1 Economic Survey 2002-2003

Col 4 Economic Survey 2002-2003

Col 5 NSS 38<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup>, 55<sup>th</sup> Rounds on Household Consumer Expenditure.

Note: \* figures for states of Bihar, M.P and U.P include Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Uttaranchal respectively

Table A-13: Workforce Participation Rates, 2001

Major states	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	51.9	30.9	41.5	47.5	10.0	29.1	50.7	25.2	38.1
Assam	41.5	9.9	26.1	48.3	8.4	29.6	42.3	9.7	26.6
Bihar	41.1	9.2	25.8	37.9	4.6	22.4	40.7	8.8	25.4
Gujarat	50.4	18.9	35.1	52.6	7.0	31.3	51.3	14.5	33.7
Haryana	42.7	15.8	30.2	45.8	7.4	28.2	43.6	13.4	29.6
Karnataka	52.3	24.7	38.7	51.2	13.5	32.9	51.9	20.9	36.7
Kerala	41.0	10.8	25.4	44.5	10.6	27.1	41.9	10.7	25.9
Madhya Pradesh	45.2	20.4	33.3	43.9	8.5	27.1	44.9	17.3	31.7
Maharashtra	47.8	33.6	40.8	49.8	10.6	31.5	48.6	24.1	36.9
Orissa	42.5	8.9	25.8	45.9	7.0	27.6	43.1	8.6	26.1
Punjab	49.3	13.9	32.7	51.1	7.9	31.3	50.0	11.9	32.2
Rajasthan	43.7	20.0	32.3	44.2	6.2	26.3	43.8	16.8	30.9
Tamil Nadu	51.8	30.1	41.0	52.9	15.7	34.5	52.3	23.8	38.1
Uttar Pradesh	39.3	6.6	23.8	40.5	4.0	23.5	39.6	6.1	23.7
West Bengal	46.0	8.9	27.9	50.6	8.8	30.9	47.3	8.9	28.8
<b>New States</b>									
Chattisgarh	45.6	25.3	35.4	44.8	9.9	28.0	45.4	22.3	33.9
Jharkhand	37.0	11.5	24.5	38.1	4.4	22.4	37.2	10.0	24.0
Uttaranchal	36.1	19.5	27.8	43.6	5.9	26.3	38.1	16.2	27.4
<b>India</b>	44.5	16.8	31.0	47.5	9.1	29.3	45.3	14.7	30.5

Source: Col 2 to Col 4 Census 2001 RGI.

Table A-14: Unemployment Rates Current Daily Status per thousand person days (1999-00)

Major states*	Rural			Urban		
	1	2		3		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	81	81	81	72	89	76
Assam	64	125	74	99	219	119
Bihar	72	62	70	87	135	93
Gujarat	51	42	48	40	54	42
Haryana	53	18	47	45	49	45
Karnataka	44	40	43	53	59	54
Kerala	200	261	217	155	282	191
Madhya Pradesh	40	35	38	72	57	70
Maharashtra	63	69	65	77	100	81
Orissa	76	56	71	98	82	95
Punjab	42	17	37	48	53	49
Rajasthan	33	19	28	47	35	45
Tamil Nadu	143	123	135	90	86	89
Uttar Pradesh	40	21	36	63	50	62
West Bengal	152	251	170	100	139	106
<b>India</b>	72	70	71	73	94	77

Source: Report of the Special Group on Targeting Ten Million Employment

Opportunities Per year over the Tenth Plan. Planning Commission GOI 2002 , pp.143.

Note: \* figures for states of Bihar, M.P and U.P include Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Uttaranchal respectively

Table A-15: Household Amenities 2001

Major states	Proportions of Households Living in Permanent Type of Houses	Proportion of Households with Source of Drinking Water Within Premises	Proportion of Households with Source of Lighting as Electricity	Proportion of Households with Facility of Water Closet Latrine
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	54.7	27	67.2	18.1
Assam	19.7	33	24.9	15.9
Bihar	40.7	38	10.3	7.9
Gujarat	65.3	46	80.4	31.1
Haryana	65.8	42	82.9	10.9
Karnataka	54.9	32	78.5	18.6
Kerala	68.1	62	70.2	65.2
Madhya Pradesh	41.5	23	70.0	12.5
Maharashtra	57.8	47	77.5	21.9
Orissa	27.6	16	26.9	8.8
Punjab	86.1	84	91.9	20.4
Rajasthan	64.9	33	54.7	11.9
Tamil Nadu	58.5	25	78.2	23.2
Uttar Pradesh	53.4	46	31.9	8.0
West Bengal	40.4	32	37.5	20.9
<b>New States</b>				
Chattisgarh	25.4	19	53.1	8.9
Jharkhand	31.4	20	24.3	10.7
Uttaranchal	86.3	44	60.3	15.4
<b>India</b>	51.8	86	55.8	18.0

Source: Col 2 to Col4: Census of India 2001, RGI, New Delhi.

Table A -16: Gender Gaps in Health, Education and Employment

Major states	Infant Mortality Rate (Female-Males)	Life Expectancy At birth (Male-Female)	Sex Ratio 2001	% Children 6-14 yrs Attending school 1999-00 (Male-Females)	Literacy rates Age>15yrs 1999-00 (Male-Females)	Workforce Participation Rate Main workers 2001 (Male-Females)	% of Female workers in Organized sector* 1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	-2.2	-2.2	978	8.5	22.3	25.5	18.8
Assam	17	-0.5	932	9.1	19.0	32.7	29.7
Bihar	-0.4	2	921	11.9	29.0	32.0	6.7
Gujarat	8	-2	921	8.2	24.8	36.7	12.6
Haryana	7.9	-0.9	861	6.2	28.9	30.3	13.1
Karnataka	-18.1	-3.4	964	3.5	21.7	31.0	28.8
Kerala	-1.2	-5.6	1058	-0.1	8.1	31.2	38.1
Madhya Pradesh	11.8	0.4	920	10.2	29.8	27.6	11.2
Maharashtra	4.2	-2.4	922	4.1	24.0	24.5	14.4
Orissa	-5.9	0.3	972	10.8	26.2	34.5	11.2
Punjab	16.5	-2.2	874	3.1	15.2	38.0	15.1
Rajasthan	4.8	-1	922	17.6	38.9	27.0	13.3
Tamil Nadu	5.2	-2	986	1.9	21.7	28.5	28.4
Uttar Pradesh	5.8	1.3	898	10.8	32.2	33.5	9.0
West Bengal	-7.3	-1.3	934	6.7	22.0	38.5	10.6
<b>New States</b>							
Chattisgarh	-	-	990	-	-	23.2	-
Jharkhand	-	-	941	-	-	27.2	-
Uttaranchal	-	-	964	-	-	21.9	-
India	2.1	-1.3	933	8.1	25.3	30.7	16.9

Source: Col 2: Registrar General, India, SRS Bulletin, New Delhi April 2002

Col 3: Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators, 1971-1997, RGI, New Delhi 1999.

Col 4 & 7: Population Census 2001.

Col 5 & 6: NSS 55<sup>th</sup> Round.

Col 8: Manpower Profile India, Yearbook 2000.

Note: \* figures for states of Bihar, M.P and U.P include Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Uttaranchal respectively

## Tables between Districts Comparison



Table- B-1 Human Development Index I\* : 1990-91

Sl. No.	Districts	HDI		Adult Literacy	Literacy Index	ASER 5-14	Enrolment Index	Education Index	LEB	LEB Index	P C N D D P	Income Index
		Rank	Value									
1	Almora	7	0.63	51.0	0.51	62.9	0.63	0.57	68.4	0.72	1873	0.60
2	Chamoli	5	0.64	55.1	0.55	59.2	0.59	0.57	67.7	0.71	2109	0.62
3	Dehradun	1	0.69	65.7	0.66	66.7	0.67	0.66	70.0	0.75	2702	0.67
4	Garhwal	3	0.68	57.4	0.57	69.1	0.69	0.63	72.0	0.78	2089	0.62
5	Nainital	8	0.63	51.1	0.51	53.0	0.53	0.52	63.6	0.64	3796	0.72
6	Pithoragarh	9	0.62	53.8	0.54	58.0	0.58	0.56	64.8	0.66	2200	0.63
7	Tehri Garhwal	12	0.59	41.7	0.42	54.5	0.55	0.48	65.8	0.68	1986	0.61
8	Uttarkashi	13	0.59	41.9	0.42	47.9	0.48	0.45	60.2	0.59	4072	0.73
9	Hardwar	10	0.60	44.7	0.45	44.1	0.44	0.44	66.1	0.69	3043	0.69
10	Agra	14	0.58	46.5	0.46	37.0	0.37	0.42	67.3	0.71	1863	0.60
11	Aligarh	30	0.53	41.5	0.42	37.5	0.37	0.39	62.4	0.62	1669	0.59
12	Bareilly	43	0.49	30.9	0.31	26.7	0.27	0.29	60.8	0.60	1802	0.60
13	Bijnor	25	0.54	37.5	0.37	35.1	0.35	0.36	63.1	0.64	2183	0.63
14	Budaun	63	0.40	22.3	0.22	21.0	0.21	0.22	51.8	0.45	1276	0.54
15	Bulandshahar	18	0.57	39.7	0.40	39.9	0.40	0.40	65.8	0.68	2078	0.62
16	Etah	50	0.48	36.3	0.36	34.8	0.35	0.36	56.3	0.52	1467	0.56
17	Etawah	29	0.54	49.2	0.49	44.2	0.44	0.47	60.8	0.60	1303	0.54
18	Farrukhabad	32	0.52	43.7	0.44	37.7	0.38	0.41	61.4	0.61	1275	0.54
19	Firozabad	34	0.52	41.8	0.42	41.6	0.42	0.42	60.3	0.59	1293	0.54
20	Ghaziabad	4	0.65	49.6	0.50	47.7	0.48	0.49	70.1	0.75	3734	0.72
21	Mainpuri	27	0.54	46.0	0.46	43.8	0.44	0.45	61.8	0.61	1350	0.55
22	Mathura	16	0.57	41.1	0.41	40.9	0.41	0.41	66.2	0.69	2006	0.62
23	Meerut	11	0.60	46.1	0.46	44.0	0.44	0.45	67.2	0.70	2521	0.65
24	Moradabad	46	0.49	28.4	0.28	24.5	0.25	0.26	62.5	0.63	1700	0.59
25	Muzaffarnagar	21	0.55	38.8	0.39	42.3	0.42	0.41	61.8	0.61	2243	0.63
26	Pilibhit	48	0.49	29.2	0.29	26.5	0.27	0.28	59.7	0.58	1940	0.61
27	Rampur	55	0.47	23.2	0.23	21.6	0.22	0.22	60.3	0.59	1683	0.59
28	Saharanpur	20	0.56	38.1	0.38	37.3	0.37	0.38	65.5	0.68	2221	0.63
29	Shahjahanpur	57	0.46	29.2	0.29	27.0	0.27	0.28	55.9	0.52	1721	0.59
30	Barabanki	49	0.48	27.1	0.27	28.5	0.28	0.28	62.0	0.62	1427	0.56
31	Fatehpur	35	0.51	39.6	0.40	43.5	0.44	0.42	58.8	0.56	1422	0.56
32	Hardoi	60	0.44	34.0	0.34	30.5	0.31	0.32	53.6	0.48	1135	0.52
33	Kanpur Dehat	22	0.55	45.7	0.46	45.1	0.45	0.45	62.8	0.63	1497	0.57
34	Kanpur Nagar	2	0.69	64.7	0.65	57.6	0.58	0.61	74.3	0.82	2288	0.64
35	Kheri	42	0.49	26.6	0.27	25.3	0.25	0.26	63.7	0.65	1616	0.58
36	Lucknow	6	0.63	54.4	0.54	50.7	0.51	0.53	69.5	0.74	2236	0.63
37	Raebareli	52	0.47	33.1	0.33	38.8	0.39	0.36	56.7	0.53	1235	0.54
38	Sitapur	56	0.47	29.1	0.29	24.5	0.24	0.27	59.7	0.58	1352	0.55
39	Unnao	47	0.49	35.0	0.35	36.6	0.37	0.36	60.2	0.59	1215	0.53
40	Allahabad	38	0.50	39.0	0.39	37.1	0.37	0.38	59.0	0.57	1431	0.56
41	Azamgarh	44	0.49	32.8	0.33	38.2	0.38	0.35	61.8	0.61	1066	0.51
42	Bahraich	62	0.40	21.6	0.22	23.4	0.23	0.23	54.4	0.49	991	0.50
43	Ballia	17	0.57	39.0	0.39	39.9	0.40	0.39	74.4	0.82	944	0.49
44	Basti	54	0.47	31.1	0.31	30.8	0.31	0.31	61.1	0.60	934	0.49
45	Deoria	45	0.49	33.0	0.33	36.9	0.37	0.35	62.4	0.62	1034	0.51

Sl. No.	Districts	HDI		Adult Literacy	Literacy Index	ASER 5-14	Enrolment Index	Education Index	LEB	LEB Index	PC N D D P	Income Index
		Rank	Value									
46	Faizabad	33	0.52	36.0	0.36	39.3	0.39	0.38	64.6	0.66	1072	0.51
47	Ghazipur	28	0.54	38.4	0.38	37.5	0.37	0.38	68.3	0.72	1044	0.51
48	Gonda	58	0.45	24.1	0.24	25.9	0.26	0.25	57.3	0.54	1501	0.57
49	Gorakhpur	31	0.53	39.6	0.40	36.8	0.37	0.38	66.7	0.70	1090	0.51
50	Jaunpur	39	0.50	36.5	0.37	37.5	0.38	0.37	63.4	0.64	922	0.49
51	Maharajganj	59	0.45	25.8	0.26	27.3	0.27	0.27	57.6	0.54	1228	0.53
52	Mau	23	0.55	37.6	0.38	43.0	0.43	0.40	66.5	0.69	1315	0.55
53	Mirzapur	37	0.50	35.6	0.36	33.6	0.34	0.35	61.1	0.60	1446	0.56
54	Pratapgarh	51	0.48	34.7	0.35	40.1	0.40	0.37	59.1	0.57	946	0.49
55	Sidharthnagar	61	0.42	22.9	0.23	27.4	0.27	0.25	58.4	0.56	758	0.45
56	Sonbhadra	24	0.55	31.5	0.31	30.0	0.30	0.31	62.6	0.63	3445	0.71
57	Sultanpur	41	0.50	33.2	0.33	39.3	0.39	0.36	58.1	0.55	1534	0.57
58	Varanasi	19	0.56	43.9	0.44	39.1	0.39	0.41	64.9	0.67	1983	0.61
59	Banda	40	0.50	32.4	0.32	31.7	0.32	0.32	61.4	0.61	1425	0.56
60	Hamirpur	36	0.51	35.3	0.35	36.4	0.36	0.36	59.6	0.58	1726	0.59
61	Jalaun	26	0.54	47.2	0.47	42.8	0.43	0.45	60.8	0.60	1538	0.57
62	Jhansi	15	0.57	47.9	0.48	45.4	0.45	0.47	62.5	0.63	2097	0.62
63	Lalitpur	53	0.47	28.9	0.29	29.0	0.29	0.29	57.3	0.54	1661	0.58
	<b>U P</b>		<b>0.52</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>1637</b>	<b>0.58</b>
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>												
1	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	1	0.64	53.75	0.54	58.9	0.59	0.56	66.6	0.69	2603	0.66
2	<b>Western</b>	2	0.53	38.38	0.38	36.0	0.36	0.37	62.2	0.62	1922	0.61
3	<b>Central</b>	3	0.52	39.12	0.39	38.1	0.38	0.39	62.1	0.62	1542	0.57
4	<b>Eastern</b>	5	0.50	34.18	0.34	34.9	0.35	0.35	62.2	0.62	1299	0.54
5	<b>Bundelkhand</b>	4	0.52	38.71	0.39	37.1	0.37	0.38	60.3	0.59	1689	0.59
<b>2001 Administrative Boundaries</b>												
	<b>Western ( Except Hardwar )</b>	0.57	38.2	0.38	56.9	0.57	0.48	62.1	0.62	1914	0.61	
	<b>Uttaranchal ( Inc Hardwar )</b>	0.60	52.3	0.52	35.5	0.35	0.44	66.5	0.69	2746	0.67	
	<b>UP ( exc Uttaranchal )</b>	0.52	36.8	0.37	35.9	0.36	0.36	62.0	0.62	1577	0.58	

**Notes:** \*HDI 1 ASER 5-14 + Lit 15(1:1) + LEB + Log(PCNDDP)  
PCNDDP Per Capita Net District Domestic Product  
Literacy Index Literacy figure used is for 15 years and above  
Enrolment Index ASER for 5 to 14 years has been taken  
Education Index Equal weight has been assigned to Literacy and enrolment index  
LEB Index Life expectancy at birth  
Income Index Logarithm of the per capitane district domestic product figures has been used

Table :B-2 Interim Human Development Index : 2000-01

S. No.	Districts	HDI		Total Literacy	Education Index	% of safe deliveries	index	% of children with Complete Immunisation	index	Health Index	PC NDDP	Income Index
		Rank	Value									
1	Agra	9	0.572	65	0.650	37.2	0.372	42.0	0.420	0.396	2385.7	0.645
2	Aligarh	25	0.556	60	0.597	40.3	0.403	43.1	0.431	0.417	2328.9	0.641
3	Auraiya	13	0.569	72	0.715	14.4	0.144	42.2	0.422	0.283	1525.1	0.570
4	Budaun	39	0.397	39	0.388	18.5	0.185	20.6	0.206	0.196	1773.7	0.596
5	Baghpat	68	0.520	66	0.657	71.0	0.710	24.6	0.246	0.478	2562.2	0.657
6	Bareilly	54	0.511	48	0.480	34.0	0.340	42.1	0.421	0.381	2217.7	0.633
7	Bijnor	12	0.529	59	0.594	64.5	0.645	32.9	0.329	0.487	2671.2	0.664
8	Bulandshahar	6	0.607	60	0.602	35.6	0.356	54.8	0.548	0.452	2778.9	0.671
9	Etah	48	0.508	56	0.562	30.2	0.302	36.0	0.360	0.331	1846.7	0.602
10	Etawah	7	0.593	71	0.708	16.0	0.160	46.9	0.469	0.315	1834.9	0.601
11	Farrukhabad	14	0.568	62	0.623	21.3	0.213	47.1	0.471	0.342	1932.3	0.610
12	Firozabad	36	0.536	67	0.665	23.2	0.232	32.6	0.326	0.279	1998.4	0.616
13	Gautam Buddha Nagar	3	0.671	70	0.698	59.5	0.595	51.4	0.514	0.555	6057.1	0.801
14	Ghaziabad	4	0.636	71	0.709	59.5	0.595	51.4	0.514	0.555	3030.3	0.685
15	Hathras	32	0.548	63	0.634	20.8	0.208	39.6	0.396	0.302	1974.3	0.614
16	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	60	0.470	50	0.502	31.6	0.316	26.2	0.262	0.289	2383.4	0.645
17	Kannauj	22	0.559	63	0.626	21.3	0.213	47.1	0.471	0.342	1616.5	0.580
18	Mainpuri	23	0.558	67	0.665	14.9	0.149	41.2	0.412	0.281	1777.0	0.596
19	Mathura	16	0.565	62	0.622	38.2	0.382	40.2	0.402	0.392	2793.2	0.671
20	Meerut	20	0.561	66	0.660	88.8	0.888	30.8	0.308	0.598	3603.8	0.714
21	Moradabad	61	0.470	46	0.457	39.5	0.395	32.8	0.328	0.362	2099.5	0.624
22	Muzaffarnagar	35	0.539	62	0.617	54.3	0.543	34.0	0.340	0.442	2595.5	0.659
23	Pilibhit	49	0.505	51	0.509	18.8	0.188	36.4	0.364	0.276	2338.1	0.642
24	Rampur	64	0.455	39	0.390	31.2	0.312	36.4	0.364	0.338	1961.2	0.612
25	Saharanpur	26	0.556	63	0.626	58.2	0.582	36.4	0.364	0.473	2885.2	0.677
26	Barabanki	59	0.490	49	0.487	16.5	0.165	39.3	0.393	0.279	1710.6	0.590
27	Fatehpur	44	0.516	60	0.597	24.0	0.240	35.4	0.354	0.297	1786.9	0.597
28	Hardoi	45	0.512	53	0.526	29.5	0.295	45.8	0.458	0.377	1353.7	0.551
29	Kanpur Dehat	11	0.571	67	0.666	16.4	0.164	42.6	0.426	0.295	2053.2	0.620
30	Kanpur Nagar	2	0.683	78	0.776	56.3	0.563	62.8	0.628	0.596	2393.5	0.646
31	Kheri	40	0.528	49	0.494	11.4	0.114	48.1	0.481	0.298	1915.9	0.609
32	Lucknow	1	0.710	69	0.694	42.0	0.420	74.1	0.741	0.581	3244.9	0.696
33	Raebareilly	34	0.539	55	0.551	27.0	0.270	51.9	0.519	0.395	1328.3	0.547
34	Shahjahanpur	51	0.494	49	0.488	15.1	0.151	37.2	0.372	0.262	2093.9	0.623
35	Sitapur	56	0.489	49	0.491	24.5	0.245	38.6	0.386	0.316	1705.2	0.589
36	Unnao	53	0.490	56	0.557	20.7	0.207	35.6	0.356	0.282	1411.5	0.558
37	Allahabad	33	0.548	63	0.629	30.6	0.306	39.0	0.390	0.348	2105.2	0.624
38	Ambedkar Nagar	27	0.554	59	0.591	19.6	0.196	55.5	0.555	0.376	1093.4	0.515
39	Azamgarh	10	0.571	56	0.562	32.8	0.328	61.5	0.615	0.472	1243.9	0.536
40	Ballia	70	0.609	59	0.589	35.2	0.352	71.5	0.715	0.534	1148.5	0.523
41	Balrampur	5	0.395	35	0.347	12.5	0.125	31.7	0.317	0.221	1130.1	0.520
42	Basti	46	0.570	54	0.543	22.0	0.220	63.7	0.637	0.429	1198.9	0.530
43	Bahraich	42	0.366	36	0.358	10.7	0.107	22.1	0.221	0.164	1114.8	0.518
44	Chandauli	52	0.491	61	0.611	30.6	0.306	29.3	0.293	0.299	1522.3	0.570
45	Deoria	19	0.561	60	0.598	24.2	0.242	55.6	0.556	0.399	1177.3	0.527

S. No.	Districts	HDI		Total Literacy	Education Index	% of safe deliveries	index	% of children with Complete Immunisation	index	Health Index	PC NDDP	Income Index
		Rank	Value									
46	Faizabad	41	0.527	57	0.575	24.9	0.249	45.8	0.458	0.354	1335.4	0.548
47	Ghazipur	38	0.529	60	<b>0.601</b>	34.8	0.348	45.8	<b>0.458</b>	0.403	1188.0	0.529
48	Gonda	67	0.424	43	<b>0.430</b>	12.5	0.125	31.7	<b>0.317</b>	0.221	1161.4	0.525
49	Gorakhpur	15	0.565	61	<b>0.610</b>	23.9	0.239	52.7	<b>0.527</b>	0.383	1427.3	0.559
50	Jaunpur	21	0.559	60	<b>0.600</b>	32.1	0.321	54.3	<b>0.543</b>	0.432	1231.9	0.535
51	Kaushambi	65	0.449	48	<b>0.482</b>	24.5	0.245	31.2	<b>0.312</b>	0.278	1365.0	0.552
52	Kushinagar	57	0.488	48	<b>0.484</b>	19.4	0.194	44.5	<b>0.445</b>	0.319	1234.8	0.535
53	Maharajganj	63	0.457	48	<b>0.477</b>	11.2	0.112	32.9	<b>0.329</b>	0.221	1469.4	0.564
54	Ma u	29	0.551	65	<b>0.649</b>	30.1	0.301	40.6	<b>0.406</b>	0.354	1805.1	0.599
55	Mirzapur	58	0.482	56	<b>0.561</b>	24.3	0.243	29.3	<b>0.293</b>	0.268	1748.5	0.593
56	Pratapgarh	43	0.516	59	<b>0.587</b>	28.6	0.286	43.7	<b>0.437</b>	0.362	1162.5	0.525
57	Sant Kabir Nagar	31	0.549	52	<b>0.517</b>	22.0	0.220	63.7	<b>0.637</b>	0.429	954.8	0.492
58	Sant Ravidas Nagar	47	0.511	59	<b>0.591</b>	23.1	0.231	41.7	<b>0.417</b>	0.324	1155.7	0.524
59	Shravasti	50	0.496	34	<b>0.343</b>	22.0	0.220	63.7	<b>0.637</b>	0.429	1050.8	0.508
60	Siddharth Nagar	66	0.445	44	<b>0.440</b>	12.5	0.125	37.7	<b>0.377</b>	0.251	1117.9	0.519
61	Sonbhadra	62	0.458	50	<b>0.500</b>	24.4	0.244	18.8	<b>0.188</b>	0.216	3041.8	0.686
62	Sultanpur	17	0.564	57	<b>0.569</b>	30.9	0.309	56.5	<b>0.565</b>	0.437	1416.8	0.558
63	Varanasi	24	0.558	67	<b>0.671</b>	38.2	0.382	36.6	<b>0.366</b>	0.374	2255.0	0.636
64	Banda	69	0.475	55	<b>0.548</b>	21.9	0.219	28.0	<b>0.280</b>	0.250	1786.1	0.597
65	Chitrakoot	55	0.489	66	<b>0.661</b>	21.9	0.219	28.0	<b>0.280</b>	0.250	1177.8	0.527
66	Hamirpur	30	0.550	58	<b>0.581</b>	8.5	0.085	46.0	<b>0.460</b>	0.273	1914.4	0.608
67	Jalaun	18	0.561	66	<b>0.661</b>	33.9	0.339	41.9	<b>0.419</b>	0.379	1839.2	0.602
68	Jhansi	8	0.574	67	<b>0.667</b>	36.3	0.363	39.9	<b>0.399</b>	0.381	2548.1	0.656
69	Lalitpur	28	0.553	50	<b>0.499</b>	21.5	0.215	56.7	<b>0.567</b>	0.391	1728.3	0.591
70	Mahoba	37	0.531	54	<b>0.542</b>	24.3	0.243	43.2	<b>0.432</b>	0.338	2042.3	0.619
	<b>U. P</b>		<b>0.532</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0.571</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>0.219</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>0.417</b>	<b>0.318</b>	<b>1908.8</b>	<b>0.608</b>
<b>2001 Administrative Boundaries</b>												
1	<b>Western</b>	2	0.54	59.81	0.60	37.71	0.38	38.76	0.39	0.38	2438.83	0.64
2	<b>Central</b>	1	0.57	60.58	0.61	28.01	0.28	49.73	0.50	0.39	2065.53	0.62
3	<b>Eastern</b>	3	0.51	53.75	0.54	24.35	0.24	44.48	0.44	0.34	1402.09	0.55
4	<b>Bundelkhand</b>	4	0.53	59.43	0.59	24.04	0.24	40.53	0.41	0.32	1862.33	0.60

**Notes:** PCNDDP Per Capita Net District Domestic Product  
Income Index Logarithm of the per capitane district domestic product figures has been used

Table B-3 Human Poverty Index and its Components 1990-91

Sl. No.	Districts	Percent Households		Unwt avg House+ Water	% living not till 40*	Poverty Ratio**	HPI
		With Temp Non-Serv houses	Without Safe drinking water				
1	Almora	0.18	31.16	15.67	10.10	27.36	35.95
2	Chamoli	0.11	36.03	18.07	10.50	19.19	32.07
3	Dehradun	0.72	24.70	12.71	8.40	12.31	24.22
4	Garhwal	0.85	11.60	6.23	6.80	10.02	29.69
5	Nainital	12.42	25.90	19.16	14.00	28.96	36.37
6	Pithoragarh	0.21	16.80	8.51	13.00	31.34	35.26
7	Tehri Garhwal	0.09	41.13	20.61	12.20	17.17	40.89
8	Uttarkashi	0.49	30.41	15.45	18.30	18.60	41.11
9	Hardwar	1.72	10.32	6.02	12.00	40.57	42.93
10	Agra	0.99	39.51	20.25	10.80	28.29	38.96
11	Aligarh	0.98	29.82	15.40	15.70	32.91	43.06
12	Bareilly	0.97	19.36	10.17	17.20	30.03	49.43
13	Bijnor	1.98	14.53	8.26	15.00	33.83	45.73
14	Budaun	1.28	33.48	17.38	27.90	29.81	55.68
15	Bulandshahar	1.67	13.16	7.42	12.10	32.54	44.01
16	Etah	0.93	42.11	21.52	22.50	35.29	47.15
17	Etawah	1.63	42.12	21.88	18.60	47.09	43.22
18	Farrukhabad	2.10	49.82	25.96	16.70	30.24	41.28
19	Firozabad	1.52	33.37	17.45	17.90	17.72	41.14
20	Ghaziabad	1.42	7.29	4.36	8.40	21.44	35.89
21	Mainpuri	0.76	43.75	22.26	16.80	56.78	48.63
22	Mathura	1.04	43.25	22.15	12.00	24.84	41.92
23	Meerut	1.13	8.29	4.71	11.10	17.36	37.91
24	Moradabad	0.94	20.56	10.75	16.00	35.04	51.70
25	Muzaffarnagar	0.87	8.00	4.44	16.10	27.56	43.92
26	Pilibhit	6.79	16.75	11.77	18.30	29.88	50.57
27	Rampur	1.30	17.66	9.48	18.30	45.80	56.97
28	Saharanpur	0.99	11.04	6.02	12.50	42.03	47.12
29	Shahjahanpur	2.31	42.72	22.52	22.90	17.85	49.89
30	Barabanki	3.64	65.58	34.61	16.10	33.95	52.37
31	Fatehpur	1.14	68.15	34.65	19.70	59.05	52.48
32	Hardoi	1.35	68.89	35.12	25.90	62.54	56.78
33	Kanpur Dehat	1.46	62.22	31.84	15.30	29.27	39.76
34	Kanpur Nagar	0.79	17.61	9.20	5.20	20.53	26.03
35	Kheri	10.73	40.27	25.50	14.30	52.17	56.47
36	Lucknow	1.39	36.07	18.73	8.80	31.51	34.83
37	Raebareli	0.81	63.40	32.11	22.20	42.19	50.45
38	Sitapur	2.60	69.39	36.00	18.70	37.94	51.85
39	Unnao	1.93	70.02	35.98	18.30	59.36	54.65
40	Allahabad	0.27	56.11	28.19	19.40	33.45	44.91
41	Azamgarh	0.77	14.77	7.77	16.80	44.71	51.00
42	Bahraich	9.53	45.08	27.31	24.90	51.40	59.54
43	Ballia	6.41	22.84	14.63	5.00	38.30	45.56
44	Basti	2.50	27.08	14.79	17.10	26.85	48.92

Sl. No.	Districts	Percent Households		Unwt avg House+ Water	% living not till 40*	Poverty Ratio**	HPI
		With Temp Non-Serv houses	Without Safe drinking water				
45	Deoria	20.54	16.83	18.69	15.70	50.92	52.61
46	Faizabad	0.78	30.03	15.41	13.30	54.07	52.04
47	Ghazipur	0.86	44.65	22.76	9.90	53.89	50.72
48	Gonda	5.40	44.37	24.89	21.40	41.87	55.75
49	Gorakhpur	2.39	16.11	9.25	11.30	34.36	44.37
50	Jaunpur	0.31	42.23	21.27	14.60	42.48	48.17
51	Maharajganj	3.64	11.01	7.33	21.10	33.20	53.33
52	Ma u	0.51	13.88	7.20	11.50	37.13	46.17
53	Mirzapur	0.94	65.42	33.18	17.10	50.48	51.11
54	Pratapgarh	0.15	67.05	33.60	19.30	54.89	53.20
55	Siddharthnagar	1.37	30.38	15.88	20.20	32.81	55.09
56	Sonbhadra	0.59	63.29	31.94	15.50	45.13	51.83
57	Sultanpur	0.69	57.30	29.00	20.40	52.22	53.11
58	Varanasi	0.35	56.46	28.41	14.50	37.90	42.74
59	Banda	0.22	62.60	31.41	16.80	63.02	57.29
60	Hamirpur	0.02	67.83	33.93	18.80	38.12	48.07
61	Jalaun	0.04	42.23	21.14	18.60	65.07	52.31
62	Jhansi	0.07	51.11	25.59	15.60	40.54	41.32
63	Lalitpur	0.16	63.89	32.03	21.50	54.34	56.10
	<b>U P</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>37.76</b>	<b>20.12</b>	<b>16.80</b>	<b>39.72</b>	<b>46.92</b>
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>							
1	<b>Uttarakhand</b>		38.76	19.38			
2	<b>Western</b>		25.16	12.58			
3	<b>Central</b>		57.98	28.99			
4	<b>Eastern</b>		55.91	27.96			
5	<b>Bundelkhand</b>		26.30	13.15			

**Note:** \* Calculated from q(2) values in South Asian Model life tables

\*\* The figure for 1993-94 has been used as a proxy for 1990-91

**Definition:**

**Non-serviceable temporary houses:**

Temporary houses in which wall is made of grass, leaves reeds or bamboo.

**Safe drinking water:**

If the source of drinking water is tap, hand pump, or tube well then it has been termed as safe drinking water. It may be noted that this definition is not comprehensive.

