Census of India 2011



State of Literacy Among Adolescents and Youth Population



Introduction



- The rising and young generation, mainly comprising of adolescents and youth, occupies a special place in the social environment.
- Population in the age group 10-19 & 15-24 years are treated as Adolescents & Youth respectively & constitute about 30% of the total population in India
- Knowledge and well-being of this important section play major role in deciding the nation's future.



Definition



- Literates are defined as persons of 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language
- Not necessary to have any formal education to be literate
- Also not necessary to pass any minimum educational standard
- Blind people who can read in Braille are treated as literate
- Literacy rates for adolescent and youth population are the percentage of literates to total population in the age group 10-19 and 15-24 respectively.



Data Highlights, India, 2001-2011

Adolescents (10-19 Years)

Census Year	Population (in million)	Literates (in million)	Literacy Rate (%)
2001	225.1	181.5	80.6
2011	253.2	228.0	90.0
Change	28.1 (12.5%)	46.5 (25.7%)	9.4



Youth (15-24 Years)

Census Year	Population (in million)	Literates (in million)	Literacy Rate (%)
2001	190.0	145.2	76.4
2011	232.0	199.8	86.1
Change	42.0 (22.1%)	54.6 (37.6%)	9.7

In 2011, every 10th adolescent and 7th youth in India are illiterates as against every 5th adolescent and 9th youth in the world.



Literacy Rates in EAG & Non-EAG States/UTs,

Literacy Rate among Adolescents (10-19 Years)

Census Year	EAG States	Non-EAG States/UTs
2001	74%	87%
2011	87%	93%
Decadal Change	13%	6%

Literacy Rate among Youth (15-24 Years)

Census Year	EAG States	Non-EAG States/UTs
2001	68%	82%
2011	81%	91%
Decadal Change	13%	9%

- •EAG States are Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh & Odisha.
- •Higher literacy in Non-EAG States/UTs in both the categories and in both 2001 & 2011
- •EAG States have recorded higher decadal increase among both adolescents & youth

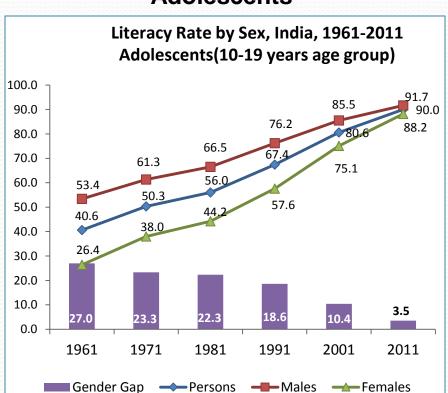




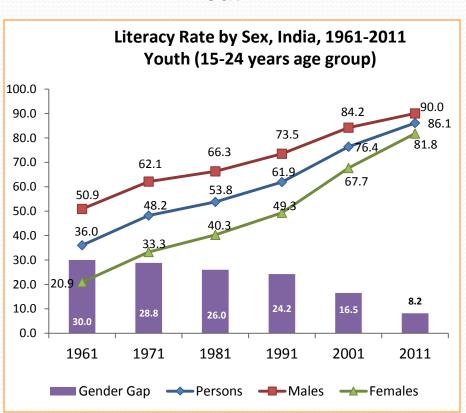
Literacy Rate by Sex, India, 1961-2011



Adolescents



Youth



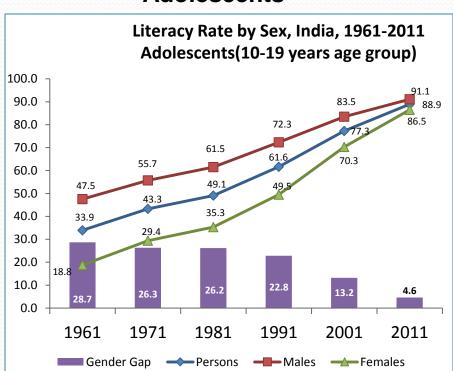
Gender gap for adolescents has reduced at greater pace than that of youth With more scope for improvement, female literacy for both groups went up sharply than that of males during 1981-2011



