CENSUS 2011

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INTRODUCTION

The Indian Census is a credible source of statistical information on different characteristics of the citizens since 1872. This was conducted at different points of time in different parts of the country. It was in 1881 that a Census was taken for the entire country simultaneously. Since then, Census has been conducted every ten years, without a break. The Census provides a snapshot of the country's population and housing at a given point of time. The Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, under the Union Ministry of Home Affairs is the *nodal authority* for conducting decennial Census in the country. Census 2011 is the 15th National Census of the country since 1872 and the 7th after Independence.

The Indian Censuses have throughout evoked interest worldwide but have become of greater interest since 2001 when the country population crossed one billion marks. Taking count of the large size of the population, especially when it is continuing to grow made 2011 Census another challenge. Like in the past censuses, the census organisation undertook publicity by various means to create awareness amongst the public for participating in the Census.

Census provides detailed and authentic information on demography, economic activity, literacy and education, housing & household amenities, urbanisation, fertility and mortality, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, language, religion, migration, disability and many other socio-cultural and demographic data. This information helps the Central and State Governments in planning and formulation of various policies. Besides, the delimitation or reservation of constituencies—Parliamentary/Assembly/Panchayats and other local bodies—are also based on demographic data.

According to *Article 246* of the Constitution of India, population Census is a Union Subject. But, the State Governments provide administrative support in conducting the Census process.

The Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, headed by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, plans and implements Census. There are field offices, headed by Directors of Census Operations, in all the States and Union Territories (except Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Union Territory of Daman and Diu, which are attached to the office at Gujarat). Directors of Census Operations are responsible for the conduct of Census in their respective jurisdiction.

CENSUS OF INDIA 2011

The *provisional figures* of Census 2011 were released by the Ministry of Home Affairs on March 31, 2011. The **final data** were released in March 2011–still some data are to come. Census 2011 was conducted in two phases.

The first phase, called the *House Listing* or Housing Census was conducted between April and September last year across the country, depending on the convenience of different States/UTs. The second phase, *Population Enumeration*, began simultaneously all over the country from February 9, 2011 and continued up to February 28, 2011.

NEW FEATURES

This Census has incorporated some *new categories* for the first time for the purpose of acquiring comprehensive and better data. The new categories are as follows:

- **Gender**: New category 'Other' introduced in addition to Male and Female.
- **Date of Birth**: a new question introduced along with **Age**.
- **Current Marital Status**: Separate codes Assigned for Separated and Divorced.

- New filter **Question on SC/ST** Introduced— "Is this person SC/ST?"

- **Disability**: Household Schedule of Census 2011 attempts to collect information on eight types of disabilities as against five included in the Household Schedule of Census of India 2001. The information is being collected on disabilities namely, disability 'In Seeing', 'In Hearing', 'In Speech', 'In Movement', 'Mental retardation', 'Mental Illness', 'Any Other' and 'Multiple Disability'.

- **Literacy Status** for "Other" sex added in addition to existing Male and Female.

- New Codes under Status of **Attendance in Educational Institutions** introduced for Not Attending, viz., (i) Attended before and (ii) Never attended.

- **Work**: Marginal workers have been classified into two categories viz., (i) worked for 3 months or more but less than 6 months (ii) worked for less than 3 months. The definition of 'Main worker' remains the same.

- A separate code-5 has been included under **Non-economic** activity for renters.

- **Migration**: Provision to specify the present name of the Village/Town of the Birth Place as well as the Place of Last Residence introduced.

- **Name** of the Institutional Household is also being recorded.

Census 2011, for the *first time*, has taken a new initiative to *sensitise school students* about census operations. The Census Organization implemented *"Census in School"* programme across the country. This was specifically designed for the active participation of children in ensuring authenticity of census data of their families. The programme covered about 60 to 80 schools in each of the 640 districts in the country.

A *mascot* of an enumerator was also created for Census 2011 to make the process more people-friendly with the objective of helping people to relate with the Census process and elucidate the key role of enumerators in the process.