Table-B 4 Gender-related Development Index 1990-91

Sl. No.	Districts	Gender-related Development index		Adult Literacy rate		ASER 5-14		LEB		Est Earned income		HDI Rank minus GDI
		Rank	Value	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Almora	6	0.616	76.8	29.5	71.1	54.7	68.5	68.2	2214	1559	2
2	Chamoli	4	0.622	80.4	31.6	67.8	50.8	65.5	70.1	2389	1830	2
3	Dehradun	1	0.679	76.0	54.3	70.1	63.0	68.9	71.3	3922	1254	0
4	Garhwal	2	0.671	79.7	38.7	72.9	65.3	74.2	70.0	2288	1900	1
5	Nainital	5	0.617	64.7	36.6	59.1	46.4	65.0	62.1	5000	2411	0
6	Pithoragarh	8	0.602	78.1	30.1	67.2	48.4	63.2	66.5	2269	2130	1
7	Tehri Garhwal	10	0.569	68.5	18.1	66.1	42.9	64.4	67.3	2304	1684	3
8	Uttarkashi	11	0.566	66.1	17.0	59.5	35.6	59.3	61.2	4050	4095	0
9	Hardwar	14	0.540	57.4	30.5	50.4	36.5	66.5	65.9	5241	445	-4
10	Agra	25	0.493	62.2	27.9	44.2	28.6	68.8	65.5	3211	243	-10
11	Aligarh	27	0.488	58.7	22.1	44.8	28.7	63.8	60.7	2674	477	0
12	Bareilly	57	0.390	42.8	17.2	32.6	19.7	61.9	59.5	3179	161	-19
13	Bijnor	34	0.467	50.7	22.3	42.4	26.7	63.3	62.9	3820	304	-12
14	Budaun	63	0.315	32.2	10.6	27.3	12.8	52.3	51.2	2174	168	-1
15	Bulandshahar	21	0.509	59.2	18.5	49.0	29.2	66.3	65.1	3437	492	-4
16	Etah	47	0.423	51.7	18.4	42.6	24.8	58.9	53.2	2378	361	3
17	Etawah	53	0.410	64.3	32.0	49.0	38.7	62.4	58.8	2308	94	-24
18	Farrukhabad	44	0.440	58.7	25.9	42.5	31.9	62.4	60.2	2186	183	-11
19	Firozabad	56	0.400	57.5	24.1	48.5	32.9	62.5	57.6	2276	113	-22
20	Ghaziabad	7	0.616	66.3	31.6	53.2	41.1	70.6	69.6	5983	1029	-3
21	Mainpuri	48	0.420	62.9	26.5	50.1	36.1	65.0	59.5	2384	109	-20
22	Mathura	22	0.504	59.8	18.8	51.9	27.2	66.9	65.4	3309	409	-6
23	Meerut	12	0.562	62.1	28.6	49.9	37.4	67.7	66.6	4083	687	0
24	Moradabad	50	0.413	39.8	15.4	30.4	17.8	63.7	61.0	2951	232	-8
25	Muzaffarnagar	19	0.517	53.4	23.0	49.6	33.8	63.1	59.9	3459	827	2
26	Pilibhit	49	0.417	42.6	13.5	34.0	17.7	61.0	58.1	3312	333	-9
27	Rampur	55	0.404	32.1	12.9	27.3	14.9	62.3	57.9	2852	320	-3
28	Saharanpur	29	0.485	51.5	22.8	43.8	29.8	65.4	65.6	3864	291	-10
29	Shahjahanpur	62	0.324	40.9	15.2	34.1	18.5	57.8	53.6	3041	104	-8
30	Barabanki	42	0.447	40.6	11.4	35.3	20.5	63.2	60.4	2175	554	4
31	Fatehpur	26	0.492	56.3	21.1	52.2	33.6	58.1	59.7	1892	889	9
32	Hardoi	60	0.366	48.4	16.4	38.2	20.8	54.5	52.4	1896	203	0
33	Kanpur Dehat	28	0.487	60.4	29.0	50.9	38.5	64.3	61.0	2533	267	-4
34	Kanpur Nagar	3	0.626	76.1	54.4	60.7	54.2	74.0	74.7	3928	298	-1
35	Kheri	51	0.410	37.9	13.2	32.7	16.4	62.9	64.8	2801	208	-10
36	Lucknow	9	0.595	65.5	42.3	54.7	46.1	69.7	69.3	3684	565	-2
37	Raebareli	43	0.441	50.0	16.0	48.0	28.6	57.5	55.8	1851	573	10
38	Sitapur	58	0.389	41.8	13.9	30.4	17.4	60.1	59.2	2303	209	-3
39	Unnao	38	0.453	49.3	18.8	44.0	28.0	61.3	59.0	1906	423	7
40	Allahabad	31	0.474	57.4	19.0	46.8	26.0	59.9	58.0	1957	829	8
41	Azamgarh	37	0.458	51.7	16.5	48.2	27.3	63.2	60.2	1624	512	11
42	Bahraich	61	0.364	33.0	8.4	31.2	13.7	54.8	54.0	1511	373	2
43	Ballia	16	0.532	58.1	20.4	48.4	30.0	75.0	73.8	1474	384	7
44	Basti	46	0.431	48.3	13.3	40.4	20.3	61.2	61.0	1380	446	12
45	Deoria	39	0.452	52.8	14.0	47.9	25.1	64.8	59.7	1557	494	10

Sl. No.	Districts	Gender-related Development index		Adult Literacy rate		ASER 5-14		LEB		Est Earned income		HDI Rank minus GDI
		Rank	Value	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
46	Faizabad	35	0.467	53.1	18.4	47.6	30.3	65.1	64.1	1775	312	1
47	Ghazipur	23	0.499	58.7	18.6	46.7	27.4	69.0	67.4	1588	476	7
48	Gonda	54	0.405	37.4	9.6	34.4	15.7	59.5	54.6	2358	519	3
49	Gorakhpur	24	0.493	58.8	19.7	45.8	26.9	67.0	66.3	1665	469	7
50	Jaunpur	36	0.458	58.8	16.2	48.1	26.1	63.7	63.1	1423	418	11
51	Maharajganj	52	0.410	42.9	7.4	39.0	14.1	58.8	56.3	1622	796	7
52	Mau	18	0.527	55.5	20.7	51.2	34.0	66.2	66.8	1787	831	7
53	Mirzapur	32	0.474	52.0	17.9	42.4	23.3	64.2	57.5	1954	872	5
54	Pratapgarh	45	0.438	56.4	14.6	50.9	27.9	60.7	57.3	1412	475	11
55	Sidharthnagar	59	0.386	36.7	8.5	37.1	16.1	59.9	56.7	1077	408	2
56	Sonbhadra	17	0.529	46.0	14.3	37.5	21.5	62.3	63.0	4180	2593	1
57	Sultanpur	40	0.452	51.9	14.8	49.5	27.8	60.9	54.9	2377	630	3
58	Varanasi	15	0.533	62.6	23.8	47.7	29.4	67.2	62.3	2880	982	5
59	Banda	33	0.469	49.3	12.5	41.9	19.1	61.5	61.3	1661	1144	11
60	Hamirpur	30	0.484	51.9	16.1	46.0	24.5	60.8	58.3	2194	1170	2
61	Jalaun	20	0.510	65.3	25.4	47.6	36.6	61.8	59.6	2258	670	6
62	Jhansi	13	0.550	65.7	28.4	52.9	36.6	63.4	61.5	2884	1185	1
63	Lalitpur	41	0.448	42.8	13.1	37.6	18.8	58.0	56.5	2122	1126	10
	<b>U P</b>		<b>0.49</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>2465</b>	<b>696</b>	
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>												
1	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	1	<b>0.62</b>	73.8	32.0	66.7	50.9	66.1	67.1	3510	1767	0
2	<b>Western</b>	2	<b>0.46</b>	52.7	21.8	42.7	27.8	63.5	60.8	3413	264	0
3	<b>Central</b>	4	<b>0.47</b>	52.6	23.7	44.7	30.4	62.6	61.6	2590	356	-1
4	<b>Eastern</b>	5	<b>0.45</b>	51.2	15.6	44.2	24.4	63.3	60.9	2068	361	0
5	<b>Bundelkhand</b>	3	<b>0.49</b>	55.0	19.1	45.2	27.1	61.1	59.4	2447	785	1



Table-B-5 Population and Decadal Growth Rate

Sl. No.	District	Population 2001			Decadal growth rate	
		Persons	Males	Females	1981-1991	1991-2001
1	Agra	3611301	1949775	1661526	21.90	31.27
2	Aligarh	2990388	1607222	1383166	29.95	22.08
3	Auraiya	1179496	635527	543969	27.23	14.70
4	Baghpat	1164388	630244	534144	22.39	13.00
5	Bareilly	3598701	1922833	1675868	24.71	26.96
6	Bijnor	3130586	1651275	1479311	27.76	27.16
7	Budaun	3069245	1667499	1401746	24.16	25.36
8	Bulandshahar	2923290	1553711	1369579	16.10	22.22
9	Etah	2788270	1509491	1278779	20.78	24.20
10	Etawah	1340031	721913	618118	17.24	21.59
11	Farrukhabad	1577237	848088	729149	24.46	22.80
12	Firozabad	2045737	1105203	940534	21.65	33.44
13	Gautam Buddha Nagar	1191263	646554	544709	37.64	35.70
14	Ghaziabad	3289540	1768215	1521325	40.90	47.47
15	Hathras	1333372	718288	615084	26.90	18.32
16	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	1499193	795439	703754	28.25	29.72
17	Kannauj	1385227	741380	643847	24.94	19.58
18	Mainpuri	1592875	858531	734344	24.11	21.50
19	Mathura	2069578	1123984	945594	22.69	26.95
20	Meerut	3001636	1604103	1397533	24.91	24.16
21	Moradabad	3749630	1988801	1760829	31.89	26.45
22	Muzaffarnagar	3541952	1891937	1650015	26.42	24.61
23	Pilibhit	1643788	876006	767782	27.25	28.11
24	Rampur	1922450	1021501	900949	27.45	27.98
25	Saharanpur	2848152	1525096	1323056	26.76	23.35
26	Shahjahanpur	2549458	1387424	1162034	20.62	28.28
27	Barabanki	2673394	1417213	1256181	26.59	26.40
28	Fatehpur	2305847	1218892	1086955	20.79	21.40
29	Hardoi	3397414	1843395	1554019	20.75	23.67
30	Kanpur Dehat	1584037	853566	730471	19.89	21.55
31	Kanpur Nagar	4137489	2213955	1923534	22.54	27.17
32	Kheri	3200137	1706830	1493307	23.89	32.28
33	Lucknow	3681416	1946973	1734443	37.14	33.25
34	Raebareli	2872204	1473690	1398514	23.57	23.66
35	Sitapur	3616510	1941933	1674577	22.24	26.58
36	Unnao	2700426	1422965	1277461	20.73	22.72
37	Allahabad	4941510	2625872	2315638	30.78	26.72
38	Ambedkar Nagar	2025373	1024712	1000661	25.45	24.31
39	Azamgarh	3950808	1949827	2000981	25.46	26.28
40	Bahraich	2384239	1278253	1105986	25.19	29.55
41	Ballia	2752412	1409866	1342546	22.27	21.67
42	Balrampur	1684567	888559	796008	25.52	23.08

Sl. No.	District	Population 2001			Decadal growth rate	
		Persons	Males	Females	1981-1991	1991-2001
43	Basti	2068922	1079971	988951	23.41	22.69
44	Chandauli	1639777	853016	786761	27.33	28.63
45	Deoria	2730376	1363250	1367126	24.95	25.03
46	Faizabad	2087914	1076000	1011914	23.77	23.87
47	Ghazipur	3049337	1544496	1504841	24.27	26.18
48	Gonda	2765754	1456460	1309294	26.62	25.46
49	Gorakhpur	3784720	1931762	1852958	24.60	23.44
50	Jaunpur	3911305	1935576	1975729	26.92	21.67
51	Kaushambi	1294937	683673	611264	25.34	26.73
52	Kushinagar	2891933	1474884	1417049	29.01	28.17
53	Maharajganj	2167041	1120800	1046241	25.56	29.27
54	Mau	1849294	932142	917152	28.37	27.91
55	Mirzapur	2114852	1115112	999740	31.40	27.62
56	Pratapgarh	2727156	1375610	1351546	22.75	23.36
57	Sant Kabir Nagar	1424500	720028	704472	26.46	23.64
58	Sant Ravidas Nagar	1352056	704800	647256	38.16	25.47
59	Shravasti	1175428	632452	542976	23.75	27.30
60	Siddharthnagar	2038598	1047573	991025	23.63	26.78
61	Sonbhadra	1463468	771817	691651	38.18	36.13
62	Sultanpur	3190926	1611936	1578990	25.32	24.20
63	Varanasi	3147927	1650138	1497789	30.65	25.51
64	Banda	1500253	806543	693710	23.69	18.49
65	Chitrakoot	800592	427705	372887	16.78	34.33
66	Hamirpur	1042374	562911	479463	21.90	17.85
67	Jalaun	1455859	788264	667595	23.64	19.39
68	Jhansi	1746715	934118	812597	24.66	23.23
69	Lalitpur	977447	518928	458519	30.18	29.98
70	Mahoba	708831	379795	329036	24.20	21.80
	<b>U P</b>	<b>166052859</b>	<b>87466301</b>	<b>78586558</b>	<b>25.55</b>	<b>25.80</b>

Source: Census of India 2001

Table-B-6 Sex ratio and Density

Sl. No.	District	Sex ratio		0 to 6 yrs	Density	
		All ages			1991	2001
		1991	2001	2001		
1	Agra	832	852	849	683	897
2	Aligarh	845	861	886	654	798
3	Auraiya	828	856	898	501	575
4	Baghpat	838	848	847	742	838
5	Bareilly	839	872	899	688	873
6	Bijnor	871	896	902	540	686
7	Budaun	810	841	887	474	594
8	Bulandshahar	858	881	868	643	786
9	Etah	824	847	891	505	627
10	Etawah	834	856	895	482	586
11	Farrukhabad	832	860	904	563	692
12	Firozabad	832	851	923	649	866
13	Gautam Buddha Nagar	817	842	855	692	939
14	Ghaziabad	840	860	851	1141	1682
15	Hathras	830	856	881	644	761
16	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	860	885	914	498	646
17	Kannauj	835	868	909	581	695
18	Mainpuri	834	855	883	477	580
19	Mathura	816	841	872	489	621
20	Meerut	858	871	854	959	1190
21	Moradabad	849	885	911	813	1028
22	Muzaffarnagar	860	872	857	709	884
23	Pilibhit	853	876	939	367	470
24	Rampur	858	882	922	635	812
25	Saharanpur	851	868	894	626	772
26	Shahjahanpur	816	838	866	434	557
27	Barabanki	854	886	945	553	699
28	Fatehpur	882	892	942	457	555
29	Hardoi	818	843	908	459	568
30	Kanpur Dehat	836	856	899	414	504
31	Kanpur Nagar	832	869	865	1074	1366
32	Kheri	842	875	933	315	417
33	Lucknow	866	891	919	1093	1456
34	Raebareli	931	949	936	506	626
35	Sitapur	833	862	926	497	630
36	Unnao	873	898	915	483	592
37	Allahabad	873	882	920	719	911
38	Ambedkar Nagar	943	977	943	687	854
39	Azamgarh	1007	1026	946	743	938
40	Bahraich	845	865	968	320	415
41	Ballia	946	952	947	759	923

Sl. No.	District	Sex ratio		0 to 6 yrs	Density	
		All ages			2001	1991
		1991	2001	1991		2001
42	Balrampur	868	896	961	468	576
43	Basti	908	916	949	556	682
44	Chandauli	907	922	924	499	642
45	Deoria	995	1003	964	861	1077
46	Faizabad	898	940	952	610	755
47	Ghazipur	957	974	946	716	903
48	Gonda	877	899	949	498	625
49	Gorakhpur	924	959	977	923	1140
50	Jaunpur	994	1021	927	796	969
51	Kaushambi	883	894	951	557	705
52	Kushinagar	940	961	953	775	994
53	Maharajganj	909	933	960	568	734
54	Mau	974	984	897	844	1080
55	Mirzapur	883	897	930	366	468
56	Pratapgarh	987	983	934	595	734
57	Sant Kabir Nagar	928	978	923	799	988
58	Sant Ravidas Nagar	896	918	900	1123	1409
59	Shravasti	833	859	941	820	1044
60	Siddharthnagar	912	946	963	584	741
61	Sonbhadra	862	896	958	158	216
62	Sultanpur	933	980	934	579	719
63	Varanasi	890	908	962	1589	1995
64	Banda	832	860	912	287	340
65	Chitrakoot	862	872	926	186	250
66	Hamirpur	839	852	906	205	241
67	Jalaun	829	847	885	267	319
68	Jhansi	864	870	886	282	348
69	Lalitpur	863	884	936	149	194
70	Mahoba	845	866	896	204	249
	<b>UP</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>689</b>

Source: Census of India 2001.

Table-B-7 Selected Fertility Indicators

Sl. No.	Districts	Crude BirthRate		Total Fertility Rate		Rank by 91 TFR	Improvement in TFR b/w 81 and 91
		1981	1991	1981	1991		
1	Almora	36.1	33.4	4.9	4.5	3	0.4
2	Chamoli	38.9	30.0	5.0	4.1	2	0.9
3	Dehradun	33.7	30.7	4.7	4.0	1	0.7
4	Garhwal	36.9	31.1	5.3	4.3	24	1.0
5	Nainital	39.4	38.0	5.9	5.4	48	0.6
6	Pithoragarh	35.0	31.7	4.7	4.1	50	0.6
7	Tehri Garhwal	41.2	35.7	5.7	4.8	60	0.9
8	Uttarkashi	33.5	33.9	5.9	5.6	63	0.3
9	Hardwar	39.2	37.0	6.1	5.4	31	0.7
10	Agra	41.1	33.2	6.3	4.9	4	1.4
11	Aligarh	40.6	35.6	6.5	5.7	12	0.8
12	Bareilly	39.8	37.6	6.4	5.8	17	0.6
13	Bijnor	42.9	40.0	6.9	6.3	21	0.6
14	Budaun	41.1	39.5	6.7	6.3	22	0.4
15	Bulandshahar	40.6	36.5	6.6	5.9	18	0.7
16	Etah	39.7	38.7	6.4	6.0	19	0.4
17	Etawah	37.9	33.4	6.0	5.1	6	0.9
18	Farrukhabad	39.5	34.3	6.2	5.4	8	0.9
19	Firozabad	41.1	43.2	6.3	6.7	23	-0.4
20	Ghaziabad	40.5	29.7	6.1	4.5	25	1.6
21	Mainpuri	39.5	37.8	6.2	5.8	41	0.4
22	Mathura	38.8	36.9	6.3	5.7	42	0.6
23	Meerut	39.8	33.0	6.2	5.1	44	1.1
24	Moradabad	42.5	34.3	6.8	5.5	46	1.3
25	Muzaffarnagar	38.7	38.3	6.2	5.8	47	0.4
26	Pilibhit	39.9	39.8	6.3	6.3	49	0.0
27	Rampur	43.6	36.9	7.2	5.9	53	1.3
28	Saharanpur	39.2	37.5	6.1	5.5	54	0.6
29	Shahjahanpur	40.4	34.9	5.5	5.5	55	0.0
30	Barabanki	35.4	33.0	5.2	5.2	7	0.0
31	Fatehpur	38.0	40.2	5.9	6.1	20	-0.1
32	Hardoi	42.2	35.1	6.6	5.1	30	1.5
33	Kanpur Dehat	37.3	38.9	5.5	6.2	35	-0.7
34	Kanpur Nagar	37.3	29.3	5.5	3.9	36	1.6
35	Kheri	38.9	32.5	5.9	5.1	37	0.8
36	Lucknow	36.4	32.3	5.2	4.4	39	0.8
37	Rae Bareli	40.9	40.0	6.0	6.0	52	0.0
38	Sitapur	39.4	34.4	5.2	5.1	57	0.1
39	Unnao	38.0	38.0	5.8	5.7	61	0.1
40	Allahabad	39.7	39.2	5.8	5.8	13	0.0
41	Azamgarh	40.2	39.9	5.8	5.8	16	0.0
42	Bahraich	38.6	35.8	5.9	5.6	11	0.3
43	Ballia	34.1	35.0	5.0	5.0	5	0.0
44	Basti	41.3	35.5	6.0	5.5	10	0.6
45	Deoria	40.0	38.9	5.8	5.8	15	0.0

Sl. No.	Districts	Crude BirthRate		Total Fertility Rate		Rank by 91 TFR	Improvement in TFR b/w 81 and 91
		1981	1991	1981	1991		
		46	Faizabad	37.3	37.1		
47	Ghazipur	37.7	34.5	5.3	5.2	26	0.1
48	Gonda	39.7	42.1	5.8	6.4	27	-0.6
49	Gorakhpur	40.4	34.9	5.8	5.3	28	0.5
50	Jaunpur	41.8	38.0	5.9	5.6	33	0.3
51	Maharajganj	40.4	34.2	5.0	5.0	40	0.0
52	Ma u	34.1	37.8	5.0	5.6	43	-0.6
53	Mirzapur	37.3	40.1	5.6	6.0	45	-0.4
54	Pratapgarh	40.2	39.1	5.8	5.6	51	0.2
55	Sidharthnagar	41.3	42.2	6.4	6.4	56	0.0
56	Sonbhadra	37.3	36.9	5.6	5.3	58	0.3
57	Sultanpur	40.9	40.1	5.8	5.8	59	0.0
58	Varanasi	37.7	34.6	5.4	5.1	62	0.3
59	Banda	39.9	38.6	6.1	5.8	14	0.3
60	Hamirpur	38.0	33.1	5.8	4.9	29	0.9
61	Jalaun	37.4	34.1	5.6	4.9	32	0.7
62	Jhansi	38.1	32.5	5.6	4.3	34	1.3
63	Lalitpur	42.3	38.7	6.5	5.6	38	0.9
	<b>U P</b>	<b>39.42</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.3</b>

Source: Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators, 1971-1997, RGI, New Delhi 1999.

Table- B-8 Mortality Indicators

Sl. No.	District	IMR		Rank	Improvement in IMR	Under 5 Mortality		Rank	Improvement in under 5 Mortality
		1981	1991			1981	1991		
1	Almora	82	40	2	42	128	84	6	44
2	Chamoli	143	65	11	78	152	82	5	70
3	Dehradun	88	53	5	35	96	76	3	20
4	Garhwal	94	69	13	25	128	90	8	38
5	Nainital	108	80	20	28	104	111	20	-7
6	Pithoragarh	121	76	16	45	139	99	13	40
7	Tehri Garhwal	132	69	14	63	150	93	9	57
8	Uttarkashi	113	96	34	17	148	142	44	6
9	Hardwar	133	76	17	57	145	98	12	47
10	Agra	115	58	6	57	177	89	7	88
11	Aligarh	129	104	45	25	210	126	28	84
12	Bareilly	146	112	55	34	201	139	42	62
13	Bijnor	160	99	40	61	178	120	25	58
14	Budaun	180	146	63	34	253	171	61	82
15	Bulandshahar	127	98	37	29	184	117	24	67
16	Etah	170	131	59	39	215	161	56	54
17	Etawah	117	85	28	32	196	144	48	52
18	Farrukhabad	141	78	19	63	192	132	36	60
19	Firozabad	115	111	52	4	177	143	47	34
20	Ghaziabad	114	64	10	50	159	73	2	86
21	Mainpuri	121	99	41	22	204	128	32	76
22	Mathura	122	67	12	55	196	111	18	85
23	Meerut	125	51	4	74	157	104	15	53
24	Moradabad	147	89	31	58	198	125	27	73
25	Muzaffarnagar	129	88	30	41	160	129	34	31
26	Pilibhit	147	123	56	24	202	137	41	65
27	Rampur	150	101	42	49	192	137	39	55
28	Saharanpur	133	61	7	72	145	104	16	41
29	Shahjahanpur	167	129	57	38	236	164	59	72
30	Barabanki	136	98	38	38	206	127	31	79
31	Fatehpur	111	106	48	5	224	162	57	62
32	Hardoi	173	131	60	42	249	184	62	65
33	Kanpur Dehat	121	81	21	40	204	131	35	73
34	Kanpur Nagar	91	71	15	20	151	111	19	40
35	Kheri	117	85	29	32	182	129	33	53
36	Lucknow	101	84	25	17	155	103	14	52
37	Raebareli	172	107	49	65	237	163	58	74
38	Sitapur	143	111	53	32	217	137	40	80
39	Unnao	149	97	36	52	211	144	49	67
40	Allahabad	110	109	51	1	194	143	46	51
41	Azamgarh	110	92	33	18	159	127	30	32
42	Bahraich	150	138	62	12	220	169	60	51
43	Ballia	68	38	1	30	111	61	1	50
44	Basti	164	135	61	29	253	205	63	48
45	Deoria	120	91	32	29	176	116	23	60

Sl. No.	District	IMR		Rank	Improvement in IMR	Under 5 Mortality		Rank	Improvement in under 5 Mortality
		1981	1991			1981	1991		
46	Faizabad	136	82	22	54	206	110	17	96
47	Ghazipur	111	63	9	48	155	79	4	76
48	Gonda	157	130	58	27	239	157	53	82
49	Gorakhpur	123	61	8	62	192	96	10	96
50	Jaunpur	118	82	23	36	185	124	26	61
51	Maharajganj	123	98	39	25	192	149	52	43
52	Ma u	110	47	3	63	159	97	11	62
53	Mirzapur	105	84	26	21	165	132	38	33
54	Pratapgarh	134	111	54	23	205	147	50	58
55	Sidharthnagar	164	101	43	63	253	158	54	95
56	Sonbhadra	105	84	27	21	165	112	22	53
57	Sultanpur	151	96	35	55	227	143	45	84
58	Varanasi	96	76	18	20	144	112	21	32
59	Banda	98	107	50	-9	186	141	43	45
60	Hamirpur	126	105	46	21	214	148	51	66
61	Jalaun	115	83	24	32	187	132	37	55
62	Jhansi	120	105	47	15	187	126	29	61
63	Lalitpur	138	103	44	35	229	158	55	71
	<b>U P</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>99</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>134</b>		<b>56</b>

Source: District level estimates of fertility and child mortality for 1991 and their interrelations with other variables, Census, Occasional papers No. 1, 1997 pp.140-43



Table-B-9 Health Indicators 1998-99

Sl. No.	District	% of Girls Marrying below 18 years	% of Preg. Women with A N C	% of Preg. Women with full A N C	% of Institutional Delivery	% of Safe Delivery	% of females with Symptoms RTI/STI	% of males with Symptoms RTI/STI	Unmet Needs
1	Almora	14.0	40.4	17.3	11.9	53.8	39.2	5.9	36.3
2	Bageshwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Chamoli	7.8	42.4	17.1	11.8	43.8	44.8	7.7	29.6
4	Champawat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Dehradun	14.2	69.7	35.1	38.9	87.9	25.0	11.9	33.4
6	Garhwal	6.7	51.7	23.3	18.6	56.4	25.3	10.0	36.5
7	Nainital	9.5	46.2	16.9	19.3	55.7	40.6	6.6	41.3
8	Pithoragarh	22.8	49.1	19.5	12.7	41.6	33.9	4.8	34.9
9	Rudraprayag	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Tehri Garhwal	13.1	34.8	15.6	13.2	43.5	56.5	19.1	23.0
11	Udhamsingh Nagar	28.2	37.6	12.4	18.1	37.2	48.2	10.6	20.3
12	Uttarkashi	17.1	41.0	16.7	12.7	51.4	21.7	9.7	29.7
13	Hardwar	12.5	40.5	17.4	23.5	55.0	47.4	20.5	25.2
14	Agra	38.2	42.0	8.8	29.9	37.2	41.0	8.4	22.6
15	Aligarh	42.6	32.5	9.7	15.4	40.3	44.6	10.1	48.7
16	Auraiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Baghpat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Bareilly	29.6	24.8	8.1	10.1	34.0	37.5	9.4	40.2
19	Bijnor	16.2	39.3	10.7	19.8	64.5	23.1	17.9	49.7
20	Budaun	50.5	14.3	4.3	5.9	18.5	55.9	18.0	29.9
21	Bulandshahar	27.2	28.0	8.7	13.6	35.6	42.7	11.7	47.3
22	Etah	57.5	23.9	5.9	11.1	30.2	38.8	9.0	57.2
23	Etawah	44.7	23.4	5.8	8.7	16.0	49.7	13.1	26.4
24	Farrukhabad	37.2	25.8	—	9.8	21.3	48.9	14.7	28.1
25	Firozabad	51.4	24.9	5.0	14.2	23.2	49.9	8.9	29.5
26	Gautam Buddha Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Ghaziabad	19.3	47.7	20.5	27.1	59.5	39.4	22.0	22.6
28	Hathras	47.3	30.7	6.2	14.0	20.8	51.1	9.7	25.1
29	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	Kannauj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Mainpuri	50.0	23.4	5.4	7.5	14.9	43.8	8.9	26.2
32	Mathura	42.1	34.0	9.4	21.1	38.2	39.2	6.3	36.8
33	Meerut	14.4	41.8	15.0	22.6	88.8	21.5	18.7	52.6
34	Moradabad	29.5	23.5	8.0	12.4	39.5	58.0	16.8	31.9
35	Muzaffarnagar	21.2	30.0	9.4	19.1	54.3	42.8	22.7	26.0
36	Pilibhit	55.7	24.8	8.3	12.5	18.8	56.0	18.0	24.3
37	Rampur	31.1	24.2	7.9	9.8	31.2	59.2	19.8	26.9
38	Saharanpur	18.6	35.6	11.1	14.1	58.2	22.4	16.7	49.1
39	Shahjahanpur	64.5	20.3	4.7	6.2	15.1	47.6	16.5	27.0
40	Barabanki	56.2	48.7	8.0	11.3	16.5	51.7	32.2	23.7
41	Fatehpur	46.5	53.9	16.2	16.0	24.0	36.2	54.8	37.1
42	Hardoi	44.2	25.7	9.4	5.3	29.5	35.1	4.6	42.0
43	Kanpur Dehat	34.5	57.2	66.6	9.7	16.4	35.7	34.7	18.8
44	Kanpur Nagar	5.6	77.2	25.1	42.9	56.3	30.8	9.0	29.1
45	Kheri	54.0	47.6	7.3	7.6	11.4	49.0	23.5	21.5

S. No.	District	% of Girls Marrying below 18 years	% of Preg. Women with A N C	%of Preg. Women with full A N C	% of Institutional Delivery	% of Safe Delivery	% of females with Symptoms RTI/STI	% of males with Symptoms RTI/STI	Unmet Needs
46	Lucknow	35.3	80.0	22.7	36.4	42.0	19.7	16.2	18.3
47	Raebareli	45.9	60.0	10.1	15.4	27.0	31.6	29.5	32.5
48	Sitapur	64.2	41.9	11.3	15.3	24.5	29.6	13.3	20.5
49	Unnao	45.6	21.2	11.1	12.0	20.7	37.7	44.3	38.8
50	Allahabad	52.4	48.9	14.5	17.8	30.6	37.1	11.2	39.6
51	Ambedkar Nagar	70.0	78.8	9.8	12.6	19.6	25.7	30.6	22.5
52	Azamgarh	64.1	78.0	7.7	25.0	32.8	22.0	5.8	29.1
53	Bahraich	78.6	47.4	12.5	5.9	10.7	28.6	39.9	53.5
54	Ballia	53.6	61.8	9.3	28.8	35.2	27.6	11.0	23.2
55	Balrampur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56	Basti	77.4	58.2	13.7	14.0	22.0	32.9	20.7	31.5
57	Chandauli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58	Deoria	56.8	64.6	9.3	16.1	24.2	36.6	12.4	28.8
59	Faizabad	64.9	62.1	8.7	18.5	24.9	25.8	33.0	39.8
60	Ghazipur	61.0	68.1	13.1	20.3	34.8	28.7	7.2	33.2
61	Gonda	71.1	51.9	7.2	7.5	12.5	41.1	13.8	23.7
62	Gorakhpur	66.2	73.3	15.9	18.5	23.9	28.4	1.6	41.0
63	Jaunpur	56.4	47.2	8.0	22.1	32.1	22.5	9.7	22.1
64	Kaushambi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65	Kushinagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66	Maharajganj	82.0	51.3	12.2	8.7	11.2	24.4	20.7	39.2
67	Mau	38.5	73.9	13.3	19.6	30.1	40.2	15.7	25.2
68	Mirzapur	58.6	59.6	6.1	14.8	24.3	29.4	23.0	25.3
69	Pratapgarh	55.2	68.4	23.1	14.6	28.6	35.0	32.0	46.4
70	Sant Kabir Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71	Sant Ravidas Nagar	67.9	57.4	4.7	15.1	23.1	37.4	7.6	26.4
72	Shravasti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73	Siddharthnagar	72.6	52.7	13.4	5.9	12.5	37.2	19.0	47.5
74	Sonbhadra	67.0	36.9	8.8	14.8	24.4	19.7	9.1	32.2
75	Sultanpur	65.5	64.0	12.7	19.3	30.9	22.7	11.7	28.4
76	Varanasi	72.2	46.8	9.7	25.7	38.2	22.1	36.5	39.8
77	Banda	71.6	37.7	9.4	13.2	21.9	31.4	6.7	40.2
78	Chitrakoot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79	Hamirpur	49.6	67.5	8.6	12.3	8.5	21.0	5.9	26.7
80	Jalaun	60.4	53.7	15.2	21.8	33.9	44.6	26.7	53.1
81	Jhansi	42.4	67.4	11.0	29.0	36.3	34.5	26.4	28.5
82	Lalitpur	83.8	54.6	22.7	15.9	21.5	23.9	10.2	20.4
83	Mahoba	65.2	52.0	9.4	20.9	24.3	32.0	15.2	23.0
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>									
1	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	63.4	60.9	10.7	18.2	26.2	30.5	13.7	30.4
2	<b>Western</b>	28.3	36.7	13.4	16.6	41.6	41.2	12.1	33.4
3	<b>Central</b>	64.2	53.4	11.9	19.2	26.7	28.0	16.5	32.5
4	<b>Eastern</b>	45.0	44.7	13.1	25.5	31.1	37.6	20.6	31.0
5	<b>Bundelkhand</b>	65.7	53.9	12.5	12.6	22.2	32.3	16.9	38.1

Source :Rapid House Hold Survey 1998-99

Note: The figure of Pauri Garhwal has been used for Garhwal

Table-B-10 Home Visit by Health Worker 1998-99

Sl. No.	District	Percent of Households visited by ANM			
		health worker 3 months prior to survey date	Where ANM counseled unmarried adolescent girls	Where ANM distributed IFA tablets to adolescent girls	within 2 weeks of delivery
1	Almora	5.9	6.5	1	7.2
2	Chamoli	13.2	9.1	0.7	6.2
3	Dehradun	13.3	12.2	4.6	16.4
4	Garhwal	4.8	6.8	2.7	7.4
5	Nainital	—	—	—	—
6	Pithoragarh	15.5	6.6	4	6.7
7	Tehri Garhwal	7			
8	Uttarkashi	11	8.4	0	5.6
9	Hardwar	10.3			
10	Agra	7.9			
11	Aligarh	—	—	—	—
12	Bareilly	—	—	—	—
13	Bijnor	7.9	10.2	2.1	14.7
14	Budaun	7.3			
15	Bulandshahar	—	—	—	—
16	Etah	—	—	—	—
17	Etawah	8.4			
18	Farrukhabad	11.8			
19	Firozabad	4.1			
20	Ghaziabad	—	—	—	—
21	Mainpuri	7.4			
22	Mathura	7.1	4.1	2.3	10.6
23	Meerut	4.3	10.6	2.6	13.9
24	Moradabad	4.7			
25	Muzaffarnagar	4.2			
26	Pilibhit	8			
27	Rampur	5			
28	Saharanpur	7.4	1	2.2	10.2
29	Shahjahanpur	7.9			
30	Barabanki	—	—	—	—
31	Fatehpur	6.1	4	2.1	22
32	Hardoi	—	—	—	—
33	Kanpur Dehat	10.7	5	1.6	15.6
34	Kanpur Nagar	9.8	2.6	1.8	14.2
35	Kheri	6.1	2.5	0.5	2.1
36	Lucknow	—	—	—	—
37	Raebareli	6.8	1	0	7.6
38	Sitapur	8.3	7.6	0	4.9
39	Unnao	11.4			
40	Allahabad	—	—	—	—
41	Azamgarh	2.9	2.5	0	2.4
42	Bahraich	12.7	6.8	2.3	33.6
43	Ballia	2.6	0	0	4.4
44	Basti	—	—	—	—

Sl. No.	District	Percent of Households visited by ANM			
		health worker 3 months prior to survey date	Where ANM counseled unmarried adolescent girls	Where ANM distributed IFA tablets to adolescent girls	within 2 weeks of delivery
45	Deoria	5.4	6.1	0	6.5
46	Faizabad	—	—	—	—
47	Ghazipur	6.5	3.5	0.5	30.7
48	Gonda	—	—	—	—
49	Gorakhpur	1.7	0	1.6	37.3
50	Jaunpur	3.8	0.8	0.8	4.9
51	Maharajganj	6.7	15.9	0.8	25.9
52	Mau	7.8	5	1	8.7
53	Mirzapur	2.9	4.5	0	3.8
54	Pratapgarh	—	—	—	—
55	Sidharthnagar	8	0.6	0	25.6
56	Sonbhadra	3.6	4.4	0	10.7
57	Sultanpur	5.3	3.9	0	6.1
58	Varanasi	3.7	1.3	0	13.7
59	Banda	—	—	—	—
60	Hamirpur	—	—	—	—
61	Jalaun	15.3	2.5	0.6	11.6
62	Jhansi	—	—	—	—
63	Lalitpur	—	—	—	—

Source :Rapid House Hold Survey 1998-99

**Table-B-11 Districtwise Number of Primary Health Centres (PHC) and  
Child Health Centres (CHC), 2000**

Sl. No	District	Block PHC	CHCs	Add. PHCs	Allopathy Doctor	No of persons per doctor
1	Almora	14	4	41	83	10079.7
2	Chamoli	9	3	19	64	7107.4
3	Dehradun	4	3	22	215	20651.3
4	Garhwal**	15	2	31	73	9349.8
5	Nainital	12	5	50	231	6667.4
6	Pithoragarh	11	2	28	183	3095.1
7	Tehri Garhwal	10		29	37	15679.8
8	Uttarkashi	4	1	12	44	5447.9
9	Hardwar	5	3	26	—	—
10	Agra	15	3	57	2256	1219.4
11	Aligarh	18	6	77	788	4182.7
12	Bareilly	15	4	70	419	6765.2
13	Bijnor	12	4	53	203	12091.2
14	Budaun	18	4	68	95	25772.0
15	Bulandshahar	17	5	71	275	10363.1
16	Etah	15	4	64	117	19188.0
17	Etawah	15	5	67	202	10518.1
18	Farrukhabad	15	4	50	192	12712.0
19	Firozabad	9	1	39	—	—
20	Ghaziabad	10	6	57	475	5692.5
21	Mainpuri	9	3	47	164	8028.9
22	Mathura	12	5	51	151	12789.3
23	Meerut	19	4	72	1391	2478.7
24	Moradabad	19	7	89	335	12301.6
25	Muzaffarnagar	15	5	68	408	6967.0
26	Pilibhit	8	3	37	72	17820.9
27	Rampur	7	3	34	125	12017.1
28	Saharanpur	12	5	56	434	5320.3
29	Shahjahanpur	15	3	54	162	12267.9
30	Barabanki	17	3	72	162	14957.6
31	Fatehpur	13	4	66	71	26749.9
32	Hardoi	19	2	70	131	20970.1
33	Kanpur Dehat	18	5	66	—	—
34	Kanpur Nagar	3	1	11	2820	857.6
35	Kheri*	16	4	60	127	19049.1
36	Lucknow	10	3	35	3993	691.9
37	Raebareli	17	4	72	60	38713.5
38	Sitapur	20	7	81	176	16233.0
39	Unnao	16	4	61	105	20956.2
40	Allahabad	29	12	105	1599	3077.7
41	Azamgarh	22	9	95	262	12037.7
42	Bahraich	19	6	79	81	34120.4
43	Ballia	17	6	88	210	10772.7
44	Basti	20	9	118	155	17667.9
45	Deoria	30	13	142	347	2955.8

Sl. No	District	Block PHC	CHCs	Add. PHCs	Allopathy Doctor	No of persons per doctor
46	Faizabad	19	3	80	256	11634.7
47	Ghazipur	17	5	67	137	17639.5
48	Gonda	26	5	102	116	30802.4
49	Gorakhpur	19	5	54	647	4738.8
50	Jaunpur	21	4	89	255	12606.4
51	Maharajganj	12	2	34	—	—
52	Mau	9	2	42	—	—
53	Mirzapur	12	7	59	157	10555.0
54	Pratapgarh	16	6	54	110	20097.3
55	Sidharthnagar	13	2	29	—	—
56	Sonbhadra	8	2	29	8	134380.1
57	Sultanpur	20	8	81	138	18543.3
58	Varanasi	22	10	112	1543	3150.1
59	Banda	14	5	85	73	25508.8
60	Hamirpur	11	4	62	83	17668.6
61	Jalaun	9	3	50	108	11290.5
62	Jhansi	8	3	48	583	2452.3
63	Lalitpur	6	2	34	32	23501.3
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>						
<b>Uttarakhand</b>		79	20	232	1062	5580.2
<b>Western</b>		280	87	1207	8264	5995.5
<b>Central</b>		149	37	594	7412	2680.3
<b>Eastern</b>		351	116	1459	6122	9317.8
<b>Bundelkhand</b>		48	17	279	879	7656.1
<b>2001 Administrative Boundaries</b>						
<b>Western ( Except Hardwar)</b>		275	84	1181	8264	198496.0
<b>Uttaranchal (Inc Hardwar)</b>		84	23	258	930	78078.4
<b>UP (exc Uttaranchal)</b>		823	254	3513	22809	782876.3

