

A Profile of  
**Adolescents** and  
**Youth** in India



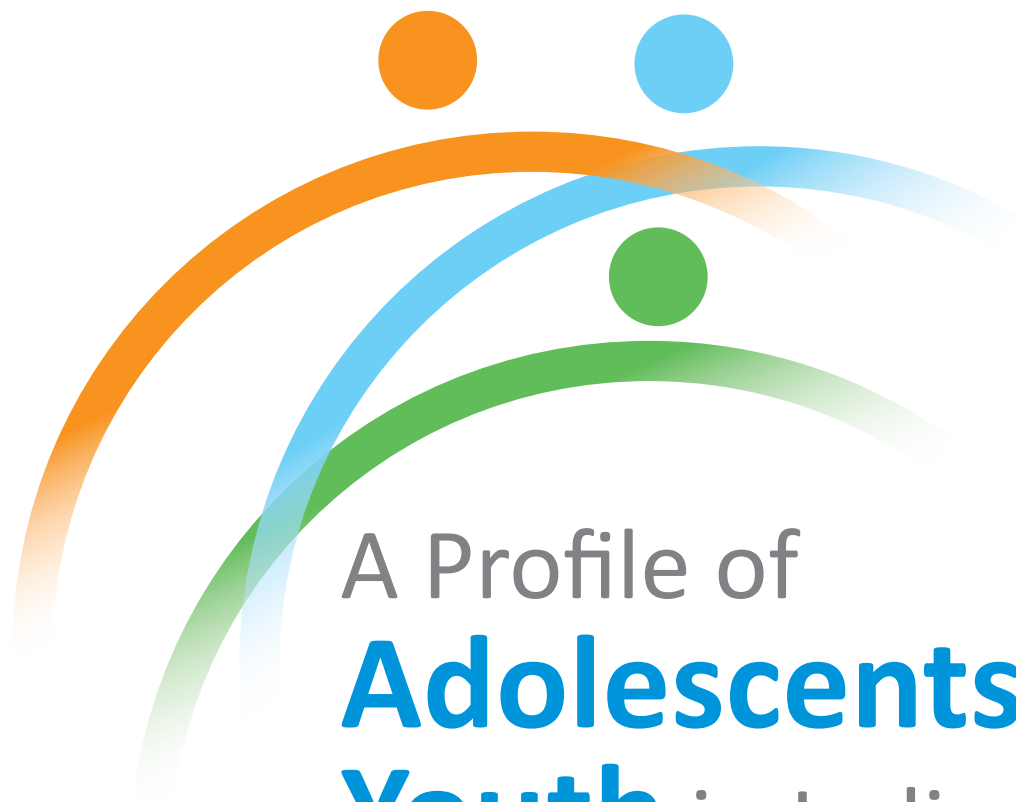
2011

Our Census, Our Future



United Nations Population Fund – India





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# Preface

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Today, every fifth person in India is an adolescent (10-19 years) and every third – a young person (10-24 years). Investing in this cohort is the best way to leverage the nation's competitive advantage – its demographic dividend. In order to realize the dynamism of this population group, it is imperative to understand the realities of young India. Though age-wise distribution of population has always been reported in the Census, this publication focuses on issues related to adolescents and youth of the country.

This report captures diverse profiles of young people both at the national and sub-national levels. Special cross-tabulation exercises have been undertaken on select indicators, such as population, sex ratio, number of literates and literacy rate and work status by sex and residence.

This report is a collaborative effort between the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (ORGI) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Special appreciation is extended to Mr. Purnendu Kishore Banerjee, Dr. Dilip Kumar Dey and Mr. Ashok Kumar Samal from ORGI; Mr. Chinmoy Chakravorty and Dr. Sanjay Kumar from UNFPA and Ms. Suman Prashar from UN Women for their substantial contribution. Sincere thanks to Mr. Anil Kumar Arora for generating the special tables and Dr. Pankaj Kumar for preparing the maps, both from ORGI. Special thanks to Mr. Deepak Rastogi, Additional Registrar General, for his valuable guidance.

We are optimistic that this report will enrich the work of academicians, researchers, policy makers and other key stakeholders to help chart the course for a more equitable reality for adolescents and youth in India.

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30 June, 2014



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# Introduction

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*Today's youths are tomorrow's workers, entrepreneurs, parents, active citizens, and, indeed leaders. And, because of falling fertility, they will have fewer children than their parents as they move through adulthood. This in turn may boost growth – by raising the share of the population that is working and by boosting household savings. Rich and poor countries alike need to seize this opportunity before the ageing of societies closes it. Doing so will enable them to grow faster and reduce poverty even further.*

*Foreword by Paul Wolfowitz, President,  
World Bank Group, 'World Development Report 2007,  
Development and the Next Generation'*

The adolescent and the youth population in a society constitute a critical segment as the future demographic, social, economic and political developments of the entire population depend on them. Imparting education and enhancing the technical skills of this segment of the population has far reaching implications on economic prosperity.

The *UN World Youth Report 2012*<sup>1</sup> points out that the transition of young people from schools and training institutions into the labour market is a phase marking a critical period in their life cycle. The current employment scenario for young people, worsened by the global economic crisis, poses an urgent challenge with long-term implications for both young people and society as a whole. Young people themselves are crucial stakeholders in the pursuit of decent and productive work for all. Yet, too frequently, their voices go unheard and their positive and negative experiences and viewpoints unshared, particularly with decision-makers. It is therefore important to study the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the adolescent and the youth population in greater detail to formulate an appropriate policy for their development.

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations World Youth Report 2012 – Report Summary (<http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unyin/documents/wyr11/summaryreport.pdf>)

The total estimated population<sup>2</sup> of the world in 2010 is 6.91 billion. The number of persons in the age group 10-19 years (defined as Adolescents) is 1.19 billion and that in the age group 15-24 years (defined as Youth) is 1.22 billion. Together, the adolescent and youth population (10-24 years) constitutes about 1.82 billion (or 26.3%) of the total population in the world.

