

LITERACY IN INDIA

NSS FORTY-SEVENTH ROUND

July - December 1991



सत्यमेव जयते

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI

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PREFACE

Literacy level of any population is one of the most important indicators of development of the country. The Government of India has been making strenuous efforts for achieving higher literacy levels through various special schemes like 'adult education', 'non-formal education', 'literacy mission', etc., besides, of course, the regular programmes of providing education to its masses. For implementation of any programme, a good statistical data base is most essential. Literacy data have been historically collected in the decennial Census of India. Although the NSSO has also collected data on some specific aspects of education in its quinquennial surveys on employment and in a few other socio-economic rounds, it was thought essential to supplement the existing information base by having nation-wide survey covering all facets of literacy. Therefore, an exclusive schedule on literacy and related aspects was included in the 47th round survey conducted during July- December 1991. A noteworthy feature of the survey was that a 'literacy test' was administered to a sub-sample of persons surveyed in order to verify their literacy status.

The present report, based on the above mentioned survey, comprises two chapters and two appendices. Chapter I consists of an introduction and a background note on the survey. Chapter II gives summary findings. Appendix A contains detailed tables at all-India level, while appendix B gives sample design and estimation procedure adopted in the survey.

The field work of the survey was done by the Field Operations Division; data processing and tabulation work were handled, as usual, by the Data Processing Division and the Survey Design and Research Division was responsible for preparing this report. I am thankful to the members of the Working Group particularly for taking pains to go through the draft report and offer their comments, which proved very helpful in improving the report. I am also thankful to the heads of various Divisions of the NSSO, who got the tasks assigned to their Divisions accomplished very efficiently.

New Delhi,
Dated : 20 October '95

(S.S. Srivastava)
Chief Executive Officer
National Sample Survey Organisation

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LITERACY IN INDIA

(Based on 47th Round Survey : July-December 1991)

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Survey: Literacy levels of the population constitute one of the most important determinants of the quality of population and literacy rate is generally accepted as one of the basic indicators of its progress. In underdeveloped countries literacy levels are generally low. In India these levels also exhibit wide variation by region, gender, social group, income group, etc. Efforts are being made to raise literacy levels through various schemes of universal school education, adult education, non-formal education, literacy mission campaigns etc. For the successful implementation of all these schemes a good statistical data base is essential. We also need to study the relation between different socio-economic variables, literacy and education. It is in this context that the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) directed an inquiry in the 47th round of survey operations to the topic of literacy along with a survey on disability. A separate schedule was canvassed for ascertaining literacy status of persons. Also included were certain items regarding participation in cultural activities on which another report has been brought out.

1.2 Collection of literacy data: The NSS, since its inception in 1950 has been conducting socio-economic surveys on a variety of subjects. Data on literacy and educational levels of the population are being collected as part of the demographic particulars of the household members in many of the rounds. However, particular mention needs to be made of the quinquennial surveys on employment-unemployment. The data on literacy and educational levels collected through these surveys were subjected to detailed tabulation for various age-groups, social groups, religion etc. These surveys started from the 27th round (1972-73) with a roughly five years interval. The latest such survey results are available for the 43rd round (1987-88). Further, in the 42nd round (1986-86) a comprehensive survey on education was carried out by NSSO to study the extent of participation of children and youth in the formal and non-formal educational system including drop outs at various levels. The other sources of literacy and educational statistics in the country are (i) the Census of India (ii) statistics compiled by the Ministry of Human Resources Development, (iii) district literacy surveys of the 'Total Literacy Campaigns' of the National Literacy Mission and (iv) Surveys and Reports of National Council of Educational Research and Training. Of these the Census of India is the most important and widely used source. The Census results on number of literates (illiterates) and educational levels are available at dis-aggregated levels by sex, age, social groups etc. The literacy rates obtained from the census and NSS together provide a continuous series on the literacy situation prevailing in the country.

The census has to rely on more than a million essentially honorary enumerators. It cannot, therefore probe the responses. The NSS investigators, on the other hand, can be trained to probe the responses and can provide information to supplement the census data.

1.3 Special features of the present survey : The major departure of the present survey on literacy was in the definition of literacy and in the survey instruments used for this round, which included a test in assessing the literacy status of persons. For the surveys of NSSO before the present round, a literate person was defined as 'one who could read and write a simple message in any language'. The Census of India on the other hand had been using the definition as 'one who could read and write a simple message in any language with understanding, which was similar to the definition used by UNESCO and other agencies. Thus the definitions used by NSSO and the Census of India differed to some extent. In view of the above, the Working Group set up by the Governing Council of NSSO for the planning and design of the 47th round survey recommended that the definition of a literate used in the NSS should be identical to the Census definition for strict comparison of the estimates. Quite often the relevant information is not collected from the concerned persons but from proxy informant and the response of the informants has to be accepted. The Working Group further recommended that in a sub-sample of households a verification test for 'literacy' should be conducted for those who claimed to be literate but had less than five years of formal schooling, and whose age exceeded 14 years. The test was to be conducted with the aid of a set of simple passages in any one of the 31 languages of the country in which instruction at the primary level is imparted in various states/union territories. The respondents were required to read the passage and answer simple questions based on the passage to test their comprehension. Details of the test are discussed in Part B of chapter 2.

Besides, information was collected on persons who lapsed into illiteracy and level of their schooling, reading habits and knowledge of number system ie. certain aspects of 'numeracy' as opposed to 'literacy'. The last item included questions on knowledge in counting, reading, and writing of numbers and ability to perform simple arithmetic operations.

1.4 General Organisational aspects of the Survey : The main subjects covered in the 47th Round were 'disability among the people and 'literacy and culture'. Three other subjects on which separate schedules were canvassed in this round were (a) Developmental milestones of children (b) village facilities and (c) annual survey on consumer expenditure and employment and unemployment. The geographical coverage of the survey was the whole of India except (i) Ladakh and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir (ii) 768 interior villages of Nagaland located beyond 5 kms. of any bus route and (iii) 172 villages of Andaman and

Nicobar Islands which are generally inaccessible throughout the year. However, though included in the original plan, some more districts of Jammu & Kashmir state also could not be covered due to disturbed conditions prevailing there during the survey period. The field work of the survey was carried out from July 1991 to December 1991.

1.5 Sample Design : A two stage stratified design with the first stage units as villages or urban blocks, as the case may be, and households as second stage units was adopted. The selection of villages was mostly based on the 1981 census list of villages. The selection of urban blocks was based on the Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks prepared by NSSO. For the survey on literacy & culture, the number of households canvassed in a village/block varied from 4 to 18, the actual number being determined on the basis of households available for the survey on 'disability'. One half of the households selected for literacy survey were further considered for the 'literacy test'. The details of the sample design and estimation procedure adopted are given in the technical appendix to this report. A total number of 4373 villages and 2503 urban blocks were surveyed. The number of villages/blocks originally allotted and actually surveyed in different states/union territories are given in Table(1.1). Actual number of persons surveyed was 182271 in rural sector and 122807 in urban sector. The break-up of the persons surveyed by state is given in Table(1.2).

1.6 Contents of this report : Chapter 2 of this report gives the summary of the survey findings. The broad findings of the survey are highlighted by presenting summary tables and notes. The detailed tables are presented in Appendix A followed by the detailed sample design and estimation procedure in Appendix B. While detailed appendix tables are given only for all-India, the results for states/uts are presented only in the form of summary tables in Chapter 2.

Table(1.1) Number of sample villages/blocks allotted and surveyed in the central sample.

state/union territory	no.of allotted		no.of surveyed	
	villages	blocks	villages	blocks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	312	188	311	188
Arunachal Pradesh	72*	12	91	11
Assam	196	64	184	62
Bihar	416	116	415	116
Goa	16	12	16	12
Gujarat	140	128	140	128
Haryana	64	36	64	36
H.P.	116	24	115	24
J & K	164	80	80	27**
Karnataka	164	136	164	135
Kerala	180	80	180	80
M. P.	332	168	332	168
Maharashtra	288	304	288	303
Manipur	60	40	60	40
Meghalaya	64	28	64	28
Mizoram	56	24	56	24
Nagaland	32	16	32	16
Orissa	196	60	196	60
Punjab	136	108	127	108
Rajasthan	184	100	184	100
Sikkim	24	12	24	12
Tamil Nadu	236	232	235	229
Tripura	108	28	103	28
Uttar Pradesh	544	244	544	244
West Bengal	264	188	264	188
A & N Islands	40	20	40	20
Chandigarh	8	12	8	12
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	4	16	4
Daman & Diu	8	8	8	8
Delhi	8	72	8	72
Lakshadweep	8	8	8	8
Pondicherry	16	12	16	12
All-India	4468	2564	4373	2503

* 18 nucleus villages

** The allotted samples for Jhelum valley could not be surveyed

Table(1.2) Number of sample households and sample persons surveyed in the central sample.

state/union territory	no.of households		no.of persons			
	rural	urban	rural		urban	
			male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	1905	1638	4260	4117	3811	3632
Arunachal Pradesh	1126	172	2709	2572	371	276
Assam	2025	819	5474	4497	1849	1515
Bihar	3902	1394	10344	9328	3852	3171
Goa	150	188	372	298	400	402
Gujarat	1110	1311	3093	2874	3366	3082
Haryana	512	408	1541	1432	1056	930
H.P.	1096	263	2781	2836	540	479
J & K	678	288	1987	1908	735	626
Karnataka	1099	1446	2868	2850	3630	3386
Kerala	1262	716	2957	3203	1713	1741
M. P.	2575	1803	7278	6510	4927	4458
Maharashtra	2077	3210	5128	5022	7894	7031
Manipur	774	535	2047	2072	1515	1464
Meghalaya	848	416	2183	2025	877	798
Mizoram	510	264	1302	1097	605	598
Nagaland	308	190	863	578	458	311
Orissa	1544	554	3807	3781	1250	1144
Punjab	780	964	2195	1979	2369	2151
Rajasthan	1572	1096	4472	4030	2986	2665
Sikkim	294	164	775	644	433	358
Tamil Nadu	1419	1912	3015	2973	4120	4013
Tripura	1181	399	2859	2443	825	739
Uttar Pradesh	2439	2522	12544	11348	7140	6193
West Bengal	2100	1999	5426	4989	4427	3734
A & N Islands	324	203	889	797	493	386
Chandigarh	78	131	164	132	270	225
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	206	52	543	515	113	103
Daman & Diu	72	100	186	191	225	239
Delhi	76	854	222	175	2103	1708
Lakshadweep	44	68	152	126	229	254
Pondicherry	87	90	213	200	208	205
All-India	36173	26169	94649	87622	64790	58017

CHAPTER 2

SUMMARY RESULTS

2.0 In this chapter the main findings of the survey are presented. These findings are derived from the tables generated from the survey data. The detailed tables prepared as per the tabulation plan for this particular survey are given in the appendix A. In first part of chapter 2, the literacy rates for the states and all-India are discussed along with its relation with classificatory variables like age, social group, mpce, land possessed etc. In part B, certain new dimensions of literacy inquired into are discussed. These are literacy by mother tongue, general educational levels, literates who lapsed in to illiteracy, results of literacy test, knowledge of number system, reading habits etc. In Part C, results of a special tabulation on households without any literate member are presented. At the outset it is to be cautioned that results pertaining to North-Eastern states show relatively abnormal deviations from known sources of literacy information especially the Census of India. This is perhaps suggestive of some difficulties in the survey execution in these areas, apart from possible inadequacy of sample size for detailed tabulation of some results.

PART -A

2.1 Distribution of population by age : Age distribution of the population is very important for any study of literacy and educational attainments, as these variables are dependent on the age of persons. Based on the age recorded for each person surveyed, age distribution has been arrived at and is presented in table(2.1) for all the states/uts for rural and urban sectors for each sex. This distribution will also be helpful in combining or estimating rates for age groups which are not available from the tabulated results. It can be seen that while the distribution for males and females is rather close, there is a difference in the distribution between rural and urban sectors. A larger percentage of people in the rural area belongs to the younger age groups.

Table(2.1): Per 1000 distribution of persons by age-group

state/ut	rural male							
	age-group(years)							
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra-Pradesh	129	126	115	174	144	128	116	69
Arunachal-Pradesh	145	165	105	147	149	121	112	56
Assam	140	105	112	207	160	130	105	40
Bihar	149	135	118	172	141	115	111	58
Goa	99	55	72	298	181	113	133	49
Gujarat	121	111	120	211	150	110	122	55
Haryana	146	137	149	178	154	96	64	78
Himachal-Pradesh	209	103	85	150	142	131	71	109
J & K	125	117	137	225	128	95	98	75
Karnataka	134	118	112	185	146	123	107	75
Kerala	104	90	124	204	140	123	122	93
M. P.	139	147	115	176	148	113	102	61
Maharashtra	130	116	118	180	146	111	118	80
Manipur	121	113	102	198	163	122	123	57
Meghalaya	141	144	113	184	145	130	95	46
Mizoram	153	108	104	186	172	136	101	41
Nagaland	153	145	145	158	132	162	77	26
Orissa	116	130	112	190	147	123	113	69
Punjab	124	116	130	194	138	108	98	92
Rajasthan	142	140	131	172	140	98	110	67
Sikkim	62	124	164	227	137	120	114	52
Tamil Nadu	109	117	91	191	162	106	143	83
Tripura	122	128	126	188	162	117	98	61
U. P.	144	140	130	178	119	108	102	78
West Bengal	128	132	118	181	170	121	100	51
A&N Islands	126	120	136	158	153	146	123	39
Chandigarh	134	148	90	184	198	169	52	24
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	139	148	75	171	239	81	108	39
Daman & Diu	116	143	125	210	189	120	67	29
Delhi	123	123	104	272	198	85	64	30
Lakshadweep	130	137	83	144	187	129	141	49
Pondicherry	84	144	117	225	174	95	96	66
All-India	134	128	119	182	144	114	109	69

Note: The difference between sum of columns 2 to 9 and 1000 is due to rounding off of numbers.

Table(2.1): Per 1000 distribution of persons by age-group
rural female

state/ut	age-group(years)							
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra-Pradesh	117	136	102	171	166	112	119	78
Arunachal-Pradesh	108	156	97	204	162	108	108	58
Assam	127	110	111	203	187	124	102	38
Bihar	150	119	104	172	166	120	113	55
Goa	83	45	57	217	164	164	184	87
Gujarat	117	108	103	216	158	114	118	65
Haryana	142	164	120	179	159	92	68	76
Himachal-Pradesh	101	141	133	195	122	100	80	128
Jammu & Kashmir	144	126	126	209	134	104	102	55
Karnataka	122	120	113	185	163	109	110	77
Kerala	79	91	103	213	157	138	119	99
Madhya-Pradesh	135	131	111	173	164	101	118	67
Maharashtra	123	112	113	178	157	108	133	76
Manipur	117	104	120	210	165	117	120	47
Meghalaya	134	167	111	196	177	112	76	28
Mizoram	129	88	108	208	190	123	106	47
Nagaland	107	112	118	171	271	123	73	23
Orissa	111	113	112	199	164	112	110	79
Punjab	118	117	119	191	153	121	97	84
Rajasthan	141	142	101	172	150	99	127	68
Sikkim	111	128	144	197	147	141	90	42
Tamil Nadu	103	94	102	207	153	118	143	79
Tripura	101	116	116	213	186	114	91	62
Uttar-Pradesh	160	134	106	167	141	110	110	71
West Bengal	129	136	100	197	171	105	106	58
A&N Islands	122	154	126	180	200	100	89	30
Chandigarh	157	223	111	126	225	113	40	6
Dadra & NagarHaveli	176	118	75	193	208	81	99	50
Daman & Diu	159	101	126	224	163	92	104	31
Delhi	131	163	87	210	241	57	86	26
Lakshadweep	132	108	126	149	167	92	169	57
Pondicherry	106	129	60	255	152	70	134	94
All-India	130	124	107	183	158	111	115	71

Note: The difference between sum of columns 2 to 9 and 1000 is due to rounding off of numbers.

Table(2.1): Per 1000 distribution of persons by age-group
urban male

state/ut	age-group(years)							
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra-Pradesh	105	133	112	202	165	130	102	51
Arunachal-Pradesh	120	116	117	182	230	147	75	13
Assam	107	86	99	194	209	156	108	41
Bihar	113	115	118	235	144	134	98	42
Goa	87	67	82	210	203	152	150	50
Gujarat	106	119	117	232	143	134	100	50
Haryana	98	130	123	221	149	113	109	57
H.P.	86	72	103	252	153	149	124	62
Jammu & - Kashmir	120	100	93	243	171	115	122	37
Karnataka	113	106	111	217	168	111	116	58
Kerala	79	88	114	203	167	138	136	74
Madhya-Pradesh	123	121	120	213	150	121	100	51
Maharashtra	109	105	112	206	182	121	110	55
Manipur	97	116	125	216	151	122	126	48
Meghalaya	120	115	92	200	183	182	83	25
Mizoram	160	98	94	191	179	176	62	41
Nagaland	111	126	136	225	191	134	64	14
Orissa	87	90	113	245	160	131	128	47
Punjab	118	114	116	206	164	128	106	50
Rajasthan	130	125	113	218	149	120	98	48
Sikkim	141	117	148	160	211	113	87	23
Tamil Nadu	93	102	100	204	165	143	120	74
Tripura	65	72	122	226	158	128	151	68
Uttar-Pradesh	123	134	126	208	136	118	104	50
West Bengal	85	90	87	188	196	155	138	61
A&N Islands	116	88	85	210	225	109	133	35
Chandigarh	105	94	100	167	209	123	111	91
Dadra & - N.Haveli	148	96	67	179	263	86	139	22
Daman & Diu	150	61	70	226	213	153	76	52
Delhi	102	110	111	221	188	126	101	41
Lakshdweep	176	111	104	219	107	116	109	56
Pondicherry	62	133	72	233	220	92	125	62
All-India	108	113	112	210	164	129	110	55

Note: The difference between sum of columns 2 to 9 and 1000 is due to rounding off of numbers.

Table(2.1): Per 1000 distribution of persons by age-group
urban female

state/ut	age-group(years)							
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra-Pradesh	115	127	103	203	168	115	98	71
Arunachal-Pradesh	131	129	128	207	257	116	25	7
Assam	97	89	122	220	206	124	97	47
Bihar	134	142	118	181	149	132	94	48
Goa	97	59	125	233	174	142	137	32
Gujarat	86	102	121	215	170	136	101	70
Haryana	108	90	144	213	157	118	97	73
H. P.	85	95	104	220	172	159	106	60
Jammu & - Kashmir	142	94	97	206	198	105	97	60
Karnataka	108	121	112	197	168	122	102	70
Kerala	77	95	86	213	164	133	128	104
Madhya-Pradesh	129	121	116	213	162	114	100	46
Maharashtra	107	113	100	203	185	120	114	56
Manipur	96	114	125	202	191	104	114	54
Meghalaya	129	133	125	209	195	135	51	25
Mizoram	162	105	70	184	246	115	81	37
Nagaland	145	141	90	156	281	136	36	14
Orissa	102	118	95	224	152	128	116	66
Punjab	104	109	128	186	181	132	105	55
Rajasthan	135	113	121	200	149	122	95	65
Sikkim	110	149	109	208	215	98	68	34
Tamil Nadu	87	98	105	208	182	117	125	78
Tripura	79	63	103	241	176	169	95	74
Uttar-Pradesh	134	129	116	193	154	119	101	55
West Bengal	94	99	100	215	191	125	114	63
A&N Islands	116	117	92	251	157	133	110	23
Chandigarh	91	79	144	151	179	154	67	135
Dadra & - N.Haveli	212	66	119	119	238	79	145	23
Daman & Diu	112	106	93	197	219	93	124	56
Delhi	131	126	108	205	175	124	85	47
Lakshadweep	111	191	109	155	183	148	57	46
Pondicherry	97	112	85	165	266	66	130	78
All-India	111	115	110	203	171	122	106	73

Note: The difference between sum of columns 2 to 9 and 1000 is due to rounding off of numbers.

2.2 **Literacy rates** : Literacy rate is the simple ratio of number of literate persons to the total number of persons in the population under consideration, a literate person being defined as one who can read and write a simple message with understanding. This is the most widely used indicator of literacy. The literacy rates obtained for the population aged 5 years and above during the past three quinquennial surveys and the current survey are presented in table(2.2.1).

