

# 6

## STATE OF LITERACY

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# 6

## State of Literacy

Literacy level and educational attainment are vital indicators of development in a society. Attainment of universal primary education is one of the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations to be achieved by the year 2015. Planning Commission has also targeted in the eleventh Five Year Plan to increase literacy rate of persons of age 7 years or more to 85% and reducing gender gap in literacy to 10 percentage points by 2011-12. Literacy rate and educational development are considered to be key variables affecting demographic indicators like fertility, mortality (especially infant mortality) rate and migration. It greatly contributes in improving quality of life, particularly with regard to life expectancy, infant mortality, learning levels and nutritional levels of children. Higher level of literacy and educational development lead to greater awareness on the one hand and help people in acquiring new skills on the other.

### LITERATES AND ILLITERATES

The number of literates and illiterates aged seven and above in India as per the provisional population totals of Census 2011 is 778,454,120 and 272,950,015 respectively. There has been a marked improvement in the proportion of literates in the last decade. Literates in 2011 constitute 74 per cent of the total population aged seven and above as compared to 65 percent in 2001. On the other hand, illiterates form 26 per cent of the total population in 2011 as compared to 35 percent in 2001. In absolute terms, 217,700,941 additional persons have become literate during the decade 2001-2011. A significant milestone reached in Census 2011, is that the total number of illiterates has come down from 304,146,862 in 2001 to 272,950,015-a decline of 31,196,847 persons. Before analysing further trends, it would be apt to discuss certain underlying concepts and definitions regarding Literacy in the Census of India.

As per provisional population totals of Census 2011, literates constitute 74 per cent of the total population aged seven and above and illiterates form 26 per cent.

A significant milestone reached in Census 2011 is that a decline of 31,196,847 among illiterates is noted.

## CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

### Literates and Illiterates- Concept

Information on literacy is canvassed regarding every individual in the Census. For the purposes of Census, 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. In the Censuses prior to 1991, children below five years of age were necessarily treated as illiterates.

The age limit was raised to 7 years based on the advice of experts that the ability to read and write with understanding is not ordinarily achieved until that age. It was, therefore decided at the 1991 Census that all children in the age group 0-6, would be treated as illiterate by definition and the population aged seven years and above only would be classified as literate or illiterate. The same criterion has been retained in the Censuses of 2001 and 2011. It should be clearly understood that it is not necessary that to be treated as literate, a person should have received any formal education or acquired any minimum educational standard.

### LITERACY RATE - DEFINITION

In earlier Censuses up to 1981, it was customary to work out the literacy rate taking into account the total population. Since literacy rate is more meaningful if the sub-population in the age group 0-6 is excluded from the total population, it was decided in 1991 to calculate literacy rate for the population seven years and above. The same concept has been retained in all Censuses since 1991.

The literacy rate taking into account the total population in the denominator has now been termed as 'crude literacy rate', while the literacy rate calculated taking into account the 7 and above population in the denominator is called the effective literacy rate. The formula for computing crude literacy rate and effective literacy rate are as follows:

$$\text{Crude Literacy Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Literate persons} \times 100}{\text{Total Population}}$$

$$\text{Effective Literacy Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Literate persons aged 7 and above} \times 100}{\text{Population aged 7 and above}}$$

Effective literacy rate and literacy rate have been used interchangeably in this chapter.

### LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY GENDER

'Educate one man, you educate one person, but educate a woman and you educate a whole civilisation.'

-Mahatma Gandhi

As per the provisional population totals of Census 2011, out of the provisional total population of 1,210,193,422, the number of persons aged seven years and above is 1,051,404,135. Out of this, 778,454,120 are literates and 272,950,015 are illiterates. There has been an increase of 186,504,094 persons in the age group seven years and above during 2001-2011, while 217,700,941 additional persons have become literate during the decade.

It is encouraging to note that out of total of 217,700,941 literates added during the decade, females (110,069,001) out number males (107,631,940).

Out of total decrease of 31,196,847 in number of illiterates, the females (17,122,197) out number males (14,074,650).

A significant milestone reached in Census 2011, is that the total number of illiterates has come down from 304,146,862 in 2001 to 272,950,015 in 2011, showing a decline of 31,196,847 persons.

One of the interesting features of Census 2011 is that out of total of 217,700,941 literates added during the decade, females (110,069,001) out number males (107,631,940). A reverse trend was noticed during 1991-2001. The decadal increase in number of literates among males is of 31.98 percentage points while the corresponding increase in case of females is of 49.10 percentage points.

A notable feature is that out of the total decrease of 31,196,847 in the number of illiterates, the females (17,122,197) out number males (14,074,650). The above two changes are a clear indication of the fact that the gender gap in literacy is shrinking in the country. This trend of rising female literates will have far reaching consequences on the development of society.

Figure 25 gives a comparative picture of literacy and illiteracy in the country in 2001 and 2011 censuses.

Table 2 presents child population in the age group 0-6, population aged 7 years and above, literates and literacy rates for the country and the States and Union Territories as reported at the Census, 2011.

Statement 19 gives the number of literates and illiterates among the population aged seven years and above in absolute figures for India at the 2001 and 2011 Censuses.



### Statement 19

#### Number of literates and illiterates among population aged 7 years and above and their change-India : 2001 and 2011

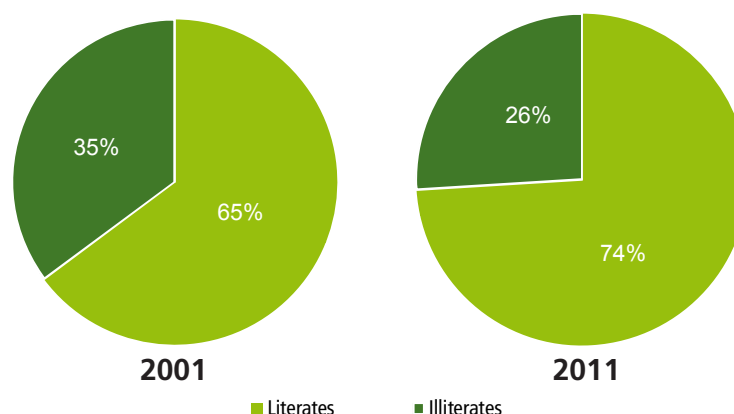
Literates/Illiterates	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
<b>Population (aged 7 and above)</b>			
2001	86,49,00,041	44,72,14,823	41,76,85,218
2011	1,05,14,04,135	54,07,72,113	51,06,32,022
Increase in 2011 over 2001	18,65,04,094	9,35,57,290	9,29,46,804
<b>Literates</b>			
2001	56,07,53,179	33,65,71,822	22,41,81,357
2011	77,84,54,120	44,42,03,762	33,42,50,358
Increase in 2011 over 2001	21,77,00,941	10,76,31,940	11,00,69,001
<b>Illiterates</b>			
2001	30,41,46,862	11,06,43,001	19,35,03,861
2011	27,29,50,015	9,65,68,351	17,63,81,664
Increase in 2011 over 2001	-3,11,96,847	-1,40,74,650	-1,71,22,197

### Notes

1. See notes behind 'Figures at a Glance'.

 **Figure 25**

### Share of Literates and Illiterates: Census 2001 and 2011



Literacy rate has surged forward from 64.83 per cent in 2001 to 74.04 per cent in 2011 showing an increase of 9.21 percentage points.

The literacy rate for males and females works out to 82.14 per cent and 65.46 per cent respectively. The increase in literacy rate in males and females during 2001-2011 is in the order of 6.88 and 11.79 percentage points respectively.

#### LITERACY RATE- TRENDS

The effective literacy rate for India in Census 2011, works out to 74.04 percent. The corresponding figures for males and females are 82.14 and 65.46 per cent respectively. Thus three-fourth of the population of aged 7 years and above is literate in the country. Four out of every five males and two out of every three females in the country are literate. The country has continued its march in improving literacy rate by recording a jump of 9.21 percentage points during 2001-2011. The increase in literacy rates in males and females are in the order of 6.88 and 11.79 percentage points respectively. However, efforts are still required to achieve the target of 85 per cent set by the Planning Commission to be achieved by the year 2011-12.

An extremely positive development in the present decade is that the gap of 21.59 percentage points recorded between male and female literacy rates in 2001 Census has reduced to 16.68 percentage points in 2011. Though the target set for the year 2011-2012 by the Planning Commission of reducing the gap to 10 percentage points has not been achieved, it is heartening that the reduction has been to the order of almost 5 percentage points.

Statement 20 presents the effective literacy rate for the country by persons, males, females and the male-female gap since 1951.

## Statement 20

### Literacy rate in India : 1951-2011

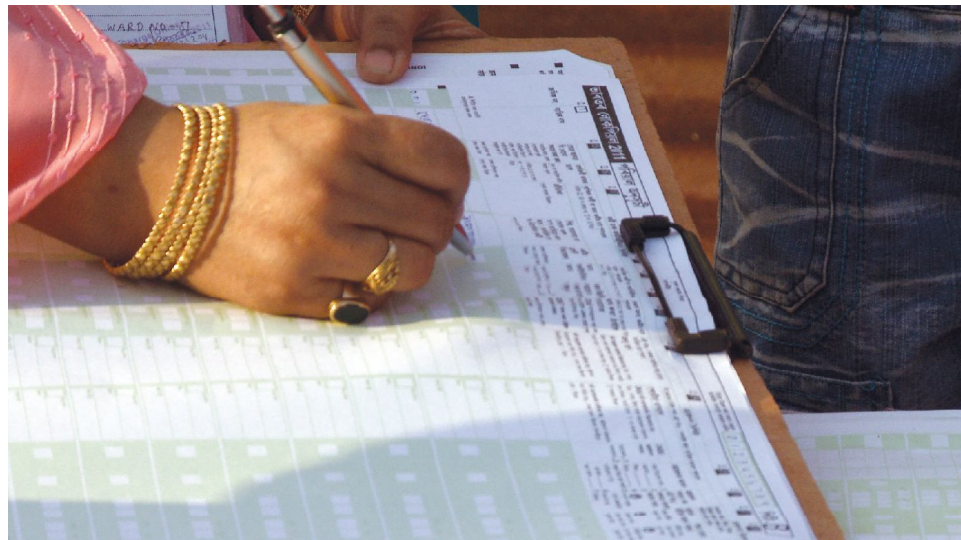
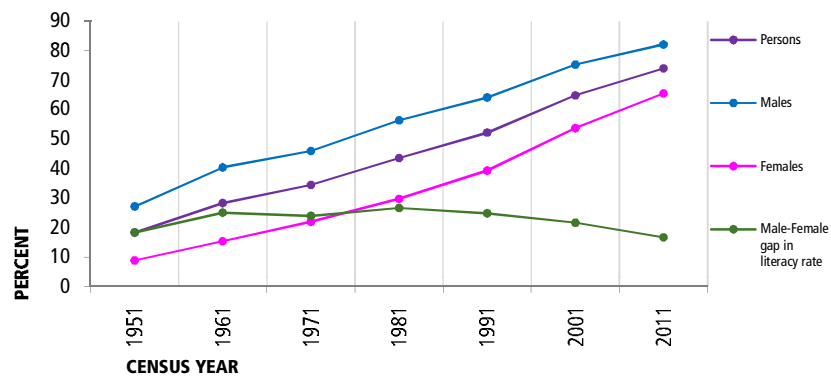
#### Notes

- Literacy rates for 1951, 1961 and 1971 Censuses relate to population aged five years and above. The rates for the 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 Census relate to the population aged seven years and above.
- The 1981 Literacy rates exclude Assam where the 1981 Census could not be conducted. The 1991 Census Literacy rates exclude Jammu & Kashmir.

Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Female gap in literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.3	40.4	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

#### Figure 26

### Literacy rate: 1951-2011



Statement 21 provides the crude literacy rate for India by sex during 1901-2011. The literacy rate designated as crude literacy rate in this Statement has been computed with total population as base without removing the mandatory illiterate population aged 0-4 or 0-6 from the denominator. The crude literacy rate from 1901 onwards show a consistent increase both for males and females.

### Statement 21

#### Crude literacy rate in India by sex : 1901 to 2011

Census Year	Crude literacy rate			Change in Percent points		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	5.35	9.83	0.60	-	-	-
1911	5.92	10.56	1.05	0.57	0.73	0.45
1921	7.16	12.21	1.81	1.24	1.65	0.76
1931	9.5	15.59	2.93	2.34	3.38	1.12
1941	16.1	24.9	7.30	6.6	9.31	4.37
1951	16.67	24.95	7.93	0.57	0.05	0.63
1961	24.02	34.44	12.95	7.35	9.49	5.02
1971	29.45	39.45	18.69	5.43	5.01	5.74
1981	36.23	46.89	24.82	6.78	7.44	6.13
1991	42.84	52.74	32.17	6.61	5.85	7.35
2001	54.51	63.24	45.15	11.67	10.5	12.98
2011	64.32	71.22	56.99	9.81	7.98	11.84

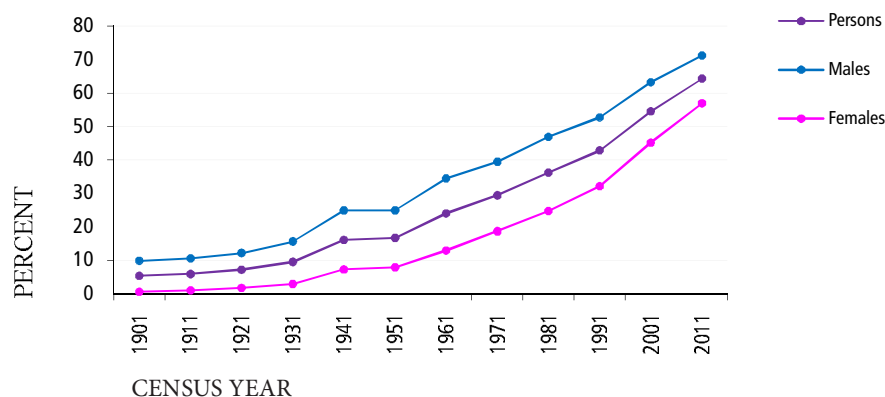
#### Notes

- Figures upto 1941 are for undivided India
- Figures for 1981 excludes Assam as 1981 Census could not be conducted in this State due to disturbed conditions.
- Figures for 1991 census do not include Jammu & Kashmir, as no census was held in the State
- See notes behind 'Figures at a Glance'.

The improvement in crude literacy rate has been phenomenal (48.22 percentage points) in post independent India. The corresponding increase in case of males has been of 46.32 percentage points and among females it is of 49.69 percentage points. The crude literacy rate has increased by almost 10 percentage points during the last decade. It surged forward by 12 percentage points in case of females while there was an increase of 8 percentage points in male crude literacy rate during the last decade. The gap in crude literacy rates of males and females has decreased from 18.09 percentage points in 2001 to 14.23 percentage points in 2011.

### Figure 27

#### Crude literacy rate by sex: 1901-2011



## LITERACY TRENDS IN EAG STATES

Statement 22(a) presents the effective literacy rate for eight Empowered Action Group (EAG) States and non EAG States. It is evident from this Statement that the literacy rate for all three categories of person, male and female has been higher in non EAG States as compared to EAG States in the three Censuses of 1991, 2001 and 2011. However, it is satisfying to note that change in percentage points of literacy rate in EAG States is higher for all three categories during 2001-2011 as compared to non EAG States which indicates that EAG States are catching up with non EAG States.

### Statement 22(a)

#### Effective Literacy Rate in EAG and Non EAG States

	1991			2001			2011		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
India	52.21	64.13	39.29	64.83	75.26	53.67	74.04	82.14	65.46
Non EAG States	60.09	70.34	49.2	70.64	79.25	61.53	78.24	84.76	71.42
EAG States	41.65	56	25.68	57.22	70.09	43.21	68.86	78.96	57.99

#### Notes

1. Figures for 1991 census do not include Jammu & Kashmir, as no census was held in the State
2. See notes behind 'Figures at a Glance'.

Statement 22(b) presents the male-female gap in effective literacy rate for EAG and non-EAG States for Censuses of 1991, 2001 and 2011. It may be observed that the male female gap in literacy is declining at faster pace in EAG States. The decline is of 5.92 percentage points in EAG States as compared to 4.38 percentage points in case of non-EAG States during 2001-2011.

### Statement 22(b)

#### Male-Female Gap in Effective Literacy Rate

#### Notes

1. Figures for 1991 census do not include Jammu & Kashmir, as no census was held in the State
2. See notes behind 'Figures at a Glance'.

	1991	2001	2011
India	24.85	21.59	16.68
Non EAG States	21.14	17.72	13.34
EAG States	30.32	26.89	20.97

It is heartening to note that the percentage increase in number of literates is remarkable in all the EAG States. Bihar (74.83 per cent), Jharkhand (59.24 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (56.40 per cent) have shown the highest rise. Rajasthan (40.68 per cent) and Chhattisgarh (39.61 per cent) are in the middle and Madhya Pradesh (38.73 per cent), Uttarakhand (37.05 per cent) and Orissa (36.68 per cent) bring up the rear.



 **Statement 22(c)**
**Effective Literacy Trends in EAG States 2001-2011**

Rank	India/State/ Union Territories#	No. of Literates in 2011	No. of Literates in 2001	Absolute increase in the No. of Literates 2001-2011	Percentage increase in the number of literates 2001-2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>77,84,54,120</b>	<b>56,07,53,179</b>	<b>21,77,00,941</b>	<b>38.82</b>
1	Bihar	5,43,90,254	3,11,09,577	2,32,80,677	74.83
2	Jharkhand	1,87,53,660	1,17,77,201	69,76,459	59.24
3	Uttar Pradesh	11,84,23,805	7,57,19,284	4,27,04,521	56.40
4	Rajasthan	3,89,70,500	2,77,02,010	1,12,68,490	40.68
5	Chhattisgarh	1,55,98,314	1,11,73,149	44,25,165	39.61
6	Madhya Pradesh	4,38,27,193	3,15,92,563	1,22,34,630	38.73
7	Uttarakhand	69,97,433	51,05,782	18,91,651	37.05
8	Orissa	2,71,12,376	1,98,37,055	72,75,321	36.68

 **Notes**

1. See notes behind 'Figures at a Glance'.

**OTHER STATES/UTS**

The other States and Union Territories showing substantial percentage increase in number of literates are Dadra and Nagar Haveli (119.46), Daman & Diu (75.63 per cent) Arunachal Pradesh (62.95 per cent), Meghalaya (56.99 per cent) and Jammu & Kashmir (50.71 per cent).

Statement 22(d) gives population aged seven and above, the absolute number of literates in 2011, and their decadal absolute and percentage difference between 2001-2011. The percentage decadal increase in population aged seven years and above during 2001-2011 is 21.56 per cent while the corresponding increase in the number of literates in this age group is of 38.82 per cent.

The absolute increase in number of persons aged seven years and above is 186,504,094 whereas the corresponding increase in number of literates is 217,700,941. Thus, preliminary trend indicates that a majority of the children who attained the age of seven are literate. In addition, persons in the age-group 7 and above category and illiterate in Census 2001 have become literate. However, this observation would have to be further investigated when age-wise data on literacy and children attending school are available.

 **Statement 22(d)1**

**Population aged 7 and above, literates in 2011 and their decadal difference and percentage decadal difference during 2001-2011**

State/ UT Code	India/State/ Union Territory #	Population aged 7 and above 2011	Decadal difference in population aged 7 and above 2001-2011
1	2	3	4
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>1,05,14,04,135</b>	<b>18,65,04,094</b>
01	Jammu & Kashmir	1,05,40,284	18,82,387
02	Himachal Pradesh	60,92,645	8,07,882
03	Punjab	2,47,62,666	35,75,496
04	Chandigarh #	9,36,733	1,51,711
05	Uttarakhand	87,87,908	16,58,591
06	Haryana	2,20,55,357	42,46,330
07	NCT of Delhi #	1,47,82,725	29,49,067
08	Rajasthan	5,81,16,096	1,22,59,910
09	Uttar Pradesh	16,98,53,242	3,52,79,949
10	Bihar	8,52,22,408	1,90,29,962
11	Sikkim	5,46,611	83,955
12	Arunachal Pradesh	11,79,852	2,87,755
13	Nagaland	16,94,621	-5,737
14	Manipur	23,68,519	4,00,989
15	Mizoram	9,25,478	1,80,639
16	Tripura	32,26,977	4,64,220
17	Meghalaya	24,08,185	5,57,342
18	Assam	2,66,57,965	45,00,512
19	West Bengal	8,12,35,137	1,24,73,162
20	Jharkhand	2,77,28,656	57,39,654
21	Orissa	3,69,11,708	54,65,858
22	Chhattisgarh	2,19,56,168	46,77,281
23	Madhya Pradesh	6,20,49,270	1,24,83,461
24	Gujarat	5,28,89,452	97,50,839
25	Daman & Diu #	2,17,031	79,405
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	2,93,657	1,13,366
27	Maharashtra	9,95,24,597	1,63,17,096
28	Andhra Pradesh	7,60,22,847	99,84,697
29	Karnataka	5,42,74,903	86,06,441
30	Goa	13,18,228	1,16,528
31	Lakshadweep #	57,341	5,782
32	Kerala	3,00,65,430	20,17,202
33	Tamil Nadu	6,52,44,137	1,00,73,618
34	Puducherry #	11,16,854	2,59,668
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands #	3,40,447	29,076

 **Notes**

1. See notes behind 'Figures at a Glance'.

 **Statement 22(d)2**
**Population aged 7 and above, literates in 2011 and their decadal difference and percentage decadal difference during 2001-2011**

Percentage decadal difference 2001-2011	Number of literates 2011	Decadal difference in number of literates 2001-2011	Percentage decadal difference 2001-2011	State/ UT Code	India/State/ Union Territory #
5	6	7	8	1	2
<b>21.56</b>	<b>77,84,54,120</b>	<b>21,77,00,941</b>	<b>38.82</b>		<b>INDIA</b>
21.74	72,45,053	24,37,767	50.71	01	Jammu & Kashmir
15.29	51,04,506	10,62,885	26.30	02	Himachal Pradesh
16.88	1,89,88,611	42,31,641	28.68	03	Punjab
19.33	8,09,653	1,66,408	25.87	04	Chandigarh #
23.26	69,97,433	18,91,651	37.05	05	Uttarakhand
23.84	1,69,04,324	48,10,647	39.78	06	Haryana
24.92	1,27,63,352	30,98,588	32.06	07	NCT of Delhi #
26.74	3,89,70,500	1,12,68,490	40.68	08	Rajasthan
26.22	11,84,23,805	4,27,04,521	56.40	09	Uttar Pradesh
28.75	5,43,90,254	2,32,80,677	74.83	10	Bihar
18.15	4,49,294	1,30,959	41.14	11	Sikkim
32.26	7,89,943	3,05,158	62.95	12	Arunachal Pradesh
-0.34	13,57,579	2,25,256	19.89	13	Nagaland
20.38	18,91,196	5,15,280	37.45	14	Manipur
24.25	8,47,592	1,86,147	28.14	15	Mizoram
16.80	28,31,742	8,09,643	40.04	16	Tripura
30.11	18,17,761	6,59,886	56.99	17	Meghalaya
20.31	1,95,07,017	54,91,663	39.18	18	Assam
18.14	6,26,14,556	1,54,18,155	32.67	19	West Bengal
26.10	1,87,53,660	69,76,459	59.24	20	Jharkhand
17.38	2,71,12,376	72,75,321	36.68	21	Orissa
27.07	1,55,98,314	44,25,165	39.61	22	Chhattisgarh
25.19	4,38,27,193	1,22,34,630	38.73	23	Madhya Pradesh
22.60	4,19,48,677	1,21,20,927	40.64	24	Gujarat
57.70	1,88,974	81,374	75.63	25	Daman & Diu #
62.88	2,28,028	1,24,124	119.46	26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #
19.61	8,25,12,225	1,85,46,282	28.99	27	Maharashtra
15.12	5,14,38,510	1,15,04,187	28.81	28	Andhra Pradesh
18.85	4,10,29,323	1,05,94,361	34.81	29	Karnataka
9.70	11,52,117	1,66,555	16.90	30	Goa
11.21	52,914	8,231	18.42	31	Lakshadweep #
7.19	2,82,34,227	27,48,539	10.78	32	Kerala
18.26	5,24,13,116	1,18,88,571	29.34	33	Tamil Nadu
30.29	9,66,600	2,70,233	38.81	34	Puducherry #
9.34	2,93,695	40,560	16.02	35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands #

 **Notes**

1. See notes behind 'Figures at a Glance'.

## EFFECTIVE LITERACY RATES IN STATES/UTS BY GENDER

Kerala ranks first in the country with a literacy rate of 93.91 per cent, closely followed by Lakshadweep (92.28 per cent) and Mizoram (91.58 per cent). Bihar with a literacy rate of 63.82 per cent ranks last in the country preceded by Arunachal Pradesh (66.95 per cent) and Rajasthan (67.06 per cent). Among the major States, Maharashtra (82.91 per cent) comes after Kerala, followed by Tamil Nadu (80.33 per cent). The States and Union Territories with literacy rates below the National average (74.04 per cent) are Jammu and Kashmir in the North, Rajasthan in the West, Andhra Pradesh in the South, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh in Central, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa in the East and Arunachal Pradesh and Assam in the North-East of the country. Ten States and Union Territories viz., Kerala, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Tripura, Goa, Daman & Diu, Puducherry, Chandigarh, NCT of Delhi and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have achieved literacy rate of above 85 per cent, the target set by Planning Commission for the year 2011-2012. The States and Union Territories, which have literacy rate below the National average in respect of all the three categories i.e., persons, males and females are Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh.

Ten States and Union Territories viz., Kerala, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Tripura, Goa, Daman & Diu, Puducherry, Chandigarh, NCT of Delhi and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have achieved literacy rate of above 85 per cent, the target set by the Planning Commission to be achieved by 2011-2012.

Kerala holds the first rank in the country in female literacy with 91.98 per cent. Rajasthan (52.66 per cent) has recorded the lowest female literacy rate preceded by Bihar (53.33 per cent). Similarly, the States and Union Territories with female literacy rate below the National average (65.46 per cent) are Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Bihar and Rajasthan.

Lakshadweep (96.11 per cent) holds the first rank in the country with respect to male literacy rate. Kerala (96.02 per cent) ranks second. Bihar (73.39 per cent) has recorded the lowest literacy rate in case of males preceded again by Arunachal Pradesh (73.69 per cent). The States and Union Territories with literacy rates below the National average for males (82.14 per cent) are Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh.

Maps 14 to 19 depict effective literacy rate for persons, males and females for 2001 and 2011 censuses.

Statement 23 presents States and Union Territories arranged in descending order according to the 2011 literacy rate for persons, males and females separately.



 **Statement 23(1)**

**Ranking of States and Union Territories by literacy rate: 2011**



Rank	Persons	
	India/State/ Union Territory #	Literacy rate
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1	Kerala	93.91
2	Lakshadweep #	92.28
3	Mizoram	91.58
4	Tripura	87.75
5	Goa	87.40
6	Daman & Diu #	87.07
7	Puducherry #	86.55
8	Chandigarh #	86.43
9	NCT of Delhi #	86.34
10	Andaman & Nicobar Islands #	86.27
11	Himachal Pradesh	83.78
12	Maharashtra	82.91
13	Sikkim	82.20
14	Tamil Nadu	80.33
15	Nagaland	80.11
16	Manipur	79.85
17	Uttarakhand	79.63
18	Gujarat	79.31
19	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	77.65
20	West Bengal	77.08
21	Punjab	76.68
22	Haryana	76.64
23	Karnataka	75.60
24	Meghalaya	75.48
25	Orissa	73.45
26	Assam	73.18
27	Chhattisgarh	71.04
28	Madhya Pradesh	70.63
29	Uttar Pradesh	69.72
30	Jammu & Kashmir	68.74
31	Andhra Pradesh	67.66
32	Jharkhand	67.63
33	Rajasthan	67.06
34	Arunachal Pradesh	66.95
35	Bihar	63.82

 **Notes**

1. See notes behind 'Figures at a Glance'.

 **Statement 23(2)**
**Ranking of States and Union Territories by literacy rate and sex : 2011**

Rank	Males		Rank	Females	
	India/State/ Union Territory #	Literacy rate		India/State/ Union Territory #	Literacy rate
<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
1	Lakshadweep #	96.11	1	Kerala	91.98
2	Kerala	96.02	2	Mizoram	89.40
3	Mizoram	93.72	3	Lakshadweep #	88.25
4	Goa	92.81	4	Tripura	83.15
5	Tripura	92.18	5	Goa	81.84
6	Puducherry #	92.12	6	Andaman & Nicobar Islands #	81.84
7	Daman & Diu #	91.48	7	Chandigarh #	81.38
8	NCT of Delhi #	91.03	8	Puducherry #	81.22
9	Himachal Pradesh	90.83	9	NCT of Delhi #	80.93
10	Chandigarh #	90.54	10	Daman & Diu #	79.59
11	Andaman & Nicobar Islands #	90.11	11	Nagaland	76.69
12	Maharashtra	89.82	12	Himachal Pradesh	76.60
13	Uttarakhand	88.33	13	Sikkim	76.43
14	Sikkim	87.29	14	Maharashtra	75.48
15	Gujarat	87.23	15	Tamil Nadu	73.86
16	Tamil Nadu	86.81	16	Meghalaya	73.78
17	Manipur	86.49	17	Manipur	73.17
18	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	86.46	18	Punjab	71.34
19	Haryana	85.38	19	West Bengal	71.16
20	Nagaland	83.29	20	Gujarat	70.73
21	Karnataka	82.85	21	Uttarakhand	70.70
22	West Bengal	82.67	22	Karnataka	68.13
23	Orissa	82.40	23	Assam	67.27
24	Punjab	81.48	24	Haryana	66.77
25	Chhattisgarh	81.45	25	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	65.93
26	Madhya Pradesh	80.53	26	Orissa	64.36
27	Rajasthan	80.51	27	Chhattisgarh	60.59
28	Uttar Pradesh	79.24	28	Madhya Pradesh	60.02
29	Assam	78.81	29	Andhra Pradesh	59.74
30	Jharkhand	78.45	30	Arunachal Pradesh	59.57
31	Jammu & Kashmir	78.26	31	Uttar Pradesh	59.26
32	Meghalaya	77.17	32	Jammu & Kashmir	58.01
33	Andhra Pradesh	75.56	33	Jharkhand	56.21
34	Arunachal Pradesh	73.69	34	Bihar	53.33
35	Bihar	73.39	35	Rajasthan	52.66

## EFFECTIVE LITERACY RATE- DECADAL VARIATION

Kerala, Mizoram, Lakshadweep and Tripura are the consistent forerunners for both Census 2001 and Census 2011. Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Dadra and Nagar Haveli showed improvement in rank by more than 5 points in Census 2011 over the previous decade. Of the States/Union Territories that showed significant improvement, Dadra and Nagar Haveli improved the most from thirtieth rank to nineteenth rank by 11 points. Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Sikkim, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan showed decrease in rank by more than 4 points from the Census 2001. Of these States, Punjab decreased the most from fifteenth rank to twenty-first rank slipping down by 6 points. Literacy rate in 2001 showed an increase of 9.21 percentage points for the country as a whole. The States and Union Territories that have recorded decadal difference of 10 percentage points in literacy rate of 2001-2011 are Dadra & Nagar Haveli (20.02 per cent), Bihar (16.82 per cent), Tripura (14.56 per cent), Jharkhand (14.07 per cent), Nagaland (13.52 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (13.45 per cent), Sikkim (13.39 per cent), Jammu & Kashmir (13.22 per cent), Meghalaya( 12.92 per cent), Arunachal Pradesh (12.61 per cent), Orissa(10.37 per cent) and Gujarat( 10.17 per cent). Literary rates for persons at Census of India, 2001 & 2011, by States and Union Territories have been presented in figure-28. Statement 24 presents ranking of States and Union Territories by literacy rate of 2001 and 2011 along with decadal difference.





 **Statement 24**
**Ranking of States and Union Territories by literacy rate : 2001 and 2011**

State/ UT Code	India/State/ Union Territory #	Literacy rate		Rank		Decadal difference in literacy rate
		2001	2011	2001	2011	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>64.83</b>	<b>74.04</b>	-	-	<b>9.21</b>
01	Jammu & Kashmir	55.52	68.74	32	30	13.22
02	Himachal Pradesh	76.48	83.78	11	11	7.30
03	Punjab	69.65	76.68	15	21	7.03
04	Chandigarh #	81.94	86.43	5	8	4.49
05	Uttarakhand	71.62	79.63	14	17	8.01
06	Haryana	67.91	76.64	19	22	8.73
07	NCT of Delhi #	81.67	86.34	6	9	4.67
08	Rajasthan	60.41	67.06	29	33	6.65
09	Uttar Pradesh	56.27	69.72	31	29	13.45
10	Bihar	47.00	63.82	35	35	16.82
11	Sikkim	68.81	82.20	17	13	13.39
12	Arunachal Pradesh	54.34	66.95	33	34	12.61
13	Nagaland	66.59	80.11	20	15	13.52
14	Manipur	69.93	79.85	22	16	9.92
15	Mizoram	88.80	91.58	2	3	2.78
16	Tripura	73.19	87.75	13	4	14.56
17	Meghalaya	62.56	75.48	27	24	12.92
18	Assam	63.25	73.18	25	26	9.93
19	West Bengal	68.64	77.08	18	20	8.44
20	Jharkhand	53.56	67.63	34	32	14.07
21	Orissa	63.08	73.45	26	25	10.37
22	Chhattisgarh	64.66	71.04	23	27	6.38
23	Madhya Pradesh	63.74	70.63	24	28	6.89
24	Gujarat	69.14	79.31	16	18	10.17
25	Daman & Diu #	78.18	87.07	9	6	8.89
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	57.63	77.65	30	19	20.02
27	Maharashtra	76.88	82.91	10	12	6.03
28	Andhra Pradesh	66.64	75.60	21	23	8.96
29	Karnataka	60.47	67.66	28	31	7.19
30	Goa	82.01	87.40	4	5	5.39
31	Lakshadweep #	86.66	92.28	3	2	5.62
32	Kerala	90.86	93.91	1	1	3.05
33	Tamil Nadu	73.45	80.33	12	14	6.88
34	Puducherry #	81.24	86.55	8	7	5.31
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands #	81.30	86.27	7	10	4.97