The population of the young varies from country to country depending upon rate of fertility and mortality levels of the population. In the developed countries due to decline in both fertility and mortality rates in the past, the proportion of population in the old age groups (60 years and above) is relatively higher. In the developing countries, due to still prevailing high fertility and its slow decline over the past several years, the situation is the reverse, with higher proportion of young population.

In India, as per Census 2011, adolescent population (10-19) is 253.2 million and that of the youth (15-24) is 231.9 million, constituting 20.9 per cent and 19.2 per cent of the total population respectively.<sup>3</sup> The population of the young (10-24) is 364.6 million (30.1%). There has been a decline in the proportion of adolescent population and an increase of youth population compared to Census 2001.

## Definitions of Adolescent and Youth

Youth is a transitional phase from childhood to adulthood when young people, through a process of intense physiological, psychological, social, and economic change, gradually come to be recognized as adults. So it is more a stage in life than an age. There is no universally accepted definition of either adolescent or youth. Different countries adopt different age groups for beneficiaries. The lower bound ranges from around 12 (Jamaica) to around 18 (Bangladesh). In some cases it is not strictly defined, as in Hungary, where the youth secretariat deals with both 0-14 year-olds and 15 to 26 year-olds. The upper bound ranges from around 24 (Jamaica) to even 35 or 40 (Kenya, Pakistan).<sup>4</sup>

While there are no universally accepted definitions of adolescents and youth, the United Nations understands adolescents to include persons aged 10-19 years and youth as those between 15 and 24 years for statistical purposes without prejudice to other definitions by Member States. Together, adolescents and youths are referred to as 'young people', encompassing the ages 10-24 years. Due to data limitations, these terms can refer to varying age groups that are separately defined as required (UNFPA).<sup>5</sup>

In India National Youth Policy 2003 states, "This Policy will cover all the youths in the country in the age group of 13 to 35 years. It is acknowledged that since all the persons within this age group are unlikely to be one homogenous group, but rather a conglomeration of sub-groups with differing social roles and requirements, the age group may, therefore, be divided into two broad sub-groups viz. 13-19 years and 20-35 years. The youths belonging to the age group 13-19, which is a major part of the adolescent age group, will be regarded as a separate constituency<sup>6</sup>".

In this report the UNFPA definition of adolescent (10-19) and youth (15-24) has been considered to categorize these two segments of the population.

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<sup>2</sup> World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, United Nations Population Division, DESA.- File POP/15-1: Annual total population (both sexes combined) by five-year age group, major area, region and country, 1950-2100 (thousands)

<sup>3</sup> Table C-13, Single Year Age Returns by Residence and Sex: Census of India 2011

<sup>4</sup> Fussell, Elizabeth. 2006. "Comparative Adolescents: The Transition to Adulthood in Brazil, Kenya, Mexico, the U.S., and Vietnam." University of Tennessee. Knoxville, TN. Processed (quoted in World Development Report 2007)

<sup>5</sup> Adolescent and Youth Demographics: A Brief Overview, UNFPA - Report of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year (A/36/215 annex)

<sup>6</sup> National Youth Policy 2003



## Importance of Adolescent and Youth Profile

This publication attempts to analyze the current status and the changing pattern of different demographic and socio-economic profiles of Adolescents and Youths based on important indicators emanating from the latest Census 2011 results. Already data on a number of indicators has been released in Census 2011 including population, population (0-6), age-group wise population, literacy, work status, etc. A study of these indicators, especially in a time-series manner, will help in better understanding the current situation as well as changes over the previous decade. As more datasets from Census 2011 are released in future, e.g., on educational attainment, marital status, economic characteristics, migration, fertility, and others, it will be possible to analyse them to obtain a greater depth in understanding this important segment of population.

The policy makers, programme planners, researchers, academia and the media will have access to latest accurate information on this important segment of the population. The analysis of the data will allow informed decisions to be taken with the ultimate goal of improving outcomes. These will also equip the planners to effectively meet the challenges posed by the youth bulge and formulate strategies to improve their status.



## Millennium Development Goals

The development of the adolescents and the youth will also enable meeting the Millennium Development Goals enunciated by the United Nations. Although the widespread impression is that the Millennium Development Goals are about providing basic services to children, seven of the eight goals have outcomes that relate to young people.<sup>7</sup>

It has become extremely important to direct developmental efforts towards this group to achieve the MDG Targets.

Millennium Development Goal	Direct or indirect youth-specific target
Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Indirect
Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education	Target 8. Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds
Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women	Target 9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, tertiary education Target 10. Ratio of literate women to men, ages 15–24
Goal 4. Reduce child mortality	Indirect
Goal 5. Improve maternal health	Indirect
Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Target 18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women age 15–24 years Target 19. Percentage of population age 15–24 years with comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS Target 20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans age 10–14 years
Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development	Target 45. Unemployment rate of young people ages 15–24 by sex

<sup>7</sup> World Development Report 2007 – Development and the Next Generation. World Bank. Page 29





## Demographic Transition and Demographic Dividend

The growth in Adolescent and Youth populations is attributed to the demographic transition experienced by many countries. The term 'demographic transition' connotes the transition of a human population from a high mortality–high fertility situation to a low fertility–low mortality situation over a period of time. Generally, in such a transition, the mortality rates start declining first on a secular basis and the fertility rates decline after a time lag.<sup>8</sup>

Explaining the concept of demographic dividend Ronald Lee and Andrew Mason<sup>9</sup> observe that

“Industrial countries have largely completed the demographic transition — the transition from a largely rural agrarian society with high fertility and mortality rates to a predominantly urban industrial society with low fertility and mortality rates. At an early stage of this transition, fertility rates fall, leading to fewer young mouths to feed. During this period, the labor force temporarily grows more rapidly than the population dependent on it, freeing up resources for investment in economic development and family welfare. Other things being equal, per capita income grows more rapidly too. That's the first dividend. This dividend period is quite long, lasting five decades or more, but eventually lower fertility reduces the growth rate of the labor force, while continuing improvements in old-age mortality speed growth of the elderly population. Now, other things being equal, per capita income grows more slowly and the first dividend turns negative. But a second dividend is also possible. A population concentrated at older working ages and facing an extended period of retirement has a powerful incentive to accumulate assets — unless it is confident that its needs will be provided for by families or governments. Whether these additional assets are invested domestically or abroad, national income rises. In short, the first dividend yields a transitory bonus, and the second transforms that bonus into greater assets and sustainable development.”