Source :Directorate of Medical & Health Services

**Table-B 12 Literacy and Educational Level**

Sl. No.	Districts	7+ Literacy Rates		Percent of population with at least			Pupil-Teacher Ratio		
		1981 Total	1991 Total	1991			Graduation	Primary	Middle
				Primary	Middle	Matric			
1	Almora	46.09	58.7	72.4	41.8	21.4	4.3	34.57	35.50
2	Chamoli	45.72	61.1	70.3	39.0	20.1	4.4	46.12	21.12
3	Dehradun	60.59	69.5	78.9	57.7	39.7	13.3	35.20	25.31
4	Garhwal	50.74	65.3	75.7	46.3	25.0	4.9	29.63	32.78
5	Nainital	47.36	56.5	76.1	49.5	29.3	8.2	37.07	30.80
6	Pithoragarh	48.50	59.0	75.1	43.2	20.4	4.2	29.94	33.26
7	Tehri Garhwal	77.14	48.4	69.7	41.6	22.4	4.9	40.61	22.82
8	Uttarkashi	34.58	47.2	76.0	46.0	25.7	5.7	28.42	10.16
9	Hardwar		48.3	80.4	54.7	32.3	8.7	39.57	93.06
10	Agra	40.51	48.6	71.2	49.6	29.6	8.0	43.56	27.94
11	Aligarh	38.09	45.2	79.6	55.8	30.7	7.6	42.90	36.75
12	Bareilly	27.26	32.8	78.5	55.4	30.5	8.3	41.54	25.68
13	Bijnor	33.35	40.5	76.6	47.5	24.8	5.4	39.74	38.15
14	Budaun	19.78	24.6	77.8	50.9	25.6	5.0	40.65	23.68
15	Bulandshahar	35.64	44.7	73.1	49.3	28.2	5.2	38.99	54.94
16	Etah	32.99	40.2	80.1	51.1	25.1	4.8	38.40	25.03
17	Etawah	45.88	53.7	77.9	50.9	26.3	5.6	42.61	25.58
18	Farrukhabad	39.33	47.1	78.2	51.3	25.6	4.5	41.31	24.72
19	Firozabad		46.3	79.4	53.2	29.3	6.0	51.53	26.80
20	Ghaziabad	44.20	55.2	76.7	55.9	35.8	10.4	45.95	32.61
21	Mainpuri	40.61	50.2	82.4	54.3	28.1	4.4	38.01	27.70
22	Mathura	37.12	45.0	76.3	53.7	32.6	7.2	37.14	31.70
23	Meerut	42.05	51.3	72.0	50.1	29.9	7.7	40.38	42.98
24	Moradabad	24.83	31	77.3	51.7	27.8	7.0	43.66	28.15
25	Muzaffarnagar	36.42	44	72.4	46.6	25.6	5.2	44.25	15.43
26	Pilibhit	25.50	32.1	72.3	44.6	22.5	4.6	44.75	29.44
27	Rampur	20.37	25.4	77.4	50.7	26.1	6.6	35.73	31.95
28	Saharanpur	35.95	42.1	75.4	48.2	27.4	6.6	41.07	39.19
29	Shahjahanpur	26.24	32.1	73.5	47.4	22.8	4.1	43.94	24.13
30	Barabanki	22.77	30.4	70.1	42.9	23.6	4.0	40.03	24.05
31	Fatehpur	31.39	44.7	67.8	40.3	20.5	3.8	43.97	32.48
32	Hardoi	27.33	36.3	74.3	43.7	22.5	3.9	45.19	23.92
33	Kanpur Dehat	52.14	50.7	78.5	51.7	26.3	3.9	41.13	26.59
34	Kanpur Nagar	52.14	68.7	80.9	62.0	42.4	13.5	37.23	33.36
35	Kheri	21.69	29.7	73.5	43.4	21.2	4.3	47.43	27.78
36	Lucknow	47.41	57.5	80.4	61.1	42.3	16.4	50.28	30.35
37	Raebareli	28.34	37.8	73.2	44.3	23.2	4.2	41.77	28.41
38	Sitapur	23.75	31.4	69.1	41.8	22.1	4.3	49.57	21.29
39	Unnao	30.63	38.7	73.5	45.2	23.5	4.7	44.67	24.79
40	Allahabad	34.65	42.7	73.2	51.9	34.1	9.8	49.98	34.44
41	Azamgarh	31.54	39.2	69.0	41.7	23.2	4.2	47.40	34.20

1 No.	Districts	7+ Literacy Rates		Percent of population with at least			Pupil-Teacher Ratio		
		1981 Total	1991 Total	1991			Graduation	Primary	Middle
				Primary	Middle	Matric			
42	Bahraich	19.17	24.4	68.7	38.4	20.4	3.9	36.77	21.77
43	Ballia	34.80	43.9	75.5	52.3	32.0	5.3	40.98	23.49
44	Basti	25.02	35.5	69.5	42.6	23.1	4.3	43.80	26.12
45	Deoria	29.18	37.3	71.2	46.1	28.0	4.9	46.87	28.08
46	Faizabad	31.27	39.9	73.6	46.1	25.9	5.8	45.42	31.17
47	Ghazipur	34.36	43.3	69.7	46.6	26.9	4.6	43.28	29.86
48	Gonda	20.07	27.3	69.8	41.6	22.6	4.1	40.42	24.60
49	Gorakhpur	29.62	43.3	73.5	50.5	30.0	7.1	46.43	34.66
50	Jaunpur	33.05	42.2	67.0	42.0	24.2	5.2	48.58	38.30
51	Maharajganj	29.62	28.9	73.3	44.1	23.9	3.7	52.62	31.75
52	Ma u		43.8	70.2	45.5	27.3	4.2	45.23	32.85
53	Mirzapur	29.21	39.7	72.0	45.3	26.9	5.5	40.98	32.20
54	Pratapgarh	29.43	40.4	71.7	44.5	24.6	4.6	43.82	34.19
55	Sidharthnagar	25.02	27.1	72.5	39.2	20.4	3.0	38.57	24.02
56	Sonbhadra	29.21	34.4	72.4	45.0	26.7	5.9	42.63	44.73
57	Sultanpur	27.64	38.7	71.2	41.8	21.2	4.5	40.86	27.72
58	Varanasi	39.51	47.7	70.8	47.0	29.6	7.5	49.50	38.03
59	Jhansi	28.81	51.6	78.4	52.0	29.6	8.2	41.41	23.47
60	Jalaun	32.27	50.7	82.6	51.0	28.2	5.6	39.06	23.24
61	Hamirpur	43.83	39.6	85.0	49.9	25.1	5.0	37.67	23.32
62	Banda	45.14	35.7	72.4	44.9	24.0	5.1	38.71	29.54
63	Lalitpur	26.61	32.1	82.9	46.2	22.1	5.3	33.63	22.95
	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>33.35</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>42.30</b>	<b>29.84</b>

Source: Col 1 Uttar Pradesh District Profile 1991, Census of India, pp78-86.  
Col 2 *ibid.* pp. 88-97



Table-B-13 No. of Schools per Lakh Population and Percentage of Women Teachers 1998-99

Sl. No.	Districts	Schools/Lakh pop			% of Women Teachers		
		Primary	Middle	Secondary	Primary	Middle	Secondary
1	Almora	212	35	44	32.61	14.50	13.0
2	Chamoli	284	71	41	60.79	9.52	7.9
3	Dehradun	132	32	56	69.03	48.16	46.0
4	Garhwal	250	40	38	38.74	23.36	10.2
5	Nainital	141	30	55	45.68	27.58	28.0
6	Pithoragarh	229	49	63	44.57	15.53	12.7
7	Tehri Garhwal	232	67	40	37.12	12.03	8.1
8	Uttarkashi	276	85	46	41.31	10.61	11.2
9	Hardwar	76	14	57	50.49	44.03	29.4
10	Agra	68	17	55	31.69	39.11	36.0
11	Aligarh	74	18	58	26.87	18.62	16.8
12	Bareilly	77	18	44	36.56	34.71	35.4
13	Bijnor	111	19	69	30.19	21.80	20.8
14	Budaun	80	16	118	25.02	16.02	22.8
15	Bulandshahar	74	12	66	22.34	23.72	13.2
16	Etah	76	22	63	15.16	21.99	12.0
17	Etawah	87	24	57	22.92	19.47	12.4
18	Farrukhabad	79	27	41	20.52	18.47	13.5
19	Firozabad	70	18	52	18.16	23.72	22.4
20	Ghaziabad	58	15	64	37.64	50.49	27.3
21	Mainpuri	106	36	N A	17.51	16.79	11.8
22	Mathura	88	16	59	28.29	18.33	15.1
23	Meerut	66	14	69	37.32	41.00	25.1
24	Moradabad	71	13	61	25.22	33.01	25.6
25	Muzaffarnagar	67	14	60	25.49	23.05	21.2
26	Pilibhit	89	18	88	27.94	18.14	15.5
27	Rampur	80	11	65	66.29	23.26	29.0
28	Saharanpur	83	14	57	33.60	30.26	26.9
29	Shahjahanpur	93	18	73	22.33	20.07	27.1
30	Barabanki	90	18	83	20.96	13.25	12.6
31	Fatehpur	97	19	59	14.23	19.66	6.6
32	Hardoi	86	20	65	20.29	13.90	12.3
33	Kanpur Dehat	87	24	54	17.40	12.35	7.0
34	Kanpur Nagar	65	18	72	57.33	52.10	40.6
35	Kheri	101	18	77	23.16	19.16	20.8
36	Lucknow	64	12	49	43.26	56.21	48.0
37	Raebareli	81	17	73	18.05	12.40	13.7
38	Sitapur	82	18	66	21.64	16.43	24.6
39	Unnao	97	23	61	19.33	20.26	13.8
40	Allahabad	61	16	57	24.48	22.02	21.8
41	Azamgarh	64	15	51	16.95	20.36	11.5
42	Bahraich	78	11	61	16.60	17.73	16.3
43	Ballia	79	19	62	16.65	19.97	6.6
44	Basti	79	18	52	14.53	11.97	6.2
45	Deoria	72	14	56	17.02	11.49	5.7

Sl. No.	Districts	Schools/Lakh pop			% of Women Teachers		
		Primary	Middle	Secondary	Primary	Middle	Secondary
46	Faizabad	74	19	38	16.02	19.52	14.0
47	Ghazipur	78	19	65	12.51	13.73	7.2
48	Gonda	82	15	66	17.58	15.24	15.8
49	Gorakhpur	69	16	60	26.29	15.83	15.6
50	Jaunpur	64	17	58	16.23	16.09	7.0
51	Maharajganj	69	12	79	8.49	6.78	4.4
52	Ma u	69	19	91	20.88	21.92	11.8
53	Mirzapur	99	18	54	24.81	21.15	19.5
54	Pratapgarh	107	19	45	14.96	10.04	4.0
55	Sidharthnagar	73	14	63	12.53	7.24	4.7
56	Sonbhadra	119	15	90	22.67	10.96	15.4
57	Sultanpur	86	20	68	18.02	14.02	6.6
58	Varanasi	59	15	62	19.49	23.19	20.1
59	Jhansi	102	23	64	15.03	56.48	10.8
60	Jalaun	92	30	66	16.41	12.92	13.2
61	Hamirpur	114	32	65	17.63	20.29	7.1
62	Banda	93	24	58	37.41	34.71	29.3
63	Lalitpur	115	24	85	40.45	15.96	29.7
	<b>U P</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>25.22</b>	<b>22.44</b>	
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>							
	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	200	44	46.0	45.44	22.49	
	<b>Western</b>	78	17	60.0	28.51	26.89	
	<b>Central</b>	85	19	62.0	25.50	23.45	
	<b>Eastern</b>	74	16	58.0	17.87	16.55	
	<b>Bundelkhand</b>	101	26	64.0	24.01	30.69	
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>							
	<b>Western (Except Haridwar)</b>	27.95	26.55		78.06	17.35	
	<b>Uttaranchal (Inc Hardwar)</b>	45.98	24.05		180.34	39.00	
	<b>U P (exc Uttaranchal)</b>	23.42	22.29		79.09	17.54	

Source : Shiksha Ki Pragati Directotrate of Basic Education, GO.P

Notes:

**For**            **The data corresponds to**  
 Varanasi    Bhadohi and Varanasi  
 Deoria      Padrauna and Deoria  
 Nainital    Nainital and Udham Singh Nagar  
 Faizabad   Faizabad and Ambedkar Nagar  
 Hamirpur   Hamirpur and Mahoba

**Table-B-14 Per Capita Net Domestic Product and Percent share in Net District Domestic Product ( at Current Prices): 1997-98**

Sl. No.	Districts	Per capita net district domestic product at current prices 1997-98 (in Rs.)			All Sectors	Percentage share in NDDP 1997-98 (at current prices)		
		Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector		Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
1	Almora	4291	1765	4311	10367	38.56	17.75	43.69
2	Bageshwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Chamoli	4742	1477	4292	10512	47.97	12.69	39.34
4	Champawat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Dehradun	2287	3606	7661	13554	43.15	10.14	46.71
6	Garhwal	4797	2209	5436	12442	40.42	16.38	43.20
7	Nainital	9116	2673	8821	20610	31.52	14.76	53.72
8	Pithoragarh	—	—	—	—	52.40	9.81	37.79
9	Rudraprayag	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Tehri Garhwal	4247	2380	4324	10951	44.39	15.03	40.57
11	Udhamsingh Nagar	6263	2950	5202	14415	40.70	13.80	45.50
12	Uttarkashi	8899	2187	5412	16497	49.48	10.78	39.73
13	Hardwar	5171	5603	6030	16803	38.73	16.44	44.83
14	Agra	2787	2219	5047	10053	41.39	17.02	41.59
15	Aligarh	3543	2018	3906	9467	45.12	14.05	40.83
16	Auraiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Baghpat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Bareilly	3035	2320	3790	9145	52.51	7.61	39.87
19	Bijnor	4754	1924	4154	10832	43.89	17.76	38.35
20	Budaun	3572	518	2712	6801	38.78	21.73	39.48
21	Bulandshahar	4239	1949	4413	10601	39.99	18.38	41.63
22	Etah	4078	1078	3344	8500	38.32	11.95	49.74
23	Etawah	2666	626	2885	6177	18.36	43.81	37.83
24	Farrukhabad	3514	713	3126	7353	51.96	7.08	40.97
25	Firozabad	2748	857	3568	7173	35.53	24.23	40.24
26	Gautam Buddha Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Ghaziabad	3317	7914	6833	18064	47.39	14.47	38.14
28	Hathras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	Kannauj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Mainpuri	3638	496	2869	7003	46.19	8.32	45.49
32	Mathura	3189	1935	3940	9064	45.63	7.05	47.32
33	Meerut	4690	3198	5312	13200	44.86	9.05	46.09
34	Moradabad	3463	1404	3701	8568	48.10	6.10	45.80
35	Muzaffarnagar	5243	1601	4220	11064	29.95	30.19	39.86
36	Pilibhit	5115	831	3457	9403	46.03	9.16	44.81
37	Rampur	3558	1371	3797	8725	30.83	19.81	49.36
38	Saharanpur	5086	1766	4404	11256	40.29	8.25	51.46
39	Shahjahanpur	3888	1479	3444	8811	52.56	4.25	43.19
40	Barabanki	2343	1269	2654	6267	37.42	21.32	41.26
41	Fatehpur	2795	1186	3235	7216	35.18	21.35	43.47
42	Hardoi	2847	675	2474	5997	37.39	20.26	42.35
43	Kanpur Dehat	2151	558	3284	5993	55.72	7.63	36.65
44	Kanpur Nagar	—	—	—	—	11.18	23.34	65.48
45	Kheri	4815	659	3167	8642	33.99	21.83	44.18
46	Lucknow	1256	2622	7355	11232	25.24	20.70	54.06

Sl. No.	Districts	Per capita net district domestic product at current prices 1997-98 (in Rs.)			All Sectors	Percentage share in NDDP 1997-98 (at current prices)		
		Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector		Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
47	Raebareli	2007	1289	2609	5906	34.11	23.23	42.66
48	Sitapur	2943	1207	2812	6961	32.59	29.21	38.20
49	Unnao	2470	1115	2773	6358	32.21	19.05	48.74
50	Allahabad	1829	1500	3917	7245	16.88	26.61	56.52
51	Ambedkar Nagar	2365	482	2177	5025	44.23	12.97	42.80
52	Azamgarh	2270	611	2251	5132	48.14	14.13	37.72
53	Bahraich	1987	358	1957	4301	43.45	20.47	36.08
54	Ballia	2020	312	2095	4426	53.94	13.25	32.80
55	Balrampur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	Easti	2494	410	2195	5099	33.18	25.37	41.45
57	Chandauli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	Deoria	1936	391	1989	4316	47.79	9.69	42.52
59	Faizabad	2558	812	2690	6059	30.77	33.34	35.88
60	Ghazipur	2307	293	2197	4797	54.40	8.83	36.77
61	Gonda	2121	2138	2823	7081	40.77	15.71	43.52
62	Gorakhpur	1794	840	3058	5693	45.18	15.69	39.13
63	Jaunpur	2367	471	2304	5142	35.90	9.30	54.79
64	Kaushambi	1742	3422	8038	13202	-	-	-
65	Kushinagar	2835	531	2045	5411	42.27	17.33	40.39
66	Maharajganj	3332	262	2363	5957	47.07	9.60	43.32
67	Ma u	2243	1527	2805	6575	48.91	8.04	43.05
68	Mirzapur	2062	1325	3301	6688	42.21	13.40	44.39
69	Pratapgarh	1999	409	2553	4961	55.94	4.39	39.67
70	Sant Kabir Nagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	Sant Ravidas Nagar	2496	1328	1978	5802	43.02	22.88	34.09
72	Shravasti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	Siddharthnagar	2234	181	1836	4250	34.78	31.50	33.72
74	Sonbhadra	5325	4822	5163	15310	17.13	40.85	42.02
75	Sultanpur	2627	2355	3080	8061	45.90	13.29	40.81
76	Varanasi	1825	4351	4476	10651	51.16	9.46	39.38
77	Banda	2991	866	2660	6517	27.72	22.07	50.21
78	Chitrakoot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	Hamirpur	3708	1256	3389	8353	44.12	16.79	39.09
80	Jalaun	2786	945	3115	6847	47.48	11.26	41.25
81	Jhansi	3357	1986	5080	10424	13.20	25.92	60.88
82	Lalitpur	4305	938	3457	8700	38.85	17.53	43.61
83	Mahoba	3365	622	2590	6577	44.23	11.90	43.87
	U P	3051	1617	3605	8273	36.87	19.55	43.58
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>								
1	Uttarakhand	5196	2502	5749	13447	38.64	18.61	42.75
2	Western	3844	2081	4114	10040	38.29	20.73	40.98
3	Central	2522	1436	3924	7881	32.00	18.22	49.79
4	Eastern	2276	1225	2768	6269	36.30	19.54	44.16
5	Bundelkhand	3310	1158	3442	7910	41.85	14.64	43.51

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Stste Planning Institute, U.P. Government.

Table-B-15 Sector wise Net District Domestic Product At 1980-81 PRICES 1980-81(In Rs Cr)

Sl. No.	Districts	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
1	Almora	51.01	17.43	31.56
2	Chamoli	61.39	13.74	24.87
3	Dehradun	29.64	26.87	43.49
4	Garhwal	42.75	22.32	34.93
5	Nainital	61.34	10.75	27.90
6	Pithoragarh	57.09	11.54	31.37
7	Tehri Garhwal	48.55	25.24	26.21
8	Uttarkashi	57.04	14.88	28.09
9	Agra	38.63	21.19	40.19
10	Aligarh	52.08	19.66	28.26
11	Bareilly	46.23	23.06	30.72
12	Bijnor	58.28	15.55	26.17
13	Budaun	62.60	8.91	28.48
14	Bulandshahar	55.97	13.39	30.64
15	Etah	58.54	9.86	31.60
16	Etawah	59.30	8.22	32.48
17	Farrukhabad	59.59	8.70	31.71
18	Ghaziabad	31.06	38.19	30.75
19	Mainpuri	57.59	11.63	30.78
20	Mathura	51.80	15.23	32.97
21	Meerut	48.94	19.42	31.64
22	Moradabad	58.92	11.39	29.69
23	Muzaffarnagar	63.30	9.89	26.81
24	Pilibhit	62.59	11.32	26.09
25	Rampur	55.40	13.54	31.05
26	Saharanpur	47.10	22.35	30.55
27	Shahjahanpur	60.74	9.37	29.88
28	Barabanki	57.84	11.53	30.63
29	Fatehpur	62.24	8.05	29.71
30	Hardoi	64.58	3.63	31.80
31	Kanpur	33.66	26.38	39.96
32	Kheri	67.33	6.03	26.64
33	Lucknow	22.01	27.49	50.50
34	Raebareli	49.34	17.65	33.01
35	Sitapur	60.62	8.33	31.05
36	Unnao	56.52	10.76	32.72
37	Allahabad	43.69	20.13	36.18
38	Azamgarh	56.49	12.01	31.50
39	Bahraich	61.59	6.34	32.07
40	Ballia	59.75	4.95	35.31
41	Basti	60.57	5.32	34.11
42	Deoria	58.18	8.85	32.97

Sl. No.	Districts	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
43	Faizabad	55.51	8.82	35.66
44	Ghazipur	54.98	10.33	34.69
45	Gonda	63.18	5.52	31.30
46	Gorakhpur	52.42	10.28	37.30
47	Jaunpur	61.49	5.58	32.92
48	Mirzapur	45.88	24.15	29.97
49	Pratapgarh	58.01	8.34	33.65
50	Sultanpur	63.31	4.68	32.02
51	Varanasi	33.55	29.50	36.94
52	Banda	41.81	13.84	44.35
53	Hamirpur	61.62	9.47	28.91
54	Jalaun	63.06	7.26	29.68
55	Jhansi	38.23	26.96	34.81
56	Lalitpur	54.39	13.59	32.02
	U P	2153.30	0.06	32.51
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>				
1	Uttarakhand	52.05	16.79	31.16
2	Western	52.64	16.84	30.52
3	Central	48.98	15.62	35.39
4	Eastern	53.07	12.91	34.02
5	Bundelkhand	51.37	14.86	33.77

Source: Computed from Directorate of Economics and Statistics, State Planning Institute, U.P. Government.

**Table-B-16 Compound Annual Growth Rate of Per Capita Net District Domestic Product by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors 1980-81 to 1996-97 (at 1980-81 prices)**

Sl. No.	Districts	Primary Sectors	Secondary Sectors	Tertiary Sectors	All Sectors
1	Almora	-1.38	-0.51	2.64	0.29
2	Chamoli	-7.18	-5.23	0.23	-4.21
3	Dehradun	-2.77	0.45	2.99	0.23
4	Garhwal	-1.64	15.73	3.64	1.03
5	Nainital	-3.76	3.90	2.50	-0.35
6	Pithoragarh	-0.74	1.52	2.55	0.73
7	Tehri Garhwal	-1.31	-1.68	3.69	0.32
8	Uttarkashi	-1.84	-2.87	1.35	-0.90
9	Agra	1.89	1.88	-2.08	2.38
10	Aligarh	0.40	2.62	4.13	2.09
11	Bareilly	2.02	2.70	3.15	2.54
12	Bijnor	0.31	0.62	1.95	0.82
13	Budaun	0.94	-1.36	2.39	1.22
14	Bulandshahar	0.80	4.19	3.27	2.16
15	Etah	0.56	4.10	3.30	1.93
16	Etawah	1.03	0.13	1.91	1.07
17	Farrukhabad	1.46	1.92	2.79	1.95
18	Ghaziabad	-1.24	4.25	2.95	2.51
19	Mainpuri	0.73	-1.89	2.83	1.22
20	Mathura	1.26	3.59	2.56	2.10
21	Meerut	0.27	3.30	2.31	1.62
22	Moradabad	0.08	3.20	2.66	1.34
23	Muzaffarnagar	-0.12	2.51	1.84	0.75
24	Pilibhit	0.60	-1.62	1.92	0.77
25	Rampur	1.01	2.66	3.14	1.97
26	Saharanpur	-0.35	1.73	1.98	1.20
27	Shahjahanpur	2.65	6.08	2.73	3.07
28	Barabanki	5.79	5.22	2.38	2.39
29	Fatehpur	4.63	5.80	3.01	1.60
30	Hardoi	1.32	9.20	2.50	2.20
31	Kanpur	1.14	0.41	3.32	1.94
32	Kheri	2.56	2.74	2.74	2.62
33	Lucknow	-0.59	0.40	3.49	1.98
34	Raebareli	0.58	2.65	2.26	1.56
35	Sitapur	1.34	7.00	2.57	2.40
36	Unnao	0.68	5.27	2.74	2.03
37	Allahabad	0.03	0.87	2.74	0.89

Sl. No.	Districts	Primary Sectors	Secondary Sectors	Tertiary Sectors	All Sectors
38	Azamgarh	1.08	3.05	2.77	1.91
39	Bahraich	5.39	-0.06	1.88	1.34
40	Ballia	1.01	3.61	-0.06	0.81
41	Basti	1.03	0.33	2.17	1.41
42	Deoria	0.74	0.46	1.30	0.91
43	Faizabad	3.84	1.55	1.96	1.41
44	Ghazipur	-1.91	4.37	4.81	1.86
45	Gonda	4.00	15.61	3.54	3.35
46	Gorakhpur	1.49	1.47	2.65	1.94
47	Jaunpur	0.39	1.42	4.33	1.60
48	Mirzapur	1.02	-1.93	2.89	1.09
49	Pratapgarh	4.09	-0.21	3.10	1.50
50	Sultanpur	5.50	17.17	3.92	4.22
51	Varanasi	2.48	6.79	3.37	4.32
52	Banda	4.16	2.15	1.56	3.04
53	Hamirpur	5.45	1.25	1.51	0.93
54	Jalaun	5.07	2.35	1.87	0.93
55	Jhansi	2.52	-1.05	3.05	1.70
56	Lalitpur	6.56	-0.43	3.61	2.89
	U P	0.6	2.18	2.76	1.8
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>					
1	Uttarakhand	-2.77	0.89	2.81	-0.07
2	Western	0.68	3.10	2.74	1.80
3	Central	1.16	2.64	3.11	2.14
4	Eastern	0.63	4.62	2.67	1.99
5	Bundelkhand	1.80	0.45	2.27	1.78

Source: Computed from Directorate of Economics and Statistics, State Planning Institute, U.P. Government.



**Table-B-17 Compound Growth Rate of Total & Per Capita Net District Domestic Product  
At 1993-94 Prices (1993-94 TO 1997-98)**

Sl. No.	Districts	b/w 93-94 and 97-98	
		Total NDDP	Per capita
1	Almora	2.89	1.95
2	Chamoli	2.1	0.18
3	Dehradun	6.04	3.02
4	Garhwal	5.88	5.13
5	Nainital	3.83	0.8
6	Pithoragarh	5.21	3.74
7	Tehri Garhwal	3.77	2.33
8	Uttarkashi	-0.69	-2.81
9	Hardwar	7.57	5.17
10	Agra	5.47	3.5
11	Aligarh	7.44	4.91
12	Bareilly	5.49	3.28
13	Bijnor	4.48	2.08
14	Budaun	3.79	1.66
15	Bulandshahar	3.65	1.8
16	Etah	6.14	4.25
17	Etawah	2.82	0.89
18	Farrukhabad	4.04	1.83
19	Firozabad	5.55	3.6
20	Ghaziabad	7.4	3.45
21	Mainpuri	4.2	2.09
22	Mathura	0.83	-1.2
23	Meerut	5.32	3.11
24	Moradabad	4.48	1.79
25	Muzaffarnagar	3.75	1.44
26	Pilibhit	3.44	1.09
27	Rampur	4.85	2.43
28	Saharanpur	4.31	1.96
29	Shahjahanpur	4.27	2.42
30	Barabanki	0.06	-1.79
31	Fatehpur	4.66	2.77
32	Hardoi	4.53	2.66
33	Kanpur Dehat	-2.88	-4.51
34	Kanpur Nagar	9.09	6.88
35	Kheri	4.87	2.74

Sl. No.	Districts	b/w 93-94 and 97-98	
		Total NDDP	Per capita
36	Lucknow	6.48	3.28
37	Raebareli	3.44	1.41
38	Sitapur	4.01	2.03
39	Unnao	4.61	2.75
40	Allahabad	5.9	3.28
41	Azamgarh	4.46	2.21
42	Bahraich	0.83	-1.28
43	Ballia	1.66	-0.28
44	Basti	5.06	2.88
45	Deoria	3.05	0.71
46	Faizabad	5.79	3.55
47	Ghazipur	1.33	-0.75
48	Gonda	2.96	0.69
49	Gorakhpur	5.15	-2.95
50	Jaunpur	3.54	4.05
51	Maharajganj	2.52	0.31
52	Ma u	4.78	2.29
53	Mirzapur	2.29	-0.38
54	Pratapgarh	5.55	3.49
55	Sidharthnagar	6.19	4.01
56	Sonbhadra	8.82	5.45
57	Sultanpur	5.9	3.63
58	Varanasi	1.73	5.73
59	Banda	1.39	-0.46
60	Hamirpur	1.64	-0.34
61	Jalaun	2.81	0.73
62	Jhansi	5.09	2.82
63	Lalitpur	7.37	4.66
	U P	4.65	2.38
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>			
1	Uttarakhand	4.07	1.98
2	Western	4.99	2.68
3	Central	4.54	2.44
4	Eastern	4.56	2.21
5	Bundelkhand	3.39	1.28

Source: Computed from Directorate of Economics and Statistics, State Planning Institute, U.P. Government.

**Table-B-18 Work force Participation Rate by Area and Sex for  
Main Workers, 1991 (Per Cent)**

Sl. No.	District	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Almora	41.85	38.71	40.92	40.24	53.06	10.87
2	Chamoli	44.79	39.83	43.62	41.46	54.24	17.56
3	Dehradun	50.66	10.80	51.69	15.43	49.66	6.12
4	Garhwal	40.67	23.65	38.74	25.48	52.18	6.34
5	Nainital	50.08	11.97	50.68	15.72	48.87	4.04
6	Pithoragarh	45.52	36.49	45.51	38.27	45.65	11.10
7	Tehri Garhwal	42.99	36.38	41.82	37.58	57.58	7.49
8	Uttarkashi	50.70	45.00	50.77	47.16	49.86	11.82
9	Hardwar	50.89	2.92	52.50	2.57	47.30	3.70
10	Agra	48.35	2.25	48.74	1.85	47.75	2.82
11	Aligarh	47.90	3.02	48.77	3.01	45.26	3.08
12	Bareilly	51.65	1.40	53.47	0.96	47.81	2.27
13	Bijnor	49.80	2.11	50.71	2.12	47.03	2.10
14	Budaun	54.03	1.58	55.20	1.46	48.35	2.11
15	Bulandshahar	47.04	2.73	47.34	2.79	45.91	2.51
16	Etah	50.58	1.72	51.52	1.57	45.74	2.49
17	Etawah	48.76	1.58	49.40	1.39	45.25	2.58
18	Farrukhabad	51.01	2.85	51.76	2.14	47.65	5.87
19	Firozabad	48.44	1.55	49.12	1.18	46.51	2.57
20	Ghaziabad	47.54	2.80	47.48	2.29	47.61	3.40
21	Mainpuri	49.16	1.10	49.83	0.96	44.57	2.03
22	Mathura	47.87	3.26	48.48	3.27	45.84	3.21
23	Meerut	49.23	3.93	50.11	4.38	47.70	3.18
24	Moradabad	50.08	2.37	50.99	2.01	47.65	3.31
25	Muzaffarnagar	51.05	5.42	52.00	6.10	48.09	3.39
26	Pilibhit	52.08	1.80	53.04	1.65	47.81	2.49
27	Rampur	52.42	2.34	53.32	1.96	49.80	3.40
28	Saharanpur	51.50	2.45	52.61	2.47	48.24	2.38
29	Shahjahanpur	55.09	1.36	56.89	1.16	47.88	2.10
30	Barabanki	55.23	8.97	55.93	9.27	48.23	6.10
31	Fatehpur	50.56	11.41	51.08	12.18	45.77	4.34
32	Hardoi	54.00	2.97	54.85	2.98	47.45	2.90
33	Kanpur Dehat	50.00	4.31	50.19	4.38	46.87	3.24
34	Kanpur Nagar	45.98	2.86	51.53	4.51	44.95	2.55
35	Kheri	55.39	2.35	56.20	2.91	48.52	3.15
36	Lucknow	48.39	5.90	53.20	7.70	45.50	4.84
37	Raebareli	50.53	11.07	51.05	11.75	45.38	3.93
38	Sitapur	55.06	2.94	56.14	2.91	47.05	3.15
39	Unnao	52.51	5.96	53.34	6.38	47.21	3.30
40	Allahabad	46.55	14.40	47.74	16.81	42.21	4.79
41	Azamgarh	43.83	8.48	43.95	8.63	42.41	6.43
42	Bahraich	56.40	5.12	57.18	5.28	47.18	3.29
43	Ballia	43.32	9.13	43.56	4.99	41.24	4.33
44	Basti	49.15	8.29	49.60	8.53	42.85	4.68

Sl. No.	District	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
45	Deoria	45.66	8.76	45.95	9.15	42.18	3.62
46	Faizabad	49.17	8.83	49.53	9.40	46.54	4.33
47	Ghazipur	43.73	9.55	44.05	9.96	39.84	4.18
48	Gonda	54.16	8.84	54.92	9.26	44.71	3.51
49	Gorakhpur	44.28	8.44	45.03	9.47	41.15	3.73
50	Jaunpur	42.66	8.16	42.78	8.46	41.20	3.81
51	Maharajganj	51.61	14.79	51.92	15.31	45.81	4.71
52	Ma u	44.14	11.08	44.48	11.03	42.50	11.38
53	Mirzapur	48.73	13.43	49.17	14.77	46.03	4.95
54	Pratapgarh	45.40	12.52	45.50	12.95	43.71	4.71
55	Sidharthnagar	52.06	11.35	52.27	11.64	46.56	3.13
56	Sonbhadra	52.89	21.15	53.82	23.75	47.26	2.82
57	Sultanpur	48.58	8.94	48.78	9.14	44.58	4.51
58	Varanasi	46.06	9.58	46.43	11.33	45.12	4.75
59	Banda	51.38	17.71	52.18	19.39	46.03	6.27
60	Hamirpur	51.02	12.14	52.06	13.34	46.04	6.50
61	Jalaun	49.03	6.24	50.12	11.52	45.15	3.25
62	Jhansi	48.20	9.21	50.93	11.52	43.98	5.76
63	Lalitpur	52.59	9.70	53.83	10.33	44.86	5.90
	U.P.	49.31	7.45	50.10	8.36	46.19	3.75
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>							
1	Uttarakhand	46.63	25.67	45.58	30.44	49.93	18.42
2	Western	50.05	2.52	51.02	2.36	47.29	3.72
3	Central	51.86	5.71	53.73	6.37	45.86	3.61
4	Eastern	49.42	9.57	49.65	10.27	43.60	4.68
5	Bundelkhand	50.33	11.71	51.77	13.41	44.97	5.51

Source : Census of India, 1991 Table B-1 (S)

**Table B-19 Work participation rate by area and sex for  
main workers, 2001 (Per Cent)**

Sl. No.	District	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Agra	39.4	2.9	39.3	3	39.6	2.8
2	Aligarh	38.7	5.5	38.9	6.4	38.4	3.3
3	Auraiya	41	4.5	41.5	4.7	38.1	3.2
4	Baghpat	41.4	5.7	41.5	6.4	41	3.3
5	Bareilly	42.1	2.8	42.7	2.6	40.9	3.1
6	Bijnor	40.2	3.1	40.4	3.4	39.7	2.1
7	Budaun	44.2	2.4	45.1	2.4	39.6	2.3
8	Bulandshahar	42.3	9.9	42.3	11.6	42.2	4.4
9	Etah	41.4	2.9	41.9	2.8	39	3
10	Etawah	39.1	2.4	39.3	2.2	38.6	3.3
11	Farrukhabad	42.8	2.5	43.3	2	40.8	4.3
12	Firozabad	38.1	3.2	37.9	2.8	38.3	4.2
13	Gautam Buddha Nagar	42.3	11.7	39.4	13.6	47.1	8.5
14	Ghaziabad	41.4	4.7	39.8	5.7	42.7	3.9
15	Hathras	38.2	3.4	38.1	3.6	38.6	2.7
16	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	43.1	5.8	42.8	5.6	44.3	6.7
17	Kannauj	42.4	4.7	42.8	4.4	40.5	5.8
18	Mainpuri	40.8	2.2	41.4	2.1	37.4	2.6
19	Mathura	40.7	8.5	40.2	10.3	41.9	3.9
20	Meerut	41.9	4.8	42	6.3	41.9	3.3
21	Moradabad	44	6.5	44.4	8	43.1	3.1
22	Muzaffarnagar	43.2	5.1	43.5	5.9	42.6	2.9
23	Pilibhit	39.6	1.8	40	1.6	37.6	2.8
24	Rampur	42.3	2.8	42.1	2.5	42.9	3.7
25	Saharanpur	42.2	2.8	41.8	2.9	43.2	2.5
26	Shahjahanpur	43.1	1.6	44.1	1.3	39	3
27	Barabanki	44	7.5	44.5	7.7	39.3	5.4
28	Fatehpur	41.1	9.5	41.4	10.2	38.3	3.9
29	Hardoi	46.4	3.1	46.9	3.1	42.2	3.6
30	Kanpur Dehat	41.2	4.5	41.4	4.6	38.1	2.9
31	Kanpur Nagar	42.4	4.9	40.9	7.2	43.1	3.8
32	Kheri	46.2	3.3	46.6	3.3	42.9	2.9
33	Lucknow	41.8	5.6	41.4	6.2	42	5.3
34	Rae Bareli	37.8	7.4	37.8	7.7	38.2	4.3
35	Sitapur	45.1	3.4	45.7	3.4	40	3.3
36	Unnao	43.4	5.5	44.1	5.9	39.8	3.4
37	Allahabad	34	9	33.6	10.3	35.1	4.8
38	Ambedkar Nagar	35.9	7.6	35.2	8	42	3.8
39	Azamgarh	32.5	6.8	32.2	6.9	36.1	5.6
40	Bahraich	44.8	5.4	45.5	5.7	38.6	2.9
41	Ballia	30.8	5.4	30.5	5.5	33.8	3.9
42	Balrampur	45.3	12.7	45.7	13.5	40.5	3.6