CASTE-BASED CENSUS

Following demands from several ruling coalition leaders and many opposition parties this was decided to include caste-based informations to be collected during the Census. Information on caste was last collected during British Raj in 1931. During the early census, people often exaggerated their caste status to garner social status and it is expected that people downgrade it now in the expectation of gaining government benefits.

There is only *one instance* of a caste-count in post-Independent India. It was conducted in Kerala in 1968 by the Communist government under E. M. S. Namboodiripad to assess the social and economic backwardness of various lower castes. The census was termed Socio-Economic Survey of 1968 and the results were published in the Gazetteer of Kerala, 1971.

CENSUS DATA

According to provisional results, India's population grew to 1.21 billion. The absolute number of children in the 0–6 age group recorded decline from 163 million in the 2001 census to 158 million in 2011.

NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS IN CENSUS 2011

- State/Union Territories: 35
- Districts: 640
- Sub-districts: 5,924
- Towns: 7,938
- Villages: 6.41 Lakh

The cost of Census 2011 has been estimated at Rs. 22,000 million, which works out to a per

person cost of Rs. 18.19. A total of 2.7 million functionaries worked in the process with the census schedules in 16 languages—a total of 340 million schedules were printed.

NATIONAL POPULATION REGISTER (NPR)

A milestone of Census 2011 is the creation of National Population Register (NPR). The National Population Register (NPR) will build up a comprehensive identity database of usual residents of the country. It would have the *biometric data* and *UID Number* of every person (15 years and above). National Identity Cards will be given in a phased manner to all usual residents by the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. The NPR is being introduced for the *first time* in the country.

NATIONAL POPULATION POLICY 2000

The National Population Policy, 2000 (NPP 2000) affirms the commitment of the Government towards voluntary and informed choice and consent of citizens while availing of reproductive health care services, and continuation of the target free approach in administering family planning services. The NPP 2000 provides a policy framework for advancing goals and prioritizing strategies during the next decade, to meet the reproductive and child health needs of the people of India, and to achieve net replacement levels (TFR) by 2010. It is based upon the need to simultaneously address issues of child survival, maternal health, and contraception, while increasing outreach and coverage of a comprehensive package of reproductive and child health services by government, industry and the voluntary non-government sector, working in partnership.

The *immediate objective* of the NPP 2000 is to address the unmet needs for contraception, health care infrastructure, and health personnel, and to provide integrated service delivery forbasic reproductive and child health care. The *medium-term objective* is to bring the TFR (Total Fertility Rate) to replacement level (i.e., 2.1) by 2010, through vigorous implementation of inter-sectoral operational strategies. The *long-term objective* is to achieve a stable population by 2045, at a level consistent with the requirements of sustainable economic growth, social development, and environmental protection.

In pursuance of these objectives, the following **National Socio-Demographic Goals** were set by the Government of India to be achieved in each case by 2010 (*one year before the next Census*):

- Address the unmet needs for basic reproduc-tive and child health services, supplies and infrastructure.
- Make school education up to age 14 free and compulsory, and reduce drop outs at primary and secondary school levels to below 20 per cent for both boys and girls.
- Reduce infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1,000 live births.
- Reduce maternal mortality ratio to below 100 per 100,000 live births.
- Achieve universal immunization of children against all vaccine preventable diseases.
- Promote delayed marriage for girls, not earlier than age 18 and preferably after 20 years of age.
- Achieve 80 per cent institutional deliveries and 100 per cent deliveries by trained persons.
- Achieve universal access to information/ counseling, and services for fertility regulation and contraception with a wide basket of choices.
- Achieve 100 per cent registration of births, deaths, marriage and pregnancy.
- Contain the spread of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS),

and promote greater integration between the management of reproductive tract infections (RTI) and sexually transmitted infections (STI) and the National AIDS Control Organisation.

