

Uttar Pradesh Report on Trafficking and HIV

(Need Assessment Study- based on Secondary Data)

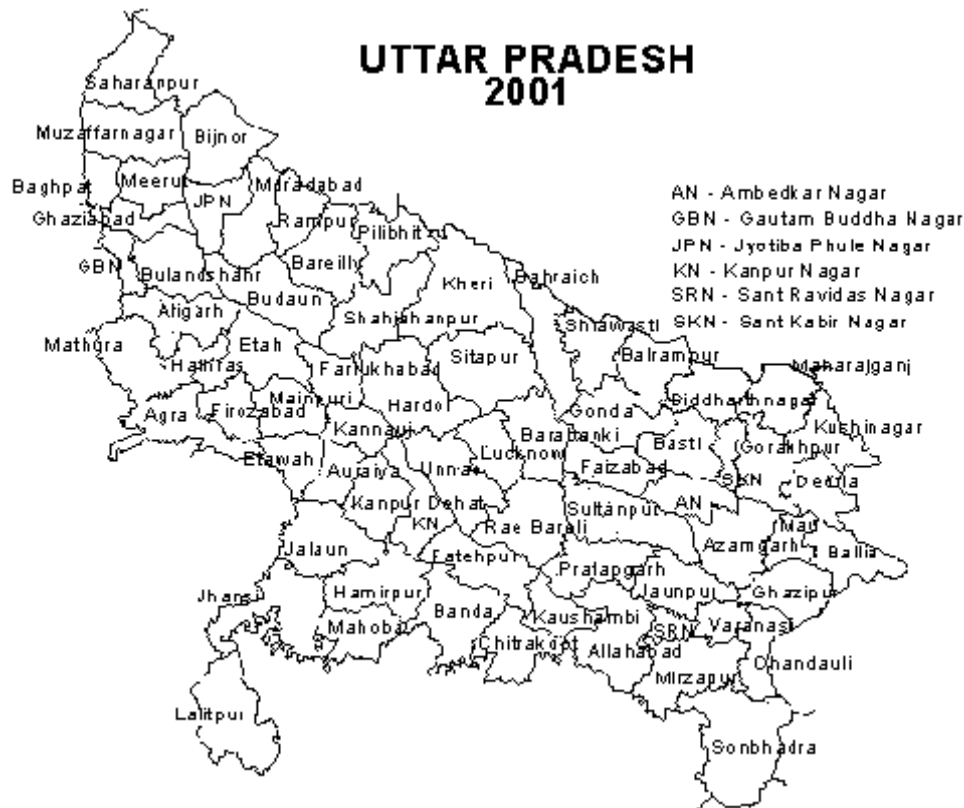
Preliminary Report

ASSESSING VULNERABILITIES
FOR
TRAFFICKING AND HIV/AIDS

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Uttar Pradesh



Uttar Pradesh shares an international border with [Nepal](#) and is bounded by the Indian states of [Uttaranchal](#), [Himachal Pradesh](#), [Haryana](#), [Delhi](#), [Rajasthan](#), [Madhya Pradesh](#), [Chhattisgarh](#), [Jharkhand](#) and [Bihar](#). The administrative and legislative capital of Uttar Pradesh is [Lucknow](#); its high court is based at [Allahabad](#).

Uttar Pradesh state consists of 70 districts, which are grouped into 17 divisions: [Agra](#), [Azamgarh](#), [Allahabad](#), [Kanpur](#), [Gorakhpur](#), [Chitrakoot](#), [Jhansi](#), [Devipatan](#), [Faizabad](#), [Bahraich](#), [Bareilly](#), [Basti](#), [Mirzapur](#), [Moradabad](#), [Meerut](#), [Lucknow](#), [Varanasi](#), and [Saharanpur](#).

UTTAR PRADESH AT A GLANCE	
Area	2,36,286 sq. km.
Population (2001 Census)	16,60,52,859
Male	8,74,66,301
Female	7,85,86,558
Decennial Growth Rate	25.80 per cent
Female literacy	42.98 per cent
Districts	70

Cities	631
Nagar Nigams	11
Members of Vidhan Sabha	404
Members of Vidhan Parishad	100
Fruits	Mango, Guava
Main Industries	Cement, Vegetable oils, Textiles, Cotton yarn, Sugar, Jute, Lock & Scissors, Carpet, Brassware, Glassware & Bangles

The state comprises the regions of Rohilkhand in the northwest, The Doab, or Brij (Braj) (Braj-bhoomi) in the southwest, Awadh (Oudh) (the historic country of Koshal) in the centre, the northern parts of Bagelkhand & Bundelkhand in the south, and the south-western part of the Bhojpur country, commonly called Purvanchal ("Eastern Province"), in the east.

In 1991, the Uttar Pradesh government set up development funds for Bundelkhand (7 districts) and Purvanchal (28 districts), to "ensure the twin objectives of balanced development and reducing inter-regional disparities and backwardness".

The pace of urbanisation has been lower in the state. The level of urbanisation has also been lower than most other states. The numbers of urban centres with more than one lakh population have grown slowly over last thirty years. The growth of urban centres with population less than five thousand have, on the other hand, have grown more significantly and these centres have grown in larger numbers in the western part of the state.

The incidence of poverty in the state has fallen from about 57 percent in 1973-74 to 42 percent in 1987-88. The fall in the incidence of poverty is slightly more in the rural areas. However, the numbers of population below the poverty line have increased by 31 take between 1977-78 and 1987-88. This increase is more in the urban area than in the rural area i.e. there has been urbanisation in the root of poverty in Uttar Pradesh during the last two decades. Further, there has been increase in the intensity of poverty in the state over all these years.

Almost all social indicators of the state show that the state stands on 13th or 14th position among the sixteen major States. Bihar and in some cases Orissa, are the only two states which lag behind U.P. in terms of social development indicators like medical facilities, teacher-pupil ratio in primary schools, birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate, literacy, per capita income, electrification of villages, per capita power consumption etc. Uttar Pradesh is often seen as a case study of development in a region of India that currently lag behind other parts of the country in terms of a number of important aspects of well being and social progress. The region consists of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

It is also one of the most economically and socially backward states in India. On virtually every index of social development, whether literacy, infant mortality or unemployment, Uttar Pradesh ranks among the lowest in India; the situation is compounded by the fact that figures for females are invariably much lower than for males on every parameter.

Uttar Pradesh's gross state domestic product for 2004 is estimated at \$75 billion in current prices. It is home to 78% of national livestock population. The state produces 47% of national output of potato, 45% of national output of sugarcane, 38% of national output of wheat, 34% of national output of groundnut, 34% of national output of molasses, 30% of national output of sugar.

The per capita income of the state at Rs. 4787 in 1993-94 is one of the lowest in the country except Orissa (Rs. 4726) and Bihar (Rs. 3620). The per capita of the state in 1950-51 at Rs. 259 was very close to the national per capita income of Rs. 267, short by only Rs. 8 i.e. 3 per cent only. In 1995-96 this shortfall stood at Rs. 35.8 and is likely to go up. The average annual growth in total income of the state in the period between 1951-74 was always far less than the country. However, the population growth in the state being lower in the country during the period, the gap in the per capita income between the state and the country was constructed to some extent.

The post-1974 period was, however, marked by a significant improvement in the total income of the state. The state achieved a growth of 5-7 per cent per annum, which is higher than the national growth of 5.3 per cent. But this gain in higher growth rate of total income in the state was lost to the state due to increase in the growth rate of population from 1.8 per cent per annum in 1961-71 to 2.3 per cent in 1971-81 which is higher than the country's population growth rate of 2.2 percent.

The increasing trend of growth in income in the period following 1974 is likely to be replaced by an average annual growth of even less than 3 percent which is much lower than the country's growth rate of almost six per cent. This means that the shortfall in the states per capita income, which was 35 percent in 1994-95, is unlikely to change in recent time.

Thus the lower rates of growth in the total income of the state during the period 1951-74 was followed by high population growth in the last two decades. But the state is now faced with the reappearance of lower growth of income while the population growth remaining unchanged in foreseeable future.

The structure of state income shows that the contribution of primary sector has declined to 41 percent of the state income though the sector still sustain 73 percent of the total working force. This shows the continued pressure of working population in the primary sector. The share of secondary sector, on the other hand, has gone up to 20 percent of the total state income which now

employ 9 percent of the total workers in the state. This percentage is the lowest among all the major Indian states except Bihar (4.6 percent in 1991 census), Madhya Pradesh (8.4 percent in 1991) and Orissa (7.5 percent in 1991). The share of tertiary sector has been more impressive from 25 percent in 1970-71 to 37 percent in 1994-95 and the percentage share of workers employed by this sector has risen from 15 percent to 18 percent in 1991. It thus shows that the U.P.'s growth has been more capital intensive than labour intensive, more urban based than rural based and the shift income from primary to other sectors is not accompanied by corresponding change in employment pattern.

Distinguishing feature of Uttar Pradesh's economy is its regional imbalances. In terms of economic indicators like agricultural productivity, infrastructural facilities, industrial growth, the Uttar Pradesh's economy can be categorise into five regions; Western, Eastern, Central, Ruhelkhand and Hill. The Western Uttar Pradesh is agriculturally prosperous. It is relatively industrialised and has seen greater degree of urbanisation. At the other end is Bundelkhand. Low agricultural growth, less number of industrial units, lesser gross value of industrial products marks tout his region as the least developed in the state.

Population:

District wise Population and 0-6 age group population with gender

State/District	Persons	Males	Females	Persons_0-6	Males_0-6	Females_0-6
UTTAR PRADESH	166,052,859	87,466,301	78,586,558	30,472,042	15,903,900	14,568,142
SAHARANPUR	2,848,152	1,525,096	1,323,056	501,713	264,851	236,862
MUZAFFARNAGAR	3,541,952	1,891,937	1,650,015	655,635	353,083	302,552
BIJNOR	3,130,586	1,651,275	1,479,311	597,693	314,277	283,416
MORADABAD	3,749,630	1,988,801	1,760,829	751,777	393,378	358,399
RAMPUR	1,922,450	1,021,501	900,949	388,051	201,924	186,127
JYOTIBA PHULENAGAR	1,499,193	795,439	703,754	294,887	154,064	140,823
MEERUT	3,001,636	1,604,103	1,397,533	500,007	269,663	230,344
BAGHPAT	1,164,388	630,244	534,144	198,855	107,646	91,209
GHAZIABAD	3,289,540	1,768,215	1,521,325	542,943	293,334	249,609
GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	1,191,263	646,554	544,709	217,107	117,009	100,098
BULANDSHAHR	2,923,290	1,553,711	1,369,579	522,887	279,952	242,935
ALIGARH	2,990,388	1,607,222	1,383,166	539,385	285,963	253,422
HATHRAS	1,333,372	718,288	615,084	245,107	130,285	114,822