Sl. No.	District	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
43	Basti	37.7	8.1	37.8	8.3	36	4
44	Chandauli	33.7	6.6	33.5	7	35.5	3.1
45	Deoria	29.4	4.8	29	5	33.3	2.8
46	Faizabad	40.5	9	40.3	9.6	41.7	5
47	Ghazipur	34.3	8.3	34.1	8.6	36	4.6
48	Gonda	42.4	5.5	42.6	5.7	39.2	3.7
49	Gorakhpur	31	5.2	29.7	5.6	35.8	3.3
50	Jaunpur	33.1	7.8	32.8	8.1	36.8	4.1
51	Kaushambi	36.9	12	36.9	12.4	36.8	6.2
52	Kushinagar	32.7	6.6	32.5	6.8	37.1	2.9
53	Maharajganj	34.7	9.1	34.4	9.4	39.5	3.9
54	Ma u	39.8	9.2	32.3	7.8	39.4	15.1
55	Mirzapur	37.7	7.8	37.4	8.3	39.6	4.5
56	Pratapgarh	33	9.8	32.7	10.1	37.1	4.2
57	Sant Kabir Nagar	34.5	6.7	34.3	6.9	37.3	4.1
58	Sant Ravidas Nagar	34.3	4.7	33.6	4.8	38.7	3.4
59	Shravasti	46.8	8	46.9	8.1	43.9	2.5
60	Siddharthnagar	37.9	9.7	37.9	10	38.5	2.7
61	Sonbhadra	38.2	9.7	37.4	11.3	41.3	2.6
62	Sultanpur	35.2	7.1	35.1	7.3	37.3	4.2
63	Varanasi	39.9	7.3	38	8.7	42.7	5.2
64	Banda	40.2	10.8	40.6	12	38.5	4.7
65	Chitrakoot	41.3	16.2	41.6	17.5	38.1	3.9
66	Hamirpur	41	8.4	41.4	9.1	39.2	5
67	Jalaun	40.9	5.4	41.5	6	39.1	3.6
68	Jhansi	42.7	8.5	44.3	10.5	40.4	5.6
69	Lalitpur	46.5	10.5	47	11.2	43.1	6.5
70	Mahoba	43.6	11.8	44.6	13.7	39.9	5.2
2	Western	41.4	4.4	41.4	4.8	40.7	3.6
3	Central	42.9	5.5	43.1	5.9	40.4	3.9
4	Eastern	36.6	7.8	36.0	8.1	38.1	4.3
5	Bundelkhand	42.3	10.2	43.0	11.4	39.8	4.9

Source : Census of India 2001

Table-B-20 Sectoral Distribution of Work force, 1981 (in per cent)

Sl. No.	Districts	Per cent share in total main workers		
		Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
1	Almora	76.45	6.82	16.72
2	Chamoli	81.91	6.57	11.52
3	Dehradun	38.84	18.16	42.99
4	Garhwal	74.04	6.76	19.20
5	Nainital	66.76	10.64	22.60
6	Pithoragarh	80.12	5.37	14.51
7	Tehri Garhwal	86.44	5.43	8.14
8	Uttarkashi	81.71	5.41	12.88
9	Agra	49.55	21.71	28.74
10	Aligarh	67.63	12.55	19.82
11	Bareilly	71.08	11.40	17.53
12	Bijnor	67.72	17.07	15.21
13	Budaun	86.89	5.02	8.09
14	Bulandshahar	70.48	11.48	18.04
15	Etah	82.28	6.45	11.27
16	Etawah	79.07	6.79	14.14
17	Farrukhabad	78.63	9.61	11.76
18	Ghaziabad	46.98	23.96	29.06
19	Mainpuri	81.66	6.40	11.94
20	Mathura	68.13	11.82	20.04
21	Meerut	57.12	17.53	25.34
22	Moradabad	70.10	14.07	15.83
23	Muzaffarnagar	70.90	12.54	16.56
24	Pilibhit	81.28	7.07	11.65
25	Rampur	75.03	10.67	14.31
26	Saharanpur	64.40	13.19	22.41
27	Shahjahanpur	81.43	6.91	11.66
28	Barabanki	86.71	6.55	6.74
29	Fatehpur	84.21	6.08	9.71
30	Hardoi	88.01	4.36	7.63
31	Kanpur	50.95	19.43	29.62
32	Kheri	89.44	3.99	6.57
33	Lucknow	45.40	13.29	41.31
34	Raebareli	85.15	5.60	9.24
35	Sitapur	86.39	5.30	8.31
36	Unnao	84.90	5.76	9.34
37	Allahabad	69.71	12.12	18.17
38	Azamgarh	78.96	11.58	9.46
39	Bahraich	90.57	3.12	6.31
40	Ballia	81.41	5.86	12.73
41	Basti	87.88	4.68	7.44
42	Deoria	84.48	5.84	9.68
43	Faizabad	81.07	7.80	11.14
44	Ghazipur	78.69	8.43	12.88

Sl. No.	Districts	Per cent share in total main workers		
		Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
45	Gonda	89.83	3.57	6.60
46	Gorakhpur	81.56	5.40	13.04
47	Jaunpur	79.62	9.79	10.59
48	Mirzapur	73.29	14.69	12.03
49	Pratapgarh	86.66	5.01	8.32
50	Sultanpur	86.99	5.22	7.79
51	Varanasi	52.77	26.04	21.19
52	Banda	86.19	4.78	9.02
53	Hamirpur	82.92	6.35	10.73
54	Jalaun	79.29	6.77	13.93
55	Jhansi	61.75	12.08	26.17
56	Lalitpur	81.84	7.03	11.14
	U P	75.11	10.03	14.85
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>				
1	Uttarakhand	71.29	8.77	19.94
2	Western	69.86	12.47	17.67
3	Central	76.12	8.63	15.23
4	Eastern	79.49	9.02	11.49
5	Bundelkhand	79.12	7.11	13.74

Source: Census Of India 1981, Table B-2(S)

Table-B-21 Sectoral Distribution of Work force, 1991 (in per cent)

Sl. No.	Districts	Per cent share in total main workers		
		Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
1	Almora	79.09	3.34	17.57
2	Chamoli	75.54	4.92	19.54
3	Dehradun	35.51	16.98	47.51
4	Garhwal	66.68	5.20	28.12
5	Nainital	62.87	11.36	25.77
6	Pithoragarh	75.57	4.29	20.60
7	Tehri Garhwal	80.35	5.70	14.04
8	Uttarkashi	81.69	3.92	14.39
9	Hardwar	57.31	15.98	26.71
10	Agra	48.08	20.09	31.83
11	Aligarh	65.05	12.89	22.06
12	Bareilly	68.18	8.09	23.73
13	Bijnor	67.36	14.10	18.55
14	Budaun	85.28	2.92	11.81
15	Bulandshahar	68.30	10.16	21.53
16	Etah	79.70	5.42	14.89
17	Etawah	77.11	5.34	17.55
18	Farrukhabad	76.36	7.66	15.98
19	Firozabad	59.34	20.93	19.72
20	Ghaziabad	40.09	24.10	35.80
21	Mainpuri	80.03	3.89	16.08
22	Mathura	65.03	10.39	24.59
23	Meerut	55.24	17.35	27.41
24	Moradabad	67.92	13.00	19.09
25	Muzaffarnagar	68.96	11.93	19.11
26	Pilibhit	80.12	6.11	13.77
27	Rampur	73.18	10.40	16.42
28	Saharanpur	64.83	12.61	22.56
29	Shahjahanpur	79.86	5.06	15.08
30	Barabanki	84.02	5.44	10.47
31	Fatehpur	81.83	4.25	13.87
32	Hardoi	85.78	2.95	11.27
33	Kanpur Dehat	83.60	4.51	11.88
34	Kanpur Nagar	17.63	26.19	56.32
35	Kheri	87.59	2.32	10.09
36	Lucknow	40.02	14.00	46.03
37	Raebareli	81.65	5.66	12.69
38	Sitapur	84.40	4.40	11.27
39	Unnao	82.34	5.47	12.19
40	Allahabad	70.04	9.11	20.84
41	Azamgarh	80.07	7.59	12.34
42	Bahraich	88.53	3.06	8.41
43	Ballia	79.68	4.38	15.94
44	Basti	85.88	4.52	9.60



Sl. No.	Districts	Per cent share in total main workers		
		Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
45	Deoria	83.22	4.92	12.19
46	Faizabad	79.59	5.79	14.62
47	Ghazipur	79.52	5.33	15.15
48	Gonda	88.49	2.74	8.77
49	Gorakhpur	71.72	5.98	22.29
50	Jaunpur	76.90	8.00	15.10
51	Maharajganj	89.10	1.72	9.18
52	Ma u	68.94	17.21	13.85
53	Mirzapur	67.75	18.03	14.22
54	Pratapgarh	83.24	4.63	12.12
55	Sidharthnagar	90.90	1.70	7.41
56	Sonbhadra	78.90	8.47	12.63
57	Sultanpur	84.54	4.54	10.92
58	Varanasi	51.85	26.31	21.84
59	Banda	86.59	3.84	9.57
60	Hamirpur	83.18	5.17	11.65
61	Jalaun	78.97	4.87	16.16
62	Jhansi	63.40	11.20	25.40
63	Lalitpur	83.23	4.95	11.82
	U P	73	8.98	18.01
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>				
1	Uttarakhand	66.82	8.07	25.01
2	Western	67.23	11.68	21.09
3	Central	73.55	7.26	19.19
4	Eastern	78.29	7.99	13.72
5	Bundelkhand	79.65	5.87	14.47

Source: Census Of India 1991, Table B-2(S)

Table-B-22 Main, Marginal and Non worker and Sectoral Distribution of Workforce, 1991

Main Sl. No.	Districts	Marginal Workers	Sectoral Workers	Distribution of workforce( In %)		
				Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
1	Almora	40.22	6.87	79.09	3.34	17.57
2	Chamoli	42.30	4.60	75.54	4.92	19.54
3	Dehradun	32.42	2.12	35.51	16.98	47.51
4	Garhwal	31.91	7.53	66.68	5.20	28.12
5	Nainital	32.35	6.22	62.87	11.36	25.77
6	Pithoragarh	41.04	7.48	75.57	4.29	20.60
7	Tehri Garhwal	39.59	5.71	80.35	5.70	14.04
8	Uttarkashi	47.97	2.69	81.69	3.92	14.39
9	Hardwar	28.90	0.60	57.31	15.98	26.71
10	Agra	27.42	0.71	48.08	20.09	31.83
11	Aligarh	27.38	2.57	65.05	12.89	22.06
12	Bareilly	28.72	0.44	68.18	8.09	23.73
13	Bijnor	27.59	0.77	67.36	14.10	18.55
14	Budaun	30.56	1.04	85.28	2.92	11.81
15	Bulandshahar	26.61	2.36	68.30	10.16	21.53
16	Etah	28.50	2.33	79.70	5.42	14.89
17	Etawah	27.34	0.09	77.11	5.34	17.55
18	Farrukhabad	29.09	0.63	76.36	7.66	15.98
19	Firozabad	27.15	0.24	59.34	20.93	19.72
20	Ghaziabad	27.23	3.01	40.09	24.10	35.80
21	Mainpuri	27.31	0.38	80.03	3.89	16.08
22	Mathura	27.83	1.33	65.03	10.39	24.59
23	Meerut	28.39	2.12	55.24	17.35	27.41
24	Moradabad	28.13	1.05	67.92	13.00	19.09
25	Muzaffarnagar	29.96	3.41	68.96	11.93	19.11
26	Pilibhit	28.93	1.31	80.12	6.11	13.77
27	Rampur	29.29	1.70	73.18	10.40	16.42
28	Saharanpur	28.94	0.69	64.83	12.61	22.56
29	Shahjahanpur	30.95	0.28	79.86	5.06	15.08
30	Barabanki	33.87	1.65	84.02	5.44	10.47
31	Fatehpur	32.21	4.79	81.83	4.25	13.87
32	Hardoi	31.04	1.02	85.78	2.95	11.27
33	Kanpur Dehat	29.10	0.20	83.60	4.51	11.88
34	Kanpur Nagar	26.50	0.01	17.63	26.19	56.32
35	Kheri	31.15	0.78	87.59	2.32	10.09
36	Lucknow	28.67	0.91	40.02	14.00	46.03
37	Raebareli	31.50	3.83	81.65	5.66	12.69
38	Sitapur	31.38	0.78	84.40	4.40	11.27
39	Unnao	30.81	2.73	82.34	5.47	12.19
40	Allahabad	31.55	2.24	70.04	9.11	20.84
41	Azamgarh	26.09	3.81	80.07	7.59	12.34
42	Bahraich	32.98	5.80	88.53	3.06	8.41
43	Ballia	26.70	1.51	79.68	4.38	15.94
44	Basti	29.62	3.28	85.88	4.52	9.60

Main Sl. No.	Districts	Marginal Workers	Sectoral Workers	Distribution of workforce( In %)		
				Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
45	Deoria	27.52	3.66	83.22	4.92	12.19
46	Faizabad	29.80	1.88	79.59	5.79	14.62
47	Ghazipur	27.01	2.19	79.52	5.33	15.15
48	Gonda	33.03	3.72	88.49	2.74	8.77
49	Gorakhpur	27.06	1.66	71.72	5.98	22.29
50	Jaunpur	25.46	2.48	76.90	8.00	15.10
51	Maharajganj	34.08	4.19	89.10	1.72	9.18
52	Mau	27.83	5.39	68.94	17.21	13.85
53	Mirzapur	32.17	3.08	67.75	18.03	14.22
54	Pratapgarh	29.07	2.79	83.24	4.63	12.12
55	Sidharthnagar	32.64	4.07	90.90	1.70	7.41
56	Sonbhadra	38.20	3.75	78.90	8.47	12.63
57	Sultanpur	29.44	2.30	84.54	4.54	10.92
58	Varanasi	28.82	2.79	51.85	26.31	21.84
59	Jhansi	36.00	7.20	86.59	3.84	9.57
60	Jalaun	33.26	6.78	83.18	5.17	11.65
61	Hamirpur	29.64	3.98	78.97	4.87	16.16
62	Banda	30.14	4.80	63.40	11.20	25.40
63	Lalitpur	32.73	9.11	83.23	4.95	11.82
	U P	29.73	2.47	73.00	8.98	18.01
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>						
1	Uttarakhand	36.36	5.56	66.82	8.07	25.01
2	Western	28.35	1.41	67.23	11.68	21.09
3	Central	30.59	1.57	73.55	7.26	19.19
4	Eastern	32.64	6.23	78.29	7.99	13.72
5	Bundelkhand	29.52	3.06	79.65	5.87	14.47
<b>2001 Administrative Boundaries</b>						
	Western ( Except Hardwar)	28.33	1.43			
	Uttaranchal (Inc Hardwar)	35.17	4.77			
	UP (exc Uttaranchal)	29.44	2.35			

Source: Census Of India 1991, Table B1(S) and Table B2(S)

Table-B-23 Main, Marginal and Non worker Distribution of Workforce, 2001

S.No	Districts	Main	Marginal	Non workers	S.No	Districts	Main	Marginal	Non workers
1	Agra	22.6	4.49	72.86	36	Unnao	25.5	8.93	65.57
2	Aligarh	23.3	7.31	69.34	37	Allahabad	22.3	11.83	65.9
3	Auraiya	24.2	8.73	67.11	38	Ambedkar Nagar	21.9	11.67	66.42
4	Baghpat	25.1	7.96	66.97	39	Azamgarh	19.5	10.96	69.54
5	Bareilly	23.8	6.4	69.79	40	Bahraich	26.6	9	64.45
6	Bijnor	22.7	5.64	71.69	41	Ballia	18.4	10.6	71.01
7	Budaun	25.1	4.97	69.96	42	Balrampur	29.9	12.64	57.46
8	Bulandshahar	27.1	13.25	59.63	43	Basti	23.5	12.2	64.29
9	Etah	23.7	5.05	71.21	44	Chandauli	20.7	11.46	67.85
10	Etawah	22.2	5.18	72.62	45	Deoria	17.1	11.41	71.5
11	Farrukhabad	24.2	5.43	70.42	46	Faizabad	25.3	14.51	60.23
12	Firozabad	22	6.02	71.94	47	Ghazipur	21.4	10.09	68.47
13	Gautam Buddha Nagar	28.4	4.43	67.22	48	Gonda	24.9	8.95	66.16
14	Ghaziabad	24.4	4.14	71.41	49	Gorakhpur	18.3	11.92	69.76
15	Hathras	22.1	7.18	70.7	50	Jaunpur	20.3	10.9	68.78
16	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	25.6	6.26	68.11	51	Kaushambi	25.1	14.02	60.86
17	Kannauj	24.9	8.5	66.56	52	Kushinagar	19.9	14.5	65.57
18	Mainpuri	23	4.59	72.39	53	Maharajganj	22.3	16.94	60.73
19	Mathura	26	11.3	62.72	54	Mau	21.6	10.96	67.48
20	Meerut	24.7	5.27	70.07	55	Mirzapur	23.5	10.3	66.16
21	Moradabad	26.4	4.97	68.64	56	Pratapgarh	21.5	12.67	65.83
22	Muzaffarnagar	25.5	7.77	66.76	57	Sant Kabir Nagar	20.8	13.66	65.53
23	Pilibhit	21.9	6.17	71.91	58	Sant Ravidas Nagar	20.1	8.8	71.11
24	Rampur	23.8	4.56	71.65	59	Shravasti	28.8	10.43	60.72
25	Saharanpur	23.9	4.26	71.83	60	Siddharthnagar	24.2	13.92	61.88
26	Shahjahanpur	24.2	4.44	71.39	61	Sonbhadra	24.7	12.27	63.02
27	Barabanki	26.8	10.11	63.06	62	Sultanpur	21.3	11.21	67.47
28	Fatehpur	26.2	12.18	61.63	63	Varanasi	24.4	6.84	68.72
29	Hardoi	26.6	5.73	67.67	64	Banda	26.6	13.45	59.91
30	Kanpur Dehat	24.3	8.58	67.15	65	Chitrakoot	29.6	13.13	57.28
31	Kanpur Nagar	25.1	4.77	70.15	66	Hamirpur	26	13.2	60.77
32	Kheri	26.1	5.26	68.59	67	Jalaun	24.6	11.4	63.97
33	Lucknow	24.7	5.1	70.15	68	Jhansi	26.8	10.32	62.91
34	Rae Bareli	23	12.66	64.32	69	Lalitpur	29.6	13.69	56.7
35	Sitapur	25.8	5.59	68.65	70	Mahoba	28.8	13.61	57.56

Source : Census of India 2001

Table-B-24 Sectorwise Annual Compound Growth Rate of Workers, 1981-91 (per cent)

Sl. No.	Districts	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	All Sectors
1	Almora	3.84	-3.64	4.00	3.47
2	Chamoli	0.57	-1.51	6.89	1.40
3	Dehradun	2.07	2.30	4.03	2.99
4	Garhwal	-1.48	-3.03	3.42	-0.45
5	Nainital	2.67	4.23	4.66	3.31
6	Pithoragarh	1.56	-0.38	5.85	2.20
7	Tehri Garhwal	-0.38	0.89	6.02	0.36
8	Uttarkashi	1.46	-1.77	2.60	1.46
9	Agra	2.17	1.28	2.17	1.98
10	Aligarh	2.41	3.09	3.92	2.81
11	Bareilly	1.75	-1.27	5.32	2.18
12	Bijnor	2.25	0.37	4.35	2.31
13	Budaun	1.74	-3.46	5.86	1.93
14	Bulandshahar	1.87	0.95	4.01	2.19
15	Etah	1.68	0.25	4.89	2.01
16	Etawah	2.17	-0.01	4.66	2.43
17	Farrukhabad	2.07	0.08	5.56	2.37
18	Ghaziabad	2.18	3.88	6.01	3.82
19	Mainpuri	0.85	7.00	6.08	2.09
20	Mathura	1.80	0.96	4.38	2.27
21	Meerut	2.15	2.39	3.30	2.49
22	Moradabad	2.29	1.81	4.55	2.62
23	Muzaffarnagar	2.52	2.29	4.29	2.79
24	Pilibhit	1.97	0.64	3.83	2.14
25	Rampur	2.15	2.14	3.83	2.40
26	Saharanpur	2.10	2.82	3.12	2.43
27	Shahjahanpur	1.68	-1.25	4.54	1.88
28	Barabanki	1.93	0.38	6.87	2.25
29	Fatehpur	2.23	-0.95	6.27	2.53
30	Hardoi	1.90	-1.76	6.22	2.16
31	Kanpur	1.70	-0.45	3.41	1.86
32	Kheri	1.89	-3.26	6.58	2.11
33	Lucknow	1.75	3.59	4.18	3.06
34	Raebareli	1.82	2.36	5.54	2.25
35	Sitapur	1.93	0.28	5.34	2.17
36	Unnao	2.09	1.88	5.16	2.40
37	Allahabad	3.33	0.38	4.71	3.28
38	Azamgarh	2.34	1.93	5.84	2.67
39	Bahraich	2.20	2.20	5.42	2.43
40	Ballia	1.79	-0.90	4.33	2.01
41	Basti	2.31	-1.03	3.92	2.31
42	Deoria	1.86	-0.42	4.40	2.02
43	Faizabad	2.45	-0.37	5.47	2.63
44	Ghazipur	2.85	-1.87	4.42	2.74
45	Gonda	2.53	0.01	5.64	2.68

Sl. No.	Districts	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	All Sectors
46	Gorakhpur	2.34	0.17	5.41	2.69
47	Jaunpur	2.19	0.49	6.25	2.54
48	Mirzapur	2.72	2.24	4.06	2.82
49	Pratapgarh	2.22	1.83	6.57	2.64
50	Sultanpur	2.17	1.03	5.99	2.46
51	Varanasi	2.95	3.24	3.45	3.13
52	Banda	2.88	0.60	3.44	2.85
53	Hamirpur	2.89	0.76	3.70	2.83
54	Jalaun	2.55	-0.74	4.12	2.59
55	Jhansi	3.41	2.37	2.83	3.14
56	Lalitpur	3.20	-0.52	3.64	3.02
	U P	2.18	1.35	4.47	2.47
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>					
1	Uttarakhand	1.44	1.25	4.49	2.10
2	Western	2.00	-3.64	4.22	2.39
3	Central	3.84	-3.64	5.00	2.27
4	Eastern	2.43	1.34	4.83	2.64
5	Bundelkhand	1.44	-3.64	4.00	2.88

Source: Computed from Census of India 1991

Table- B-25 Per Capita Monthly Expenditure, Ginni Coefficient and Sen's Welfare Index, 1993-94

Sl. No.	District	PCME (Rs )		Gini coefficient		Sen's Welfare Index	
		R	U	R	U	R	U
1	Almora	303.96	559.41	0.363	0.473	193.62	294.81
2	Chamoli	314.23	370.98	0.348	0.107	204.88	331.29
3	Dehradun	402.83	477.23	0.405	0.366	239.68	302.56
4	Garhwal	333.95	473.86	0.450	0.378	183.67	294.74
5	Nainital	302.22	435.96	0.300	0.383	211.55	268.99
6	Pithoragarh	258.99	504.20	0.392	0.519	157.47	242.52
7	Tehri Garhwal	280.35	584.34	0.335	0.475	186.43	306.78
8	Uttarkashi	315.45	497.13	0.445	0.325	175.07	335.56
9	Hardwar	256.62	482.14	0.309	0.409	177.32	284.94
10	Agra	321.07	416.92	0.321	0.386	218.01	255.99
11	Aligarh	310.64	433.64	0.341	0.409	204.71	256.28
12	Bareilly	338.43	338.49	0.333	0.423	225.73	195.31
13	Bijnor	286.24	290.41	0.301	0.380	200.08	180.05
14	Budaun	308.07	416.74	0.318	0.399	210.10	250.46
15	Bulandshahar	303.09	499.03	0.327	0.376	203.98	311.39
16	Etah	298.44	260.20	0.345	0.374	195.48	162.89
17	Etawah	262.77	248.57	0.315	0.260	180.00	183.94
18	Farrukhabad	360.84	531.73	0.343	0.374	237.07	332.86
19	Firozabad	371.59	355.45	0.345	0.387	243.39	217.89
20	Ghaziabad	310.12	554.74	0.323	0.383	209.95	342.27
21	Mainpuri	247.23	423.75	0.320	0.198	168.12	339.85
22	Mathura	331.21	421.58	0.307	0.382	229.53	260.54
23	Meerut	347.51	482.03	0.309	0.384	240.13	296.93
24	Moradabad	273.59	358.26	0.324	0.385	184.95	220.33
25	Muzaffarnagar	329.51	298.84	0.322	0.376	223.41	186.48
26	Pilibhit	315.17	467.58	0.364	0.391	200.45	284.76
27	Rampur	268.28	346.62	0.322	0.389	181.89	211.78
28	Saharanpur	267.86	279.04	0.330	0.373	179.47	174.96
29	Shahjahanpur	368.00	440.64	0.392	0.498	223.74	221.20
30	Barabanki	275.43	539.96	0.318	0.390	187.84	329.38
31	Fatehpur	205.28	339.99	0.325	0.223	138.56	264.17
32	Hardoi	235.15	273.52	0.309	0.699	162.49	82.33
33	Kanpur Dehat	289.82	258.20	0.311	0.057	199.69	243.48
34	Kanpur Nagar	306.28	418.14	0.323	0.393	207.35	253.81
35	Kheri	254.62	365.04	0.322	0.389	172.63	223.04
36	Lucknow	238.56	367.83	0.338	0.390	157.93	224.38
37	Raebareli	239.75	368.62	0.297	0.408	168.54	218.22
38	Sitapur	301.25	218.04	0.342	0.403	198.22	130.17
39	Unnao	223.26	326.21	0.309	0.212	154.27	257.05
40	Allahabad	253.06	418.85	0.302	0.426	176.64	240.42
41	Azamgarh	261.98	393.52	0.308	0.337	181.29	260.90
42	Bahraich	264.56	349.79	0.371	0.414	166.41	204.98
43	Ballia	290.16	273.43	0.360	0.419	185.70	158.86
44	Basti	285.97	373.51	0.314	0.351	196.18	242.41
45	Deoria	220.48	260.96	0.303	0.375	153.67	163.10

Sl. No.	District	PCME (Rs)		Gini coefficient		Sen's Welfare Index	
		R	U	R	U	R	U
46	Faizabad	222.67	334.22	0.303	0.392	155.20	203.21
47	Ghazipur	228.16	254.61	0.340	0.064	150.59	238.31
48	Gonda	276.68	315.00	0.342	0.349	182.06	205.07
49	Gorakhpur	238.44	332.63	0.331	0.362	159.52	212.22
50	Jaunpur	257.00	319.07	0.310	0.367	177.33	201.97
51	Maharajganj	261.15	—	0.337	—	173.14	—
52	Ma u	321.44	403.67	0.387	0.361	197.04	257.95
53	Mirzapur	243.28	322.55	0.299	0.166	170.54	269.01
54	Pratapgarh	225.00	276.64	0.324	0.148	152.10	235.70
55	Sidharthnagar	266.76	341.78	0.322	0.447	180.86	189.00
56	Sonbhadra	230.69	527.88	0.343	0.387	151.56	323.59
57	Sultanpur	237.52	850.73	0.328	0.629	159.61	315.62
58	Varanasi	282.18	352.20	0.356	0.375	181.72	220.13
59	Banda	187.01	190.62	0.348	0.430	121.93	108.65
60	Hamirpur	322.48	294.19	0.329	0.480	216.38	152.98
61	Jalaun	210.41	211.56	0.333	0.206	140.34	167.98
62	Jhansi	262.23	311.50	0.298	0.386	184.09	191.26
63	Lalitpur	268.66	296.49	0.334	0.315	178.93	203.10
	U.P.	275.10	382.68	0.327	0.393	185.14	232.29
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>							
1	Uttarakhand	309.40	488.83	0.311	0.376	213.18	305.03
2	Western	308.80	408.09	0.325	0.391	208.44	248.53
3	Central	255.45	366.41	0.322	0.397	173.20	220.95
4	Eastern	255.98	351.81	0.333	0.393	170.74	213.55
5	Bundelkhand	244.16	266.49	0.326	0.405	164.56	158.56

Source: Computed from NSS 50th round combined central and state samples



Table- B-26 Districtwise Employment in the Organised Sector (As on March 1999)

Sl. No.	Districts	As % of UP		
		Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	Almora	1.21	0.40	1.05
2	Bageshwar	-	-	-
3	Chamoli	0.65	0.05	0.53
4	Champawat	-	-	-
5	Dehradun	2.89	1.88	2.68
6	Garhwal	0.99	0.28	0.84
7	Nainital	2.26	3.41	2.50
8	Pithoragarh	0.84	0.16	0.70
9	Rudraprayag	-	-	-
10	Tehri Garhwal	0.68	0.09	0.56
11	Udhamsingh Nagar	-	-	-
12	Uttarkashi	0.48	0.04	0.39
13	Hardwar	1.41	0.76	1.28
14	Agra	2.56	2.75	2.60
15	Aligarh	1.99	2.91	2.18
16	Auraiya	-	-	-
17	Baghpat	-	-	-
18	Bareilly	2.78	2.21	2.66
19	Bijnor	1.27	1.57	1.33
20	Budaun	0.93	0.47	0.83
21	Bulandshahar	1.35	2.83	1.65
22	Etah	0.92	0.65	0.87
23	Etawah	1.08	0.89	1.04
24	Farrukhabad	0.98	1.11	1.01
25	Firozabad	0.46	1.21	0.62
26	Gautam Buddha Nagar	-	-	-
27	Ghaziabad	2.07	14.72	4.66
28	Hathras	-	-	-
29	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	-	-	-
30	Kannauj	-	-	-
31	Mainpuri	0.58	0.37	0.53
32	Mathura	1.17	1.78	1.29
33	Meerut	2.59	4.31	2.94
34	Moradabad	3.31	2.29	3.10
35	Muzaffarnagar	1.12	2.23	1.35
36	Pilibhit	0.63	0.30	0.56
37	Rampur	0.84	0.74	0.82
38	Saharanpur	1.22	2.14	1.41
39	Shahjahanpur	1.14	0.91	1.09
40	Barabanki	0.97	0.61	0.90
41	Fatehpur	0.80	0.58	0.76
42	Hardoi	0.96	0.37	0.84

Sl. No.	Districts	As % of UP		
		Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
43	Kanpur Dehat	0.45	0.31	0.42
44	Kanpur Nagar	6.95	9.86	7.55
45	Kheri	0.99	0.99	0.99
46	Lucknow	8.81	3.78	7.79
47	Raebareli	1.55	0.64	1.37
48	Sitapur	1.38	0.90	1.28
49	Unnao	0.75	0.82	0.77
50	Allahabad	6.57	4.27	6.10
51	Ambedkar Nagar	0.32	0.47	0.35
52	Azamgarh	1.29	0.83	1.20
53	Bahraich	0.93	0.39	0.82
54	Ballia	1.02	0.90	0.99
55	Balrampur	-	-	-
56	Basti	1.17	1.05	1.15
57	Chandauli	-	-	-
58	Deoria	0.86	1.01	0.89
59	Faizabad	1.32	0.59	1.17
60	Ghazipur	1.14	0.85	1.08
61	Gonda	1.21	1.04	1.17
62	Gorakhpur	2.76	2.24	2.65
63	Jaunpur	1.17	0.67	1.07
64	Kaushambi	-	-	-
65	Kushinagar	0.38	0.87	0.48
66	Maharajganj	0.47	0.42	0.46
67	Mau	0.76	0.54	0.72
68	Mirzapur	1.00	0.56	0.91
69	Pratapgarh	0.58	0.54	0.57
70	Sant Kabir Nagar	-	-	-
71	Sant Ravidas Nagar	0.24	0.20	0.23
72	Shravasti	-	-	-
73	Siddharthnagar	0.32	0.33	0.32
74	Sonbhadra	1.50	2.58	1.72
75	Sultanpur	1.31	0.87	1.22
76	Varanasi	3.77	4.39	3.89
77	Banda	0.75	0.29	0.65
78	Chitrakoot	-	-	-
79	Hamirpur	0.45	0.19	0.40
80	Jalaun	0.65	0.65	0.65
81	Jhansi	3.43	0.74	2.89
82	Lalitpur	0.44	0.12	0.38
83	Mahoba	0.18	0.05	0.15

Source: Directorate of Employment Government of U.P

Table-B-27 Progress of Jawahar Samridhhi Yojana

Sl. No.	Districts	Progress of JSY 1999-2000			
		Total Funds available	Total exp. Expenditure (in Rs Lakhs)	% exp. against total funds	Mandays Generated in lakhs
1	Almora	583.02	462.60	79.30	6.12
2	Bageshwar	297.79	262.91	88.30	3.27
3	Chamoli	1002.47	981.13	97.90	13.26
4	Champawat	171.92	136.07	79.10	1.94
5	Dehradun	370.16	300.61	81.20	3.63
6	Garhwal	1078.68	904.92	83.90	11.56
7	Nainital	153.35	62.18	40.50	0.80
8	Pithoragarh	344.14	278.66	81.00	3.51
9	Rudraprayag	263.73	217.29	82.40	2.53
10	Tehri Garhwal	1019.23	898.11	88.10	11.89
11	Udhamsingh Nagar	370.13	144.96	39.20	1.77
12	Uttarkashi	1201.86	880.91	73.30	12.55
13	Hardwar	243.43	204.05	83.80	2.40
14	Agra	661.53	500.76	75.70	6.13
15	Aligarh	653.52	396.55	60.70	5.18
16	Auraiya	216.02	186.04	86.10	2.23
17	Baghpat	150.06	85.77	57.20	0.99
18	Bareilly	414.99	242.41	58.40	2.58
19	Bijnor	432.29	259.44	60.00	2.94
20	Budaun	353.99	343.07	96.90	4.26
21	Bulandshahar	457.86	422.03	92.20	5.00
22	Etah	1037.19	677.40	65.30	9.86
23	Etawah	448.27	214.99	48.00	2.70
24	Farrukhabad	269.81	263.95	97.80	3.06
25	Firozabad	518.89	377.74	72.80	4.64
26	Gautam Buddha Nagar	325.99	214.42	65.80	1.82
27	Ghaziabad	295.14	179.55	60.80	2.14
28	Hathras	441.10	416.08	94.30	5.14
29	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	320.61	137.34	42.80	1.88
30	Kannauj	205.14	179.22	87.40	2.13
31	Mainpuri	493.50	360.28	73.00	4.71
32	Mathura	473.54	351.68	74.30	2.95
33	Meerut	256.99	169.05	65.80	1.72
34	Moradabad	341.11	188.35	55.20	2.23
35	Muzaffarnagar	503.01	352.78	70.10	4.46
36	Pilibhit	253.60	232.02	91.50	2.92
37	Rampur	257.81	153.73	59.60	1.89
38	Saharanpur	647.83	451.70	69.70	5.12
39	Shahjahanpur	377.06	323.75	85.90	4.25
40	Barabanki	949.17	757.18	79.80	9.69
41	Fatehpur	644.82	605.77	93.90	6.61
42	Hardoi	935.26	823.22	88.00	10.69
43	Kanpur Dehat	764.85	277.42	36.30	3.50
44	Kanpur Nagar	617.26	539.89	87.50	6.89
45	Kheri	946.31	614.43	64.90	7.63
46	Lucknow	675.77	439.11	65.00	3.55
47	Rae Bareli	806.80	450.25	55.80	5.07
48	Sitapur	1095.59	618.76	56.50	7.57
49	Unnao	872.90	427.92	49.00	4.88

Sl. No.	Districts	Progress of JSY 1999-2000			
		Total Funds available	Total exp. Expenditure (in Rs Lakhs)	% exp. against total funds	Mandays Generated in lakhs
50	Allahabad	814.01	737.64	90.60	7.74
51	Ambedkar Nagar	840.77	594.20	70.70	7.58
52	Azamgarh	909.80	737.88	81.10	8.77
53	Bahraich	612.93	464.96	75.90	7.16
54	Ballia	850.43	780.40	91.80	8.36
55	Balrampur	371.26	306.09	82.40	3.91
56	Basti	374.10	365.84	97.80	3.16
57	Chandauli	998.62	653.98	65.50	8.35
58	Deoria	302.19	287.33	95.10	1.42
59	Faizabad	636.52	472.63	74.30	6.54
60	Ghazipur	1856.56	923.77	49.80	11.54
61	Gonda	512.09	331.15	64.70	5.11
62	Gorakhpur	710.14	635.80	89.50	7.64
63	Jaunpur	1315.97	710.74	54.00	10.41
64	Kaushambi	549.92	476.90	86.70	5.40
65	Kushinagar	683.86	300.95	44.00	3.45
66	Maharajganj	229.01	155.06	67.70	1.98
67	Mau	453.31	285.84	63.10	4.19
68	Mirzapur	1601.31	1055.86	65.90	12.87
69	Pratapgarh	686.16	467.38	68.10	5.68
70	Sant Kabir Nagar	142.35	134.63	94.60	1.72
71	Sant Ravidas Nagar	1466.01	674.17	46.00	8.70
72	Shravasti	207.88	195.64	94.10	3.59
73	Siddharthnagar	327.46	326.24	99.60	4.16
74	Sonbhadra	1531.96	945.84	61.70	10.52
75	Sultanpur	846.52	715.12	84.50	8.87
76	Varanasi	677.07	586.80	87.70	7.45
77	Banda	367.60	191.39	52.10	1.71
78	Chitrakoot	466.94	304.73	65.30	2.84
79	Hamirpur	555.59	396.01	71.30	3.60
80	Jalaun	473.22	397.20	83.90	5.08
81	Jhansi	586.10	345.28	58.90	3.89
82	Talitpur	556.03	529.87	95.30	7.25
83	Mahoba	423.01	349.03	82.50	3.61
	U P	50152.19	35804.8	71.4	438.89
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>					
1	Uttarakhand	6856.48	5530.35	80.66	72.83
2	Western	10845.14	7704.93	71.05	93.2
3	Central	8513.87	5733.17	67.34	68.21
4	Eastern	20508.21	14322.84	69.84	176.27
5	Bundelkhand	3428.49	2513.51	73.31	27.98
<b>2001 Administrative Boundaries</b>					
	Western (Except Haridwar)	10806.85	7680.10	—	92.93
	Uttaranchal (Inc Hardwar)	6856.48	5530.35	—	72.83
	UP (exc Uttaranchal)	43052.28	30367.40	—	363.26