Table (2.2.1) : Number of literates per 1000 persons aged 5 years and above

survey round (year)	all-India			
	rural		urban	
	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
47(July-Dec,91)	553	311	807	645
43(1987-88)	556	295	808	625
38(1983)	521	254	789	590
32(1977-78)	482	214	780	572

2.2.1 It is seen from the above table that according to the present survey the literacy level during the second half of 1991 was almost at the same level as obtained during the 1987-88 survey for males and about 2 percentage points higher for females. This contrasts with the increasing trend being observed in the previous survey results. A possible reason for this could be the rigorous implementation of the definition of literate person followed in the present survey

2.2.2 As stated in the introductory remarks, one of the main features of the survey was the change in the definition which was given sufficient stress in the instructions to the field workers. The female literacy is likely to show a larger increase from its low base than male literacy which is comparatively higher. There is in fact some evidence to show that this lower figure is indeed due to the change in the definition. The NSS has been canvassing an annual survey on consumer expenditure from 2 households in the selected village/urban block. In this schedule also, the general educational level of each house hold member is collected. In the 47th round, this schedule was canvassed as usual with the definition of literacy as followed in the previous rounds. The

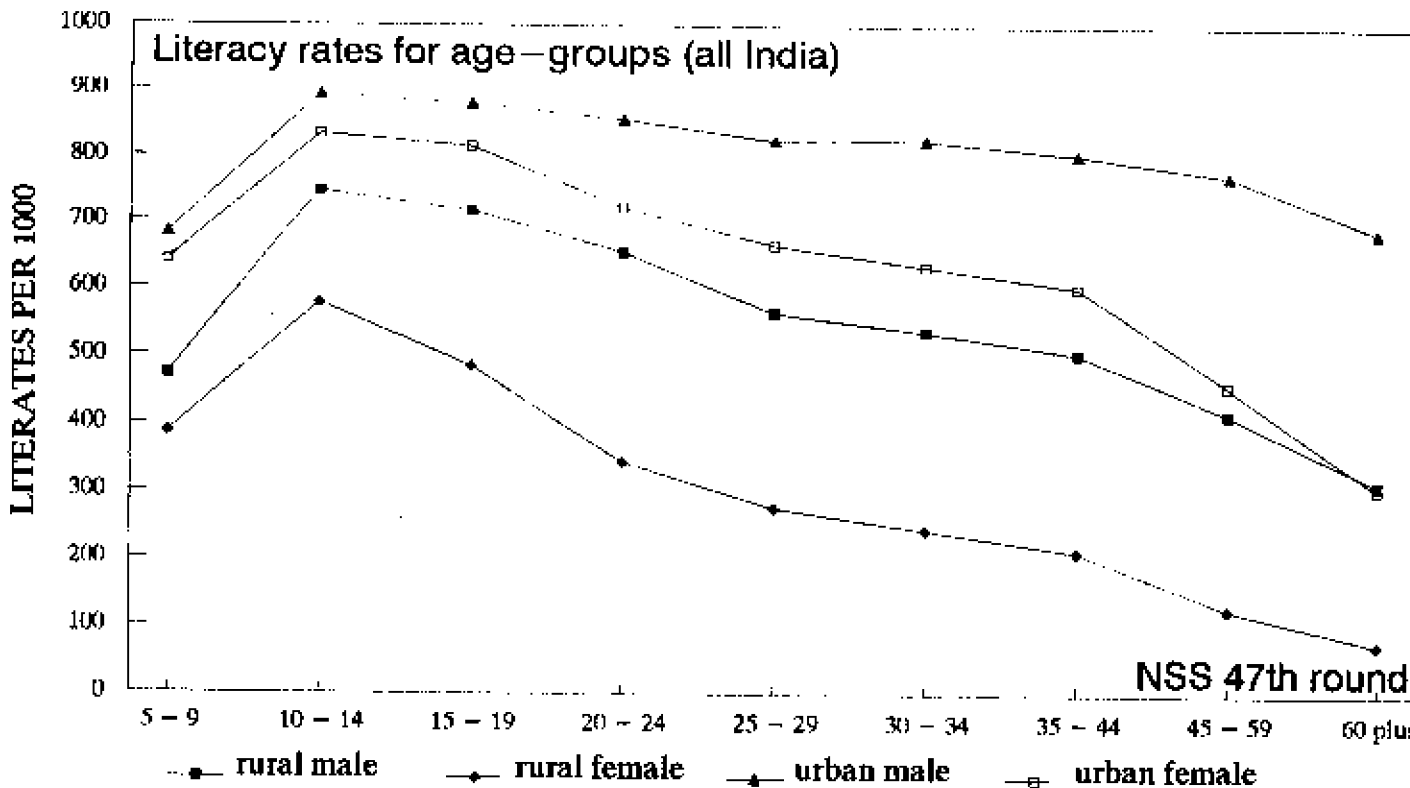
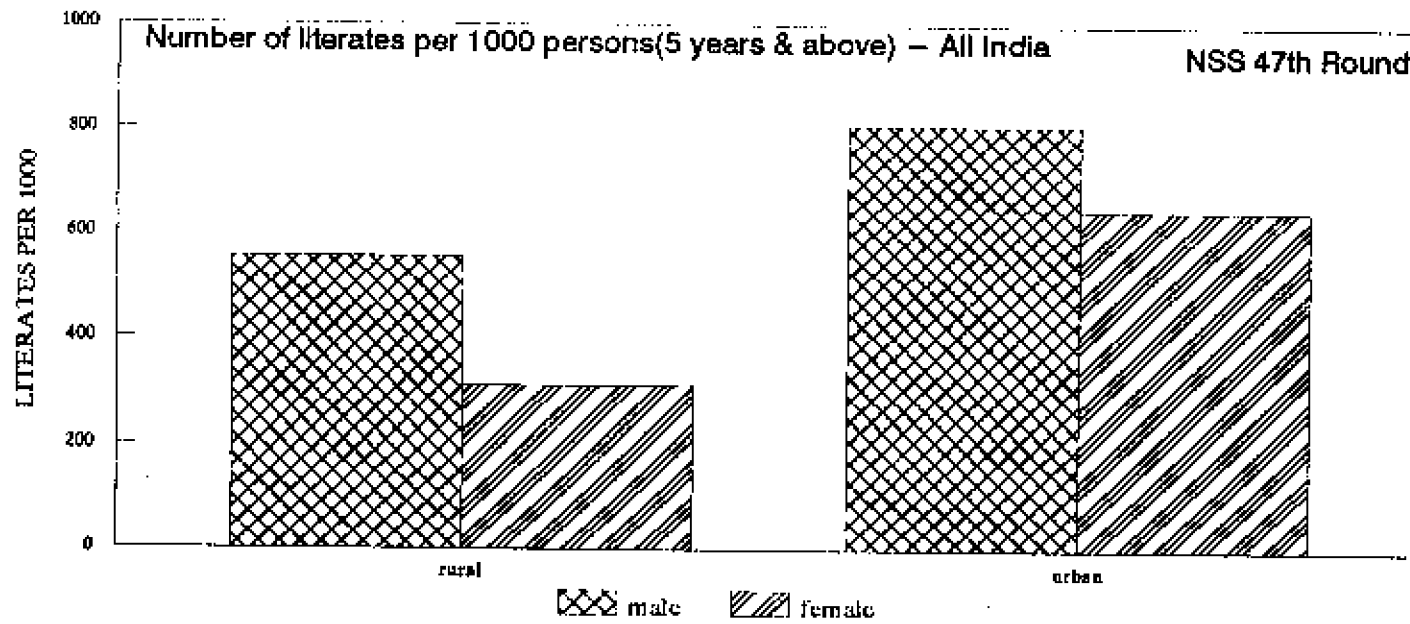
literacy rates obtained from the data collected from this independent set of households are given below. Schedule 1.0 was canvassed for consumer expenditure and Schedule 30 on literacy.

Table(2.2.2) : Number of literates per 1000 persons aged 5 years and above based on schedule 1.0 and 30.

schedule from which rate is derived	all-India					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.0	601	363	486	845	697	775
30	553	311	436	807	645	731

The ratios obtained from schedule 1.0 are uniformly higher than those based on schedule 30 and more or less follow the general increasing trend over time observed from the previous survey results[ref. table(2.2.1)]. Except for urban males, the rates differ by about 5 percentage points. In case of urban males, where the rates are quite high, the difference is of the order of about 4 percentage points. Apart from the fact that the sample size used for Schedule 1.0 is small compared to that in the present survey, the only explanation for this could be the definitional change introduced in the literacy survey.

2.2.3 The Census of India is another important source of literacy data in the country. The 1991 census was conducted with March 1, as the reference date. The 47th round survey was conducted during July 1991 to December 1991. Thus the reference periods for both these are very close. With a similar definition in both these sources, it is expected that the rates thrown up from these two would be very comparable. In the 1991 census, only persons of age 7 years and above were considered for estimating literacy rates. In the NSS, though persons age 5 years and above were considered, for comparison purposes with the census, literacy rates for persons with age 7 years and above were computed. These are given in table (2.2.3).



Table(2.2.3) : Number of literates per 1000 persons of age 7 years and above in the census 1991 and NSS 47th round

source	all-India					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
census, 1991	579	306	447	811	641	731
NSS, 47th round	570	315	446	822	653	742

Source: Table 6, Paper 2 of 1992, Series 1 of Census 1991 (excludes Jammu & Kashmir)

Considering that the rates have been estimated from two independent sources totally different methods, the all-India level rates are remarkably close. They are also close for most of the States as can be seen from the discussion in para 2.3 .

2.2.4 Age specific literacy rates : Literacy rates for specific age groups are very helpful in understanding the spread of literacy among the population. It is also important in the context of plans for attaining a total literacy among the population. With the spread of school attendance, literacy among the school going age group will be higher than the rates for the other age groups. Literacy being an ability, as the population moves to a higher age group, the rate is expected to be maintained but for those who lapse into illiteracy and other social and demographic changes in the population. Thus the results of two surveys with an interval should be consistent for the corresponding age groups with the same interval between them. Though age specific rates are available from the earlier surveys, due to the change in the definition in the current round such a comparison may not be meaningful and hence no such comparison has been attempted in this report. The age specific literacy rates for all-India are presented in table(2.2.4).

Table(2.2.4) Number of literate persons per 1000 persons for each age group.

age-group (years)	all-India					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5-9	472	387	432	682	640	662
10-14	746	577	669	893	833	865
15-19	715	484	610	878	814	849
20-24	653	344	492	855	721	792
25-29	563	277	419	824	664	745
30-34	536	245	388	825	633	735
35-44	504	213	365	801	602	710
45-59	418	127	273	772	458	628
60 & above	314	76	198	685	306	494
5 & above	553	311	436	807	645	731
5-14	604	475	544	786	734	761
15 & above	532	252	395	813	615	720

The table(2.2.4) reveals that the literacy rate is the highest for the age group 10-14 and lowest for the 60 & above group. For the school going age group (i.e. 5-14) the literacy rates are 604 and 475 per 1000 rural males and females respectively. The male-female difference is seen to be much higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Further, at the all-India level, the literacy rates for the 5-14 years group are higher than those for 15 years and above group (i.e., those who are generally out of the schooling system) except in the case of urban males. Thus while 81.3 per cent of the urban males in the 15 and above age group are found to be literate, the corresponding literacy rate for the 5-14 age group is only 78.6 per cent.

2.3 Literacy rates for states : As is seen from the all-India level estimates of literacy rates, there is a wide gap in the literacy levels between urban and rural areas and between males and females. Further, different states in the country have widely differing levels of literacy. Kerala, for example is known to have achieved near complete literacy among the population. Achievement of literacy in various States and Union Territories is shown in Table(2.3.1). The literacy rates are presented for three different base populations: (a) 5 years and above, (b) 7 years and above and (c) 15 years and above.

2.3.1 In rural areas, the scenario in the states is extremely uneven. Among the male population of age 5 years and above, the literacy rate is highest for Kerala(87.9%) followed by Mizoram(83.9%) and Goa(80.3%). All other states have below 80 per cent literacy. The lowest male literacy is in Arunachal Pradesh(40.7%). The other states/u.ts. with below 50 per cent literacy among males in the rural sector are Andhra Pradesh(43.1%), Rajasthan(46.1%), Bihar(46.6%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli(48.4%) and Madhya Pradesh(48.8%).

2.3.2 The female literacy in rural areas is very low for most of the major states. For Rajasthan, which has the lowest rate, it is a mere 13.6 per cent for the population aged 5 years and above. States recording below 25 per cent literacy rates among rural females are Bihar(20.2%), Madhya Pradesh(20.3%), Uttar Pradesh(21.8%), Andhra Pradesh(22.8%) and Arunachal Pradesh(23.9%). The all-India rate is seen to be 31.1 per cent. The highest literacy rate among females is in Kerala(82.4%) followed by Mizoram(78.9%).

2.3.3 The literacy rates in urban areas are substantially higher than those in the rural sector. The ranking of the states/u.ts. by literacy rates is different in the urban sector in comparison to rural sector. However, the size and percentage of urban population in total population in each state differ very much. For example, according to the 1991 census, in Himachal Pradesh only about 4.5 lakh persons, or about 8.7 per cent of the population, reside in urban areas, while in Maharashtra, 38.7 per cent of its population amounting to about 305 lakh persons reside in the urban sector.

2.3.4 In Table(2.3.2), the literacy rates are presented for certain specified age groups to help study the rate differentials among different cohorts of population.

2.3.5 Combining the rural-urban rates for males, females and persons separately, the states/uts are arranged in the descending order of literacy rates in table(2.3.3). Among the states it can be seen that Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh are below the country as a whole in overall literacy.

2.4 The literacy rates obtained for the states/uts. are compared with the rates derived from the 1991 census in Table(2.4). There is a close agreement between the two rates for most of the states/uts. However, for states in the North Eastern region the two sets of figures differ considerably. In the case of Arunachal Pradesh the difference is of the order of 16 percentage points while in the case of Assam it is around 10 percentage points.

Table(2.3.1) : Number of literate persons per 1000 persons for States/Union Territories

state/ut	rural					
	5 years & above		7 years & above		15 years & above	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra-Pradesh	431	228	438	230	389	168
Arunachal-Pradesh	407	239	418	240	356	158
Assam	666	518	684	528	653	464
Bihar	466	202	477	201	440	146
Goa	803	560	813	566	806	532
Gujarat	655	417	664	415	608	332
Haryana	649	315	682	324	627	215
Himachal-Pradesh	755	527	763	527	713	404
Jammu & Kashmir	571	320	583	325	512	240
Karnataka	533	308	546	313	513	249
Kerala	879	824	889	829	872	798
Madhya-Pradesh	488	203	502	200	448	123
Maharashtra	663	399	685	406	641	325
Manipur	732	514	739	514	714	437
Meghalaya	648	479	671	501	659	463
Mizoram	839	789	875	809	903	835
Nagaland	796	647	795	627	731	535
Orissa	518	276	535	275	508	216
Punjab	550	438	564	435	513	374
Rajasthan	461	136	478	134	420	80
Sikkim	713	512	713	494	626	331
Tamil Nadu	638	393	652	393	605	324
Tripura	684	535	708	543	683	465
Uttar-Pradesh	504	218	525	220	491	162
West Bengal	576	349	602	360	596	309
A&N Islands	774	647	794	658	749	569
Chandigarh	664	518	706	519	697	387
Dadra & - Nagar Haveli	484	250	511	267	470	222
Daman & Diu	772	578	768	560	701	468
Delhi	696	492	721	525	761	454
Lakshadweep	762	618	779	613	757	504
Pondicherry	668	406	716	425	711	361
All-India	553	311	570	315	532	252

Table(2.3.1) : Number of literate persons per 1000 persons for States/Union Territories

state/ut	urban					
	5 years & above		7 years & above		15 years & above	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra-Pradesh	748	548	771	557	760	503
Arunachal-Pradesh	770	620	787	625	777	568
Assam	867	781	884	789	887	771
Bihar	782	568	793	570	775	528
Goa	866	804	876	811	877	788
Gujarat	873	707	886	711	874	659
Haryana	804	619	829	627	826	584
Himachal-Pradesh	913	792	916	788	901	746
Jammu & - Kashmir	853	707	861	720	854	673
Karnataka	751	618	773	630	764	590
Kerala	915	832	925	844	925	837
Madhya-Pradesh	839	663	849	668	836	610
Maharashtra	869	734	885	740	873	705
Manipur	846	650	850	653	827	576
Meghalaya	926	878	932	884	934	867
Mizoram	940	913	963	929	986	957
Nagaland	926	808	939	805	923	785
Orissa	821	630	834	638	823	602
Punjab	782	681	794	691	782	649
Rajasthan	787	537	807	547	804	493
Sikkim	865	761	888	767	849	701
Tamil Nadu	851	692	866	696	855	653
Tripura	939	829	953	843	948	825
Uttar-Pradesh	724	526	740	531	731	493
West Bengal	785	649	798	664	804	656
A&N Islands	859	723	869	750	846	717
Chandigarh	840	787	867	802	881	755
Dadra & - Nagar Haveli	467	334	481	344	531	277
Daman & Diu	865	716	881	709	864	634
Delhi	807	691	810	702	795	658
Lakshadweep	791	649	791	652	762	542
Pondicherry	845	637	867	652	873	576
All-India	807	645	822	653	813	615

Table (2.3.2) : Number of literate persons per 1000 persons in specified age groups rural male

state/ut.	age-group (years)			
	7-9	7-14	15-29	30-59
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	568	608	491	338
Arunachal Pradesh	522	592	508	282
Assam	719	798	709	626
Bihar	524	591	538	385
Goa	622	861	916	701
Gujarat	830	854	739	535
Haryana	703	820	795	557
Himachal Pradesh	938	954	882	686
Jammu & Kashmir	638	789	716	373
Karnataka	524	662	659	436
Kerala	890	954	937	686
Madhya Pradesh	555	661	563	394
Maharashtra	700	792	636	588
Manipur	739	836	841	673
Meghalaya	592	709	724	664
Mizoram	578	762	938	904
Nagaland	907	951	898	633
Orissa	563	630	622	447
Punjab	676	726	680	474
Rajasthan	503	636	570	359
Sikkim	949	924	732	555
Tamil Nadu	813	855	740	547
Tripura	688	789	728	665
Uttar Pradesh	526	622	618	441
West Bengal	507	622	659	558
A&N Islands	871	926	920	669
Chandigarh	750	741	701	705
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	550	667	581	384
Daman & Diu	875	947	886	573
Delhi	488	575	585	666
Lakshadweep	600	875	875	729
Pondicherry	592	737	807	620
All-India	601	690	651	479

Table (2.3.2) : Number of literate persons per 1000 persons in specified age groups rural female

state/ut.	age-group(years)			
	7-9	7-14	15-29	30-59
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	384	446	242	134
Arunachal Pradesh	408	524	280	60
Assam	664	767	546	409
Bihar	356	404	102	108
Goa	686	904	835	360
Gujarat	715	740	203	223
Haryana	561	630	202	297
Himachal Pradesh	534	789	637	222
Jammu & Pradesh	504	584	408	111
Karnataka	492	543	372	185
Kerala	913	962	961	764
Madhya Pradesh	433	459	196	82
Maharashtra	623	698	499	243
Manipur	618	803	688	246
Meghalaya	548	611	577	373
Mizoram	522	701	903	820
Nagaland	971	977	672	449
Orissa	464	491	338	150
Punjab	616	639	613	255
Rajasthan	274	313	135	49
Sikkim	904	939	521	219
Tamil Nadu	678	695	874	219
Tripura	736	811	559	418
Uttar Pradesh	378	413	260	114
West Bengal	419	539	410	246
A&N Islands	785	890	751	405
Chandigarh	833	797	509	290
Dadra&NagarHaveli	288	468	466	186
Daman & Diu	900	860	681	256
Delhi	678	791	547	378
Lakshadweep	1000	1000	760	405
Pondicherry	651	741	472	336
All-India	479	537	370	187

Table (2.3.2) : Number of literate persons per 1000 persons in specified age groups
urban male

state/ut.	age-group (years)			
	7-9	7-14	15-29	30-59
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	695	809	819	727
Arunachal Pradesh	654	806	870	702
Assam	782	870	892	887
Bihar	806	853	809	753
Goa	574	865	910	858
Gujarat	916	925	911	860
Haryana	782	838	839	861
Himachal Pradesh	1000	1000	955	899
Jammu & Pradesh	854	889	965	872
Karnataka	704	807	817	741
Kerala	791	930	958	912
Madhya Pradesh	843	892	880	822
Maharashtra	871	934	911	855
Manipur	850	925	910	786
Meghalaya	919	932	938	937
Mizoram	676	861	989	987
Nagaland	1000	992	900	947
Orissa	828	882	888	781
Punjab	757	817	829	755
Rajasthan	706	816	865	757
Sikkim	941	980	820	868
Tamil Nadu	869	914	905	841
Tripura	947	976	973	939
Uttar Pradesh	712	766	760	738
West Bengal	645	770	840	787
A&N Islands	954	981	922	782
Chandigarh	722	801	912	875
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	333	333	600	412
Daman & Diu	1000	1000	927	805
Delhi	884	864	831	751
Lakshadweep	667	875	928	704
Pondicherry	468	819	957	852
All-India	786	852	855	797

Table (2.3.2) : Number of literate persons per 1000 persons in specified age groups
urban female

state/ut.	age-group(years)			
	7-9	7-14	15-29	30-59
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	715	746	624	454
Arunachal Pradesh	652	772	660	419
Assam	764	859	844	735
Bihar	652	725	644	467
Goa	891	917	891	727
Gujarat	835	896	768	616
Haryana	782	766	705	551
Himachal Pradesh	981	974	892	716
Jammu & Pradesh	812	940	820	631
Karnataka	694	776	740	511
Kerala	776	882	945	832
Madhya Pradesh	841	854	752	523
Maharashtra	813	880	813	661
Manipur	868	923	794	442
Meghalaya	912	938	892	850
Mizoram	667	796	966	984
Nagaland	800	879	760	833
Orissa	659	779	715	574
Punjab	769	818	777	598
Rajasthan	643	726	626	429
Sikkim	950	950	750	686
Tamil Nadu	805	877	807	599
Tripura	923	941	891	824
Uttar Pradesh	624	655	612	436
West Bengal	615	698	736	617
A&N Islands	778	891	891	567
Chandigarh	971	975	911	739
Dadra&NagarHaveli	500	714	357	167
Daman & Diu	1000	1000	756	574
Delhi	773	875	773	565
Lakshadweep	933	885	920	321
Pondicherry	972	953	692	442
All-India	735	795	736	560

