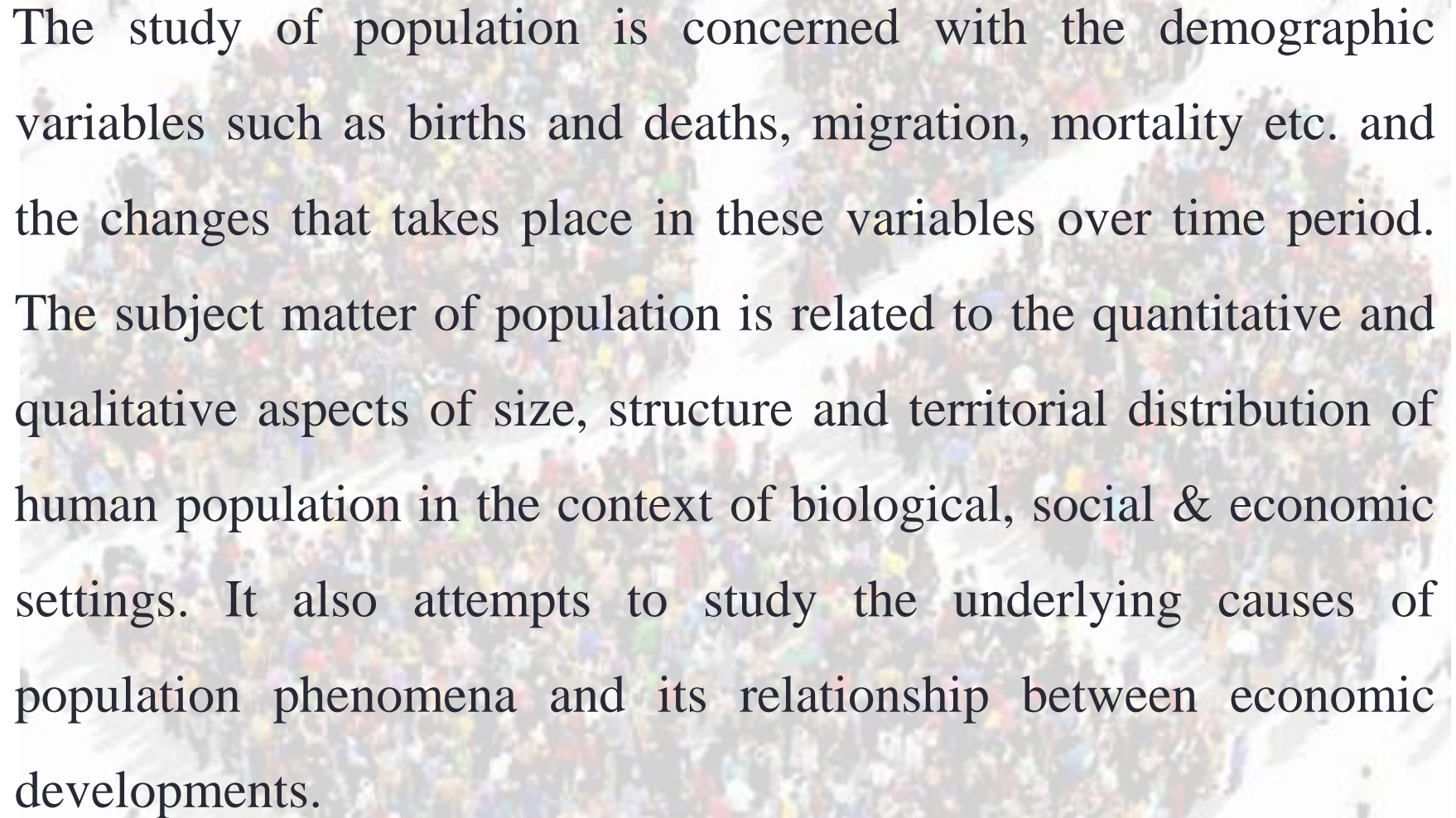


DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF UTTAR PRADESH

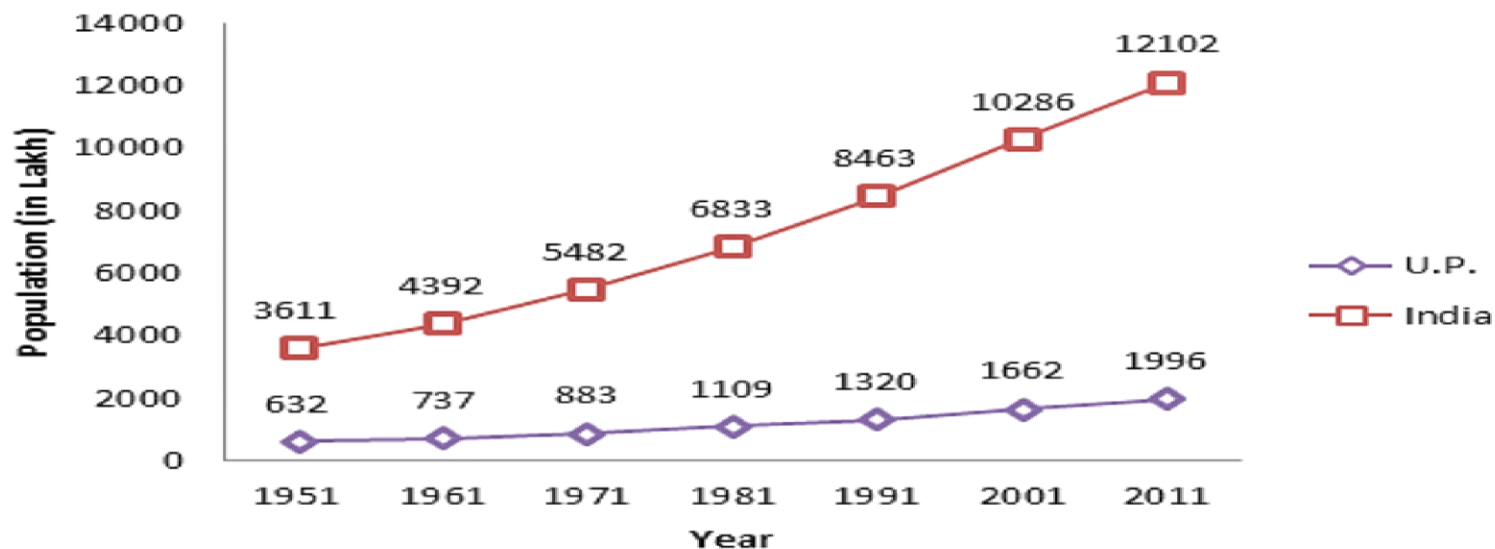
Dr. Roli Misra
Department of Economics
University of Lucknow



An aerial, high-angle photograph of a massive crowd of people, likely at a festival or a large-scale race. The crowd is dense and fills most of the frame, with individuals appearing as small, colorful dots from this perspective. The background shows some paved areas and possibly a road or track. The overall scene conveys a sense of a large gathering and public activity.

The study of population is concerned with the demographic variables such as births and deaths, migration, mortality etc. and the changes that takes place in these variables over time period. The subject matter of population is related to the quantitative and qualitative aspects of size, structure and territorial distribution of human population in the context of biological, social & economic settings. It also attempts to study the underlying causes of population phenomena and its relationship between economic developments.

Figure 1: and Table 1:Growth of Population in Uttar Pradesh and India since 1951