Source :Commissioner Rural Development , UP Government

Table-B-28 Progress of Employment Assurance Scheme, 1999-00

Sl. No.	Districts	Total funds Available (in Rs Lakhs)	Progress of EAS 1999-2000			
			Total expenditure	%exp. against total funds	Mandays (in lakhs) ACH.	% age ACH
1	Almora	591.03	213.82	36.20	2.63	43.80
2	Bageshwar	182.91	155.86	85.20	2.11	128.70
3	Chamoli	466.58	306.97	65.80	4.46	131.20
4	Champawat	177.91	168.81	94.90	2.59	196.20
5	Dehradun	360.79	165.22	45.80	1.75	51.20
6	Garhwal	630.30	394.97	62.70	4.59	106.70
7	Nainital	323.77	143.69	44.40	1.53	107.70
8	Pithoragarh	538.67	278.86	51.80	3.28	124.70
9	Rudraprayag	95.82	86.29	90.60	1.10	144.70
10	Tehri Garhwal	601.97	428.68	71.20	5.48	112.50
11	Udhamsingh Nagar	446.08	214.55	48.10	2.63	81.20
12	Uttarkashi	272.71	216.65	79.40	2.77	124.20
13	Hardwar	340.59	293.64	86.20	3.40	94.40
14	Agra	690.48	663.16	96.00	8.24	106.30
15	Aligarh	534.57	471.80	88.30	6.64	101.40
16	Auraiya	344.52	283.47	82.30	3.60	86.10
17	Baghpat	256.90	174.50	67.90	2.30	86.10
18	Bareilly	659.53	412.88	62.60	5.10	70.60
19	Bijnor	651.83	588.11	90.20	7.24	94.00
20	Budaun	805.07	785.35	97.60	9.83	104.50
21	Bulandshahar	787.07	644.64	81.90	6.57	82.30
22	Etah	669.92	395.27	59.00	4.85	61.00
23	Etawah	397.90	255.33	64.20	3.51	76.60
24	Farrukhabad	542.48	341.32	62.90	4.10	66.20
25	Firozabad	520.66	443.36	85.20	5.70	112.00
26	Gautam Buddha Nagar	199.21	120.01	60.20	1.47	66.20
27	Ghaziabad	325.15	223.69	68.80	2.13	53.50
28	Hathras	429.02	381.99	89.00	4.79	101.30
29	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	288.24	188.80	65.50	2.31	65.60
30	Kannauj	442.86	372.43	84.10	4.56	90.80
31	Mainpuri	432.87	432.87	100.00	5.30	105.40
32	Mathura	459.72	455.73	99.10	4.71	101.30
33	Meerut	503.59	396.74	78.80	4.96	92.70
34	Moradabad	469.86	229.06	48.80	2.52	41.80
35	Muzaffarnagar	572.15	510.94	89.30	6.57	98.60
36	Pilibhit	292.97	265.50	90.60	3.28	91.40
37	Rampur	362.74	332.16	91.60	3.88	96.80
38	Saharanpur	715.80	654.16	91.40	8.03	100.80
39	Shahjahanpur	582.64	574.32	98.60	7.15	110.30
40	Barabanki	1505.16	758.13	50.40	9.71	59.90
41	Fatehpur	976.23	633.01	64.80	3.76	34.10
42	Hardoi	1454.73	1200.28	82.50	17.19	103.50
43	Kanpur Dehat	380.39	303.55	79.80	3.24	67.10
44	Kanpur Nagar	362.05	356.81	98.60	3.04	75.10
45	Kheri	1172.41	916.87	78.20	11.18	91.60
46	Lucknow	811.82	237.59	29.30	1.67	18.20
47	Rae Bareli	1520.62	817.37	53.80	6.41	37.90
48	Sitapur	1792.46	822.79	45.90	9.60	50.30
49	Unnao	1456.70	694.42	47.70	8.06	52.50

Sl. No.	Districts	Total funds Available (in Rs Lakhs)	Progress of EAS 1999-2000			
			Total expenditure	%exp. against total funds	Mandays (in lakhs) ACH.	% age ACH
50	Allahabad	1656.19	1121.96	67.70	14.32	84.00
51	Ambedkar Nagar	788.52	585.84	74.30	7.48	80.30
52	Azamgarh	1650.73	1295.84	78.50	16.78	87.90
53	Bahraich	828.67	582.84	70.30	6.34	77.00
54	Ballia	988.61	710.12	78.80	9.10	80.00
55	Balrampur	549.55	505.65	92.00	6.46	103.90
56	Basti	925.89	913.88	98.70	11.01	100.70
57	Chandauli	783.46	464.09	59.20	6.91	111.80
58	Deoria	648.39	583.43	90.00	8.03	82.90
59	Faizabad	888.29	535.68	60.30	5.70	78.80
60	Ghazipur	1052.54	776.17	73.70	8.87	70.50
61	Gonda	1049.37	981.74	93.60	12.36	111.80
62	Gorakhpur	1179.38	650.18	55.10	8.44	48.70
63	Jaunpur	1380.12	711.66	51.60	8.11	45.40
64	Kaushambi	682.94	431.92	63.20	5.28	77.40
65	Kushinagar	755.96	738.96	97.80	9.43	90.50
66	Maharajganj	737.88	653.85	88.60	8.34	96.50
67	Ma u	571.55	450.33	78.80	5.69	77.90
68	Mirzapur	1159.48	827.54	71.40	10.37	99.40
69	Pratapgarh	1474.36	881.76	59.80	10.20	70.70
70	Sant Kabir Nagar	723.33	448.70	62.00	5.72	99.00
71	Sant Ravidas Nagar	565.09	388.67	68.80	4.26	73.40
72	Shravasti	394.60	272.66	69.10	4.25	88.50
73	Siddharthnagar	863.89	836.23	96.80	6.21	64.80
74	Sonbhadra	1212.00	918.54	75.80	11.17	83.00
75	Sultanpur	1286.82	751.15	58.40	6.02	37.40
76	Varanasi	513.09	320.40	62.40	3.49	63.60
77	Banda	650.87	446.29	68.60	3.80	69.50
78	Chitrakoot	309.91	288.17	93.00	3.31	96.80
79	Hamirpur	345.16	312.24	90.50	3.31	81.10
80	Jalaun	456.75	263.75	57.70	3.37	62.20
81	Jhansi	441.17	275.80	62.50	3.54	64.50
82	Lalitpur	342.45	286.36	83.60	3.64	89.90
83	Mahoba	271.75	227.37	83.70	2.90	104.30
	U P	57527.67	40846.19	71.00	485.73	77.80
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>						
1	Uttarakhand	4688.54	2774.37	59.17	34.92	99.10
2	Western	12835.48	10518.80	81.95	128.18	88.35
3	Central	11875.43	7113.25	59.90	78.42	60.11
4	Eastern	25310.70	18339.79	72.46	220.34	73.32
5	Bundelkhand	2818.06	2099.98	74.52	23.87	77.73
<b>2001 Administrative Boundaries</b>						
	Western ( Except Hardwar)	12937.75	10597.59	—	129.34	—
	Uttaranchal (Inc Hardwar)	4688.54	2774.37	—	34.92	—
	UP (exc Uttaranchal)	52499.08	38077.18	—	447.41	—

Source :Commissioner Rural Development, UP Government

Table-B-29 District-wise Estimated Per Cent of People Living Below Poverty Line, 1993-94

Sl. No.	Districts	Rural Total	Rank	Urban Total	Rank
1	Almora	27.95	16	18.67	7
2	Chamoli	18.62	8	25.00	14
3	Dehradun	13.96	3	10.68	3
4	Garhwal	10.02	1	—	—
5	Nainital	29.76	19	27.30	16
6	Pithoragarh	33.22	27	7.95	1
7	Tehri Garhwal	17.17	6	—	—
8	Uttarkashi	18.60	7	—	—
9	Hardwar	45.48	47	29.61	18
10	Agra	23.39	11	35.51	22
11	Aligarh	31.59	23	36.84	27
12	Bareilly	22.39	10	43.18	37
13	Bijnor	31.77	24	54.01	47
14	Budaun	24.64	12	41.07	35
15	Bulandshahar	30.76	22	39.30	31
16	Etah	35.20	29	35.76	25
17	Etawah	43.46	43	66.59	57
18	Farrukhabad	28.13	17	39.46	32
19	Firozabad	15.70	5	23.30	12
20	Ghaziabad	26.95	15	15.01	4
21	Mainpuri	56.39	56	59.35	53
22	Mathura	21.50	9	35.67	24
23	Meerut	12.81	2	25.10	15
24	Moradabad	37.07	36	29.73	19
25	Muzaffarnagar	24.83	13	35.92	26
26	Pilibhit	30.02	21	29.24	17
27	Rampur	41.64	40	57.57	51
28	Saharanpur	43.42	42	37.98	29
29	Shahjahanpur	14.67	4	30.01	20
30	Barabanki	29.98	20	45.70	39
31	Fatehpur	60.62	60	44.77	38
32	Hardoi	62.54	61	62.56	56
33	Kanpur Dehat	28.52	18	41.59	36
34	Kanpur Nagar	35.33	30	17.76	6
35	Kheri	52.81	53	46.79	42
36	Lucknow	43.95	44	24.09	13
37	Raebareli	45.40	46	9.93	2
38	Sitapur	35.45	31	56.19	49
39	Unnao	60.48	59	52.28	46
40	Allahabad	37.19	37	19.19	8
41	Azamgarh	45.17	45	38.69	30
42	Bahraich	52.28	52	60.38	55
43	Ballia	35.87	32	37.94	28
44	Basti	25.73	14	40.00	34
45	Deoria	50.48	49	56.47	50

Sl. No.	Districts	Rural Total	Rank	Urban Total	Rank
46	Faizabad	55.05	55	46.65	41
47	Ghazipur	53.55	54	58.19	52
48	Gonda	41.08	39	51.78	45
49	Gorakhpur	36.94	35	23.19	11
50	Jaunpur	42.10	41	47.59	43
51	Maharajganj	33.20	26	—	—
52	Mau	36.57	33	39.87	33
53	Mirzapur	50.88	50	47.97	44
54	Pratapgarh	56.75	57	23.08	10
55	Sidharthnagar	33.18	25	22.55	9
56	Sonbhadra	49.40	48	17.56	5
57	Sultanpur	52.22	51	—	—
58	Varanasi	40.53	38	30.86	21
59	Banda	66.72	63	72.73	58
60	Hamirpur	34.68	28	54.48	48
61	Jalaun	66.51	62	60.00	54
62	Jhansi	36.72	34	46.37	40
63	Lalitpur	57.42	58	35.51	23
	U P	39.41	—	34.08	—
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>					
1	Uttarakhand	22.61	—	17.07	—
2	Western	30.21	—	35.21	—
3	Central	46.77	—	29.01	—
4	Eastern	43.66	—	34.98	—
5	Bundelkhand	53.71	—	54.47	—

Source: Computed from pooled data from NSS 50th Round.

Table-B-30 Distribution of Operational Holdings, 1991

Sl. No.	District	Per Cent of Total Operational Holdings			
		Less than 1 ha.	1-2ha.	2-3ha.	3 ha. & above
1	Almora	80.9	14.6	3.2	1.3
2	Chamoli	69.8	18.8	6.9	4.5
3	Dehradun	76.9	12.6	5.2	5.3
4	Garhwal	56.5	22.6	10.3	10.6
5	Nainital	55.4	18.3	11.2	15.1
6	Pithoragarh	83.6	12.1	2.9	1.4
7	Tehri Garhwal	69.3	21.1	6.4	3.2
8	Uttarkashi	64.8	19.4	9.0	6.7
9	Hardwar	61.9	18.9	8.6	10.6
10	Agra	58.4	21.2	9.1	11.3
11	Aligarh	57.5	20.6	9.0	12.9
12	Bareilly	71.6	17.1	6.1	5.2
13	Bijnor	62.1	18.8	8.3	10.8
14	Budaun	70.7	18.1	6.0	5.2
15	Bulandshahar	60.9	20.8	8.5	9.8
16	Etah	69.5	18.9	6.1	5.5
17	Etawah	71.5	17.4	5.8	5.3
18	Farrukhabad	78.4	14.0	4.1	3.5
19	Firozabad	52.2	24.3	11.1	12.4
20	Ghaziabad	68.0	17.8	7.5	6.7
21	Mainpuri	76.7	16.1	4.1	3.1
22	Mathura	47.7	26.5	10.4	15.4
23	Meerut	63.1	19.3	8.2	9.4
24	Moradabad	65.1	20.1	7.1	7.7
25	Muzaffarnagar	65.3	17.2	7.8	9.7
26	Pilibhit	63.9	20.5	8.2	7.4
27	Rampur	65.4	20.1	7.4	7.1
28	Saharanpur	60.2	19.0	8.9	11.9
29	Shahjahanpur	69.0	18.3	6.4	6.3
30	Barabanki	80.6	13.2	3.7	2.5
31	Fatehpur	74.3	14.2	5.6	5.9
32	Hardoi	69.7	18.5	6.8	5.0
33	Kanpur Dehat	70.0	16.7	6.2	7.1
34	Kanpur Nagar	76.4	14.1	5.2	4.3
35	Kheri	70.0	18.7	6.0	5.2
36	Lucknow	74.5	17.7	4.7	3.2
37	Raebareli	80.5	14.2	3.2	2.3
38	Sitapur	74.3	16.6	5.4	3.7
39	Unnao	75.4	16.7	4.6	3.4
40	Allahabad	79.4	12.4	4.0	4.2
41	Azamgarh	86.3	9.6	2.3	1.8
42	Bahraich	75.0	16.4	4.8	3.8
43	Ballia	79.3	12.7	4.0	3.9
44	Basti	82.2	11.7	3.6	2.5
45	Deoria	85.4	9.9	2.7	2.0



Sl. No.	District	Per Cent of Total Operational Holdings			
		Less than 1 ha.	1-2ha.	2-3ha.	3 ha. & above
46	Faizabad	84.6	10.6	2.8	2.0
47	Ghazipur	80.0	12.3	4.1	3.5
48	Gonda	77.6	14.7	4.2	3.5
49	Gorakhpur	82.8	10.8	3.7	3.7
50	Jaunpur	88.3	8.2	2.1	1.4
51	Maharajganj	83.0	11.2	3.1	2.7
52	Ma u	80.5	12.7	3.6	3.2
53	Mirzapur	68.2	19.0	5.7	7.1
54	Pratapgarh	87.4	9.5	2.0	1.1
55	Sidharthnagar	78.8	13.7	4.0	3.5
56	Sonbhadra	63.4	21.0	5.3	10.3
57	Sultanpur	85.8	9.7	2.7	1.8
58	Varanasi	88.9	7.7	1.8	1.6
59	Banda	58.6	21.4	7.5	12.5
60	Hamirpur	46.4	23.7	11.1	18.8
61	Jalaun	50.9	22.3	11.1	15.7
62	Jhansi	49.5	26.1	9.7	14.7
63	Lalitpur	34.7	38.0	13.8	13.5
	U P	73.8	15.5	5.3	5.4
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>					
1	Uttarakhand	71.2	16.8	6.3	5.7
2	Western	66.1	18.9	7.2	7.8
3	Central	74.3	16.2	5.2	4.3
4	Eastern	82.3	11.6	3.3	2.8
5	Bundelkhand	50.1	24.7	10.1	15.1

Source : Agricultural Census of Uttar Pradesh, 1991.

**Table-B-31 Percentage Households with One, Two or Three Rooms and Occupying Pucca, Semi-pucca and Kutcha Houses 1991**

Sl. No.	Districts	1 room	2 rooms	3 or more	Pucca	Semi-pucca	Kutcha
1	Almora	19.09	41.14	39.78	93.81	5.61	0.52
2	Chamoli	11.07	36.11	52.82	93.79	5.41	0.80
3	Dehradun	33.08	32.98	33.95	77.24	15.26	7.49
4	Garhwal	24.72	31.86	43.42	93.99	2.59	3.43
5	Nainital	39.83	34.25	25.92	60.43	10.88	28.70
6	Pithoragarh	23.35	44.53	32.12	93.82	5.45	0.73
7	Tehri Garhwal	17.17	39.30	43.53	92.86	6.11	1.03
8	Uttarkashi	27.59	33.46	38.95	88.08	9.33	2.58
9	Hardwar	47.82	30.20	21.98	60.03	11.47	28.50
10	Agra	36.72	32.65	30.63	70.88	5.25	23.86
11	Aligarh	35.92	37.18	26.90	57.03	11.93	31.04
12	Bareilly	34.69	41.42	23.89	49.48	28.88	21.64
13	Bijnor	47.11	30.26	22.62	30.53	31.58	37.89
14	Budaun	41.01	36.91	22.08	27.72	16.67	55.61
15	Bulandshahar	32.33	35.63	32.04	49.78	27.65	22.57
16	Etah	51.54	28.88	19.58	43.45	7.04	49.51
17	Etawah	32.56	31.38	36.06	34.58	16.64	48.78
18	Farrukhabad	34.59	33.54	31.87	29.13	14.67	56.19
19	Firozabad	40.94	30.24	28.82	53.65	11.35	35.00
20	Ghaziabad	33.66	31.18	35.17	65.17	23.46	11.37
21	Mainpuri	34.23	33.12	32.65	30.10	14.01	55.89
22	Mathura	42.45	27.58	29.97	72.19	4.50	23.31
23	Meerut	29.12	30.67	40.21	46.86	40.02	13.12
24	Moradabad	34.72	35.50	29.79	33.92	30.38	35.70
25	Muzaffarnagar	33.04	30.53	36.43	30.37	44.96	24.67
26	Pilibhit	29.97	40.38	29.65	36.17	30.60	33.23
27	Rampur	39.27	35.30	25.42	38.69	23.67	37.63
28	Saharanpur	46.63	29.85	23.51	38.24	24.41	37.34
29	Shahjahanpur	28.22	44.03	27.75	26.13	21.41	52.46
30	Barabanki	26.34	30.30	43.35	21.89	12.29	65.81
31	Fatehpur	14.59	25.84	59.56	16.63	25.49	57.87
32	Hardoi	31.46	36.52	32.02	17.64	6.55	75.81
33	Kanpur Dehat	25.94	28.11	45.96	18.69	26.02	55.28
34	Kanpur Nagar	40.23	33.22	26.55	74.07	15.46	10.47
35	Kheri	25.47	45.29	29.24	25.24	10.61	64.16
36	Lucknow	32.84	32.05	35.11	61.44	8.84	29.72
37	Raebareli	23.61	26.55	49.84	18.73	8.30	72.97
38	Sitapur	26.48	33.50	40.02	19.67	6.00	74.33
39	Unnao	29.13	31.76	39.11	18.56	12.81	16.63
40	Allahabad	15.48	32.15	52.37	32.31	57.53	10.17
41	Azamgarh	10.37	24.20	65.43	30.62	65.27	4.12
42	Bahraich	30.93	39.12	29.95	22.61	33.04	44.35
43	Ballia	16.55	26.95	56.50	42.54	45.86	11.60
44	Basti	18.27	33.71	48.03	51.75	28.70	19.54
45	Deoria	17.34	32.91	49.75	50.53	15.43	34.05
46	Faizabad	12.76	26.95	60.30	28.88	61.07	10.05

Sl. No.	Districts	1 room	2 rooms	3 or more	Pucca	Semi-pucca	Kutcha
47	Ghazipur	12.98	24.87	62.15	31.32	64.10	4.58
48	Gonda	20.63	36.26	43.12	45.35	22.55	32.11
49	Gorakhpur	24.47	35.95	39.58	56.12	35.14	8.74
50	Jaunpur	18.51	32.64	48.85	31.95	63.63	4.42
51	Maharajganj	25.58	33.71	40.70	58.85	24.80	16.35
52	Mau	11.46	22.39	66.15	41.30	54.24	4.46
53	Mirzapur	20.75	33.48	45.77	33.14	62.66	4.20
54	Pratapgarh	13.28	30.47	56.25	18.14	72.88	8.98
55	Sidharthnagar	20.93	36.30	42.77	62.10	23.51	14.39
56	Sonbhadra	20.53	34.30	45.17	20.43	74.61	4.96
57	Sultanpur	14.64	29.45	55.91	16.90	58.24	24.86
58	Varanasi	19.04	28.72	52.24	46.28	50.53	3.19
59	Banda	14.48	31.20	54.32	16.18	82.98	0.84
60	Hamirpur	14.37	30.37	55.26	32.77	66.84	0.39
61	Jalaun	9.90	25.81	64.30	40.66	57.18	2.16
62	Jhansi	19.27	28.15	52.58	57.01	42.19	0.80
63	Lalitpur	30.57	32.95	36.48	62.46	36.53	1.01
	UP	26.87	32.63	40.50	41.03	30.34	28.63
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>							
1	Uttarakhand	26.83	36.48	36.68	82.79	8.28	8.93
2	Western	36.98	33.71	29.32	44.11	22.15	33.73
3	Central	28.00	32.45	39.55	29.93	12.51	52.72
4	Eastern	18.11	31.57	50.31	38.17	46.45	15.38
5	Bundelkhand	16.55	29.67	53.78	38.27	60.75	0.98
<b>2001 Administrative Boundaries</b>							
	Western (exc Hardwar)	36.71	33.79	29.50			
	Uttaranchal (inc Hardwar)	29.81	35.59	34.60			
	UP (exc Uttaranchal)	26.68	32.44	40.87			

Source :Census of India 1991, Table H-3, and H-2 part A & B

**Table-B-32 Percentage of Households with Electricity and Toilet Facilities and Population Using Polluted Fuel, 1991**

Sl. No.	Districts	Toilet	Safe drinking water	Electricity	None of the facilities	All the facilities	Wood	Kerosene	Cooking gas
1	Almora	19.07	68.84	28.68	27.01	6.66	89.13	4.50	4.84
2	Chamoli	8.85	63.97	31.41	19.34	9.35	83.68	9.69	4.63
3	Dehradun	11.59	75.30	72.27	6.21	48.70	40.28	20.76	35.87
4	Garhwal	52.91	88.40	34.83	19.50	11.91	77.23	6.53	8.61
5	Nainital	14.28	74.10	48.47	12.22	29.68	71.28	7.05	15.60
6	Pithoragarh	35.35	83.20	24.68	34.54	8.05	86.57	5.36	7.02
7	Tehri Garhwal	9.91	58.87	30.53	24.43	9.32	83.58	8.03	4.98
8	Uttarkashi	11.28	69.59	38.89	23.65	16.00	77.87	9.80	8.08
9	Hardwar	36.15	89.68	44.82	6.74	29.37	49.67	5.06	16.50
10	Agra	27.10	60.49	36.57	32.96	22.11	57.47	2.40	12.64
11	Aligarh	17.08	70.18	19.68	27.62	12.98	47.27	1.13	5.08
12	Bareilly	38.74	80.64	24.06	15.77	20.10	25.65	3.56	9.08
13	Bijnor	38.85	85.47	28.53	11.14	20.95	79.82	1.44	4.12
14	Budaun	26.16	66.52	11.27	29.96	8.84	41.56	1.08	1.99
15	Bulandshahar	23.21	86.84	24.78	10.19	15.29	31.88	0.87	4.35
16	Etah	12.85	57.89	10.60	39.67	7.44	54.82	0.30	2.87
17	Etawah	13.07	57.88	13.35	38.64	8.48	78.01	0.90	2.72
18	Farrukhabad	18.11	50.18	14.34	42.51	8.25	62.56	0.96	3.56
19	Firozabad	18.94	66.63	20.85	30.19	14.19	63.51	0.62	5.80
20	Ghaziabad	43.04	92.71	53.46	3.66	35.04	13.06	9.66	19.24
21	Mainpuri	10.71	56.25	10.82	40.86	6.62	46.92	0.66	3.08
22	Mathura	14.66	56.75	21.03	37.87	11.11	62.84	1.95	5.98
23	Meerut	34.56	91.71	45.36	4.93	27.15	11.98	3.61	12.22
24	Moradabad	30.87	79.44	20.80	17.44	16.65	33.16	2.70	4.71
25	Muzaffarnagar	27.56	92.00	31.10	5.51	18.25	14.73	1.79	5.96
26	Pilibhit	20.58	83.25	15.20	14.46	10.36	44.17	4.01	1.90
27	Rampur	53.05	82.34	27.60	11.44	21.38	47.38	2.63	5.18
28	Saharanpur	30.23	88.96	38.13	7.91	21.84	44.60	2.37	8.55
29	Shahjahanpur	20.62	57.28	14.30	38.86	10.81	23.96	2.92	2.66
30	Barabanki	7.79	34.42	8.86	62.94	4.71	66.23	1.77	1.45
31	Fatehpur	7.95	31.85	9.38	64.82	5.11	90.41	1.53	1.13
32	Hardoi	10.47	31.11	7.57	65.31	4.83	30.34	0.82	1.54
33	Kanpur Dehat	6.87	37.78	8.88	58.37	3.53	67.78	0.78	0.93
34	Kanpur Nagar	63.61	82.39	66.38	10.15	53.32	27.85	16.23	30.92
35	Kheri	9.11	59.73	10.66	38.39	5.95	64.38	2.93	1.08
36	Lucknow	46.52	63.93	50.19	29.99	39.55	40.61	16.13	25.80
37	Raebareli	6.08	36.60	12.45	59.27	4.54	84.43	2.57	2.26
38	Sitapur	8.01	30.61	8.11	67.25	5.09	68.44	1.75	1.10
39	Unnao	9.45	29.98	11.57	66.18	6.20	65.86	2.68	2.30
40	Allahabad	16.47	43.89	25.66	48.50	12.83	41.75	6.61	6.15
41	Azamgarh	6.11	85.23	17.27	13.25	5.09	50.91	1.59	0.78
42	Bahraich	6.99	54.92	7.12	44.12	4.90	83.07	2.10	0.80
43	Ballia	11.10	77.16	17.42	20.71	8.22	48.82	2.23	1.24
44	Basti	4.58	72.92	10.44	25.94	3.77	53.27	3.40	1.21
45	Deoria	5.43	83.17	9.86	16.10	4.48	74.04	1.30	0.95

Sl. No.	Districts	Toilet	Safe drinking water	Electricity	None of the facilities	All the facilities	Wood	Kerosene	Cooking gas
46	Faizabad	8.06	69.97	13.39	28.41	6.58	49.50	3.37	2.39
47	Ghazipur	7.87	55.35	11.84	41.48	4.88	14.17	1.33	0.64
48	Gonda	6.15	55.63	9.22	43.01	4.92	66.62	2.54	1.07
49	Gorakhpur	14.36	83.89	23.92	14.20	12.43	70.13	5.43	5.36
50	Jaunpur	17.33	57.77	19.85	38.41	12.12	30.03	1.56	1.15
51	Maharajganj	6.39	88.99	17.17	9.63	4.71	49.49	1.02	0.51
52	Mau	10.03	86.12	25.83	12.26	9.11	45.28	3.91	1.07
53	Mirzapur	9.80	34.58	21.77	55.51	7.01	29.75	2.23	2.16
54	Pratapgarh	3.62	32.95	10.69	62.26	2.56	74.52	1.26	1.28
55	Sidharthnagar	3.53	69.62	7.38	29.48	2.67	30.97	1.59	0.37
56	Sonbhadra	15.94	36.71	19.39	60.11	14.27	56.71	4.00	3.97
57	Sultanpur	4.66	42.70	14.36	51.30	3.20	68.95	1.85	1.62
58	Varanasi	21.51	43.54	35.33	45.36	17.69	17.12	3.52	6.83
59	Banda	8.17	37.40	10.23	59.35	5.56	55.34	0.94	0.93
60	Hamirpur	10.10	32.17	11.89	63.11	6.12	27.19	1.15	1.97
61	Jalaun	17.33	57.77	19.85	38.41	12.12	19.71	1.19	3.88
62	Jhansi	22.40	48.89	34.25	39.72	16.37	31.50	9.03	9.16
63	Lalitpur	8.64	36.11	12.93	60.14	6.38	80.43	1.64	2.92
	U P	18	62.24	21.91	—	—	50.37	3.39	5.44
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>									
1	Uttarakhand	20.5	73.7	41.89	—	—	73.49	9.16	13.43
2	Western	27	74.84	25.76	—	—	42.2	2.45	6.75
3	Central	18.2	44.09	19.95	—	—	60.4	4.94	7.21
4	Eastern	9.93	61.24	17.04	—	—	51.26	2.85	2.41
5	Bundelkhand	13.3	42.02	17.67	—	—	40.81	2.83	3.65

Source: Census of India 1991, Table H4, H5 and H6

Table-B-33 Some Correlates of Rural Poverty

Sl. No.	Districts	Per capita Value of Agri Output 1993-94 (Curr. Price)	Value of agri output per Ha. Of NSA 1993-94 (Curr. Price)	Gross value of output from agri per agri worker 1990-93	Per capita foodgrain output (KG) 1993-94	% of agri lab to total workers 1991
1	Almora	1476	10964	3768	220.45	0.89
2	Chamoli	1335	12857	3161	190.43	1.04
3	Dehradun	1852	18569	8196	87.66	9.31
4	Garhwal	1377	9601	4945	210.80	1.83
5	Nainital	4894	26085	15199	424.06	18.47
6	Pithoragarh	2137	18053	5597	234.27	0.86
7	Tehri Garhwal	1359	10786	3924	198.53	0.87
8	Uttarkashi	1726	13568	3722	186.33	1.74
9	Hardwar	3961	26782	14383	129.54	26.46
10	Agra	2802	16524	10301	140.99	11.01
11	Aligarh	2488	16401	9974	268.03	23.03
12	Bareilly	3384	20696	10345	250.18	14.37
13	Bijnor	5178	29578	17250	180.47	29.69
14	Budaun	3115	16276	8446	273.39	11.50
15	Bulandshahar	3301	22158	13137	359.88	21.77
16	Etah	2896	18226	9382	334.68	14.22
17	Etawah	2579	16496	9418	348.02	17.21
18	Farrukhabad	2691	19639	9002	225.80	12.68
19	Firozabad	2379	15983	9419	238.84	14.66
20	Ghaziabad	3048	26949	15287	145.89	13.45
21	Mainpuri	2632	17535	8998	394.24	11.67
22	Mathura	3022	14998	12498	311.12	18.99
23	Meerut	4804	34954	16892	171.28	21.45
24	Moradabad	3771	24509	11791	267.92	14.75
25	Muzaffarnagar	5229	36629	16076	195.68	30.75
26	Pilibhit	4805	24121	14841	565.76	17.25
27	Rampur	3867	23492	11769	423.64	10.45
28	Saharanpur	4587	30344	15300	212.85	31.29
29	Shahjahanpur	4137	18800	12062	490.09	14.47
30	Barabanki	2532	20336	6656	310.05	15.96
31	Fatehpur	2292	13956	7201	280.15	25.33
32	Hardoi	2279	14351	6907	301.53	11.49
33	Kanpur Dehat	2882	16588	9812	361.27	22.99
34	Kanpur Nagar	2718	17186	11785	52.26	6.08
35	Kheri	4036	19453	9390	333.47	13.81
36	Lucknow	2104	16859	8404	86.08	8.71
37	Raebareli	1978	13422	5095	241.87	21.17
38	Sitapur	2544	15804	6934	245.49	11.72
39	Unnao	1937	13461	6238	223.77	12.68
40	Allahabad	1648	14523	6050	176.05	25.95
41	Azamgarh	1979	19754	7071	246.94	19.20
42	Bahraich	2090	12023	5463	320.13	14.91
43	Ballia	1918	18394	6327	253.61	36.42

Sl. No.	Districts	Per capita Value of Agri Output 1993-94 (Curr. Price)	Value of agri output per Ha. Of NSA 1993-94 (Curr. Price)	Gross value of output from agri per agri worker 1990-93	Per capita foodgrain output (KG) 1993-94	% of agri lab to total workers 1991
44	Basti	1965	16084	5727	272.65	19.24
45	Deoria	2140	22269	7415	230.12	23.81
46	Faizabad	2249	21062	7167	267.14	21.40
47	Ghazipur	1939	17248	7338	252.63	26.03
48	Gonda	1828	13142	4952	265.97	16.27
49	Gorakhpur	1618	16024	5715	208.13	30.00
50	Jaunpur	1531	16722	6733	215.14	13.80
51	Maharajganj	2830	22927	6300	404.99	27.85
52	Mau	1853	17961	7213	216.73	19.90
53	Mirzapur	1962	14713	5815	251.74	30.39
54	Pratapgarh	1575	15683	5299	230.14	21.46
55	Sidharthnagar	1617	11042	5112	255.21	19.89
56	Sonbhadra	1443	8631	3047	187.56	29.44
57	Sultanpur	1937	17698	6510	236.60	25.50
58	Varanasi	1712	20383	6886	184.70	18.56
59	Banda	2564	8553	6173	308.20	26.57
60	Hamirpur	3383	8206	8857	358.32	30.94
61	Jalaun	3425	9583	10174	348.18	23.27
62	Jhansi	3232	8963	9364	251.22	15.55
63	Lalitpur	3046	9183	7711	394.11	10.16
	U.P.	2614	17686	8348	255.41	18.94
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>						
1	Uttarakhand	2334	16922	6834	245.91	6.40
2	Western	3568	22339	12077	272.45	18.54
3	Central	2513	16164	7477	239	14.66
4	Eastern	1883	8792	6185	239.11	22.49
5	Bundelkhand	3075	16568	8086	323.92	23.00

Source: District Development Indicators 1996, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, State Planning Institute, U. P. Government

Table-B-34 Percent Share of Main and Marginal Workers in Total Workers and Annual Growth Rate

Sl. No.	Districts	Per cent share of main and marginal workers in total workers				Annual Growth Rate 1981-91		
		Main Worker 1981	Marginal Worker	Main Worker 1991	Marginal Worker	Main Worker	Marginal Worker	Total Worker
1	Almora	79.40	20.60	85.50	14.50	3.47	-0.84	2.70
2	Chamoli	89.01	10.89	90.14	9.86	1.40	0.52	1.52
3	Dehradun	95.16	4.79	93.80	6.20	2.99	5.82	3.14
4	Garhwal	83.38	16.46	79.27	20.73	-0.45	2.26	-0.07
5	Nainital	93.70	6.24	84.01	16.16	3.31	14.87	4.45
6	Pithoragarh	82.90	16.93	85.04	15.33	2.20	0.93	1.94
7	Tehri Garhwal	87.77	12.11	87.07	12.55	0.36	0.75	0.39
8	Uttarkashi	94.21	5.73	95.04	4.96	1.46	-0.09	1.37
9	Agra	99.23	0.76	97.84	2.16	1.98	13.35	2.13
10	Aligarh	99.24	0.75	91.39	8.61	2.81	32.36	3.67
11	Bareilly	99.44	0.55	98.55	1.45	2.18	12.68	2.27
12	Bijnor	98.02	1.96	97.27	2.73	2.31	5.82	2.37
13	Budaun	98.87	1.12	96.77	3.23	1.93	13.58	2.16
14	Bulandshahar	98.96	1.03	91.88	8.12	2.19	26.53	2.95
15	Etah	99.47	0.53	92.49	7.51	2.01	33.99	2.75
16	Etawah	99.20	0.79	99.66	0.34	2.43	-5.86	2.38
17	Farrukhabad	99.34	0.65	97.93	2.07	2.37	15.01	2.51
18	Ghaziabad	99.23	0.76	90.09	9.91	3.82	35.54	4.83
19	Mainpuri	99.57	0.43	98.80	1.20	2.09	13.35	2.20
20	Mathura	98.05	1.93	95.38	4.62	2.27	11.93	2.56
21	Meerut	97.79	2.19	93.06	6.94	2.49	15.58	3.00
22	Moradabad	98.81	1.18	96.42	3.58	2.62	14.92	2.87
23	Muzaffarnagar	98.86	1.13	89.67	10.22	2.79	29.31	3.77
24	Pilibhit	99.56	0.43	95.88	4.38	2.14	29.21	2.53
25	Rampur	99.08	0.91	94.42	5.58	2.40	23.37	2.90
26	Saharanpur	98.73	1.26	97.74	2.26	2.43	8.69	2.53
27	Shahjahanpur	99.22	0.77	99.03	0.97	1.88	4.26	1.90
28	Barabanki	98.28	1.70	95.24	4.65	2.25	13.42	2.57
29	Fatehpur	91.10	8.81	86.91	12.94	2.53	7.05	3.01
30	Hardoi	99.44	0.56	96.82	3.18	2.16	21.89	2.43
31	Kanpur	98.59	1.41	99.60	0.40	1.86	-11.34	1.76
32	Kheri	99.90	0.10	97.54	2.46	2.11	41.61	2.35
33	Lucknow	97.53	2.44	97.06	3.06	3.06	5.45	3.11
34	Raebareli	89.73	10.32	89.16	10.84	2.25	2.82	2.32
35	Sitapur	99.35	0.64	97.60	2.40	2.17	16.75	2.35
36	Unnao	94.47	5.47	97.69	2.31	2.40	-6.40	2.06
37	Allahabad	97.90	2.08	93.39	6.61	3.28	16.48	3.77
38	Azamgarh	82.18	17.82	85.60	14.40	2.67	0.10	2.25
39	Bahraich	98.52	1.46	85.06	14.94	2.43	31.14	3.95
40	Ballia	95.74	4.22	94.67	5.33	2.01	4.53	2.12
41	Basti	90.45	9.72	89.59	10.41	2.31	3.11	2.41
42	Deoria	82.21	17.79	88.29	11.71	2.02	-2.86	1.29