MATHURA	2,069,578	1,123,984	945,594	392,460	209,597	182,863
AGRA	3,611,301	1,949,775	1,661,526	606,182	327,831	278,351
FIROZABAD	2,045,737	1,105,203	940,534	391,744	203,690	188,054
ETAH	2,788,270	1,509,491	1,278,779	533,197	281,956	251,241
MAINPURI	1,592,875	858,531	734,344	292,294	155,218	137,076
BUDAUN	3,069,245	1,667,499	1,401,746	626,401	331,886	294,515
BAREILLY	3,598,701	1,922,833	1,675,868	703,628	370,497	333,131
PILIBHIT	1,643,788	876,006	767,782	317,032	163,543	153,489
SHAHJAHANPUR	2,549,458	1,387,424	1,162,034	476,640	255,497	221,143
KHERI	3,200,137	1,706,830	1,493,307	608,350	314,729	293,621
SITAPUR	3,616,510	1,941,933	1,674,577	683,753	354,930	328,823
HARDOI	3,397,414	1,843,395	1,554,019	637,492	334,059	303,433
UNNAO	2,700,426	1,422,965	1,277,461	461,119	240,746	220,373
LUCKNOW	3,681,416	1,946,973	1,734,443	523,059	272,625	250,434
RAE BARELI	2,872,204	1,473,690	1,398,514	514,007	265,500	248,507
FARRUKHABAD	1,577,237	848,088	729,149	274,034	143,945	130,089
KANNAUJ	1,385,227	741,380	643,847	250,154	131,038	119,116
ETAWAH	1,340,031	721,913	618,118	230,617	121,667	108,950
AURAIYA	1,179,496	635,527	543,969	210,185	110,764	99,421
KANPUR DEHAT	1,584,037	853,566	730,471	271,020	142,738	128,282
KANPUR NAGAR	4,137,489	2,213,955	1,923,534	530,016	284,179	245,837
JALAUN	1,455,859	788,264	667,595	231,156	122,609	108,547
JHANSI	1,746,715	934,118	812,597	269,667	142,991	126,676
LALITPUR	977,447	518,928	458,519	198,032	102,285	95,747
HAMIRPUR	1,042,374	562,911	479,463	183,594	96,317	87,277
MAHOBA	708,831	379,795	329,036	132,760	70,014	62,746
BANDA	1,500,253	806,543	693,710	288,283	150,785	137,498

CHITRAKOOT	800,592	427,705	372,887	165,501	85,939	79,562
FATEHPUR	2,305,847	1,218,892	1,086,955	422,198	217,386	204,812
PRATAPGARH	2,727,156	1,375,610	1,351,546	495,961	256,401	239,560
KAUSHAMBI	1,294,937	683,673	611,264	255,986	131,176	124,810
ALLAHABAD	4,941,510	2,625,872	2,315,638	852,215	443,930	408,285
BARA BANKI	2,673,394	1,417,213	1,256,181	513,400	263,936	249,464
FAIZABAD	2,087,914	1,076,000	1,011,914	368,642	188,824	179,818
AMBEDAKER NAGAR	2,025,373	1,024,712	1,000,661	377,691	194,431	183,260
SULTANPUR	3,190,926	1,611,936	1,578,990	590,878	305,510	285,368
BAHRAICH	2,384,239	1,278,253	1,105,986	470,996	239,378	231,618
SHRAWASTI	1,175,428	632,452	542,976	225,175	116,038	109,137
BALRAMPUR	1,684,567	888,559	796,008	328,694	167,621	161,073
GONDA	2,765,754	1,456,460	1,309,294	518,187	265,809	252,378
SIDDHARTHANAGAR	2,038,598	1,047,573	991,025	417,771	212,835	204,936
BASTI	2,068,922	1,079,971	988,951	391,874	201,034	190,840
SANT KABIR NAGAR	1,424,500	720,028	704,472	283,362	147,380	135,982
MAHARAJGANJ	2,167,041	1,120,800	1,046,241	441,624	225,277	216,347
GORAKHPUR	3,784,720	1,931,762	1,852,958	684,484	346,249	338,235
KUSHINAGAR	2,891,933	1,474,884	1,417,049	566,947	290,264	276,683
DEORIA	2,730,376	1,363,250	1,367,126	497,606	253,337	244,269
AZAMGARH	3,950,808	1,949,827	2,000,981	763,459	392,365	371,094
MAU	1,849,294	932,142	917,152	372,524	196,407	176,117
BALLIA	2,752,412	1,409,866	1,342,546	490,709	252,060	238,649
JAUNPUR	3,911,305	1,935,576	1,975,729	747,075	387,720	359,355
GHAZIPUR	3,049,337	1,544,496	1,504,841	587,407	301,909	285,498
CHANDAULI	1,639,777	853,016	786,761	316,592	164,516	152,076
VARANASI	3,147,927	1,650,138	1,497,789	565,396	288,183	277,213

SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR BHADOHI	1,352,056	704,800	647,256	262,540	138,183	124,357
MIRZAPUR	2,114,852	1,115,112	999,740	408,589	211,749	196,840
SONBHADRA	1,463,468	771,817	691,651	295,636	150,988	144,648

Source: Census 2001.

With nearly 176 million inhabitants, Uttar Pradesh is not only the most populous state in India but also the most populous subnational entity in the world. Only five countries (the People's Republic of China, India itself, the USA, Indonesia and Brazil) have higher populations.

RANKING OF DISTRICTS BY POPULATION DENSITY

District	Rank in 2001	Density 2001
Uttar Pradesh	-	689
VARANASI	1	1995
GHAZIABAD	2	1682
LUCKNOW	3	1456
SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR BHADOHI	4	1409
KANPUR NAGAR	5	1366
MEERUT	6	1190
GORAKHPUR	7	1140
MAU	8	1080
DEORIA	9	1077
SHRAWASTI	10	1044
MORADABAD	11	1028
KUSHINAGAR	12	994
SANT KABIR NAGAR	13	988
JAUNPUR	14	969
GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	15	939
AZAMGARH	16	938
BALLIA	17	923
ALLAHABAD	18	911
GHAZIPUR	19	903
AGRA	20	897
MUZAFFARNAGAR	21	884
BAREILLY	22	873
FIROZABAD	23	866
AMBEDAKER NAGAR	24	854
BAGHPAT	25	838
RAMPUR	26	812
ALIGARH	27	798
BULANDSHAHR	28	786
SAHARANPUR	29	772
HATHRAS	30	761
FAIZABAD	31	755
SIDDHARTHANAGAR	32	741
MAHARAJGANJ	33	734

PRATAPGARH	34	734
SULTANPUR	35	719
KAUSHAMBI	36	705
BARA BANKI	37	699
KANNAUJ	38	695
FARRUKHABAD	39	692
BIJNOR	40	686
BASTI	41	682
JYOTIBA PHULENAGAR	42	646
CHANDAULI	43	642
SITAPUR	44	630
ETAH	45	627
RAE BARELI	46	626
GONDA	47	625
MATHURA	48	621
BUDAUN	49	594
UNNAO	50	592
ETAWAH	51	586
MAINPURI	52	580
BALRAMPUR	53	576
AURAIYA	54	575
HARDOI	55	568
SHAHJAHANPUR	56	557
FATEHPUR	57	555
KANPUR DEHAT	58	504
PILIBHIT	59	470
MIRZAPUR	60	468
KHERI	61	417
BAHRAICH	62	415
JHANSI	63	348
BANDA	64	340
JALAUN	65	319
CHITRAKOOT	66	250
MAHOBA	67	249
HAMIRPUR	68	241
SONBHADRA	69	216
LALITPUR	70	194

Source: Population census 2001.

The total population of the state was 8.8 crores in 1971. It increased to 11.1 crores in 1981 and then reported to be 13.9 crores in 1991. The increase, in population in these two decades was almost identical at 25 per cent. As against this, the national population shows a declining trend from 25 per cent in 1971-81 to 23.8 per cent in 1981-91. Since 1971-81 the decadal variation of U.P. population in percentage forms has remained higher than that of the national.

PERCENTAGE DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1951

State/District	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01
UTTAR PRADESH	16.38	19.54	25.39	25.55	25.80

SAHARANPUR	20.12	24.87	28.80	26.76	23.35
MUZAFFARNAGAR	18.20	24.59	26.21	26.42	24.61
BIJNOR	20.92	25.03	30.14	27.76	27.16
MORADABAD	19.73	22.64	28.73	31.89	26.45
RAMPUR	25.27	28.46	30.78	27.45	27.98
JYOTIBA PHULE NAGAR	19.76	24.18	32.05	28.25	29.72
MEERUT	18.84	24.20	28.43	24.91	24.16
BAGHPAT	16.78	15.63	20.10	22.39	13.00
GHAZIABAD	20.96	30.31	38.70	40.90	47.47
GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	27.34	19.43	40.11	37.64	35.70
BULANDSHAHR	12.82	19.11	25.92	16.10	22.22
ALIGARH	15.50	19.35	22.16	29.95	22.08
HATHRAS	12.74	14.35	22.55	26.90	18.32
MATHURA	17.52	20.80	20.88	22.69	26.95
AGRA	22.61	23.01	21.89	21.90	31.27
FIROZABAD	23.49	25.95	23.80	21.65	33.44
ETAH	15.59	20.87	18.32	20.78	24.20
MAINPURI	19.00	21.30	20.08	24.11	21.50
BUDAUN	12.83	16.60	19.80	24.16	25.36
BAREILLY	16.51	20.38	27.71	24.71	26.96
PILIBHIT	22.18	22.05	34.06	27.25	28.11
SHAHJAHANPUR	12.53	13.79	28.11	20.62	28.28
KHERI	18.90	18.13	31.35	23.89	32.28
SITAPUR	15.94	17.18	24.03	22.24	26.58
HARDOI	15.54	17.57	23.00	20.75	23.67
UNNAO	14.97	21.00	22.78	20.73	22.72
LUCKNOW	18.68	20.84	24.52	37.14	33.25
RAE BARELI	13.71	14.29	24.93	23.57	23.66
FARRUKHABAD	12.65	24.01	24.38	24.46	22.80
KANNAUJ	25.54	16.17	27.49	24.94	19.58
ETAWAH	20.97	22.63	15.84	17.24	21.59
AURAIYA	22.82	22.18	26.02	27.23	14.70
KANPUR DEHAT	19.57	23.38	19.97	19.89	21.55
KANPUR NAGAR	24.24	26.90	27.03	22.54	27.17
JALAUN	19.80	22.67	21.24	23.64	19.39
JHANSI	26.25	21.79	30.67	24.66	23.23
LALITPUR	18.65	17.14	32.21	30.18	29.98
HAMIRPUR	10.45	24.06	19.36	21.90	17.85
MAHOBA	8.30	30.89	16.56	24.20	21.80
BANDA	21.62	25.50	29.13	23.69	18.49
CHITRAKOOT	18.89	20.94	31.02	16.78	34.33
FATEHPUR	18.06	19.94	23.01	20.79	21.40
PRATAPGARH	13.14	13.62	26.59	22.75	23.36
KAUSHAMBI	13.69	17.71	27.20	25.34	26.73
ALLAHABAD	21.00	21.25	29.85	30.78	26.72
BARA BANKI	11.95	15.38	17.26	26.59	26.40

FAIZABAD	10.39	15.24	23.01	23.77	23.87
AMBEDAKER NAGAR	11.46	20.75	24.15	25.45	24.31
SULTANPUR	9.28	16.25	24.31	25.32	24.20
BAHRAICH	13.11	17.17	30.10	25.19	29.55
SHRAWASTI	9.07	11.47	24.98	23.75	27.30
BALRAMPUR	11.38	12.47	22.18	25.52	23.08
GONDA	11.07	10.15	23.51	26.62	25.46
SIDDHARTHANAGAR	6.03	13.18	19.42	23.63	26.78
BASTI	12.43	14.36	18.22	23.41	22.69
SANT KABIR NAGAR	12.61	15.31	21.03	26.46	23.64
MAHARAJGANJ	16.54	18.59	26.21	25.56	29.27
GORAKHPUR	13.57	18.36	24.25	24.60	23.44
KUSHINAGAR	13.50	18.34	24.61	29.01	28.17
DEORIA	12.42	18.48	24.05	24.95	25.03
AZAMGARH	12.85	18.05	24.96	25.46	26.28
MAU	17.42	20.58	21.66	28.37	27.91
BALLIA	12.16	17.86	22.56	22.27	21.67
JAUNPUR	14.01	16.10	26.29	26.92	21.67
GHAZIPUR	15.83	15.90	26.97	24.27	26.18
CHANDAULI	21.18	18.41	28.24	27.33	28.63
VARANASI	18.40	22.28	26.76	30.65	25.51
SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR BHADOHI	19.52	20.03	39.96	38.16	25.47
MIRZAPUR	19.16	19.88	29.07	31.40	27.62
SONBHADRA	30.40	30.59	37.95	38.18	36.13

Source: Uttar Pradesh Government.