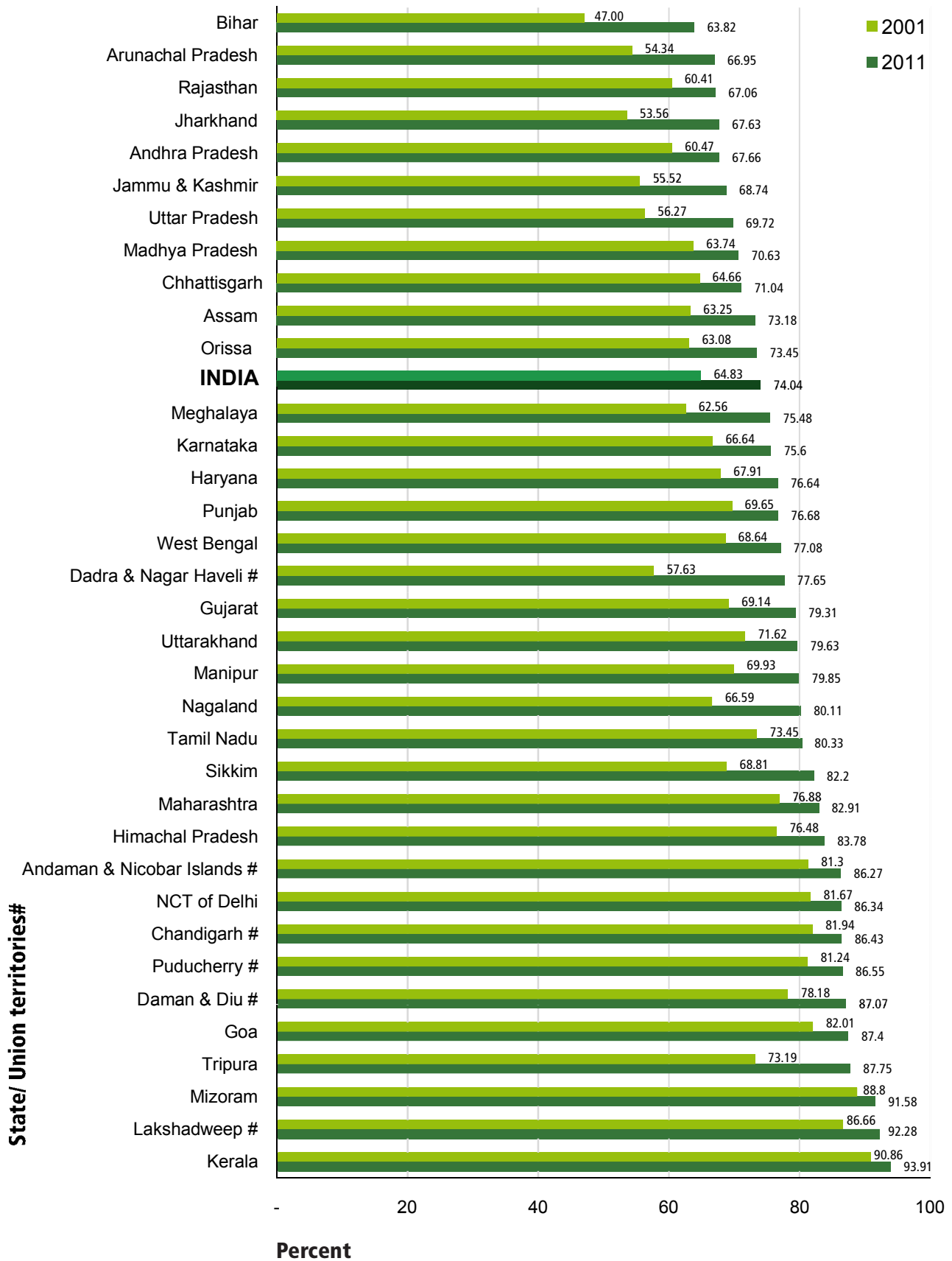
 **Notes**

1. See notes behind 'Figures at a Glance'.



**Figure 28**

**State and Union Territories# by Literacy 2011**



## EFFECTIVE LITERACY RATE- GENDER GAP

At the National level, the male-female gap for Census 2001 stood at 21.59 whereas for Census 2011 it is only 16.68. The decadal difference in literacy rates for males and females stands at 6.88 and 11.79 percentage points respectively, indicating a substantial improvement in respect of females. In Census 2001, in 12 States and Union Territories, the male-female gap was higher than the National average and for 23 States and Union Territories, it was below the National average. In Census 2011, in 11 States, the male female gap is higher than the National average and for 24 States and Union Territories, it is below the National average. The North-Eastern States of Meghalaya and Mizoram and Kerala from the South have reported minimum differentials in male-female gap in Census 2011 as well as in Census 2001. Mizoram had also reported the lowest differential even during 1991 Census followed by Kerala and Meghalaya. These States are consistent forerunners since decades. It is interesting to note that although average literacy rate in Meghalaya (75.48 per cent) is not high the male-female gap (3.39 percentage points) in literacy rate is lowest. Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir are at the bottom, showing huge gap in male-female differentials in literacy both at 2001 and 2011 Censuses. The States and Union Territories which have achieved male-female gap of literacy rate of 10 percentage points or below, the target set by the Planning Commission to be achieved by year 2011-2012, are Punjab, Chandigarh, NCT of Delhi, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Lakshadweep, Kerala and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Male-Female literacy gap for States and Union Territories as per Census 2001 & 2011 has been presented in figure-29. Statement 25 presents literacy rate and decadal difference in literacy rate by sex for 2001-2011.

The gap of 21.59 percentage points recorded between male and female literacy rates in 2001 Census has reduced to 16.68 percentage points in 2011. Planning Commission has set up target of reducing this gap to 10 percentage points by the year 2011-2012.

The States/Union Territories which have achieved male-female gap in literacy rate of 10 percentage points or less are Punjab, Chandigarh, NCT of Delhi, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Lakshadweep, Kerala and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.



 **Statement 25(1)**

**Literacy rates and decadal difference in literacy rates by sex : 2001-2011**

State /UT Code	India/State/Union Territory #	2001		Gap in literacy rate
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>75.26</b>	<b>53.67</b>	<b>21.59</b>
01	Jammu & Kashmir	66.60	43.00	23.60
02	Himachal Pradesh	85.35	67.42	17.93
03	Punjab	75.23	63.36	11.87
04	Chandigarh #	86.14	76.47	9.67
05	Uttarakhand	83.28	59.63	23.65
06	Haryana	78.49	55.73	22.76
07	NCT of Delhi #	87.33	74.71	12.62
08	Rajasthan	75.70	43.85	31.85
09	Uttar Pradesh	68.82	42.22	26.60
10	Bihar	59.68	33.12	26.56
11	Sikkim	76.04	60.40	15.64
12	Arunachal Pradesh	63.83	43.53	20.30
13	Nagaland	71.16	61.46	9.70
14	Manipur	79.54	60.10	19.44
15	Mizoram	90.72	86.75	3.97
16	Tripura	81.02	64.91	16.11
17	Meghalaya	65.43	59.61	5.82
18	Assam	71.28	54.61	16.67
19	West Bengal	77.02	59.61	17.41
20	Jharkhand	67.30	38.87	28.43
21	Orissa	75.35	50.51	24.84
22	Chhattisgarh	77.38	51.85	25.53
23	Madhya Pradesh	76.06	50.29	25.77
24	Gujarat	79.66	57.80	21.86
25	Daman & Diu #	86.76	65.61	21.15
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	71.18	40.23	30.95
27	Maharashtra	85.97	67.03	18.94
28	Andhra Pradesh	70.32	50.43	19.89
29	Karnataka	76.10	56.87	19.23
30	Goa	88.42	75.37	13.05
31	Lakshadweep #	92.53	80.47	12.06
32	Kerala	94.24	87.72	6.52
33	Tamil Nadu	82.42	64.43	17.99
34	Puducherry #	88.62	73.90	14.72
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands #	86.33	75.24	11.09



 **Notes**

1. See notes behind 'Figures at a Glance'.

 **Statement 25(2)**
**Literacy rates and decadal difference in literacy rates by sex : 2001-2011**

2011		Gap in literacy rate	Decadal difference in literacy rates		State /UT Code	India/State/ Union Territory #
Males	Females		Males	Females		
6	7	8	9	10	1	2
<b>82.14</b>	<b>65.46</b>	<b>16.68</b>	<b>6.88</b>	<b>11.79</b>		<b>INDIA</b>
78.26	58.01	20.25	11.66	15.01	01	Jammu & Kashmir
90.83	76.60	14.23	5.48	9.18	02	Himachal Pradesh
81.48	71.34	10.14	6.25	7.98	03	Punjab
90.54	81.38	9.16	4.40	4.91	04	Chandigarh #
88.33	70.70	17.63	5.05	11.07	05	Uttarakhand
85.38	66.77	18.61	6.89	11.04	06	Haryana
91.03	80.93	10.10	3.70	6.22	07	NCT of Delhi #
80.51	52.66	27.85	4.81	8.81	08	Rajasthan
79.24	59.26	19.98	10.42	17.04	09	Uttar Pradesh
73.39	53.33	20.06	13.71	20.21	10	Bihar
87.29	76.43	10.86	11.25	16.03	11	Sikkim
73.69	59.57	14.12	9.86	16.04	12	Arunachal Pradesh
83.29	76.69	6.60	12.13	15.23	13	Nagaland
86.49	73.17	13.32	6.95	13.07	14	Manipur
93.72	89.40	4.32	3.00	2.65	15	Mizoram
92.18	83.15	9.03	11.16	18.24	16	Tripura
77.17	73.78	3.39	11.74	14.17	17	Meghalaya
78.81	67.27	11.54	7.53	12.66	18	Assam
82.67	71.16	11.51	5.65	11.55	19	West Bengal
78.45	56.21	22.24	11.15	17.34	20	Jharkhand
82.40	64.36	18.04	7.05	13.85	21	Orissa
81.45	60.59	20.86	4.07	8.74	22	Chhattisgarh
80.53	60.02	20.51	4.47	9.73	23	Madhya Pradesh
87.23	70.73	16.50	7.57	12.93	24	Gujarat
91.48	79.59	11.89	4.72	13.98	25	Daman & Diu #
86.46	65.93	20.53	15.28	25.70	26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #
89.82	75.48	14.34	3.85	8.45	27	Maharashtra
75.56	59.74	15.82	5.24	9.31	28	Andhra Pradesh
82.85	68.13	14.72	6.75	11.26	29	Karnataka
92.81	81.84	10.97	4.39	6.47	30	Goa
96.11	88.25	7.86	3.58	7.78	31	Lakshadweep #
96.02	91.98	4.04	1.78	4.26	32	Kerala
86.81	73.86	12.95	4.39	9.43	33	Tamil Nadu
92.12	81.22	10.90	3.50	7.32	34	Puducherry #
90.11	81.84	8.27	3.78	6.60	35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands #

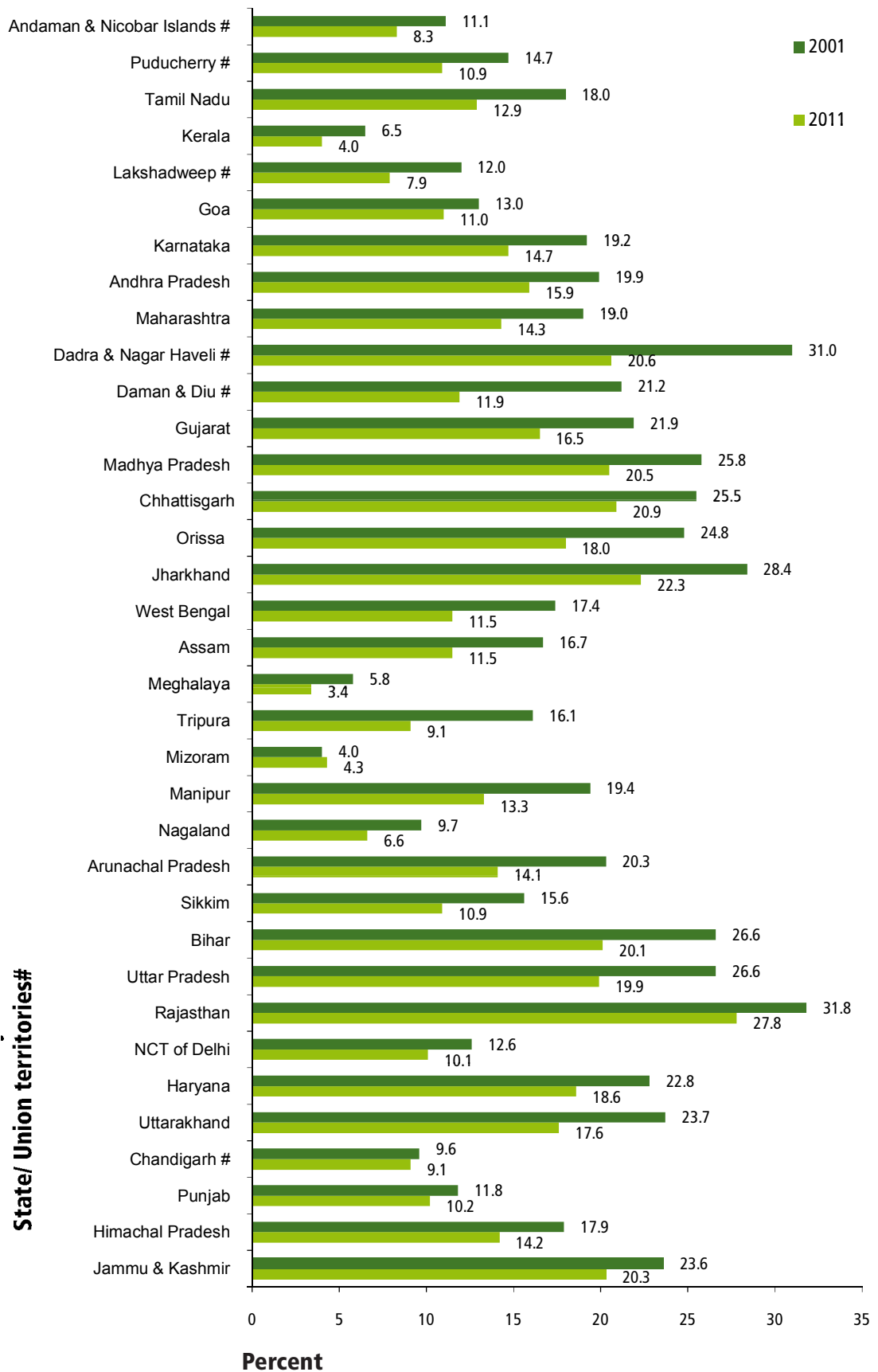
 **Notes**

1. See notes behind 'Figures at a Glance'.



**Figure 29**

**Male Female gap in Literacy Rate, Census 2001, 2011**



**EFFECTIVE LITERACY RATE- A COMPARISON WITH NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION (64<sup>TH</sup> ROUND)**

The effective literacy rate returned in Census 2011 is 74.04 per cent while the same reported by NSSO (64<sup>th</sup> Round) is 71.70 per cent. The two figures are comparable considering the fact that the latter was conducted in 2007-08.

The gap in male literacy rate between the Census and the Survey is only of 1.64 percentage points. NSSO reports 80.50 per cent, while the Census 2011 puts the figure at 82.14 per cent.

The difference in the female literacy rate as reported by the two sources is slightly higher at 3.16 percentage points. The figure reported by NSSO is 62.30 per cent while Census returned a figure of 65.46 per cent.



All the States/UTs in the country are showing increase in literacy rate in the Census 2011 as compared to NSSO except the North Eastern States of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim. Besides these, Daman & Diu is also showing lower literacy rate in Census 2011.

Statement 26 compares the literacy rate by gender as per Census 2011 and the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), 64<sup>th</sup> round, 2007-2008.

### Statement 26(1)

#### Comparison of literacy rates of Census 2011 with National Sample Survey (64<sup>th</sup> round) by Gender

Sl .No	India/State/Union Territory #	Literacy Rate		
		2011 Census		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>74.04</b>	<b>82.14</b>	<b>65.46</b>
01	Jammu & Kashmir	68.74	78.26	58.01
02	Himachal Pradesh	83.78	90.83	76.60
03	Punjab	76.68	81.48	71.34
04	Chandigarh #	86.43	90.54	81.38
05	Uttarakhand	79.63	88.33	70.70
06	Haryana	76.64	85.38	66.77
07	NCT of Delhi #	86.34	91.03	80.93
08	Rajasthan	67.06	80.51	52.66
09	Uttar Pradesh	69.72	79.24	59.26
10	Bihar	63.82	73.39	53.33
11	Sikkim	82.20	87.29	76.43
12	Arunachal Pradesh	66.95	73.69	59.57
13	Nagaland	80.11	83.29	76.69
14	Manipur	79.85	86.49	73.17
15	Mizoram	91.58	93.72	89.40
16	Tripura	87.75	92.18	83.15
17	Meghalaya	75.48	77.17	73.78
18	Assam	73.18	78.81	67.27
19	West Bengal	77.08	82.67	71.16
20	Jharkhand	67.63	78.45	56.21
21	Orissa	73.45	82.40	64.36
22	Chhattisgarh	71.04	81.45	60.59
23	Madhya Pradesh	70.63	80.53	60.02
24	Gujarat	79.31	87.23	70.73
25	Daman & Diu #	87.07	91.48	79.59
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	77.65	86.46	65.93
27	Maharashtra	82.91	89.82	75.48
28	Andhra Pradesh	67.66	75.56	59.74
29	Karnataka	75.60	82.85	68.13
30	Goa	87.40	92.81	81.84
31	Lakshadweep #	92.28	96.11	88.25
32	Kerala	93.91	96.02	91.98
33	Tamil Nadu	80.33	86.81	73.86
34	Puducherry #	86.55	92.12	81.22
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands #	86.27	90.11	81.84

#### Notes

1. See notes behind 'Figures at a Glance'.



 **Statement 26(2)**
**Comparison of literacy rates of Census 2011 with National Sample Survey (64<sup>th</sup> round) by Gender**

Literacy Rate			Difference between 2011 census and National Sample Survey			Sl .No	India/State/ Union Territory #
National Sample Survey (64 <sup>th</sup> round)							
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	1	2
6	7	8	9	10	11		
<b>71.70</b>	<b>80.50</b>	<b>62.30</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>3.16</b>		<b>INDIA</b>
67.70	77.70	57.10	1.04	0.56	0.91	01	Jammu & Kashmir
80.40	87.70	73.20	3.38	3.13	3.40	02	Himachal Pradesh
76.10	81.30	70.40	0.58	0.18	0.94	03	Punjab
82.80	87.10	77.00	3.63	3.44	4.38	04	Chandigarh #
76.00	85.70	66.60	3.63	2.63	4.10	05	Uttarakhand
73.50	82.90	62.70	3.14	2.48	4.07	06	Haryana
85.20	91.40	77.30	1.14	-0.37	3.63	07	NCT of Delhi #
61.70	75.80	46.60	5.36	4.71	6.06	08	Rajasthan
66.20	76.80	54.70	3.52	2.44	4.56	09	Uttar Pradesh
58.10	69.90	45.00	5.72	3.49	8.33	10	Bihar
83.90	88.70	78.50	-1.70	-1.41	-2.07	11	Sikkim
70.50	76.20	64.30	-3.55	-2.51	-4.73	12	Arunachal Pradesh
91.60	94.60	88.30	-11.49	-11.31	-11.61	13	Nagaland
83.00	89.90	75.60	-3.15	-3.41	-2.43	14	Manipur
95.90	97.00	94.80	-4.32	-3.28	-5.40	15	Mizoram
78.40	83.10	73.40	9.35	9.08	9.75	16	Tripura
92.60	93.80	91.50	-17.12	-16.63	-17.72	17	Meghalaya
83.80	89.10	78.00	-10.62	-10.29	-10.73	18	Assam
75.60	82.20	68.60	1.48	0.47	2.56	19	West Bengal
64.60	76.40	51.40	3.03	2.05	4.81	20	Jharkhand
68.30	76.90	59.70	5.15	5.50	4.66	21	Orissa
71.00	80.50	61.00	0.04	0.95	-0.41	22	Chhattisgarh
70.40	79.90	59.60	0.23	0.63	0.42	23	Madhya Pradesh
74.90	84.60	64.40	4.41	2.63	6.33	24	Gujarat
93.00	96.30	88.10	-5.93	-4.82	-8.51	25	Daman & Diu #
72.50	87.10	51.50	5.15	-0.64	14.43	26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #
80.90	88.20	73.40	2.01	1.62	2.08	27	Maharashtra
63.50	72.30	54.90	4.16	3.26	4.84	28	Andhra Pradesh
71.20	79.30	62.90	4.40	3.55	5.23	29	Karnataka
82.40	87.60	77.20	5.00	5.21	4.64	30	Goa
91.20	96.40	85.80	1.08	-0.29	2.45	31	Lakshadweep #
93.90	96.20	91.80	0.01	-0.18	0.18	32	Kerala
80.00	88.00	72.30	0.33	-1.19	1.56	33	Tamil Nadu
86.00	91.70	79.90	0.55	0.42	1.32	34	Puducherry #
85.90	90.30	80.90	0.37	-0.19	0.94	35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands #

### **ILLITERATES AT STATE/UT LEVEL**

The absolute number of illiterates decreased by 31,196,847 during the last decade. The maximum, contribution in this decrease has come from Uttar Pradesh (7,424,572) followed by Bihar (4,250,715). These two States together account for 37.43 per cent of the total decrease in illiterates. The other major States showing sizeable decrease in number of illiterates are West Bengal (9.44 per cent), Gujarat (7.60 per cent), Maharashtra (7.15 per cent), Karnataka (6.37 per cent), Tamil Nadu (5.82 per cent), Orissa (5.80 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (4.87 per cent) and Jharkhand (3.96 per cent).

The States where number of illiterates has increased are Rajasthan (3.18 percent), Chhattisgarh (0.81 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (0.80 per cent). In absolute terms the number of illiterates in Rajasthan increased by 991,420 followed by Chhattisgarh 252,116 and Madhya Pradesh 248,831. Statement 27 gives the number of illiterates, decadal decrease in illiterates and percentage contribution in its decrease during 2001-2011 at the State/Union Territory level.

### **MALE ILLITERATES AT STATE/UT LEVEL**

The absolute number of male illiterates has decreased by 14,074,650 during the decade 2001-2011. It is encouraging to note that in all the States and Union Territories except Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Daman & Diu, the number of male illiterates has decreased. Even in the States/UTs where the number of male illiterates has increased, the increase is not sizeable in absolute terms. The States which have contribution of more than five percentage points in decadal decrease are Uttar Pradesh (26.22 per cent), Bihar (14.84 per cent), Gujarat (7.39 per cent), West Bengal (6.80 per cent), Maharashtra and Karnataka (5.86 per cent) each. Statement 28 presents State level figures of male illiterates in the 2001 and 2011 Censuses, the decadal decrease in male illiterates and the percentage contribution in their decrease.