The demographic dividend refers to the accelerated economic growth that begins with changes in the age structure of a country's population as it transitions from high to low birth and death rates. With fewer young people relative to the population of working-age adults, and with the successful implementation of key national policies over the long term, countries such as Thailand and Brazil have reaped the rewards from their demographic dividend. But many policymakers mistakenly think that a demographic dividend results automatically from a large population of young people relative to the population of working-age adults without the needed population, social, and economic policies. This is not the case.<sup>10</sup>

With declining fertility and a large population base, India is in a unique phase of its demographic transition. There has been a significant change in age structure and also in the rate of growth of population. The lower fertility has resulted in a decline in the proportion of population in the age group below 15 years, resulting in lower dependency ratio. The increase in the working population presents a unique window of opportunity in economic growth. To utilise the opportunity, what is important is to ensure that the youth population has the technical skills, education and attitude to exploit the position to enhance and accelerate the economic growth for their benefit. The large youth population should

<sup>8</sup> Srinivasan, K. 'Training manual on Demographic Techniques' ORGI 2013

<sup>9</sup> Ronald Lee and Andrew Mason: Finance & Development: A quarterly magazine of the IMF, September 2006, Volume 43, Number 3

<sup>10</sup> James N. Gribble and Jason Bremner: 'Achieving a Demographic Dividend. Population Reference Bureau, Volume 67, Number 2 December 2012. (<http://www.prb.org/pdf12/achieving-demographic-dividend.pdf>)



not become a potential threat to the society in absence of adequate opportunities in the form of jobs and technical skills. For this purpose it is extremely important for the Government to ensure that the right social and economic policies are developed and investments made. Special care has to be taken to make additional investments in health, education, and gender equity.

## About Census 2011

The Indian Census is the largest single source of a variety of statistical information on different characteristics of the people of India. It is the most credible source of information on demography, economic activity, literacy and education, housing and household amenities, urbanisation, fertility and mortality, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, language, religion, migration, disability and many other socio-cultural and demographic data.

With a history of more than 140 years, this reliable, time tested exercise has been bringing out a veritable wealth of statistics every 10 years, beginning from 1872 when the first census was held in India.

The recently concluded Census 2011 is the fifteenth census of the country in the unbroken series since 1872 and the seventh after Independence. It is remarkable that the great historical tradition of conducting a census has been maintained in spite of several adversities like wars, epidemics, natural calamities, political unrest etc. Very few countries in the world can boast of such a glorious and uninterrupted tradition! The rich diversity of the people of India is truly brought out by the decennial census which has become the most important tool for taking informed decisions in planning and development.

In Census 2011, the preparations began in earnest four years in advance in 2007. Every preparatory work, each with a legacy of its own, was evaluated and many innovations introduced keeping in mind three critical areas of excellence, that is, quality of the content, timeliness and adaptability. Availability of the latest technology also helped. Innovations included improving the design of the Census Questionnaire, introducing a new question on Date of Birth to improve age reporting, improving the training methodology and the training aids to ensure uniform training to all the census functionaries. Another major improvement was preparing geographic database of the boundary of all administrative units from state to village or ward-in-town to ensure full coverage without any overlapping and omission. In fact print-outs of maps showing the boundary of villages were given to each Enumerator to ensure proper coverage. In the capital cities maps of the Census Enumeration Block showing layout of buildings, road network and important landmarks were also given to each Enumerator to properly identify the boundary as well as help in conducting the enumeration.

A scientific media campaign was launched to sensitize the public about the importance of census, seeking their cooperation in villages and towns of every state of the country. Important celebrities came forward to spread awareness on Census 2011. Once the enumeration exercise was complete, the filled-in schedules were scanned using high speed duplex scanner and the information read using the latest Data Recognition Technology.

The first results from Census 2011 – the Provisional Population Totals at country, state and district levels – were released within a month. Following this, a large number of cross-classified tables on Housing, Household Amenities and Assets were released within a year. Next was the release of the Final Population Totals, Primary Census Abstract in April 2013 providing information on a host of indicators up to village and ward-in-town levels. Many new tabulations, including those on Female-headed Households,

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Slums, etc. have been released, followed by the release of basic tabulations on age and on disabled population within a span of a few months. A number of tables are in the advanced stage of finalisation and would be released shortly.



## Organization of the Report

The release of age data from Census 2011 makes it possible to prepare a profile of the adolescents and youth in India. The special tables generated on adolescents and youth from the Census 2011 database provides an opportunity to study the status on the basis of latest empirical data on adolescent and youth population of India. With release of more characteristics from Census data in future, this volume will be updated.

The Report covers the following aspects pertaining to the adolescent and youth population in India:

- **Population, size and growth:** This chapter provides information on the population size of adolescents and youth in selected countries including India as per the latest statistics provided by World Population Prospects 2012 released by the United Nations. Data from Census of India 2011 are used to analyse the distribution and growth trend in the country and in different States and Union Territories.
- **Gender composition:** This chapter provides the latest statistics on the gender composition of adolescents and youth and helps to understand the imbalance in the sex ratio in States and Union Territories. As it is of the utmost importance to focus on both males and females among these two groups to ensure gender equity, the chapter analyses the variation in sex ratio in different States.
- **Rural and urban distribution:** This chapter focuses on the population size and growth in these two types of residences. Since migration of the Adolescent and Youth population in urban areas due to education, employment or other reasons, affects the overall living conditions, the latest information on their distribution and growth in rural and urban areas helps to get further insights.
- **State of literacy:** This chapter cites latest information on the literacy status of the Adolescent and Youth population to understand variations in pattern in different States and Union Territories. The literacy status by sex and residence reveals divergence in patterns in these sub-groups. When both girls and boys have access to education, they are better prepared to face the challenges when they enter the labour market. A separate discussion on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among the Adolescents and the Youth brings out the status of literacy in these social groups.
- **Work participation and type of work:** This chapter focuses on the participation in economic activity by Adolescents and Youth and also the type of economic activity they are engaged in. The information segregated by sex and residence brings out the variation in these sub-groups.