Table (2.3.3) : States and Union Territories arranged in descending order of literacy(literates per 1000 persons of age 7 years & above)

person			male			female		
rank	state/ut.	lit. rate	rank	state/ut.	lit. rate	rank	state/ut.	lit. rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Mizoram	870	1	Mizoram	897	1	Mizoram	842
2	Kerala	862	2	Kerala	896	2	Kerala	831
3	Chandigarh	817	3	Chandigarh	851	3	Chandigarh	778
4	Nagaland	766	4	Goa	835	4	Delhi	690
5	Goa	756	5	Nagaland	833	5	A & N Is.	685
6	Delhi	755	6	A & N Is.	817	6	Nagaland	669
6	A & N Is.	755	7	Delhi	803	7	Goa	666
7	Lak'dweep	709	7	Daman & Diu	803	8	Lak'dweep	637
8	Daman&Diu	701	8	Pondicherry	798	9	Daman&Diu	610
9	Pondicherry	678	9	Lak'dweep	782	10	Tripura	576
10	Manipur	662	10	H . P.	774	11	Meghalaya	552
11	Tripura	660	11	Manipur	771	11	Manipur	552
12	H. P.	655	12	Maharashtra	760	11	Assam	552
13	Maharashtra	645	13	Tripura	735	12	Pondi'rriy	543
14	Sikkim	644	14	Sikkim	730	13	H. P.	541
15	Assam	633	15	Tamil Nadu	727	14	Sikkim	536
16	Meghalaya	631	16	Gujarat	724	15	Mahara'tra	523
17	Gujarat	614	17	Haryana	717	16	Punjab	510
18	Tamil Nadu	613	18	Meghalaya	706	17	Tamil Nadu	499
19	Punjab	573	19	Assam	702	18	Gujarat	495
20	Haryana	564	20	West Bengal	655	19	W. Bengal	434
21	West Bengal	551		ALL-INDIA	633	20	Haryana	395
	ALL-INDIA	519	21	Punjab	630	20	Karnataka	395
22	J & K	513	22	J & K	629		ALL-INDIA	395
23	Karnataka	504	23	Karnataka	609	21	J & K	385
24	Orissa	446	24	Orissa	575	22	Orissa	317
25	M. P.	439	25	M. P.	571	23	A. P.	308
26	U. P.	435	26	U. P.	569	24	M. P.	294
27	A. P.	413	27	Rajasthan	550	25	U. P.	280
28	Dadra & N' Haveli	399	28	Bihar	523	26	Arunachal Pradesh	279
29	Rajasthan	395	29	A. P.	518	27	D&N'Haveli	272
29	Bihar	395	30	D&N'Haveli	510	28	Bihar	250
30	Arunachal Pradesh	376	31	Arunachal Pradesh	464	29	Rajasthan	225

Table (2.4) : Percentage of literates in the population aged 7 years & above as per census 1991 and 47th round for all states/uts.

state/union territory	census, 1991	NSS, 47th round
Andhra Pradesh	44.09	41.30
Arunachal Pradesh	41.59	37.60
Assam	52.89	63.30
Bihar	38.48	39.50
Goa	75.51	75.60
Gujarat	61.29	61.40
Haryana	55.85	56.40
Himachal Pradesh	63.86	65.50
Jammu & Kashmir	*	51.30
Karnataka	56.04	50.40
Kerala	89.81	86.20
Madhya Pradesh	44.20	43.90
Maharashtra	64.87	64.50
Manipur	59.89	66.20
Meghalaya	49.10	63.10
Mizoram	82.27	87.00
Nagaland	61.65	76.60
Orissa	49.09	44.60
Punjab	58.51	57.30
Rajasthan	38.55	39.50
Sikkim	56.94	64.40
Tamil Nadu	62.66	61.30
Tripura	60.44	66.00
Uttar Pradesh	41.60	43.50
West Bengal	57.70	55.10
A&N Islands	73.02	74.50
Chandigarh	77.81	81.70
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.71	39.90
Daman & Diu	71.20	70.10
Delhi	75.29	75.50
Lakshadweep	81.78	70.90
Pondicherry	74.74	67.80
All-India	52.21	51.90

* Note : The 1991 census was not conducted in Jammu & Kashmir. However, in the NSS 47th round all-India estimate includes Jammu & Kashmir except for the districts of Jhelum valley which could not be surveyed.

2.5 literacy rates for social groups For any study on disparity among population, an important variable for classifying the population is the social group to which a person belongs. In the NSS, the head of the household surveyed is identified as belonging to one of the following social groups - (i) Scheduled Tribes (ii) Scheduled Castes and (iii) Others. Each Member of the household is assigned the social group of the head of the household. Literacy rates were separately tabulated for these groups. These are presented in table(2.5.1)

Table(2.5.1) Number of literates per 1000 persons for each social group

age group	all-India					
	scheduled tribe		scheduled caste		others	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	<u>rural</u>					
5 & above	381	170	448	211	608	360
7 & above	393	169	460	211	626	364
15 & above	341	116	413	136	593	304
	<u>urban</u>					
5 & above	653	467	679	450	832	682
7 & above	666	468	697	451	846	691
15 & above	652	429	664	368	841	658

In the rural sector the literacy rates are lowest for scheduled tribes followed by scheduled castes, while in the urban sector scheduled tribe females have reported higher literacy levels than scheduled castes. In table(2.5.2) the literacy rates for population aged 5 years and above are presented for various states/uts. The results are presented only where the sample persons under a category are 20 or more. It is to be noted that in the NSS the social group of only the head of the household is recorded and the same is assigned as the household social group. No verification is attempted to check whether the caste/tribe is among the castes/tribes put under the "scheduled" category. In the census operations, scheduled caste/tribe status is assigned to persons only if the caste/tribe of the person is among the caste/tribe "scheduled" for that particular state/ut. Thus, in NSS it is possible that some persons will be classified as scheduled caste/tribe persons even if their caste/tribe has not been "scheduled" for that particular state.

Table(2 5 2) Number of literates per 1000 persons of age 5 years and above for each household social groups

state/ut	rural					
	male			female		
	s t	s c	others	s t	s.c	others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra-Pradesh	193	308	479	46	160	258
Arunachal-Pradesh	385	*	654	234	*	365
Assam	706	562	675	462	385	542
Bihar	353	279	525	136	77	240
Goa	*	*	806	*	*	561
Gujarat	438	647	718	221	438	465
Haryana	*	593	669	*	215	355
Himachal-Pradesh	631	729	776	331	464	579
J & K	255	478	601	186	249	341
Karnataka	465	405	574	268	156	354
Kerala	567	804	891	684	662	843
M P	339	440	587	125	148	269
Maharashtra	454	639	710	237	394	431
Manipur	642	615	798	444	483	560
Meghalaya	648	*	651	478	*	491
Mizoram	839	*	*	790	*	*
Nagaland	798	*	664	847	*	691
Orissa	281	414	639	106	186	385
Punjab	*	438	644	*	316	528
Rajasthan	345	387	513	59	59	177
Sikkim	616	549	768	484	355	541
Tamil Nadu	281	520	688	116	296	434
Tripura	579	700	744	410	497	623
U P	354	382	547	80	121	252
West Bengal	339	499	625	159	233	411
A&N Islands	750	*	777	589	*	658
Chandigarh	*	679	657	*	358	559
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	370	*	907	156	*	762
Daman & Diu	711	*	779	544	*	577
Delhi	*	632	736	*	441	526
Lakshadweep	741	*	*	584	*	*
Pondicherry	*	439	728	*	207	446
All-India	381	448	608	170	211	360

* Estimates are not presented where the sample size is less than 20

Table(2 5 2) Number of literates per 1000 persons of age 5 years and above for each household social groups

state/ut	urban					
	male			female		
	s t	s c	others	s t	s.c	others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra-Pradesh	425	658	770	251	403	572
Arunachal-Pradesh	739	*	785	511	*	647
Assam	908	794	872	897	667	788
Bihar	715	553	829	430	314	625
Goa	*	526	908	*	338	854
Gujarat	665	877	883	459	566	752
Haryana	*	538	863	*	263	699
Himachal-Pradesh	*	783	942	*	647	826
Jammu & - Kashmir	*	703	872	*	579	729
Karnataka	564	580	779	454	407	657
Kerala	*	891	916	*	785	834
M P	622	636	882	395	407	725
Maharashtra	737	821	879	507	579	759
Manipur	805	*	853	554	*	666
Meghalaya	912	880	945	892	*	856
Mizoram	941	*	*	914	*	*
Nagaland	972	*	841	870	*	679
Orissa	465	643	885	384	376	718
Punjab	*	536	845	*	426	748
Rajasthan	862	525	832	585	247	585
Sikkim	783	885	880	732	531	789
Tamil Nadu	965	762	865	745	568	713
Tripura	1000	881	945	963	713	839
U P	*	595	742	*	315	556
West Bengal	403	663	820	132	453	696
A&N Islands	*	*	855	*	*	716
Chandigarh	*	829	840	*	*	789
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	232	*	849	164	*	650
Daman & Diu	596	*	918	324	*	806
Delhi	*	711	834	*	514	747
Lakshadweep	783	*	*	642	*	*
Pondicherry	*	*	847	*	*	634
All-India	653	679	832	467	450	682

Estimates are not presented where the sample size is less than 20

2.6 Literacy rates for MPCE classes Monthly Per Capita Expenditure data are collected as a proxy for income data. The data tabulated at all-India level given in table(2.6) confirm the fact that the literacy rates for persons in the higher expenditure classes are much higher in comparison to those of persons in the lower expenditure classes. Admittedly, the MPCE data was ascertained from the household by a single direct question unlike in the consumer expenditure surveys and as such the MPCE distribution is subject to reporting biases. About 73 per cent of persons in the expenditure class Rs 385 and above per month are literate, while the literacy rate for the bottom group viz less than Rs 65 per month is only 27 per cent in the rural areas. In the urban sector, the rates are 95 per cent and 52 per cent for expenditure classes Rs 700 & above and less than Rs 90, respectively.

Table(2.6) Number of literate persons per 1000 persons of age 5 years and above

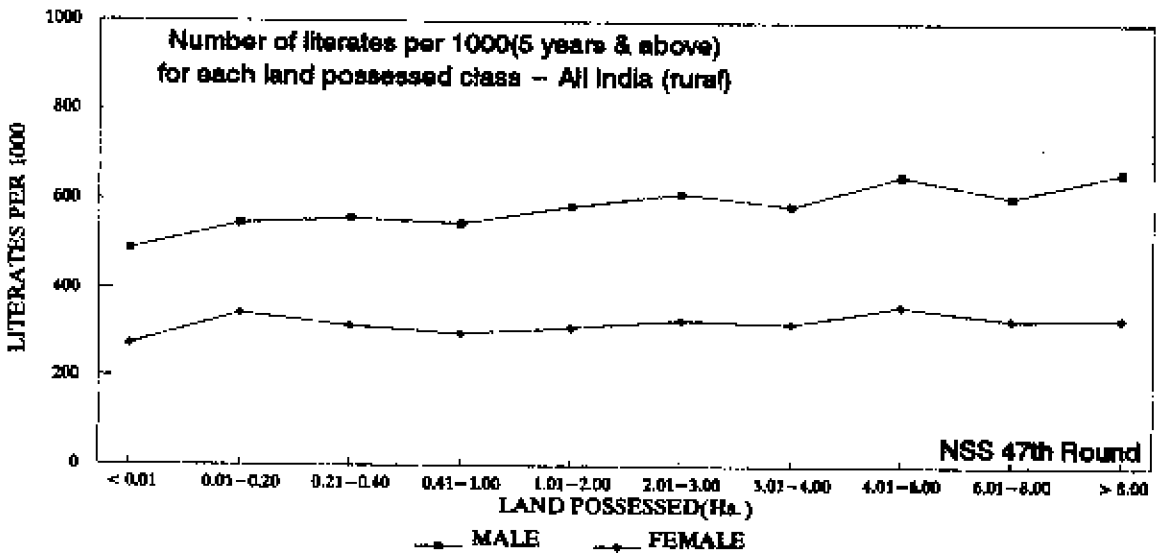
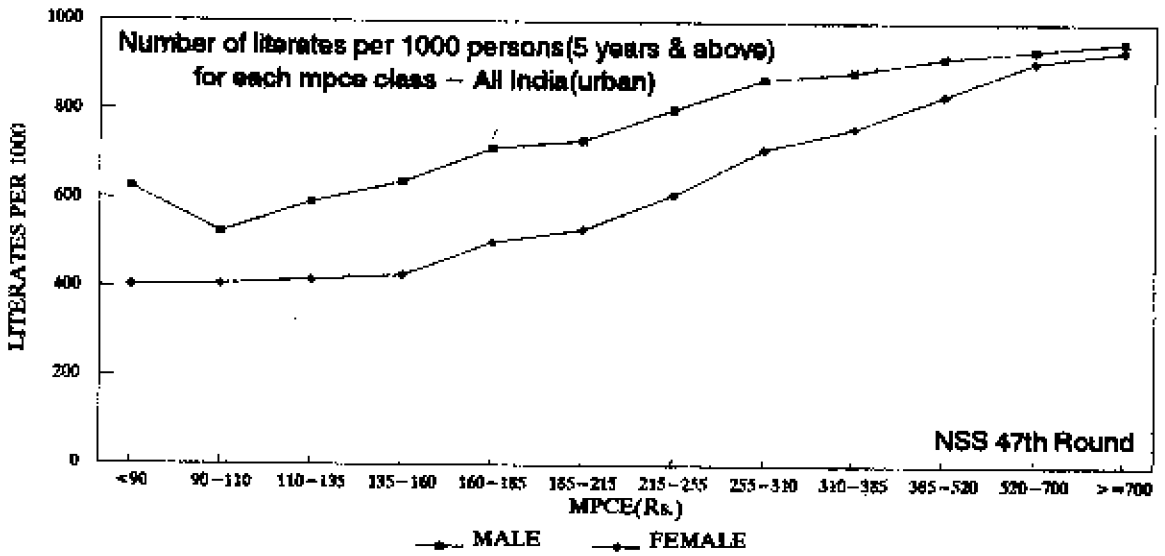
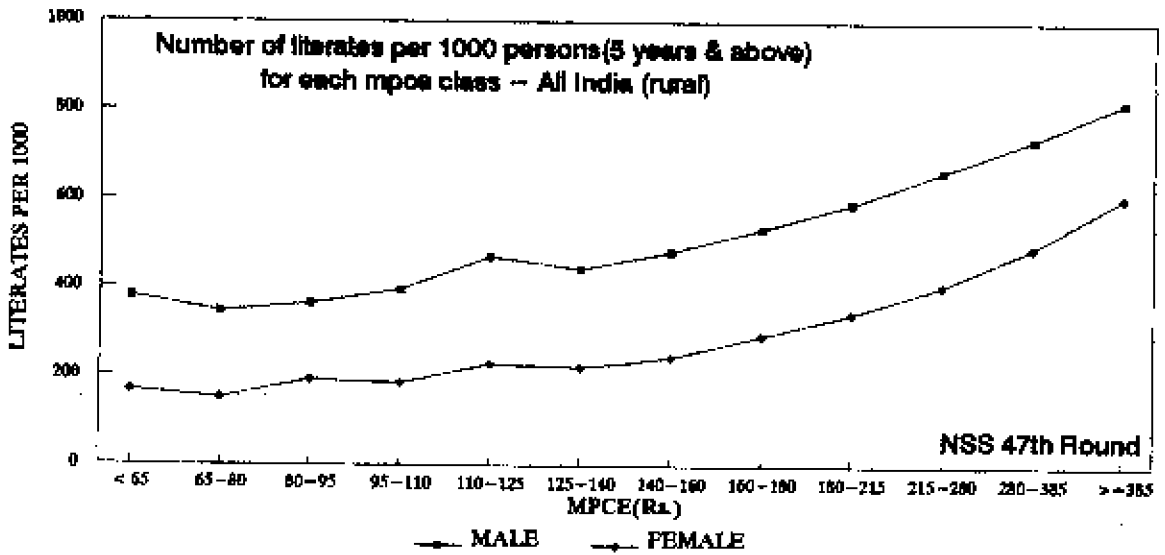
			all-India
mpce class (Rs)	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>rural</u>			
less than 65	380	167	271
65 - 80	347	150	248
80 - 95	363	192	278
95 - 110	395	184	289
110 - 125	470	227	348
125 - 140	442	220	333
140 - 160	483	245	368
160 - 180	534	293	418
180 - 215	592	343	473
215 - 280	665	407	542
280 - 385	738	492	621
385 & above	820	605	725
all	553	311	436
<u>urban</u>			
less than 90	626	402	515
90 - 110	525	406	464
110 - 135	593	417	502
135 - 160	638	427	534
160 - 185	715	503	610
185 - 215	733	533	637
215 - 255	804	611	714
255 - 310	873	715	800
310 - 385	890	763	832
385 - 520	923	838	885
520 - 700	940	915	929
700 & above	959	941	951
all	807	645	731

It can be noticed that the literacy rate declines by 54 per cent from the highest MPCE class to the lowest for males and by 72 per cent for females in the rural sector. In the urban sector, the corresponding decrease is 35 per cent and 57 per cent, respectively. The literacy levels fall faster for the females as we move from the higher expenditure class to the lower expenditure class.

2.7 Literacy and land possessed : In rural sector, the amount of land possessed by the household is another proxy variable for the economic well being of the people though not as powerful as the MPCE. The relevant results are given in table(2.7). Interestingly, the literacy rate declines by 27 per cent from the highest land class to the lowest class for males whereas the decrease is only of the order of 19 per cent for females. As land is not a homogeneous asset as a proxy for wealth its association may not be as strong with literacy as with MPCE.

Table(2.7) : Number of literate persons per 1000 persons of age 5 years and above for each land possessed class
all-India rural

land possessed class(hectares)	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
less than 0.01	488	274	384
0.01 - 0.20	546	345	447
0.21 ~ 0.40	558	316	441
0.41 - 1.00	546	299	427
1.01 - 2.00	586	314	457
2.01 - 3.00	615	331	481
3.01 - 4.00	588	323	461
4.01 - 6.00	656	363	513
6.01 - 8.00	610	334	475
8.01 & above	664	337	505
all	553	311	436



SUMMARY RESULTS - PART B

2.8 Distribution of literates by general education : Education is the basic instrument through which literacy is achieved. While primary level education may be adequate to achieve the basic ability to read and write, higher levels of education help persons to develop their skills and understanding. An analysis of the levels of education achieved by the persons is essential to understand the overall quality of the literate population. As literacy can be achieved through formal as well as non-formal schooling, an effort was made to study the proportion of persons achieving literacy through non-formal education, by inclusion of separate codes for literate without formal schooling. These were in three categories viz. literate through (i) attending Non-Formal Education Centres (NFEC) (ii) attending Adult Education Centres (AEC) and (iii) other means. Percentage of literates who have achieved literacy through any of the above means among the literate persons are given in table(2.8.1). Only one per cent of the literates in rural sector had attained literacy through non-formal channels (ie. other than regular schooling) whereas in urban sector only half a per cent of the literates reported use of non-formal channels. One possible reason for the low estimates of the number of persons acquiring literacy through non-formal channels could be that, while identifying such persons, those who had some formal schooling in the past were assigned the formal schooling codes rather than the non-formal codes

Table (2.8.1) : Percentage of literates without formal schooling among literates of age 15 years and above

literate through attending	all-India			
	rural		urban	
	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
N F E C	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
A E C	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other means	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3

2.8.1 The distribution of literates by various general education categories is given in table(2.8.2). The levels indicated in the table relate to the level successfully completed by the person. A large proportion of females belongs to the lower educational levels when compared to their male counterparts both in rural and urban sectors. In fact, slightly above 68 per cent of the literate females have completed only primary or below primary level of education in the rural sector, while this percentage is around 47 in urban sector. This is in contrast to about 58 and 40 per cent for males in the respective sectors.

Table(2.8.2) : Per 1000 distribution of literate(5 years & above) by general education all-India

general education	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
below primary*	289	334	304	183	204	192
primary	291	348	310	215	270	238
middle	227	202	218	220	221	220
secondary	111	77	99	162	149	157
higher secondary	51	28	43	94	74	86
graduate & above	32	11	25	125	82	107
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

* includes those without formal schooling also

However, in comparison to the 43rd round survey(1987-88) it is seen that there is an improvement in the distribution, in the sense that the percentage share of persons with higher levels of education has increased by the time of the current survey. Since only very few of those aged less than 5 years are expected to be literate, the comparison of 43rd and 47th round results are presented in table(2.8.3), ignoring the fact that the distribution for 43rd round is based on literates of all ages and that for 47th is only for persons of age 5 years and above.

2.8.2 The distribution of literates by general education for states/uts. is given in table(2.8.4). States/uts recording high overall literacy have higher percentages of literates with higher educational levels than states recording low literacy rates. The education below primary level includes persons who have not completed primary level of schooling and also persons becoming literate through non-formal schooling. The latter category at all-India level has been seen to be very small. But, in a few North Eastern states this category was recorded as quite high in the rural sector. These were Manipur(8.4%), Nagaland(16.8%), Arunachal Pradesh(6.4%).