### **FEMALE ILLITERATES AT STATE/UT LEVEL**

It is encouraging to note that the number of female illiterates has gone down by 17,122,197 during 2001-2011. However, the number of female illiterates has increased in Rajasthan (929,566), Madhya Pradesh (192,536), Chhattisgarh (173,719) and Mizoram (895). The States which have contributed significantly in decreasing the number of female illiterates are Uttar Pradesh (21.81 per cent), Bihar (12.63 per cent), West Bengal (11.61 per cent), Maharashtra (8.21 per cent), Gujarat (7.77 per cent), Tamil Nadu (7.31 per cent), Karnataka (6.79 per cent), Orissa (6.76 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (5.41 per cent). Statement 29 presents the State/ Union Territory level figures of female illiterates in the 2001 and 2011 Censuses, the decadal decrease in female illiterates and the percentage contribution in their decrease.

 **Statement 27**
**Number of illiterates, decadal decrease in illiterates and percentage contribution in decrease : 2001, 2011**

Sate/ UT Code	India/State/Union Territory #	Number of illiterates		Decadal decrease in number of illiterates (4-3)	Percentage contribution in decrease
		2001	2011		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>30,41,46,862</b>	<b>27,29,50,015</b>	<b>-3,11,96,847</b>	<b>100.00</b>
01	Jammu & Kashmir	38,50,611	32,95,231	-5,55,380	1.78
02	Himachal Pradesh	12,43,142	9,88,139	-2,55,003	0.82
03	Punjab	64,30,200	57,74,055	-6,56,145	2.10
04	Chandigarh #	1,41,777	1,27,080	-14,697	0.05
05	Uttarakhand	20,23,535	17,90,475	-2,33,060	0.75
06	Haryana	57,15,350	51,51,033	-5,64,317	1.81
07	NCT of Delhi #	21,68,894	20,19,373	-1,49,521	0.48
08	Rajasthan	1,81,54,176	1,91,45,596	9,91,420	-3.18
09	Uttar Pradesh	5,88,54,009	5,14,29,437	-74,24,572	23.80
10	Bihar	3,50,82,869	3,08,32,154	-42,50,715	13.63
11	Sikkim	1,44,321	97,317	-47,004	0.15
12	Arunachal Pradesh	4,07,312	3,89,909	-17,403	0.06
13	Nagaland	5,68,035	3,37,042	-2,30,993	0.74
14	Manipur	5,91,614	4,77,323	-1,14,291	0.37
15	Mizoram	83,394	77,886	-5,508	0.02
16	Tripura	7,40,658	3,95,235	-3,45,423	1.11
17	Meghalaya	6,92,968	5,90,424	-1,02,544	0.33
18	Assam	81,42,099	71,50,948	-9,91,151	3.18
19	West Bengal	2,15,65,574	1,86,20,581	-29,44,993	9.44
20	Jharkhand	1,02,11,801	89,74,996	-12,36,805	3.96
21	Orissa	1,16,08,795	97,99,332	-18,09,463	5.80
22	Chhattisgarh	61,05,738	63,57,854	2,52,116	-0.81
23	Madhya Pradesh	1,79,73,246	1,82,22,077	2,48,831	-0.80
24	Gujarat	1,33,10,863	1,09,40,775	-23,70,088	7.60
25	Daman & Diu #	30,026	28,057	-1,969	0.01
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	76,387	65,629	-10,758	0.03
27	Maharashtra	1,92,41,558	1,70,12,372	-22,29,186	7.15
28	Andhra Pradesh	2,61,03,827	2,45,84,337	-15,19,490	4.87
29	Karnataka	1,52,33,500	1,32,45,580	-19,87,920	6.37
30	Goa	2,16,138	1,66,111	-50,027	0.16
31	Lakshadweep #	6,876	4,427	-2,449	0.01
32	Kerala	25,62,540	18,31,203	-7,31,337	2.34
33	Tamil Nadu	1,46,45,974	1,28,31,021	-18,14,953	5.82
34	Puducherry #	1,60,819	1,50,254	-10,565	0.03
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands #	58,236	46,752	-11,484	0.04

 **Notes**

1. See notes behind 'Figures at a Glance'.

 **Statement 28**

**Number of male illiterates, decadal decrease in male illiterates and percentage contribution in decrease : 2001-2011**

Sate/ UT Code	India/State/Union Territory #	Number of male illiterates		Decadal decrease in number of male illiterates (4-3)	Percentage contribution in decrease
		2001	2011		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>11,06,43,001</b>	<b>9,65,68,351</b>	<b>-1,40,74,650</b>	<b>100.00</b>
01	Jammu & Kashmir	15,34,904	12,14,295	-3,20,609	2.28
02	Himachal Pradesh	3,91,128	2,81,669	-1,09,459	0.78
03	Punjab	27,78,951	24,14,769	-3,64,182	2.59
04	Chandigarh #	61,588	48,929	-12,659	0.09
05	Uttarakhand	6,04,100	5,19,235	-84,865	0.60
06	Haryana	20,50,089	17,11,245	-3,38,844	2.41
07	NCT of Delhi #	8,26,769	7,10,625	-1,16,144	0.83
08	Rajasthan	57,93,238	58,55,092	61,854	-0.44
09	Uttar Pradesh	2,21,54,923	1,84,64,044	-36,90,879	26.22
10	Bihar	1,39,46,714	1,18,58,092	-20,88,622	14.84
11	Sikkim	59,582	36,879	-22,703	0.16
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1,71,827	1,62,270	-9,557	0.07
13	Nagaland	2,59,416	1,46,800	-1,12,616	0.80
14	Manipur	2,03,634	1,60,347	-43,287	0.31
15	Mizoram	35,828	29,425	-6,403	0.05
16	Tripura	2,69,516	1,28,540	-1,40,976	1.00
17	Meghalaya	3,24,600	2,76,388	-48,212	0.34
18	Assam	32,99,224	28,92,902	-4,06,322	2.89
19	West Bengal	81,89,379	72,31,966	-9,57,413	6.80
20	Jharkhand	37,16,144	30,67,118	-6,49,026	4.61
21	Orissa	39,23,685	32,72,434	-6,51,251	4.63
22	Chhattisgarh	19,62,410	20,40,807	78,397	-0.56
23	Madhya Pradesh	61,91,531	62,47,826	56,295	-0.40
24	Gujarat	45,52,156	35,12,496	-10,39,660	7.39
25	Daman & Diu #	10,835	11,633	798	-0.01
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	29,209	22,687	-6,522	0.05
27	Maharashtra	60,69,201	52,45,094	-8,24,107	5.86
28	Andhra Pradesh	98,95,304	93,01,769	-5,93,535	4.22
29	Karnataka	55,46,749	47,21,430	-8,25,319	5.86
30	Goa	70,878	48,016	-22,862	0.16
31	Lakshadweep #	1,979	1,142	-837	0.01
32	Kerala	7,79,985	5,69,467	-2,10,518	1.50
33	Tamil Nadu	48,65,631	43,01,925	-5,63,706	4.01
34	Puducherry #	48,638	42,978	-5,660	0.04
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands #	23,256	18,017	-5,239	0.04

 **Notes**

1. See notes behind 'Figures at a Glance'.

 **Statement 29**
**Number of female illiterates, decadal decrease in female illiterates and percentage contribution in decrease : 2001 -2011**

State/ UT Code	India/State/Union Territory #	Number of female illiterates		Decadal decrease in number of female illiterates (4-3)	Percentage contribution in decrease
		2001	2011		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>19,35,03,861</b>	<b>17,63,81,664</b>	<b>-1,71,22,197</b>	<b>100.00</b>
01	Jammu & Kashmir	23,15,707	20,80,936	-2,34,771	1.37
02	Himachal Pradesh	8,52,014	7,06,470	-1,45,544	0.85
03	Punjab	36,51,249	33,59,286	-2,91,963	1.71
04	Chandigarh #	80,189	78,151	-2,038	0.01
05	Uttarakhand	14,19,435	12,71,240	-1,48,195	0.87
06	Haryana	36,65,261	34,39,788	-2,25,473	1.32
07	NCT of Delhi #	13,42,125	13,08,748	-33,377	0.19
08	Rajasthan	1,23,60,938	1,32,90,504	9,29,566	-5.43
09	Uttar Pradesh	3,66,99,086	3,29,65,393	-37,33,693	21.81
10	Bihar	2,11,36,155	1,89,74,062	-21,62,093	12.63
11	Sikkim	84,739	60,438	-24,301	0.14
12	Arunachal Pradesh	2,35,485	2,27,639	-7,846	0.05
13	Nagaland	3,08,619	1,90,242	-1,18,377	0.69
14	Manipur	3,87,980	3,16,976	-71,004	0.41
15	Mizoram	47,566	48,461	895	-0.01
16	Tripura	4,71,142	2,66,695	-2,04,447	1.19
17	Meghalaya	3,68,368	3,14,036	-54,332	0.32
18	Assam	48,42,875	42,58,046	-5,84,829	3.42
19	West Bengal	1,33,76,195	1,13,88,615	-19,87,580	11.61
20	Jharkhand	64,95,657	59,07,878	-5,87,779	3.43
21	Orissa	76,85,110	65,26,898	-11,58,212	6.76
22	Chhattisgarh	41,43,328	43,17,047	1,73,719	-1.01
23	Madhya Pradesh	1,17,81,715	1,19,74,251	1,92,536	-1.12
24	Gujarat	87,58,707	74,28,279	-13,30,428	7.77
25	Daman & Diu #	19,191	16,424	-2,767	0.02
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	47,178	42,942	-4,236	0.02
27	Maharashtra	1,31,72,357	1,17,67,278	-14,05,079	8.21
28	Andhra Pradesh	1,62,08,523	1,52,82,568	-9,25,955	5.41
29	Karnataka	96,86,751	85,24,150	-11,62,601	6.79
30	Goa	1,45,260	1,18,095	-27,165	0.16
31	Lakshadweep #	4,897	3,285	-1,612	0.01
32	Kerala	17,82,555	12,61,736	-5,20,819	3.04
33	Tamil Nadu	97,80,343	85,29,096	-12,51,247	7.31
34	Puducherry #	1,12,181	1,07,276	-4,905	0.03
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands #	34,980	28,735	-6,245	0.04

 **Notes**

1. See notes behind 'Figures at a Glance'.

## LITERATES BY RANGE

In Census 2001, only one State had reported literacy rate below fifty per cent and had a share of eight per cent of the country's total population and 5.55 per cent of country's total literates. It is really satisfying to note that in Census 2011 none of the State/Union Territory has reported literacy rate below sixty per cent. The number of the States and Union Territories having more than eighty per cent literacy rate in Census 2001 was eight. This has increased to 15 at the Census 2011.

There was only one State having male literacy rate in the range of the fifty-sixty per cent in Census 2001, accounting for 8.13 per cent of the country's male population. It is heartening to note that in Census 2011, in all the States and Union Territories the male literacy rate is above seventy per cent. The number of States and Union Territories having male literacy of seventy per cent and above was twenty nine in Census 2001 covering seventy one per cent of population. The corresponding number for Census 2011 is thirty five covering cent per cent country's male population.

There were seven States/ Union Territories having female literacy rate in the range of fifty per cent and below and had a share of thirty three per cent of the country's total female population whereas in Census 2011, the corresponding number stands at zero. Census 2011 marks the decade when the country achieved more than fifty per cent literacy for females in all States. The number of States and Union Territories having female literacy of seventy per cent and above was only eight in Census 2001 covering around five per cent of population. The corresponding number for Census 2011 is as high as twenty one covering more than thirty seven per cent female population.

Statement 30 presents comparable figures for population and literates in absolute numbers and in percent for 2001 and 2011 Censuses by Range of literacy rates.