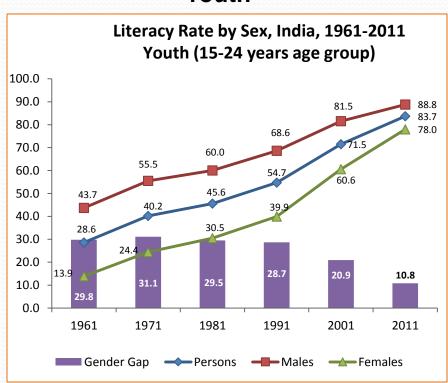
Literacy Rate by Sex, India, 1961-2011



Adolescents



Youth



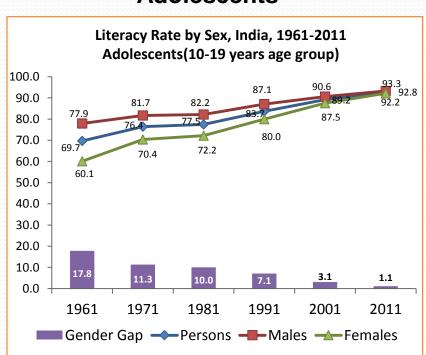
Female literacy was substantially lower than males in 1961 & moved sharply after 1981



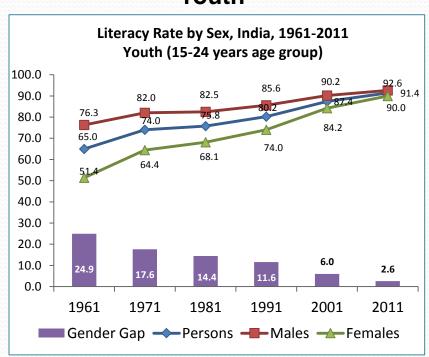
Literacy Rate by Sex, India, 1961-2011



Adolescents



Youth

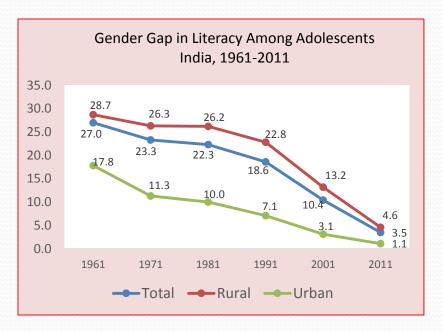


Female literacy in urban remarkably better than that of rural area

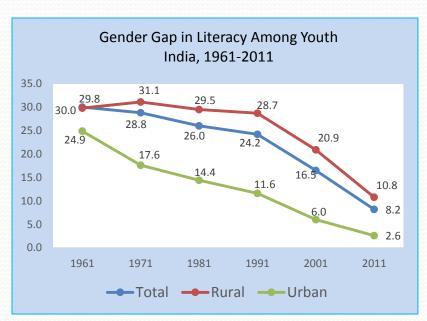


Comparative Gender Gap in Literacy Rate by Residence

Adolescents



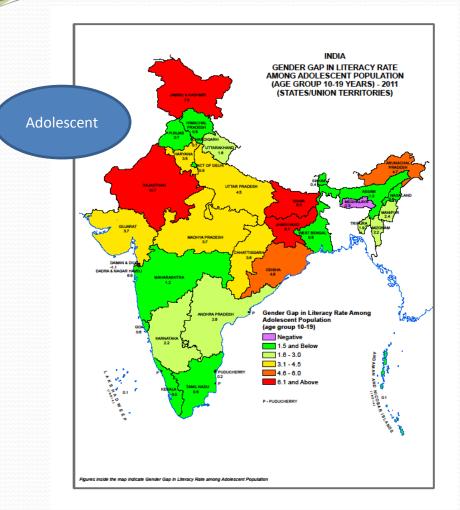
Youth

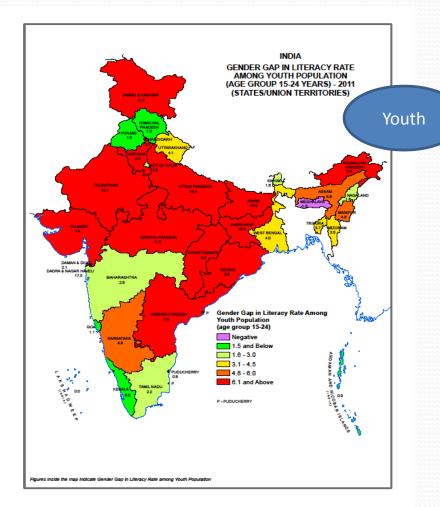


- The decline is sharper in case of Rural areas, particularly during 1991-2011
- Rural-Urban differential in gender gap is less in case of Adolescents



Gender Gap in Literacy Rate, 2011 (States and UTs)





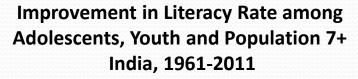
Meghalaya has negative gender gap both among adolescents and youth. Daman & Diu has also negative gender gap among adolescents only. Higher gender gap among youth may be due to female drop out or/and early marriage etc.