Table(2.8.3) : Per 1000 distribution of literates by broad general education levels- 43rd and 47th rounds all-India

sex	round	primary & below	middle	sec. & higher secondary	graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			<u>rural</u>		
male	43	671	186	118	25
	47	580	227	162	32
female	43	765	150	73	12
	47	682	202	105	11
			<u>urban</u>		
male	43	497	185	221	97
	47	398	220	256	125
female	43	575	174	183	68
	47	474	221	223	82

Table(2.8.4) : Per 1000 distribution of literates of age 5 years and above by general educational levels rural male

state/ut.	below* primary	primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra-Pradesh	345	250	240	94	45	24
Arunachal-Pradesh	499	192	105	98	54	51
Assam	313	265	228	111	57	25
Bihar	295	213	226	157	65	46
Goa	99	170	357	243	73	58
Gujarat	261	320	209	153	35	22
Haryana	282	315	178	151	45	29
Himachal-Pradesh	294	335	159	166	27	20
J & K	255	301	254	148	28	14
Karnataka	243	266	286	115	52	39
Kerala	144	310	333	150	35	28
M. P.	401	296	150	65	69	20
Maharashtra	214	334	275	111	45	22
Manipur	310	192	224	154	60	60
Meghalaya	373	309	223	66	21	8
Mizoram	176	387	323	82	22	11
Nagaland	368	220	192	130	76	14
Orissa	382	211	247	92	39	29
Punjab	237	315	189	208	27	24
Rajasthan	346	296	197	89	44	28
Sikkim	432	226	181	96	33	33
Tamil Nadu	275	347	195	100	48	34
Tripura	281	368	222	70	35	24
U. P.	308	256	228	96	72	40
West Bengal	265	381	212	66	37	39
A&N Islands	350	289	209	98	31	23
Chandigarh	173	285	213	182	81	66
Dadra & - Nagar Haveli	230	67	332	288	39	45
Daman & Diu	352	329	123	95	61	40
Delhi	165	224	253	142	124	92
Lakshadweep	249	420	173	147	12	0
Pondicherry	195	340	256	42	112	55
all-India	289	291	227	111	51	32

* including those without formal schooling

Table(2.8.4) : Per 1000 distribution of literates of age 5 years and above by general educational levels rural female

state/ut.	below* primary	primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. P.	381	352	184	52	19	12
Arunachal-Pradesh	586	180	111	91	23	10
Assam	358	342	201	67	25	8
Bihar	385	286	215	81	23	9
Goa	71	249	379	197	88	16
Gujarat	295	372	185	103	34	10
Haryana	412	310	140	91	46	1
H. P.	413	346	97	124	11	10
J & K	361	345	203	68	17	6
Karnataka	263	331	272	97	29	8
Kerala	149	333	319	135	39	24
M. P.	549	293	107	21	28	4
Maharashtra	269	409	237	65	13	6
Manipur	372	247	212	111	42	18
Meghalaya	479	312	169	34	4	3
Mizoram	250	446	257	45	2	1
Nagaland	429	196	243	118	6	0
Orissa	416	250	264	48	15	7
Punjab	260	381	163	164	15	17
Rajasthan	497	294	148	45	9	8
Sikkim	406	239	231	91	26	7
Tamil Nadu	290	398	186	67	46	14
Tripura	329	424	194	38	10	5
U. P.	409	321	154	70	36	10
West Bengal	315	421	174	47	22	19
A&N Islands	439	292	169	58	34	7
Chandigarh	431	291	89	113	40	37
Dadra & - Nagar Haveli	135	51	473	202	78	61
Daman & Diu	277	458	176	48	14	27
Delhi	125	192	234	185	264	0
Lakshadweep	259	382	270	89	0	0
Pondicherry	345	360	179	9	81	25
all-India	334	348	202	77	28	11

* including those without formal schooling

Table(2.8.4) : Per 1000 distribution of literates of age 5 years and above by general educational levels urban male

state/ut.	below* primary	primary	middle	secondary	higher second- ary	graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. P.	214	178	246	145	101	116
Arunachal- Pradesh	166	117	306	135	191	86
Assam	217	202	239	168	81	93
Bihar	194	162	195	154	142	152
Goa	94	114	171	252	134	236
Gujarat	191	252	202	204	48	102
Haryana	179	202	200	188	106	124
H. P.	160	164	120	218	144	195
J & K	141	180	193	195	113	179
Karnataka	143	203	243	209	76	127
Kerala	112	256	337	167	51	77
M. P.	231	229	166	92	148	134
Maharashtra	134	213	255	208	76	115
Manipur	201	212	216	135	115	122
Meghalaya	109	181	237	161	141	170
Mizoram	145	256	305	156	74	65
Nagaland	67	189	255	269	110	102
Orissa	190	140	291	167	79	133
Punjab	187	234	154	244	71	108
Rajasthan	218	189	206	112	137	137
Sikkim	228	278	191	120	77	106
Tamil Nadu	168	263	226	171	73	97
Tripura	100	256	247	144	108	144
U. P.	248	190	193	125	103	140
West Bengal	164	252	231	132	86	134
A&N Islands	205	199	229	147	154	66
Chandigarh	185	121	111	214	92	277
Dadra & - Nagar Haveli	79	68	215	508	21	109
Daman & Diu	163	320	260	148	71	39
Delhi	186	216	180	142	116	158
Lakshadweep	162	473	217	107	23	19
Pondicherry	145	285	172	134	127	137
all-India	183	215	220	162	94	125

* including those without formal schooling

Table(2.8.4) : Per 1000 distribution of literates of age 5 years and above by general educational levels urban female

state/ut.	below* primary	primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. P.	242	263	243	149	67	36
Arunachal-Pradesh	176	184	294	213	114	20
Assam	209	276	260	127	68	59
Bihar	238	218	240	160	72	72
Goa	84	135	250	344	79	107
Gujarat	203	306	196	162	65	67
Haryana	178	225	202	160	110	125
H. P.	188	198	217	172	112	113
J & K	163	214	198	208	106	111
Karnataka	161	232	284	191	71	61
Kerala	113	298	313	175	50	50
M. P.	231	277	164	86	106	95
Maharashtra	159	270	244	188	55	86
Manipur	223	261	186	145	99	86
Meghalaya	157	232	261	178	93	79
Mizoram	186	251	328	134	79	21
Nagaland	100	243	353	192	103	10
Orissa	210	240	293	132	75	50
Punjab	191	260	176	204	68	100
Rajasthan	265	285	195	105	70	81
Sikkim	240	286	177	184	51	62
Tamil Nadu	198	315	206	143	75	65
Tripura	84	284	372	103	78	79
U. P.	256	249	165	134	91	103
West Bengal	177	308	261	104	66	84
A&N Islands	239	194	248	162	93	64
Chandigarh	225	157	160	177	96	185
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	88	111	421	312	34	34
Daman & Diu	221	289	309	108	51	22
Delhi	227	220	177	126	91	160
Lakshadweep	339	411	200	37	3	10
Pondicherry	252	197	213	146	99	92
all-India	204	270	221	149	74	82

* including those without formal schooling

2.9 Illiterates and their past literacy status and schooling:
 Literacy status being based on a dichotomous classification, literates and illiterates are complementary at any point of time. By considering the past statuses of illiterates, it is possible to see whether some of the currently illiterates were literates in the past and had not retained the literacy status. This literacy retention is an important component in planning for literacy programs. In the 47th round, persons reported as not literate were asked if (i) they were ever literate, (ii) if they had completed 4 years of formal schooling and (iii) if they had completed NFEC/AEC course. The results based on these responses are given in table(2.9.1)

Table (2.9.1) : Number of literates who had relapsed into illiteracy per 1000 illiterates

age-group	all-India					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5 & above	21	12	16	32	19	24
15 & above	22	11	15	30	18	22
Distrn.						
of persons who had relapsed into illiteracy (5 years and above)	546	454	1000	508	492	1000

Table(2.9.1) gives the number of illiterates who were reported as having been literate per 1000 illiterates for male, female and combined. The last row gives the male-female distribution of 1000 illiterate persons who were ever literate. For the population covered in the survey(i.e. 5 years and above) out of 1000 rural illiterate males only 21 had relapsed into illiteracy. The corresponding proportion for females was 12 only. In urban sector, these proportions were higher, while it was 32 for male it was 19 for female. In urban sector the persons who lapsed into illiteracy were evenly distributed between males and females, and, in rural sector 545 out of 1000 literates who lapsed into illiteracy were males. Thus, the proportion of illiterate persons who were ever literates was higher among males than females and further higher in urban areas than in rural areas. However, the

same pattern did not necessarily obtain in all the states/uts. [table(2.9.2) cols(2) & (3)]. As the literacy levels go up and the facilities for basic education expand, it is possible that among the illiterates there will be more who had at one time been literate. The following table (table 2.9.3) gives the proportion of illiterates who had completed 4 years of formal schooling or completed Adult Education/Non-Formal Education Courses.

Table(2.9.3) : Number of illiterates who had completed 4 years formal schooling/AEC,NFEC course per 1000 illiterates

		all-India				
age-group (years)	no. of illiterates who completed 4 years of formal schooling			no. of illiterates who completed AEC/ NFEC Course		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
5 & above	6	3	4	3	2	2
15 & above	5	3	4	3	2	2
per 1000 dist.	556	444	1000	463	537	1000
urban						
5 & above	10	6	8	5	3	3
15 & above	12	6	8	4	2	3
per 1000 dist.	511	489	1000	517	483	1000

These proportions are very small and at the all-India level they are consistent with the proportion of literates who had relapsed into illiteracy.

Table (2.9.2) : Number of (i) literates who lapsed into illiteracy (ii) illiterates who completed 4 years of formal schooling and (iii) illiterates who completed AEC/NFEC per 1000 illiterates of age 5 years and above

state/ut.	no. of literates who lapsed into illiteracy		no. of illiterates who			
			completed 4 years of formal school		completed AEC/NFEC	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. P.	31	113	8	6	8	6
Arunachal-Pradesh	49	23	1	1	10	5
Assam	43	22	8	2	3	3
Bihar	3	0	1	1	1	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	73	24	2	2	0	1
Haryana	8	14	5	0	1	0
H. P.	3	2	0	0	2	0
J & K	6	2	2	2	0	0
Karnataka	43	22	5	1	5	2
Kerala	82	65	8	7	30	35
M. P.	8	3	5	1	1	1
Maharashtra	15	5	7	0	0	1
Manipur	20	18	13	9	0	0
Meghalaya	10	3	7	4	0	0
Mizoram	0	20	0	7	18	20
Nagaland	4	3	0	3	10	0
Orissa	45	23	10	2	0	0
Punjab	6	1	3	2	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	1	1	1
Sikkim	79	9	70	2	3	2
Tamil Nadu	85	61	34	24	3	2
Tripura	120	88	8	4	4	2
U. P.	4	3	4	3	0	1
West Bengal	15	12	1	0	10	8
A & N Islands	9	7	0	8	0	0
Chandigarh	61	33	87	67	16	0
Dadra & Nagar-Haveli	0	3	0	0	0	3
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	252	117	0	0	12	21
Lakshadweep	281	31	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	77	104	52	10	8	0
All-India	21	12	6	3	3	2

Table (2.9.2) : Number of (i) literates who lapsed into illiteracy (ii) illiterates who completed 4 years of formal schooling and (iii) illiterates who completed AEC/NFEC per 1000 illiterates of age 5 years and above

state/ut.	no. of literates lapsed in to illiteracy		no. of illiterates who			
			completed 4 years of formal school		completed AEC, NFEC	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. P.	59	29	12	5	6	0
Arunachal-Pradesh	80	19	63	3	4	0
Assam	51	43	0	1	0	0
Bihar	2	0	6	0	1	2
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	15	15	2	0	1	1
Haryana	20	2	6	0	0	0
H. P.	38	18	32	0	0	0
J & K	43	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	115	44	16	6	1	0
Kerala	51	75	22	2	3	11
M. P.	23	2	19	3	0	0
Maharashtra	15	13	6	8	0	1
Manipur	12	31	12	22	0	0
Meghalaya	0	10	0	10	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	35	0	21
Nagaland	0	53	0	0	12	0
Orissa	10	18	7	12	0	0
Punjab	15	0	2	12	7	0
Rajasthan	9	9	19	7	6	4
Sikkim	122	32	122	32	0	0
Tamil Nadu	94	61	35	23	1	0
Tripura	182	118	52	36	26	0
U. P.	4	5	3	3	4	2
West Bengal	15	6	0	0	0	2
A & N Islands	0	14	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	75	14	59	0	0	0
Dadra & Nagar-Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	30	26	14	5	39	30
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	14
Pondicherry	26	29	0	0	0	0
All-India	32	19	10	6	5	3

2.10 Test for literacy : The procedure followed for the literacy test and the possibility of adjusting the literacy rates obtained from the data recorded through the informant's reports have been briefly mentioned in the introduction. The Working Group(W.G.) set up by the NSSO Governing Council(G.C.) had after careful deliberations recommended that as the informant's version may not always be true, a test for literacy may be undertaken in a sub-sample of the households. The W.G felt that the test may be restricted to persons aged 15 years and above who are reported as literates by the informants, but had received less than 5 years of schooling i.e., those categorised under the educational categories 'literate but with the level of education 'below primary'. Those with 5 or more years of education were to be accepted as literates, if they reported so, without any test. The test was carried-out only for those claiming literacy in the scheduled languages, English and another 15 specified languages in which instruction at primary level is imparted in various states/u.ts. These languages are:

Assamese	Sanskrit	Manipuri
Bengali	Sindhi	Santhali
Gujarati	Tamil	Tulu
Hindi	Telugu	Gondi
Kannada	Urdu	Khasi
Kashmiri	English	Garo
Malayalam	Bhilli	Oraon
Marathi	Dogri	Munadari
Oriya	Nepali	Tripuri
Punjabi	Konkani	Mizo

Simple passages relating to environment and everyday events were selected along with a set of simple questions for testing comprehension. For conducting the test on the basis of the informant's report, eligible persons were first contacted to verify the claim. The test was to be carried out only for those who themselves also claimed to be literate. The following instructions were given to the investigators on the actual conduct of the literacy test.

"For the purpose of conduct of the test, certain passages alongwith simple questions have been formulated and these are presented in as many as 30 languages in the booklet. The option to have a test in a particular language should be given to the individual member. Having chosen the language in which the test is to be administered, the Investigator should choose a passage suitable from the point of view of individual member's age, sex, general status and background. The individual member may be shown the passage and requested to read the same. Adequate time may be given to the individual member to read the passage. One or two questions may have to be asked to judge the member's comprehension, i.e. understanding of the passage read. The questions listed below the relevant passage may be consulted for the purpose. Having asked the question, if need be, the booklet may be given to the member being tested, to facilitate answering the questions. As regards 'writing ability' of the literacy test, the member may be asked to write a simple message.

Alternatively, the investigator may, slowly read one or to simple sentences from any of the passages. No specific provision has been made in the literacy test format for recording the writing of the individual members. A separate sheet for individual household may be used for administering the writing test. Identification particulars of the household in brief and that of the individual member(s) tested may be attached to the literacy format. If more than one member is required to be tested from the same household, it would be desirable to choose different passages for conducting the literacy tests." (Instructions to field staff, Vol III)

A typical test passage ran as follows- "A child's food is mother's milk. It must get enough of mother's milk. This is possible only when the mother gets sufficient and good food. Her diet should consist of cereals, pulses, green vegetables, fruits and milk." The suggested questions were:

1. " What is the best food for small child ? "
2. " What things should be there in mother's diet ? "

2.10.1 Persons identified as eligible for literacy test were individually contacted, by the investigator. They comprised of three groups : (i) those who could not be contacted, (ii) those declaring themselves as illiterate on individual contact and (iii) those claiming to be literate. All the persons required to be tested as per the procedure (i.e. those in Group (iii) who claimed to be literate) could not be tested in the fields for various reasons. These reasons were tabulated as: (a) Language of test not known by individual, (b) Language of test not known by the Investigator, (c) Refusal by the individual to take the test, (d) Individual could not be contacted for the test and (e) Other reasons.

2.10.2 Informants' and individuals' version : As a first step in the verification of literacy status, the investigator tried to contact the individual to ascertain the literacy status from him. The position obtaining on this basis is given in table (2.10.1) The figures quoted are the sample numbers only for the persons in the age-group 15 years and above coming under the group identified for literacy test

Out of a total of 5433 persons reported to be literate by the informants, at the all-India level only 3556 (66 per cent) were found literate as per the individual. Of the remainder, 1364 (i.e. 25 per cent) could not be individually contacted and thereby no test could be conducted for them. This in a way is a reflection of the field conditions which make it impossible to contact all the individuals inspite of specific efforts. The rest 513 (i.e. 9 per cent) declared themselves to be illiterate.

Table (2.10.1) : Status of persons aged 15 and above with less than five years of schooling and reported as literate by informants, who were contacted individually

sector	sex	no. reported as literate by informant	individual's claim when contacted		all-India
			literate	not lit-erate	not con-tacted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
rural	male	2444	1688	228	528
	female	1330	857	123	350
	person	3774	2545	351	878
urban	male	965	573	96	296
	female	694	438	66	190
	person	1659	1011	162	486

2.10.3 Persons tested and reasons for not testing : From among those reported to be literate, only 3125 could actually be tested for reasons cited earlier. The breakup of persons not tested by reasons is given in table (2.10.2). The most important reason for non-testing was inability to contact persons.

2.10.4 Outcome of test : The persons were separately tested for reading ability and writing ability. The concept of 'understanding' underlying the term literacy the comprehension of the text read was tested on the basis of the simple questions on the passage .The results of the reading test had three possible outcomes.

- (i) the person could read with comprehension.
- (ii) the person could read without comprehension.
- (iii) the person could not read.

The writing test resulted in only two possible outcomes viz. could write or could not write.

The number of persons who took the test and the outcome of the test are given in table(2.10.3). If a literate person is defined as one who could read with comprehension and also write, 2234 or 71 per cent (1631 in rural and 603 in urban) out of a total of 3129 could be treated as literate. The percentage of such persons was a little lower in urban areas (69 per cent) than in rural areas (72 per cent).

Table (2.10.2) : Number of persons tested and not tested by reasons for not testing

		all-India						
sex	total eligible for test	could not be tested due to					total	number tested
		language of test known by	refusal	not contacted	others			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
rural								
male	1688	31	32	18	96	5	182	1506
female	857	22	31	19	33	4	109	748
person	2545	53	63	37	129	9	291	2254
urban								
male	573	12	17	17	29	4	79	494
female	438	9	12	23	6	7	57	381
person	1011	21	29	40	35	11	136	875

Table(2.10.3) : Number of persons by results of literacy test

		all-India						
sex	total tested	outcome of test					found literate	
		reading		writing				
		can read with comprehension	cannot read without comprehension	can write	cannot write			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
rural								
male	1506	1190	278	38	1320	186	1105	
female	748	562	161	25	649	99	526	
person	2254	1752	439	63	1969	285	1631	
urban								
male	494	400	65	29	404	90	354	
female	381	287	66	28	291	90	249	
person	875	687	131	57	695	180	603	

2.10.5 Adjustment factor: The literacy verification test was applied to persons who reported as literates in the age group 15 years and above. This group was split into two sub-groups viz. those who were literate with education level primary and above (PA) and those who were literate with less than primary level education (PB). The first sub-group was considered as having passed the test. On a sample of second sub-group, the test was administered. After contacting persons in the sub-group PB, those individuals who claimed to be illiterates were taken as failed in the test without any test. The remaining, i.e. those who on individual contact, reported as literate were subjected to the test. Thus, PB could be corrected on the basis of the test experience. Infact the test results show that in this group a large proportion of persons were found illiterate either on the basis of the actual test or on individually contacting the concerned persons. An adjustment factor was obtained after PB was reduced by the proportion of persons successful in the test (CF). CF was obtained as the ratio of the number of those confirmed literate by the test to the number of persons tested (i.e those declared illiterate plus those actually tested). This proportion viz. CF is given in table (2.10.4) for all-India. These proportions are rather low and indicate the presence of a sizable number of illiterates among this group who are otherwise reported as literate. However, since the number (PB) in the total number of literates is not substantial, it does not bring down the overall literacy rates as can be seen from the adjustment factors presented in table (2.10.5). The adjustment factor was worked out as $= (PA + PB*CF)/(PA + PB)$.

Table (2.10.4) : Proportion of persons found literate among persons tested

sector	all-India		
	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
rural	0.637	0.604	0.626
urban	0.600	0.557	0.581

Table (2.10.5): Adjustment factors obtained on the basis of test

age-group	all-India					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
15 - 19	0.962	0.950	0.958	0.996	0.965	0.975
20 - 24	0.967	0.950	0.962	0.981	0.976	0.979
25 - 29	0.952	0.935	0.945	0.972	0.966	0.968
30 - 34	0.948	0.934	0.943	0.974	0.968	0.971
35 - 44	0.929	0.931	0.929	0.966	0.963	0.964
45 - 49	0.915	0.912	0.914	0.969	0.961	0.966
50 & above	0.888	0.875	0.880	0.948	0.930	0.942
15 & above	0.943	0.940	0.942	0.971	0.966	0.969

The above adjustment factor can be applied to the literacy rates presented in table(2.3.1) to arrive at the adjusted literacy rates. The adjustment factors estimated for major states are given in table(2.10.6).

Table(2.10.6) : The adjustment factors for literacy rates for persons of age 15 years and above

state	adjustment factor					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. P.	0.917	0.841	0.896	0.959	0.948	0.954
Assam	0.904	0.828	0.890	0.903	0.940	0.919
Bihar	0.951	0.830	0.942	0.979	0.974	0.977
Gujarat	0.968	0.978	0.970	0.970	0.971	0.970
Haryana	0.972	0.975	0.973	0.989	0.989	0.989
H. P.	0.991	0.872	0.982	0.978	1.000	0.988
Karnataka	0.931	0.948	0.937	0.965	0.964	0.964
Kerala	0.984	0.968	0.970	0.992	0.989	0.990
M. P.	0.906	0.873	0.900	0.980	0.954	0.970
Maharashtra	0.966	0.960	0.964	0.989	0.975	0.982
Orissa	0.902	0.894	0.898	0.966	0.954	0.960
Punjab	0.987	0.987	0.987	0.993	0.982	0.989
Rajasthan	0.938	0.890	0.932	0.968	0.975	0.969
Tamil Nadu	0.930	0.928	0.929	0.970	0.968	0.969
U. P.	0.935	0.948	0.936	0.955	0.962	0.956
West Bengal	0.926	0.892	0.915	0.964	0.950	0.957

2.11 Knowledge of number system : Ability to read and write a simple message with understanding is construed as literacy. Another related aspect as relevant as literacy in the social and economic context is the ability in dealing with numbers or arithmetical ability. The capability to perform simple calculations is generally considered vital part of 'functional literacy'. This ability is sometimes termed in the literature as 'numeracy' or 'arithmetical literacy'. Dr. Gunnar Myrdal in his work on South Asian countries had noted that 'the ability not only to read and write figures with understanding but also to add, subtract, multiply and divide is of importance in all industrial work, in rationally managed agriculture, in commercial and credit transactions and of course in such specific developmental efforts as planning at the local level and building up a network of cooperatives'. Unlike in the measurement of literacy no clear definition exists for measuring this ability. In the 47th Round certain questions relating to knowledge of number systems were asked. These were knowledge of (i) counting of numbers, (ii) reading of numbers, (iii) writing of numbers and (iv) simple arithmetic operations. Responses to questions (i) to (iii) were grouped into four categories viz. (1) cannot count/read/write, (2) can count/read/write upto 10 (3) can count/read/write upto 100 and (4) can count/read/write upto any

number. Knowledge of arithmetic operations was graded into (1) none, (2) addition only, (3) addition and subtraction only, (4) addition and multiplication only (5) addition, subtraction and multiplication only, (6) addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Although the knowledge of number system is more amenable to verification through objective tests, was not tried out in the present survey. As this was the first attempt of its kind, it is not possible to make any statement about the conceptual errors likely to be present in the actual data collection.