The present report on adolescent and the youth population of India based on the latest results from the Census 2011 is a first step towards bringing out information on the current status of these two important groups for planners to devise means to sufficiently empower them to face the challenges when they enter the labour market. Improved education and technical skills with emphasis on gender equity will contribute to overall improvement in health and economic prosperity of the entire population.



# Size, Growth Rate and Distribution of Adolescent and Youth Population

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## Absolute Numbers

The absolute number of adolescents aged 10-19 years in India is 25,31,60,473, as per Census 2011 comprising 20.9 per cent of the total population of the country. The youth population aged 15-24 is 23,18,78,057 persons accounting for 19.2 per cent of the total population. In absolute terms, the total population of India increased by 181.9 million during the decade 2001-2011, while the corresponding increase in the number of adolescents and youth is 28.1 million and 41.8 million respectively. The absolute increase in the adolescent population is comparatively lower than that of the youth population mainly due to decline in fertility levels in the recent past. The youth population of India (231.8 million) is equivalent to the total population of 18 countries of Western Asia (231.6 million) as per the estimates of the United Nations (World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, June 2013).



## India's Adolescent and Youth Population in the World

The estimated global adolescent population is 1198.7 million and youth population is 1223.4 million as per the United Nations' World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision (June 2013). The total population, as well as the adolescent and youth populations, in the 10 most populous countries of the world, is given in Statement 2.1. Around 57 per cent of the world's adolescents and 59 per cent of its youth reside in these countries. Most importantly, India, which is the world's second most populous country, has a higher number of adolescents than China while youth population in China is marginally higher than that of India. The estimates suggest that one-fifth of the world's adolescents and youth reside in India. The adolescent and youth population of India is almost equal to the combined population of adolescents and youth of six of the world's 10 most populous countries (USA, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Nigeria and Bangladesh).

**Statement 2.1: Adolescent and Youth Population in the Age Group 10-24 Years in Select Countries, 2010**

Sl. No.	Country	Population (in '000)	Adolescent population in the age group 10-19 years (000)	Proportion of adolescent population (10-19) to total population (in %)	Youth population in the age group 15-24 years (000)	Proportion of youth population (15-24) to total population (in %)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	China	13,59,821	1,91,264	14.1	2,42,244	17.8
2	India	12,05,625	2,36,567	19.6	2,29,032	19.0
3	United States of America	3,12,247	43,052	13.8	43,950	14.1
4	Indonesia	2,40,676	43,432	18.0	40,530	16.8
5	Brazil	1,95,210	33,832	17.3	33,646	17.2
6	Pakistan	1,73,149	39,962	23.1	37,271	21.5
7	Nigeria	1,59,708	35,604	22.3	30,601	19.2
8	Bangladesh	1,51,125	32,243	21.3	30,703	20.3
9	Russian Federation	1,43,618	15,269	10.6	21,306	14.8
10	Japan	1,27,353	11,984	9.4	12,851	10.1
	Other countries	28,47,650	5,15,543	18.1	5,01,317	17.6
	World	69,16,183	11,98,752	17.3	12,23,450	17.7

Source: World Population Prospects, The 2012 Revision, United Nations New York, 2013

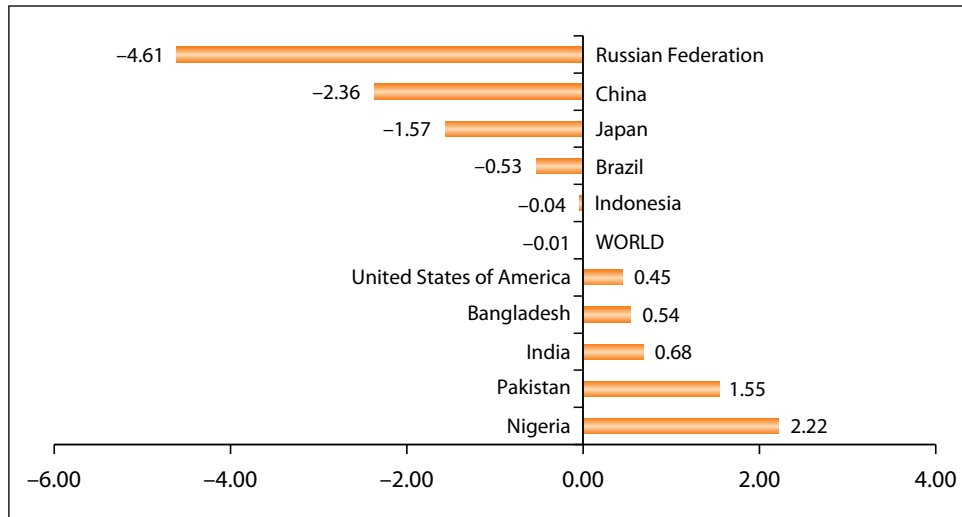
Note: Selected countries are top ten populous countries in the World

Adolescents and youth each account for around 17 per cent of the world population. As far as the relative share of adolescent population in the 10 most populous countries is concerned, the effect of varying levels of fertility can easily be seen. With lower levels of fertility in Japan and USA, the adolescent population comprises 9 and 14 per cent of the total population respectively. The highest proportion of adolescents is found in Pakistan and Nigeria (around 23 per cent), the countries having relatively higher levels of current fertility. In India, the proportion of adolescent and youth population is around 19 per cent which is higher than China.