• Prevent and control communicable diseases.

• Integrate Indian Systems of Medicine (ISM) in the provision of reproductive and child health services, and in reaching out to households.

• Promote vigorously the small family norm to achieve replacement levels of TFR.

• Bring about convergence in implementation of related social sector programs so that family welfare becomes a people centred programme.

Population growth in India continue to be high due to so may *inter-related* and *independent* factors. The factors may be seen as follows:

• The large size of the population in the reproductive age-group (estimated contribution 58 per cent). An addition of 417.2 million between 1991 and **2016** is anticipated despite substantial reductions in family size in several states, including those which have already achieved replacement levels of TFR. This momentum of increase in population will continue for some more years because high TFRs in the past have resulted in a large proportion of the population being currently in their reproductive years. It is imperative that the the reproductive age group adopts without further delay or exception the *"small family norm"*, for the reason that about 45 per cent of population increase is contributed by births above two children per family.

• *Higher fertility* due to unmet need for contraception (estimated contribution 20 per cent). India has 168 million eligible couples, of which just 44 per cent are currently effectively protected. Urgent steps are currently required to make contraception more widely available, accessible, and affordable. Around 74 per cent of the population lives in rural areas, in about 5.5 lakh villages, many with poor communications and transport. Reproductive health and basic health infrastructure and services often do not reach the villages, and, accordingly, vast numbers of people cannot avail of these services.

• High wanted fertility due to the *high infant mortality rate* (IMR) (estimated contribution about 20 per cent). Repeated child births are seen as an insurance against multiple infant (and child) deaths and accordingly, high infant mortality stymies all efforts at reducing TFR.

• Over 50 per cent of girls marry below the age of 18, the minimum legal age of marriage, resulting in a typical reproductive pattern of *"too early, too frequent, too many"*. Around 33 per cent births occur at intervals of less than 24 months, which also results in high IMR.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CENSUS 2011

The major **highlights** of the Census 2011 are as under:

• The **population** of the country is 1210.19 million of which 623.72 million (51.54 per cent) are males and 586.46 million (48.46 per cent) are females.

• The population of India has increased by more than *181 million* during the decade 2001–11.

• Decadal growth rate of the population (2001–2011) has been 17.64 per cent (**i.e., 1.76 per cent per year**); males 17.19 and females 18.12.

- 2001–2011 is the *first decade* (with the exception of 1911–1921) which has actually added lesser population compared to the previous decade.

- Uttar Pradesh (199.8 million) is the **most populous** State in the country followed by Maharashtra with 112.3 million.

- The per centage decadal growth rates of the six most populous States have *declined* during 2001–2011 compared to 1991–2001:
  - Uttar Pradesh (25.85 per cent to 20.09 per cent)
  - Maharashtra (22.73 per cent to 15.99 per cent)
  - Bihar (28.62 per cent to 25.07 per cent)
  - West Bengal (17.77 per cent to 13.93 per cent)
  - Andhra Pradesh (14.59 per cent to 11.10 per cent)
  - Madhya Pradesh (24.26 per cent to 20.30 per cent)

- During 2001–2011, as many as 25 states/UTs with a share of about 85 per cent of the country's population registered an annual growth rate of less than 2 per cent as compared to, 15 States/UTs with a share of about 42 per cent during the period 1991–2001.

- 15 States/UTs have grown by less than 1.5 per cent per annum during 2001–2011, while the number of such States/UTs was only 4 during the previous decade.

- The total number of children in the age-group 0–6 is 158.8 million (-5 million since 2001).

- Twenty States and Union Territories now have over one million children in the age group 0–6 years. On the other extreme, there are five States and Union Territories in the country that are yet to reach the one hundred thousand mark.

- Uttar Pradesh (29.7 million), Bihar (18.6 million), Maharashtra (12.8 million), Madhya Pradesh (10.5 million) and Rajasthan (10.5 million) constitute 52 per cent children in the age group of 0–6 years.

