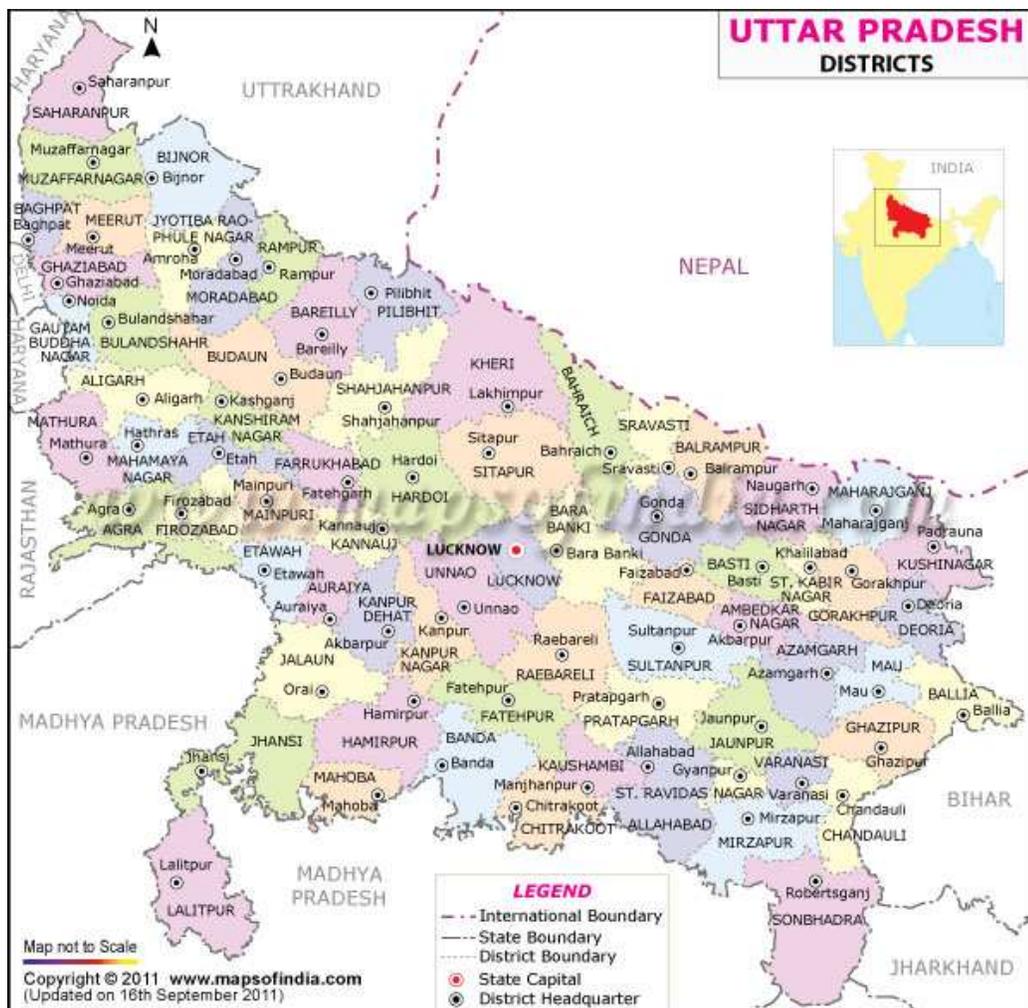


A. Demography

Uttar Pradesh is India's fourth largest and the most populated state in India. It has a population of about 199,581,477 as per the 2011 census.

With an area of 93,933 sq mi (243,290 km²), Uttar Pradesh covers a large part of the highly fertile and densely populated upper Gangetic plain. There is an average population density of 828 persons per km² i.e. 2,146 per sq meters. Uttar Pradesh shares an international border with Nepal to the north. Other states along Uttar Pradesh's border include Uttarakhand, Haryana and Delhi to the north and northwest; Rajasthan on the west; Madhya Pradesh on the south; Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand on the south east; and Bihar on the east. As this state shares an international boundary it assumes strategic importance as far as its defense is concerned.