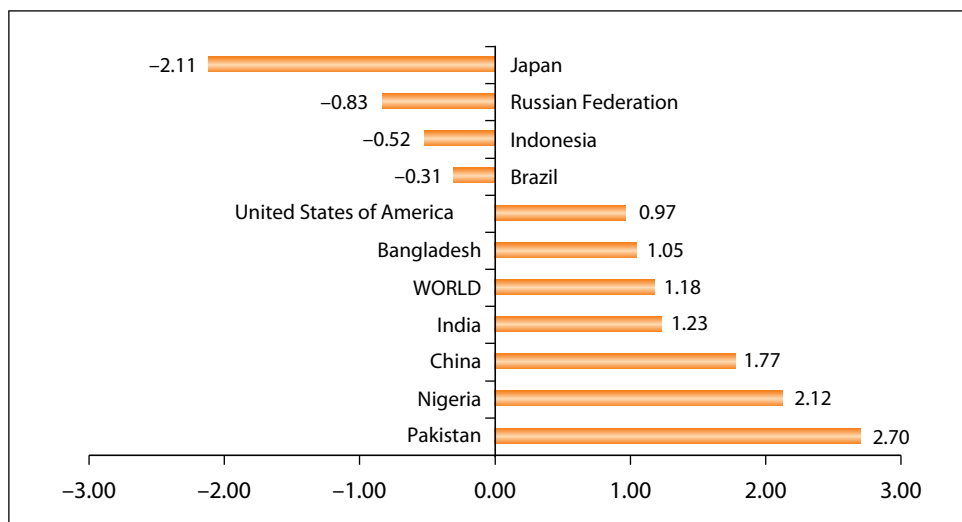
As per the estimates of the United Nations, while the world population grew at an annual rate of 1.2 per cent during 2000-2010, the adolescent population registered a negative annual growth rate of -0.04 per cent. Figure 2.1 depicts the growth rate of the adolescent population in the 10 most populous countries of the world. The highest negative annual growth rate during this period is recorded in the Russian Federation (-4.6 per cent), followed by China (-2.4 per cent) and Japan (-1.6 per cent). A negative annual growth of adolescent population is also observed in Brazil at -0.5 per cent. On the other hand, Nigeria recorded the highest annual growth rate at 2.2 per cent during this period, followed by Pakistan (1.6 per cent). India, the United States of America and Bangladesh registered an annual growth rate of less than 1 per cent. Though the total population of India grew at 1.5 per cent per annum during this period, the adolescent population recorded corresponding growth of 0.7 per cent.

The annual growth rate of the youth population also presents a mixed scenario, with four countries (Japan, Russian Federation, Indonesia and Brazil) registering negative growth during this period. The global youth population grew at an annual rate of 1.2 per cent (Figure 2.2). As in the case of the adolescent population, Nigeria and Pakistan recorded the highest annual growth rates of over 2 per cent. The growth rate in China at 1.8 per cent was greater than that in India at 1.2 per cent

**Figure 2.1: Growth Rate of Adolescent Population in Select Countries, 2000–2010**



**Figure 2.2: Growth Rate of Youth Population in Select Countries, 2000–2010**



per annum. The findings indicate the status of the youth bulge resulting in a demographic dividend, which these countries are going to experience in the near future.

## Growth of Adolescent and Youth Population in India, 1961 to 2011

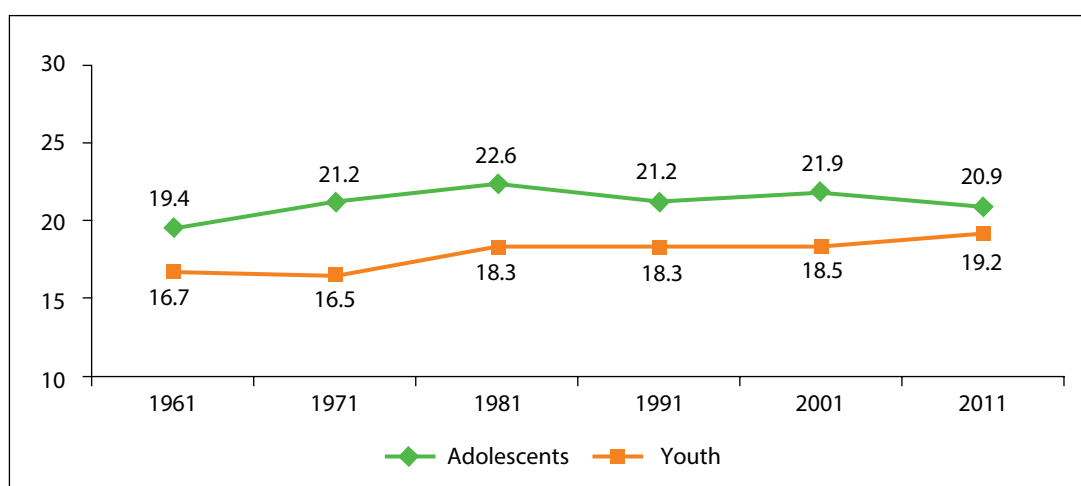
Statement 2.2 presents the total population as well as that of adolescents and youth in India for each decadal census from 1961. During the last four decades, the adolescent population has more than doubled from 116 million in 1971 to 253 million in 2011. Compared to a net addition of 47 million adolescents during the decade 1991-2001, the last decade has shown a decline with the addition of only 28 million adolescents. On the other hand, the youth population has grown more than one and half times during the same period, increasing from 91 million in 1971 to 232 million in 2011. Unlike the decrease of net addition of adolescent population during the last decade, the net addition of youth population has always been higher than the previous decade in all the decadal census years. The decadal increase in the total size of the youth population in the country during 1971-81 was 31 million and subsequently the net addition has been 32 million, 36 million and 43 million respectively in the last three decades. The 'youth bulge' is evident from the increase in the size of the youth population in