2.11.1 Proportion of persons with no numerical ability : Before the results on the four kinds of ability studied in the survey are analysed the proportion of persons with no ability to count/read/write numbers or perform arithmetic operations obtaining from the study are presented below in table (2.11.1).

Table (2.11.1) : Number of persons per 1000 persons who cannot count/read/write numbers or perform arithmetic operations in the population of age 15 years and above

		all-India			
sector	sex	cannot			
		count numbers	read numbers	write numbers	perform arithmetic operations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
rural	male	102	378	400	195
	female	267	657	677	416
urban	male	41	132	143	70
	female	129	307	322	194

For columns 3, 4 and 5 inability to count, read and write numbers upto 10 were considered. For column 6 persons who cannot perform even simple addition are considered, without specific range of numbers and therefore perhaps these proportions were lower than those in column 4 & 5. The proportions in columns 4 and 5 i.e. those who cannot read or write numbers even upto ten are consistent with the proportions of illiterate for the same age group. These are 468, 748, 187 and 385 for rural male, rural female, urban male and urban female respectively. More detailed results on the four abilities in dealing with numbers are presented in the following four tables. The difficulties of collecting this information from the informants for each of the household members have to be kept in mind in judging these results. As these results are exploratory in nature, separate results for various states are not presented.

2.11.2 Counting of numbers : Table (2.11.2) gives the distribution of persons by their knowledge of counting of numbers. One may consider the age group 15 and above as consisting of persons for whom the knowledge of counting is more valuable as they constitute the economically active segment.

Table (2.11.2) : Per 1000 distribution of persons by knowledge of counting of numbers

all-India					
age-group (years)	knowledge of counting				
	can not count	can count			all including not recorded cases
		upto 10	upto 100	others (any number)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u>rural male</u>					
15 & above	102	116	229	546	1000
7 & above	109	123	233	528	1000
5 & above	131	132	230	500	1000
<u>rural female</u>					
15 & above	267	230	214	277	1000
7 & above	254	221	216	297	1000
5 & above	268	224	212	284	1000
<u>urban male</u>					
15 & above	41	35	101	817	1000
7 & above	42	44	126	783	1000
5 & above	52	54	135	752	1000
<u>urban female</u>					
15 & above	129	101	146	614	1000
7 & above	118	100	160	612	1000
5 & above	126	108	167	588	1000

Among the rural males just about 10 percent have been reported as unable to count even upto ten. Among the urban males this is about 4 percent. Among the females about 27 and 13 percent in rural and urban areas have been recorded as unable to count'. At the other extreme, about 55 percent of rural males had no difficulty whatsoever in counting beyond 100 while the figure was only 28 percent for rural females. In the urban sector, corresponding figures were 82 percent and about 61 percent for males and females respectively. The appendix tables give the distribution for different age groups. Generally the knowledge of counting was the least in the 5-9 and 60 & above group and highest in the 15-19 age group.

2.11.3 Reading and writing of numbers : Reading and decoding of numbers is an ability closely relating to reading of alphabets. The percentage of people who cannot read or write any number was close to the percentage of people who are illiterate. The results on ability to read numbers are presented in table (2.11.3) and those on ability to write of numbers are shown in table (2.11.4).

Table (2.11.3) : Per 1000 distribution of persons by ability to read numbers

all-India					
age-group (years)	ability to read numbers				
	can not read	can read			all including not recorded cases
		upto 10	upto 100	others (any number)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u>rural male</u>					
15 & above	378	50	92	474	1000
7 & above	350	58	118	468	1000
5 & above	367	64	119	443	1000
<u>rural female</u>					
15 & above	657	52	57	222	1000
7 & above	599	59	81	250	1000
5 & above	603	65	82	238	1000
<u>urban male</u>					
15 & above	132	24	56	781	1000
7 & above	125	33	85	751	1000
5 & above	137	41	94	721	1000
<u>urban female</u>					
15 & above	307	41	70	573	1000
7 & above	274	47	94	576	1000
5 & above	279	54	103	553	1000

Table (2.11.4) : Per 1000 distribution of persons by ability to write numbers

all-India					
age-group (years)	ability to write numbers				
	can not write	can write			all including not recorded cases
		upto 10	upto 100	others (any number)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u>rural male</u>					
15 & above	400	43	83	467	1000
7 & above	368	52	111	461	1000
5 & above	335	59	112	437	1000
<u>rural female</u>					
15 & above	677	41	50	219	1000
7 & above	617	50	75	246	1000
5 & above	621	56	76	235	1000
<u>urban male</u>					
15 & above	143	21	53	776	1000
7 & above	135	31	82	746	1000
5 & above	147	39	92	716	1000
<u>urban female</u>					
15 & above	322	35	66	567	1000
7 & above	287	42	91	571	1000
5 & above	293	49	99	549	1000

2.11.4 **Knowledge of arithmetic operations** : The distribution of persons by knowledge of arithmetic operations is given in table (2.11.5). It may be noted that unlike in the previous tables no limits were specified here to measure the ability for arithmetic operations.

Table (2.11.5) : Per 1000 distribution of persons by knowledge of simple arithmetic operations

		all-India					
age-group (years)	knowledge of simple arithmetic operations						
	none	add only	add, subtract only	add, multiply only	add, subtract, multiply only	add, subtract, multiply, divide	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
rural male							
15 & above	195	96	181	74	35	413	1000
7 & above	199	99	180	79	39	397	1000
5 & above	226	102	176	76	38	375	1000
rural female							
15 & above	416	152	169	42	20	189	1000
7 & above	395	146	168	50	25	205	1000
5 & above	411	145	164	48	24	195	1000
urban male							
15 & above	70	34	85	63	29	712	1000
7 & above	74	42	98	70	36	674	1000
5 & above	92	49	103	69	36	645	1000
urban female							
15 & above	194	79	121	52	27	517	1000
7 & above	179	79	129	59	33	510	1000
5 & above	193	85	132	59	34	488	1000

PART C

2.12 Reading habits of literates : Literacy enables persons to read and comprehend written material. Apart from the functional requirements, this enables a person to improve the knowledge and skill. Further for persons who have achieved only the minimum literacy levels, the reading of books, newspapers etc. can help to attain functional literacy and retain the literacy status. Therefore, each literate member was further asked if he usually read newspapers/magazines/books. Reading of books other than those relating to one's own education/profession/occupation/religion only were considered. Usually reading implied only a regularity in the habit and did not imply 'everyday habit'. The number of persons who usually read newspapers/magazines/books per 1000 literates are presented in table (2.12.1). While only the proportions for the age-group 15 years and above are presented in table(2.12.1), detailed estimates by age-group are given in the relevant appendix table. The results show an expected pattern between the rural and urban sector. While about 32 percent of the rural persons were reported as usually reading newspapers the corresponding proportion was about 59 percent in urban sector. It may be recalled that the literacy rates in the comparable age-group has been estimated as around 40 and 62 per cent in the respective sectors.

Table (2.12.1) : Number of persons who usually read (i) Newspapers (ii) Magazines and (iii) Books per 1000 literates of age 15 years and above

all-India						
usually read	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Newspapers	358	229	315	643	505	588
Magazines	216	216	216	400	403	401
Books	193	168	185	262	265	263

The proportions of literates usually reading newspapers differed between males and females. But 22 per cent of the rural and 40 per cent of the urban literates; the percentages were identical for male and female in both the sectors. The gender difference in the number of persons usually reading books is also seen to be much less. Among the various age-groups the survey results show that percentage of persons reading newspapers and magazines was in the 25-34 years group in rural and urban sector. The highest percentage of these who usually read books was reported to be 25-34 years group in rural areas and 35-44 in urban areas.

2.12.1 Usage of library/Jana Shiksha Nilayam : The reading of books, newspapers etc. depends on factors like availability, affordability etc. besides the literacy status. Information was collected whether the household members were members or users of any library or atleast used the library facilities of the Jana Shiksha Nilayam. The number per 1000 literate persons of those who were members or users of any library is given in table(2.12.2).

Table(2.12.2) : Number of persons who are members/users of any library per 1000 literate persons of age 5 years and above

sector	all-India		
	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
rural	40	24	34
urban	78	60	70

2.12.2 Table(2.12.3) the proportion of persons reading newspapers/magazines/ books and who are member/user of library are given for various states/uts. . The results are for literates in the 15 years and above age-group. Generally the pattern of variations recorded in the case of literacy rates are reflected in the numbers presented for states/uts. States/uts. with higher literacy rates have larger number of persons usually reading newspapers, magazines and books. Wide variations in these numbers are evident among the states/uts.

Table(2.12.3) : Number of persons who usually read newspapers/magazines/books and who are members/users of library per 1000 literates of age 15 years and above for states/uts.

state/ut.	usually read						rural members/users of library	
	newspapers		magazines		books		male	female
	male	female	male	female	male	female		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. P.	389	178	245	197	192	172	68	28
Arunachal- Pradesh	200	54	242	96	399	348	15	-
Assam	260	161	189	128	193	146	48	41
Bihar	193	108	167	166	188	173	15	5
Goa	588	570	296	315	187	229	185	173
Gujarat	461	286	237	184	174	138	25	11
Haryana	258	59	75	36	65	31	6	-
H. P.	422	423	152	138	102	55	7	5
J & K	180	101	83	66	81	91	33	24
Karnataka	479	264	348	365	267	280	53	48
Kerala	731	503	574	544	276	241	98	35
M. P.	156	66	86	36	118	74	3	-
Maharashtra	427	202	194	125	164	127	36	12
Manipur	360	188	184	105	277	257	4	1
Meghalaya	162	169	82	91	143	112	2	4
Mizoram	660	610	568	519	768	745	3	19
Nagaland	407	303	362	319	208	172	-	-
Orissa	171	83	134	82	204	150	41	14
Punjab	173	127	50	47	91	52	9	5
Rajasthan	295	142	134	115	159	76	43	12
Sikkim	119	33	249	170	198	175	5	9
Tamil Nadu	595	299	383	379	247	204	46	32
Tripura	361	208	181	144	358	340	25	11
U. P.	249	115	146	110	191	170	23	35
West Bengal	332	185	160	132	235	188	80	30
A&N Islands	111	17	189	196	149	181	53	26
Chandigarh	447	441	332	441	214	441	74	-
Dadra & - Nagar Haveli	587	510	479	373	41	63	-	-
Daman & Diu	215	91	120	18	25	-	66	-
Delhi	544	109	298	291	60	-	-	-
Lakshdweep	551	584	394	706	266	420	26	-
Pondicherry	749	532	746	690	509	574	61	-
All-India	358	229	216	216	193	168	40	24

Table(2.12.3) : Number of persons who usually read newspapers/magazines/books and who are members/users of library per 1000 literates of age 15 years and above for states/uts.

state/ut.	usually read						urban members/users of library	
	newspapers		magazines		books		male	female
	male	female	male	female	male	female		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. P.	581	359	394	395	250	246	88	57
Arunachal-Pradesh	350	289	318	271	434	346	131	110
Assam	524	462	425	430	362	383	59	65
Bihar	507	337	373	341	304	273	37	19
Goa	771	737	403	450	337	349	205	225
Gujarat	754	617	411	382	267	224	52	34
Haryana	653	461	307	258	144	110	82	43
H. P.	623	477	345	304	165	145	51	58
J & K	583	444	390	318	171	168	72	64
Karnataka	691	585	513	522	289	359	103	101
Kerala	823	666	629	635	303	284	102	53
M. P.	547	395	321	313	198	175	51	34
Maharashtra	711	603	403	397	271	287	107	89
Manipur	341	286	137	154	140	157	4	40
Meghalaya	548	448	397	330	309	322	47	26
Mizoram	867	850	814	793	907	855	73	55
Nagaland	472	326	458	472	169	151	-	-
Orissa	514	359	437	367	332	312	58	46
Punjab	485	443	145	191	107	97	28	37
Rajasthan	710	475	392	338	288	222	50	37
Sikkim	321	223	447	548	431	523	72	104
Tamil Nadu	694	457	519	485	242	252	85	70
Tripura	661	551	396	385	457	466	36	20
U. P.	553	424	332	352	242	239	47	29
West Bengal	624	489	342	343	346	369	119	70
A&N Islands	467	286	491	478	327	357	197	61
Chandigarh	694	615	498	486	369	349	116	17
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	786	406	608	361	115	46	-	-
Daman & Diu	383	212	215	204	79	65	23	16
Delhi	666	716	351	487	199	249	49	56
Lakshdweep	592	406	494	352	180	105	18	8
Pondicherry	713	614	714	728	508	325	163	44
All-India	643	505	400	403	262	265	78	60

PART D

2.13 Literacy status of households : A household occupies an important position in the socio-economic context and is the ultimate unit for many research studies and Govt. welfare programs. Having a literate member in a household will qualitatively make the household different from households having none. Further a household with a literate female member is also considered quite important in the context of women's role in household decision making as in family planning, children's schooling etc. A special tabulation of the data was done to tabulate households having no literate member and households having no literate female member. Three age-groups were considered viz. 5 years and above, 7 years and above, 15 years and above. In tables 2.13a & 2.13b, households without any literate member and households without any female member respectively are considered. For arriving at these results the numerator consisted of all households without any literate member (female member) and the denominator consisted of all households. Thus the numerator consisted of households which did not have any member in the specified age-groups also. Obviously this does not make much difference in the case of persons. But when attempt is being made to estimate households without any literate female member, it is necessary to consider whether households had any female member in the specified age-group. This is evident from tables 2.13c & 2.13d where only the households which had atleast one member (female member) in the age-group under consideration were taken into account. A difference is seen in both the number of households and the average number of persons in the households.

Table (2.13a) : Number of households without any literate member in specified age-groups per 1000 households

		all-india		
age-group (years)	households without literate member		avg. no. of persons per household	
	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5 & above	324	116	4.3	4.1
7 & above	331	118	4.1	3.9
15 & above	424	162	3.1	3.1

Table (2.13b) : Number of households without any literate female member in specified age-groups per 1000 households

age-group (years)	all-india			
	households without literate female member		avg. no.of females per household	
	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5 & above	623	348	2.1	1.9
7 & above	633	354	2.0	1.8
15 & above	727	419	1.5	1.5

In the rural sector roughly 32 per cent of the households had no literate member. About 62 per cent have no female literate member. If literate children below 15 years are ignored these percentages rise to 42 and 73 in rural and urban sectors (ref.table 2.13a and table 2.13b). After these figures are adjusted as explained before the corresponding figures are about 32 and 61 per cent respectively in the 5 years and above age-group and for the 15 years and above age-group these are 42 and 71 per cent.

The adjusted rates, for the urban sector are comparatively lower than for the rural sector, are 12 and 23 per cent for the 5 years and above age-group, and 15 and 34 per cent for the 15 years and above age-group.

In tables 2.13.1a & 2.13.1b, the unadjusted results are presented for all the states/uts.. These exhibit variations similar to the inter state variations observed in the case of literacy rates.

Table (2.13c) : Number of households without any literate member in specified age-groups per 1000 households

age-group (years)	(adjusted rates)			
	households without literate member		avg. no.of persons per household	
	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5 & above	324	115	4.3	4.1
7 & above	330	117	4.1	3.9
15 & above	421	153	3.1	3.1

Table (2.13d) : Number of households without any literate female member in specified age-groups per 1000 households

(adjusted rates)			all-india	
age-group (years)	households without literate female member		avg. no.of females per household	
	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5 & above	607	257	2.2	2.2
7 & above	617	265	2.1	2.1
15 & above	714	335	1.6	1.7

Table(2.13.1a) : Number of households without any literate member per 1000 households

state/ut.	rural			urban		
	5 & above	7 & above	15 & above	5 & above	7 & above	15 & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	457	465	578	159	166	246
Arunachal Pradesh	427	430	603	167	167	213
Assam	237	240	301	95	98	109
Bihar	475	480	559	143	143	192
Goa	155	155	182	38	38	66
Gujarat	208	217	339	60	61	102
Haryana	205	206	331	91	91	131
Himachal Pradesh	112	117	174	73	74	75
J & K	249	257	372	103	111	127
Karnataka	319	327	423	119	123	196
Kerala	42	43	71	21	21	36
M . P.	365	374	484	101	107	142
Maharashtra	213	216	302	64	67	109
Manipur	117	126	192	101	109	153
Meghalaya	195	198	237	31	31	43
Mizoram	52	52	58	10	10	10
Nagaland	94	118	204	56	61	70
Orissa	396	405	486	146	146	198
Punjab	244	250	347	125	128	159
Rajasthan	387	395	522	142	142	200
Sikkim	110	121	261	35	35	55
Tamil Nadu	258	270	378	89	90	124
Tripura	262	266	316	26	28	43
U . P.	358	362	454	175	176	217
West Bengal	285	291	372	145	146	177
A & N Is.	74	84	150	25	25	72
Chandigarh	214	214	274	42	42	51
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	365	365	479	366	366	366
Daman & Diu	133	173	223	83	83	150
Delhi	158	158	164	141	143	176
Lakshadweep	28	42	104	20	20	68
Pondicherry	134	134	221	10	10	42

Table(2 13 1b) Number of households without any literate female member per 1000 households

state/ut	rural			urban		
	5 & above	7 & above	15 & above	5 & above	7 & above	15 & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	721	731	817	419	427	515
Arunachal Pradesh	704	722	843	485	489	579
Assam	460	466	543	342	346	362
Bihar	770	781	850	453	459	527
Goa	383	383	416	233	239	268
Gujarat	496	513	639	222	234	331
Haryana	573	581	732	375	379	460
Himachal Pradesh	318	394	536	276	288	333
J & K	548	560	702	310	314	339
Karnataka	596	605	716	351	357	433
Kerala	118	118	150	109	109	136
M P	718	729	844	318	325	410
Maharashtra	492	499	617	269	276	332
Manipur	326	344	474	291	303	391
Meghalaya	424	435	493	237	237	267
Mizoram	144	144	158	66	66	66
Nagaland	361	383	490	316	321	365
Orissa	672	674	768	420	421	478
Punjab	483	493	584	295	300	368
Rajasthan	815	827	912	414	418	513
Sikkim	362	409	668	208	238	365
Tamil Nadu	530	544	648	274	281	333
Tripura	442	450	532	255	256	265
U P	726	735	822	443	452	519
West Bengal	570	574	663	421	422	458
A & N Is	311	315	450	298	298	382
Chandigarh	565	565	695	221	221	277
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	673	673	746	645	645	711
Daman & Diu	267	307	445	182	182	298
Delhi	620	620	681	388	401	460
Lakshadweep	221	235	414	122	122	242
Pondicherry	418	418	513	279	279	344

Appendix - A

LIST OF TABLES

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Note : The marginal aggregates of estimated persons in the table may be used only for combining ratios. Estimated number of persons under any particular classificatory characteristic may be obtained by applying estimated ratio on the Census population.