- Population (0–6 years) 2001–2011 registered minus (–) 3.08 per cent growth with minus (–) 2.42 for males and –3.80 for females

- The proportion of *Child Population* in the age group of 0–6 years to total population is *13.0* per cent while the corresponding figure in 2001 was 15.9 per cent. The decline has been to the extent of 2.9 points.

- Overall **sex ratio** at the national level has increased by 10 points to reach **943** at Census 2011 as against 933 in Census 2001. This is the *highest* sex ratio recorded since Census 1971 and a shade lower than 1961. Increase in sex ratio is observed in 29 States/UTs.

- Three major States (J&K, Bihar & Gujarat) have shown decline in sex ratio as compared to Census 2001.

- Kerala with 1084 has the **highest sex ratio** followed by Puducherry with 1037; Daman & Diu has the **lowest sex ratio** of 618.

- **Child sex ratio** (0–6 years) is 915. Increasing trend in the child sex ratio (0–6) seen in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram and A&N Islands. In all remaining 27 States/UTs, the child sex ratio show decline over Census 2001.

- Mizoram has the *highest child sex ratio* (0–6 years) of 971 followed by Meghalaya with 973. Haryana is at the bottom with ratio of 831 followed by Punjab with 848.

- **Literacy** rate has gone up from 64.83 per cent in 2001 to **74.04** per cent (*aged 7 and above*) in 2011 showing an increase of 9.21 per centage points. Percentage growth in literacy during 2001–2011 is 38.82; males: 31.98 per cent and females: 49.10 per cent .

THE WAY AHEAD

The Census also talks about the rising population and the solutions regarding checking it. The discussion takes recourse to the famous Theory of Demographic Transition. A country which has added a size of population equa to the 5th most populous country in the world (Brazil), the pressure on the resources may be just imagined in India! The speed with which India is adding population poses a big challenge in front of almost every kind of *planning* in the country.

The immediacy to check the rising population has been highlighted by the Census. Without overall development in the living standards of the population, checking population will not be possible. This is why since the launching of the NPP–2000, the governments are trying to *tag-in* all the programmes focused at poverty alleviation, employment generation, healthcare, etc to realise the single goal—*let peoples' living standard improve*. The changed policy stance seems having an impact on the population growth rate—the country going for decreased rate of population growth rate in the decade gone by.

DIAGRAMMATIC HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CENSUS

INDIA in the WORLD: **India's population (1210.56 million) is almost equal to the**