**Statement 2.2: Historical Trends in Growth of Adolescent and Youth Population in India, 1961-2011**

Census Year	Population (All ages)	Population in age group					Proportion of adolescent and youth population to total population (in %)				
		10-14	15-19	20-24	Adolescents (10-19)	Youth (15-24)	10-14	15-19	20-24	Adolescents (10-19)	Youth (15-24)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1961	43,92,34,771	4,93,06,185	3,58,82,536	3,73,32,553	8,51,88,721	7,32,15,089	11.2	8.2	8.5	19.4	16.7
1971	54,81,59,652	6,87,73,707	4,74,68,232	4,31,01,354	11,62,41,939	9,05,69,586	12.5	8.7	7.9	21.2	16.5
1981	66,52,87,849	8,59,11,367	6,41,38,807	5,73,37,858	15,00,50,174	12,14,76,665	12.9	9.6	8.6	22.6	18.3
1991	83,85,67,936	9,86,91,898	7,90,34,929	7,44,72,704	17,77,26,827	15,35,07,633	11.8	9.4	8.9	21.2	18.3
2001	1,02,86,10,328	12,48,46,858	10,02,15,890	8,97,64,132	22,50,62,748	18,99,80,022	12.1	9.7	8.7	21.9	18.5
2011	1,21,08,54,977	13,27,09,212	12,05,26,449	11,14,24,222	25,32,35,661	23,19,50,671	11.0	10.0	9.2	20.9	19.2

Note: The figures for Census 1981 and 1991 do not include population of Assam and Jammu & Kashmir respectively as Census could not be held. The figures for India and Manipur in Census 2001 exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur due to administrative reasons.

**Figure 2.3: Trends in Percentage of Adolescent and Youth Population in India, 1961-2011**



India presenting a window of opportunity to harness the demographic dividend. It is likely that this situation will last for another one and half decades and thereafter it will start declining due to the addition of smaller cohorts owing to fertility decline in the past.

Since 1971 over the last four decades, the proportion of adolescent population has remained around 21 per cent, while the proportion of youth population has increased steadily from 16.5 per cent in 1971 to 19.2 per cent in 2011 (Figure 2.3). Hence, the youth population constitutes a major portion of India's population, not only in the absolute numbers but also in the relative share.

## Adolescent and Youth Population: States and Union Territories

The distribution of adolescent and youth populations across states within the country is provided in Statement 2.3. Uttar Pradesh, being most populous state, accounts for the largest number of adolescents and youths. There are 48.9 million adolescents and 40.6 million youths in the state in 2011, which account for 19.3 per cent and 17.5 per cent of the total adolescent and youth population of the country respectively. The other states having large adolescent and youth populations after Uttar Pradesh are Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Their respective share in the total adolescent population varies from 9.2 per cent in Bihar to 6.3 per cent in

**Statement 2.3: Adolescent and Youth Population (000's), India, States and Union Territories, 2001 and 2011**

India/States/ UTs	2001					2011				
	10-14	15-19	20-24	Adolescents (10-19)	Youth (15-24)	10-14	15-19	20-24	Adolescents (10-19)	Youth (15-24)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INDIA	1,24,847	1,00,216	89,764	2,25,063	1,89,980	1,32,709	1,20,526	1,11,424	2,53,236	2,31,951
Jammu & Kashmir	1,361	1,147	890	2,508	2,037	1,414	1,237	1,161	2,651	2,398
Himachal Pradesh	705	627	583	1,332	1,210	639	640	644	1,280	1,284
Punjab	2,832	2,556	2,339	5,388	4,895	2,583	2,818	2,777	5,401	5,594
Chandigarh	92	93	104	185	197	93	104	121	198	226
Uttarakhand	1,094	930	743	2,023	1,672	1,145	1,124	970	2,269	2,094
Haryana	2,683	2,257	1,957	4,940	4,214	2,669	2,677	2,567	5,346	5,245
NCT of Delhi	1,563	1,428	1,427	2,991	2,855	1,648	1,667	1,764	3,316	3,431
Rajasthan	7,242	5,490	4,749	12,732	10,240	8,381	7,314	6,426	15,695	13,741
Uttar Pradesh	22,310	16,045	13,312	38,355	29,357	25,870	23,040	17,579	48,910	40,619
Bihar	11,064	7,190	6,323	18,254	13,513	13,920	9,473	8,065	23,393	17,537
Sikkim	72	63	55	135	119	67	67	67	134	134
Arunachal Pradesh	143	111	86	253	197	179	156	132	335	288
Nagaland	283	266	210	549	476	249	230	204	478	434
Manipur	259	238	222	496	460	314	287	282	601	569
Mizoram	109	99	94	207	192	117	110	112	227	222
Tripura	418	339	274	758	614	358	358	373	716	731
Meghalaya	319	250	195	569	445	383	326	285	709	611
Assam	3,333	2,611	2,315	5,943	4,926	3,492	3,069	2,909	6,560	5,978
West Bengal	9,539	7,634	7,066	17,172	14,700	9,157	9,058	8,758	18,215	17,816
Jharkhand	3,535	2,500	2,150	6,035	4,649	4,104	3,205	2,828	7,310	6,033
Odisha	4,257	3,531	3,190	7,788	6,722	4,349	3,925	3,784	8,274	7,709
Chhattisgarh	2,605	1,932	1,671	4,537	3,603	2,884	2,600	2,389	5,484	4,989
Madhya Pradesh	7,769	5,691	5,168	13,460	10,859	8,565	7,447	6,728	16,011	14,174
Gujarat	5,673	5,184	4,839	10,857	10,023	6,149	5,866	5,781	12,015	11,646
Daman & Diu	14	18	25	32	43	17	26	39	44	65
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23	20	27	43	47	35	33	44	68	77
Maharashtra	11,337	9,571	8,857	20,908	18,427	10,735	10,627	11,091	21,362	21,718
Andhra Pradesh	8,733	7,580	6,937	16,313	14,517	8,202	8,094	8,132	16,295	16,226
Karnataka	6,222	5,382	4,886	11,603	10,268	5,737	5,827	6,053	11,564	11,880
Goa	120	125	142	245	267	111	114	131	225	245
Lakshadweep	8	6	6	14	12	6	6	6	12	11
Kerala	2,987	2,985	2,984	5,972	5,968	2,823	2,611	2,666	5,433	5,276
Tamil Nadu	6,012	6,184	5,801	12,196	11,985	6,178	6,254	6,412	12,431	12,665
Puducherry	94	98	98	192	195	106	102	109	208	211
A&N Islands	39	38	38	77	77	33	33	37	66	70

Note: The figures for India and Manipur in Census 2001 exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur due to administrative reasons.