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY AGE-GROUP FOR EACH SEX AND SUBSAMPLE

ALL INDIA age-group	RURAL																	
	sub-sample 1					sub-sample 2					combined			estd. (00)		sample		
	male	female	person	per 1000	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			
0-4	123	131	132	135	135	133	134	130	132	404548	367968	772916	12595	11349	23944			
5-9	131	122	127	125	125	125	128	124	126	367973	348927	736899	12035	10594	22629			
10-14	121	108	115	117	106	112	119	107	113	359473	302148	661621	11254	9534	20788			
15-19	102	90	96	102	92	98	102	91	97	305012	257324	566337	9946	8211	16157			
20-24	79	91	85	81	93	87	80	92	86	241593	260459	502052	7491	8324	15815			
25-29	77	86	82	78	83	81	78	85	81	235080	259023	474104	7456	7672	15128			
30-34	65	73	69	68	74	71	66	73	70	199768	207045	406813	6404	6438	12842			
35-39	68	62	63	64	61	63	65	61	63	195157	172898	368056	6115	5552	11667			
40-44	50	49	50	49	50	50	49	50	50	149430	140770	290200	4759	4458	9217			
45-49	43	45	44	45	46	46	44	45	45	133015	127858	260873	4283	3947	8230			
50-54	36	38	37	37	38	38	37	38	37	111197	107226	218332	3485	3318	6803			
55-59	28	24	31	28	30	29	28	32	30	85210	89475	174685	2641	2598	5239			
60 & above	69	70	70	69	72	71	69	71	70	209670	199736	409406	6185	5627	11812			
5 & above	867	860	368	865	670	867	866	870	868	2616489	2452888	5069378	82054	76273	158527			
15 & above	615	638	626	622	659	630	619	639	628	1869043	1801814	3670857	58765	56145	114910			
n. r.	01	01	00	02	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	0	0	0			
total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	3021438	2820856	5842294	94549	87622	182271			
estd. persons(00)	3009073	2807183	5842256	3033239	2834009	5867248	3021438	2820856	5842294	x	x	x	x	x	x			
sample persons	47530	43872	91402	47119	43750	90869	94649	87622	182271	x	x	x	x	x	x			

T Table (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY AGE-GROUP FOR EACH SEX AND SUBSAMPLE

ALL-INDIA

URBAN

age-group	sub-sample 1			sub-sample 2			combined			estd. (00)			sample		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
0 - 4	107	110	109	108	112	110	106	111	109	103815	95421	199236	6749	6222	13016
5 - 9	117	114	116	109	115	112	113	115	114	108961	98326	207287	6922	6257	13179
10 -14	110	112	111	113	108	111	112	110	111	107854	94171	202025	7177	6433	13610
15 -19	111	106	109	113	104	109	112	105	109	108403	90138	198541	7406	6209	13615
20 -24	90	96	97	99	100	100	98	98	98	94913	84495	179414	6346	5677	12023
25 -29	83	95	89	88	93	90	85	94	89	82066	80589	162655	5491	5464	10955
30 -34	81	74	78	77	80	78	79	77	78	75873	66067	141940	5117	4582	9699
35 -39		72	70	71	66	69	69	69	69	66540	59520	126059	4669	4106	8775
40 -44		53	58	57	52	55	60	53	56	57430	45226	102656	3868	3094	6962
45 -49		43	46	46	45	47	49	44	47	47226	37769	84995	3290	2622	5912
50 -54		36	36	34	34	34	35	35	35	33792	29986	63778	2372	2006	4378
55 -59	25	28	26	28	26	27	26	27	26	25427	22804	48228	1732	1584	3316
60 & above	54	60	57	55	65	60	55	63	58	52649	53777	106426	3606	3761	7367
5 & above	893	890	891	892	888	890	892	889	891	861138	762866	1624005	57996	51795	109791
15 & above	666	664	665	670	665	668	66	665	667	644323	570370	1214593	43897	39105	83002
n.r.	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	0	0	0
total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	964953	858287	1823241	64790	58017	122807
estd. persons (00)	976611	865580	1842431	953064	851016	1804081	964953	858287	1823241	x	x	x	x	x	x
sample persons	32475	29014	61489	32315	29003	61318	64790	58017	122807	x	x	x	x	x	x

A-2

TABLE (2) : NUMBER OF PERSONS (5 YEARS & ABOVE) REPORTED TO BE LITERATE PER 1000 PERSONS (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY AGE GROUP AND SOCIAL GROUP FOR EACH SEX

ALL INDIA													RURAL		
age-group	social group														
	scheduled tribe			scheduled caste			others			all					
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	per-son	male	female	per-son			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)			
5 - 9	363	271	321	425	329	379	506	425	467	472	387	432			
10 - 14	620	383	512	654	502	584	789	624	714	746	577	699			
15 - 19	543	268	414	630	319	494	762	556	668	715	484	610			
20 - 24	442	154	290	557	239	391	706	403	551	653	344	492			
25 - 29	326	121	223	477	140	309	625	341	481	563	277	419			
30 - 34	310	94	202	408	137	270	606	300	450	536	245	388			
35 - 44	324	99	223	377	82	239	570	265	423	504	213	365			
45 - 49	243	42	143	250	31	138	488	167	330	418	127	273			
60 & above	157	28	90	152	15	88	375	97	239	314	76	198			
15 & above	341	116	229	413	136	278	593	304	451	532	252	395			
7 & above	393	169	264	460	211	340	626	364	499	570	315	446			
6 & above	351	170	278	448	211	334	608	360	488	553	311	436			
n.r.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
estd. per sons (00)	reporting	97518	41296	138914	238719	104737	343456	1109669	616844	126513	1445683	763278	2209961		
	total	256455	242970	499425	533053	495617	1028670	1826043	1713455	3539498	2616490	2452889	5069379		
sam- ple	report- ing	7852	4610	42462	6204	2612	9016	33075	19346	52421	47173	26793	73966		
	total	15741	14581	30322	13531	12338	25869	52730	49311	102044	82054	76273	158327		

TABLE (2) : NUMBER OF PERSONS (5 YEARS & ABOVE) REPORTED TO BE LITERATE PER 1000 PERSONS (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY AGE GROUP AND SOCIAL GROUP FOR EACH SEX

ALL INDIA

URBAN

age - group	social group												
	scheduled tribe			scheduled caste			others			* all			
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
5 - 9	559	526	543	592	565	578	702	659	682	682	640	662	
10 - 14	751	604	687	855	757	809	904	853	880	893	833	865	
15 - 19	781	632	712	780	677	734	898	843	873	878	814	849	
20 - 24	782	541	672	748	479	625	874	763	822	855	721	792	
25 - 29	683	480	577	700	412	557	848	711	780	824	664	745	
30 - 34	635	492	565	674	465	524	853	682	774	825	633	725	
35 - 44	670	371	547	624	248	463	835	659	754	801	602	710	
45 - 59	525	227	377	561	166	373	807	509	671	772	458	613	
60 & above	264	116	192	407	83	242	728	337	531	685	306	404	
15 & above	652	429	547	664	368	526	841	658	755	813	615	720	
7 & above	666	458	572	697	451	582	846	691	773	822	653	7642	
5 & above	653	467	565	679	450	571	832	682	761	807	645	731	
n. r.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
estd. persons (00)	reporting	12992	8252	21244	30106	47264	127370	601277	436358	1037635	694629	492001	1186630
	total	15882	17678	37560	117938	104967	222905	722988	639984	1362972	861139	762869	1624008
sample persons	reporting	2288	1825	4113	4341	2581	6922	41351	31000	72351	48014	35429	83442
	total	2862	2681	5543	6345	5579	11924	48748	43504	92252	57996	51795	109781

& All includes 'Not recorded' same also

TABLE (3) : NUMBER OF PERSONS (5 YEARS & ABOVE) REPORTED TO BE LITERATE PER 1000 PERSONS (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (MPEC) CLASS AND SOCIAL GROUP FOR EACH SEX

All - India

Rural

monthly per capita expenditure (in rupees) class (3.)	social group												
	scheduled tribe (1)			scheduled caste (2)			others (9)			all*			
	male (2)	female (3)	persons (4)	male (5)	female (6)	persons (7)	male (8)	female (9)	persons (10)	male (11)	female (12)	persons (13)	
less than 85	185	50	115	206	75	145	514	232	335	330	137	271	
85 - 90	211	64	136	323	34	207	424	229	327	347	150	248	
90 - 95	206	89	149	266	173	230	493	233	343	353	162	278	
95 - 110	253	87	139	353	132	253	442	217	331	395	134	289	
110 - 125	340	124	226	457	191	329	502	233	381	470	227	343	
125 - 140	327	123	227	329	171	203	432	233	379	442	220	330	
140 - 160	357	133	247	431	173	312	520	224	404	483	245	368	
160 - 180	335	203	299	438	238	342	535	322	457	534	293	410	
180 - 215	433	239	353	499	243	379	330	377	508	592	343	473	
215 - 230	435	240	330	555	233	424	701	443	578	565	407	542	
230 - 305	354	371	528	600	303	460	771	535	659	738	492	621	
305 & above	331	413	562	605	353	433	847	332	755	620	605	725	
n.r.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
all	301	170	278	443	211	334	308	330	483	553	311	433	
estd. reporting	97613	41296	139914	238719	104737	343453	1109339	316344	1726513	1443333	733273	2209961	
persons total (00)	253455	242970	499425	533053	495317	1028370	1226043	1712455	3539493	2316490	2453309	5069379	
sample reporting	7352	4610	12462	6204	2312	9016	33075	19346	52421	47173	23793	73936	
persons total	15721	14531	30322	13531	12338	25869	52730	49311	102041	82054	76273	153327	

* All includes not recorded same also

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TABLE (3) : NUMBER OF PERSONS (5 YEARS & ABOVE) REPORTED TO BE LITERATE PER 1000 PERSONS (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (MPC) CLASS AND SOCIAL GROUP FOR EACH SEX

ALL-INDIA

URBAN

monthly per capita expenditure (MPC) class (Rs.)	social group											
	schedule tribe (1)			schedule caste (2)			others (9)			all		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
less than 90	183	184	184	596	376	485	550	422	543	323	402	515
90 - 110	334	140	254	457	360	406	555	430	495	525	406	454
110 - 135	474	204	333	557	407	479	613	433	521	593	417	502
135 - 150	412	199	311	554	353	453	668	456	564	533	427	534
150 - 185	536	250	422	630	395	518	741	534	637	715	503	610
185 - 215	648	459	500	631	387	523	753	571	665	733	533	637
215 - 255	737	506	567	730	479	615	821	632	736	804	611	714
255 - 310	857	699	703	797	563	690	834	737	815	873	715	800
310 - 385	836	750	616	825	500	725	697	730	844	690	763	832
385 - 520	819	650	651	709	612	716	935	353	896	923	838	885
520 - 700	959	903	940	720	357	702	954	323	940	940	915	929
700 & above	985	937	992	753	935	811	935	941	954	959	941	951
N.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
all	653	437	535	679	450	571	832	632	761	807	645	731
estd. reporting persons	12092	8252	21244	516	47264	127370	601277	436353	1037535	694629	492001	1185630
total	19002	17673	37550	117933	104937	222905	722068	639904	1362972	851139	762869	1624008
sample reporting persons	2288	1825	4113	4341	2581	6922	41351	31000	72351	48014	35429	83443
total	2852	2681	5543	6345	5569	12924	43743	33501	92252	57936	51795	109971

TABLE (4) : NUMBER OF PERSONS(5 YEARS & ABOVE) REPORTED TO BE LITERATE PER 1000 PERSONS
(5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY LAND POSSESSED CLASS AND SOCIAL-GROUP FOR EACH SEX

ALL INDIA

RURAL

land possessed class (hectares)	social group												
	scheduled tribe(1)			scheduled caste (2)			others(9)			a l l			
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
less than 0.01	381	174	280	409	196	307	545	328	438	488	274	384	
0.01 to 0.20	359	194	280	463	255	361	597	396	498	546	345	447	
0.21 to 0.40	351	157	258	426	174	307	619	371	497	558	316	441	
0.41 to 1.00	340	150	247	462	205	338	596	343	475	546	299	427	
1.01 to 2.00	378	171	279	533	225	383	629	357	502	586	314	457	
2.01 to 3.00	388	151	271	506	237	388	670	378	532	615	331	481	
3.01 to 4.00	377	154	268	445	87	285	639	378	514	588	323	461	
4.01 to 6.00	566	258	410	512	226	372	680	390	539	656	363	513	
6.01 to 8.00	482	141	329	456	362	409	645	356	502	610	334	475	
8.01 and more	504	135	331	583	186	403	684	364	530	664	337	505	
n.r.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
a l l	381	170	278	448	211	334	603	360	488	553	311	436	
estd. persons (00)	reporting	97618	41296	138914	238719	104737	343456	1109669	616844	1726513	1446683	763278	2209961
	total	256455	242970	499425	533053	495617	1028670	1826043	1826043	1713455	3539498	2452889	5069379
sample persons	reporting	7852	4610	12462	6204	2812	9016	33075	19346	52421	47173	26793	73966
	total	15741	14581	30322	13531	12338	25869	52730	49311	102041	82054	76273	158327

TABLE (9) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY GENERAL EDUCATIONAL LEVEL FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age-group	no. of literates(5+) per 1000	general educational level										per 1000 distribution	literates		
		ALL INDIA			M.M.E			RURAL					total	estd.	sample
		literate without schooling	literate without formal schooling through attending nfeec	literate without formal schooling through attending AEC	literate but below primary	primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
5 - 9	472	2	2	1	909	85	0	0	0	0	1000	127	183316	5998	
10 - 14	746	1	1	1	343	479	163	11	0	0	1000	185	268201	8628	
15 - 19	715	1	1	1	77	242	410	197	67	4	1000	153	221052	7391	
20 - 24	650	1	2	6	87	232	285	202	131	54	1000	109	157719	5018	
25 - 29	560	2	2	5	133	271	270	151	88	70	1000	92	132413	4319	
30 - 34	535	4	4	7	158	286	245	143	75	75	1000	74	107058	3567	
35 - 44	504	1	4	6	182	297	235	143	65	66	1000	120	173638	5777	
45 - 59	418	2	2	9	235	318	226	117	48	44	1000	95	137528	4514	
60 - above	314	12	4	13	281	391	194	73	17	15	1000	45	65758	1964	
15 & above	532	2	2	6	148	279	285	157	74	46	1000	588	995166	32547	
7 & above	570	2	2	4	258	299	235	114	53	33	1000	967	1398645	45577	
5 & above	553	2	2	4	281	291	227	111	51	32	1000	1000	1446683	47173	
estd. literates(00)	0	2717	3156	5913	406269	420592	328336	159869	74243	45580	1446683	0	0	0	
sample literates	0	98	105	364	13223	13452	10772	5386	2341	1432	47173	0	0	0	

TABLE (9) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY GENERAL EDUCATIONAL LEVEL FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL-INDIA

FEMALE

RURAL

age-group	no. of literates (C) per 1000	general educational level										literates		
		literate without formal schooling through			literate but below primary	primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above	total	per 1000 distribution	estd. (00)	sample
		attending NFECC	attending JEC	other means										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
5 - 9	387	5	4	4	906	80	0	0	0	0	1000	177	135197	4433
10 - 14	577	2	1	2	346	471	167	11	0	0	1000	228	174205	594
15 - 19	464	2	1	1	91	310	353	174	60	2	1000	163	124464	4465
20 - 24	344	1	1	4	115	333	282	154	74	30	1000	117	89533	321
25 - 29	277	1	2	9	140	364	271	130	49	34	1000	37	66287	2513
30 - 34	245	0	3	5	172	399	260	98	37	25	1000	66	50669	1879
35 - 44	213	1	3	10	178	440	234	84	24	23	1000	87	66738	2486
45 - 59	127	7	6	11	213	518	175	54	7	9	1000	54	41073	1384
60 & above	76	7	2	26	265	572	99	25	1	3	1000	20	15114	462
15 & above	252	2	2	6	142	382	275	126	47	19	1000	595	453879	16415
7 & above	315	2	2	5	293	363	212	81	29	12	1000	951	726261	25559
55 & above	311	3	2	5	324	313	202	77	28	11	1000	1000	763283	26793
estd. literates (00)	0	1927	1777	3638	247034	265338	154520	58973	21331	8743	763281	0	0	0
sample literates	0	69	54	254	8621	9293	5478	2085	657	279	26793	0	0	0

TABLE (9) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY
GENERAL EDUCATIONAL LEVEL FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age-group	no. of literate (5+) per 1000	general educational level									per 1000 dis- tri- bution	literate		
		literate without formal schooling through			literate but below primary	pri- mary	middle	secon- dary	higher secon- dary	gra- duate & above		total	estd. (00)	sample
		atten- ding NFEC	atten- ding AEC	other means										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
5 - 9	432	4	3	2	908	83	0	0	0	0	1000	144	318512	10431
10 - 14	669	1	1	1	344	476	165	12	0	0	1000	200	442406	14570
15 - 19	610	1	1	1	82	269	390	189	64	3	1000	156	345515	11857
20 - 24	492	1	2	5	97	271	283	185	110	45	1000	112	247253	8235
25 - 29	419	1	2	6	135	302	276	144	75	58	1000	90	198100	6837
30 - 34	388	3	4	6	162	322	252	129	63	59	1000	71	157727	5446
35 - 44	360	1	4	7	181	337	235	127	53	56	1000	109	240376	8263
45 - 59	273	3	3	9	230	364	214	102	39	36	1000	81	178602	5895
60 - above	198	11	3	16	278	424	177	64	14	13	1000	37	80872	2432
15 & above	395	2	2	6	146	311	282	148	66	37	11000	656	1449045	48965
7 & above	446	2	2	4	270	321	227	103	45	26	1000	962	2124906	71136
5 & above	436	2	2	4	296	310	218	99	43	25	1000	1000	2209965	73966
estd. literate(00)	0	464.1	4933	9552	653303	685934	482856	218842	95582	54323	2209965	0	0	0
sample literate	0	167	159	618	21844	22745	16250	7474	2998	1711	73966	0	0	0

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TABLE (9) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY GENERAL EDUCATIONAL LEVEL FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL-INDIA		MALE										URBAN		
age-group	no. of literates (5+) per 1000	general educational level										literates		
		literate without formal schooling through			literate but below primary	primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above	total	per 1000 distribution	estd. (00)	sample
attending NFEC	attending AEC	other means												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
5 -	682	4	0	2	885	110	0	0	0	0	1000	107	74269	4823
10 ^c - 14	393	1	0	0	255	491	234	9	0	0	1000	139	96290	6472
15 - 19	878	0	0	2	41	183	340	22	134	8	1000	137	95181	6502
20 - 24	855	0	0	2	36	165	245	108	207	146	1000	117	81150	5542
25 - 29	724	1	2	3	60	160	228	202	131	213	1000	97	67641	4691
30 - 34	825	1	0	3	64	168	218	208	105	233	1000	90	62566	4335
35 - 39	801	1	0	2	76	167	232	187	105	229	1000	143	99336	7071
45 - 59	772	1	1	4	91	197	210	199	93	204	1000	118	82138	5911
60 & above	385	2	0	5	139	277	197	185	48	147	1000	52	36073	2587
15 & above	813	1	1	3	67	181	247	212	124	165	1000	754	524080	36719
7 & above	822	1	0	2	155	221	227	168	97	129	1000	967	671854	46513
5 & above	807	1	0	2	180	215	220	162	94	125	1000	1000	694630	48014
estd. literates (00)		844	323	1602	125269	149609	152641	112632	65110	86599	1694630			
sample literates		63	28	111	7949	9564	10546	8133	4894	6629	48014			

ge- group	no. of lite- rates (5+) per 1000	general educational level										literate		
		literate without for- mal schooling through			lite- rate but below pri- mary	pri- mary	middle	secon- dary	higher secon- dary	gradu- ate &	total	per 1000 distrib- ution	estd. ₇	sample
		atten- ding NFEC	atten- ding A.C	other means										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
9	640	3	0	3	885	108	0	0	0	0	1000	128	62887	420
0-14	833	1	0	1	217	497	262	22	0	0	1000	159	78437	5533
5-19	814	1	0	1	51	188	323	270	152	14	1000	149	73403	5233
0-24	721	0	1	2	50	196	234	203	154	161	1000	124	60893	4330
5-29	664	1	2	2	55	227	241	199	90	183	1000	109	53544	3898
0-34	633	1	0	4	78	249	221	200	82	160	1000	85	41804	3132
5-44	602	2	0	6	80	282	240	189	75	126	1000	128	63040	4656
5-59	458	2	1	2	109	353	223	157	54	98	1000	84	41518	3147
0- 64	306	3	0	11	182	424	201	106	28	45	1000	33	16472	1304
5 & above	615	1	1	3	73	250	250	204	103	114	1000	713	350675	25900
& above	653	1	0	3	170	279	230	155	77	85	1000	961	472780	3413
& above	645	1	0	3	200	270	221	149	74	82	1000	1000	491999	354
std. lite- rates (00)	0	700	222	138	22281	132809	108672	73145	36433	40354	491995	0	0	0
sample lite- rates	0	7	15	112	6418	9009	8167	5618	2890	3153	35429	0	0	0

TABLE (9) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY GENERAL EDUCATIONAL LEVEL FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age-group	no. of literates (5+) per 1000	PERSON									URBAN		literates		
		ALL INDIA					PERSON				total	per 1000 distribution	estd. (00)	sample	
		general educational level			literate without formal schooling through	literate but below primary	primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
5-9	662	4	0	3	885	108	60	-			1000	116	137140	902	
10-14	865	1	0	1	238	494	247	20	0		1000	147	174777	1200	
15-19	849	0	0	2	45	185	338	276	142	11	1000	142	168595	1181	
20-24	792	0	0	2	42	178	240	200	185	152	1000	120	142033	987	
25-29	745	1	2	3	58	190	233	201	113	200	1000	102	121185	857	
30-34	735	1	0	4	70	200	219	207	96	204	1000	88	104370	746	
35-44	710	1	0	4	78	211	235	188	93	189	1000	137	162378	1173	
45-59	628	2	1	3	97	250	215	184	80	168	1000	104	123651	905	
60 & above	494	3	0	7	153	323	198	160	42	115	1000	44	52546	389	
13 & above	720	1	1	3	69	209	248	209	116	145	1000	737	874754	6241	
7 & above	742	1	0	2	161	245	228	162	189	111	1000	965	1144634	8067	
5 & above	731	1	0	3	188	238	220	157	86	107	1000	1000	1186629	934	
estd. lit. rates (00)	0	1544	5456	2985	223550	282418	261313	185777	101542	126950	1186629	0	0		
sample literates	0	120	43	223	1436	1867	1871	1375	777	9782	83443	0	0		

see footnotes

(5 YEARS & ABOVE), NUMBER OF ILLITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) WHO COMPLETED 4 YEARS OF FORMAL SCHOOLING PER 1000 ILLITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) AND NUMBER OF ILLITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) WHO ATTENDED AEC/MFEC PER 1000 ILLITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY AGE-GROUP FOR EACH SEX

ALL INDIA

RURAL

age-group	no. of ever literates who lapsed into illiteracy per 1000 illiterates			no. of illiterates who had at some stage completed 4 years of formal schooling per 1000 illiterates			no. of illiterates who completed aec/mfec per 1000 illiterates			illiterates estd. sample (00)	
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person.	(11)	(12)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5 - 9	17	15	16	3	2	2	2	4	3	418386	42198
10 - 14	21	23	22	17	8	12	5	3	4	219213	6218
15 - 19	28	14	20	11	6	8	3	3	3	220821	6300
20 - 24	25	11	16	6	3	4	2	2	2	254799	7580
25 - 29	23	12	16	5	1	3	6	1	3	275401	8291
30 - 34	27	10	16	7	4	5	2	1	1	249086	7396
35 - 44	22	11	16	5	2	3	4	2	3	417882	12621
45 - 59	20	9	13	3	3	3	2	2	2	475290	14377
60 & above	16	10	13	4	2	3	1	1	1	328535	9380
15 & above	22	11	15	5	3	4	3	2	2	2221812	65945
7 & above	22	12	16	6	3	5	3	2	2	2637600	77904
5 & above	21	12	16	6	3	4	3	2	2	2859413	84361
per 1000 distribution	546	454	1000	556	444	1000	463	537	1000	0	0
std. ill- reporting	24741	20538	45279	6726	5363	12089	3223	3734	6957	0	0
literates(00) total	1169806	1689606	2859412	1165806	1689606	2859412	1169806	1689606	2859412	2859412	84361
sample ill- reporting	744	603	1347	186	131	317	92	79	171	0	0
rates total	34881	49480	84361	34881	49480	84361	34881	49480	84361	0	0