Sl. No.	Districts	Per cent share of main and marginal workers in total workers				Annual Growth Rate 1981-91		
		Main Worker 1981	Marginal Worker	Main Worker 1991	Marginal Worker	Main Worker	Marginal Worker	Total Worker
43	Faizabad	97.46	2.51	94.07	5.93	2.63	12.25	3.00
44	Ghazipur	93.31	6.63	92.49	7.51	2.74	4.12	2.83
45	Gonda	97.68	2.29	89.87	10.13	2.68	20.13	3.54
46	Gorakhpur	93.23	6.86	92.05	7.95	2.69	4.36	2.82
47	Jaunpur	92.35	7.65	91.09	8.91	2.54	4.27	2.68
48	Mirzapur	97.00	2.98	91.21	8.79	2.82	15.26	3.45
49	Pratapgarh	98.34	1.64	91.21	8.79	2.64	22.30	3.41
50	Sultanpur	95.65	4.30	92.73	7.27	2.46	8.31	2.78
51	Varanasi	96.33	3.64	91.15	8.85	3.13	13.35	3.71
52	Banda	88.58	11.56	83.46	16.67	2.85	7.32	3.46
53	Hamirpur	89.33	10.57	82.96	16.87	2.83	8.55	3.59
54	Jalaun	92.18	7.74	88.26	11.74	2.59	7.42	3.04
55	Jhansi	92.23	7.69	86.20	13.80	3.14	10.09	3.84
56	Lalitpur	79.50	20.30	78.10	21.90	3.02	3.99	3.21
	U P	95.15	4.85	92.33	7.67	2.47	7.62	2.78
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>								
1	Uttarakhand	87.90	12.00	86.62	13.42	2.10	3.40	2.25
2	Western	98.98	1.02	95.27	4.73	2.39	19.85	2.79
3	Central	96.81	3.19	95.66	4.32	2.27	5.57	2.39
4	Eastern	93.05	6.95	90.56	9.44	2.64	6.12	2.92
5	Bundelkhand	88.91	11.09	83.98	16.02	2.88	7.35	3.47

Source: Census of India 1991, Table B1 (S) and B2 (S)

Table-B-35 Child Population as Percent of Total Population 1991

S. No.	District Name	0 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	S. No.	District Name	0 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years
1	Almora	12.9	13.4	12.5	33	Kanpur Dehat	13.1	14.0	12.0
2	Chamoli	12.9	13.3	12.2	34	Kanpur Nagar	10.3	12.2	12.7
3	Dehradun	11.2	12.0	11.8	35	Kheri	12.6	14.8	12.4
4	Garhwal	11.4	12.9	13.1	36	Lucknow	11.4	13.0	12.3
5	Nainital	13.3	13.4	12.5	37	Raebareli	13.3	14.1	12.0
6	Pithoragarh	12.6	13.5	11.9	38	Sitapur	12.8	14.3	11.6
7	Tehri Garhwal	12.8	14.0	12.8	39	Unnao	12.7	14.1	12.1
8	Uttarkashi	12.8	13.3	10.9	40	Allahabad	13.7	15.1	12.1
9	Hardwar	13.5	13.5	12.4	41	Azamgarh	14.4	15.3	12.4
10	Agra	14.2	13.9	12.1	42	Bahraich	13.0	14.6	11.8
11	Aligarh	14.3	14.1	12.2	43	Ballia	13.2	15.0	12.1
12	Bareilly	14.2	14.6	12.4	44	Basti	13.7	14.9	12.2
13	Bijnor	14.9	14.4	13.1	45	Deoria	14.2	15.7	12.6
14	Budaun	14.5	14.0	12.0	46	Faizabad	13.5	14.0	11.9
15	Bulandshahar	14.2	14.3	12.9	47	Ghazipur	14.0	15.6	11.9
16	Etah	14.3	13.7	12.0	48	Gonda	13.4	14.7	11.7
17	Etawah	13.5	13.5	11.8	49	Gorakhpur	13.6	15.2	12.7
18	Farrukhabad	13.5	14.9	12.3	50	Jaunpur	14.5	15.9	12.3
19	Firozabad	14.5	13.8	12.3	51	Maharajganj	14.0	14.7	11.7
20	Ghaziabad	14.2	13.4	11.9	52	Ma u	14.3	15.8	12.5
21	Mainpuri	13.8	14.3	12.0	53	Mirzapur	14.7	15.5	11.6
22	Mathura	14.5	13.7	12.1	54	Pratapgarh	13.6	14.8	12.7
23	Meerut	14.0	13.8	12.5	55	Sidharthnagar	13.9	15.2	12.0
24	Moradabad	15.0	15.0	13.0	56	Sonbhadra	14.3	15.7	11.5
25	Muzaffarnagar	14.3	13.6	12.5	57	Sultanpur	13.6	13.9	11.8
26	Pilibhit	14.4	15.6	12.4	58	Varanasi	14.4	15.4	11.8
27	Rampur	15.2	14.5	13.0	59	Banda	13.6	15.2	11.9
28	Saharanpur	14.4	13.8	12.5	60	Hamirpur	13.4	14.0	11.5
29	Shahjahanpur	13.4	13.9	12.1	61	Jalaun	12.7	14.7	11.5
30	Barabanki	12.7	13.8	11.4	62	Jhansi	13.1	13.3	11.4
31	Fatehpur	13.3	14.8	12.2	63	Lalitpur	14.4	14.9	11.1
32	Hardoi	13.1	14.5	12.0		<b>U P</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>

Source: Census of India 1991 table C-6

Table-B-36 Child Immunization 1998-99

S. No.	District	% of Child with Complete Immunization	Rank on the basis of Complete Immunization	% of Child with no Immunization
1	Almora	78.4	5	8.0
2	Bageshwar	—	—	—
3	Chamoli	80.2	2	8.2
4	Champawat	—	—	—
5	Dehradun	64.9	10	9.3
6	Garhwal	78.5	4	5.1
7	Nainital	81.6	1	6.9
8	Pithoragarh	79.2	3	5.3
9	Rudraprayag	—	—	—
10	Tehri Garhwal	66.5	9	12.9
11	Udhamsingh Nagar	66.7	8	15.4
12	Uttarkashi	50.2	23	26.3
13	Hardwar	48.2	24	30.1
14	Agra	42.0	37	34.2
15	Aligarh	43.1	34	19.9
16	Auraiya	—	—	—
17	Baghpat	—	—	—
18	Bareilly	42.1	36	28.0
19	Bijnor	32.9	57	14.5
20	Budaun	20.6	66	59.9
21	Bulandshahar	54.8	18	17.2
22	Etah	36.0	54	28.4
23	Etawah	46.9	27	31.7
24	Farrukhabad	47.1	26	36.6
25	Firozabad	32.6	60	49.5
26	Gautam Buddha Nagar	—	—	—
27	Ghaziabad	51.4	22	21.3
28	Hathras	39.6	44	41.4
29	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	—	—	—
30	Kannauj	—	—	—
31	Mainpuri	41.2	40	38.3
32	Mathura	40.2	42	21.4
33	Meerut	30.8	62	19.1
34	Moradabad	32.8	59	44.5
35	Muzaffarnagar	3.4	68	34.2
36	Pilibhit	36.4	51	42.6
37	Rampur	36.4	52	38.7
38	Saharanpur	36.4	53	15.0
39	Shahjahanpur	37.2	49	41.7
40	Barabanki	39.3	45	24.8
41	Fatehpur	35.4	56	26.7
42	Hardoi	45.8	31	27.0
43	Kanpur Dehat	42.6	35	22.4

S. No.	District	% of Child with Complete Immunization	Rank on the basis of Complete Immunization	% of Child with no Immunization
44	Kanpur Nagar	62.8	12	17.2
45	Kheri	48.1	25	28.0
46	Lucknow	74.1	6	9.0
47	Raebareli	51.9	21	19.1
48	Sitapur	38.6	47	22.5
49	Unnao	35.6	55	40.3
50	Allahabad	39.0	46	39.3
51	Ambedkar Nagar	55.5	17	21.1
52	Azamgarh	61.5	13	25.2
53	Bahraich	22.1	65	25.6
54	Ballia	71.5	7	18.9
55	Balrampur	—	—	—
56	Basti	63.7	11	16.4
57	Chandauli	—	—	—
58	Deoria	55.6	16	16.6
59	Faizabad	45.8	29	15.1
60	Ghazipur	45.8	30	23.5
61	Gonda	31.7	61	32.4
62	Gorakhpur	52.7	20	25.0
63	Jaunpur	54.3	19	27.2
64	Kaushambi	—	—	—
65	Kushinagar	—	—	—
66	Maharajganj	32.9	58	29.0
67	Mau	40.6	41	19.1
68	Mirzapur	29.3	63	40.2
69	Pratapgarh	43.7	32	23.2
70	Sant Kabir Nagar	—	—	—
71	Sant Ravidas Nagar	41.7	39	37.3
72	Shravasti	—	—	—
73	Siddharthnagar	37.7	48	35.8
74	Sonbhadra	18.8	67	50.1
75	Sultanpur	56.5	15	16.9
76	Varanasi	36.6	50	33.5
77	Banda	28.0	64	50.4
78	Chitrakoot	—	—	—
79	Hamirpur	46.0	28	28.0
80	Jalaun	41.9	38	33.8
81	Jhansi	39.9	43	10.4
82	Lalitpur	56.7	14	30.6
83	Mahoba	43.2	33	22.9
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>				
1	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>21.9</b>
2	<b>Western</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>23.9</b>
3	<b>Central</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>30.7</b>
4	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>28.2</b>
5	<b>Bundelkhand</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>36.6</b>

Source : Rapid Household Survey

Table-B-37 Children by School Attendance and Economic Activity 1991

Sl.No.	Districts	Attending school				Only Working Total	Nowhere Children Total
		5 to 9		10 to 14			
		M	F	M	F		
1	Almora	51.89	43.76	91.33	66.55	4.70	32.36
2	Chamoli	47.88	37.23	88.06	66.58	4.07	36.69
3	Dehradun	58.32	53.57	81.75	72.83	3.47	29.86
4	Garhwal	52.70	48.71	92.87	81.63	2.11	28.82
5	Nainital	44.89	37.24	73.79	56.60	4.90	42.12
6	Pithoragarh	47.00	37.81	90.01	60.46	4.92	37.13
7	Tehri Garhwal	45.76	32.98	88.24	53.80	5.55	39.93
8	Uttarkashi	38.86	25.41	84.29	48.23	7.14	44.93
9	Hardwar	37.35	29.44	64.20	44.37	3.32	52.62
10	Agra	28.31	20.43	62.10	38.11	2.38	60.65
11	Aligarh	28.69	20.23	62.98	38.73	3.19	59.35
12	Bareilly	22.72	15.23	43.84	25.22	3.59	69.70
13	Bijnor	28.76	20.53	56.98	33.71	2.99	61.90
14	Budaun	16.84	8.97	38.85	17.56	4.83	74.18
15	Bulandshahar	32.54	21.81	66.85	37.60	2.44	57.65
16	Etah	25.24	17.18	61.30	34.24	3.20	61.97
17	Etawah	29.83	26.03	70.54	53.54	1.76	54.00
18	Farrukhabad	26.93	21.79	60.93	44.43	2.88	59.44
19	Firozabad	30.12	23.55	68.07	44.08	2.13	56.30
20	Ghaziabad	36.99	30.48	71.16	53.30	2.55	49.77
21	Mainpuri	30.29	24.31	72.46	51.27	1.52	54.66
22	Mathura	33.72	20.18	71.46	35.69	2.16	56.92
23	Meerut	34.62	28.20	66.59	47.61	3.37	52.67
24	Moradabad	19.84	13.20	42.53	23.14	3.93	71.55
25	Muzaffarnagar	36.64	26.90	63.66	41.32	5.52	52.18
26	Pilibhit	22.98	13.33	47.09	23.61	3.46	70.00
27	Rampur	17.86	10.91	37.72	19.39	5.52	72.88
28	Saharanpur	30.42	23.12	58.37	37.24	3.93	58.73
29	Shahjahanpur	22.49	13.62	46.52	24.50	3.99	68.98
30	Barabanki	23.32	15.34	49.22	27.23	4.42	67.12
31	Fatehpur	37.07	26.73	70.23	42.15	4.31	52.16
32	Hardoi	25.22	15.48	52.75	28.06	3.51	65.98
33	Kanpur Dehat	33.74	26.90	70.42	52.57	2.02	52.91
34	Kanpur Nagar	44.50	40.48	75.62	67.79	1.17	41.22
35	Kheri	21.30	11.80	45.02	22.66	4.42	70.30
36	Lucknow	40.50	34.43	69.20	58.94	2.50	46.85
37	Raebareli	32.26	21.83	65.95	36.89	3.77	57.45
38	Sitapur	19.95	12.46	42.32	24.03	4.08	71.46
39	Unnao	29.42	21.40	60.24	36.02	3.60	59.85
40	Allahabad	31.41	19.14	65.31	34.91	3.96	58.98
41	Azamgarh	29.72	19.93	70.82	36.48	3.22	58.61
42	Bahraich	21.07	11.19	42.55	17.30	6.80	69.77
43	Ballia	30.13	20.71	70.19	42.06	2.61	57.46
44	Basti	25.67	15.01	58.01	26.87	3.31	65.86

Sl.No.	Districts	Attending school				Only Working Total	Nowhere Children Total
		5 to 9		10 to 14			
		M	F	M	F		
45	Deoria	31.60	18.85	68.09	32.87	3.69	59.38
46	Faizabad	30.95	22.24	66.98	39.88	2.83	57.85
47	Ghazipur	28.85	19.14	70.18	38.13	2.39	60.14
48	Gonda	22.53	12.03	48.38	20.71	5.54	68.55
49	Gorakhpur	29.46	19.14	65.21	36.15	2.01	61.22
50	Jaunpur	30.25	18.80	71.05	35.63	2.32	60.14
51	Maharajganj	25.76	11.58	55.15	17.47	5.10	67.63
52	M a u	34.09	25.36	73.02	44.98	3.96	53.03
53	Mirzapur	27.57	16.61	60.96	33.08	4.97	61.44
54	Pratapgarh	31.28	20.73	72.97	36.65	2.51	57.43
55	Sidharthnagar	25.17	12.87	51.82	20.32	4.58	68.05
56	Sonbhadra	25.02	16.67	53.46	28.67	6.68	63.31
57	Sultanpur	32.57	21.01	69.17	35.99	2.79	57.89
58	Varanasi	31.62	21.34	67.99	40.15	3.91	57.03
59	Banda	28.68	14.92	58.09	24.80	8.00	60.34
60	Hamirpur	28.18	17.06	66.65	34.35	4.33	59.28
61	Jalaun	28.01	24.52	72.60	52.27	3.92	53.24
62	Jhansi	35.76	26.05	71.77	49.77	2.87	51.69
63	Lalitpur	23.09	13.45	55.73	26.58	4.64	66.36
	UP Total	29.61	20.58	61.91	37.14	3.62	59.46
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>							
1	Uttarakhand	49.19	41.15	84.21	64.37	4.40	36.17
2	Western	28.04	20.32	58.32	36.40	3.33	60.99
3	Central	30.10	22.03	59.37	39.96	3.39	59.03
4	Eastern	29.02	18.27	63.78	33.30	3.72	60.92
5	Bundelkhand	29.18	19.12	65.18	37.27	5.05	57.74
<b>2001 Administrative Boundaries</b>							
	Western (exc Hardwar)	27.83	20.12	58.18	36.22	3.33	61.18
	Uttaranchal (inc Hardwar)	47.17	39.34	80.81	61.37	4.23	38.83
	UP (exc Uttaranchal)	28.79	19.63	60.93	35.75	3.58	60.52

Source: Census of India 1991 Table C-2

Table-B-38 Non Workers (5-14 years) by Main Activity and Sex 1991

Sl.	Districts	Household Duties		Students		Dependents		Beggars Vagrants		Inmates of institution		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Almora	0.78	1.66	73.35	60.63	25.77	37.55	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.13
2	Chamoli	0.51	2.18	70.97	58.25	28.46	39.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.04
3	Dehradun	1.09	4.36	72.49	65.78	25.81	29.62	0.03	0.01	0.43	0.11	0.15	0.12
4	Garhwal	0.69	1.55	73.90	67.51	25.35	30.84	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.08
5	Nainital	0.38	4.59	61.47	48.04	38.11	47.35	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
6	Pithoragarh	0.42	1.86	68.99	53.76	30.54	44.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.05
7	Tehri Garhwal	0.57	3.84	68.00	47.68	31.33	48.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.21
8	Uttarkashi	0.35	1.70	63.93	43.79	35.65	54.51	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
9	Hardwar	0.26	7.73	51.34	35.32	48.25	56.87	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.08	0.04
10	Agra	1.10	6.63	48.84	30.83	50.02	62.49	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.02
11	Aligarh	0.73	7.78	49.44	31.44	49.77	60.73	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
12	Bareilly	0.79	8.41	34.61	19.93	64.53	71.64	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01
13	Bijnor	0.93	8.73	45.57	27.38	53.41	63.83	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.04
14	Budaun	0.47	10.72	29.72	13.04	69.75	76.21	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01
15	Bulandshahar	0.92	8.12	53.51	31.91	45.51	59.91	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04
16	Etah	0.42	6.95	44.64	25.87	54.87	67.15	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.02
17	Etawah	1.11	5.03	51.55	40.48	47.27	54.46	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.02
18	Farrukhabad	0.86	5.38	47.31	34.50	51.80	60.10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
19	Firozabad	0.49	5.59	49.88	33.16	49.59	61.19	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.05
20	Ghaziabad	1.41	6.53	57.93	44.79	40.59	48.60	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.05
21	Mainpuri	0.71	5.42	51.68	36.41	47.53	58.14	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.03
22	Mathura	0.42	9.15	54.04	28.11	45.47	62.70	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.02
23	Meerut	1.20	10.48	57.42	41.77	41.27	47.67	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.04
24	Moradabad	0.93	10.13	36.66	20.99	62.30	68.83	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.04
25	Muzaffarnagar	0.89	11.64	53.41	34.81	45.65	53.51	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.03
26	Pilibhit	0.67	8.21	37.40	18.77	61.87	72.99	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02
27	Rampur	0.62	10.88	30.31	15.33	68.97	73.73	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.03
28	Saharanpur	0.92	8.55	46.69	30.19	52.24	61.19	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.11	0.05
29	Shahjahanpur	0.64	9.85	37.57	19.66	61.70	70.44	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.04
30	Barabanki	1.22	9.21	40.86	23.26	57.82	67.47	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01
31	Fatehpur	0.97	7.76	54.99	35.41	43.98	56.77	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03
32	Hardoi	0.92	6.81	40.84	21.41	58.18	71.74	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
33	Kanpur Dehat	0.85	5.24	52.73	39.45	46.37	55.23	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
34	Kanpur Nagar	0.61	3.06	62.66	55.53	36.57	41.30	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.07
35	Kheri	0.96	8.23	36.28	19.17	62.71	72.58	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
36	Lucknow	0.82	4.76	57.22	46.79	41.77	48.28	0.09	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.07
37	Raebareli	2.27	8.51	49.24	29.60	48.32	61.73	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.10
38	Sitapur	0.94	8.24	36.21	20.47	62.77	71.26	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.02
39	Unnao	0.97	7.99	45.69	28.23	53.27	63.71	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.04
40	Allahabad	1.09	7.12	46.85	25.49	51.95	67.34	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02

Sl.	Districts	Household Duties		Students		Dependents		Beggars Vagrants		Inmates of institution		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
41	Azamgarh	0.65	8.40	48.57	27.92	50.70	63.61	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.05
42	Bahraich	0.98	10.16	33.24	14.13	65.68	75.63	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
43	Ballia	1.34	6.51	48.79	30.52	49.77	62.85	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.09
44	Basti	1.34	7.22	47.55	24.67	51.03	68.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03
45	Deoria	0.93	8.83	50.59	26.36	48.33	64.70	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.07
46	Faizabad	1.19	7.25	50.70	32.99	48.06	59.66	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05
47	Ghazipur	0.88	7.38	51.10	30.45	47.98	62.11	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.04
48	Gonda	0.77	8.70	36.77	16.21	62.40	75.03	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.04
49	Gorakhpur	1.12	6.01	50.45	29.32	48.33	64.59	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.05
50	Jaunpur	1.23	8.63	53.33	30.05	45.39	61.27	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.03
51	Maharajganj	0.98	8.10	41.88	15.40	57.05	76.43	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.04
52	Mau	0.95	6.64	52.29	35.29	46.68	58.03	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.03
53	Mirzapur	0.39	6.32	44.90	24.26	54.51	69.34	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.07
54	Pratapgarh	0.57	6.52	52.91	29.37	46.44	64.06	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02
55	Sidharthnagar	0.85	7.89	40.60	17.61	58.42	74.39	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11
56	Sonbhadra	0.87	6.17	40.06	22.97	58.98	70.79	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06
57	Sultanpur	1.21	8.50	51.95	29.10	46.72	62.29	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.08
58	Varanasi	0.73	6.18	49.78	31.14	49.41	62.61	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.05
59	Banda	1.45	11.05	45.21	20.81	53.21	68.09	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.05
60	Hamirpur	1.13	8.10	48.44	27.42	50.21	64.43	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.04
61	Jalaun	1.35	6.05	47.14	35.67	51.45	58.24	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.02
62	Jhansi	1.02	5.72	54.58	37.06	44.29	57.17	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.03
63	Lalitpur	1.37	8.03	40.48	20.67	57.98	71.24	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.10	0.07
	<b>U P</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>7.60</b>	<b>47.85</b>	<b>29.70</b>	<b>51.13</b>	<b>62.64</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.04</b>

Source: Census of India 1991 Table B 10 (S)

Table-B-39 Female-Male Ratio 1991

Sl. No.	Districts	0 to 4	0 to 14	SC	All ages	SC+ST
		All categories			ST	
1	Almora	960	976	1018	949	1017
2	Chamoli	896	968	977	1062	986
3	Dehradun	951	926	851	889	865
4	Garhwal	982	1002	1013	744	1008
5	Nainital	945	935	866	944	886
6	Pithoragarh	953	962	956	995	961
7	Tehri Garhwal	960	982	981	1312	983
8	Uttarkashi	974	946	944	909	943
9	Hardwar	943	875	843	796	843
10	Agra	913	876	830	739	830
11	Aligarh	910	863	835	649	835
12	Bareilly	955	878	816	750	816
13	Bijnor	954	895	854	849	854
14	Budaun	930	820	800	174	800
15	Bulandshahar	909	867	850	667	850
16	Etah	921	825	806	605	806
17	Etawah	917	874	804	154	803
18	Farrukhabad	947	875	814	701	814
19	Firozabad	904	836	813	690	813
20	Ghaziabad	903	868	840	520	840
21	Mainpuri	908	845	817	571	817
22	Mathura	902	839	814	700	814
23	Meerut	899	897	841	681	841
24	Moradabad	929	893	834	860	834
25	Muzaffarnagar	911	877	841	432	841
26	Pilibhit	980	889	842	847	842
27	Rampur	971	894	837	214	837
28	Saharanpur	919	878	840	695	840
29	Shahjahanpur	958	866	798	832	798
30	Barabanki	971	901	853	824	853
31	Fatehpur	943	897	888	824	888
32	Hardoi	943	843	805	161	805
33	Kanpur Dehat	941	906	825	923	825
34	Kanpur Nagar	938	899	834	777	834
35	Kheri	1004	891	846	929	850
36	Lucknow	971	902	871	801	871
37	Raebareli	965	924	951	900	951
38	Sitapur	980	883	833	848	833
39	Unnao	961	900	882	830	882
40	Allahabad	957	904	895	758	895
41	Azamgarh	971	941	1047	581	1047



Sl. No.	Districts	0 to 4	0 to 14	SC	All ages	SC+ST
		All categories			ST	
42	Bahraich	982	857	823	933	825
43	Ballia	962	889	937	254	936
44	Basti	943	918	917	229	917
45	Deoria	966	938	965	697	964
46	Faizabad	940	925	943		943
47	Ghazipur	952	928	957	584	957
48	Gonda	960	870	860	890	861
49	Gorakhpur	963	928	944	584	944
50	Jaunpur	951	929	1000	926	1000
51	Maharajganj	967	920	917	900	916
52	Mau	965	931	984	926	984
53	Mirzapur	952	894	883	1107	883
54	Pratapgarh	967	914	1031	579	1031
55	Sidharthnagar	974	897	899	1290	899
56	Sonbhadra	979	912	896	479	896
57	Sultanpur	947	905	931	786	931
58	Varanasi	961	913	893	396	893
59	Banda	941	858	846	483	846
60	Hamirpur	931	853	832	969	832
61	Jalaun	968	828	809		809
62	Jhansi	951	875	854	870	854
63	Lalitpur	942	878	877	790	877
	<b>U P</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>877</b>

Source: Census of India 1991, Table SC-1 and ST-1

Table-B-40 Literacy Rates and Educational Level of Females and Corresponding Disparity Ratio

Sl. No.	Districts	7+ Literacy Rates				SC&ST Female Literacy	Dis-parity Ratio	Primary F	Dis-parity Ratio	Middle F	Dis-parity Ratio	Matric F	Dis-parity Ratio	Graduation and above F	Dis-parity Ratio
		F	Dis-parity Ratio	F	Dis-parity Ratio										
		1981		1991											
1	Almora	24.14	34.23	39.6	49.5	25.55	0.43	65.8	86.7	35.7	77.1	13.2	51.0	3.1	63.3
2	Chamoli	22.02	30.96	40.4	49.3	27.57	0.42	68.9	95.6	31.4	73.4	12.5	52.3	2.3	42.6
3	Dehradun	49.46	71.22	59.3	76.0	29.61	0.53	77.3	97.1	56.2	95.3	37.4	91.2	13.8	107.0
4	Garhwal	32.67	45.76	49.4	59.9	32.18	0.45	71.6	91.3	38.8	74.8	16.4	53.6	3.4	56.7
5	Nainital	33.28	58.99	43.2	63.6	26.93	0.46	72.8	93.6	46.2	89.2	24.9	78.8	7.7	91.7
6	Pithoragarh	25.95	36.25	38.4	48.4	28.76	0.44	67.4	85.5	38.2	81.6	13.0	54.2	2.6	52.0
7	Tehri Garhwal	11.26	18.61	26.4	36.6	12.93	0.25	62.2	85.6	35.0	78.3	14.7	57.6	2.9	50.9
8	Uttarkashi	10.99	20.04	23.6	34.4	14.81	0.30	67.4	85.9	40.4	84.2	18.9	68.2	4.8	81.4
9	Hardwar			34.9	58.7	15.70	0.31	78.4	96.4	52.9	94.3	29.2	86.6	9.9	122.2
10	Agra	24.09	44.72	30.8	48.8	14.63	0.31	68.6	95.0	47.2	92.7	26.4	85.4	8.7	113.0
11	Aligarh	19.64	36.78	27.2	45.2	10.38	0.24	77.4	96.1	51.6	89.4	25.6	78.5	7.3	94.8
12	Bareilly	15.33	41.69	19.9	46.0	9.24	0.26	76.2	96.2	56.5	101.6	29.7	96.7	10.2	136.0
13	Bijnor	18.44	40.12	26.5	50.4	11.67	0.25	73.5	94.4	44.4	89.9	20.2	75.7	5.0	90.9
14	Budaun	9.28	33.07	12.8	37.6	5.72	0.21	74.3	94.4	49.0	94.6	22.5	84.9	5.7	118.8
15	Bulandshahar	16.24	31.01	24.3	39.2	12.05	0.24	69.0	92.5	43.6	84.7	21.6	71.1	4.8	90.6
16	Etah	15.96	34.13	22.9	42.3	11.25	0.27	75.4	92.2	45.5	84.9	18.0	65.2	3.7	71.2
17	Etawah	29.18	49.08	38.3	57.9	23.63	0.43	75.0	94.8	43.0	78.3	17.6	58.1	3.7	57.8
18	Farrukhabad	23.65	45.58	32.0	53.8	16.32	0.38	75.0	94.2	44.1	80.2	17.4	59.4	3.2	62.7
19	Firozabad			29.8	49.8	18.61	0.37	75.6	93.2	45.9	81.1	21.4	65.4	5.0	76.9
20	Ghaziabad	25.94	43.93	38.8	56.6	23.37	0.40	73.4	93.9	51.4	88.2	30.4	79.6	10.6	102.9
21	Mainpuri	22.54	40.71	33.0	51.3	20.35	0.39	77.5	91.8	43.7	74.1	16.8	51.2	2.9	58.0
22	Mathura	14.99	27.44	23.0	36.7	8.89	0.18	71.7	92.3	47.1	84.4	25.5	73.5	7.2	100.0
23	Meerut	24.62	43.68	35.6	55.2	19.17	0.34	69.0	93.8	47.3	90.8	25.8	80.9	7.6	97.4
24	Moradabad	13.68	40.19	18.3	44.0	7.70	0.21	76.0	97.7	51.5	98.8	26.7	94.7	8.2	126.2
25	Muzaffarnagar	21.18	43.21	29.1	51.4	14.35	0.29	68.3	92.0	42.9	87.9	20.6	74.1	5.1	96.2
26	Pilibhit	11.77	32.09	17.2	38.7	8.00	0.23	66.5	89.6	42.5	92.8	18.7	78.9	5.2	118.2
27	Rampur	11.14	39.82	15.3	45.3	5.64	0.19	73.7	93.8	51.4	101.0	25.2	95.8	7.7	126.2
28	Saharanpur	21.96	46.38	28.1	52.2	12.78	0.27	70.8	91.2	44.6	88.0	22.0	73.6	6.4	94.1
29	Shahjahanpur	13.33	36.63	18.6	43.6	7.89	0.26	73.9	92.6	46.0	94.7	19.6	81.7	4.7	120.5
30	Barabanki	8.72	25.29	15.4	35.8	5.11	0.20	64.8	90.3	36.9	81.8	16.7	64.7	3.3	76.7
31	Fatehpur	15.88	33.90	27.2	45.4	10.27	0.25	61.4	87.2	34.0	78.3	12.8	54.2	2.2	50.0
32	Hardoi	11.78	29.55	19.8	40.1	7.31	0.20	69.9	92.2	39.6	86.8	17.0	69.7	2.9	67.4
33	Kanpur Dehat	38.50	61.04	35.9	57.1	17.55	0.37	73.9	91.5	44.5	79.7	17.8	58.6	2.2	46.8
34	Kanpur Nagar	38.50	61.04	58.8	76.7	36.45	0.60	79.0	96.1	57.1	87.6	37.4	82.0	11.7	80.1
35	Kheri	9.40	29.72	16.4	40.4	5.55	0.20	68.9	91.7	40.4	90.0	16.9	74.4	3.7	80.4
36	Lucknow	35.15	61.15	46.9	70.5	16.58	0.39	78.5	96.3	59.4	95.0	39.9	91.3	15.6	92.3
37	Raebareli	12.75	29.66	21.0	39.4	6.84	0.21	68.2	90.9	39.7	85.7	17.6	69.8	3.6	81.8
38	Sitapur	10.27	29.49	16.9	39.2	5.92	0.20	64.6	91.6	38.5	89.1	17.8	75.7	4.0	90.9
39	Unnao	14.97	33.80	23.6	45.7	9.54	0.26	68.5	91.0	40.8	86.3	17.9	69.9	3.4	66.7

Sl. No.	Districts	7+ Literacy Rates				SC&ST Female Literacy	Dis-parity Ratio	Primary F	Dis-parity Ratio	Middle F	Dis-parity Ratio	Matric F	Dis-parity Ratio	Graduation and above F	Dis-parity Ratio
		F	Dis-parity Ratio	F	Dis-parity Ratio										
		1981		1991											
40	Allahabad	15.79	30.88	23.5	39.8	6.82	0.20	68.7	92.0	45.0	82.9	26.9	73.7	8.1	78.6
41	Azamgarh	15.10	31.00	22.7	40.5	8.80	0.21	62.5	87.4	33.6	73.8	13.9	51.5	2.1	41.2
42	Bahraich	6.55	22.07	10.7	30.1	2.26	0.09	64.2	92.0	35.9	91.6	17.3	81.6	3.6	90.0
43	Ballia	17.45	33.58	26.1	42.9	11.82	0.24	72.8	95.2	41.5	73.3	21.4	59.0	2.9	46.0
44	Basti	9.72	24.82	17.8	34.4	6.34	0.17	65.0	91.8	35.5	78.9	15.2	59.6	2.6	54.2
45	Deoria	11.25	23.99	18.8	34.0	7.43	0.19	66.8	91.9	37.7	76.9	19.3	62.5	2.5	43.9
46	Faizabad	14.69	31.45	23.0	41.4	8.23	0.22	68.4	90.6	38.3	77.5	17.0	58.2	3.7	56.1
47	Ghazipur	34.36	205.82	24.4	39.9	10.62	0.22	67.2	94.9	37.3	74.0	17.2	56.0	2.4	43.6
48	Gonda	6.69	21.01	12.6	31.5	2.69	0.11	63.3	88.5	35.9	82.9	16.1	66.3	3.4	79.1
49	Gorakhpur	12.68	27.83	24.5	40.4	8.93	0.20	71.7	96.8	45.5	86.7	24.5	76.6	6.1	81.3
50	Jaunpur	13.49	25.38	22.4	36.0	9.31	0.21	62.0	90.2	32.5	71.4	14.2	51.3	2.3	37.1
51	Maharajganj	12.68	27.83	10.3	22.5	3.42	0.10	68.2	91.9	35.7	77.9	14.9	58.2	1.9	47.5
52	Mau			27.9	47.0	14.11	0.30	66.3	91.6	40.3	82.8	21.2	69.5	5.1	121.4
53	Mirzapur	13.14	30.48	22.3	40.8	4.60	0.16	70.9	85.5	40.1	69.5	21.5	54.7	5.5	34.4
54	Pratapgarh	10.65	21.87	20.5	34.0	6.80	0.18	64.0	85.9	34.9	72.4	13.9	49.1	1.9	34.5
55	Sidharthnagar	9.72	24.82	11.8	28.9	2.95	0.10	66.0	88.8	30.9	74.1	11.0	48.0	1.3	37.1
56	Sonbhadra	13.14	30.48	18.7	39.3	3.47	0.15	67.2	90.6	38.4	81.0	19.7	67.7	5.1	82.3
57	Sultanpur	11.30	25.84	20.8	37.5	5.62	0.17	65.5	89.5	34.4	76.6	12.5	51.4	2.4	46.2
58	Varanasi	20.18	35.60	28.9	44.9	9.42	0.21	66.1	91.2	39.1	77.9	21.4	65.2	5.6	68.3
59	Banda	10.65	24.12	16.4	31.8	17.95	0.33	67.2	91.1	37.8	80.4	16.0	61.3	3.5	63.6
60	Hamirpur	14.18	29.79	20.9	37.9	17.48	0.31	81.4	94.4	41.7	79.0	16.2	57.9	3.4	60.7
61	Jalaun	23.24	38.30	31.6	47.7	7.78	0.19	81.6	98.2	42.0	76.8	18.6	58.3	3.8	60.3
62	Jhansi	25.99	42.22	33.8	50.6	4.67	0.15	74.7	93.4	48.8	90.7	25.3	80.6	7.6	90.5
63	Lalitpur	12.39	32.08	16.6	36.7	5.17	0.20	80.4	95.9	44.8	95.3	20.0	87.3	5.5	103.8
	<b>U P</b>	<b>17.20</b>	<b>36.24</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>10.78</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>145.4</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>85.3</b>

Source : Literacy Uttar Pradesh District Profile 1991, Census of India pp 78-86 % of literate with various levels of education ibid. pp. 88-97.