SEX RATIO SINCE 1951 FOR STATE AND DISTRICTS

State/District	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
UTTAR PRADESH	908	907	876	882	876	898
SAHARANPUR	828	838	829	839	851	868
MUZAFFARNAGAR	826	841	831	843	860	872
BIJNOR	886	877	853	863	871	896
MORADABAD	859	858	834	840	849	885
RAMPUR	863	871	836	843	858	882
JYOTIBA PHULENAGAR	883	881	845	849	860	885
MEERUT	826	839	830	841	858	871
BAGHPAT	836	847	836	852	838	848
GHAZIABAD	854	847	830	840	840	860
GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	874	871	848	909	817	842
BULANSHAHR	883	882	855	865	858	881
ALIGARH	860	862	837	844	845	861
HATHRAS	851	854	824	825	830	856
MATHURA	846	837	822	811	816	841
AGRA	847	842	829	828	832	852
FIROZABAD	848	849	833	825	832	851

ETAH	870	865	833	827	824	847
MAINPURI	865	858	831	833	834	855
BUDAUN	844	837	812	809	810	841
BAREILLY	844	834	817	830	839	872
PILIBHIT	858	842	827	846	853	876
SHAHJAHANPUR	826	826	797	813	816	838
KHERI	850	853	824	846	842	875
SITAPUR	860	859	829	846	833	862
HARDOI	864	857	825	827	818	843
UNNAO	902	892	889	889	873	898
LUCKNOW	842	839	841	847	866	891
RAE BARELI	954	965	944	941	931	949
FARRUKHABAD	842	832	810	817	832	860
KANNAUJ	833	846	826	854	835	868
ETAWAH	845	843	828	834	834	856
AURAIYA	835	853	824	827	828	856
KANPUR DEHAT	855	865	833	844	836	856
KANPUR NAGAR	770	788	803	825	832	869
JALAUN	908	886	857	837	829	847
JHANSI	916	890	879	869	864	870
LALITPUR	931	905	855	858	863	884
HAMIRPUR	935	923	879	853	839	852
MAHOBA	947	925	877	861	845	866
BANDA	931	911	870	859	832	860
CHITRAKOOT	910	895	872	876	862	872
FATEHPUR	915	915	901	896	882	892
PRATAPGARH	1039	1062	1016	1006	987	983
KAUSHAMBI	958	948	932	898	883	894
ALLAHABAD	943	924	889	888	873	882
BARA BANKI	889	885	845	780	854	886
FAIZABAD	961	980	914	912	898	940
AMBEDAKER NAGAR	973	980	932	962	943	977
SULTANPUR	998	1017	970	971	933	980
BAHRAICH	900	892	842	840	845	865
SHRAWASTI	918	907	840	885	833	859
BALRAMPUR	931	917	867	883	868	896
GONDA	936	942	881	908	877	899
SIDDHARTHANAGAR	965	950	908	924	912	946
BASTI	946	936	887	917	908	916
SANT KABIR NAGAR	964	967	918	951	928	978
MAHARAJGANJ	964	963	916	919	909	933
GORAKHPUR	996	985	925	952	924	959
KUSHINAGAR	975	969	931	955	940	961
DEORIA	1031	1036	986	1022	995	1003
AZAMGARH	1024	1040	1006	1032	1007	1026
MAU	1001	1012	976	996	974	984

BALLIA	1041	1037	975	984	946	952
JAUNPUR	1024	1061	1011	1009	994	1021
GHAZIPUR	1000	1020	977	988	957	974
CHANDAULI	971	954	916	918	907	922
VARANASI	923	915	886	890	890	908
SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR BHADOHI	1022	1042	965	921	896	918
MIRZAPUR	984	961	913	897	883	897
SONBHADRA	967	900	887	874	862	896

Source: Uttar Pradesh Government.

Sex Ratio in Uttar Pradesh					
Sl.No.	State/Districts	Sex ratio 2001	Rank in 2001	Sex ratio 1991	Rank in 1991
	Uttar Pradesh	898	-	876	-
1.	AZAMGARH	1026	1	1007	1
2.	JAUNPUR	1021	2	994	3
3.	DEORIA	1003	3	995	2
4.	MAU	984	4	974	5
5.	PRATAPGARH	983	5	987	4
6.	SULTANPUR	980	6	933	10
7.	SANT KABIR NAGAR *	978	7	928	12
8.	AMBEDAKER NAGAR *	977	8	943	8
9.	GHAZIPUR	974	9	957	6
10.	KUSHINAGAR *	961	10	940	9
11.	GORAKHPUR	959	11	924	13
12.	BALLIA	952	12	946	7
13.	RAE BARELI	949	13	931	11
14.	SIDDHARTH NAGAR	946	14	912	14
15.	FAIZABAD	940	15	898	18
16.	MAHARAJGANJ	933	16	909	15
17.	CHANDAULI *	922	17	907	17
18.	SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR BHADOHI *	918	18	896	19
19.	BASTI	916	19	908	16
20.	VARANASI	908	20	890	20
21.	GONDA	899	21	877	24
22.	UNNAO	898	22	873	25
23.	MIRZAPUR	897	23	883	21
24.	SONBHADRA	896	24	862	33
25.	BIJNOR	896	25	871	27
26.	BALRAMPUR *	896	26	868	28
27.	KAUSHAMBI *	894	27	883	22
28.	FATEHPUR	892	28	882	23
29.	LUCKNOW	891	29	866	29
30.	BARA BANKI	886	30	854	39
31.	MORADABAD	885	31	849	42
32.	JYOTIBA PHULENAGAR *	885	32	860	34
33.	LALITPUR	884	33	863	31

34.	RAMPUR	882	34	858	37
35.	ALLAHABAD	882	35	873	26
36.	BULANDSHAHR	881	36	858	36
37.	PILIBHIT	876	37	853	40
38.	KHERI	875	38	842	46
39.	MUZAFFARNAGAR	872	39	860	35
40.	CHITRAKOOT *	872	40	862	32
41.	BAREILLY	872	41	839	48
42.	MEERUT	871	42	858	38
43.	JHANSI	870	43	864	30
44.	KANPUR NAGAR	869	44	832	60
45.	KANNAUJ *	868	45	835	52
46.	SAHARANPUR	868	46	851	41
47.	MAHOBA *	866	47	845	45
48.	BAHRAICH	865	48	845	43
49.	SITAPUR	862	49	833	56
50.	ALIGARH	861	50	845	44
51.	GHAZIABAD	860	51	840	47
52.	BANDA	860	52	832	58
53.	FARRUKHABAD	860	53	832	57
54.	SHRAWASTI *	859	54	833	55
55.	HATHRAS *	856	55	830	62
56.	ETAWAH	856	56	834	53
57.	AURAIYA *	856	57	828	64
58.	KANPUR DEHAT	856	58	836	51
59.	MAINPURI	855	59	834	54
60.	AGRA	852	60	832	61
61.	HAMIRPUR	852	61	839	49
62.	FIROZABAD	851	62	832	59
63.	BAGHPAT *	848	63	838	50
64.	ETAH	847	64	824	65
65.	JALAUN	847	65	829	63
66.	HARDOI	843	66	818	66
67.	GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR *	842	67	817	67
68.	MATHURA	841	68	816	68
69.	BUDAUN	841	69	810	70
70.	SHAHJAHANPUR	838	70	816	69

Source: Census 2001 & 1991.

Child Sex Ratio in Uttar Pradesh		
District	Child Sex Ratio	Rank
Agra	849	69
Aligarh	886	56
Allahabad	920	35
Ambedaker Nagar	943	18
Auraiya	898	49
Azamgarh	946	15

Baghpat	847	70
Bahraich	968	2
Ballia	947	14
Balrampur	961	6
Banda	912	39
Barabanki	945	17
Bareilly	899	47
Basti	947	14
Bijnor	902	45
Budaun	887	55
Bulandshahar	868	62
Chandauli	924	31
Chitrakoot	926	30
Deoria	964	3
Etah	891	54
Etawah	895	52
Faizabad	952	10
Farrukhabad	904	44
Fatehpur	942	19
Firozabad	923	32
Gautam BNagar	855	66
Ghaziabad	851	68
Ghazipur	946	16
Gonda	949	13
Gorakhpur	977	1
Hamirpur	906	43
Hardoi	908	42
Hathras	881	60
Jalaun	885	58
Jaunpur	927	28
Jhansi	886	57
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	914	38
Kannauj	909	41
Kanpur Dehat	899	48
Kanpur Nagar	865	64
Kaushambi	951	11
Kheri	933	26
Kushinagar	953	9

Lalitpur	936	23
Lucknow	919	36
Maharajganj	960	7
Mahoba	896	51
Mainpuri	883	59
Mathura	872	61
Mau	897	50
Meerut	854	67
Mirzapur	930	27
Moradabad	912	40
Muzaffarnagar	857	65
Pilibhit	939	21
Pratapgarh	934	24
Rae Bareli	936	22
Rampur	922	34
Saharanpur	894	53
Sant Kabir Nagar	923	33
Sant Ravidas Nagar	900	46
Shahjahanpur	866	63
Shrawasti	941	20
Siddharthnagar	963	4
Sitapur	926	29
Sonbhadra	958	8
Sultanpur	934	25
Unnao	915	37
Varanasi	962	5

Source: Census 2001.

Migration:

This state has witnessed significant outflow of migrants to other states. In 2001 Census, 1.1 million persons migrated in to Uttar Pradesh from other states and 3.8 million migrated out of the state, resulting in 2.6 million deficits in net migration. The ratio of the two sexes among the out-migrants from the state is skewed in favour of males. Persons who migrated from the neighbouring states into Uttar Pradesh (1.0 million), mostly cited 'Marriage' as the reason in case of females and 'Work/Employment' and 'Moved with households' in case of males.