Year		1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Decadal growth (%)	U.P.	11.82	16.66	19.78	25.49	25.55	25.8	20.09
	India	13.31	21.51	24.8	24.64	23.86	21.34	17.64

Source : Office of Registrar General of India

Figure 2: Share of U.P. in India's Population (%)



Source : Office of Registrar General of India

Table 2: Status of Population by Area and Sex in U.P. for the Census 2001 and 2011

Area/Sex		Population (in lakh)		Annual growth rate (in %)
		2001	2011	
Rural	Male	692	810	1.58
	Female	625	743	1.74
	Total	1317	1553	1.66
Urban	Male	184	235	2.49
	Female	161	210	2.68
	Total	345	445	2.58
Total	Male	876	1045	1.78
	Female	786	953	1.94
	Total	1662	1998	1.86

Source : Census 2001 and 2011

Table 3: Other Demographic indicators in U.P and India 2011

Indicators	U.P	India
Total population (in million)	19.9 cr	121.cr
Decadal growth rate (%)	20.09 %	17.64%
Crude Birth Rate (SRS 2017)	25.9	20.2
Crude Death Rate (SRS 2017)	6.7	6.3
Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2017)	41	33
Maternal Mortality rates (2015-17)	216	122
Overall Sex Ratio	912	943
Rural	918	949
Urban	894	929
Overall Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	902	918
Rural	906	923
Urban	885	905