Madhya Pradesh. Comparing these five states to each other, their share to the total youth population varies from 7.6 per cent in Bihar to 7.0 per cent in Andhra Pradesh. Likewise, the share of the youth population in these states varies from 7.6 per cent in Bihar to 6.1 per cent in Madhya Pradesh. Together, these six states account for more than half of the total adolescent and youth population of the country (57 per cent of total adolescent and 55 per cent of the total youth population).

In terms of increase in the absolute numbers of adolescents and youth over the decade, once again Uttar Pradesh registered the highest net addition of adolescents (10.5 million) and youth (11.2 million). Bihar stands at second position in terms of net increase of 5.1 million and 4.0 million adolescents and youth respectively. Interestingly, three states – Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand – are among the top five states with the highest net increase, contrary to their contribution in the total share of the country's adolescent and youth population. Relatively higher levels of fertility in the past have contributed to a higher absolute increase in the population of adolescents and youth in these states as compared to other states.

With regard to the percentage of adolescent population to total population, four states in the South, namely (Kerala, Goa, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka) and one state in North (Himachal Pradesh) have less than 19 per cent adolescents in the population (Map 2.1). Among bigger states, West Bengal, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Maharashtra and Punjab have an adolescent population in the range of 19 to 21 per cent of the total population. Thus, all these states are below the national average (21.9%) in terms of the percentage of adolescent population to total population. There are nine states which have slightly higher percentage of adolescent population (in the range of 21–23%) than the national average, while Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh are the only three states in which the adolescent population is more than 24 per cent of the total population in 2011.

The state-wise variation in the percentage of youth population is depicted in Map 2.2. Seven states reported less than 19 per cent of the total population as youth as compared to 19.2 per cent at the national level. Surprisingly, the states of Bihar and Jharkhand are also in this category, possibly due to the fact that they have relatively higher proportions of adolescent and child<sup>1</sup> populations due to high fertility still prevailing.

Uttar Pradesh remains at number one in both 2001 and 2011 Censuses in terms of the size of the adolescent population. In addition, the share of the state in total adolescent population of the country has increased by 2.28 percentage points (from 17 to 19.3 per cent between 2001 and 2011). Statement 2.4 shows the ranking of the states as per the absolute numbers of the adolescent population. Bihar, which was at number three position in 2001, overtakes Maharashtra in 2011 to be the second most populous state in terms of adolescent population. These two states account for 29 per cent of the total adolescent population of the country. Maharashtra, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh rank third, fourth and fifth respectively. These five states together account for 51 per cent of the total adolescent population of the country in 2011 as compared to 49 per cent in 2001 – an increase of 2 percentage points over the decade.

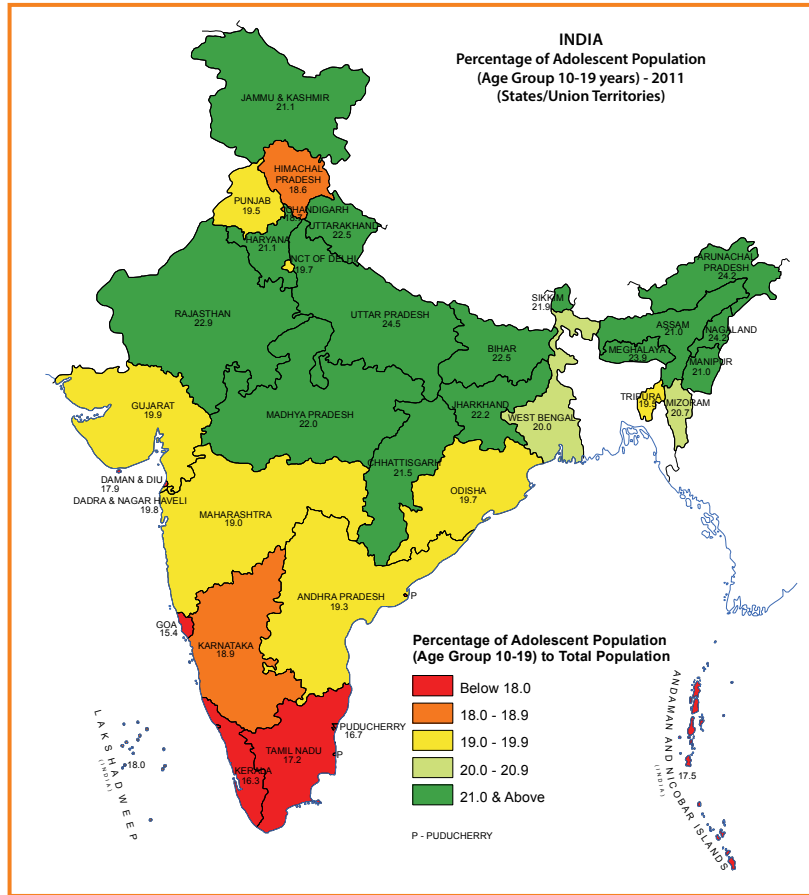
The states of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan rank sixth and seventh respectively by size of adolescent population. Overall it is seen that the relative rank of the majority of the states in 2011 remains as it was in 2001. One or two ranks up or down in these two census years are seen only in case of smaller states, particularly from north east.