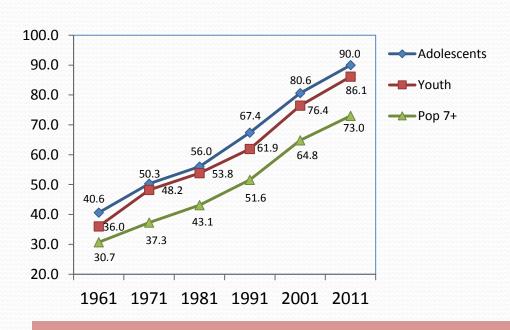


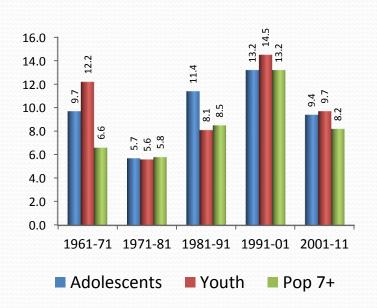
Comparative Literacy Rate, India, 1961-2011

Rural + Urban

Literacy Rate among
Adolescents, Youth and Population 7+
India, 1961-2011



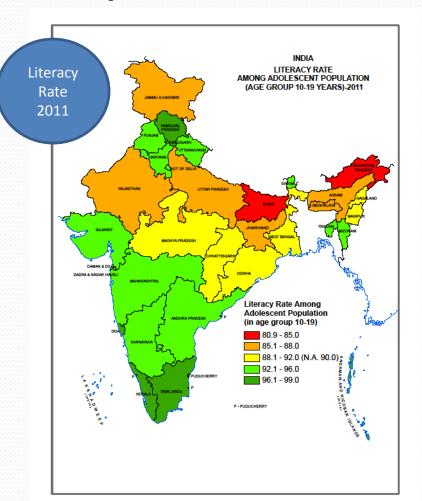


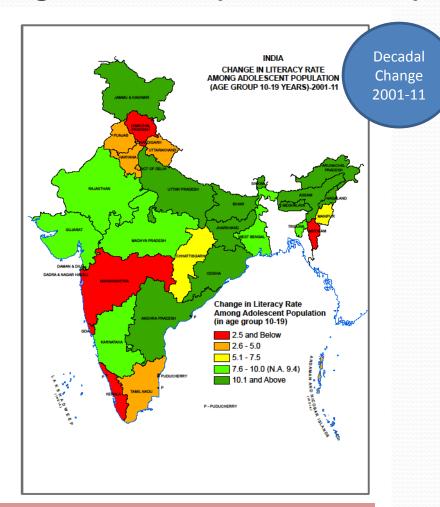


- The decade 1991-2001 witnessed maximum improvement in literacy for all three categories
- The pace of improvement during the decade 2001-11 has declined for all three categories



Literacy-2011 and Decadal Change 2001-11 (Adolescents)



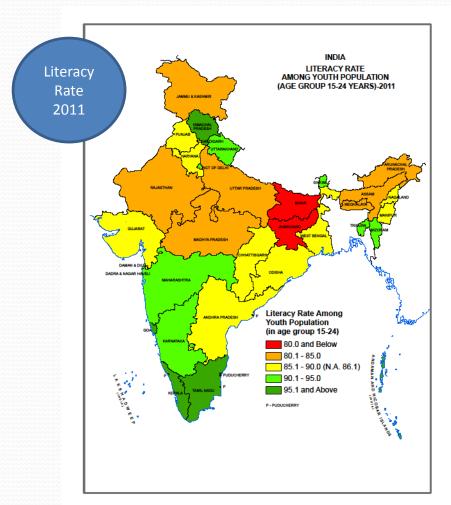


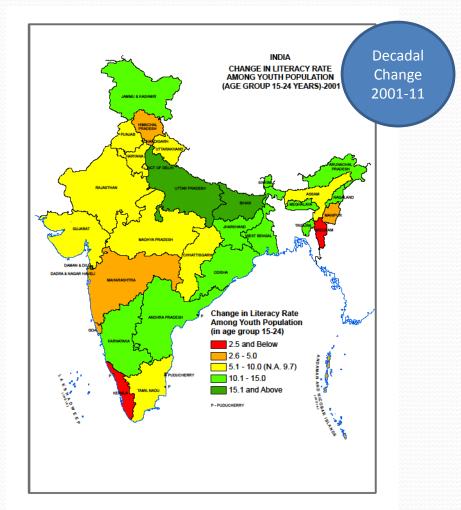
States/Uts with higher literacy in 2001 have recorded lower decadal changes and vice –versa Gujarat, Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh have the combination of high literacy (90%+) & higher decadal increase (7.6% +)