Population, 2001 Census data on inter-state migration based on last residence (0-9), migration rate and growth rate of population – States/UTs

State/India	Population 1991	In migrants from other State (2001)	Out Migrants (2001)	From Other Countries (2001)	Net in migrants (2001)	Migrant Rate (per 100) 1991-01	Growth Rate of Population 1991-2001
India	846,387,888	16,826,879	16,826,879	740867	740867	0.09	21.54
Uttar Pradesh	132,061,653	1,079,055	3,810,701	32,110	-2699536	2.0	25.85

Uttar Pradesh	Census 2001 persons	Census 1991 persons	% Change
In Migrants from Other State	1,431,551	728,329	96.6
In migrant from abroad	61,248	58,960	3.9
Total Inmigrants	1,492,799	787,289	89.6
Out Migrants	4,165,419	2,457,996	69.5
Net Migrants	(-)2,672,620	1,670,707	60.0

Statement 17: States with large SC/ST population (largest ten) showing SC/ST population, number of intra-state SC/ST migrants and their proportions: 2001							
States	Scheduled Castes			State	Scheduled Tribes		
	Population	Intra-state Migrants	% Mig-rants		Population	Intra-state Migrants	% Mig-rants
Uttar Pradesh	35,148,377	8,309,776	23.6	Madhya Pradesh	12,233,474	3,243,608	26.5
West Bengal	18,452,555	4,664,109	25.3	Maharashtra	8,577,276	2,798,341	32.6
Bihar	13,048,608	2,985,414	22.9	Orissa	8,145,081	2,111,342	25.9
Andhra Pradesh	12,339,496	3,455,669	28.0	Gujarat	7,481,160	2,237,222	29.9
Tamil Nadu	11,857,504	2,502,238	21.1	Rajasthan	7,097,706	1,822,813	25.7
Maharashtra	9,881,656	3,727,007	37.7	Jharkhand	7,087,068	1,647,342	23.2
Rajasthan	9,694,462	2,555,780	26.4	Chhattisgarh	6,616,596	1,802,054	27.2
Madhya Pradesh	9,155,177	2,441,753	26.7	Andhra Pradesh	5,024,104	1,290,882	25.7
Karnataka	8,563,930	2,009,904	23.5	West Bengal	4,406,794	1,041,084	23.6
Punjab	7,028,723	1,973,366	28.1	Karnataka	3,463,986	814,817	23.5

Source: PCA 2001 and D2 SC & D2 ST India 2001 Census

The largest number of intra-state SC migrants has been returned from Uttar Pradesh (8.3 million), followed by West Bengal (4.6 million) and Bihar (2.9 million). In terms of proportion of SC migrants to total SC population, Maharashtra is at the top with 37.7% returning themselves as migrants, followed by Punjab (28.1%) and Andhra Pradesh (28.0%).

Education:

The State of U.P. has made investments over the years in all sectors of education and has achieved some success.

The female literacy situation in Uttar Pradesh is dismal. Only one out of four in the 7+ age group was able to read and write in 1991. This figure goes down to 19 % for rural areas, 11 % for the scheduled castes, 8 % for scheduled castes in rural areas, and 8 % for the entire rural population in the most educationally backward districts. Possibly Bihar is the only state in India which fares worse than U.P. in education.

In terms of more demanding criteria of educational attainment on the completion of primary or secondary education, in Uttar Pradesh, in 1992-1993 only 50 % of literate males and 40 % of literate females could complete the cycle of eight years of schooling involved in the primary and middle stages. One other notable feature of the Uttar Pradesh education system is the persistence of high level of illiteracy in the younger age group. Within that age group, the illiteracy was endemic in the rural areas. In the late 1980s, the incidence of illiteracy in the 10-14 age group was as high as 32 % for rural males and 61 % for rural females, and more than two-thirds of all rural girls in the 12-14 age group never went to school.

The State government has taken programmes to make the population totally literate. There are special programmes like World Bank aided DPEP. Steps are being taken with the help of NGOs and other organizations to raise popular participation.

As a result, some progress in adult education has been made and the census of 2001 indicates a male literacy rate of 70.23 % and a female literacy rate of 42.98 %.

At the level of higher education and technical education Uttar Pradesh has 16 general universities.

LITERACY RATES BY SEX FOR STATE AND DISTRICTS						
State/District	Persons 1991	Persons 2001	Males 1991	Males 2001	Females 1991	Females 2001
UTTAR PRADESH	40.71	57.36	54.82	70.23	24.37	42.98
SAHARANPUR	42.11	62.61	53.85	72.26	28.10	51.42
MUZAFFARNAGAR	44.00	61.68	56.63	73.11	29.12	48.63
BIJNOR	40.55	59.37	52.57	70.18	26.50	47.28
MORADABAD	30.67	45.74	40.35	56.66	19.03	33.32
RAMPUR	25.37	38.95	33.79	48.62	15.31	27.87
JYOTIBA PHULE NAGAR	31.96	50.21	44.98	63.49	16.58	35.07
MEERUT	52.41	65.96	64.88	76.31	37.67	54.12
BAGHPAT	48.69	65.65	63.52	78.60	30.75	50.38
GHAZIABAD	54.43	70.89	67.15	81.04	39.08	59.12
GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	51.66	69.78	69.12	82.56	29.82	54.56
BULANDSHAHR	46.00	60.19	63.51	75.55	25.33	42.82
ALIGARH	44.94	59.70	59.96	73.22	26.89	43.88
HATHRAS	46.32	63.38	62.36	77.17	26.63	47.16
MATHURA	44.85	62.21	61.95	77.60	23.43	43.77
AGRA	48.58	64.97	63.09	79.32	30.83	48.15
FIROZABAD	46.30	66.53	59.76	77.81	29.85	53.02
ETAH	40.15	56.15	54.09	69.13	22.91	40.65
MAINPURI	50.29	66.51	64.34	78.27	33.12	52.67
BUDAUN	24.64	38.83	33.96	49.85	12.82	25.53
BAREILLY	32.88	47.99	43.44	59.12	19.93	35.13
PILIBHIT	32.10	50.87	44.37	63.82	17.22	35.84
SHAHJAHANPUR	32.07	48.79	42.68	60.53	18.59	34.68
KHERI	29.71	49.39	40.58	61.03	16.35	35.89
SITAPUR	31.41	49.12	43.10	61.02	16.90	35.08
HARDOI	36.30	52.64	49.45	65.08	19.75	37.62
UNNAO	38.70	55.72	51.63	67.62	23.62	42.40
LUCKNOW	57.49	69.39	66.51	76.63	46.88	61.22
RAE BARELI	37.78	55.09	53.30	69.03	21.01	40.44
FARRUKHABAD	47.23	62.27	59.37	72.40	32.30	50.35
KANNAUJ	47.90	62.57	59.29	73.38	33.88	49.99
ETAWAH	53.80	70.75	66.24	81.15	38.67	58.49
AURAIYA	52.90	71.50	65.76	81.18	37.04	60.08

KANPUR DEHAT	51.86	66.59	64.56	76.84	36.32	54.49
KANPUR NAGAR	63.95	77.63	72.92	82.08	52.91	72.50
JALAUN	50.72	66.14	66.21	79.14	31.60	50.66
JHANSI	51.99	66.69	67.32	80.11	33.95	51.21
LALITPUR	32.12	49.93	45.23	64.45	16.62	33.25
HAMIRPUR	41.71	58.10	57.86	72.76	22.07	40.65
MAHOBA	36.49	54.23	50.98	66.83	19.09	39.57
BANDA	37.33	54.84	53.06	69.89	17.90	37.10
CHITRAKOOT	32.19	66.06	48.06	78.75	13.37	51.28
FATEHPUR	44.69	59.74	59.87	73.07	27.24	44.62
PRATAPGARH	40.40	58.67	60.29	74.61	20.48	42.63
KAUSHAMBI	29.56	48.18	45.18	63.49	11.53	30.80
ALLAHABAD	45.17	62.89	61.85	77.13	25.72	46.61
BARA BANKI	31.11	48.71	43.71	60.12	15.99	35.64
FAIZABAD	37.44	57.48	52.42	70.73	20.56	43.35
AMBEDAKER NAGAR	39.67	59.06	55.17	71.93	23.30	45.98
SULTANPUR	38.49	56.90	55.08	71.85	20.74	41.81
BAHRAICH	22.67	35.79	32.27	46.32	11.01	23.27
SHRAWASTI	29.55	34.25	44.91	47.27	10.57	18.75
BALRAMPUR	23.75	34.71	34.43	46.28	11.22	21.58
GONDA	29.56	42.99	43.48	56.93	13.42	27.29
SIDDHARTH NAGAR	27.16	43.97	40.92	58.68	11.95	28.35
BASTI	35.36	54.28	50.93	68.16	18.08	39.00
SANT KABIR NAGAR	34.95	51.71	51.83	67.85	16.76	35.45
MAHARAJGANJ	28.90	47.72	45.67	65.40	10.28	28.64
GORAKHPUR	43.30	60.96	60.61	76.70	24.49	44.48
KUSHINAGAR	32.30	48.43	49.57	65.35	13.86	30.85
DEORIA	42.42	59.84	61.48	76.31	23.58	43.56
AZAMGARH	39.19	56.15	56.11	70.50	22.64	42.44
MAU	43.80	64.86	59.44	78.97	27.86	50.86
BALLIA	43.89	58.88	60.76	73.15	26.13	43.92
JAUNPUR	42.22	59.98	62.24	77.16	22.39	43.53
GHAZIPUR	43.27	60.06	61.48	75.45	24.38	44.39
CHANDAULI	44.81	61.11	61.43	75.55	26.28	45.45
VARANASI	51.88	67.09	66.66	83.66	35.00	48.59
SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR BHADOHI	40.02	59.14	60.77	77.99	16.80	38.72
MIRZAPUR	39.68	56.10	54.75	70.51	22.32	39.89
SONBHADRA	34.40	49.96	47.56	63.79	18.65	34.26

Source: Census 2001.

Health:

Life in Uttar Pradesh is short and uncertain. Female expects to live less than 55 years and the under-five mortality rate is as high as 141 per thousands. In these respects Uttar Pradesh resembles Saharan Africa for with 53 years of life expectancy and 160 under five mortality rate. Among all major Indian states, Uttar Pradesh has the highest under five mortality rate, the second highest

crude death rate and the third lowest life expectancy figure. The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live birth in the state estimated to be 931 in the mid 1980s. If a girl is born in Kerala she can expect to live 20 years longer than if she is born in Uttar Pradesh. The probability that she will die before the age of one is more than six times as high in Uttar Pradesh than in Kerala. According to the recent National Family Health survey, Uttar Pradesh comes second to Bihar among the major Indian states in terms of the incidence of under nutrition among children below the age of five. This corroborates as well as explains to a large extent the lower possibility of child survival in Uttar Pradesh.

Further, the demographic transition of U.P. has been slow. Among all the major Indian states, Uttar Pradesh has the highest birth rate and the highest fertility rate.