The state of Literacy in India as per the provisional population totals of Census 2011 presents a highly encouraging picture. The highlights have been the decline of the number of illiterates and the increase in the number of literates across the country. The most encouraging trend has been the narrowing down of the gender gap in literacy. Though a detailed analysis would reveal more contours, a prima facie inference is that a large proportion of the children born after 2001 are becoming literate. A note of caution has however to be struck. A few States have shown a tendency to slip back into illiteracy after having attained a certain level of literacy. This slide back has to be arrested and the momentum to be sustained in order to achieve the cherished goal of universal literacy.



 **Statement 30(1)**

**Percent distribution of population and literates by literacy rates : 2001**

Range of Literacy rate	Share of Country				
	2001				
	Number of States/ Union Territories	Population		Literates	
Absolute		Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>PERSONS</b>					
Total	35	1,02,87,37,436	100.00	56,07,53,179	100.00
0-39.99	0	0	0	0	0
40-49.99	1	8,29,98,509	8.07	3,11,09,577	5.55
50-59.99	5	20,46,05,908	19.89	9,28,92,460	16.57
60-69.99	15	51,37,04,153	49.94	28,25,48,663	50.39
70-79.99	6	17,72,08,962	17.23	11,57,67,590	20.65
80+	8	5,02,19,904	4.88	3,84,34,889	6.85
<b>MALES</b>					
Total	35	53,22,23,090	100.00	33,65,71,822	100.00
0-39.99	0	0	0	0	0
40-49.99	0	0	0	0	0
50-59.99	1	4,32,43,795	8.13	2,06,44,376	6.13
60-69.99	5	10,85,67,360	20.40	6,05,26,451	17.98
70-79.99	15	26,40,21,622	49.61	16,86,19,038	50.10
80+	14	11,63,90,313	21.87	8,67,81,957	25.78
<b>FEMALES</b>					
Total	35	49,65,14,346	100.00	22,41,81,357	100.00
0-39.99	2	5,28,15,506	10.64	1,45,95,545	6.51
40-49.99	5	11,11,19,354	22.38	3,84,32,641	17.14
50-59.99	11	21,20,03,198	42.70	9,83,09,138	43.85
60-69.99	9	9,57,96,591	19.29	5,46,87,516	24.39
70-79.99	5	79,47,954	1.60	50,92,919	2.27
80+	3	1,68,31,743	3.39	1,30,63,598	5.83

 **Notes**

1. See notes behind 'Figures at a Glance'.



 **Statement 30(2)**
**Percent distribution of population and literates by literacy rates : 2011**

Share of Country					Range of Literacy rate
2011					
Number of States/ Union Territories	Population		Literates		
	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	
7	8	9	10	11	1
<b>PERSONS</b>					
35	1,21,01,93,422	100.00	77,84,54,120	100.00	Total
0	0	0	0	0	0-39.99
0	0	0	0	0	40-49.99
0	0	0	0	0	50-59.99
7	50,35,70,434	41.61	29,00,11,725	37.25	60-69.99
13	45,33,19,144	37.46	29,84,64,809	38.34	70-79.99
15	25,33,03,844	20.93	18,99,77,586	24.40	80+
<b>MALES</b>					
35	62,37,24,248	100.00	44,42,03,762	100.00	Total
0	0	0	0	0	0-39.99
0	0	0	0	0	40-49.99
0	0	0	0	0	50-59.99
0	0	0	0	0	60-69.99
8	24,30,56,719	38.97	15,96,35,766	35.94	70-79.99
27	38,06,67,529	61.03	28,45,67,996	64.06	80+
<b>FEMALES</b>					
35	58,64,69,174	100.00	33,42,50,358	100.00	Total
0	0	0	0	0	0-39.99
0	0	0	0	0	40-49.99
7	24,23,41,224	41.32	11,78,82,205	35.27	50-59.99
7	12,57,27,539	21.44	7,03,68,122	21.05	60-69.99
12	18,88,85,027	32.21	12,27,52,234	36.72	70-79.99
9	2,95,15,384	5.03	2,32,47,797	6.96	80+

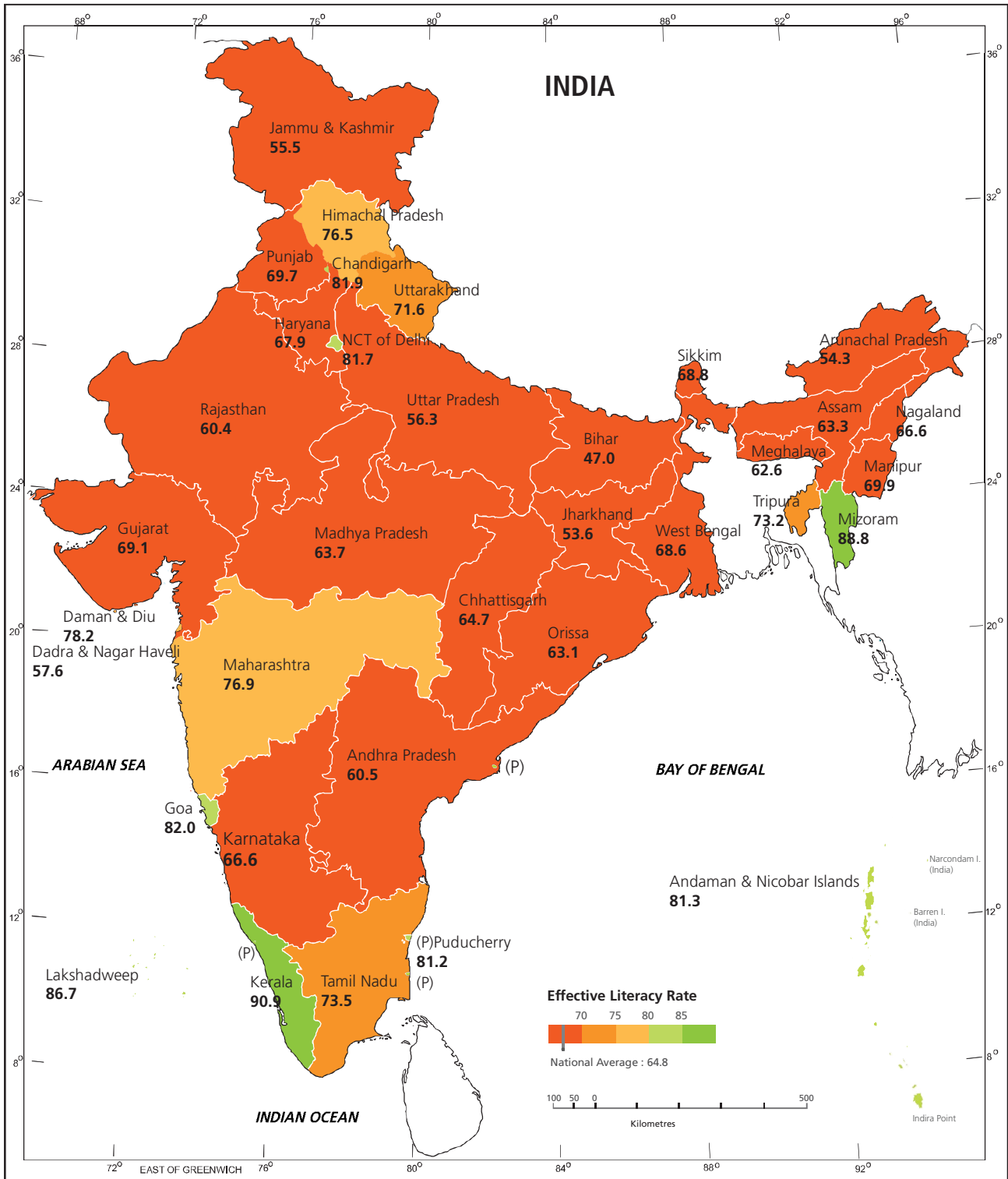
 **Notes**

1. See notes behind 'Figures at a Glance'.



# Map 14

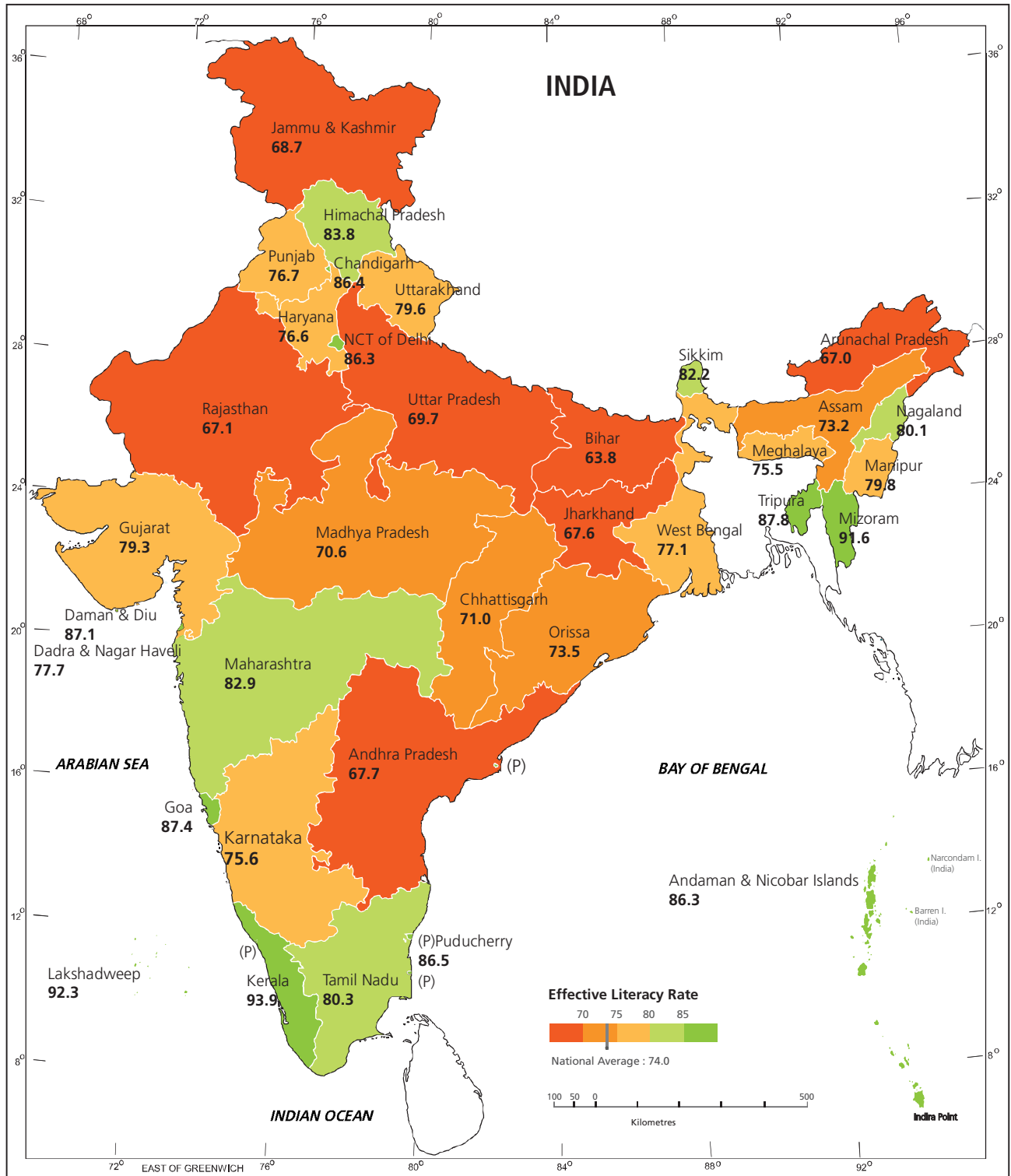
## Effective Literacy Rate, 2001 (States/Union Territories)