China 19.4%

Other Countries 41.2%

India 17.5%

Japan 1.9%

Russian Fed 2.0%

Nigeria 2.3%

Bangladesh 2.4%

U.S.A. 4.5%
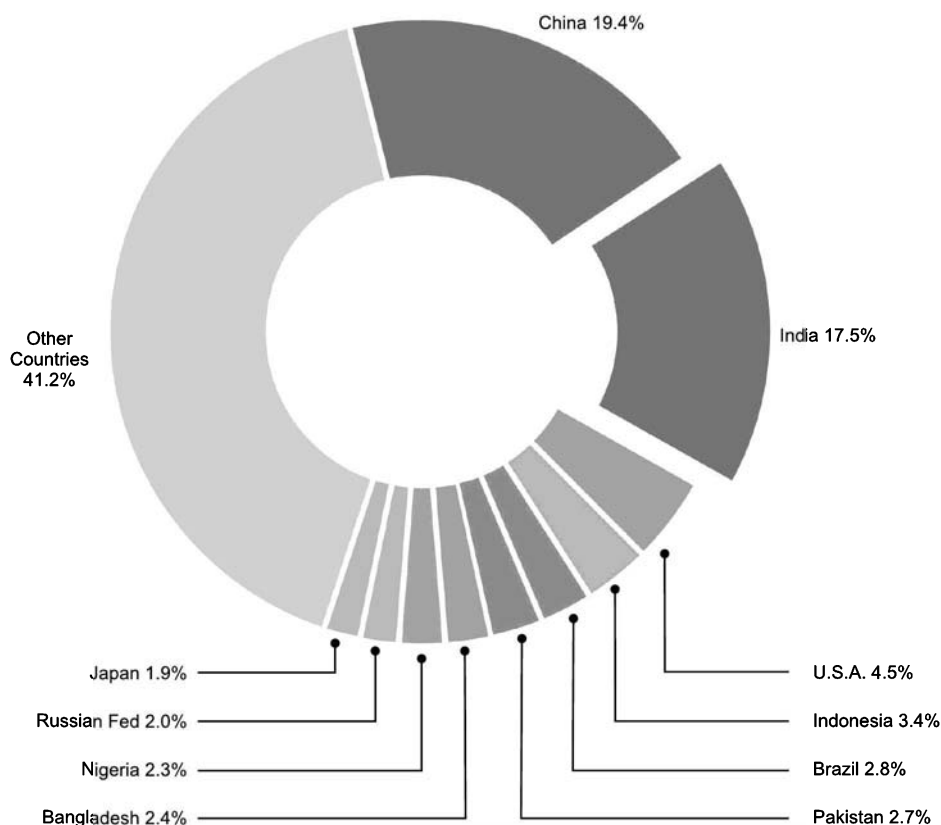
Indonesia 3.4%

Brazil 2.8%

Pakistan 2.7%

combined population of USA, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Japan (totalling 1214.3 million)! The absolute increase in India's population (181 million) during 2001–2011, is slightly lower than the population of Brazil, the fifth most populous country in the world!

Population of Selected Countries in 2010

Sl. No	Country	Reference date	Population (in millions)	Decadal change (in per cent)
1	China	01.11.2010	1,341.0	5.43
2	India	01.03 2011	1,210.5	17.70
3	U.S.A	01.04.2010	308.7	7.26
4	Indonesia	31.05.2010	237.6	15.05
5	Brazil	01.08.2010	190.7	9.39
6	Pakistan	01.07.2010	184.8	24.78
7	Bangladesh	01.07.2010	164.4	16.76
8	Nigeria	01.07.2010	158.3	26.84
9	Russian Fed.	01.07.2010	140.4	-4.29
10	Japan	01.10.2010	128.1	1.1
	Other Countries	01.07.2010	2844.7	15.43
	World	01.07.2010	6908.7	12.97

Vital Statistics of the Indian Population (Census–2011)

1. Total Population – 1,210,569,573
2. Density of Population – 382 persons per sq. km.
3. Highest Density – Bihar (1,106 ppsq. km)
4. Lowest Density – Arunachal Pradesh (17 ppsq. km)
5. Sex Ratio – 943/1000
6. Highest Sex Ratio – Kerala (1084/1000)
7. Lowest Sex Ratio – Haryana (879/1000)
8. Male Literacy – 80.9 per cent
9. Female Literacy – 64.6 per cent
10. Literacy Rate (Nat. Av.) – 73.0 per cent
11. Highest Lit. Rate – Kerala (94.0 per cent)
12. Lowest Lit. Rate – Bihar (61.8 per cent)
13. Highest Decadal Growth – Arunachal Pradesh (26 per cent)
14. Lowest Decadal Growth – Nagaaland (–0.6 per cent)
15. Urban Population – 31.15 per cent
16. Rural Population – 68.85 per cent