RCH Data for Uttar Pradesh							
District	No ANC	Full ANC	Visited	Institutional Delivery			Women Access Govt for RTI
	Check		by ANM	Govt	Private	Total	
Agra	40.0	4.7	3.9	12.0	21.0	32.9	31.1
Aligarh	47.8	4.2	15.3	10.2	15.5	25.7	24.4
Allahabad	68.0	2.3	16.6	4.2	15.7	20.0	45.4
Ambedaker Nagar	60.8	3.1	34.2	5.8	20.8	26.6	42.3
Auraiya	34.2	2.9	6.3	4.6	6.5	11.1	23.6
Azamgarh	18.0	4.5	7.1	14.3	18.3	32.6	39.5
Baghpat	28.8	5.9	17.9	4.4	21.6	26.0	32.5
Bahraich	70.6	4.5	4.9	6.6	3.4	10.0	33.3
Ballia	11.2	6.0	5.1	19.9	13.6	33.5	22.1
Balrampur	77.8	2.3	14.0	4.0	2.2	6.3	39.6
Banda	69.4	4.0	14.0	2.3	6.4	8.7	16.0
Barabanki	35.4	1.0	5.1	13.3	10.9	24.1	34.9
Bareilly	56.6	3.6	6.5	1.9	7.8	9.6	35.3
Basti	45.9	5.7	10.8	12.5	10.8	23.3	22.1
Bijnor	40.0	6.2	8.8	8.9	19.8	28.7	40.2
Budaun	63.6	3.9	0.8	5.6	7.6	13.2	30.0
Bulandshahar	44.4	4.9	9.1	6.6	16.8	23.3	33.5
Chandauli	55.0	6.1	10.8	11.0	19.6	30.7	27.3
Chitrakoot	77.2	2.5	42.2	3.7	5.1	8.8	23.3
Deoria	57.2	4.9	40.5	14.1	14.7	28.8	34.6
Etah	59.4	0.4	1.6	8.8	13.5	22.3	31.8
Etawah	31.6	3.6	20.3	6.5	10.3	16.8	30.2
Faizabad	55.5	3.1	41.7	13.6	16.9	30.5	39.2
Farrukhabad	38.6	5.2	15.8	4.2	10.4	14.7	26.8
Fatehpur	27.9	4.8	8.9	14.2	7.1	21.3	33.9
Firozabad	61.1	1.2	3.4	6.1	16.7	22.8	30.0
Gautam Buddha Nagar	31.2	12.9	2.3	16.7	18.6	35.2	37.8
Ghaziabad	32.1	12.3	7.6	9.6	27.0	36.6	34.4
Ghazipur	12.7	6.8	8.0	17.3	7.2	24.4	22.9

Gonda	64.0	2.7	8.3	6.3	10.6	16.9	32.2
Gorakhpur	15.3	8.5	6.1	6.7	14.1	20.7	36.7
Hamirpur	68.2	3.5	29.7	12.7	6.6	19.3	40.5
Hardoi	51.9	3.8	3.7	3.1	4.5	7.6	25.4
Hathras	26.4	3.1	16.7	9.6	17.8	27.3	27.8
Jalaun	32.3	2.4	7.9	12.9	9.8	22.7	34.6
Jaunpur	21.4	3.4	3.9	12.0	13.0	24.9	34.2
Jhansi	20.8	7.0	9.4	14.7	17.1	31.8	28.4
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	30.6	7.1	21.3	2.7	15.4	18.1	38.6
Kannauj	56.8	2.3	4.8	3.5	4.1	7.6	35.7
Kanpur Dehat	25.0	3.6	9.5	7.7	11.8	19.5	35.1
Kanpur Nagar	12.7	5.3	5.0	12.4	24.4	36.8	42.1
Kaushambi	76.8	1.7	16.1	4.9	8.6	13.5	40.7
Kheri	40.8	1.8	6.5	7.0	8.1	15.2	38.6
Kushinagar	51.9	3.4	10.4	11.5	14.9	26.5	21.4
Lalitpur	17.5	3.5	7.7	13.8	10.1	23.9	20.6
Lucknow	15.3	11.6	6.8	15.7	26.3	42.0	45.1
Maharajganj	17.2	4.8	9.0	6.1	8.3	14.3	34.4
Mahoba	65.6	3.6	19.9	14.7	11.0	25.8	13.3
Mainpuri	34.0	3.5	10.7	7.3	14.2	21.5	22.1
Mathura	41.6	6.6	13.0	8.2	22.2	30.4	28.8
Mau	48.6	3.7	4.9	8.9	18.6	27.5	27.3
Meerut	22.1	5.9	22.7	4.4	23.2	27.6	41.5
Mirzapur	43.1	2.8	7.0	8.3	12.7	20.9	39.4
Moradabad	40.7	2.3	15.1	6.1	12.5	18.5	26.2
Muzaffarnagar	30.1	4.7	27.2	4.5	19.2	23.7	31.4
Pilibhit	60.2	5.6	0.7	2.3	7.3	9.6	41.6
Pratapgarh	22.8	4.3	7.3	11.6	13.4	25.0	37.8
Rae Bareli	31.7	0.7	8.4	10.0	9.5	19.4	37.2
Rampur	55.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	14.9	17.7	37.9
Saharanpur	51.3	7.9	5.5	5.4	18.8	24.2	31.7
Sant Kabir Nagar	53.4	2.5	34.6	9.0	9.9	18.9	43.8
Sant Ravidas Nagar	68.0	2.1	26.4	9.8	13.4	23.2	42.7
Shahjahanpur	48.0	4.3	2.7	3.1	9.8	13.0	37.9
Shrawasti	74.3	1.8	7.9	5.7	3.0	8.7	26.2
Siddharthnagar	59.8	2.9	31.6	4.9	9.7	14.7	31.9
Sitapur	43.3	2.8	7.0	10.5	9.0	19.5	33.6
Sonbhadra	39.7	2.6	2.5	5.8	10.0	15.8	37.7
Sultanpur	21.9	1.6	14.5	15.1	11.5	26.7	41.5
Unnao	68.0	1.7	22.4	6.4	4.9	11.3	25.7
Varanasi	53.0	7.5	6.7	10.0	26.5	36.4	36.9

HIV/AIDS:

RCH Data Uttar Pradesh				
District	Awareness		Symptoms of RTI among Women	Condom Usage
	RTI	HIV		

Agra	4.5	25.3	31.6	7.2
	22.6	30.6	34.7	9.9
Aligarh				
Allahabad	35.6	39.7	31.7	6.5
Ambedaker Nagar	45.8	42.7	31.4	6.5
Auraiya	30.1	30.5	41.1	7.2
Azamgarh	20.3	29.9	27.9	1.9
Baghpat	38.3	56.9	47.1	9.8
Bahraich	45.3	28.9	42.8	7.2
Ballia	28.3	30.8	30.3	4.0
Balrampur	39.5	32.7	33.3	5.3
Banda	34.4	28.4	37.0	8.0
Barabanki	30.5	29.7	36.1	7.2
Bareilly	17.0	20.9	38.9	5.5
Basti	26.3	45.2	33.3	6.2
Bijnor	11.6	29.7	37.5	14.1
Budaun	44.1	22.9	47.5	6.7
Bulandshahar	22.6	36.3	37.7	10.7
Chandauli	34.7	48.4	28.1	3.4
Chitrakoot	38.6	33.5	23.6	4.2
Deoria	46.0	52.6	39.4	6.9
Etah	30.9	24.8	37.5	10.5
Etawah	41.9	36.7	37.2	11.1
Faizabad	56.1	42.5	26.0	7.6
Farrukhabad	31.5	27.6	46.9	7.1
Fatehpur	14.1	30.7	24.2	4.3
Firozabad	4.7	23.2	24.4	7.1
Gautam Buddha Nagar	27.9	47.5	47.8	11.5
Ghaziabad	34.0	57.8	41.0	10.3
Ghazipur	28.7	27.8	28.0	4.0
Gonda	47.6	32.5	36.8	7.6
Gorakhpur	23.3	33.0	40.7	3.9
Hamirpur	34.4	29.6	19.8	7.1
Hardoi	3.7	11.0	24.9	8.5
Hathras	19.4	28.8	42.3	5.9
Jalaun	43.8	30.0	37.2	7.0
Jaunpur	17.1	41.0	30.1	2.3
Jhansi	15.6	28.7	37.8	6.0
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	27.7	26.4	47.7	11.2
Kannauj	31.3	29.1	45.5	9.4
Kanpur Dehat	54.6	40.2	39.0	9.4
Kanpur Nagar	58.3	63.0	38.8	13.7
Kaushambi	21.6	31.2	33.3	4.0
Kheri	26.2	23.0	28.4	5.1
Kushinagar	34.1	36.1	42.2	7.1
Lalitpur	17.4	21.1	33.2	4.3
Lucknow	32.9	57.4	27.2	11.5
Maharajganj	18.5	18.7	39.4	3.0

Mahoba	34.2	24.5	32.9	10.5
Mainpuri	25.1	31.4	42.2	6.8
Mathura	28.2	38.3	41.4	4.4
Mau	39.2	40.5	27.6	3.9
Meerut	40.0	50.6	48.6	13.4
Mirzapur	9.1	28.5	26.1	2.8
Moradabad	27.3	26.4	51.1	10.7
Muzaffarnagar	41.1	47.7	58.9	12.1
Pilibhit	17.2	21.1	34.9	7.9
Pratapgarh	27.8	37.7	39.8	6.1
Rae Bareli	19.4	31.2	25.0	7.0
Rampur	13.2	25.3	42.1	13.2
Saharanpur	11.8	36.4	37.5	12.4
Sant Kabir Nagar	32.5	41.2	40.4	4.5
Sant Ravidas Nagar	70.6	48.7	31.2	2.4
Shahjahanpur	2.8	21.7	21.1	7.2
Shrawasti	45.4	33.0	28.5	3.0
Siddharthnagar	54.0	33.2	27.0	3.3
Sitapur	16.1	19.9	35.8	6.5
Sonbhadra	30.8	26.9	39.6	3.9
Sultanpur	12.8	27.8	24.3	6.6
Unnao	25.8	37.3	43.1	6.5
Varanasi	51.3	54.8	26.3	5.4

AIDS cases in Uttar Pradesh till July 2005	
State	Cumulative AIDS cases
Uttar Pradesh	1383
India	111608

Source: NACO 2005.

According to NACQ, there were total 1383 AIDS cases in state till July 2005. In 2003 there were total 47 sentinel sites of surveillance in Uttar Pradesh. Of these 47 surveillance sites 17 were STD sites, 17 were ANC sites, 12 were ANC Referral sites and 2 were targeted intervention sites with Commercial Sex Workers.

Observed HIV Prevalence levels in State : 1998 – 2004								
Name of State/UT	Number of sites in 2004	HIV Prev.	HIV Prev.	HIV Prev.	HIV Prev.	HIV Prev.	HIV Prev.	HIV Prev.
		1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	2003 (%)	2004 (%)
		(180 sites)	(180 sites)	(232 sites)	(320 sites)	(384 sites)	(455 sites)	(670 sites)
Uttar Pradesh	STD 17	1.60	0.60	1.80	0.90	0.80	0.55	0.80
	ANC 17	0.24	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25

Source: NACO 2005.

Based on the surveillance survey the average prevalence rate of HIV among the STD sites in state was 0.8 percent and the average prevalence rate at ANC sites was 0.25 percent in 2004. Though the positivity rate reflected from the data of ANC sites remain low but it has been slowly rising. The prevalence rate in 2000 was 0.12 percent which rose to 0.25 percent in 2004.

The prevalence rates have been high at STD sites as compared to ANC sites. The sites showing increase are Varanasi, Agra, Gonda. Other sites showing prevalence are Lucknow, Basti, Etawah and Gorakhpur. Varanasi, Agra and Gorakhpur are major STD hotspots in the state.

The major ANC hotspots in the state are Lalitpur, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh and Etawah. In ANC sites the prevalence was 0.19 percent. The prevalence in urban ANC sites was higher 0.21 percent than the rural sites reporting 0.17 percent. The percent among migrant women was 0.21 percent against 0.18 percent among non migrant women.

In urban areas among the infected 0.27 percent were illiterates and 0.36 percent graduates, 0.23 percent were unskilled workers, 0.50 business men.

In rural areas among women found positive, 0.33 percent were wives of truck drivers and 0.20 percent were agricultural or unskilled workers.