Source: Table C8, Census 2001 and Table C-13A, Census 2011



Literacy-2011 and Decadal Change 2001-11 (Youth)

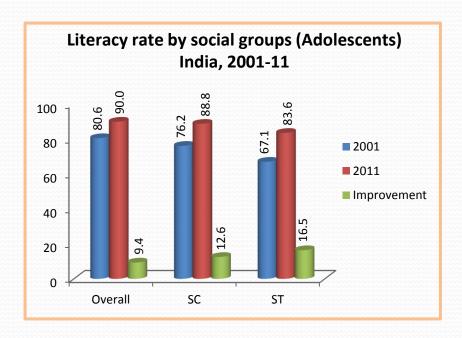


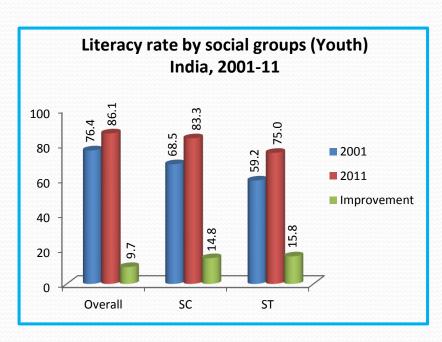


Source: Table C8, Census 2001 and Table C-13A, Census 2011



Literacy Rate by Social Groups: 2001-11



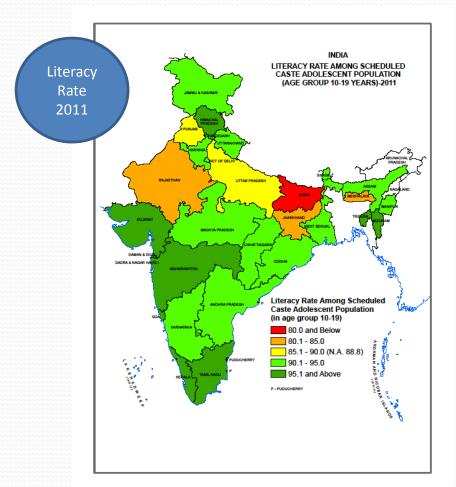


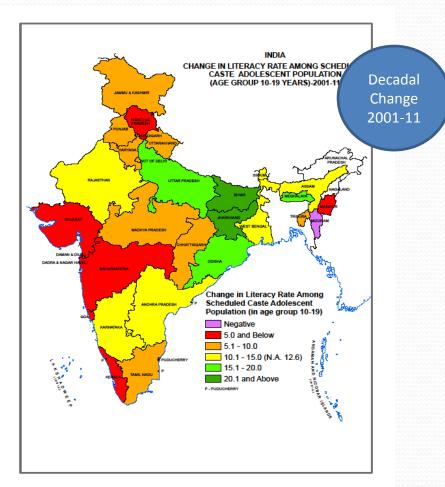
- •Literacy Rates for SCs in both categories (adolescent & youth) are lower than overall but higher than that of STs
- •Having more scope, STs have recorded higher decadal improvement in both the categories

Source: Table C8, Census 2001 and Table C-13A, Census 2011



Literacy-2011 and Decadal Change 2001-11 (Adolescents)