Map 15

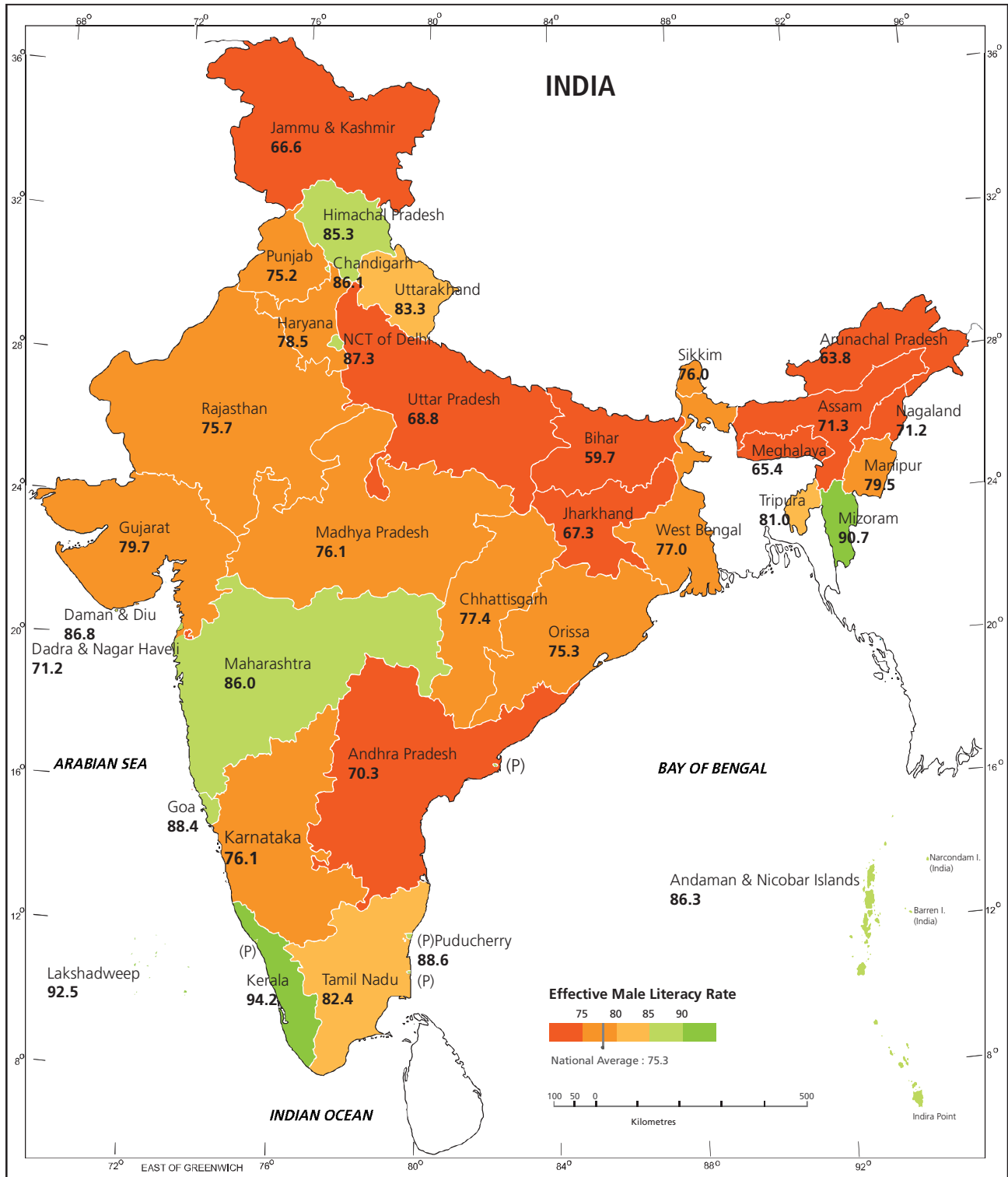
Effective Literacy Rate, 2011 (States/Union Territories)





## Map 16

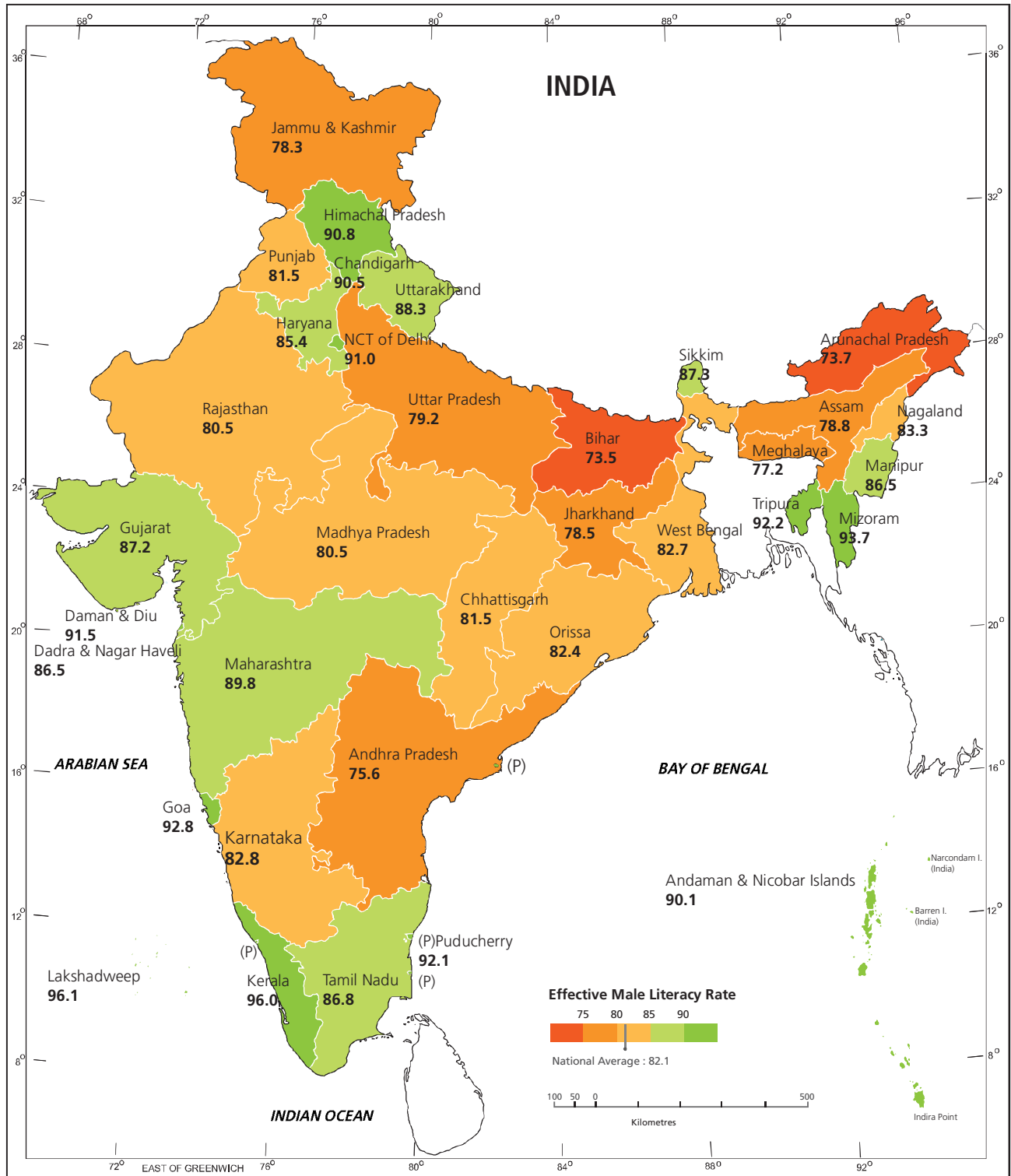
### Effective Male Literacy Rate, 2001 (States/Union Territories)





Map 17

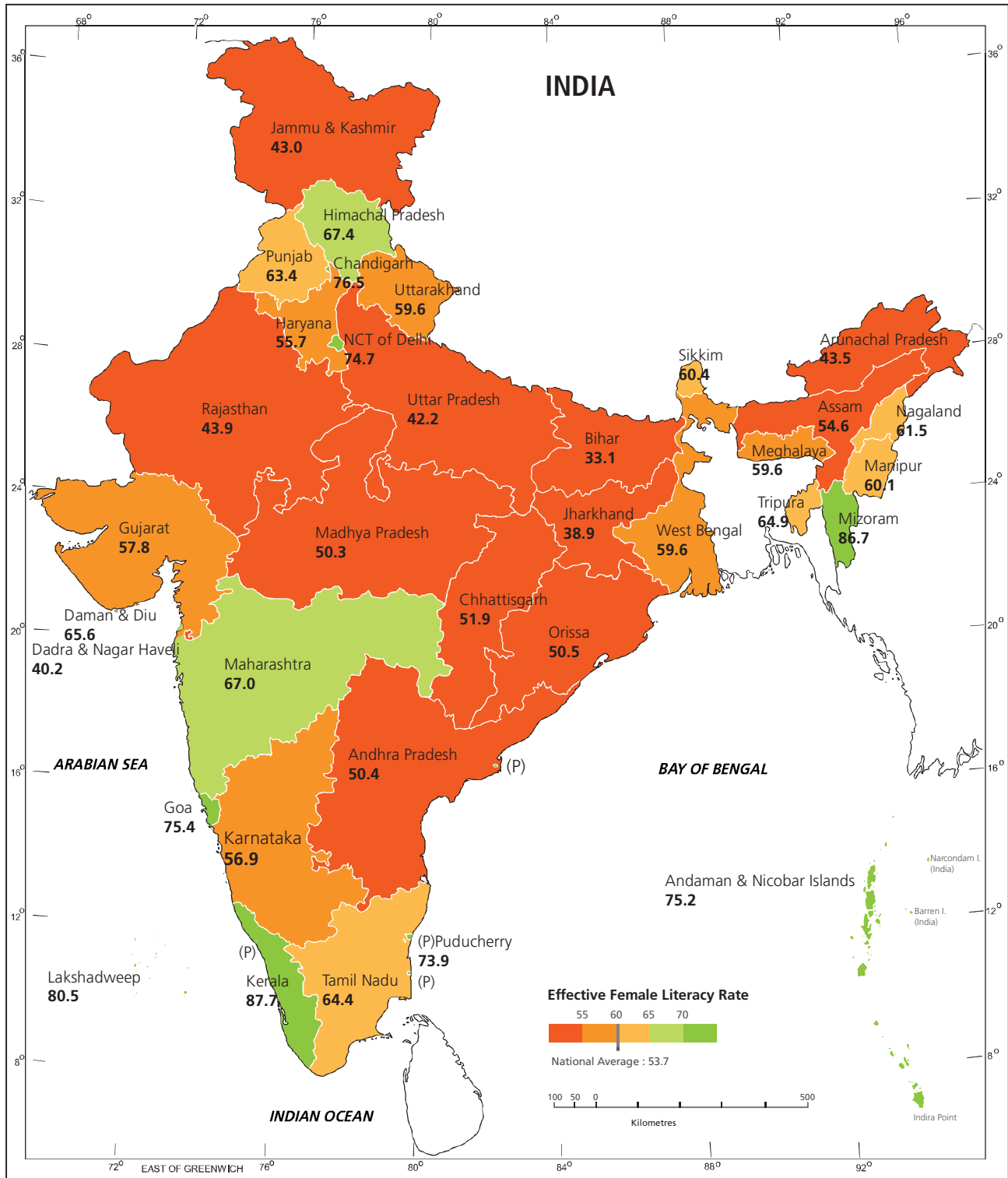
Effective Male Literacy Rate, 2011 (States/Union Territories)





# Map 18

## Effective Female Literacy Rate, 2001 (States/Union Territories)





Map 19

Effective Female Literacy Rate, 2011 (States/Union Territories)