District	Site	2002	2003	Prevalence
Agra	STD	2.00	2.00	Medium
Allahabad	STD	0.40	0.40	
Azamgarh	STD	0.81	2.40	Medium
Bareilly	STD	0.00	0.91	
Basti	STD	0.80	3.20	Medium
Farrukhabad	STD	0.90	1.88	
Gaziabad	STD	0.00	0.00	
Gonda	STD	7.50	0.80	
Gorakhpur	STD	1.60	2.18	Medium

		of all India	teasing	of all India	of girls	of all India		of all India
Uttar Pradesh	1900	5.5	2682	26.8	3	3.4	0	0
All India Total	18233	100	15578	100	7026	100	58121	100

Source: NCRB 2004.

Incidence of crime against Women in Uttar Pradesh 2004								
	ITPA	%age of all India	Indecent Representation	%age of all India	Dowry ACT	%age of all India	Total	%age of all India
Uttar Pradesh	44	0.8	0	0	477	13.3	15485	10.0
All India Total	5748	100	1378	100	3592	100	154333	100

Source: NCRB 2004.

Incidence and rate of crime against women in cities of Uttar Pradesh 2004					
State	Incidence	%age contribution to all cities Total	Rate of total cognizable crimes	Rank on basis of number of crimes	Rank on basis of percentage share
Agra	474	2.3	35.9	3	15
Allahabad	119	0.6	11.3	30	32
Kanpur	634	3.1	23.6	16	10
Lucknow	587	2.9	25.9	14	12
Meerut	354	1.7	30.3	8	18
Varanasi	116	0.6	9.6	31	33
Total Cities	20492	100	19		

Source: NCRB 2004.

Incidence of crime against women in cities in Uttar Pradesh 2004								
	Rape	%age of all India	Kidnapping & abduction	%age of all India	Dowry deaths	%age of all India	Cruelty by husbands	%age of all India
Agra	16	1.1	87	3.8	30	5.4	212	2.5
Allahabad	2	0.1	17	0.7	11	2.0	65	0.8
Kanpur	20	1.3	83	3.6	46	8.2	202	2.4
Lucknow	29	1.9	104	4.5	22	3.9	255	3.1
Meerut	13	0.9	35	1.5	7	1.3	153	1.8
Varanasi	3	0.2	18	0.8	10	1.8	33	0.4
Cities Total	1510	100	2303	100	560	100	8333	100

Source: NCRB 2004.

Incidence of crime against women in cities in Uttar Pradesh 2004								
	Molestation	%age of all India	Eve teasing	%age of all India	Importation of girls	%age of all India	Sati	%age of all India
Agra	42	1.5	82	3.4	0	0	0	0
Allahabad	4	0.1	17	0.7	0	0	0	0
Kanpur	40	1.4	239	9.8	0	0	0	0

Lucknow	41	1.5	136	5.6	0	0	0	0
Meerut	27	1.0	115	4.7	0	0	0	0
Varanasi	3	0.1	49	2.0	0	0	0	0
Cities Total	2761	100	2434	100	3	100	0	0

Source: NCRB 2004.

Incidence of crime against women in cities in Uttar Pradesh 2004								
	ITPA	%age of all India	Indecent Representation	%age of all India	Dowry ACT	%age of all India	Total	%age of all India
Agra	5	0.3	0	0	0	0	474	2.3
Allahabad	1	0.1	0	0	2	0.6	119	0.6
Kanpur	1	0.1	0	0	3	1.0	634	3.1
Lucknow	0	0	0	0	0	0	587	2.9
Meerut	4	0.2	0	0	0	0	354	1.7
Varanasi	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	0.6
Cities Total	1907	100	370	100	311	100	20492	

Source: NCRB 2004.

Children:

Incidence and rate of crime against children 2004					
State	Incidence	%age contribution to all India Total	Rate of total cognizable crimes	Rank on basis of number of crimes	Rank on basis of percentage share
Uttar Pradesh	1921	13.3	1.1	20	3
India	14423	100	1.3		

Source: NCRB 2004.

Incidence and rate of crime against Children in cities of Uttar Pradesh 2004					
State	Incidence	%age contribution to all cities Total	Rate of total cognizable crimes	Rank on basis of number of crimes	Rank on basis of percentage share
Agra	53	1.8	4.0	10	7
Allahabad	4	0.1	0.4	27	14
Kanpur	4	0.1	0.1	31	32
Lucknow	28	1.0	1.2	22	29
Meerut	30	1.0	2.6	14	26
Varanasi	8	0.3	0.7	24	17
Total Cities	2931	100	2.7		

Source: NCRB 2004.

Incidence of crime against Children in Uttar Pradesh 2004								
	Infanticide	%age of all India	Murder	%age of all India	Rape	%age of all India	Kidnapping	%age of all India
Uttar Pradesh	17	16.7	511	39.2	394	11.1	735	233.0

All India Total	102	100	13.4	100	3542	100	3196	100
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Source: NCRB 2004.

Incidence of crime against Children in Uttar Pradesh 2004										
	Buying girl for prostitution	%age of all India	Selling girl for prostitution	%age of all India	Child marriage	%age of all India	Other	%age of all India	Total	%age of all India
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	234	4.6	1921	13.3
All India Total	21	100	19	100	93	100	5107	100	14423	100

Source: NCRB 2004.

Incidence of crime against Children in cities in Uttar Pradesh 2004								
	Infanticide	%age of all India	Murder	%age of all India	Rape	%age of all India	Kidnapping	%age of all India
Agra	0	0	2	1.6	3	0.5	45	5.1
Allahabad	0	0	1	0.8			0	0
Kanpur	0	0	1	0.8	1	0.2	2	0.2
Lucknow	0	0	6	4.7	3	0.5	10	1.1
Meerut	0	0	7	5.4	1	0.2	8	0.9
Varanasi	0	0	1	0.8			3	0.3
Cities Total	2	100	129	100	565	100	882	100

Source: NCRB 2004.

Incidence of crime against Children in cities in Uttar Pradesh 2004								
	Foeticide	%age of all India	Abetment to suicide	%age of all India	Exposure & abandonment	%age of all India	Procuration of minor girl	%age of all India
Agra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allahabad	0	0	0	0	3	1.94	0	0
Kanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lucknow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meerut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Varanasi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cities Total	18	100	6	100	154	100	22	100

Source: NCRB 2004.

Incidence of crime against Children in cities in Uttar Pradesh 2004										
	Buying girl for prostitution	%age of all India	Selling girl for prostitution	%age of all India	Child marriage	%age of all India	Other	%age of all India	Total	%age of all India
Agra	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.3	53	1.8
Allahabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.1
Kanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.1
Lucknow	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.8	28	1.0
Meerut	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1.2	30	1.0
Varanasi	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.4	8	0.3
Cities Total	19	100	6	100	2	100	1126	100	2931	100

Source: NCRB 2004.

Uttar Pradesh							
% of adult female untraced to those reported missing				% of children untraced to those reported missing			
1999	2000	2001	Average	1999	2000	2001	Average
90.32	48.10	40.96	59.79	34.44	34.05	38.98	35.82

Source: Trafficking in Women and Children in India: NHRC Report 2005

Missing women and children in Uttar Pradesh- NHRC Report 2005						
Reported Persons	Missing	1996	2001	Total for 6 years	Yearly average for 6 years	2001 over 1996
Female adults Uttar Pradesh		250	498	2165	361	99%(+)
Female adults India		20,494	24,034	1,34,870	22,480	17%(+)
Female adults continue to remain missing Uttar Pradesh		92	204	865	144	122% (+)
Female adults continue to remain missing India		4,627	6,181	32,935	5,452	34%(+)
Children Uttar Pradesh		1595	1988	10622	1770	25%(+)
Children India		41,410	46,347	2,66,847	44,476	12%(+)
Children continue to remain missing Uttar Pradesh		665	775	3844	641	17%(+)
Children continue to remain missing India		10,406	10,589	66,024	11,008	2%(+)

Source: Trafficking in Women and Children in India: NHRC Report 2005

Trafficking:

The problem of trafficking and prostitution is acute Uttar Pradesh (Mukherjee, 1997:17). Uttar Pradesh is source, transit and destination area for the trafficking of women for commercial sex both within the country as well as across the border. Women and girls from the state are found in all the major brothels through out the country in Delhi, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar etc. There are more than scores of well identified red light areas where women and girls from different districts of the state, other states like Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Karnataka, Delhi as well as from Nepal and Bangladesh are trafficked and forced into commercial sex. Andhra Women are also found in small numbers in small red light areas of Uttar Pradesh. (Trafficking in India Report 2004, Shakti Vahini).

Uttar Pradesh also shares the border with Nepal. In Uttar Pradesh the entry points are Rupedia, Balmikganj, Gaurifanta LakhimpurKheri, Bahraich, Sravasti, Maharjganj, Gorakhpur, Sitapur, Dudhwa, Tetan. 61 percent of the

sex workers in the five border towns of the state namely, Maharajganj, Lakhimpur Khiri, Pilibhit and Bahraich are from Nepal while one percent is from Bangladesh (Manoj Agarwal, Balrampur Hospital, Lucknow). In these areas 35 percent of Nepali sex workers cross over to India while seven percent of Indian women in the flesh trade go to Nepal. The number of Nepalese girls and women engaged in prostitution in Gorakhpur is 4,700, and in anaras it is 3,480 (ILO-IPEC, Usha D. Acharya, Country Report: Nepal, October 1998).

Few communities in state like Nat, Bedia, Deredar etc. are traditionally engaged in commercial sexual activities and girls from these communities are spread in the red light areas all over the country. These communities also operate from their villages and along the highways. In recent past there has been a drastic increase in women taking to commercial sex along the highways both from dhabas as well as villages. Call girl rackets and beauty and massage parlours have also become common mode through out the state.

There is also good amount of trafficking through illegal marriages, where brides are bought from tribal areas of state and from M.P., Chattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand and West Bengal. Many of these women are also sold to brothels in state or in states like Haryana and Punjab, where there is a great demand of brides due to falling sex ratio.

Uttar Pradesh is also a state where large scale migration for employment in agriculture and brick kilns takes place from neighbouring states like Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Bihar. Out migration in search of employment to various states like Delhi, Mumbai, Surat, Haryana, Punjab is also very high.

A survey on the widows of Vrindavan, by government of West Bengal revealed the trafficking of women from West Bengal and sexual exploitation of these Sevadasis both for commercial purpose and by religious heads & the tourists. Women and girls are trafficked from other states also to ashrams in Vrindavan many of them are not widow or even married. Of the 2910 women examined by the survey team, 2113 were from West Bengal, 297 from Bangladesh and the rest from other states. Over 500 of them were below the age of 30, while another 416 between 31 and 40 and over 400 from the 41-50 age group. The team felt that it was not so much the influx of aged widows but that of young girls being brought here from West Bengal and other states by possible "trafficking agents". The presence of a large number of "thriving abortion clinics" in Mathura is yet another indicator of the exploitation of the womenfolk, the study mentioned (Vrindavan Widows Are Still Sexually Exploited – Study by Subrata Nag Choudhury, Indian Express Newspapers).