State./ UT Coce	India/State/Union Territory* Name	Total Population			Population Density (Persons per sq. km)	Sex Ratio (No. of Female per 1000 Males)	Literacy Rate (%)			Percentage Deeadal Growth Rate	% share in total population of the country
		Persons	Male	Female			Persons	Male	Female		
	India (Included 3 Sub-divisions of Senapati Distt. of Manipur)	1,210,569,573	623,121,843	587447730	382	943	73	80.9	64.6	17.7	100.00
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	12,541,302	6,640,662	5900640	124	889	67.2	76.8	56.4	23.6	1.04
2.	Himachal Pradesh	6,864,602	3,481,873	3382729	123	972	82.8	89.5	75.9	12.9	0.57
3.	Punjab	27,743,338	14,639,465	13103873	551	895	75.8	80.4	70.7	13.9	2.29
4.	Chandigarh*	1,055,450	580,663	474787	9258	818	86	90	81.2	17.2	0.09
5.	Uttarakhand	10,086,292	5,137,773	4948519	189	963	78.8	87.4	70	18.8	0.83
6.	Haryana	25,351,462	13,494,734	11856728	573	879	75.6	87.1	65.9	19.9	2.09
7.	NCT of Delhi*	16,787,941	8,987,326	7800615	11320	868	86.2	90.9	80.8	21.2	1.39
8.	Rajasthan	68,548,437	35,550,997	32997440	200	928	66.1	79.2	52.1	21.3	5.66
9.	Uttar Pradesh	199,812,341	104,480,510	95331831	829	912	67.7	77.3	57.2	20.2	16.51
10.	Bihar	104,099,452	54,278,157	49821295	1106	918	61.8	71.2	51.2	25.4	8.60
11.	Sikkim	610,577	323,070	287507	86	890	81.4	86.6	75.6	12.5	0.05
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,383,727	713,912	669815	17	938	65.4	72.6	57.7	26	0.11
13.	Nagaland	1,978,502	1,024,649	953853	119	931	79.6	87.8	76.1	−0.6	0.16
14.	Manipur	2,570,390	1,290,171	1280219	115	992	79.2	86.1	72.4	18.6	0.21
15.	Mizoram	1,097,206	555,339	541867	52	976	91.3	93.3	89.3	23.5	0.09
15.	Tripura	3,673,917	1,874,376	1799541	350	960	87.2	91.5	82.7	14.8	0.30
16.	Meghalaya	2,966,889	1,491,832	1475057	132	989	74.4	76	72.9	27.9	0.25
17.	Assam	31,205,576	15,939,443	15266133	398	958	72.2	77.8	66.3	17.1	2.58

18.	West Bengal	91,276,115	46,809,027	44467088	1028	950	76.3	81.7	70.5	13.8	7.54
19.	Jharkhand	32,988,138	16,930,315	16057819	414	948	66.4	76.8	55.4	22.4	2.73
20.	Odisha	41,974,218	21,212,136	20762082	270	979	72.9	81.6	64	14	3.47
21.	Chhattisgarh	25,545,198	12,832,895	12712303	189	991	70.3	80.3	60.2	22.6	2.11
22.	Madhya Pradesh	72,626,809	37,612,306	35014503	236	931	69.3	78.7	89.2	20.3	6.00
23.	Gujarat	60,439,692	31,491,260	28948432	308	919	78	85.8	69.7	19.3	4.99
24.	Daman & Diu*	243,247	150,301	92946	2191	618	87.1	91.5	79.5	53.8	0.02
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	343,709	193,760	149949	700	774	76.2	85.2	64.3	55.9	0.03
26.	Maharashtra	112,374,333	58,243,056	54131277	365	929	82.3	88.4	75.9	16	9.28
27.	Andhra Pradesh	84,580,777	42,442,146	42138631	308	993	67	74.9	59.1	11.6	6.99
28.	Karnataka	61,095,297	30,966,657	30128640	319	973	75.4	82.5	68.1	15.6	5.05
29.	Goa	1,458,545	739,140	719405	394	973	88.7	92.6	84.7	8.2	0.12
30.	Lakshadweep*	64,473	33,123	31350	2149	946	91.8	95.6	87.9	6.3	0.01
31.	Kerala	33,406,061	16,027,412	17378649	860	1084	94	96.1	92.1	4.9	2.76
32.	Tamil Nadu	72,147,030	36,137,975	36009055	555	996	80.1	86.8	73.4	15.6	5.96
33.	Puducherry*	1,247,953	612,511	635442	2547	1037	85.8	91.3	80.7	28.1	0.10
34.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands*	380,581	202,871	177710	46.137	876	86.6	90.3	82.4	6.9	0.0

Other States & UTs 2%
Uttarakhand 1%
Jammu & Kashmir 1%
Delhi 1%
Haryana 2%
Chattisgarh 2%
Punjab 2%
Assam 3%
Jharkhand 3%
Kerala 3%
Orissa 3%
Gujarat 5%
Karnataka 5%
Rajasthan 6%
Tamil Nadu 6%
Madhya Pradesh 6%

Uttar Pradesh 16%
Maharashtra 9%
Bihar 9%
West Bengal 8%
Andhra Pradesh 7%
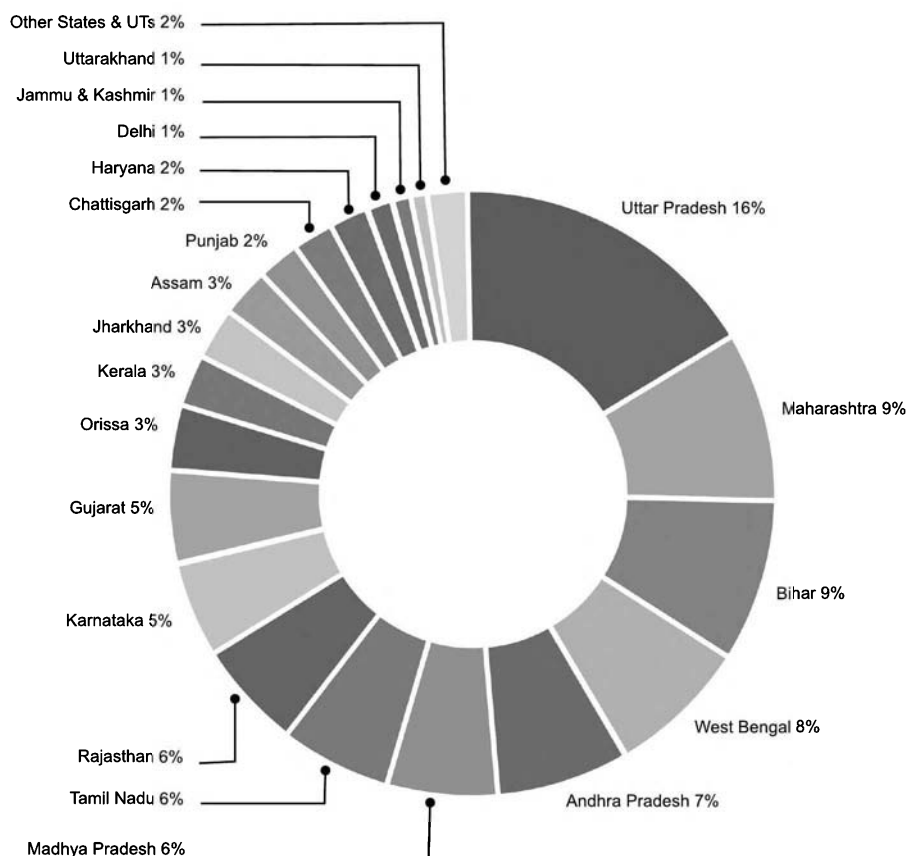
Shares of States and UTs in Total Population

SI. No	Country	2001	2011
Sex Ratio of the Selected Countries			
1	2	2	3
	World	**986**	**984**
1	China	944	926
2	India	933	943
3	U.S.A.	1,029	1,025
4	Indonesia	1,004	988
5	Brazil	1,025	1,042
6	Pakistan	938	943
7	Russian Fed.	1,140	1,167
8	Bangladesh	958	978
9	Japan	1,041	1,055
10	Nigeria	1.016	987