Table- B-41 Estimates of Child Mortality Indicators by Sex at District Level

Sl.No.	District	Female				as % of Male child mortality rate figure			
		1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
1	Almora	84	42	132	81	106.33	113.51	105.60	94.19
2	Chamoli	117	61	156	80	70.06	85.92	104.70	95.24
3	Dehradun	66	51	95	69	61.11	92.73	97.94	85.19
4	Garhwal	95	71	124	89	102.15	105.97	93.94	97.80
5	Nainital	90	74	143	111	72.00	89.16	104.38	100.91
6	Pithoragarh	111	72	152	94	84.09	91.14	120.63	82.46
7	Tehri Garhwal	107	74	153	104	68.59	110.45	104.08	116.85
8	Uttarkashi	138	86	149	142	146.81	91.49	102.05	100.00
9	Hardwar	112	77	160	105	72.73	104.05	121.21	122.09
10	Agra	106	65	212	106	86.89	122.64	144.22	143.24
11	Aligarh	133	114	239	143	106.40	116.33	129.19	124.35
12	Bareilly	144	118	219	147	98.63	108.26	121.67	113.08
13	Bijnor	139	91	199	121	77.22	83.49	124.38	103.42
14	Budaun	161	141	292	192	81.31	94.63	133.33	114.29
15	Bulandshahar	136	102	212	121	113.33	141.67	131.68	119.80
16	Etah	178	147	255	179	109.88	124.58	141.67	122.60
17	Etawah	107	87	226	154	84.25	107.41	132.94	112.41
18	Farrukhabad	140	84	215	135	98.59	135.48	125.00	107.14
19	Firozabad	106	119	212	172	86.89	114.42	144.22	147.01
20	Ghaziabad	112	64	185	71	95.73	101.59	135.04	95.95
21	Mainpuri	122	110	241	152	100.83	117.02	140.12	125.62
22	Mathura	139	73	233	132	131.13	119.67	141.21	141.94
23	Meerut	116	55	178	91	87.22	117.02	128.06	85.05
24	Moradabad	145	75	224	139	97.97	74.26	127.27	114.88
25	Muzaffarnagar	125	116	180	140	93.98	148.72	125.87	112.90
26	Pilibhit	151	127	211	144	105.59	127.00	108.76	109.92
27	Rampur	163	134	215	150	117.27	159.52	125.73	120.97
28	Saharanpur	112	55	160	107	72.73	83.33	121.21	105.94
29	Shahjahanpur	175	141	256	176	110.06	119.49	117.43	112.82
30	Barabanki	144	106	219	136	113.39	135.90	112.31	112.40
31	Fatehpur	111	99	235	176	100.00	77.95	109.81	118.12
32	Hardoi	160	121	273	199	86.02	86.43	119.74	111.80
33	Kanpur Dehat	122	78	241	148	100.83	91.76	140.12	127.59
34	Kanpur Nagar	90	74	161	115	98.90	96.10	114.18	107.48
35	Kheri	114	71	201	121	95.80	79.78	121.08	91.67
36	Lucknow	109	85	161	102	117.20	103.66	108.05	98.08
37	Rae Bareli	175	109	244	168	103.55	104.81	105.63	105.66
38	Sitapur	148	97	237	150	106.47	78.86	119.10	111.94
39	Unnao	158	99	225	156	111.27	104.21	113.07	112.23
40	Allahabad	113	108	208	157	105.61	97.30	114.92	119.85
41	Azamgarh	104	87	165	131	90.43	89.69	107.84	109.17

Sl.No.	District	Female				as % of Male child mortality rate figure			
		1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
42	Bahraich	154	148	243	189	105.48	132.14	121.50	116.67
43	Ballia	70	41	118	64	106.06	113.89	112.38	110.34
44	Basti	161	141	275	202	96.41	107.63	118.03	97.58
45	Deoria	115	93	182	129	93.50	104.49	105.81	122.86
46	Faizabad	144	79	219	116	113.39	89.77	112.31	110.48
47	Ghazipur	113	68	164	83	102.73	133.33	111.56	110.67
48	Gonda	157	138	265	180	100.00	121.05	122.12	133.33
49	Gorakhpur	117	59	201	103	90.00	93.65	109.24	113.19
50	Jaunpur	121	88	201	134	104.31	114.29	117.54	117.54
51	Maharajganj	117	128	201	165	90.00	145.45	109.24	114.58
52	Mau	104	41	165	96	90.43	77.36	107.84	97.96
53	Mirzapur	96	84	178	153	84.96	100.00	115.58	123.39
54	Pratapgarh	127	105	219	159	90.07	89.74	114.06	116.91
55	Sidharthnagar	161	63	275	179	96.41	58.33	118.03	129.71
56	Sonbhadra	96	88	178	124	84.96	122.22	115.58	115.89
57	Sultanpur	160	96	241	164	112.68	100.00	112.62	133.33
58	Varanasi	97	83	155	112	102.11	118.57	116.54	104.67
59	Banda	90	102	203	158	85.71	90.27	118.71	117.04
60	Hamirpur	120	111	248	172	91.60	111.00	135.52	130.30
61	Jalaun	111	94	215	153	94.07	118.99	132.72	123.39
62	Jhansi	122	111	214	134	103.39	113.27	132.10	114.53
63	Lalitpur	134	118	254	176	94.37	135.63	123.30	124.82
	<b>U P</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>97.71</b>	<b>106.12</b>	<b>119.54</b>	<b>97.78</b>

Source : District level estimates of fertility and child mortality for 1991 and their relations with other variables, Occasional Paper No. 1 of 1997, RG, New Delhi, pp. 140-143.

Table-B-42 Girl Children by School Attendance and Economic Activity 1991

Sl. No.	Districts	5 to 9	Disparity	Attending school	Disparity	F	Only Working	F	Nowhere Children
		F	Ratio	10 to 14	Ratio		Disparity		Ratio
1	Almora	43.76	84.33	66.55	72.87	7.68	437.47	37.61	138.32
2	Chamoli	37.23	77.75	66.58	75.61	6.60	432.04	42.64	138.93
3	Dehradun	53.57	91.85	72.83	89.09	3.54	104.06	33.47	126.05
4	Garhwal	48.71	92.43	81.63	87.91	2.99	246.64	31.74	122.69
5	Nainital	37.24	82.96	56.60	76.71	4.54	86.61	49.07	137.70
6	Pithoragarh	37.81	80.44	60.46	67.17	8.42	545.26	43.17	137.93
7	Tehri Garhwal	32.98	72.06	53.80	60.97	9.03	431.04	48.06	150.87
8	Uttarkashi	25.41	65.39	48.23	57.22	11.40	360.16	53.05	142.00
9	Hardwar	29.44	78.82	44.37	69.11	0.90	16.91	62.63	141.68
10	Agra	20.43	72.15	38.11	61.36	0.62	15.96	70.81	136.32
11	Aligarh	20.23	70.53	38.73	61.50	2.32	59.18	68.99	134.56
12	Bareilly	15.23	67.01	25.22	57.53	0.70	11.64	79.58	129.63
13	Bijnor	20.53	71.39	33.71	59.16	0.81	16.60	72.45	137.27
14	Budaun	8.97	53.28	17.56	45.20	0.83	10.58	86.38	133.18
15	Bulandshahar	21.81	67.02	37.60	56.24	1.28	37.39	69.54	146.07
16	Etah	17.18	68.07	34.24	55.86	1.39	30.11	73.78	139.74
17	Etawah	26.03	87.28	53.54	75.90	0.23	7.59	61.05	127.21
18	Farrukhabad	21.79	80.92	44.43	72.92	1.21	28.15	66.89	125.79
19	Firozabad	23.55	78.19	44.08	64.76	0.38	10.61	66.70	139.05
20	Ghaziabad	30.48	82.42	53.30	74.89	1.63	48.69	57.26	131.85
21	Mainpuri	24.31	80.25	51.27	70.75	0.26	10.41	63.59	134.21
22	Mathura	20.18	59.86	35.69	49.95	0.97	30.93	71.80	159.76
23	Meerut	28.20	81.47	47.61	71.50	1.78	37.14	60.85	134.19
24	Moradabad	13.20	66.51	23.14	54.40	1.04	16.03	81.20	128.62
25	Muzaffarnagar	26.90	73.41	41.32	64.90	3.11	40.96	63.13	147.56
26	Pilibhit	13.33	57.98	23.61	50.14	0.88	15.63	81.39	134.81
27	Rampur	10.91	61.06	19.39	51.41	1.53	17.15	83.59	131.12
28	Saharanpur	23.12	76.00	37.24	63.81	1.15	18.22	69.09	138.59
29	Shahjahanpur	13.62	60.56	24.50	52.67	0.57	8.41	80.96	136.89
30	Barabanki	15.34	65.77	27.23	55.31	2.30	36.66	77.17	132.14
31	Fatehpur	26.73	72.11	42.15	60.02	3.95	85.59	62.43	144.59
32	Hardoi	15.48	61.38	28.06	53.20	0.88	15.77	78.29	139.38
33	Kanpur Dehat	26.90	79.72	52.57	74.65	0.57	17.37	60.89	132.90
34	Kanpur Nagar	40.48	90.97	67.79	89.64	0.20	9.97	45.65	122.37
35	Kheri	11.80	55.41	22.66	50.33	0.65	8.51	82.91	138.93
36	Lucknow	34.43	85.00	58.94	85.18	1.11	29.92	52.85	126.95
37	Raebareli	21.83	67.69	36.89	55.93	3.44	84.65	67.95	141.70
38	Sitapur	12.46	62.47	24.03	56.78	0.73	10.61	81.90	130.60
39	Unnao	21.40	72.73	36.02	59.79	2.01	40.16	70.01	137.34
40	Allahabad	19.14	60.93	34.91	53.45	3.74	90.05	70.24	143.12
41	Azamgarh	19.93	67.05	36.48	51.51	2.95	84.87	69.74	144.37
42	Bahraich	11.19	53.09	17.30	40.65	3.58	38.16	82.69	139.12
43	Ballia	20.71	68.73	42.06	59.92	2.22	75.19	67.75	139.22
44	Basti	15.01	58.49	26.87	46.32	2.57	64.35	77.15	138.67

Sl. No.	Districts	5 to 9	Disparity	Attending school	Disparity		Only Working		Nowhere
		F	Ratio	10 to 14	Ratio	F	Disparity	F	Children
				F			Ratio		Disparity
									Ratio
45	Deoria	18.85	59.66	32.87	48.28	3.40	86.05	71.48	148.33
46	Faizabad	22.24	71.88	39.88	59.54	2.23	65.93	67.50	137.76
47	Ghazipur	19.14	66.32	38.13	54.33	2.22	87.43	70.39	138.72
48	Gonda	12.03	53.41	20.71	42.81	3.37	46.02	80.90	138.71
49	Gorakhpur	19.14	64.96	36.15	55.43	1.66	71.02	71.45	137.71
50	Jaunpur	18.80	62.15	35.63	50.15	2.06	80.10	71.85	145.51
51	Maharajganj	11.58	44.95	17.47	31.68	4.59	82.53	81.27	146.65
52	Mau	25.36	74.40	44.98	61.60	4.22	113.80	61.77	137.12
53	Mirzapur	16.61	60.24	33.08	54.27	3.63	59.29	73.03	141.99
54	Pratapgarh	20.73	66.27	36.65	50.22	2.51	100.14	69.57	149.16
55	Sidharthnagar	12.87	51.13	20.32	39.22	3.60	66.47	80.29	139.56
56	Sonbhadra	16.67	66.64	28.67	53.63	6.42	92.91	72.05	129.51
57	Sultanpur	21.01	64.51	35.99	52.03	2.21	66.89	69.97	148.20
58	Varanasi	21.34	67.48	40.15	59.06	2.92	60.88	67.73	142.53
59	Banda	14.92	52.03	24.80	42.69	8.57	113.90	72.32	143.12
60	Hamirpur	17.06	60.52	34.35	51.53	4.09	90.44	71.38	144.38
61	Jalaun	24.52	87.57	52.27	71.99	2.54	50.95	60.86	128.38
62	Jhansi	26.05	72.86	49.77	69.35	2.26	66.75	61.18	139.84
63	Lalitpur	13.45	58.26	26.58	47.70	4.62	99.30	76.60	132.72
	<b>U P</b>	<b>20.58</b>	<b>69.50</b>	<b>37.14</b>	<b>59.99</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>49.45</b>	<b>69.66</b>	<b>137.58</b>
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>									
1	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	41.15	83.64	64.37	76.44	5.91	200.10	41.84	136.17
2	<b>Western</b>	20.32	72.47	36.40	62.42	1.22	23.85	71.08	135.39
3	<b>Central</b>	22.03	73.21	39.96	67.30	1.52	30.35	68.41	134.28
4	<b>Eastern</b>	18.27	62.94	33.30	52.21	3.01	69.09	72.15	141.62
5	<b>Bundelkhand</b>	19.12	65.51	37.27	57.17	4.80	91.21	68.29	138.96
<b>2001 Administrative Boundaries</b>									
	<b>Western (Except Hardwar)</b>	20.12	72.28	36.22	62.25	1.23	24.01	71.27	135.27
	<b>Uttaranchal (Inc Hardwar)</b>	39.34	83.40	61.37	75.94	5.15	153.12	45.01	136.30
	<b>UP (exc Uttaranchal)</b>	19.63	—	35.75	—	2.19	45.62	70.98	137.84

Source: Census of India 1991 Table C-4

Table-B-43 Work Participation Rate by Area and Sex for Main Workers, 1991

Sl. No.	District	Total	Disparity Ratio	Rural	Disparity Ratio	Urban	Disparity Ratio
1	Almora	40.22	92.50	40.56	98.34	35.18	20.49
2	Chamoli	42.30	88.93	42.52	95.05	40.15	32.37
3	Dehradun	32.42	21.32	34.91	29.85	29.96	12.32
4	Garhwal	31.91	58.15	31.74	65.77	33.23	12.15
5	Nainital	32.35	23.90	34.28	31.02	28.38	8.27
6	Pithoragarh	41.04	80.16	41.88	84.09	30.48	24.32
7	Tehri Garhwal	39.59	84.62	39.60	89.86	39.53	13.01
8	Uttarkashi	47.97	88.76	49.02	92.89	34.42	23.71
9	Hardwar	28.90	5.74	29.58	4.90	27.38	7.82
10	Agra	27.42	4.65	27.69	3.80	27.02	5.91
11	Aligarh	27.38	6.30	27.96	6.17	25.67	6.81
12	Bareilly	28.72	2.71	29.78	1.80	26.56	4.75
13	Bijnor	27.59	4.24	28.17	4.18	25.88	4.47
14	Budaun	30.56	2.92	31.38	2.64	26.74	4.36
15	Bulandshahar	26.61	5.80	26.87	5.89	25.60	5.47
16	Etah	28.50	3.40	29.09	3.05	25.58	5.44
17	Etawah	27.34	3.24	27.71	2.81	25.39	5.70
18	Farrukhabad	29.09	5.59	29.30	4.13	28.19	12.32
19	Firozabad	27.15	3.20	27.50	2.40	26.19	5.53
20	Ghaziabad	27.23	5.89	26.95	4.82	27.55	7.14
21	Mainpuri	27.31	2.24	27.71	1.93	24.69	4.55
22	Mathura	27.83	6.81	28.35	6.75	26.13	7.00
23	Meerut	28.39	7.98	29.24	8.74	26.94	6.67
24	Moradabad	28.13	4.73	28.60	3.94	26.91	6.95
25	Muzaffarnagar	29.96	10.62	30.88	11.73	27.12	7.05
26	Pilibhit	28.93	3.46	29.43	3.11	26.73	5.21
27	Rampur	29.29	4.46	29.78	3.68	27.91	6.83
28	Saharanpur	28.94	4.76	29.64	4.69	26.93	4.93
29	Shahjahanpur	30.95	2.47	32.12	2.04	26.45	4.39
30	Barabanki	33.87	16.24	34.43	16.57	28.41	12.65
31	Fatehpur	32.21	22.57	32.84	23.84	26.45	9.48
32	Hardoi	31.04	5.50	31.61	5.43	26.74	6.11
33	Kanpur Dehat	29.10	8.62	29.25	8.73	26.67	6.91
34	Kanpur Nagar	26.50	6.22	30.09	8.75	25.82	5.67
35	Kheri	31.15	4.24	31.62	5.18	27.21	6.49
36	Lucknow	28.67	12.19	32.20	14.47	26.57	10.64
37	Raebareli	31.50	21.91	32.05	23.02	26.01	8.66
38	Sitapur	31.38	5.34	32.01	5.18	26.75	6.70
39	Unnao	30.81	11.35	31.47	11.96	26.66	6.99
40	Allahabad	31.55	30.93	33.18	35.21	25.34	11.35
41	Azamgarh	26.09	19.35	26.16	19.64	25.25	15.16
42	Bahraich	32.98	9.08	33.51	9.23	26.72	6.97
43	Ballia	26.70	21.08	27.03	11.46	23.71	10.50
44	Basti	29.62	16.87	29.92	17.20	25.21	10.92
45	Deoria	27.52	19.19	27.80	19.91	24.09	8.58
46	Faizabad	29.80	17.96	30.16	18.98	27.11	9.30



Sl. No.	District	Total	Disparity Ratio	Rural	Disparity Ratio	Urban	Disparity Ratio
47	Ghazipur	27.01	21.84	27.33	22.61	23.00	10.49
48	Gonda	33.03	16.32	33.63	16.86	25.59	7.85
49	Gorakhpur	27.06	19.06	27.80	21.03	23.88	9.06
50	Jaunpur	25.46	19.13	25.61	19.78	23.49	9.25
51	Maharajganj	34.08	28.66	34.47	29.49	26.57	10.28
52	Mau	27.83	25.10	27.90	24.80	27.49	26.78
53	Mirzapur	32.17	27.56	33.01	30.04	26.96	10.75
54	Pratapgarh	29.07	27.58	29.28	28.46	25.45	10.78
55	Sidharthnagar	32.64	21.80	32.87	22.27	26.24	6.72
56	Sonbhadra	38.20	39.99	39.75	44.13	28.17	5.97
57	Sultanpur	29.44	18.40	29.59	18.74	26.19	10.12
58	Varanasi	28.82	20.80	29.71	24.40	26.44	10.53
59	Banda	36.00	34.47	37.18	37.16	27.99	13.62
60	Hamirpur	33.26	23.79	34.39	25.62	27.84	14.12
61	Jalaun	29.64	12.73	30.70	22.98	25.91	7.20
62	Jhansi	30.14	19.11	32.80	22.62	26.09	13.10
63	Lalitpur	32.73	18.44	33.74	19.19	26.53	13.15
	<b>U.P.</b>	<b>29.73</b>	<b>15.11</b>	<b>30.52</b>	<b>16.69</b>	<b>26.56</b>	<b>8.12</b>
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>							
1	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	36.40	55.05	36.71	66.78	32.88	36.89
2	<b>Western</b>	28.34	5.03	28.93	4.63	26.70	7.87
3	<b>Central</b>	30.59	11.01	31.90	11.86	26.41	7.87
4	<b>Eastern</b>	29.52	19.36	30.03	20.68	25.59	10.73
5	<b>Bundelkhand</b>	32.63	23.27	31.29	25.90	23.94	12.25

Source: Census Of India , Table B-1(S)

**Table-B-44 Employment by Occupational Categories 0-4 (white collar workers)  
Among Non-Agricultural workers, 1991**

Sl. No.	Districts	Main&Marginal Workers (Rural &Urban)			Percentage	
		All	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Almora	32592	29381	3211	90.15	9.85
2	Chamoli	19759	18303	1456	92.63	7.37
3	Dehradun	97049	84997	12052	87.58	12.42
4	Garhwal	31189	28453	2736	91.23	8.77
5	Nainital	81161	74291	6870	91.54	8.46
6	Pithoragarh	22185	19990	2195	90.11	9.89
7	Tehri Garhwal	21144	19574	1570	92.57	7.43
8	Uttarkashi	10202	9297	905	91.13	8.87
9	Hardwar	60182	55502	4680	92.22	7.78
10	Agra	139440	132737	6703	95.19	4.81
11	Aligarh	124843	117968	6875	94.49	5.51
12	Bareilly	96564	92158	4406	95.44	4.56
13	Bijnor	84504	80197	4307	94.9	5.1
14	Budaun	54267	50844	3423	93.69	6.31
15	Bulandshahar	90049	86494	3555	96.05	3.95
16	Etah	58596	56119	2477	95.77	4.23
17	Etawah	63538	60760	2778	95.63	4.37
18	Farrukhabad	66560	62168	4392	93.4	6.6
19	Firozabad	54317	52195	2122	96.09	3.91
20	Ghaziabad	150202	140465	9737	93.52	6.48
21	Mainpuri	32219	30656	1563	95.15	4.85
22	Mathura	75870	72107	3763	95.04	4.96
23	Meerut	166038	155729	10309	93.79	6.21
24	Moradabad	129141	122232	6909	94.65	5.35
25	Muzaffarnagar	102796	97315	5481	94.67	5.33
26	Pilibhit	33173	31380	1793	94.6	5.4
27	Rampur	39279	37103	2176	94.46	5.54
28	Saharanpur	98235	93133	5102	94.81	5.19
29	Shahjahanpur	48869	46376	2493	94.9	5.1
30	Barabanki	47053	44590	2463	94.77	5.23
31	Fatehpur	50854	48027	2827	94.44	5.56
32	Hardoi	61609	57397	4212	93.16	6.84
33	Kanpur Dehat	48324	46243	2081	95.69	4.31
34	Kanpur Nagar	235642	223284	12358	94.76	5.24
35	Kheri	44099	42140	1959	95.56	4.44
36	Lucknow	244289	220678	23611	90.33	9.67
37	Raebareli	58398	54155	4243	92.73	7.27
38	Sitapur	62762	59175	3587	94.28	5.72
39	Unnao	51328	48567	2761	94.62	5.38
40	Allahabad	201533	188194	13339	93.38	6.62
41	Azamgarh	66913	62234	4679	93.01	6.99
42	Bahraich	54348	50888	3460	93.63	6.37
43	Ballia	60284	56256	4028	93.32	6.68
44	Basti	52817	49937	2880	94.55	5.45

Sl. No.	Districts	Main&Marginal Workers (Rural &Urban)			Percentage	
		All	Male	Female	Male	Female
45	Deoria	100560	95016	5544	94.49	5.51
46	Faizabad	75670	70389	5281	93.02	6.98
47	Ghazipur	62030	57860	4170	93.28	6.72
48	Gonda	66252	62516	3736	94.36	5.64
49	Gorakhpur	105953	99385	6568	93.8	6.2
50	Jaunpur	81656	76605	5051	93.81	6.19
51	Maharajganj	33558	31657	1901	94.34	5.66
52	Mau	38852	35496	3356	91.36	8.64
53	Mirzapur	50772	46413	4359	91.41	8.59
54	Pratapgarh	51182	47380	3802	92.57	7.43
55	Sidharthnagar	27887	26152	1735	93.78	6.22
56	Sonbhadra	31339	29217	2122	93.23	6.77
57	Sultanpur	55318	50977	4341	92.15	7.85
58	Varanasi	196969	184581	12388	93.71	6.29
59	Banda	43221	40081	3140	92.74	7.26
60	Hamirpur	38425	35007	3418	91.1	8.9
61	Jalaun	39257	37309	1948	95.04	4.96
62	Jhansi	62663	57100	5563	91.12	8.88
63	Lalitpur	19190	17295	1895	90.13	9.87
	<b>U P</b>	<b>876242</b>	<b>814655</b>	<b>61587</b>		
1	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	315281	284286	30995		
2	<b>Western</b>	1768682	1673638	95044		
3	<b>Central</b>	904358	844256	60102		
4	<b>Eastern</b>	1413893	1321153	92740		
5	<b>Bundelkhand</b>	202756	186792	15964		

Source: Census of India 1991, Table B19 (F), B21 (F) Part A&B

Table- B-45 Organised Sector Employment, 1998

Sl. No.	Districts	All employees			Women Employees			Women as % of all Employees		
		Public Sector	Private Sector	Org Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Org Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Org Sector
1	Almora	25035	2100	27135	3452	228	3680	13.79	10.86	13.56
2	Bageshwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Chamoli	13521	261	13782	1774	97	1871	13.12	37.16	13.58
4	Champawat	59673	9927	69600	6536	2466	9002	10.95	24.84	12.93
5	Dehradun	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Garhwal	20367	1500	21867	3815	130	3945	18.73	8.67	18.04
7	Nainital	46748	18027	64775	5754	1687	7441	12.31	9.36	11.49
8	Pithoragarh	17386	870	18256	2143	32	2175	12.33	3.68	11.91
9	Rudraprayag	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Tehri Garhwal	14055	479	14534	1241	23	1264	8.83	4.8	8.7
11	Udhamsingh Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Uttarkashi	9984	212	10196	1174	27	1201	11.76	12.74	11.78
13	Hardwar	29055	4038	33093	1840	114	1954	6.33	2.82	5.9
14	Agra	52938	14567	67505	4638	2406	7044	8.76	16.52	10.43
15	Aligarh	41134	15402	56536	3171	1786	4957	7.71	11.6	8.77
16	Auraiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Baghpat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Bareilly	57376	11685	69061	5037	1163	6200	8.78	9.95	8.98
19	Bijnor	26163	8286	34449	2444	510	2954	9.34	6.15	8.57
20	Budaun	19182	2467	21649	2583	377	2960	13.47	15.28	13.67
21	Bulandshahar	27800	14940	42740	2100	915	3015	7.55	6.12	7.05
22	Etah	19061	3424	22485	2034	164	2198	10.67	4.79	9.78
23	Etawah	22217	4704	26921	2578	467	3045	11.6	9.93	11.31
24	Farrukhabad	20329	5888	26217	2522	525	3047	12.41	8.92	11.62
25	Firozabad	9593	6386	15979	1058	437	1495	11.03	6.84	9.36
26	Gautam Buddha Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Ghaziabad	42834	77957	120791	3961	8851	12812	9.25	11.35	10.61
28	Hathras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	Kannauj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Mainpuri	11879	1950	13829	1508	141	1649	12.69	7.23	11.92
32	Mathura	24065	9417	33482	2417	876	3293	10.04	9.3	9.84
33	Meerut	53505	22809	76314	5308	2555	7863	9.92	11.2	10.3
34	Moradabad	68269	12084	80353	4969	1566	6535	7.28	12.96	8.13
35	Muzaffarnagar	23173	11784	34957	2358	982	3340	10.18	8.33	9.55
36	Pilibhit	12980	1589	14569	1539	232	1771	11.86	14.6	12.16
37	Rampur	17394	3939	21333	1706	440	2146	9.81	11.17	10.06
38	Saharanpur	25146	11343	36489	2553	813	3366	10.15	7.17	9.22
39	Shahjahanpur	23504	4807	28311	2623	398	3021	11.16	8.28	10.67
40	Barabanki	20001	3227	23228	2188	202	2390	10.94	6.26	10.29
41	Fatehpur	16570	3058	19628	1543	199	1742	9.31	6.51	8.88
42	Hardoi	19859	1981	21840	2394	142	2536	12.05	7.17	11.61
43	Kanpur Dehat	9324	1637	10961	1556	90	1646	16.69	5.5	15.02
44	Kanpur Nagar	143560	52143	195703	12727	5983	18710	8.87	11.47	9.56
45	Kheri	20528	5243	25771	1854	327	2181	9.03	6.24	8.46
46	Lucknow	181950	19998	201948	12002	4346	16348	6.6	21.73	8.1
47	Raebareli	32004	3410	35414	2525	231	2756	7.89	6.77	7.78
48	Sitapur	28423	4753	33176	3013	492	3505	10.6	10.35	10.56
49	Unnao	15580	4336	19916	1627	270	1897	10.44	6.23	9.53
50	Allahabad	135629	22575	158204	8851	3010	11861	6.53	13.33	7.5

Sl. No.	Districts	All employees			Women Employees			Women as % of all Employees		
		Public Sector	Private Sector	Org Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Org Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Org Sector
51	Ambedkar Nagar	6571	2475	9046	491	149	640	7.47	6.02	7.07
52	Azamgarh	26640	4368	31008	2592	277	2869	9.73	6.34	9.25
53	Bahraich	19163	2062	21225	2197	268	2465	11.46	13	11.61
54	Ballia	21038	4747	25785	1821	271	2092	8.66	5.71	8.11
55	Balrampur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56	Basti	24143	5575	29718	2755	237	2992	11.41	4.25	10.07
57	Chandauli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58	Deoria	17655	5317	22972	2427	209	2636	13.75	3.93	11.47
59	Faizabad	27198	3132	30330	2162	356	2518	7.95	11.37	8.3
60	Ghazipur	23557	4473	28030	2191	158	2349	9.3	3.53	8.38
61	Gonda	24919	5482	30401	2568	322	2890	10.31	5.87	9.51
62	Gorakhpur	56891	11839	68730	4616	1290	5906	8.11	10.9	8.59
63	Jaunpur	24248	3550	27798	1322	165	1487	5.45	4.65	5.35
64	Kaushambi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65	Kushinagar	7882	4609	12491	553	103	656	7.02	2.23	5.25
66	Maharajganj	9726	2205	11931	819	56	875	8.42	2.54	7.33
67	Mau	15763	2851	18614	1741	319	2060	11.04	11.19	11.07
68	Mirzapur	20632	2972	23604	1790	447	2237	8.68	15.04	9.48
69	Pratapgarh	11966	2877	14843	980	74	1054	8.19	2.57	7.1
70	Sant Kabir Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71	Sant Ravidas Nagar	4891	1045	5936	328	50	378	6.71	4.78	6.37
72	Shravasti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73	Siddharthnagar	6576	1749	8325	788	30	818	11.98	1.72	9.83
74	Sonbhadra	30916	13622	44538	1507	310	1817	4.87	2.28	4.08
75	Sultanpur	26947	4622	31569	2915	360	3275	10.82	7.79	10.37
76	Varanasi	77736	23212	100948	5341	1873	7214	6.87	8.07	7.15
77	Banda	15387	1553	16940	1570	107	1677	10.2	6.89	9.9
78	Chitrakoot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79	Hamirpur	9388	1007	10395	1014	41	1055	10.8	4.07	10.15
80	Jalaun	13434	3438	16872	1210	238	1448	9.01	6.92	8.58
81	Jhansi	70919	3936	74855	3757	866	4623	5.3	22	6.18
82	Lalitpur	9094	653	9747	1132	106	1238	12.45	16.23	12.7
83	Mahoba	3624	241	3865	328	7	335	9.05	2.9	8.67
	<b>U P</b>	<b>2064698</b>	<b>528815</b>	<b>2593513</b>	<b>18603</b>	<b>54389</b>	<b>240420</b>	<b>9.01</b>	<b>10.29</b>	<b>9.27</b>
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>										
	<b>Uttarakhand</b>		206769	33376	240145	25889	4690	30579		
	<b>Western</b>		627597	249466	877063	58947	25718	84665		
	<b>Central</b>		487799	99786	587585	41429	12282	53711		
	<b>Eastern</b>		620687	135359	756046	50755	10334	61089		
	<b>Bundelkhand</b>		121846	10828	132674	9011	1365	10376		
<b>2001 Administrative Boundaries</b>										
	<b>Western (Except Hardwar)</b>		598542	245428	843970	57107	25604	82711		
	<b>Uttaranchal (Inc Hardwar)</b>		235824	37414	273238	27729	4804	32533		
	<b>U P (exc Uttaranchal)</b>		1828874	491401	2320275	158302	49585	207887		

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of U.P

Table-B-46 Women's Participation in the Election 1996

S. No.	District	Female voters to female electorate	% of female voter to male voter	S. No.	District	Female voters to female electorate	% of female voter to male voter
1	Almora	31.20	69.13	36	Lucknow	41.31	64.31
2	Chamoli	37.32	72.93	37	Raebareli	51.24	74.06
3	Dehradun	54.32	88.64	38	Sitapur	56.09	61.50
4	Garhwal	48.06	95.67	39	Unnao	48.62	66.92
5	Nainital	54.96	73.42	40	Allahabad	42.22	63.10
6	Pithoragarh	35.24	65.95	41	Azamgarh	53.06	83.91
7	Tehri Garhwal	38.10	79.00	42	Bahraich	55.96	81.82
8	Uttarkashi	35.39	56.67	43	Ballia	48.99	67.93
9	Hardwar	65.87	74.71	44	Basti	53.91	75.51
10	Agra	37.25	64.57	45	Deoria	55.65	78.01
11	Aligarh	48.74	70.41	46	Faizabad	55.99	75.65
12	Bareilly	50.07	62.23	47	Ghazipur	51.78	72.66
13	Bijnor	69.83	76.53	48	Gonda	48.55	67.73
14	Budaun	55.29	61.28	49	Gorakhpur	49.80	77.49
15	Bulandshahar	52.30	75.05	50	Jaunpur	49.34	81.47
16	Etah	47.15	54.99	51	Maharajganj	60.67	80.99
17	Etawah	45.10	58.33	52	Mau	55.41	83.55
18	Farrukhabad	54.76	81.81	53	Mirzapur	50.10	68.78
19	Firozabad	46.85	52.47	54	Pratapgarh	45.35	58.97
20	Ghaziabad	40.11	58.82	55	Sidharthnagar	54.69	81.11
21	Mainpuri	42.89	52.11	56	Sonbhadra	40.14	58.42
22	Mathura	36.10	53.29	57	Sultanpur	47.37	77.76
23	Meerut	48.71	62.42	58	Varanasi	47.72	74.49
24	Moradabad	60.35	65.16	59	Banda	44.42	64.51
25	Muzaffarnagar	60.08	64.21	60	Hamirpur	43.96	61.23
26	Pilibhit	54.76	62.06	61	Jalaun	48.58	66.91
27	Rampur	59.38	66.15	62	Jhansi	46.02	63.56
28	Saharanpur	65.76	73.66	63	Lalitpur	46.46	61.24
29	Shahjahanpur	41.11	49.52		<b>U P</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>68.10</b>
30	Barabanki	51.01	64.23	<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>			
31	Fatehpur	49.82	68.80	1	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	0.45	77.14
32	Hardoi	51.64	59.05	2	<b>Western</b>	0.51	64.20
33	Kanpur Dehat	54.03	68.19	3	<b>Central</b>	0.49	63.92
34	Kanpur Nagar	44.05	62.43	4	<b>Eastern</b>	0.51	73.62
35	Kheri	50.59	57.39	5	<b>Bundelkhand</b>	0.46	63.69

Source: Statistical Report on General Elections, 1996 to the Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh, Election Commission of India.

**Note:** Voters refer to those who actually cast their votes.

**Table-B-47 Performance of Employment Assurance Scheme, Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana, Indira Awaas Yojana and Integrated Rural Development Programme ( percent Women)**

Sl. No.	District	EAS 1999-00	JGSY 1999-00	IAY 1998-99	IRDP 1998-99
1	Almora	25.10	31.86	39.61	31.85
2	Bageshwar	9.95	24.46	0.00	33.33
3	Chamoli	7.40	29.56	0.00	38.59
4	Champawat	6.56	19.07	67.48	34.15
5	Dehradun	9.14	6.06	36.87	35.32
6	Garhwal	23.97	30.02	100.00	42.86
7	Nainital	9.15	16.25	78.53	38.59
8	Pithoragarh	29.57	12.54	77.54	41.21
9	Rudraprayag	20.91	28.46	0.00	33.04
10	Tehri Garhwal	31.93	28.51	25.24	29.35
11	Udhamsingh Nagar	17.87	18.64	0.00	24.75
12	Uttarkashi	14.44	41.91	52.96	37.16
13	Hardwar	30.00	30.00	68.65	33.05
14	Agra	29.98	30.02	30.00	39.75
15	Aligarh	41.87	42.08	16.18	40.37
16	Auraiya	0.00	5.38	0.00	37.50
17	Baghpat	1.74	9.09	86.10	37.76
18	Bareilly	0.00	4.65	55.76	40.03
19	Bijnor	0.00	3.74	26.12	40.12
20	Budaun	5.49	15.96	100.00	40.77
21	Bulandshahar	3.65	15.00	4.08	40.01
22	Etah	1.86	0.91	67.98	31.82
23	Etawah	0.28	1.48	0.00	45.40
24	Farrukhabad	0.00	7.84	100.00	38.60
25	Firozabad	1.40	5.17	82.73	40.57
26	Gautam Buddha Nagar	29.93	30.22	32.67	35.99
27	Ghaziabad	5.16	15.89	96.06	35.01
28	Hathras	3.13	2.92	0.00	44.28
29	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	0.00	0.00	23.33	40.07
30	Kannauj	0.00	12.21	58.23	40.20
31	Mainpuri	0.00	0.00	52.02	33.85
32	Mathura	8.07	10.17	67.45	40.01
33	Meerut	0.00	0.00	57.76	39.99
34	Moradabad	0.00	13.90	47.72	42.67
35	Muzaffarnagar	9.13	31.84	99.51	41.44
36	Pilibhit	0.61	19.86	100.00	40.06
37	Rampur	0.00	0.00	100.00	44.42
38	Saharanpur	0.00	1.56	87.30	42.50
39	Shahjahanpur	0.00	5.18	100.00	40.52
40	Barabanki	9.99	3.41	70.09	34.50
41	Fatehpur	25.00	24.96	18.81	46.02
42	Hardoi	10.01	15.90	6.68	41.52
43	Kanpur Dehat	16.98	28.00	44.39	42.31
44	Kanpur Nagar	34.87	34.98	6.47	38.69
45	Kheri	23.17	26.61	39.22	38.50
46	Lucknow	51.50	20.76	89.49	37.84
47	Rae Bareilly	10.14	10.65	73.91	37.51
48	Sitapur	2.29	5.02	70.71	19.06
49	Unnao	12.41	5.12	100.00	42.80
50	Allahabad	16.20	15.89	0.00	36.50

Sl. No.	District	EAS 1999-00	JGSY 1999-00	IAY 1998-99	IRDP 1998-99
51	Ambedkar Nagar	0.00	0.00	19.45	39.10
52	Azamgarh	0.00	15.05	73.91	40.00
53	Bahraich	0.00	12.43	29.42	35.20
54	Ballia	23.08	25.96	31.06	38.50
55	Balrampur	25.70	32.99	49.49	41.05
56	Basti	29.97	30.06	6.70	37.21
57	Chandauli	0.00	30.06	53.81	39.19
58	Deoria	29.89	31.69	18.16	41.50
59	Faizabad	10.00	35.32	39.90	39.24
60	Ghazipur	37.54	27.73	41.27	41.80
61	Gonda	13.43	35.03	67.30	43.45
62	Gorakhpur	31.99	36.91	78.97	43.50
63	Jaunpur	12.08	20.75	30.01	37.50
64	Kaushambi	36.93	30.93	21.41	37.40
65	Kushinagar	0.00	0.00	84.29	40.50
66	Maharajganj	29.98	29.80	8.86	38.51
67	Mau	30.05	30.07	51.15	34.50
68	Mirzapur	9.35	32.48	41.59	44.66
69	Pratapgarh	35.10	31.51	6.14	34.62
70	Sant Kabir Nagar	7.69	0.00	56.08	41.20
71	Sant Ravidas Nagar	36.38	56.44	58.56	41.79
72	Shravasti	9.88	21.45	24.69	35.39
73	Siddharthnagar	0.00	32.93	51.32	38.60
74	Sonbhadra	40.02	40.02	70.93	42.49
75	Sultanpur	0.00	3.61	51.55	38.41
76	Varanasi	29.80	30.20	0.00	43.20
77	Banda	18.42	26.90	98.32	39.62
78	Chitrakoot	37.46	28.52	99.82	44.17
79	Hamirpur	0.00	33.89	64.42	35.28
80	Jalaun	29.97	29.92	99.16	43.89
81	Jhansi	40.11	32.39	100.00	38.58
82	Lalitpur	39.84	40.97	89.02	38.98
83	Mahoba	30.34	30.19	99.62	40.82
	<b>U P</b>	14.92	22.62	50.31	38.87
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>					
1	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	18.87	28.83	37.04	36.59
2	<b>Western</b>	6.76	11.99	55.90	39.81
3	<b>Central</b>	14.30	16.68	53.92	36.66
4	<b>Eastern</b>	17.99	26.33	39.69	39.65
5	<b>Bundelkhand</b>	28.07	33.35	93.37	37.02
<b>2001 Administrative Boundaries</b>					
	<b>Western ( Except Hardwar )</b>	6.15	11.52	55.49	39.78
	<b>Uttaranchal (Inc Hardwar)</b>	19.86	28.87	42.97	37.25
	<b>UP (exc Uttaranchal)</b>	14.50	21.32	50.69	38.87

Source: Department of Rural Development Government of U.P.