The administrative and legislative capital of Uttar Pradesh is Lucknow. Some of the major commercial cities of the state include Kanpur, Meerut, Bareilly, Noida, Ghaziabad and Agra.



B. Administrative divisions and districts

The state of Uttar Pradesh consists of 75 districts, which are grouped into eighteen divisions:

	Division	Districts		Division	Districts
1	Agra division	§ Agra	10	Gorakhpur division	§ Deoria
		§ Firozabad			§ Gorakhpur
		§ Mainpuri			§ Kushinagar
		§ Mathura			§ Maharajganj
2	Aligarh division	§ Aligarh	11	Jhansi division	§ Jalaun
		§ Etah			§ Jhansi
		§ Mahamaya Nagar			§ Lalitpur
		§ Kanshiram Nagar			12
3	Allahabad division	§ Allahabad	§ Etawah		
		§ Fatehpur	§ Farrukhabad		
		§ Kaushambi	§ Kannauj		
		§ Pratapgarh	§ Kanpur Dehat		
4	Azamgarh division	§ Azamgarh	13	Lucknow division	§ Kanpur Nagar
		§ Ballia			§ Hardoi
		§ Mau			§ Lakhimpur Kheri
5	Bareilly division	§ Badaun	14	Meerut division	§ Lucknow
		§ Bareilly			§ Raebareli
		§ Pilibhit			§ Sitapur
		§ Shahjahanpur			§ Unnao
6	Basti division	§ Basti	15	Mirzapur division	§ Bagpat
		§ Sant Kabir Nagar			§ Bulandshahr
		§ Siddharthnagar			§ Gautam Buddha Nagar
7	Chitrakoot division	§ Banda	16	Moradabad division	§ Ghaziabad
		§ Chitrakoot			§ Meerut
		§ Hamirpur			§ Panchsheel Nagar
		§ Mahoba			§ Mirzapur
8	Devipatan division	§ Bahraich	17	Saharanpur division	§ Sant Ravidas Nagar
		§ Balarampur			§ Sonbhadra
		§ Gonda			§ Bijnor
		§ Shravasti			§ Jyotiba Phule Nagar
9	Faizabad division	§ Ambedkar Nagar	18	Varanasi division	§ Moradabad
		§ Barabanki			§ Rampur
		§ Faizabad			§ Bheem Nagar
		§ Sultanpur			§ Muzaffarnagar
					§ Saharanpur
					§ Prabuddha Nagar
					§ Chandauli

					§ Ghazipur
					§ Jaunpur
					§ Varanasi

C. Transportation

The state has a large, multimodal transportation system:

- **Air:**

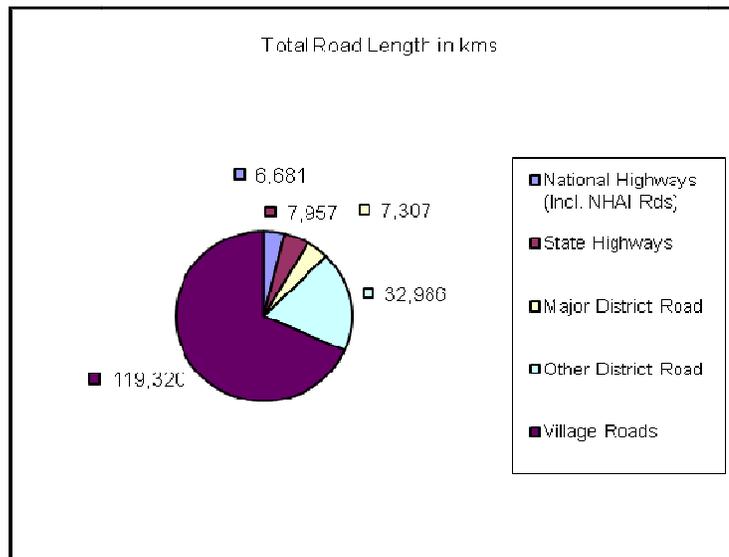
The state has four major airports and 23 airstrips. Cities are nationally well-connected. Amausi International Airport in Lucknow is the state's main airport. Other domestic airports are Kanpur, Gorakhpur, Agra, Allahabad and Varanasi.

