Executive Summary

1. **Administrative Units**: Census 2011 covered 71 Districts, 312 Sub-districts (Tahsils), 915 Towns (648 Statutory Towns and 267 Census Towns) and 1,06,774 Villages. In Census 2001, the corresponding figures were 70 Districts, 300 Sub- districts, 704 Towns (638 Statutory Towns and 66 Census Towns) and 1,07,452 Villages. There is an increase of 1 District, 12 Sub-districts, 211 Towns (10 Statutory and 201 Census Towns) whereas 678 villages decreased as compared to Census 2001.

2. **Population**: As per Census 2011, the total population of Uttar Pradesh at 0.00 hours of 1st March 2011 is 19,98,12,341. The rural population is 15,53,17,278 and the urban population is 4,44,95,063. In absolute numbers, out of the total increase of 3,36,14,420 added in the last decade, the contribution of rural areas is 2,36,58,939 and urban areas is 99,55,481. Allahabad district has the largest rural population of 44,81,518 (2.9% of the state's rural population) whereas Ghaziabad district has the highest urban population of 31,62,547 (7.1% of the state's urban population) in the state.

3. **Growth Rate**: The growth rate of population in Uttar Pradesh in the last decade is 20.2% (Rural-18.0% and Urban-28.8%). Shrawasti district (31.1%) has recorded the highest decadal growth rate in rural and Gautam Buddha Nagar district (120.3%) recorded the highest decadal growth rate in urban population during 2001-2011.

4. **Density of Population (Persons per Sq. Km.)**: Population density of the State in Census 2011 works out to be 829 showing an increase of 139 points from Census 2001. Ghaziabad district (3,971) turns out to be the most densely inhabited followed by Varanasi both in 2001 and 2011 Census. The minimum population density works out in Lalitpur district for both Censuses.

5. **Proportion of Population**: In percentage terms, the rural population constitutes 77.7% and urban population 22.3% of the total population. There has been an increase of 1.5% in the proportion of urban population in the last decade. Shrawasti district (96.5%) has the largest proportion of rural population, while Ghaziabad district (67.6%) has recorded the highest proportion of urban population.

6. **Sex Ratio (Number of females per 1,000 males)**: The Sex Ratio in the state which was 898 in 2001 has increased by 14 points to 912 in 2011. In rural areas the sex ratio has increased from 904 to 918. The corresponding increase in urban areas has been of 18 points from 876 to 894. Three districts namely Jaunpur (1,024), Azamgarh (1,019) and Deoria (1,017) have recorded sex ratio more than thousand marks. The lowest sex ratio is recorded in district Gautam Buddha Nagar (851). In rural areas the highest sex ratio is recorded in district Jaunpur (1,032) while, the lowest is recorded in district Baghpat (856). In urban areas, the highest sex ratio is recorded in district Mau (951) while, the lowest sex ratio is recorded in district Gautam Buddha Nagar (836). Eleven districts namely Ghazipur, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Mau, Rae Bareli, Pratapgarh, Chandauli, Kushinagar, Sant Kabir Nagar, Banda and Azamgarh show fall in the sex ratio in rural areas.

7. **Child Population (0-6 years)**: As per Census 2011, the child population in the age group of 0-6 years stands at 3,07,91,331. Of this, 2,50,40,583 were returned in rural areas and 57,50,748 in urban areas. Compared to Census 2001, the child population has declined by 8,33,297 in the state of Uttar Pradesh. There has been a decline of 12,18,630 in rural areas and an increase of 3,85,333 in urban areas. In terms of proportion of child population to the total population, there has been a decline of 3.6 percentage points in total population, 3.8 percentage points in rural areas and a decrease of 2.6 percentage points in urban areas. The Child Population in the state has declined by 2.6% in the last decade. However, there has been a decline of 4.6% in rural areas and an increase of 7.2% in urban areas.

8. **Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (Girls per thousand Boys)**: Census 2011 marks a considerable fall in child sex ratio (0-6) from 916 to 902 (-14 points) during 2001-2011. In rural areas, the fall has been to the tune of 15 points (921 to 906) and in urban areas, the decline has been to the extent of 5 points (890 to 885) over
the last decade. Balrampur (950) has recorded the highest and Baghpat (841) the lowest child sex ratio amongst the districts of Uttar Pradesh. However, Balrampur (951) has recorded the highest and Gautam Buddha Nagar (826) the lowest child sex ratio in rural areas. Mau (954) has recorded the highest and Ghaziabad & Meerut (848 each) the lowest child sex ratio in urban areas.

9. **Scheduled Caste Population**

The total Scheduled Caste population returned in the state of Uttar Pradesh in Census 2011 is 4,13,57,608. Of this, 3,56,85,227 are in rural areas and 56,72,381 in urban areas.

a. In terms of proportion, the Scheduled Caste population constitutes 20.7% of the total population of Uttar Pradesh. The proportion during the last decade was 21.1%. There has thus been a decline of 0.4% during the last decade. Amongst districts of Uttar Pradesh, the highest proportion of Scheduled Caste population has been recorded in Kaushambi (34.7%) followed by Sitapur (32.3%) and Hardoi (31.1%) and the lowest in Baghpat (11.4%).

b. The Scheduled Caste population in absolute numbers has increased by 62,09,231. This constitutes a decadal growth of 17.7 per cent (Rural 15.8% and Urban 30.9%).

c. The highest number of Scheduled Castes has been recorded in Sitapur district (14,46,427) and the lowest in Baghpat district (1,49,060).

d. In terms of gender composition, there are 2,16,76,975 male Scheduled Castes (Rural – 1,86,63,920 and Urban – 30,13,055). Female Scheduled Castes numbered 1,96,80,633 (Rural – 1,70,21,307 and Urban – 26,59,326).

10. **Scheduled Tribe Population**

The total Scheduled Tribe population returned in Census 2011 is 11,34,273. Of this, 10,31,076 are in rural areas and 1,03,197 in urban areas.

a. In terms of proportion, the Scheduled Tribe population constitutes 0.6% of the total population of Uttar Pradesh. The proportion during the last decade was 0.1%. There has thus been an increase of 0.5% during the last decade. Amongst districts of Uttar Pradesh, the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribe population has been recorded in Sonbhadra (20.7%) followed by Lalitpur (5.9%) and Deoria (3.5%) and the lowest in Kannauj (0.001%).

b. The Scheduled Tribe population in absolute numbers has increased by 10,26,310. This constitutes a decadal growth of 950.6 per cent.

c. The highest number of Scheduled Tribes has been recorded in Sonbhadra district (3,85,018) followed by Ballia (1,10,114) and Deoria (1,09,894) while, the lowest is in Baghpat (14) preceded by Kannauj (15) and Budaun (58).

d. In terms of gender composition, there are 5,81,083 male Scheduled Tribes and 5,53,190 female Scheduled Tribes.

11. **Literates (Age 7 years and above)**

a. The number of literates in Uttar Pradesh is 11,43,97,555. Of this, 8,52,84,680 literates are in rural areas and 2,91,12,875 literates in urban areas. Out of an increase of 3,86,78,271 literates during the decade 2001-2011, rural areas accounted for 2,99,14,896 and urban areas 87,63,375. The highest number of rural literates has been recorded in Allahabad district (25,84,919). Kanpur Nagar district has recorded the highest number of literates in urban areas (22,32,870).
b. Male literates numbered 6,82,34,964 (59.6% of the total literates). The highest number of male literates in rural areas are returned in Allahabad district (15,87,083), while the lowest are returned in Mahoba district (2,32,584). In urban areas, the lowest number of male literates are returned in Shrawasti district (11,863) and the highest number in Ghaziabad district (12,53,042).

c. Female literates numbered 4,61,62,591 (40.4% of the total literates). The highest number of female literates in rural areas are returned in Azamgarh district (10,94,686), while the lowest are returned in Mahoba district (1,37,132). In urban areas, the lowest number of female literates are returned in Shrawasti district (9,071) and the highest number in Lucknow district (10,17,619).

12. **Effective Literacy Rate**\[\text{Effective Literacy Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Literate persons aged 7 and above}}{\text{Population aged 7 and above}} \times 100\]

a. The effective Literacy Rate in Uttar Pradesh works out to 67.7% (Rural - 65.5%; Urban - 75.1%) There has been an increase of 11.4 percentage points in the effective literacy rate (13.0 percentage points in rural areas and 5.3 percentage points in urban areas) during the last decade. The highest literacy rate is recorded in Gautam Buddha Nagar district (80.1%), while lowest is in Shrawasti district (46.7%).

b. **Male Literacy**: The Male Literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh works out to 77.3 percent (Rural - 76.3%; Urban - 80.4%). There has been an increase of 8.5 percentage points in the effective male literacy rate. The highest male literacy rate in rural areas is returned in Gautam Buddha Nagar district (86.3%), while the lowest is returned in Shrawasti district (56.7%). In urban areas, the lowest male literacy rate is returned in Rampur district (60.2%) and the highest in Sonbhadra district (90.7%).

c. **Female Literacy**: The Female Literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh is works out to 57.2 percent (Rural - 53.7%; Urban - 69.2%). There has been an increase of 15 percentage points in the effective female literacy rate during 2001-2011. The highest female literacy rate in rural areas is returned in Auraiya district (68.4%), while the lowest is returned in Shrawasti district (33.9%). In urban areas, the lowest female literacy rate is returned in Rampur district (51.4%) and the highest in Auraiya district (81.0%).

d. The female literacy rate has increased significantly by 15 percentage points in the last decade (Rural – 16.8 percentage points and Urban – 7.5 percentage points). On the other hand, male literacy rate increased only by 8.5 percentage points (Rural – 9.7 percentage points and Urban – 3.6 percentage points). It is significant to note that the gap in literacy rate among males and females has reduced from 26.6 in 2001 to 20.1 in 2011 (Rural – from 29.7 in 2001 to 22.6 in 2011 and Urban – from 15.1 in 2001 to 11.2 in 2011).

13. **Workers**

a. As per Census 2011, the total number of workers (who have worked for at least one day during the reference year) in Uttar Pradesh is 6,58,14,715. Of this, 4,98,46,762 are males and 1,59,67,953 are females. Out of the increase of 1,18,30,891 workers during the decade 2001-2011, male workers have accounted for 88,65,204 and female workers 29,65,687.

b. The workers have registered a growth of 21.9 per cent, which is marginally higher than the overall population growth rate of 20.2 per cent during the decade. The male workers has grown by 21.6 percent and female workers by 22.8 percent.

c. Of the total workers in the state, 5,19,50,980 workers are in the rural areas and 1,38,63,735 are in the urban areas. The male workers in the rural and urban areas are 3,83,52,879 and 1,14,93,883 respectively. The female workers in the rural and urban areas are 1,35,98,101 and 23,69,852 respectively.
14. Work Participation Rates

a. The Work Participation Rate (WPR) for the state of Uttar Pradesh works out to 32.9 percent. This is marginally higher than the corresponding WPR of 32.5 percent in Census 2001. The WPR for males has increased to 47.7 percent in 2011 in comparison to 46.8 percent in Census 2001. The female WPR has also increased marginally to 16.7 percent in 2011 from 16.5 percent in Census 2001.

b. Lalitpur district (41.2%) ranks first in WPR, while lowest WPR have been reported from Deoria district (28.3%). The highest female WPR has been reported from Kaushambi district (31.1%) and lowest in Saharanpur district (7.7%). The highest male WPR has been reported from Jhansi district (53.5%) and lowest in Azamgarh district (41.2%).

15. Main and Marginal Workers

a. In Census 2011, out of 6,58,14,715 total workers, 4,46,35,492 are main workers and the remaining 2,11,79,223 are marginal workers. The percentage of main workers among the total workers, in Census 2011, is 67.8 percent against 72.9 percent in Census 2001.

b. The percentage of main workers among the male workers is 75.1 percent and female workers 45.2 percent. The percentage of main male workers has reduced from 83.8 percent to 75.1 percent in Census 2011. On the other hand, the percentage of female main workers has increased from 38.5 percent to 45.2 percent in Census 2011. Saharanpur district reported highest percentage of main workers (85.1%) as per Census 2011 and minimum of 44.2 per cent in Mahrajganj district.

c. For the first time in Census 2011, the marginal workers, i.e., workers who worked for less than six months in the reference year, have been sub-divided in two categories, namely, those working for less than 3 months and those who worked for 3 months or more but less than six months. Amongst the 2,11,79,223 marginal workers, 1,68,85,149 worked for 3 to 6 months whereas only 42,94,074 worked for less than 3 months, amounting to 79.7 per cent and 20.3 per cent respectively.

16. Categories of economic activities of the workers

a. The broad categories of economic activities, also known as a four-fold classification of the workers, are, Cultivators (CL), Agricultural Labourers (AL), working in Household Industries (HHI) and Other Workers (OW). The cultivators and agricultural labourers broadly show the workers engaged in the agricultural sector, except those engaged in plantation activities, which, over the Censuses, have been considered as a part of 'other workers'.

b. Out of total 6,58,14,715 workers, 1,90,57,888 are cultivators. The percentage share of cultivators to total workers has reduced from 41.1 percent to 29.0 percent in Census 2011.

c. The percentage share of Agricultural Labourers to total workers has increased from 24.8 per cent in 2001 to 30.3 percent in Census 2011. In rural and urban areas, the percentage share of agricultural labourers also increased by 7.5 percentage point and 2.4 percentage points, respectively.

d. The percentage share of workers engaged in Household Industries has been slightly increased by 0.3 percentage points during 2001-2011. The share of male workers engaged in Household Industries remains constant, however, the share of female workers engaged in Household Industries has increased from 8.3 % to 9.7 percent during the decade 2001-2011.

e. Of the total workers in the state, 2,29,19,014 (34.8% of the total workers) are registered as 'Other Workers'. The percentage share of other workers has also increased from 28.5 percent to 34.8 percent in 2011.