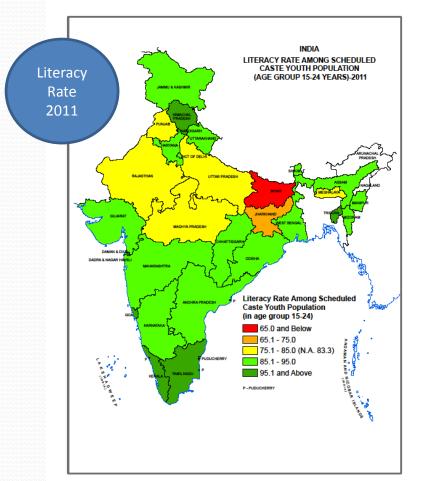


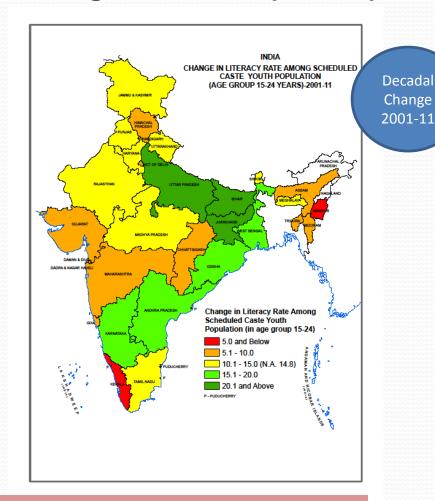


States having higher literacy in 2001 have recorded lower decadal changes Mizoram has recorded marginal negative decadal growth in literacy (96.4% in 2001 to 95.6% in 2011)



Literacy-2011 and Decadal Change 2001-11 (Youth)



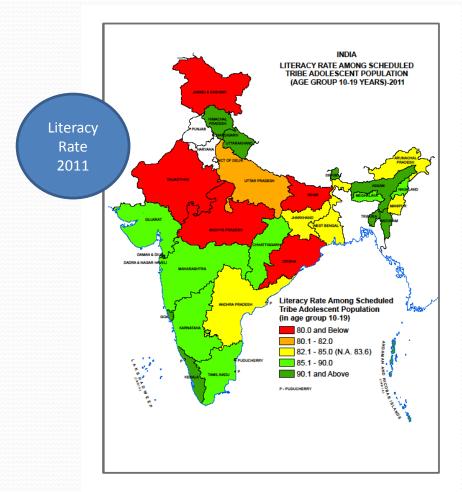


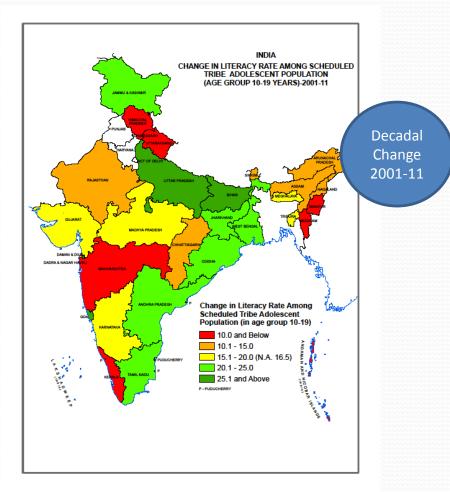
Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha & West Bengal have recorded higher literacy rate (85-95%) in 2011 and also higher decadal changes (15-20%).

Source: Table C8SC, Census 2001 and Table C-13A SC, Census 2011



Literacy-2011 and Decadal Change 2001-11 (Adolescents)



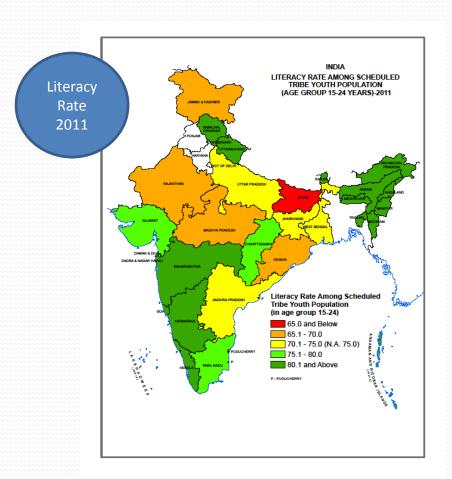


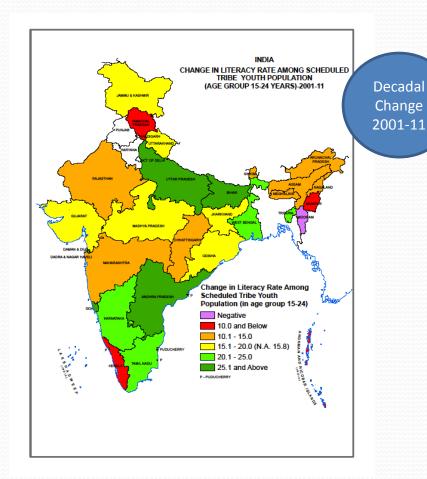
Tamil Nadu recorded higher literacy and also higher decadal growth in literacy

Source: Table C8ST, Census 2001 and Table C-13A ST, Census 2011



Literacy-2011 and Decadal Change 2001-11 (Youth)





Like SC adolescents, Mizoram is the only state which has recorded marginal negative decadal change in literacy

Source: Table C8ST, Census 2001 and Table C-13A ST, Census 2011



Thank You

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