Source: Sample Registration System, Office of Registrar General, India

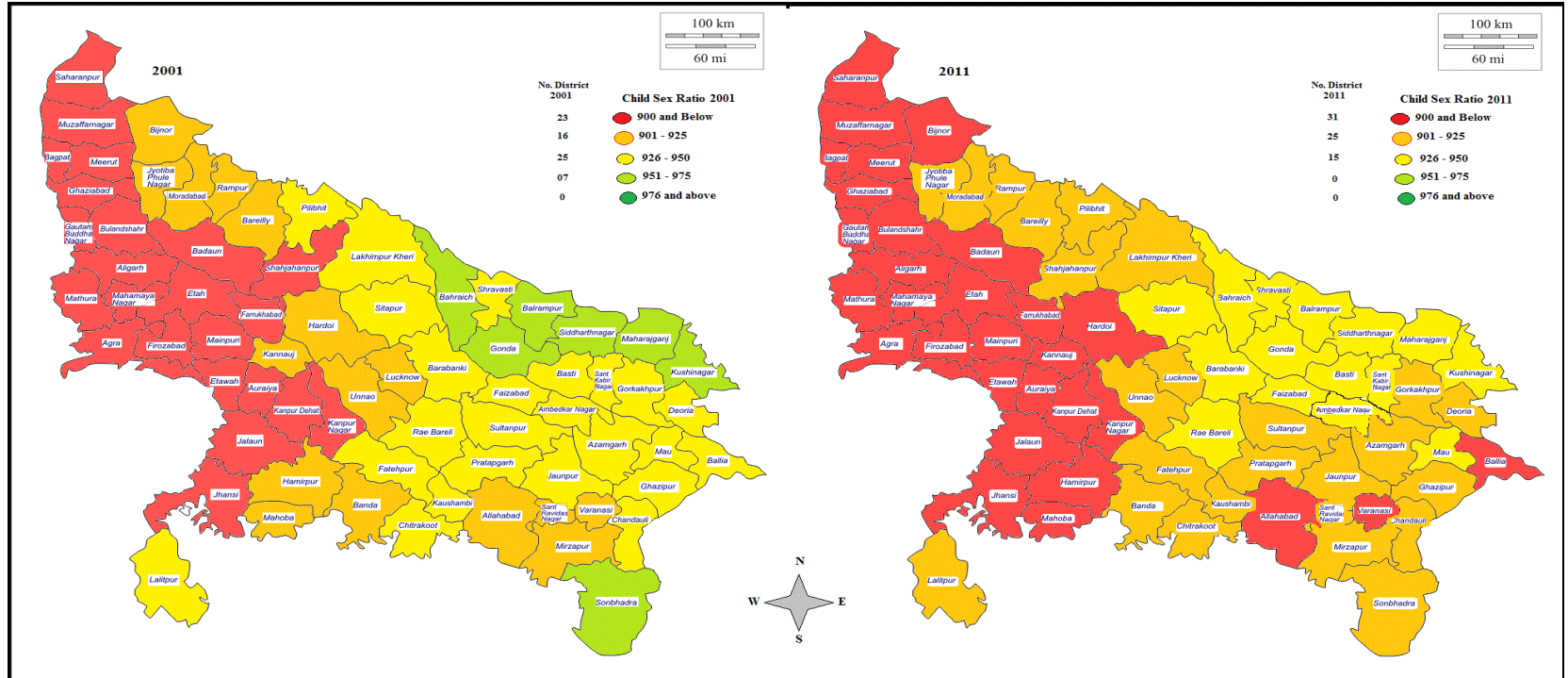
Table 4: Proportion of Children in 0-6 years to Total Population (in %)

	2001			2011			Decline		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Uttar Pradesh	19.03	18.85	19.22	14.9	14.97	14.82	-4.13	-3.88	-4.4
India	15.93	15.97	15.88	13.12	13.3	12.93	-2.81	-2.67	-2.95

Source: Calculated from Census of India, Office of Registrar General, India

- The proportion of children in 0-6 years is a critical indicator of the perception of people about the status and willingness to have a girl child.
- Over a period of time there has been decline in the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) in the state.
- According to 2011 census 31 districts of Uttar Pradesh recorded CSR 900 and below. The scenario was slightly better in 2001 where 23 Districts had CSR 900 and below.
- However, there is no district among all the districts of Uttar Pradesh having CSR above 950 marks in 2011 (evident from increased red colour in the map. (Refer Figure: 3)

Figure 3: District-Wise Comparison of CSR between Census 2001 and 2011 in Uttar Pradesh