Child labour and bonded labor is also very high in Uttar Pradesh. 15% of the 100,000 children working in the carpet industry of Uttar Pradesh are in debt-bondage (ILOIPEC, Mainstreaming Gender in IPEC Activities, 1999). In the

glass bangle industry in Ferozabad, one quarter of the workforce - about 50,000 - are children under 14 years of age. (UNICEF, State of the World's Children, 1997). 70-80% of the 8,000 to 50,000 children in the glass industry in Ferozabad are bonded (ILO-IPEC, Mainstreaming Gender in IPEC Activities, 1999). Children from Nepal are also trafficked in labour sector in state. CWIN estimated that there are 5,000-7,000 children working in Bhadohi and Mirzapur in Benaras, districts bordering Nepal (CWA, Child Workers in Nepal (CWIN), "Nepal-India Cross Border Child Labour Migration", Child Workers in Asia, Vol. 13, Nos. 2 & 3, April - September 1997). 40,000 to 45,000 children work in the brass industry in Moradabad (US Dept of Labor, Sweat and Toil of Children, 1994, citing ILO/Asian Regional Team for Employment Promotion, January 1989). Children under 15 account for 40% of flayers, 34% of tanners, 39% of manufacturers and repairers, and 36% of wage earners in the leather units of Agra, Kanpur, Durg and Tonk towns (US Dept of Labor, Sweat and Toil of Children: Consumer Labels and Child Labor, 1997, citing The Status and Problems of Leather).

According to the report by Dr. Mukherjee (Girls/ Women in prostitution in India- 2004), there are 256 areas spread over 53 districts in state, of origin of sex workers or the supply areas from where women are mostly trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation. The same report also identified 53 areas of operation of sex workers in the state.

Number of Districts of origin and operation of sex workers Uttar Pradesh			
State	Number of districts of origin	Number of areas of origin	Number of places of operation
Uttar Pradesh	53	256	53
India	378	1794	1016

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

However, according to various studies and sources out of total 70 districts in state 58 districts are affected by trafficking of women and children.

Trafficking affected districts in Uttar Pradesh			
Aligarh	Deoria	Lucknow	Sultanpur
Agra	Eta	Mau	Jhansi
Allahabad	Faizabad	Mainpuri	Kanpur Nagar
Ambedkar Nagar	Fatehpur	Meerut	Kanpur Dehat
Azamgarh	Farrukhabad	Mirzapur	Kheri
Budaun	Ferozabad	Moradabad.	Lalitpur
Banda	Gorakhpur	Mathura	Unnao
Barabanki	Gaziabad	Muzaffarnagar	Varanasi
Balia	Gazipur	Pratapgarh	Sravasti
Bareilly	Gonda	Rai Bareilly	Maharajganj
Bahraich	Hamirpur	Rampur	Pilibhit
Balrampur	Hardoi	Saharanpur	Bhadohi
Basti	Jalaun	Shahjahanpur	Etawa
Bijnore	Jaunpur	Sitapur	

Bulandshehr	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Sonebhadra	
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Source: Mukherjee-2004, NHRC Report 2005, TII Report 2004- Shakti Vahini and UPSACS data.

Women from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himanchal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttaranchal, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, West Bengal, Chattisgarh and Jharkhand are brought into the state for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. A large number of women and children from Nepal and Bangladesh are also trafficked into state for commercial sexual exploitation and other purposes.

Interstate trafficking for CSE in & from Uttar Pradesh			
Trafficking into Uttar Pradesh (Mukherjee)	Trafficking out from Uttar Pradesh to (Mukherjee)	Trafficking out from Uttar Pradesh (NHRC Report)	Trafficking into Uttar Pradesh (NHRC Report)
Andhra Pradesh		Andhra Pradesh	
Assam			
Bihar	Bihar	Bihar	Bihar
Haryana	Haryana		
Himanchal Pradesh			Himanchal Pradesh
Karnataka			Karnataka
Maharashtra		Maharashtra	
Kerala			
Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh		Madhya Pradesh
Punjab	Punjab		
Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Rajasthan
Uttaranchal	Uttaranchal		
Delhi	Delhi	Delhi	Delhi
Tamil Nadu			Tamil Nadu
Orissa	Orissa		Orissa
West Bengal	West Bengal	West Bengal	West Bengal
	Chattisgarh		Chattisgarh
	Daman and Diu		
	Gujarat		
	Nagaland		
		Jharkhand	Jharkhand
			Bangladesh
			Nepal

There is also trafficking of women for commercial sexual exploitation from state to destinations in other states. Women from Uttar Pradesh are trafficked to Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttaranchal, Delhi, Orissa, Daman and Diu, West Bengal, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Nagaland and Jharkhand.

According to Trafficking in Women and Children in India Report 2005 by NHRC, there are 79 main transit points in Uttar Pradesh for interstate trafficking of women and children. The districts with major transit points are Allahabad,

Meerut, Hatai, Ghaziabad, Hardoi, Mau, Lucknow, Muzaffarpur, Basti, Kanpur, Gorkhpur, Bareilly, Azamgarh and Varanasi.

State	Voluntary Organisations	Sex Worker groups.	Average
Uttar Pradesh	3-5lakhs	1.75 lakhs	2.7lakhs
India			28 lakhs

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

In Uttar Pradesh, according to different estimates there are in average about 2.7 lakhs women in prostitution. However, there are wide differences among the numbers quoted by different sources. According to average estimates about 1.5 percent of total women in age group of 15 to 35 years in state are in commercial sex.

State	Total Female population	Total female 15-35 yrs	Estimated number of prostitutes	% of prostitutes
Uttar Pradesh	78586558	18074908	271868	1.5
India	495738169	113853547	2827534	2.48

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

Of all the women who are forced into the sex work in the state, 50.6 percent are minor below the age of 18 years while the time of their entry in flesh market. The ratio of entry of minors in commercial sex in state of Uttar Pradesh is much higher than the 35.47 percent of all India figures.

State	% of prostitute entry before 18 years of age
Uttar Pradesh	50.6
India	35.47

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

More than 84 percent women in flesh trade in state are young girls of age below the 22 years. The percentage of young girls selling sex in state is much higher than that at all India level i.e. 71 percent.

Age at time of entry in Flesh Trade (Years)					
	<18	18-22	23-27	28-32	33 & <
Uttar Pradesh	50.60	33.65	9.22	4.64	1.89
India	35.47	35.98	19.79	6.78	1.98

The caste wise distribution of sex workers show the discriminatory attitude and compulsion faced by lower castes in the state. Only 12.57 percent women from upper caste are trafficked and forced in sex trade against 42 percent at all India level. In Uttar Pradesh trafficking is predominately of young girls from lower castes. More than 86 percent of women in flesh trade in state are from SC, ST and other backward castes.

Caste wise distribution of victims in Uttar Pradesh

	General	SC	ST	OBC	Others
Uttar Pradesh	12.57	27.75	17.27	41.36	1.05
India	42.09	31.82	3.80	21.24	1.05

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

As most of the girls are trafficked in young age the percent of unmarried girls in sex trade in state is more than 51 percent. While at the all India level the percentage of unmarried girls in commercial sex trade is much lower i.e. 32 percent.

Status of Marriage of Victims		
	Married	Unmarried
Uttar Pradesh	48.11	51.89
India	67.82	32.18

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

The fact that the most vulnerable to trafficking in state are young girls from lower castes before their marriage, also points towards the discriminatory and low status of women in state. The fact is reinforced by the fact that 51.37 percent girls in state were trafficked and forced into selling sex by their close or immediate family members or relatives. Only 29.99 percent girls at all India level were trafficked by their family members or close relatives.

Family and relatives responsible for Induction %					
	Parents	Brother/sister	Uncle/aunt	In laws/husband	Total
Uttar Pradesh	17.18	12.71	7.56	13.92	51.37
India	10.22	4.12	8.00	7.65	29.99

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

Among the family members trafficking girls and forcing them in flesh trade the highest number of girls 17.18 percent were trafficked by their parents followed by 13.92 percent by husbands and in-laws and 12.71 percent by brother or sister.

Mode of Functioning			
	Independent	With women other	Organized network & setup
Uttar Pradesh	5.15	34.36	60.48
India	62.49	21.75	15.08

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

The flesh trade and crime of trafficking is a highly organized and patronized trade in Uttar Pradesh much more than that at all India level. More than 60 percent women forced into sex work function through organized networks or setups against mere 15 percent at all India level. Another approximate 34 percent women in state in commercial sex, function in form of groups in

comparison to about 21 percent at all India level. Only 5.15 percent women in state against 62.49 percent at all India level work independently.

% of women who depend solely and have to work 20 or more days in a month in on sex work	
Uttar Pradesh	64.43 %
India	49.04

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

64.43 percent women in commercial sex in state against 49 percent at all India level work are forced to work more than 20 or more days in a month. This further reinforces the exploitative character of the organized crime.

Major causes of Sex work in %			
State	Economic distress	Family tradition	Violence Against Women
Uttar Pradesh	68.9	11.86	15.99
India	61.67	12.36	18.84

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

Economic distress is the major cause behind women falling in sex trade in state. The situation is worse in Uttar Pradesh in comparison to all India. 68.9% women in state enter the sex trade due to economical distress in Uttar Pradesh as against 61.6 percent in India. Violence against women is the second highest cause pushing women into sex trade in the state. It accounts for 15.99 percent women in commercial sex in state. Though less women proportion of women enter sex trade in Uttar Pradesh due to family tradition in comparison to all India still quiet a good amount of women in terms of number are forced into commercial sexual exploitation due to family.

Reason of Continuance						
State	Poverty	Unemployment	Illiteracy	Family acceptance	Lack of Option	Non implementation of Law /No Rehabilitation
Uttar Pradesh	49.31	6.19	5.84	6.53	19.07	2.75
India	44.14	7.89	5.62	8.37	18.05	2

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

Poverty again remains the major cause forcing women in commercial sex to remain and continue with it in Uttar Pradesh. 49 percent women find that they continue in the trade due to poverty. This figure is marginally higher than that at the India level where only 44 percent women continue to remain in trade due to poverty. Unemployment, family acceptance and lack of options in life are the other major reasons in state for women to continue to remain in sex trade. Another 2.75 percent women continue to be sexually exploited due to poor implementation of law or lack of rehabilitation.

State response:

Advisory Committee under the Principal Secretary Home was setup in 1993. The committee in its reports mentioned lack of in-depth study, data, lack of coordination and effective campaign. It further stressed the need for structured plan of action. However, there have hardly been any attempts to implement the suggestions of the committee.

All officers of the level of Aast./Deputy Superintendent of Police & in charge of circles in districts were notified Special police officer under ITPA Section 13 (1) in 2003.

There are 6 short stay homes run by the government and 24 by NGOs in the state.

Recently the state commission of women had been reconstituted in state.

There is one care home in state at Lucknow for care and support of the terminally ill HIV/AIDS patients.