Sex Ratio: India & Neighbours

India among its neighbours 2001-2011

Countries	2001	2011
India	**933**	**943**
China	944	926
Pakistan	938	943
Bangladesh	958	978
Sri Lanka	1010	1034
Nepal	1005	1014
Afghanistan	930	931
Bhutan	919	897
Myanmar	1011	1048

India's Sex Ratio: 1901–2011

Census Year	Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males)
1	2
1901	972
1911	964
1921	955
1931	950
1941	945
1951	946
1961	941
1971	930
1981	934
1991	927
2001	933
2011	943

Sex Ratio of total population and child population in the age group 0-6 and above 7+ years: 2001-2011

State/ UT Code	India/States/Union Territory#	Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)					
		Total population		Child population in the age group 0-6		Population aged 7 and above	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	**933**	**943**	**927**	**915**	**934**	**945**
01	Jammu & Kashmir	892	889	941	861	884	888
02	Himachal Pradesh	968	972	896	908	980	984
03	Punjab	876	895	798	848	888	899
04	Chandigarh#	777	818	845	867	767	813
05	Uttarakhand	962	963	908	886	973	976
06	Haryana	861	879	819	831	869	885
07	NCT of Delhi#	821	868	868	867	813	867
08	Rajasthan	921	928	909	884	923	935
09	Uttar Pradesh	898	912	916	900	894	910
10	Bihar	919	918	942	934	914	913
11	Sikkim	875	890	963	945	861	883
12	Arunachal Pradesh	893	938	964	961	878	916
13	Nagaland	900	931	964	946	890	931
14	Manipur	974	992	957	935	977	996
15	Mizoram	935	976	964	973	930	977

16	Tripura	948	960	966	952	945	963
17	Meghalaya	972	989	973	971	971	990
18	Assam	935	958	965	958	929	954
19	West Bengal	934	950	960	951	929	947
20	Jharkhand	941	948	965	944	935	949
21	Orissa	972	979	953	935	975	986
22	Chhattisgarh	989	991	975	964	992	995
23	Madhya Pradesh	919	931	932	912	916	933
24	Gujarat	920	919	883	887	927	924
25	Daman & Diu#	710	618	926	909	682	589
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli#	812	774	979	923	779	753
27	Maharashtra	922	929	913	884	924	932
28	Andhra Pradesh	978	993	961	943	981	997
29	Karnataka	965	973	946	944	968	972
30	Goa	961	973	938	921	964	973
31	Lakshadweep#	948	946	959	908	946	952
32	Kerala	1,058	1,084	960	959	1,072	1,099
33	Tamil Nadu	978	996	942	946	993	1,000
34	Puducherry#	1,001	1,037	967	964	1,006	1,046
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands#	846	876	957	965	831	867

Literacy Rate: 1951-2001

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

Literates ■ Illiterates
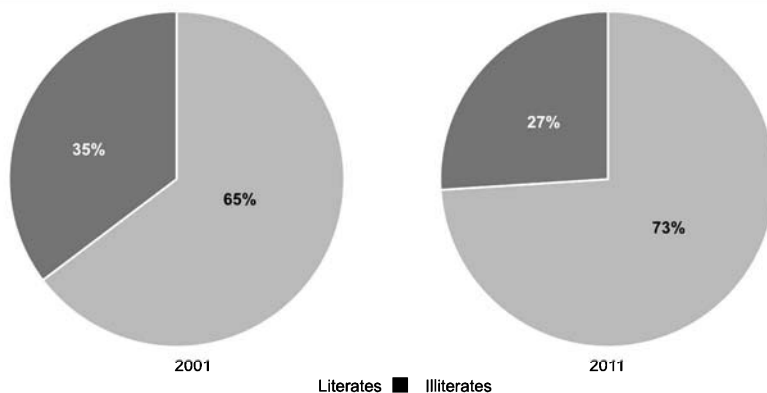
Shares of Literates & Illiterates: 2001-2011