TABLE (10) : NUMBER OF EVER LITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) WHO LAPSED INTO ILLITERACY PER 1000 ILLITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE), NUMBER OF ILLITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) WHO COMPLETED 4 YEARS OF FORMAL SCHOOLING PER 1000 ILLITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) AND NUMBER OF ILLITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) WHO ATTENDED ABC/NFBC PER 1000 ILLITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY AGE-GROUP FOR EACH SEX

age-group	ALL INDIA			ILLI			URBAN			estd. illiterates (00)	sample
	no. of ever literates who lapsed into illiterates per 1000 illiterates			no. of literates who had at some stage completed 4 years of formal schooling per 1000 illiterates			no. of illiterates who completed ABC/NFBC per 1000 illiterates				
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5 - 9	34	33	34	6	6	6	6	6	6	70139	4156
10 - 14	55	8	28	4	4	4	5	7	6	27298	1605
15 - 19	32	19	24	24	7	15	0	2	1	29949	1800
20 - 24	39	20	27	15	8	11	7	3	4	37379	2157
25 - 29	29	19	22	11	6	8	2	2	2	41469	2300
30 - 34	22	19	20	17	6	10	3	2	3	37569	2232
35 - 44	23	16	18	11	5	7	8	2	4	66342	4001
45 - 59	32	17	22	7	8	7	3	2	3	73347	4549
60 & above	34	17	23	6	5	5	2	0	1	53880	3476
115 & above	30	18	22	12	6	8	4	2	3	339939	20587
7 & above	33	19	24	11	6	8	4	3	3	397040	23985
5 & above	32	19	24	10	6	8	5	3	3	437372	26348
per 1000 distribution	508	492	1000	511	489	1000	517	483	1000	0	0
estd. ill reporting	5378	5206	10584	1711	1642	3353	755	705	1460	0	0
illiterates(00)											
total	166507	270867	437374	166507	270867	437474	166507	270867	437374	437379	26348
sample illiterates reporting	263	307	570	104	95	199	42	42	84	0	0
total	9982	16366	26348	9982	16366	26348	9982	16366	26348	0	0

TABLE (11) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM COUNTING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age-group	INDIA						URBAN		RURAL	
	cannot count	can count			n. r.	total	per 1000 distribution	persons		
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number				estd. (00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
5 - 9	306	234	259	191	10	1000	148	387973	12035	
10 - 14	90*	107	203	594	6	1000	137	359473	11254	
15 - 19	72	80	153	687	8	1000	118	309012	9946	
20 - 24	79	86	180	649	6	1000	92	241593	7491	
25 - 29	86	114	222	574	4	1000	90	235080	7456	
30 - 34	95	105	242	552	5	1000	76	199768	6404	
35 - 44	96	119	248	531	6	1000	132	344587	10874	
45 - 59	126	141	270	456	7	1000	126	329332	10409	
60 & above	172	172	296	351	9	1000	80	209670	6185	
15 & above	102	116	229	546	7	1000	714	1869043	58765	
7 & above	109	123	233	528	7	1000	938	2453719	77104	
5 & above	131	132	230	500	7	1000	1000	2616489	82054	
estd. persons (00)	342413	346195	600759	1308563	18559	2616489	x	x	x	
sample persons	11390	10266	17884	41555	959	82054	x	x	x	

TABLE (11) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM COUNTING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL-INDIA		FEMALE					RURAL			
age-group	counting of numbers					per 1000 distribution	persons			
	can not count	can count			n.r.		total	estd. (00)	sample	
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
5 - 9	359	245	223	156	17	1000	142	348927	10594	
10 - 14	168	164	186	473	9	1000	123	302148	9534	
15 - 19	178	167	169	478	8	1000	105	257324	8211	
20 - 24	213	208	209	362	8	1000	106	260459	8324	
25 - 29	234	230	225	301	10	1000	97	239023	7672	
30 - 34	259	233	218	276	10	1000	84	207045	6438	
35 - 44	278	236	224	247	15	1000	128	313668	10010	
45 - 59	315	270	236	167	12	1000	132	324558	9863	
60 & above	403	267	206	107	17	1000	81	199736	5627	
15 & above	267	230	214	277	12	1000	735	1801814	56145	
7 & above	254	221	216	297	12	1000	941	2308786	71936	
5 & above	268	224	212	284	12	1000	1000	2452888	76273	
estd. persons(00)	655833	550223	519382	696670	29781	2452889	x	x	x	
sample persons	20669	15586	15212	23456	1350	76273	x	x	x	

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TABLE () : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM COUNTING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age-group	PERSON						per 1000 distribution	RURAL	
	can not count	counting of numbers			n.r.	total		persons	
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number				estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 - 9	331	239	242	174	14	1000	145	736899	22629
10 - 14	126	133	195	539	7	1000	131	661621	20788
15 - 19	120	120	160	592	8	1000	112	566337	18157
20 - 24	149	149	195	500	7	1000	99	502052	15815
25 - 29	161	472	223	436	8	1000	94	474104	15128
30 - 34	178	170	230	412	10	1000	80	406813	12842
35 - 44	183	175	237	395	10	1000	130	658255	20884
45 - 59	220	205	253	313	9	1000	129	653890	20272
60 & above	285	218	252	232	13	1000	81	409406	11812
15 & above	183	172	221	414	10	1000	724	3670857	114910
7 & above	179	171	225	416	9	1000	939	4762506	149040
5 & above	197	177	221	396	9	1000	1000	5069378	158327
std. persons (00)	999246	896418	1120141	2005233	48339	5069377	x	x	x
sample persons	32059	25852	33096	65011	2309	158327	x	x	x

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TABLE () PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-READING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL INDIA age-group	MALE						URBAN			
	quantities of numbers					n.r.	total	per 1000 distribu- tion	persons	
	cannot count	can count			any number				estd. sample (00)	estd.
	(1)	upto ten	upto hundred	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)		
5 -	144	178	327	342	9	1000	127	108961	6922	
10 - 14	51	43	145	777	4	1000	125	107854	7177	
15 - 19	32	24	76	861	7	1000	126	108403	7406	
20 - 24	28	25	79	858	10	1000	110	094919	6346	
25 - 29	33	31	105	821	10	1000	95	082066	5491	
30 - 34	51	31	102	833	3	1000	88	075873	5117	
35 - 44	59	35	109	817	4	1000	144	123970	8537	
45 - 59	56	43	115	783	3	1000	124	106442	7394	
60 & above	77	74	151	691	7	1000	61	052649	3606	
15 & above	41	35	107	817	6	1000	748	644323	43897	
7 & above	42	44	126	783	5	1000	950	817713	55293	
5 & above	52	54	135	752	7	1000	1000	861138	57996	
estd. persons (00)	45125	46648	116370	647528	5267	861138	X	X	X	
sample persons	3078	2725	7281	44446	332	57996	X	X	X	

TABLE () : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-COUNTING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL INDIA	FEMALE							URBAN	
	age-group	counting of numbers					per 1000 distribution	persons	
		can not count	can count			n.r.		total	estd. (00)
(1)	(2)	upto ten (3)	upto hundred (4)	any number (5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 - 9	170	190	319	305	16	1000	129	098326	6257
10 - 14	62	61	139	729	9	1000	123	094171	6433
15 - 19	58	45	107	780	10	1000	118	090138	6209
20 - 24	96	76	110	712	6	1000	111	084495	5677
25 - 29	104	87	140	662	7	1000	106	080589	5464
30 - 34	112	98	142	639	9	1000	87	066067	4582
35 - 44	132	106	149	602	11	1000	137	104746	7200
45 - 59	183	144	189	475	9	1000	119	090558	6212
60 & above	267	179	199	332	23	1000	70	053777	3761
15 & above	129	101	146	614	10	1000	748	570370	39105
7 - & above	118	100	160	612	10	1000	949	723961	49371
5 & above	126	108	167	588	11	1000	1000	762866	51795
estd. persons (00)	96460	82253	127543	448637	7974	762867	x	x	x
sample persons	6355	5027	7945	31962	506	51795	x	x	x

TABLE () : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM - COUNTING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age-group	PERSON						per 1000 distribution	URBAN	
	counting of numbers					total		persons	
	can not count	can count			n.r.			estd. (00)	sample
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 - 9	157	184	323	325	11	1000	128	207287	13179
10 - 14	45	51	142	755	7	1000	124	202025	13610
15 - 19	44	34	90	825	7	1000	122	198541	13615
20 - 24	60	49	94	789	8	1000	110	179414	12023
25 - 29	68	59	123	742	8	1000	100	162655	10955
30 - 34	69	62	120	743	6	1000	87	141940	9699
35 - 44	81	67	125	719	8	1000	141	228715	15737
45 - 59	114	89	149	641	7	1000	121	197001	13606
60 & above	173	127	176	509	15	1000	66	106426	7367
15 & above	82	66	122	722	8	1000	748	1214693	83002
7 & above	78	70	142	702	8	1000	949	1541674	104664
5 & above	87	79	150	675	9	1000	1000	1624005	109791
estd. persons (00)	141585	128901	244113	1096165	13241	1624005	x	x	x
sample persons	9367	7952	15226	76408	838	109791	x	x	x

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TABLE (12) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBERS SYSTEM-READING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE GROUP AND SEX

age-group	ALL INDIA					MALE		RURAL		
	reading of numbers					n.r.	total	per 1000 distribution	persons	
	cannot read	can read			estd. (00)				sample	
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
5-9	456	148	209	178	11	1000	148	387973	12035	
10-14	213	51	160	568	8	1000	137	359473	11254	
15-19	231	37	77	548	7	1000	118	309012	8946	
20-24	279	41	79	593	5	1000	92	241593	7491	
25-29	354	51	90	500	5	1000	90	235080	7456	
30-34	372	51	93	478	6	1000	76	199768	6404	
35-44	397	55	100	443	5	1000	132	344587	10874	
45-59	470	55	102	366	7	1000	126	329332	10409	
60 & above	589	60	98	263	10	1000	80	209870	6185	
15 & above	378	50	92	474	6	1000	714	1869043	58785	
7 & above	350	68	118	468	6	1000	938	2453719	77104	
5 & above	367	64	119	443	7	1000	1000	2616489	82054	
estd. persons(00)	960764	188370	310359	1158293	13696	2616489	x	x	x	
sample persons	28576	5332	9726	37439	982	82054	x	x	x	

TABLE (12) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-READING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age-group	FEMALE						RURAL		
	reading of numbers						per 1000 distribution	persons	
	cannot read	can read			n.r.	total		estd. (00)	sample
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5-9	534	139	172	137	18	1000	142	348924	10594
10-14	362	56	127	447	8	1000	123	302148	9534
15-19	452	43	63	434	8	1000	105	257324	8211
20-24	563	53	66	309	9	1000	106	260458	8324
25-29	630	58	60	243	9	1000	97	239023	7612
30-34	667	48	55	216	14	1000	64	207015	5438
35-39	683	56	62	185	14	1000	128	313668	10010
45-59	775	52	52	108	13	1000	132	324558	9863
60 & above	834	52	37	62	15	1000	81	199736	5627
15 & above	657	52	57	222	12	1000	735	1801814	56145
7 & above	599	59	81	250	11	1000	941	2308786	71936
5 & above	603	65	82	238	12	1000	1000	2452886	76273
estd. persons (00)	1479055	158799	201452	533665	19918	2452889	x	x	x
sample persons	43284	4777	6497	20328	1387	76273	x	x	x

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TABLE (12) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-READING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL INDIA age-group	PERSON						RURAL		
	reading of numbers					n.r. to- tal	per 1000 distribution		
	cannot read	can read			per 1000 distribution		persons		
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number		estd. (00)	sample		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 - 9	493	144	192	158	13	1000	145	736099	22629
10 - 14	281	53	145	513	8	1000	131	661621	20733
15 - 19	331	39	71	551	8	1000	112	566337	18157
20 - 24	426	47	72	447	8	1000	99	502052	15815
25 - 29	493	54	75	370	8	1000	94	474104	15128
30 - 34	522	49	74	345	10	1000	80	406815	12842
35 - 44	533	55	82	320	10	1000	130	658255	20884
45 - 59	621	53	78	238	10	1000	129	653850	20272
60 & above	698	56	69	165	12	1000	81	409406	11812
15 & above	515	51	75	350	9	1000	724	3670857	114910
7 & above	471	58	100	362	9	1000	939	4762506	149040
5 & above	481	65	101	344	9	1000	1000	5069378	158327
estd. persons (00)	2439819	327169	511811	1741963	48617	5069379	x	x	x
sample persons	71860	10109	16223	57766	2369	158327	x	x	x

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TABLE (12) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF
NUMBER SYSTEM-READING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL INDIA

MALE

URBAN

age-group	reading of numbers					n.r.	total	per 1000 distri- bution	persons	
	cannot read	can read			estd. (00)				sample	
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
5 - 9	224	145	293	329	9	1000	127	108961	6922	
10 - 14	78	37	123	757	5	1000	125	107854	7177	
15 - 19	88	24	46	837	5	1000	126	108403	7406	
20 - 24	99	15	51	825	10	1000	110	094919	6346	
25 - 29	119	26	57	789	9	1000	95	082066	5491	
30 - 34	133	17	53	794	3	1000	88	075873	5117	
35 - 44	136	25	52	781	6	1000	144	123970	8537	
45 - 59	161	30	66	740	3	1000	124	106442	7394	
60 & above	237	36	78	642	7	1000	61	052649	3606	
15 & above	132	24	56	781	7	1000	748	644323	43897	
7 & above	125	33	85	751	6	1000	950	817713	55293	
5 & above	137	41	94	721	7	1000	1000	861138	57996	
estd. persons(00)	118164	35490	81364	620898	5223	861139	X	X	X	
sample persons	7272	2462	5219	42705	338	57996	X	X	X	

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TABLE (12) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBERS
SYSTEM-READING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL INDIA

FEMALE

URBAN

age-group	reading of numbers					per 1000 distrib- ution	persons		
	cannot read	can read			n.r.		total	estd.(00)	sample
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 - 9	257	148	288	291	16	1000	129	098326	6257
10 - 14	133	32	116	712	7	1000	123	094171	6433
15 - 19	148	21	66	756	9	1000	118	090138	6209
20 - 24	218	37	56	684	5	1000	111	084495	5677
25 - 29	279	29	71	624	6	1000	106	080589	5464
30 - 34	281	47	70	594	8	1000	87	066067	4582
35 - 44	322	47	68	556	7	1000	137	104746	7200
45 - 59	435	54	81	419	31	1000	119	090558	6212
60 & above	562	58	77	279	24	1000	70	053777	3761
15 & above	307	41	70	573	9	1000	748	570370	39105
7 & above	274	40	94	576	9	1000	949	723961	49371
5 & above	279	54	103	553	11	1000	1000	762866	51795
estd. persons(00)	213130	41006	78927	422152	7552	762867	X	X	X
sample persons	13239	2709	4941	30396	510	51795	X	X	X

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TABLE (12) . PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-READING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age-group	PERSON						URBAN			
	reading of numbers						per 1000 distribu- tion	persons		
	cannot read	can read			n.r.	total		estd. (00)	sample	
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
3 & 9	240	147	290	311	12	1000	128	207287	13179	
10 - 14	104	35	120	736	5	1000	124	202025	13610	
15 - 19	115	23	55	800	7	1000	122	198541	13615	
20 - 24	155	25	53	759	8	1000	110	179414	12023	
25 - 29	94	28	64	707	7	1000	100	162655	10955	
30 - 34	202	31	61	701	5	1000	87	141940	9699	
35 - 44	221	35	60	678	6	1000	141	228715	15737	
45 - 59	286	41	73	593	7	1000	121	197001	13606	
60 & above	401	48	78	458	15	1000	66	106426	7367	
15 & above	215	32	62	683	8	1000	748	1214593	83002	
7 & above	195	40	89	669	7	1000	949	1541674	104664	
5 & above	204	47	99	642	8	1000	1000	1624005	109791	
estd. persons (00)	331293	76496	160291	1043050	12875	1624005	x	x	x	
sample persons	20511	5171	10160	73101	848	109791	x	x	x	

TABLE (13)

PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-WRITING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE GROUP AND SEX

Age-group	ALL INDIA		MALD			RURAL			
	cannot write	writing of numbers			n.r.	total	per 1000 distribution	persons	
		can write		any number				estd. (00)	sample
		upto ten	upto hundred						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 - 9	465	143	207	173	12	1000	148	387973	12035
10 - 14	221	49	159	563	8	1000	137	359473	11251
15 - 19	241	34	73	644	8	1000	118	309012	9346
20 - 24	295	33	73	593	6	1000	92	241593	7491
25 - 29	378	41	85	490	6	1000	90	235080	756
30 - 34	394	45	84	47	7	1000	76	199768	6404
35 - 44	422	47	90	434	6	1000	132	344587	10674
45 - 59	496	47	91	354	6	1000	126	329332	10409
60 & above	600	53	82	255	10	1000	80	209670	685
5 & above	400	43	83	467	7	1000	714	1869043	58765
7 & above	368	52	111	461	8	1000	938	2453719	77104
5 & above	385	59	112	437	7	1000	1000	2616489	82754
estd. persons (00)	1007990	153396	292831	1142439	19833	2616489	x	x	x
sample persons	29724	5055	9243	36991	1041	82054	x	x	x

TABLE () : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM- WRITING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL INDIA	FEMALE							RURAL		
	age-group	writing of numbers					per 1000 distribution	persons		
		can not write	can write			n.r.		total	estd. (00)	sample
			upto ten	upto hundred	any number					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
5 - 9	545	134	169	134	18	1000	142	348927	10594	
10 - 14	371	54	123	443	9	1000	123	302148	9534	
15 - 19	466	37	57	432	8	1000	105	257324	8211	
20 - 24	585	42	59	305	9	1000	106	260459	8324	
25 - 29	654	45	53	238	0	1000	97	239023	7672	
30 - 34	684	39	50	213	4	1000	84	207045	6438	
35 - 44	706	46	54	181	13	1000	128	313668	10010	
45 - 59	795	41	44	106	14	1000	132	324558	9863	
60 & above	857	36	32	59	16	1000	81	199736	5627	
15 & above	677	41	50	219	13	1000	735	1801814	56145	
7 & above	617	50	75	246	12	1000	941	2308786	71936	
5 & above	621	56	76	235	12	1000	1000	2452888	76273	
estd. persons (00)	1522828	137258	186719	575514	30570	2452889	x	x	x	
sample persons	44282	4338	6156	20074	1423	76273	x	x	x	

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TABLE (24.3) . PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM WRITING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age-group	ALL INDIA		PERSON				RURAL			
			writing of numbers			n. r.	total	per 1000 distribution	persons	
	cannot write	can write		any number	estd. (00)				sample	
(1)	(2)	upto ten (3)	upto hundred (4)			(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)
5 - 9	503	139	189	155	14	1000	145	736899	22629	
10 - 14	289	51	143	508	9	1000	131	661621	20788	
15 - 19	343	35	66	543	8	1000	112	566337	18157	
20 - 24	446	38	66	444	6	1000	99	502052	15815	
25 - 29	517	43	69	363	8	1000	94	474104	15128	
30 - 34	542	42	66	339	11	1000	80	406813	12812	
35 - 44	557	46	73	314	10	1000	130	658255	20804	
44 - 59	644	44	68	233	11	1000	129	659890	20272	
60 & above	725	45	58	160	12	1000	81	409406	11812	
15 & above	536	42	67	345	10	1000	724	3670857	114910	
7 & above	489	51	93	357	10	1000	939	4762506	149040	
5 & above	499	57	95	339	10	1000	1000	5069378	158327	
estd. persons (00)	2530818	290653	479550	1717953	50403	5069377	x	x	x	
sample persons	74006	9393	15399	57065	2464	158327	x	x	x	

TABLE (13) , PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM WRITING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL-INDIA		MALE					URBAN			
age-group	cannot write	writing of numbers			n.r.	total	per 1000 dis-tribu-tion	persons		
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number				estd. (00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
5 - 9	232	144	289	325	10	1000	127	108961	6922	
10 - 14	82	36	123	753	6	1000	125	107854	7177	
15 - 19	94	21	46	803	6	1000	126	108403	7406	
20 - 24	111	12	48	819	10	1000	110	094919	6346	
25 - 29	131	21	51	708	9	1000	95	082066	5491	
30 - 34	141	14	55	706	4	1000	88	075873	5117	
35 - 39	147	24	50	774	5	1000	144	123970	8537	
45 - 59	174	27	60	736	3	1000	124	106442	7394	
60 & above	256	31	70	637	6	1000	61	052649	3606	
15 & above	143	21	53	776	7	1000	748	644323	43897	
7 & above	135	31	82	746	6	1000	950	817713	55293	
5 & above	147	39	92	716	6	1000	1000	861138	57996	
estd. persons (00)	126559	33324	78878	616778	5598	861137	x	x	x	
sample persons	7764	2376	5050	42439	367	57996	x	x	x	