Terms Explained

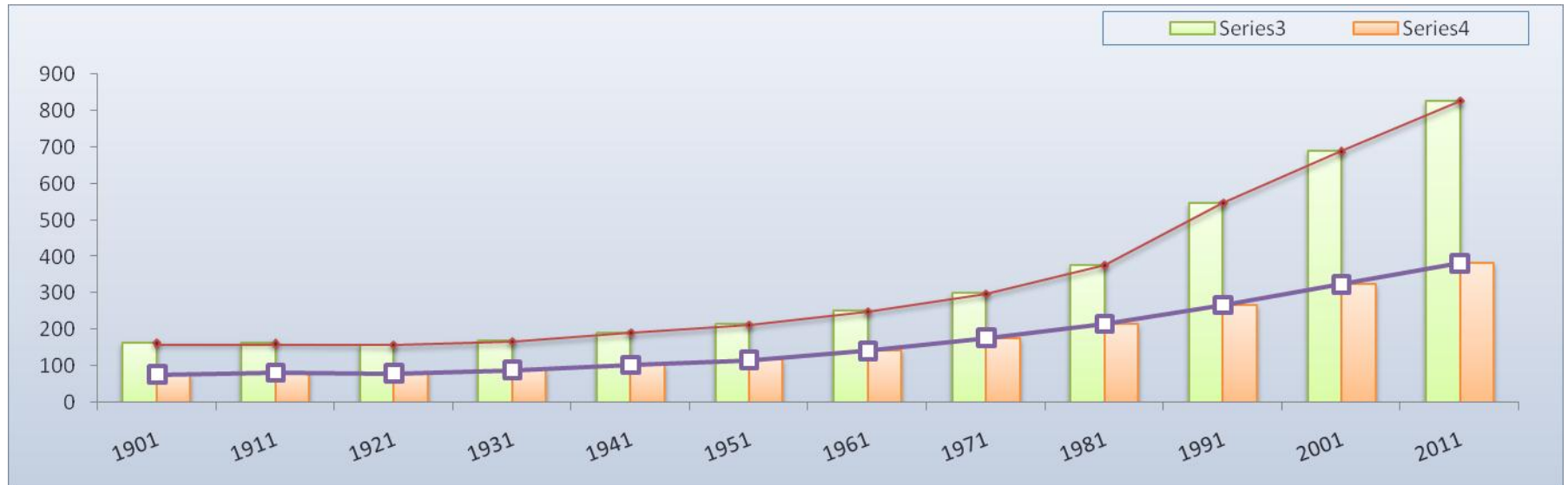
- ❑ **Total Fertility Rate (TFR)** :Total fertility rate is defined as the average number of children expected to be born per woman during her entire span of reproductive period assuming that the age specific fertility rates, to which she is exposed to, continue to be the same and that there is no mortality .
- ❑ **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)** : Infant mortality rate refers to the measurement of mortality in the first year of life and is computed by (relating) the number of deaths under one year of age divided by 1000 live births in a given year.
- ❑ **Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)** :Maternal Mortality Ratio Refers to the number of women who die as a result of complications of pregnancy or childbearing in a given year per 100,000 live births in that year.
- ❑ **Sex Ratio** : This has been defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population; it is expressed as ‘number of females per 1000 males’
- ❑ **Child Sex Ratio(CSR)** : is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the age group 0–6 years
- ❑ **Crude Death Rate (CDR)**: is the Number of deaths during the year divided by Mid-year population multiplied by 1000
- ❑ **Crude Birth Rate (CBR)**: is the Number of live births during the year divided by Mid-year population multiplied by 1000

Population Density:

When we divide the number of persons by the total land area of a region, we get the density of population i.e. number of persons living per sq. km.

Table 5: Density of Population per Sq Km

Years	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
U.P	165	164	159	169	192	215	251	300	377	548	690	828
India	77	82	81	90	103	117	142	177	216	267	324	382



Source : Office of Registrar General of India

Literacy Rate

A person aged seven and above, who can both read and write with understanding in any language, is treated as **literate**. A person, who can only read but cannot write, is not **literate**.

Figure 4: Literacy in U.P (in %)



Table 6: Composition of Population (%) by Broad Age Group (2015)

Age Group		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-14 years	Uttar Pradesh	30.6	31.1	30	31.9	32.4	31.3	26.6	27.3	25.8
	India	27.3	27.9	26.7	28.9	29.4	28.3	23.9	24.5	23.3
15-59 years	Uttar Pradesh	62.4	62.1	62.7	61.0	60.8	61.2	66.6	66.1	67.1
	India	64.4	64.1	64.7	62.9	62.6	63.1	67.7	67.2	68.2
60 year and above	Uttar Pradesh	7.0	6.7	7.4	7.1	6.8	7.5	6.9	6.6	7.1
	India	8.3	8	8.6	8.3	7.9	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.5

Demographic Dividend

- **According to United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**, demographic dividend means, the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population's age structure, mainly when the share of the working-age population is larger than the non-working-age share of the population.
- From table 6 it is obvious that in U.P also the proportion in working age group is 62.4 % which is more in urban areas at 66.6% as compared to rural areas (61.0%). This ratio is high when compared to non-working age groups .
- U.P has an advantage of this youth bulge which can be converted as an advantage with investment in health, education, skill development and gainful employment opportunities.

Policy Interventions

- Focus on creating social infrastructure
- Promoting better investment climate
- Awareness and Implementation of family planning measures especially in rural areas
- Focus more on providing quality education at primary level.
- Making agriculture sector more diversified and viable so as to reduce migration, thus creating pressure on cities.