- **Railways:**

Almost all major (as well as smaller) cities of the state are linked by rail. The state has largest railway network in the country and the sixth-largest railway density. The major railway stations are Lucknow NR, Kanpur Central, Varanasi JN, Agra Cant and Mathura JN.

- **Roads:**

The state has the largest road network in the country after Maharashtra.



Kanpur, Lucknow, Bareilly, Allahabad, Varanasi, Jhansi, Gorakhpur, Agra and Ghazipur are connected to National Highways. The National Golden Quadrilateral of India is passes through Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi. The state government's road-transport company Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC) serves nationalised routes in the state for intrastate and interstate transport.

- **Waterways:**

A stretch of the Ganges – from Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh) to Haldia (West Bengal) – has been declared as National Waterway(NW)-I; 600 km of NW-I flows through Uttar Pradesh.

D. Geography

Uttar Pradesh can be divided into two distinct hypsographical (altitude) regions. The larger Gangetic Plain region is in the north; it includes the Ganges-Yamuna Doab, the Ghaghra plains, the Ganges plains and the Terai. It has fertile alluvial soil and a flat topography (with a slope of 2 m/km) broken by numerous ponds, lakes and rivers. The smaller Vindhya Hills and plateau region is in the south. It is characterized by hard rock strata and a varied topography of hills, plains, valleys and plateaus; limited availability of water makes the region relatively arid.

Uttar Pradesh is between latitude 24°-31°N and longitude 77°-84°E. Area wise, it is the fourth largest state of India. The Gangetic Plain occupies three quarters of the state. The two sacred rivers that flow through Uttar Pradesh are the **Ganga River** and **Yamuna River**.

Uttar Pradesh is rich with natural resources. The major minerals found in Uttar Pradesh include limestone, dolomite, glass-sand, marble, bauxite, non-plastic fireclay, and Uranium. Sand-stone, pebbles, salt punter, sand and other minor minerals are also found in the state.

E. Rivers and lakes

Uttar Pradesh has more than 31 large and small rivers, major ones being the Ganges, Yamuna, Sarayu and Ghaghara.

F. Flora and fauna

Uttar Pradesh is rich in diversity of flora and fauna due to its vast area, big and small rivers, varieties of climatic conditions, and different kinds of soils.

The plains of Uttar Pradesh have been very rich in natural vegetation which has, however, diminished due to wide-ranging needs of the people. About 12.8 percent of the geographical areas of Uttar Pradesh are under forests.

Several species of trees, large and small mammals, reptiles and insects are found in the belt of temperate upper mountainous forests; medicinal plants are also found wild, or are grown on plantations.

The Terai-Duar savanna and grasslands support cattle. Moist deciduous trees grow in the upper Gangetic plain, including along its riverbanks. This plain supports a wide variety of plants and animals. The Ganges and its tributaries are the habitat of large and small reptiles, amphibians, fresh-water fish and crabs. Scrubland trees such as the babool and animals such as the chinkara are found in the arid Vindhya.

G. Climate

The climate of Uttar Pradesh is predominantly subtropical; however, weather conditions change significantly with location and season:

- *Temperature:*

Depending on the elevation, the average temperatures vary from between 12.5–17.5 °C (55–64 °F) in January to 27.5–32.5 °C (82–91 °F) in May and June. The highest temperature recorded in the state was 49.9 °C (121.8 °F) at Gonda on 8 May 1958.

- *Rainfall:*

Rainfall in the state ranges from between 1,000–2,000 mm (39–79 in) in the east to 600–1,000 mm (24–39 in) in the west. About 90 percent of the rainfall occurs during the southwest monsoon, lasting from approximately June to September.