Table- B-48 Population of Schedule Caste (SC) and Schedule Tribes (ST)

Sl. No.	Districts	% of Population 1991				
		SC	ST	Total	SC and ST Rural	Urban
1	Almora	22.0	0.33	22.35	22.70	17.25
2	Chamoli	17.5	2.26	19.75	19.50	22.37
3	Dehradun	13.4	8.20	21.60	31.03	12.27
4	Garhwal	13.5	0.22	13.74	14.13	10.80
5	Nainital	15.8	5.84	21.64	26.51	11.61
6	Pithoragarh	20.5	3.23	23.68	23.72	23.20
7	Tehri Garhwal	14.2	0.11	14.31	14.54	10.45
8	Uttarkashi	22.8	0.96	23.73	24.54	13.32
9	Hardwar	21.6	0.18	21.76	26.71	10.71
10	Agra	23.2	0.01	23.21	22.00	25.00
11	Aligarh	23.0	0.00	23.01	24.80	17.67
12	Bareilly	12.7	0.02	12.68	15.44	7.01
13	Bijnor	20.7	0.08	20.75	25.23	7.33
14	Budaun	17.3	0.00	17.34	18.62	11.36
15	Bulandshahar	21.2	0.00	21.20	23.21	13.53
16	Etah	17.3	0.00	17.32	18.02	13.85
17	Etawah	25.0	0.00	25.04	26.87	15.20
18	Farrukhabad	17.6	0.03	17.62	18.55	13.56
19	Firozabad	19.3	0.01	19.29	20.00	17.32
20	Ghaziabad	17.9	0.01	17.89	19.17	16.40
21	Mainpuri	19.3	0.00	19.29	19.81	15.90
22	Mathura	20.2	0.01	20.24	21.95	14.71
23	Meerut	16.6	0.00	16.64	18.14	14.09
24	Moradabad	16.1	0.01	16.15	19.13	8.34
25	Muzaffarnagar	14.0	0.00	14.04	15.66	9.07
26	Pilibhit	16.0	0.10	16.12	17.92	8.13
27	Rampur	13.0	0.00	12.99	16.10	4.23
28	Saharanpur	22.5	0.01	22.51	26.82	9.96
29	Shahjahanpur	18.0	0.02	18.04	20.28	9.46
30	Barabanki	27.0	0.01	27.03	28.93	8.40
31	Fatehpur	24.7	0.02	24.73	25.78	15.22
32	Hardoi	31.5	0.00	31.55	34.37	10.31
33	Kanpur Dehat	25.2	0.03	25.21	25.77	15.81
34	Kanpur Nagar	13.5	0.04	13.59	25.91	11.28
35	Kheri	26.9	1.19	28.09	30.30	9.62
36	Lucknow	21.9	0.04	21.92	40.69	10.73
37	Raebareli	29.9	0.06	29.92	31.31	15.95
38	Sitapur	32.2	0.01	32.23	35.24	10.19
39	Unnao	30.5	0.11	30.65	33.10	15.09
40	Allahabad	24.5	0.04	24.51	27.54	12.95
41	Azamgarh	25.6	0.01	25.61	26.63	12.46
42	Bahraich	16.5	0.34	16.80	17.73	5.86
43	Ballia	14.7	0.01	14.69	15.40	8.28
44	Basti	21.2	0.01	21.18	21.69	13.76

Sl. No.	Districts	% of Population 1991				
		SC	ST	Total	SC and ST Rural	Urban
45	Deoria	15.6	0.01	15.56	16.09	8.79
46	Faizabad	23.2	0.00	23.15	24.97	9.39
47	Ghazipur	20.6	0.02	20.59	21.39	10.45
48	Gonda	15.6	0.43	16.00	16.78	6.20
49	Gorakhpur	22.0	0.02	22.05	24.17	12.89
50	Jaunpur	21.8	0.00	21.78	22.68	9.58
51	Maharajganj	19.4	0.16	19.56	19.86	13.83
52	Mau	22.1	0.00	22.07	24.99	7.65
53	Mirzapur	25.9	0.00	25.95	27.95	13.51
54	Pratapgarh	21.5	0.00	21.50	22.13	10.67
55	Sidharthnagar	16.7	0.00	16.69	16.92	10.50
56	Sonbhadra	42.5	0.01	42.51	47.24	11.95
57	Sultanpur	22.4	0.01	22.36	22.94	10.00
58	Varanasi	18.1	0.00	18.15	21.39	9.48
59	Banda	23.2	0.00	23.25	24.21	16.76
60	Hamirpur	24.9	0.00	24.89	25.73	20.90
61	Jalaun	27.3	0.00	27.35	28.86	22.03
62	Jhansi	28.8	0.01	28.82	32.12	23.77
63	Lalitpur	25.1	0.05	25.17	26.95	14.27
	<b>U P</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>21.25</b>	<b>23.40</b>	<b>12.57</b>
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>						
1	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	18.6	0.02	20.24	22.31	12.77
2	<b>Western</b>	26.4	0.15	18.63	20.62	13.08
3	<b>Central</b>	20.3	0.07	26.60	31.33	11.40
4	<b>Eastern</b>	25.7	0.01	20.80	22.14	10.53
5	<b>Bundelkhand</b>	17.5	3.00	25.75	27.02	21.07
<b>2001 Administrative Boundaries</b>						
	<b>Western (Except Hardwar)</b>	0.0	0.00	18.56	20.49	13.15
	<b>Uttaranchal (Inc Hardwar)</b>	21.2	0.06	20.48	22.94	12.33
	<b>U P (exc Uttaranchal)</b>	18.5	0.01	21.29	23.43	12.58

Source: Census of India 1991, Table SC-1 and ST-1

Table-B-49 Religious Composition of the Population, 1991

Sl. No.	District	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jains	Others
1	Almora	99.02	0.63	0.10	0.09	0.03	0.00	0.03
2	Chamoli	98.92	0.72	0.02	0.19	0.05	0.01	0.07
3	Dehradun	85.29	9.63	0.45	2.97	0.81	0.21	0.03
4	Garhwal	97.21	2.27	0.12	0.17	0.02	0.02	0.05
5	Nainital	75.80	15.23	0.19	8.43	0.12	0.02	0.01
6	Pithoragarh	99.19	0.50	0.10	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.03
7	Tehri Garhwal	99.00	0.83	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.02
8	Uttarkashi	98.26	0.90	0.03	0.10	0.57	0.06	0.00
9	Hardwar	68.36	30.07	0.09	1.14	0.03	0.11	0.01
10	Agra	86.81	10.97	0.12	0.35	1.00	0.33	0.01
11	Aligarh	84.90	14.63	0.04	0.16	0.10	0.06	0.01
12	Bareilly	66.19	32.69	0.15	0.72	0.07	0.01	0.02
13	Bijnor	57.83	40.35	0.04	1.55	0.11	0.04	0.00
14	Budaun	79.01	20.66	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.01	0.01
15	Bulandshahar	79.91	19.79	0.01	0.11	0.10	0.03	0.01
16	Etah	87.88	11.32	0.08	0.08	0.28	0.13	0.01
17	Etawah	92.79	6.63	0.01	0.11	0.27	0.09	0.03
18	Farrukhabad	85.55	14.17	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.02	0.01
19	Firozabad	88.07	10.76	0.03	0.08	0.11	0.49	0.00
20	Ghaziabad	77.69	21.16	0.11	0.58	0.15	0.09	0.02
21	Mainpuri	94.15	5.09	0.02	0.02	0.30	0.19	0.03
22	Mathura	91.59	8.12	0.03	0.10	0.02	0.04	0.01
23	Meerut	70.12	27.49	0.21	0.64	0.24	0.57	0.01
24	Moradabad	56.79	42.70	0.09	0.24	0.05	0.02	0.00
25	Muzaffarnagar	64.28	34.52	0.03	0.48	0.06	0.30	0.01
26	Pilibhit	71.70	23.12	0.06	4.93	0.12	0.00	0.00
27	Rampur	47.90	47.95	0.25	3.57	0.02	0.03	0.01
28	Saharanpur	62.70	36.12	0.03	0.66	0.04	0.21	0.00
29	Shahjahanpur	79.98	17.57	0.06	2.12	0.20	0.00	0.01
30	Barabanki	78.14	21.66	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.01
31	Fatehpur	87.31	12.57	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01
32	Hardoi	86.54	12.58	0.01	0.09	0.75	0.00	0.01
33	Kanpur Dehat	92.97	6.91	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.01
34	Kanpur Nagar	79.48	17.80	0.42	1.60	0.05	0.10	0.06
35	Kheri	78.54	18.07	0.10	2.85	0.36	0.00	0.00
36	Lucknow	78.97	19.66	0.24	0.71	0.10	0.04	0.01
37	Raebareli	88.45	11.35	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.04
38	Sitapur	82.20	17.37	0.02	0.23	0.14	0.01	0.00
39	Unnao	89.24	10.66	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.01
40	Allahabad	86.79	12.94	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.01
41	Azamgarh	86.59	13.01	0.10	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.01
42	Bahraich	69.67	29.92	0.04	0.19	0.12	0.01	0.00

Sl. No.	District	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jains	Others
43	Ballia	93.81	6.03	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03
44	Basti	83.06	16.51	0.01	0.04	0.35	0.00	0.01
45	Deoria	79.67	20.18	0.02	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.00
46	Faizabad	86.47	13.39	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.01
47	Ghazipur	89.78	10.07	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.04
48	Gonda	74.47	25.36	0.01	0.05	0.09	0.00	0.00
49	Gorakhpur	91.51	8.09	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.00	0.02
50	Jaunpur	89.71	9.74	0.02	0.01	0.49	0.00	0.01
51	Maharajganj	83.66	15.89	0.03	0.05	0.34	0.00	0.02
52	Mau	81.01	17.91	0.37	0.01	0.34	0.00	0.00
53	Mirzapur	92.84	6.98	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01
54	Pratapgarh	86.56	13.25	0.02	0.04	0.10	0.00	0.01
55	Sidharthnagar	70.93	28.76	0.03	0.02	0.24	0.00	0.00
56	Sonbhadra	94.41	4.94	0.20	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.01
57	Sultanpur	86.89	12.94	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
58	Varanasi	86.85	12.84	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.02	0.01
59	Banda	93.54	6.36	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01
60	Hamirpur	92.62	7.28	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
61	Jalaun	89.77	9.27	0.00	0.01	0.89	0.02	0.01
62	Jhansi	90.30	8.42	0.25	0.27	0.08	0.22	0.03
63	Lalitpur	94.84	2.73	0.04	0.13	0.01	1.15	0.00
	<b>U P</b>	<b>81.74</b>	<b>17.33</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.01</b>

Source: Census of India 1991, Table C9

**Table-B-50 Literacy Rates for Schedule Caste (SC) and Schedule Tribes (ST)**

S. No.	Districts	1991 SC	1991 ST	1991 SC and ST
1	Almora	23.20	0.01	27.42
2	Chamoli	23.01	0.00	27.38
3	Dehradun	24.46	0.04	31.55
4	Garhwal	22.02	0.33	40.22
5	Nainital	25.61	0.01	26.09
6	Pithoragarh	16.46	0.34	32.98
7	Tehri Garhwal	14.69	0.01	26.70
8	Uttarkashi	23.25	0.00	36.00
9	Hardwar	27.02	0.01	33.87
10	Agra	12.66	0.02	28.72
11	Aligarh	21.17	0.01	29.62
12	Bareilly	20.67	0.08	27.59
13	Bijnor	17.34	0.00	30.56
14	Budaun	21.20	0.00	26.61
15	Bulandshahar	17.49	2.26	42.30
16	Etah	13.40	8.20	32.42
17	Etawah	15.55	0.01	27.52
18	Farrukhabad	17.32	0.00	28.50
19	Firozabad	25.03	0.00	27.34
20	Ghaziabad	23.15	0.00	29.80
21	Mainpuri	17.59	0.03	29.09
22	Mathura	24.72	0.02	32.21
23	Meerut	19.28	0.01	27.15
24	Moradabad	13.52	0.22	31.91
25	Muzaffarnagar	17.89	0.01	27.23
26	Pilibhit	20.57	0.02	27.01
27	Rampur	15.57	0.43	33.03
28	Saharanpur	22.04	0.02	27.06
29	Shahjahanpur	24.89	0.00	33.26
30	Barabanki	31.55	0.00	31.04
31	Fatehpur	21.58	0.18	28.90
32	Hardoi	27.35	0.00	29.64
33	Kanpur Dehat	21.78	0.00	25.46
34	Kanpur Nagar	28.80	0.01	30.14
35	Kheri	25.17	0.03	29.10
36	Lucknow	13.54	0.04	26.50
37	Raebareli	26.90	1.19	31.15
38	Sitapur	25.12	0.05	32.73

S. No.	Districts	1991 SC	1991 ST	1991 SC and ST
39	Unnao	21.88	0.04	28.67
40	Allahabad	19.40	0.16	34.08
41	Azamgarh	19.29	0.00	27.31
42	Bahraich	20.23	0.01	27.83
43	Ballia	22.06	0.00	27.83
44	Basti	16.64	0.00	28.39
45	Deoria	25.95	0.00	32.17
46	Faizabad	16.14	0.01	28.13
47	Ghazipur	14.04	0.00	29.96
48	Gonda	15.80	5.84	32.35
49	Gorakhpur	16.01	0.10	28.93
50	Jaunpur	20.45	3.23	41.04
51	Maharajganj	21.49	0.00	29.07
52	Mau	29.86	0.06	31.50
53	Mirzapur	12.99	0.00	29.29
54	Pratapgarh	22.50	0.01	28.94
55	Sidharthnagar	18.02	0.02	30.95
56	Sonbhadra	16.69	0.00	32.64
57	Sultanpur	32.22	0.01	31.38
58	Varanasi	42.50	0.01	38.20
59	Banda	22.36	0.01	29.44
60	Hamirpur	14.20	0.11	39.59
61	Jalaun	30.54	0.11	30.81
62	Jhansi	22.78	0.96	47.97
63	Lalitpur	18.14	0.00	28.82
	<b>U P</b>	<b>21.05</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>29.73</b>
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>				
1	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	22.03	0.07	30.00
2	<b>Western</b>	19.69	0.24	29.40
3	<b>Central</b>	22.86	0.59	28.89
4	<b>Eastern</b>	21.16	0.07	30.33
5	<b>Bundelkhand</b>	20.90	0.05	29.70
<b>2001 Administrative Boundaries</b>				
	<b>Western (Except Hardwar)</b>	21.55	0.063	0.06
	<b>Uttaranchal (Inc Hardwar)</b>	20.94	0.24	29.66
	<b>U P (exc Uttaranchal)</b>	19.30	0.26	29.16

Source: Census of India 1991, Table SC-9 and ST-10

Table-B-51 Work Participation Rate of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 1991

Sl. No.	Districts	SC/ST			SC/ST as % of others	SC ST Female as % of SC/STmales
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Almora	40.85	43.05	38.68	102.05	89.85
2	Chamoli	42.74	44.68	40.78	101.28	91.27
3	Dehradun	37.52	52.93	19.71	120.95	37.24
4	Garhwal	33.20	40.15	26.31	104.70	65.53
5	Nainital	33.41	49.43	15.33	104.21	31.01
6	Pithoragarh	38.57	43.38	33.57	92.27	77.39
7	Tehri Garhwal	40.49	46.19	34.69	102.64	75.10
8	Uttarkashi	50.04	52.25	47.69	105.73	91.27
9	Hardwar	30.10	51.83	4.31	105.36	8.32
10	Agra	28.33	49.21	3.16	104.38	6.42
11	Aligarh	28.20	48.20	4.24	103.91	8.80
12	Bareilly	29.35	51.54	2.15	102.51	4.17
13	Bijnor	28.14	50.11	2.41	102.51	4.81
14	Budaun	30.97	53.53	2.76	101.61	5.16
15	Bulandshahar	26.90	46.30	4.08	101.39	8.81
16	Etah	29.09	50.66	2.33	102.50	4.60
17	Etawah	28.09	48.71	2.42	103.69	4.97
18	Farrukhabad	29.78	51.30	3.35	102.90	6.53
19	Firozabad	27.72	48.34	2.36	102.63	4.88
20	Ghaziabad	26.99	45.90	4.47	98.94	9.74
21	Mainpuri	27.48	48.83	1.34	100.77	2.74
22	Mathura	28.43	48.00	4.38	102.75	9.13
23	Meerut	28.93	47.90	6.38	102.30	13.32
24	Moradabad	28.24	49.34	2.94	100.46	5.96
25	Muzaffarnagar	32.77	51.41	10.62	111.08	20.66
26	Pilibhit	29.68	52.49	2.60	103.09	4.95
27	Rampur	29.56	51.73	3.08	101.06	5.95
28	Saharanpur	30.50	52.08	4.80	107.06	9.22
29	Shahjahanpur	32.02	55.93	2.07	104.27	3.70
30	Barabanki	38.19	58.54	14.33	118.35	24.48
31	Fatehpur	35.99	51.11	18.98	116.21	37.14
32	Hardoi	32.19	54.69	4.25	105.54	7.77
33	Kanpur Dehat	30.90	49.74	8.05	108.42	16.18
34	Kanpur Nagar	27.82	46.62	5.28	105.82	11.33
35	Kheri	32.03	56.48	3.25	103.96	5.75
36	Lucknow	31.89	51.70	9.13	114.84	17.66
37	Raebareli	35.28	52.22	17.47	118.03	33.45
38	Sitapur	32.51	56.33	3.91	105.42	6.94
39	Unnao	32.44	53.22	8.89	107.77	16.70
40	Allahabad	37.49	49.80	23.73	126.57	47.65
41	Azamgarh	28.81	44.10	14.21	114.51	32.22

Sl. No.	Districts	SC/ST			SC/ST as % of others	SC ST Female as % of SC/STmales
		Total	Male	Female		
42	Bahraich	36.10	58.56	8.86	111.59	15.13
43	Ballia	30.68	42.49	18.07	117.95	42.53
44	Basti	33.37	51.30	13.82	116.64	26.94
45	Deoria	31.78	46.72	16.28	118.85	34.85
46	Faizabad	33.93	51.54	15.25	118.80	29.59
47	Ghazipur	29.97	43.28	16.06	114.21	37.11
48	Gonda	37.25	57.14	14.14	115.58	24.75
49	Gorakhpur	30.17	44.64	14.84	115.24	33.24
50	Jaunpur	28.78	43.86	13.69	117.28	31.21
51	Maharajganj	38.06	53.30	21.42	114.95	40.19
52	Mau	30.24	44.08	16.19	111.38	36.73
53	Mirzapur	38.77	51.60	24.23	129.84	46.96
54	Pratapgarh	34.02	46.21	22.19	122.77	48.02
55	Sidharthnagar	37.46	54.99	17.97	118.28	32.68
56	Sonbhadra	42.99	55.14	29.44	124.07	53.39
57	Sultanpur	35.03	52.59	16.16	125.87	30.73
58	Varanasi	33.88	47.51	18.62	122.31	39.19
59	Banda	40.90	53.60	25.88	118.52	48.28
60	Hamirpur	36.19	51.78	17.46	112.11	33.72
61	Jalaun	31.07	48.77	9.18	106.73	18.82
62	Jhansi	31.94	47.72	13.46	108.57	28.21
63	Lalitpur	35.06	53.38	14.16	109.77	26.53
	<b>U P</b>	<b>32.43</b>	<b>50.41</b>	<b>11.94</b>	<b>111.83</b>	<b>23.69</b>

Source: Census of India 1991, Table SI-2, SC-2

Table- B-52 District-wise Estimated Per Cent of People Living Below Poverty Line, 1993-94

Sl. No.	Districts	Rural	
		SC/ST	General
1	Almora	39.59	25.42
2	Chamoli	26.15	15.09
3	Dehradun	31.02	3.44
4	Garhwal	8.28	10.51
5	Nainital	54.13	16.40
6	Pithoragarh	27.69	33.20
7	Tehri Garhwal	16.81	17.42
8	Uttarkashi	11.75	24.29
9	Hardwar	42.95	46.25
10	Agra	32.48	20.06
11	Aligarh	43.39	28.25
12	Bareilly	21.17	23.15
13	Bijnor	76.28	24.85
14	Budaun	36.13	21.58
15	Bulandshahar	36.35	28.24
16	Etah	49.87	30.93
17	Etawah	72.23	31.35
18	Farrukhabad	37.98	26.44
19	Firozabad	24.13	12.94
20	Ghaziabad	51.47	21.42
21	Mainpuri	86.26	46.63
22	Mathura	47.70	11.90
23	Meerut	18.85	10.82
24	Moradabad	43.87	34.46
25	Muzaffarnagar	30.16	23.85
26	Pilibhit	52.49	25.10
27	Rampur	38.16	41.56
28	Saharanpur	46.81	39.79
29	Shahjahanpur	11.13	15.19
30	Barabanki	38.66	25.05
31	Fatehpur	81.03	50.85
32	Hardoi	64.21	60.57
33	Kanpur Dehat	47.56	22.61
34	Kanpur Nagar	57.45	26.36
35	Kheri	59.60	49.84

Sl. No.	Districts	Rural	
		SC/ST	General
36	Lucknow	67.43	30.21
37	Raebareli	59.24	41.17
38	Sitapur	55.57	28.53
39	Unnao	68.08	55.29
40	Allahabad	60.03	27.66
41	Azamgarh	70.02	37.74
42	Bahraich	63.27	50.43
43	Ballia	78.81	29.10
44	Basti	33.30	23.78
45	Deoria	56.99	46.05
46	Faizabad	77.42	41.01
47	Ghazipur	81.27	47.04
48	Gonda	49.49	38.21
49	Gorakhpur	50.91	28.17
50	Jaunpur	69.90	34.99
51	Maharajganj	36.85	32.05
52	Ma u	56.22	29.66
53	Mirzapur	77.55	36.60
54	Pratapgarh	73.40	50.86
55	Sidharthnagar	43.75	30.64
56	Sonbhadra	69.93	34.97
57	Sultanpur	66.16	47.09
58	Varanasi	50.26	36.88
59	Banda	83.44	60.61
60	Hamirpur	49.09	28.59
61	Jalaun	90.33	54.71
62	Jhansi	41.96	34.21
63	Lalitpur	69.21	56.11
	<b>U P</b>	<b>54.62</b>	<b>34.33</b>
<b>1991 Administrative Boundaries</b>			
1	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	33.20	18.72
2	<b>Western</b>	41.37	27.00
3	<b>Central</b>	60.13	40.57
4	<b>Eastern</b>	61.28	37.88
5	<b>Bundelkhand</b>	69.19	47.97

Source: Computed from NSS 50th round combined central and state samples



**Table-B-53 Proportion of Marginal Operational Holdings and Average Size of Operational Holdings of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes (in hectares)**

Sl. No.	District	Proportion of marginal Operational holdings				Average size of operational holdings (in hectares)			
		SC	ST	Others	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total
1	Almora	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Bageshwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Chamoli	88.31	79.74	70.09	72.66	0.47	0.64	0.85	0.79
4	Champawat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Dehradun	78.46	48.21	82.00	77.54	0.68	1.72	0.69	0.82
6	Garhwal	86.76	91.74	54.90	58.81	0.50	0.28	1.31	1.21
7	Nainital	76.77	36.64	64.02	66.14	0.73	2.11	1.26	1.17
8	Pithoragarh	92.26	87.01	82.04	83.92	0.38	0.45	0.63	0.58
9	Rudraprayag	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Tehri Garhwal	91.58	0.00	69.39	71.65	0.40	0.00	0.84	0.79
11	Udhamsingh Nagar	72.18	45.46	52.61	52.81	0.87	2.40	1.78	1.81
12	Uttarkashi	76.66	96.31	66.23	68.88	0.68	0.18	0.96	0.89
13	Hardwar	81.43	66.90	58.97	62.82	0.65	0.93	1.26	1.15
14	Agra	77.95	0.00	55.61	58.99	0.71	0.00	1.45	1.34
15	Aligarh	80.89	0.00	59.32	63.29	0.66	0.00	1.32	1.19
16	Auraiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Baghpat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Bareilly	83.74	0.00	71.93	73.04	0.57	0.00	0.89	0.86
19	Bijnor	77.06	41.94	62.80	65.07	0.73	1.33	1.32	1.22
20	Budaun	81.37	0.00	71.94	72.96	0.64	0.00	0.94	0.91
21	Bulandshahar	82.31	0.00	62.41	65.43	0.66	0.00	1.24	1.15
22	Etah	80.88	0.00	72.47	73.66	0.63	0.00	0.91	0.87
23	Etawah	83.00	0.00	72.05	73.49	0.62	0.64	0.93	0.87
24	Farrukhabad	89.92	0.00	78.07	79.63	0.47	0.00	0.74	0.70
25	Firozabad	76.11	0.00	61.35	63.33	0.77	0.00	1.17	1.11
26	Gautam Buddha Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Ghaziabad	90.64	0.00	69.46	71.27	0.48	0.00	1.00	0.96
28	Hathras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	Kannauj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Mainpuri	80.32	0.00	75.82	76.46	0.65	0.00	0.80	0.77
32	Mathura	74.86	0.00	46.49	50.35	0.80	0.00	1.62	1.51
33	Meerut	92.23	0.00	61.94	65.29	0.47	0.00	1.21	1.13
34	Moradabad	84.01	0.00	68.68	70.92	0.59	0.00	1.06	1.00
35	Muzaffarnagar	92.29	0.00	60.60	64.56	0.39	0.00	1.20	1.09
36	Pilibhit	75.95	78.43	61.10	63.03	0.73	0.63	1.18	1.13
37	Rampur	81.20	0.00	63.92	65.92	0.68	0.00	1.13	1.08
38	Saharanpur	86.13	0.00	57.55	62.72	0.53	0.00	1.39	1.24
39	Shahjahanpur	83.33	0.00	69.53	71.33	0.62	0.00	1.00	0.95
40	Barabanki	88.87	0.00	77.45	80.49	0.47	0.00	0.79	0.70
41	Fatehpur	90.99	0.00	72.52	76.06	0.45	0.00	0.93	0.84
42	Hardoi	81.39	0.00	73.73	75.97	0.71	0.00	0.99	0.91
43	Kanpur Dehat	85.77	0.00	70.06	73.09	0.53	0.00	0.99	0.90

Sl. No.	District	Proportion of marginal Operational holdings				Average size of operational holdings (in hectares)			
		SC	ST	Others	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total
44	Kanpur Nagar	90.09	0.00	68.37	71.49	0.49	0.00	1.00	0.92
45	Kheri	78.66	23.17	71.78	73.25	0.67	2.91	1.11	1.01
46	Lucknow	83.37	0.00	74.58	77.76	0.61	0.00	0.90	0.80
47	Raebareli	90.18	0.00	77.39	80.83	0.47	0.00	0.91	0.64
48	Sitapur	81.92	0.00	72.64	75.13	0.64	0.00	0.94	0.86
49	Unnao	85.20	0.00	75.50	78.17	0.56	0.00	0.85	0.77
50	Allahabad	91.72	0.00	75.93	78.82	0.42	0.00	0.83	0.76
51	Ambedkar Nagar	96.68	0.00	84.03	86.26	0.39	0.00	0.64	0.59
52	Azamgarh	95.62	0.00	83.36	85.87	0.29	0.00	0.63	0.56
53	Bahraich	83.04	62.46	76.64	77.50	0.60	1.15	0.88	0.84
54	Ballia	94.16	0.00	79.27	80.46	0.35	0.00	0.79	0.75
55	Balrampur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56	Basti	95.49	0.00	78.63	81.19	0.34	0.00	0.70	0.65
57	Chandauli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58	Deoria	96.56	0.00	84.06	85.11	0.29	0.00	0.64	0.61
59	Faizabad	95.18	0.00	82.49	85.33	0.36	0.00	0.64	0.58
60	Ghazipur	92.46	0.00	77.72	79.98	0.40	0.00	0.84	0.77
61	Gonda	92.07	64.60	78.88	80.74	0.39	1.17	0.72	0.67
62	Gorakhpur	94.25	0.00	83.80	85.07	0.33	0.00	0.62	0.58
63	Jaunpur	97.42	0.00	87.86	89.32	0.26	0.00	0.49	0.45
64	Kaushambi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65	Kushinagar	96.18	0.00	87.92	88.86	0.34	0.00	0.56	0.54
66	Maharajganj	93.74	76.09	81.62	83.20	0.37	0.95	0.69	0.65
67	Mau	94.85	0.00	80.62	83.35	0.37	0.00	0.74	0.67
68	Mirzapur	74.71	0.00	72.08	72.65	0.79	0.00	1.04	0.99
69	Pratapgarh	96.85	0.00	83.81	85.65	0.31	0.00	0.58	0.55
70	Sant Kabir Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71	Sant Ravidas Nagar	98.45	0.00	88.56	89.84	0.24	0.00	0.51	0.48
72	Shravasti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73	Siddharthnagar	91.58	0.00	77.68	79.46	0.39	0.00	0.79	0.74
74	Sonbhadra	69.43	0.00	59.42	63.70	1.16	0.00	1.49	1.35
75	Sultanpur	96.95	0.00	85.98	87.66	0.29	0.00	0.57	0.53
76	Varanasi	96.34	0.00	83.91	85.08	0.27	0.00	0.59	0.56
77	Banda	73.28	0.00	55.34	57.93	0.81	0.00	1.65	1.53
78	Chitrakoot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79	Hamirpur	60.08	0.00	43.85	46.06	1.14	0.00	2.09	1.96
80	Jalaun	66.60	0.00	49.99	52.76	1.00	0.00	1.82	1.68
81	Jhansi	53.32	0.00	46.31	47.94	1.18	0.00	1.91	1.74
82	Lalitpur	34.22	0.00	38.70	37.75	1.60	0.00	1.96	1.89
83	Mahoba	52.91	0.00	46.66	47.79	1.19	0.00	1.87	1.75
	<b>U P</b>	<b>85.71</b>	<b>57.01</b>	<b>73.30</b>	<b>75.42</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.86</b>

Source :Agriculture Census 1995-96.

**Table B-54 Distribution of Households by Availability of Safe Drinking Water\*, Electricity and Toilet Facility- 1991 (Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe households)**

Sl. No.	Districts	Safe Drinking Water	Electricity	Toilet Facility	SC / ST as percentage of others			SC+ST		
					Safe Drinking Water	Electricity	Toilet Facility	Less than or 1 room	2 Rooms	3 or more rooms
1	Almora	58.08	18.78	5.10	88.16	58.91	50.67	24.0	43.6	32.4
2	Chamoli	71.68	18.83	6.96	93.98	54.11	54.26	13.7	44.3	42.0
3	Dehradun	80.61	45.91	21.79	89.14	58.02	35.71	40.2	34.5	25.3
4	Garhwal	72.81	32.43	9.47	97.78	91.31	60.50	13.8	39.8	46.3
5	Nainital	76.32	28.42	13.46	89.05	51.00	31.10	45.3	36.3	18.3
6	Pithoragarh	69.16	15.49	6.45	126.08	54.79	57.22	24.6	55.5	19.9
7	Tehri Garhwal	63.54	16.47	6.30	90.10	50.35	52.28	23.0	44.7	32.3
8	Uttarkashi	63.22	24.83	7.91	89.36	56.91	34.65	31.4	37.7	30.9
9	Hardwar	83.47	24.52	12.99	90.91	47.35	29.47	56.5	27.8	15.7
10	Agra	61.65	34.30	19.80	102.65	91.65	66.33	44.0	32.7	23.3
11	Aligarh	58.81	11.14	6.91	78.89	48.52	32.92	40.7	42.0	17.3
12	Bareilly	63.50	10.31	13.56	75.93	38.95	31.43	38.6	41.6	19.8
13	Bijnor	73.58	10.76	8.90	82.72	31.90	18.70	54.7	27.9	17.4
14	Budaun	54.94	7.26	11.34	78.96	58.93	37.70	47.7	34.4	17.9
15	Bulandshahar	82.37	15.79	10.00	93.24	56.76	36.17	42.0	36.1	21.9
16	Etah	49.16	8.70	8.40	81.69	78.41	59.90	53.8	27.7	18.5
17	Etawah	54.76	6.32	4.85	92.69	39.30	29.81	43.4	32.8	23.7
18	Farrukhabad	48.61	9.27	8.51	96.08	59.10	41.24	43.1	32.7	24.1
19	Firozabad	66.69	16.09	11.05	100.13	72.24	51.88	46.0	30.5	23.5
20	Ghaziabad	88.48	41.25	24.27	94.29	72.74	50.54	40.1	31.6	28.4
21	Mainpuri	53.94	6.99	5.64	94.73	58.45	46.16	40.6	34.2	25.2
22	Mathura	49.76	20.51	15.39	81.32	95.98	108.44	37.0	31.5	31.5
23	Meerut	86.85	31.18	17.46	93.38	63.48	44.65	40.0	32.7	27.2
24	Moradabad	83.09	10.05	9.88	105.73	43.06	27.70	34.9	48.1	17.0
25	Muzaffarnagar	84.42	16.16	9.85	90.06	46.82	31.16	47.2	31.2	21.6
26	Pilibhit	79.22	9.40	10.59	93.78	55.39	44.81	32.5	38.5	28.9
27	Rampur	68.02	12.93	26.13	79.59	41.96	44.33	41.9	35.1	23.1
28	Saharanpur	82.65	19.74	9.04	90.62	44.20	23.95	55.7	28.9	15.4
29	Shahjahanpur	51.44	7.62	8.44	87.23	46.89	34.92	28.7	47.3	24.1
30	Barabanki	28.22	2.72	1.91	75.15	22.71	17.76	33.8	32.9	33.4
31	Fatehpur	30.14	2.54	1.97	92.66	21.00	19.17	19.9	32.3	47.8
32	Hardoi	23.59	1.82	1.74	67.25	17.19	11.52	36.5	37.8	25.7
33	Kanpur Dehat	35.32	4.00	2.37	91.17	37.03	27.53	36.2	32.6	31.2
34	Kanpur Nagar	75.74	48.30	43.31	90.25	68.47	63.43	44.7	33.0	22.4
35	Kheri	54.36	4.40	2.75	86.75	31.25	21.86	26.3	48.5	25.1
36	Lucknow	39.10	19.23	13.94	53.78	31.45	24.02	37.2	33.2	29.6
37	Raebareli	35.55	6.43	2.46	95.75	41.39	31.07	33.2	30.1	36.7
38	Sitapur	23.87	2.63	1.96	70.00	23.97	17.61	32.2	35.9	31.8
39	Unnao	25.75	4.49	2.92	79.92	29.34	22.64	35.3	33.7	31.0

Sl. No.	Districts	Safe Drinking Water	Electricity	Toilet Facility	SC / ST as percentage of others			SC+ST		
					Safe Drinking Water	Electricity	Toilet Facility	Less than or 1 room	2 Rooms	3 or more rooms
40	Allahabad	43.37	14.04	8.29	98.26	45.23	40.95	20.4	38.2	41.5
41	Azamgarh	84.78	11.08	2.01	99.25	55.73	25.63	14.7	30.2	55.1
42	Bahraich	53.28	2.41	2.18	96.34	29.19	26.74	36.0	40.4	23.6
43	Ballia	69.50	10.76	5.31	88.06	56.80	42.68	22.7	30.0	47.3
44	Basti	69.44	3.83	1.94	93.69	30.14	35.44	26.2	39.7	34.1
45	Deoria	86.60	4.32	2.38	105.38	37.68	37.71	24.0	43.3	32.7
46	Faizabad	66.70	5.49	2.95	93.57	33.14	29.21	15.6	32.1	52.3
47	Ghazipur	54.06	5.76	2.36	96.93	41.71	24.38	18.3	29.3	52.5
48	Gonda	52.50	3.72	2.58	93.12	35.32	36.79	28.2	40.7	31.1
49	Gorakhpur	81.50	11.12	5.81	96.11	38.64	32.99	30.3	38.5	31.1
50	Jaunpur	48.61	14.23	1.91	102.60	61.39	23.27	28.3	38.3	33.4
51	Maharajganj	83.87	8.71	3.13	92.63	44.14	42.39	36.1	38.0	25.9
52	Mau	82.96	11.43	3.06	95.15	37.27	24.73	15.3	27.5	57.2
53	Mirzapur	33.21	10.08	3.87	94.25	36.81	30.58	29.0	38.0	33.0
54	Pratapgarh	37.22	5.01	1.25	118.16	39.75	28.19	20.3	37.9	41.9
55	Sidharthnagar	67.24	2.08	1.18	95.79	24.02	28.87	31.5	42.9	25.6
56	Sonbhadra	25.73	5.08	3.71	54.94	15.61	13.65	21.4	35.1	43.4
57	Sultanpur	43.22	7.71	1.95	101.68	45.63	34.29	19.8	36.5	43.8
58	Varanasi	36.46	18.85	9.32	79.84	46.78	37.02	26.5	31.9	41.6
59	Banda	39.08	3.61	2.62	106.32	28.39	25.53	22.8	39.5	37.7
60	Hamirpur	28.63	4.13	2.69	85.34	27.68	20.72	19.4	37.2	43.5
61	Jalaun	53.69	10.58	6.18	90.08	44.09	27.70	12.6	32.0	55.4
62	Jhansi	44.81	23.95	11.15	88.17	61.22	40.23	23.9	30.8	45.3
63	Lalitpur	35.84	6.31	3.49	98.95	40.10	32.19	44.3	32.5	23.2

Source: Census of India, Table H4-SC and H4-ST.