District	Population density Rank in 2001	Density 2001	Sex Ratio 2001	Child Sex Ratio 2001	Literacy	Female Literacy	Full ANC	ANM Visit	Inst. Delivery	RTI Awareness	H IV Awareness	Symptoms of RTI among Women	Condom Usage	HIV Prev.	Traffic
Agra	20	897	852	849	64.97	48.15	4.7	3.9	32.9	4.5	25.3	31.6	7.2	Yes	Yes
Aligarh	27	798	861	886	59.70	43.88	4.2	15.3	25.7	22.6	30.6	34.7	9.9		Yes
Allahabad	18	911	882	920	62.89	46.61	2.3	16.6	20.0	35.6	39.7	31.7	6.5	Yes	Yes
Ambedaker Nagar	24	854	977	943	59.06	45.98	3.1	34.2	26.6	45.8	42.7	31.4	6.5		Yes
Auraiya	54	575	856	898	71.50	60.08	2.9	6.3	11.1	30.1	30.5	41.1	7.2		
Azamgarh	16	938	1026	946	56.15	42.44	4.5	7.1	32.6	20.3	29.9	27.9	1.9	Yes	Yes
Baghpat	25	838	848	847	65.65	50.38	5.9	17.9	26.0	38.3	56.9	47.1	9.8		
Bahraich	62	415	865	968	35.79	23.27	4.5	4.9	10.0	45.3	28.9	42.8	7.2		Yes
Ballia	17	923	952	947	58.88	43.92	6.0	5.1	33.5	28.3	30.8	30.3	4.0	Yes	Yes
Balrampur	53	576	896	961	34.71	21.58	2.3	14.0	6.3	39.5	32.7	33.3	5.3		Yes
Banda	64	340	860	912	54.84	37.10	4.0	14.0	8.7	34.4	28.4	37.0	8.0		Yes
Barabanki	37	699	886	945	48.71	35.64	1.0	5.1	24.1	30.5	29.7	36.1	7.2	Yes	Yes
Bareilly	22	873	872	899	47.99	35.13	3.6	6.5	9.6	17.0	20.9	38.9	5.5	Yes	Yes
Basti	41	682	916	947	54.28	39.00	5.7	10.8	23.3	26.3	45.2	33.3	6.2	Yes	Yes
Bijnor	40	686	896	902	59.37	47.28	6.2	8.8	28.7	11.6	29.7	37.5	14.1		Yes
Budaun	49	594	841	887	38.83	25.53	3.9	0.8	13.2	44.1	22.9	47.5	6.7		Yes
Bulandshahar	28	786	881	868	60.19	42.82	4.9	9.1	23.3	22.6	36.3	37.7	10.7		Yes
Chandauli	43	642	922	924	61.11	45.45	6.1	10.8	30.7	34.7	48.4	28.1	3.4		
Chitrakoot	66	250	872	926	66.06	51.28	2.5	42.2	8.8	38.6	33.5	23.6	4.2		
Deoria	9	1077	1003	964	59.84	43.56	4.9	40.5	28.8	46.0	52.6	39.4	6.9		Yes
Etah	45	627	847	891	56.15	40.65	0.4	1.6	22.3	30.9	24.8	37.5	10.5		Yes
Etawah	51	586	856	895	70.75	58.49	3.6	20.3	16.8	41.9	36.7	37.2	11.1	Yes	Yes
Faizabad	31	755	940	952	57.48	43.35	3.1	41.7	30.5	56.1	42.5	26.0	7.6		Yes
Farrukhabad	39	692	860	904	62.27	50.35	5.2	15.8	14.7	31.5	27.6	46.9	7.1	Yes	Yes
Fatehpur	57	555	892	942	59.74	44.62	4.8	8.9	21.3	14.1	30.7	24.2	4.3		Yes
Firozabad	23	866	851	923	66.53	53.02	1.2	3.4	22.8	4.7	23.2	24.4	7.1		Yes

Gautam Buddha Nagar	15	939	842	855	69.78	54.56	12.9	2.3	35.2	27.9	47.5	47.8	11.5		
Ghaziabad	2	1682	860	851	70.89	59.12	12.3	7.6	36.6	34.0	57.8	41.0	10.3		Yes
Ghazipur	19	903	974	946	60.06	44.39	6.8	8.0	24.4	28.7	27.8	28.0	4.0		Yes
Gonda	47	625	899	949	42.99	27.29	2.7	8.3	16.9	47.6	32.5	36.8	7.6	Yes	Yes
Gorakhpur	7	1140	959	977	60.96	44.48	8.5	6.1	20.7	23.3	33.0	40.7	3.9	Yes	Yes
Hamirpur	68	241	852	906	58.10	40.65	3.5	29.7	19.3	34.4	29.6	19.8	7.1	Yes	Yes
Hardoi	55	568	843	908	52.64	37.62	3.8	3.7	7.6	3.7	11.0	24.9	8.5		Yes
Hathras	30	761	856	881	63.38	47.16	3.1	16.7	27.3	19.4	28.8	42.3	5.9		
Jalaun	65	319	847	885	66.14	50.66	2.4	7.9	22.7	43.8	30.0	37.2	7.0		Yes
Jaunpur	14	969	1021	927	59.98	43.53	3.4	3.9	24.9	17.1	41.0	30.1	2.3	Yes	Yes
Jhansi	63	348	870	886	66.69	51.21	7.0	9.4	31.8	15.6	28.7	37.8	6.0		Yes
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	42	646	885	914	50.21	35.07	7.1	21.3	18.1	27.7	26.4	47.7	11.2		Yes
Kannauj	38	695	868	909	62.57	49.99	2.3	4.8	7.6	31.3	29.1	45.5	9.4		
Kanpur Dehat	58	504	856	899	66.59	54.49	3.6	9.5	19.5	54.6	40.2	39.0	9.4	Yes	Yes
Kanpur Nagar	5	1366	869	865	77.63	72.50	5.3	5.0	36.8	58.3	63.0	38.8	13.7	Yes	Yes
Kaushambi	36	705	894	951	48.18	30.80	1.7	16.1	13.5	21.6	31.2	33.3	4.0		
Kheri	61	417	875	933	49.39	35.89	1.8	6.5	15.2	26.2	23.0	28.4	5.1		Yes
Kushinagar	12	994	961	953	48.43	30.85	3.4	10.4	26.5	34.1	36.1	42.2	7.1		
Lalitpur	70	194	884	936	49.93	33.25	3.5	7.7	23.9	17.4	21.1	33.2	4.3	Yes	Yes
Lucknow	3	1456	891	919	69.39	61.22	11.6	6.8	42.0	32.9	57.4	27.2	11.5	Yes	Yes
Maharajganj	33	734	933	960	47.72	28.64	4.8	9.0	14.3	18.5	18.7	39.4	3.0		Yes
Mahoba	67	249	866	896	54.23	39.57	3.6	19.9	25.8	34.2	24.5	32.9	10.5		
Mainpuri	52	580	855	883	66.51	52.67	3.5	10.7	21.5	25.1	31.4	42.2	6.8		Yes
Mathura	48	621	841	872	62.21	43.77	6.6	13.0	30.4	28.2	38.3	41.4	4.4		Yes
Mau	8	1080	984	897	64.86	50.86	3.7	4.9	27.5	39.2	40.5	27.6	3.9		Yes
Meerut	6	1190	871	854	65.96	54.12	5.9	22.7	27.6	40.0	50.6	48.6	13.4		Yes
Mirzapur	60	468	897	930	56.10	39.89	2.8	7.0	20.9	9.1	28.5	26.1	2.8	Yes	Yes
Moradabad	11	1028	885	912	45.74	33.32	2.3	15.1	18.5	27.3	26.4	51.1	10.7	Yes	Yes
Muzaffarnagar	21	884	872	857	61.68	48.63	4.7	27.2	23.7	41.1	47.7	58.9	12.1		Yes
Pilibhit	59	470	876	939	50.87	35.84	5.6	0.7	9.6	17.2	21.1	34.9	7.9		Yes
Pratapgarh	34	734	983	934	58.67	42.63	4.3	7.3	25.0	27.8	37.7	39.8	6.1		Yes

Rae Bareli	46	626	949	936	55.09	40.44	0.7	8.4	19.4	19.4	31.2	25.0	7.0		Yes
Rampur	26	812	882	922	38.95	27.87	2.7	2.8	17.7	13.2	25.3	42.1	13.2		Yes
Saharanpur	29	772	868	894	62.61	51.42	7.9	5.5	24.2	11.8	36.4	37.5	12.4	Yes	Yes
Sant Kabir Nagar	13	988	978	923	51.71	35.45	2.5	34.6	18.9	32.5	41.2	40.4	4.5		
Sant Ravidas Nagar	4	1409	918	900	59.14	38.72	2.1	26.4	23.2	70.6	48.7	31.2	2.4		Yes
Shahjahanpur	56	557	838	866	48.79	34.68	4.3	2.7	13.0	2.8	21.7	21.1	7.2		Yes
Shrawasti	10	1044	859	941	34.25	18.75	1.8	7.9	8.7	45.4	33.0	28.5	3.0		Yes
Siddharthnagar	32	741	946	963	43.97	28.35	2.9	31.6	14.7	54.0	33.2	27.0	3.3		
Sitapur	44	630	862	926	49.12	35.08	2.8	7.0	19.5	16.1	19.9	35.8	6.5		Yes
Sonbhadra	69	216	896	958	49.96	34.26	2.6	2.5	15.8	30.8	26.9	39.6	3.9		Yes
Sultanpur	35	719	980	934	56.90	41.81	1.6	14.5	26.7	12.8	27.8	24.3	6.6	Yes	Yes
Unnao	50	592	898	915	55.72	42.40	1.7	22.4	11.3	25.8	37.3	43.1	6.5		Yes
Varanasi	1	1995	908	962	67.09	48.59	7.5	6.7	36.4	51.3	54.8	26.3	5.4	Yes	Yes

District	HIV Prev.	HIV Vulnerability	Trafficking	Trafficking Vulnerability
Agra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Aligarh		Yes	Yes	Yes
Allahabad	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ambedaker Nagar		Yes	Yes	Yes
Auraiya		Yes		Yes
Azamgarh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Baghpat		Yes		
Bahraich		Yes	Yes	Yes
Ballia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Balrampur		Yes	Yes	Yes
Banda		Yes	Yes	Yes
Barabanki	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bareilly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Basti	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bijnor		Yes	Yes	Yes
Budaun		Yes	Yes	Yes
Bulandshahar		Yes	Yes	Yes
Chandauli		Yes		Yes
Chitrakoot				Yes
Deoria		Yes	Yes	Yes
Etah		Yes	Yes	Yes
Etawah	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Faizabad		Yes	Yes	Yes
Farrukhabad	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fatehpur		Yes	Yes	Yes
Firozabad		Yes	Yes	Yes
Gautam Buddha Nagar		Yes		
Ghaziabad		Yes	Yes	Yes
Ghazipur		Yes	Yes	Yes
Gonda	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gorakhpur	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hamirpur	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hardoi		Yes	Yes	Yes
Hathras		Yes		
Jalaun		Yes	Yes	Yes
Jaunpur	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jhansi		Yes	Yes	Yes
Jyotiba Phule Nagar		Yes	Yes	Yes
Kannauj		Yes		Yes
Kanpur Dehat	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kanpur Nagar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kaushambi		Yes		Yes
Kheri		Yes	Yes	Yes
Kushinagar		Yes		Yes
Lalitpur	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Lucknow	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maharajganj		Yes	Yes	Yes
Mahoba		Yes		Yes
Mainpuri		Yes	Yes	Yes
Mathura		Yes	Yes	Yes
Mau		Yes	Yes	Yes
Meerut		Yes	Yes	Yes
Mirzapur	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Moradabad	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Muzaffarnagar		Yes	Yes	Yes
Pilibhit		Yes	Yes	Yes
Pratapgarh		Yes	Yes	Yes
Rae Bareli		Yes	Yes	Yes
Rampur		Yes	Yes	Yes
Saharanpur	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sant Kabir Nagar		Yes		Yes
Sant Ravidas Nagar		Yes	Yes	Yes
Shahjahanpur		Yes	Yes	Yes
Shrawasti		Yes	Yes	Yes
Siddharthnagar				
Sitapur		Yes	Yes	Yes
Sonbhadra		Yes	Yes	Yes
Sultanpur	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Unnao		Yes	Yes	Yes
Varanasi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes