



## Emerging contours of human resource development in Punjab (India): 2011 census

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### ABSTRACT

The Indian Census is the most credible source of information on Demography (Population characteristics), Economic Activity, Literacy and Education. This is the only source of primary data in the village town and ward level. It provides valuable information for planning and formulation policies for Central and the State Governments and is widely used by National and International Agencies, Scholars, business people, industrialists, and many more. Census 2011 marks a milestone in the history of Census taking in the country. It has come at a time when India is perhaps at an inflexion point in history, when it sheds the legacy of the past and emerges among the comity of Nations as a strong, self-reliant and modern Nation. The basic benchmark statistics on the state of human resources, demography, culture and economic structure at this crucial juncture of the country's history would be vital to guide and shape the future course of the Nation. In a country like India, with multiethnic, multilingual, multicultural and multilevel society, the Census is much more than a mere head count of the population. It gives a snapshot of not only the demographic but also the economic, social and cultural profile of the country at a particular point of time. No wonder therefore, that Census 2011 has adopted an apt tagline – "Our Census, Our Future"! The present paper is an attempt to analyze the human resource development in Punjab as compared to other states. The analysis is based on 2011 census.

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### Introduction

The term Human Resource means the size of population of a country along with its efficiency, educational qualities, productivity, organizational abilities and far sightedness. According to Leon C. Megginson the term human resource can be thought of as "the total knowledge, skills, creative abilities, talent and aptitudes of an organisation or nation workforce, as well as the value, attitudes and beliefs of the individual involved." Infact, human resource means human capital and human capital implies the abilities, skills and technical know-how among the population of the country.

It is worth mentioning that human resource must be considered from both the angles i.e. assets as well as liabilities connected with the attainment of economic development. For the attainment of economic development, proper utilization of both-natural as well as human -resources is very much essential. In the words of Richard T. Gill "Economic development is not a mechanical process. It is a human enterprise and like all human enterprises, its outcome will depend finally on the skill, the quality and attitude of the man who undertake it. Similarly Arthur Lewis wrote, "Growth is the result of human effort. It should also be noted that economic development does not depend merely on the existence of natural resources, but proper utilization of natural endowments is necessary and it depends very much on the extent and efficiency of human resources as Curl Adam wrote "The difference in the level of Economic Development of the countries is largely a reflection of the difference in quality of their human resource." Thus from the point of view of economic welfare, it is quite essential to study

human resources, in detail. It should be equally stressed that human beings are the vital instruments of production and at the same time, fruits of all economic activities are rested on the betterment of condition of living of human beings. Thus in view of its importance, it is quite essential to know the demographic features of human resource of Punjab.

### Demographic Profile of PUNJAB

A demographic profile of Punjab can be prepared out of data collected by the office of the Registrar General of India who is responsible authority for conducting an all India census of population every ten years. This census of India unleashes a vast store of official data relating to the demographic scene in the country. It is with the help of this that a concise demographic profile of the Punjab has been prepared as discussed in succeeding pages.

The demographic profile of Punjab can be divided into six parts i.e.

- a) Size and Trend of population
- b) Growth rate of population
- c) Density of population
- d) Sex Ratio
- e) Sex Ratio in the age group 0-6
- f) Literacy

### Size and Trend of population

Punjab accounts for 2.4 percent of the total population of India. It ranks 14th according to the size of its population among the 29 states and 6 union territories as per census 2011. Punjab's position in total population of India is shown in Table 1. It is evident from Table 1 that Growth rate of Punjab is 13.73 per

cent in 2011 as compared to 19.76 per cent in 2001 thus indicating a decline of 7.08 per cent over a period of decade. The decadal growth rate of Punjab has exceeded that of Himachal Pradesh (12.81%); while it is less than Haryana (19.90).

#### **Growth Rate of Population**

The population of Punjab, except for the periods 1901-11 and 1941-51 during which the population decreased, has been increasing steadily. However, during the period 1901 to 1911 because of droughts and epidemics (plague etc) and during 1941-51 as a result of large migration, deaths etc. resulting from the partition of the Country, the population of Punjab decreased. Population of Punjab in 1901 was 75.5 lakh. It rose to 91.6 lakh in 1951. The first census of reorganized Punjab in 1971 recorded its total population was 1,35,51,000. It increased to 1,67,88,915 in 1981 and to 2,02,81,969 in 1991 and 2,77,04,236 in 2001. The growth of population in Punjab during last century is shown in Table: 2

The above table show that the trend in population growth of Punjab has been different from the trend in the growth of population of India. The growth rate for Punjab during periods 1901 – 1911 and 1941-51 was negative whereas for India it was positive. With the out break of epidemics the population growth for India remained negative during the period 1911-21 but conversely for Punjab the Growth was positive. The Growth rate of population of Punjab upto 1941 was more than that of India but it remained lower than that of India from 1961 to 2001. This can be attributed to small size of families resulting from 'Green Revolution' induced prosperity and raised standard of living in Punjab. The growth was steady upto 1971, it accelerated during 1971-81 and declined during 1981-01. It was due to general disturbed condition in the state and small size of the families. The growth rate decreased from 23.89% during 1971-81 to 20.81% during 1981-91. It has further declined to 19.76% during 1991-2001 period and further to 13.73% in 2011.

#### **Density of Population**

The density of population conveys land-man ratio and is normally calculated as number of persons per sq. km. The density of population of a country or a state does not establish any indisputable relationship with level of economic development. Density of population that can be supported in any country or state depends upon the availability of natural resources, climate, topography and the extent of the use of technology to exploit the resource. In other words, natural resources coupled with the degree of industrialization determines the extent to which a higher density of population can be supported. According to 2011 Census the average density of population of Punjab was 550 persons per sq. km. whereas for the Country as a whole the average density was 382 persons per sq.km.

It will be interesting to compare density of population of Punjab and its neighbouring states. A comparison is shown in Table :3

Table 3 shows that according to census 2011, the density of population for country as a whole is 382, whereas in Punjab it is 550. Amongst the neighbours of Punjab the density of population in Haryana is 573 while in H.P. and J.& K. it is 123 and 124 respectively. The low density of population in H.P. and J & K is due to inhospitable hilly terrain. The density of population in Delhi and Chandigarh is 11,297 and 9,252 respectively. The high density of population in Delhi and Chandigarh is due to high degree of urbanization in them.

#### **Sex Ratio**

In any discussion on population an inquiry into the proportion of man to women is always an essential and relevant one. We no longer argue whether one sex is superior to the other. But are the males and females equal in number ? If, men are in excess, some will not get partners and in certain societies the 'bride price' will go up. Truly speaking, the equality in number of males and females in all countries and at all time is an ideal seldom attained. The imbalance in the number of males and females begins in the beginning. It is now a well-established law of nature that the male, exceed females at the time of birth. It is believed that generally 943-955 female births take place for every 1000 male births, which in effect would mean that there is a deficiency of about 50 females per 1000 males in every birth cohort. Many demographers believe that left on its own, this is an unalterable constant.

As per results of census of India 2001, there are 893 females per 1000 males in Punjab as compared to 940 females per 1000 males for India. The sex ratio in Punjab has always been less than India as a whole as revealed by Table :4

It is clear from the table that from 1921 to 1991 Sex ratio has been declining in India but increasing in Punjab. in 2011 also the Sex ratio in India and Punjab has increased

The decline trend in sex ratio over the years is disturbing for the planners. Studies made so far have offered several explanations for this phenomenon in the past. Some of them are a preference for male children resulting in neglect of female babies causing higher mortality rates among females, the neglect of females at all ages right from birth to death may be responsible for high mortality rates among females etc. but of all these following causes are note worthy.

- a) Neglect of girl child resulting in their higher mortality at younger ages.
- b) High maternal mortality
- c) Sex selective female abortions.
- d) Female infanticide.

Dr. Amitabh Kundu and Mahesh K. Sahu have given five reasons for decline in Sex Ratio.

- a) Progressive under count of women compared to men in different census.
- b) An increased discrimination of females (including infanticide) in providing the minimum nutrition, access to health and other amenities.
- c) Increase in the proportion of male selective migrants from other countries.
- d) Reduction in foetal wastage, resulting in a decline in female male ratio at birth.
- e) Female selective termination of pregnancy.

#### **Child Sex Ratio in the Age Group 0 – 6**

The sex ratio in the 0 – 6 age group attempts to bring out the recent changes in the society in its attitude and outlook towards the girl child. The abysmally low sex ratio in 0–6 age group shows that while the son preference has remained as before or perhaps gone up in the society, the availability of sex selective technology has led to elimination of the female child. It is also vital that the sex ratio at birth at the various hospitals and institutions is checked up. The percentage of institutional deliveries as per NFHS – 2 are 37.5% in Punjab, these are 28.9% in H.P., 35.6% in J & K and 22.3% in Haryana. Despite having created health infrastructure for over 50 years the percentage of non-institutional deliveries being so high is not a matter of accident. With 78% of deliveries being non

institutional it is quite likely that male deliveries are being ensured at hospitals / nursing homes and other deliveries are taking place at home. There are unconfirmed reports that in case of birth of female foetus the trained Birth Attendant / Dai simply puts a lump of salt in the mouth of the foetus and pronounces a stillborn delivery within minutes.

A study by Dr. Usha Nayar states the main cause of female foeticide to be :-

- (i) Extremely high dowry and wedding expenses.
- (ii) Poor law and order situation where parents feel unsafe about girl children.
- (iii) Likelihood of daughter being killed or maltreated for dowry.
- (iv) Generally low respect and maltreatment of women making mothers switch off to female child, which may suffer similar humiliation in life.

The 0-6 age group portrays future trends. Data on this group is presented in Table 4.9, and the analysis is very disturbing. Punjab among the states having lowest child sex ratio in the country (846) it is more the just Haryana(830) which is having lowest sex ratio in age group of 0-6.. Punjab has witnessed a increase of 48 points over 2011.

It is difficult to arrive at a set of reasons for these low sex ratios. Punjab has a high level of development and ranks comparatively high in the HDI. Thus poverty cannot be cited as the foremost reason for a declining sex ratio.

The causes of a poor sex ratio cannot be traced to literacy either. Notably, the district with the highest sex ratio in 2001 census, viz. Hoshiarpur, also has the highest overall and female literacy rates, but the districts with lowest sex ratio, Ludhiana and Fatehgarh Sahib (17th and 16th respectively) are also ranked considerably high in literacy rates. Ludhiana is ranked 5th in overall literacy and 3rd in female literacy, while Fatehgarh Sahib is ranked 7th in overall literacy and 6th in female literacy. So the link with education too is difficult to sustain.

Nor can industrialization and urbanization be accepted as causes. Ludhiana is the industrial hub of the state and in-migration of labour is stated as one of the causes of the adverse sex ratio. However, Fatehgarh Sahib is a semi-urban, rural area and the same causes would not hold true here.

The declining sex ratio therefore must be considered along with factors of improved life expectancy, greater availability of health services and declining female mortality. A lower female death rate and higher life expectancy, seen along with a declining sex ratio can only indicate the increasing incidence of female feticide as well as negligence of the girl child. Perhaps this was due to the large number of Sex determination Clinics which continued to proliferate all over the state in clear violation of the Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques ACT. A technology developed to eliminate birth defects was being used to deny the girl child the Right to be born. The Govt. has been alarmed on this situation and the enforcement of the Act has been made strict.

That the five head priests of the Akal Takht have declared the practice of killing the girl child as "bajjar Kurahit" (unpardonable sin) is encouraging. Since this is a stern directive and not a request with excommunication as punishment, it reveals how concerned community leaders are.

To understand the paradox of a declining sex ratio in the face of improvement of economic indicators, there is a need to examine the gamut of socio-economic and cultural variables, which make the Punjab women equal yet unequal, marginalized

yet valorized. Not only must the issues be correctly identified but the state must undertake wide ranging measures by which cultural and social attitudes are changed and legal strictures put in place.

The state should lead a campaign against selective practices, otherwise, in the long run shortage of females in the society can be disastrous and can lead to :-

- (i) Perpetuation of Crime against woman.
- (ii) General rise in crimes and worsening law and order.
- (iii) Cross cultural migration, which may cause racial tension in the long run.

### **Literacy**

A number of empirical studies have demonstrated a positive relationship between education and level of economic development. To quote the world Bank "Developing Countries with high literacy rates have tended to grow faster, even after allowance are made for differences in Incomes and physical investment, and they have led higher Physical investment rates." The improvement in literacy contribute substantially to development is borne out by the higher degree of correlation of literacy rates with other development indicators. The female literacy rate at age 15 and over is quite positively correlated with percentage of female workers in modern occupations, age of marriage, and contraceptive use. It is strongly and negatively correlated with infant mortality and fertility.

It is in this backdrop that a study literacy rate acquires significance. According to Census definition a person who can read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not counted as literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have been treated as illiterate even if they are going to school and have learnt to read and write a few words. In the past, census of India treated Children below 5 years of age as illiterate. Since ability to read and write with understanding is not ordinarily achieved until one had some schooling or had at least some chance to develop these skills. Therefore, it was felt by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Planning Commission that the population aged seven years and above should be classified as literate or illiterate. In view of this, as in 1991 census, the question on literacy was canvassed only for population aged seven years and above in 2001 census.

Strictly speaking, while working out meaningful literacy rate, one should not include the younger population, which by definition is treated as illiterates as their inclusion in the denominator distorts the rates. For effective literacy rates, 0-6 age group is excluded from total literacy. Table :6 indicates the literacy rates by sex for Punjab and other States of India.

Table: 6 shows that as expected male literacy is relatively higher than female literacy rates in all the districts. The literacy rate in Punjab(76.08), both for males and females are comparatively higher than the National average (74.04 per cent)

### **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).

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.

Conclusively, it can be said that the Human resource Development is an emerging concept today which no country, state or organization with long-term objective can afford to ignore or take lightly in case it wants to achieve the standards of excellence towards industrial development in particular and sustainable economic development in general. The first decade of 21st century is going to be the decade of extensive changes.

The proverbial elements of change, namely, the political climate, the economic climate, the social climate and the Industrial and technological climate are going to be bar reaching. The effectiveness of an economic system would be determined by the extent to which it can respond to these changes successfully. The changes also affect the human beings and the system has to accept the responsibility of assisting the human beings to cope with these changes themselves and also to draw up plans and design strategies for optimum utilization of available human resources in productive manner. In the present era of liberalization and other economic reforms, development of human resources necessitates to develop professionalism among them so that they may meet the changing requirement of coming up Industries and our economy. The Indian state of Punjab is rapidly recognizing the importance of Human resource development and is trying to improve its human resource especially it is trying to correct dismal sex ratio which is a slur on this shining state.

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**Table: 1: Population, Percentage, Decadal Growth Rates 2011**

State /UT Code	India/State/ Union Territory #	Total population			Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	Density (Per sq.km)	Decadal growth rate
		Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>1,210,193,422</b>	<b>623,724,248</b>	<b>586,469,174</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>17.64</b>
01	Jammu & Kashmir	12,548,926	6,665,561	5,883,365	883	124	23.71
02	Himachal Pradesh	6,856,509	3,473,892	3,382,617	974	123	12.81
03	Punjab	27,704,236	14,634,819	13,069,417	893	550	13.73
04	Chandigarh #	1,054,686	580,282	474,404	818	9,252	17.10
05	Uttarakhand	10,116,752	5,154,178	4,962,574	963	189	19.17
06	Haryana	25,353,081	13,505,130	11,847,951	877	573	19.90
07	NCT of Delhi #	16,753,235	8,976,410	7,776,825	866	11,297	20.96
08	Rajasthan	68,621,012	35,620,086	33,000,926	926	201	21.44
09	Uttar Pradesh	199,581,477	104,596,415	94,985,062	908	828	20.09
10	Bihar	103,804,637	54,185,347	49,619,290	916	1,102	25.07
11	Sikkim	607,688	321,661	286,027	889	86	12.36
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1,382,611	720,232	662,379	920	17	25.92
13	Nagaland	1,980,602	1,025,707	954,895	931	119	-0.47
14	Manipur	2,721,756	1,369,764	1,351,992	987	122	18.65
15	Mizoram	1,091,014	552,339	538,675	975	52	22.78
16	Tripura	3,671,032	1,871,867	1,799,165	961	350	14.75
17	Meghalaya	2,964,007	1,492,668	1,471,339	986	132	27.82
18	Assam	31,169,272	15,954,927	15,214,345	954	397	16.93
19	West Bengal	91,347,736	46,927,389	44,420,347	947	1,029	13.93
20	Jharkhand	32,966,238	16,931,688	16,034,550	947	414	22.34
21	Orissa	41,947,358	21,201,678	20,745,680	978	269	13.97
22	Chhattisgarh	25,540,196	12,827,915	12,712,281	991	189	22.59
23	Madhya Pradesh	72,597,565	37,612,920	34,984,645	930	236	20.30
24	Gujarat	60,383,628	31,482,282	28,901,346	918	308	19.17
25	Daman & Diu #	242,911	150,100	92,811	618	2,169	53.54
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	342,853	193,178	149,675	775	698	55.50
27	Maharashtra	112,372,972	58,361,397	54,011,575	925	365	15.99
28	Andhra Pradesh	84,665,533	42,509,881	42,155,652	992	308	11.10
29	Karnataka	61,130,704	31,057,742	30,072,962	968	319	15.67
30	Goa	1,457,723	740,711	717,012	968	394	8.17
31	Lakshadweep #	64,429	33,106	31,323	946	2,013	6.23
32	Kerala	33,387,677	16,021,290	17,366,387	1,084	859	4.86
33	Tamil Nadu	72,138,958	36,158,871	35,980,087	995	555	15.60
34	Puducherry #	1,244,464	610,485	633,979	1,038	2,598	27.72
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	379,944	202,330	177,614	878	46	6.68

Source – Census of India 2011

**Table :2: Growth of Population of Punjab 1901-2011**

Year	Population (in lakh)	Percent Change	Percent change for India
1901	75.45	--	-
1911	67.32	- 10.78	+ 5.75
1921	71.53	+ 6.26	- 0.31
1931	80.12	+ 12.02	+ 11.00
1941	96.00	+ 19.82	+ 14.22
1951	91.61	- 4.58	+ 13.31
1961	111.35	+ 21.56	+ 21.51
1971	135.51	+ 21.70	+ 24.80
1981	167.89	+ 23.89	+ 24.66
1991	202.82	+ 20.81	+ 23.50
2001	242.89	+ 19.76	+ 21.34
2011	277.04	+13.73	+17.64

Source – Census of India 2011

**Table :3 Population and Density of Population of Punjab and Neighbouring States**

India / States	Population	Density per Sq. Km.	
		2001	2011
India	1,210,193,422	324	382
Haryana	25,353,081	477	573
Punjab	27,704,236	482	550
H.P.	6,856,509	109	123
J & K	12,548,926	99	124
Chandigarh	1,054,686	7,903	9,252
Delhi	16,753,235	9,294	11,297

Source – Census of India 2011

**Table :4 Sex Ratio – India vs Punjab**

Year	India	Punjab
1921	955	799
1941	946	836
1951	941	844
1971	930	865
1981	934	879
1991	929	882
2001	933	876
2011	940	893

Source – Census of India 2011

**Table:5 Sex ratio of total population and child population in the age group0-6 (2001and2011)**

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
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>944</b>
01	Jammu & Kashmir	892	883	941	859	884	887
02	Himachal Pradesh	968	974	896	906	980	983
03	Punjab	876	893	798	846	888	899
04	Chandigarh #	777	818	845	867	767	812
05	Uttarakhand	962	963	908	886	973	975
06	Haryana	861	877	819	830	869	885
07	NCT of Delhi #	821	866	868	866	813	866
08	Rajasthan	921	926	909	883	923	935
09	Uttar Pradesh	898	908	916	899	894	910
10	Bihar	919	916	942	933	914	912
11	Sikkim	875	889	963	944	861	883
12	Arunachal Pradesh	893	920	964	960	878	913
13	Nagaland	900	931	964	944	890	929
14	Manipur	974	987	957	934	977	995
15	Mizoram	935	975	964	971	930	976
16	Tripura	948	961	966	953	945	962
17	Meghalaya	972	986	973	970	971	989
18	Assam	935	954	965	957	929	953
19	West Bengal	934	947	960	950	929	946
20	Jharkhand	941	947	965	943	935	948
21	Orissa	972	978	953	934	976	985
22	Chhattisgarh	989	991	975	964	992	995
23	Madhya Pradesh	919	930	932	912	916	933
24	Gujarat	920	918	883	886	927	923
25	Daman & Diu #	710	618	926	909	682	589
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	812	775	979	924	779	752
27	Maharashtra	922	925	913	883	924	931
28	Andhra Pradesh	978	992	961	943	981	997
29	Karnataka	965	968	946	943	968	971
30	Goa	961	968	938	920	964	973
31	Lakshadweep #	948	946	959	908	946	951
32	Kerala	1058	1084	960	959	1,072	1,099
33	Tamil Nadu	987	995	942	946	993	1,000
34	Puducherry #	1001	1038	967	965	1,006	1,047
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands #	846	878	957	966	831	868

Source – Census of India 2011



Table: 6 Literates and literacy rates by sex : 2011

State /UT Code	India/State/ Union Territory #	Literates			Literacy rate (%)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>778,454,120</b>	<b>444,203,762</b>	<b>334,250,358</b>	<b>74.04</b>	<b>82.14</b>	<b>65.46</b>
01	Jammu & Kashmir	7,245,053	4,370,604	2,874,449	68.74	78.26	58.01
02	Himachal Pradesh	5,104,506	2,791,542	2,312,964	83.78	90.83	76.60
03	Punjab	18,988,611	10,626,788	8,361,823	76.68	81.48	71.34
04	Chandigarh #	809,653	468,166	341,487	86.43	90.54	81.38
05	Uttarakhand	6,997,433	3,930,174	3,067,259	79.63	88.33	70.70
06	Haryana	16,904,324	9,991,838	6,912,486	76.64	85.38	66.77
07	NCT of Delhi #	12,763,352	7,210,050	5,553,302	86.34	91.03	80.93
08	Rajasthan	38,970,500	24,184,782	14,785,718	67.06	80.51	52.66
09	Uttar Pradesh	118,423,805	70,479,196	47,944,609	69.72	79.24	59.26
10	Bihar	54,390,254	32,711,975	21,678,279	63.82	73.39	53.33
11	Sikkim	449,294	253,364	195,930	82.20	87.29	76.43
12	Arunachal Pradesh	789,943	454,532	335,411	66.95	73.69	59.57
13	Nagaland	1,357,579	731,796	625,783	80.11	83.29	76.69
14	Manipur	1,891,196	1,026,733	864,463	79.85	86.49	73.17
15	Mizoram	847,592	438,949	408,643	91.58	93.72	89.40
16	Tripura	2,831,742	1,515,973	1,315,769	87.75	92.18	83.15
17	Meghalaya	1,817,761	934,091	883,670	75.48	77.17	73.78
18	Assam	19,507,017	10,756,937	8,750,080	73.18	78.81	67.27
19	West Bengal	62,614,556	34,508,159	28,106,397	77.08	82.67	71.16
20	Jharkhand	18,753,660	11,168,649	7,585,011	67.63	78.45	56.21
21	Orissa	27,112,376	15,326,036	11,786,340	73.45	82.40	64.36
22	Chhattisgarh	15,598,314	8,962,121	6,636,193	71.04	81.45	60.59
23	Madhya Pradesh	43,827,193	25,848,137	17,979,056	70.63	80.53	60.02
24	Gujarat	41,948,677	23,995,500	17,953,177	79.31	87.23	70.73
25	Daman & Diu #	188,974	124,911	64,063	87.07	91.48	79.59
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	228,028	144,916	83,112	77.65	86.46	65.93
27	Maharashtra	82,512,225	46,294,041	36,218,184	82.91	89.82	75.48
28	Andhra Pradesh	51,438,510	28,759,782	22,678,728	67.66	75.56	59.74
29	Karnataka	41,029,323	22,808,468	18,220,855	75.60	82.85	68.13
30	Goa	1,152,117	620,026	532,091	87.40	92.81	81.84
31	Lakshadweep #	52,914	28,249	24,665	92.28	96.11	88.25
32	Kerala	28,234,227	13,755,888	14,478,339	93.91	96.02	91.98
33	Tamil Nadu	52,413,116	28,314,595	24,098,521	80.33	86.81	73.86
34	Puducherry #	966,600	502,575	464,025	86.55	92.12	81.22
35	Andaman & Nicobar Island	293,695	164,219	129,476	86.27	90.11	81.84

Source – Census of India 2011

Table:7 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>-</b>	<b>-</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

Source – Census of India 2011