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TABLE (13) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-WRITING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age-group	ALL INDIA		FEMALE			URBAN			
	writing of numbers						per 1000 distri- bution	persons	
	cannot write	upto ten	upto hundred	any number	n.r.	total		estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 - 9	269	149	278	287	17	1000	129	098326	6257
10 - 14	137	29	117	708	9	1000	123	094171	6433
15 - 19	157	16	66	731	10	1000	118	090138	6209
20 - 24	235	29	48	682	6	1000	111	084495	5677
25 - 29	273	31	72	616	8	1000	106	080589	5464
30 - 34	297	41	65	589	8	1000	87	066067	4582
35 - 44	335	42	63	552	8	1000	137	104746	7200
45 - 59	458	42	177	412	11	1000	119	090558	6212
60 & above	586	48	69	272	25	1000	70	053777	3761
15 & above	322	35	66	567	10	1000	748	570370	39105
7 & above	287	42	91	571	9	1000	949	723961	49371
5 & above	293	49	99	549	10	1000	1000	762866	51795
estd. persons(00)	223175	37414	75816	418537	7924	762866	X	X	X
sample persons	13733	2547	4829	30153	533	51795	X	X	X

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TABLE (13) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-WRITING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL INDIA

PERSON

URBAN

age-group	writing of numbers					n.r.	total	per 1000 distrib- ution	persons	
	cannot write	can write			estd.(00)				sample	
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
5 - 9	250	147	284	307	12	1000	128	207287	13179	
10 - 14	108	33	121	732	6	1000	124	202025	13610	
15 - 19	122	19	55	796	8	1000	122	198541	13615	
20 - 24	169	20	48	755	8	1000	110	179414	12023	
25 - 29	202	26	61	703	6	1000	100	162655	10955	
30 - 34	214	27	60	694	5	1000	87	141940	9699	
35 - 44	233	33	56	672	6	1000	141	228715	15737	
45 - 59	304	34	68	587	7	1000	121	197001	13606	
60 & above	423	40	69	452	16	1000	66	106426	7367	
15 & above	227	28	59	678	8	1000	748	1214693	83002	
7 & above	206	36	86	664	8	1000	949	1541674	104664	
5 & above	215	44	95	638	8	1000	1000	1624005	109791	
estd. persons(00)	349734	70738	154695	1035316	13522	1624005	X	X	X	
sample persons	21497	4923	9879	72592	900	109791	X	X	X	

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TABLE (14) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER (SIMPLE ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS) FOR EACH AGE GROUP AND SEX

ALL-INDIA		MALE							RURAL		
age-group	simple arithmetic operation								per 1000 distribution	persons	
	none	addi- tion only	addition & subtra- ction only	addition & multip- lication only	addition subtra- ction & multipli- cation only	addition subtra- ction mul- tiplica- tion & di- vision	n.r.	total		estd.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5-9	445	152	178	66	96	107	13	1000	148	367973	12035
10-14	147	82	147	97	55	157	5	1000	137	359473	11254
15-19	139	63	116	79	30	576	7	1000	118	399012	9946
20-24	142	70	141	78	40	522	7	1000	92	241593	7491
25-29	172	95	184	77	37	430	5	1000	90	235080	7456
30-34	182	98	197	73	39	416	7	1000	76	199768	6404
35-39	196	103	199	76	35	396	8	1000	132	344887	10674
45-59	242	114	218	72	33	312	8	1000	126	329332	10400
60 & above	314	131	234	58	30	223	10	1000	80	209679	6185
15 & above	195	96	181	74	35	413	6	1000	714	1869043	58765
7 & above	199	99	180	79	39	397	7	1000	938	2453719	77104
5 & above	224	102	176	76	36	376	7	1000	1000	2616489	82054
estd. persons (00)	591326	267220	480150	198157	98776	980343	20015	2616489	x	x	x
sample persons	18730	8633	13020	6442	3432	30938	1069	82054	x	x	x

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TABLE (14) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER (SIMPLE ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS) FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age-group	FEMALE								RURAL		
	simple arithmetic operation								per 1000	persons	
	none	addi- tion only	addition & substr- action only	addition & multi- plication only	addition substrac- tion & mul- tiplicati- on only	addition substracti- on multipl- ication&di- vision	n.r.	total	distribution	estd.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5-9	512	150	159	51	28	82	18	1000	142	348927	10594
10-14	264	103	143	79	44	359	8	1000	123	302148	9534
15-19	282	116	121	60	27	387	9	1000	105	257324	8211
20-24	347	140	170	48	27	26	8	1000	106	260459	8324
25-29	392	151	177	42	19	207	11	1000	97	239023	7672
30-34	423	152	169	40	22	101	13	1000	84	207045	6438
35-44	427	158	183	45	19	151	14	1000	128	313668	10010
45-59	483	178	187	32	14	93	13	1000	132	324558	9883
60 & above	577	159	161	27	14	46	18	1000	81	199736	5627
15 & above	416	152	189	42	20	189	12	1000	735	1801814	56145
7 & above	395	146	168	50	25	205	11	1000	941	2308786	71936
5 & above	411	145	164	48	24	195	13	1000	1000	2452888	76273
estd. persons (00)	1008419	356583	402418	117658	59233	477904	30673	2452888	x	x	x
sample persons	30877	10659	11090	4028	2124	16048	1456	76273	x	x	x

TABLE () : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER (SIMPLE ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS) FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age group	ALL INDIA PERSON							RURAL				
	simple arithmetic operation							per 1000		persons		
	none	addition only	addition & subtraction only	addition & multiplication only	addition subtraction & multiplication only	addition subtraction multiplication & Division	n.r.	total	distribution	estd. (00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
5 - 9	478	151	169	59	32	95	16	1000	145	736899	22629	
10 - 14	200	91	145	89	50	418	7	1000	131	661621	20788	
15 - 19	199	87	118	70	29	489	8	1000	112	566337	18157	
20 - 24	249	106	156	63	33	386	7	1000	99	502052	15315	
25 - 29	283	123	180	59	28	318	9	1000	94	474104	15128	
30 - 34	305	124	177	56	30	296	12	1000	80	406813	12942	
35 - 44	305	130	193	61	27	274	10	1000	130	658255	20884	
45 - 59	364	166	201	52	23	204	10	1000	129	653890	20272	
60 & above	442	145	198	43	22	137	13	1000	81	409406	11812	
15 & above	304	126	175	58	28	303	9	1000	724	3670857	114910	
20 & above	294	122	174	65	32	304	9	1000	939	4762506	149040	
25 & above	313	123	170	62	31	288	10	1000	1000	5069378	158327	
estd. persons (00)	1600245	623803	862568	315816	158011	1458248	50688	5069379	x	x	x	
sample persons	49607	19283	24110	10470	5356	46986	2515	158327	x	x	x	

TABLE (14) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER
(SIMPLE ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS) FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age-group	MALE							URBAN		-	
	sample arithmetic operation							per 1000	persons		
	none	addi- tion only	addition & subtra- ction only	addition & multi- plicati- on only	addition/ subtra- ction & multipli- cation only	addition/ subtra- ction & multi- plication & divi- sion	n.r.	total	distribution	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5 - 9	250	145	221	83	54	238	9	1000	127	108961	6922
10 - 14	61	39	91	94	57	654	4	1000	125	107854	7177
15 - 19	51	27	57	70	27	763	5	1000	126	108403	7406
20 - 24	52	25	72	57	28	756	10	1000	110	94919	6346
25 - 29	66	30	85	57	31	722	9	1000	95	82066	5491
30 - 34	61	37	87	62	32	718	3	1000	88	75873	5117
35 - 44	74	30	83	66	32	710	5	1000	144	123970	8537
45 - 59	81	43	107	63	30	673	3	1000	124	106442	7394
60 & above	132	56	132	60	26	588	6	1000	61	52649	3606
15 & above	70	34	85	63	29	712	7	1000	748	644323	47897
7 & above	74	42	98	70	36	674	6	1000	950	817713	55293
5 & above	92	49	103	69	36	645	6	1000	1000	861138	57996
ostd. persons(00)	79085	41874	88888	59630	30978	555186	5497	861138	x	x	x
sample persons	5107	2664	5499	3851	2012	38514	349	57996	x	x	x

TABLE (14) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER
(SIMPLE ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS) FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age#group	FEMALE								URBAN		
	simple arithmetic operation								per 1000 distribu- tion	persons	
	none	addi- tion only	addition & subtra- ction only	addition & multi- plicati- on only	addition/ subtra- ction & multipli- cation only	addition/ subtra- ction & multipli- cation & division	n.r.	total		estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5 - 9	275	156	226	72	57	199	15	1000	129	98326	6257
10 - 14	110	41	99	85	47	620	8	1000	123	94171	6433
15 - 19	117	44	74	59	30	697	9	1000	118	90138	6209
20 - 24	135	64	85	65	26	620	5	1000	111	84495	5677
25 - 29	159	77	113	52	25	568	6	1000	106	80589	5464
30 - 34	175	76	124	50	29	538	8	1000	87	66067	4582
35 - 44	201	90	128	51	25	498	7	1000	137	104746	7200
45 - 59	281	99	163	47	29	370	11	1000	119	90558	6212
60 & above	382	119	182	33	28	232	24	1000	70	53777	3761
15 & above	104	79	121	52	27	517	10	1000	748	570370	39105
17 & above	170	79	129	59	33	510	11	1000	949	723961	49371
15 & above	193	85	132	59	34	488	9	1000	1000	72266	51795
estd. persons(00)	147100	64469	100576	44712	25055	312616	7636	76 07	x	x	x
sample persons	9565	3816	6218	3043	1674	26959	520	51795	x	x	x

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TABLE (14) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER (SIMPLE ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS)
 with EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age-group	ALL INDIA								PERSON		URBAN	
	simple arithmetic operation								per 1000 distribution	persons		
	none	addition only	addition & subtra- tion only	addition & Multi- plication only	addition, subtrac- tion & multipli- cation only	addition, subtrac- tion multi- plication & Division	n.r.	total		estd.(00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
5 - 9	261	150	223	78	56	219	13	1000	128	207287	13179	
10 - 14	79	40	95	90	52	638	6	1000	124	202025	13610	
15 - 19	57	35	64	65	28	733	8	1000	122	198541	13615	
20 - 24	91	44	78	60	27	642	8	1000	110	179414	12023	
25 - 29	112	53	99	55	28	646	7	1000	100	162655	10955	
30 - 34	114	55	104	56	31	654	6	1000	87	141940	9699	
35 - 44	132	57	103	59	29	613	7	1000	141	228715	15737	
45 - 59	173	69	133	55	29	533	8	1000	121	197001	13606	
60 & above	258	88	157	46	27	408	16	1000	66	106426	7367	
15 & above	128	55	102	58	28	620	9	1000	748	1214693	83002	
7 & above	124	59	113	65	35	597	7	1000	949	1541674	104664	
5 & above	139	65	117	64	35	571	9	1000	1000	1624005	109791	
estd. person(00)	26185	106343	189564	104342	56636	921802	13133	1624005	x	x	x	
sample person	14672	6480	11717	6894	3686	65473	869	109791	x	x	x	

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TABLE (15) : NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO USUALLY READ (1) NEWSPAPERS (2) MAGAZINES, (3) BOOKS AND (4) WHO ARE MEMBERS (OR USERS) OF ANY LIBRARY PER 1000 LITERATE FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

RURAL

ALL INDIA

age-group	male				female				person							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)			
	news- papers	usually read magazines	books	member/ user of any library	usually read news- papers	usually read maga- zines	books	member/ user of any library	usually read news- papers	usually read maga- zines	books	member/ user of any library	usually read news- papers	usually read maga- zines	books	member/ user of any library
5 - 9	187	100	135	15	107	94	123	8	158	97	131	13	158	97	131	13
10 - 14	243	146	171	27	163	148	154	16	215	147	165	23	215	147	165	23
15 - 19	369	234	214	52	242	250	197	38	329	239	209	47	329	239	209	47
20 - 24	411	245	181	35	252	222	140	16	356	237	167	28	356	237	167	28
25 - 29	426	251	216	56	294	296	178	16	382	266	204	43	382	266	204	43
30 - 34	425	294	201	31	222	266	139	35	355	284	180	33	355	284	180	33
35 - 44	378	230	188	40	195	180	147	31	313	212	174	37	313	212	174	37
45 - 59	290	159	168	14	172	184	165	13	252	167	167	14	252	167	167	14
60 & above	299	172	178	34	201	158	160	17	265	167	172	28	265	167	172	28
15 & above	358	216	193	40	229	216	168	24	315	216	185	34	315	216	185	34
7 & above	299	178	177	33	189	176	155	19	261	177	169	28	261	177	169	28
5 & above	282	166	171	30	174	161	150	17	245	164	164	25	245	164	164	25
estd. lite- rates (00)	reporting 40726	240170	247129	43029	133183	122920	114691	12887	540909	363090	361820	55916	540909	363090	361820	55916
total	1446683	1446683	1446683	1446683	763281	763281	763281	763281	2209965	2209965	2209965	2209965	2209965	2209965	2209965	2209965
sample reporting	12144	7678	8940	1190	4565	4120	4792	426	16709	11798	13732	1616	16709	11798	13732	1616
literate total	47173	47173	47173	47173	26793	26793	26793	26793	73966	73966	73966	73966	73966	73966	73966	73966

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TABLE (15) : NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO USUALLY READ (1) NEWSPAPERS
(2) MAGAZINES, (3) books and (4) WHO ARE MEMBERS (OR USERS) OF ANY
LIBRARY PER 1000 LITERATE FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL INDIA												
age-group	male				female				URBAN			
	usually read			member/ user of	usually read			member/ user of	person			member/ user of
	news- papers	maga- zines	books	any library	news- papers	maga- zines	books	any library	news- papers	maga- zines	books	any library
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
5 - 9	404	226	194	44	258	202	186	26	340	216	191	36
10 - 14	492	317	232	65	399	334	236	51	452	324	234	59
15 - 19	624	407	270	84	510	434	294	74	579	418	280	80
20 - 24	689	423	288	81	515	416	274	55	624	421	283	71
25 - 29	693	447	271	82	555	446	261	49	640	447	267	69
30 - 34	694	408	252	75	536	339	244	50	635	382	249	65
35 - 44	661	378	304	57	550	419	302	38	623	392	303	50
45 - 59	639	346	232	65	477	335	219	58	569	342	227	62
60 & above	561	345	208	70	453	352	226	53	513	343	216	63
15 & above	643	400	262	78	505	403	265	60	588	401	263	70
7 & above	576	357	246	71	443	355	244	53	523	356	245	64
5 & above	555	340	239	67	414	332	237	48	496	337	238	59
estd. lite repor- ting	385292	236341	166233	46220	203486	163329	116361	23728	588778	399671	282594	69948
rates (00)total	694630	694630	694630	694630	491999	491999	491999	491999	1186629	1186629	1186629	1186629
sample reporting	26462	17014	12124	3078	15289	12310	8932	1756	41751	29324	21056	4834
literate total	48014	48014	48014	48014	35429	35429	35429	35429	83443	83443	83443	83443

Appendix B

SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

B.1 Introduction : A two stage stratified design is adopted for the survey. The first stage units (FSUs) are villages in the rural sector and urban blocks in the urban sector. The second stage units are households in both the sectors.

B.2 Sampling Frame for FSUs : The list of 1981 census villages constitute the sampling frame for rural sector in most of the districts. However, in some areas where either the 1981 census was not undertaken or the available list was incomplete, the list of 1971 census villages were used. For the urban sector, the lists of NSS Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks served as the sampling frame.

B.3 Stratification : States are first divided into agro-economic regions by grouping contiguous districts which are similar in respect of population density and crop pattern. In Gujarat, however, some districts have been split for the purpose of region formation in consideration of the allocation of dry areas and the distribution of tribal population in the state.

B.4 In the rural sector, within each region, each district with 1981 census rural population less than 1.8 million formed separate stratum. Districts with larger population are divided into two or more strata, depending on population, by grouping contiguous tehsils similar, as far as possible, in respect of rural population density and crop pattern. In Gujarat, however, in case of districts extending over more than one region, even if the rural population was less than 1.8 million, the portion of a district falling in each region constituted a separate stratum.

B.5 In the urban sector, strata are formed again within the NSS region on the basis of the population size classes of towns. Such city with population 10 lakhs or more formed separate stratum. Further within each region, the different towns are grouped to form three different strata on the basis of the population according to the 1981 census (less than 50,000; 50,000 - 199,999 and 200,000 - 999,999).

B.6 The total all-India sample of FSUs determined on the basis of the investigator-strength in different states/u.t.s and the approximate workload within each village/block has been allocated to different states/union territories in proportion of the strength of the central field staff in the respective states/u.t. The state/u.t. sample size thus obtained is allocated again to the rural and urban sectors considering the relative sizes of the rural and urban population with almost double weightage for the urban sector. Within each sector of a state/u.t., the respective sample size is re-allocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum population. Allocation has been adjusted such that the sample size for a stratum is atleast 4 or a multiple of 4 for the rural and urban sectors separately.

B.7 Selection of FSUs : The sample villages have been selected circular systematically with probability proportional to population in the form of two independent sub-samples. The sample blocks have been selected circular systematically with equal probability also in the form of two independent sub-samples.

B.8 Selection of hamlet-groups/sub-block Large villages and blocks have been divided into a suitable number of hamlet-groups and sub-blocks respectively having equal population content. Two hamlet-groups have been selected from large villages, whereas, only one sub-block is selected from large blocks.

B.9 Selection of households From each FSU, a total of 18 households in general, have been surveyed for Disability and Literacy & Culture after arranging the households of a FSU in a specified manner. In a FSU, all the households having at least one physically disabled person have been identified. If the number of such households is 10 or less, all those households have been selected for Disability survey. If the number of such households is more than 10, then a maximum of 14 households have been selected for Disability survey. After deciding the number of households to be selected for Disability survey, the balance over 18 have been selected circular systematically with equal probability for the survey of Literacy & Culture after arranging all the households according to the highest educational level among earners of the households. The number of households to be selected for Literacy & Culture have been so adjusted as to make it always a multiple of two.

B.10 For the survey on Developmental milestone of children, all the households selected for the survey on Disability and one-half of the households selected for the survey on Literacy & Culture have been considered. The test for literacy have been conducted on other half of the households selected for the survey on Literacy & Culture.

B.11 Survey period and Sub-round : The field work of the survey started in July 1991 and was completed in December 1991. The survey period of six months has been divided into two sub-rounds of three month's duration each. While period of survey for sub-round-1 was July-September 1991, that for sub-round -2 was October-December 1991. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for the survey in each of these two sub-rounds.

B.12 Estimation Procedure : The following notations are used in the estimation procedure

- S = subscript for S-th state/u.t./region;
- s = " " s-th stratum;
- i = " " i-th sample village/block;
- j = " " j-th sample household;
- t = " " t-th sub-sample;
- P = Total frame population of the stratum in rural sector;
- p = population of sample village (used for selection);

- N = Total number of urban blocks in frame in urban stratum or, in Arunachal Pradesh, total number of villages in frame in rural stratum :

- n = number of sample villages/blocks available for tabulation including depopulated and other zero cases in rural/urban stratum (excluding casualty and other not received cases);

- D = number of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formed ;

$D^* = 1$, if $D = 1$ and

$= D/2$, if $D > 1$;

c = number of census villages in surveyed revenue village;

H = total number of households listed in a village/block;

H_1 = total number of households with atleast one disabled member, listed in a village/block;

h = number of sample households available for tabulation;

h_1 = number of sample households with at least one disabled member available for tabulation;

h_3 = number of sample households available for tabulation which were selected for schedule 30 and belonged to the disability stratum * but not selected for schedule 26;

h_4 = number of sample households available for tabulation which were selected for schedule 30 and did not belong to the disability stratum*;

x, y = values of any character;

X or Y = aggregate of x or y ;

R = any ratio of the form Y/X ;

A cap (^) placed over any symbol such as \hat{Y} denotes the estimates obtained from the sample.

B.13 ESTIMATES OF AGGREGATES : RURAL: The formula for \hat{Y} , the estimate of aggregate of any characteristic y , are given below for each schedule :

B.13.1 Schedule 26 : For states and u.t.'s,

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_s \frac{P_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{D^*_{si} H_{si}}{c_{si} P_{si} h_{si}} \sum_{j=1}^h l_{si} y_{sij} \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

B.13.2 schedules 30 : For states and u.t.'s

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_s \frac{P_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{D^*_{si} H_{si}}{c_{si} P_{si} h_{si}} \sum_{j=1}^h y_{sij} \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

 * All the listed household of a fsu with at least one disabled member is considered to form a notional 'disability stratum'

B.13.3 Schedule 26.1: For states and u.t.'s,

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_s \frac{P_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{D^*_{si}}{c_{si} P_{si}} \left[\frac{H_{1si}}{h+h_{1si} 3si} \sum_{j=1}^{h+h_{1si} 3si} y_{sij} + \frac{H_{si} - H_{1si}}{h_{4si}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{4si}} y_{sij} \right] \dots (3)$$

B.14 ESTIMATES OF AGGREGATES: URBAN: The formula for Y are given below for each schedule :

B.14.1 Schedule 26 : For all states and u.t.'s,

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_s \frac{N_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^h \frac{D_{si}}{h_{1si}} \frac{H_{1si}}{1si} \sum_{j=1}^h 1si y_{sij} \dots (4)$$

B.14.2 Schedule 30 : For all states and u.t.'s,

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_s \frac{N_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^h \frac{D_{si}}{h_{si}} \frac{H_{si}}{1si} \sum_{j=1}^h 1si y_{sij} \dots (5)$$

B.14.3 Schedule 26.1: For states and u.t.'s,

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_s \frac{N_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^h \frac{D_{si}}{c_{si} P_{si}} \left[\frac{H_{1si}}{h+h_{1si} 3si} \sum_{j=1}^{h+h_{1si} 3si} y_{sij} + \frac{H_{si} - H_{1si}}{h_{4si}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{4si}} y_{sij} \right] \dots (6)$$

B.15 ESTIMATES OF RATIOS : The estimate of the ratio of the form

$$R = Y/X \quad \text{is given by}$$

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}} \quad \dots\dots\dots(7)$$

where \hat{Y} and \hat{X} are obtained by using the formulae already given at the level at which R is required.