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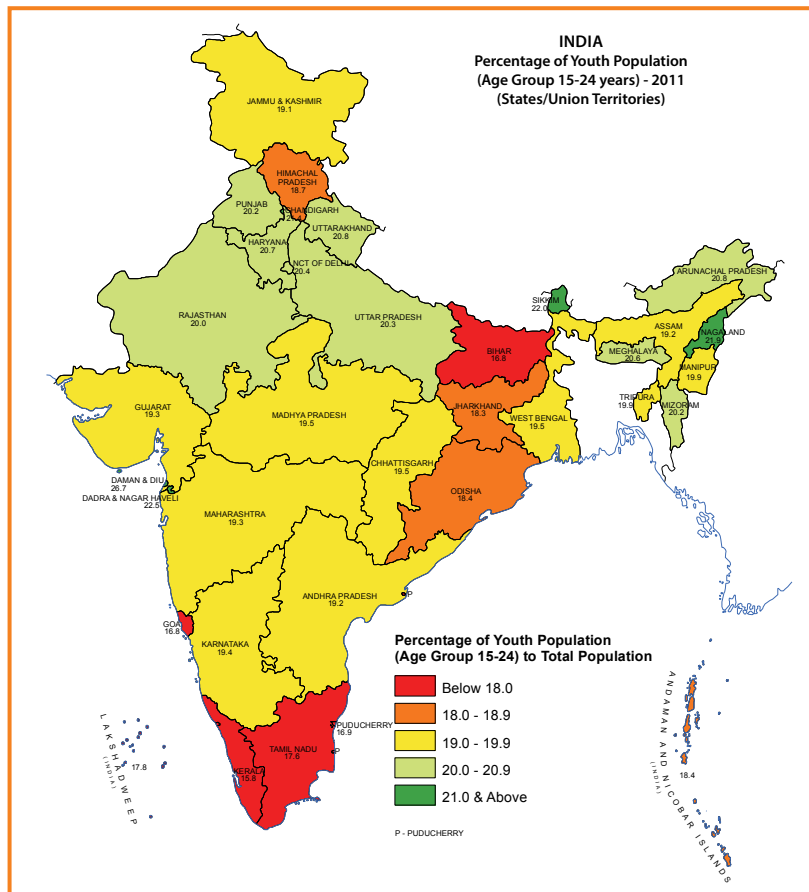
<sup>1</sup> Child : 0-9 years



**Map 2.1: Adolescent Population in States and Union Territories (Per cent to Total Population)**



**Map 2.2: Youth Population in States and Union Territories (Per cent to Total Population)**



**Statement 2.4: Ranking of States and Union Territories by Adolescent Population, India, 2001 and 2011**

Rank in 2011	India/States/UTs	Total adolescent population 2011	Per cent to total adolescent population of India, 2011	Per cent to total adolescent population of India, 2001	Total adolescent population 2001	India/States/UTs	Rank in 2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	25,32,35,661	100.00	100.00	22,50,62,748	India	
1	Uttar Pradesh	4,89,10,261	19.31	17.04	3,83,55,275	Uttar Pradesh	1
2	Bihar	2,33,92,577	9.24	9.29	2,09,08,090	Maharashtra	2
3	Maharashtra	2,13,61,802	8.44	8.11	1,82,53,965	Bihar	3
4	West Bengal	1,82,14,554	7.19	7.63	1,71,72,414	West Bengal	4
5	Andhra Pradesh	1,62,95,342	6.43	7.25	1,63,12,937	Andhra Pradesh	5
6	Madhya Pradesh	1,60,11,290	6.32	5.98	1,34,59,626	Madhya Pradesh	6
7	Rajasthan	1,56,94,535	6.20	5.66	1,27,32,155	Rajasthan	7
8	Tamil Nadu	1,24,31,339	4.91	5.42	1,21,96,093	Tamil Nadu	8
9	Gujarat	1,20,15,205	4.74	5.16	1,16,03,248	Karnataka	9
10	Karnataka	1,15,63,923	4.57	4.82	1,08,57,230	Gujarat	10
11	Odisha	82,74,023	3.27	3.46	77,87,994	Odisha	11
12	Jharkhand	73,09,664	2.89	2.68	60,34,603	Jharkhand	12
13	Assam	65,60,308	2.59	2.65	59,71,706	Kerala	13
14	Chhattisgarh	54,83,855	2.17	2.64	59,43,436	Assam	14
15	Kerala	54,33,322	2.15	2.39	53,87,703	Punjab	15
16	Punjab	54,01,085	2.13	2.19	49,39,835	Haryana	16
17	Haryana	53,46,068	2.11	2.02	45,37,061	Chhattisgarh	17
18	NCT of Delhi	33,15,522	1.31	1.33	29,90,778	NCT of Delhi	18
19	Jammu & Kashmir	26,51,315	1.05	1.11	25,07,740	Jammu & Kashmir	19
20	Uttarakhand	22,69,453	0.90	0.90	20,23,389	Uttarakhand	20
21	Himachal Pradesh	12,79,685	0.51	0.59	13,31,663	Himachal Pradesh	21
22	Tripura	7,15,519	0.28	0.34	7,57,607	Tripura	22
23	Meghalaya	7,08,794	0.28	0.25	5,68,934	Meghalaya	23
24	Manipur	6,00,771	0.24	0.24	5,49,323	Nagaland	24
25	Nagaland	4,78,293	0.19	0.22	4,96,484	Manipur	25
26	Arunachal Pradesh	3,35,327	0.13	0.11	2,53,367	Arunachal Pradesh	26
27	Mizoram	2,27,324	0.09	0.11	2,45,044	Goa	27
27	Goa	2,24,864	0.09	0.09	2,07,324	Mizoram	28
29	Puducherry	2,08,042	0.08	0.09	1,92,104	Puducherry	28
29	Chandigarh	1,97,882	0.08	0.08	1,85,049	Chandigarh	30
31	Sikkim	1,33,860	0.05	0.06	1,35,112	Sikkim	31
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	68,107	0.03	0.03	77,202	A&N Islands	32
32	A&N Islands	66,493	0.03	0.02	42,731	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33
34	Daman & Diu	43,635	0.02	0.01	31,655	Daman & Diu	34
35	Lakshadweep	11,622	0.00	0.01	13,871	Lakshadweep	35

Note: The figures for India and Manipur in Census 2001 exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur due to administrative reasons.

Ranking of states in terms of the total size of youth population is presented in Statement 2.5. As in the case of adolescent population, Uttar Pradesh occupies the first rank in both the years, while Bihar ranks at 4 in 2011, one rank up from 2001. Uttar Pradesh has also increased its share of the total youth population of the country by 2 percentage points (15.4 in 2001 to 17.5 in 2011). Maharashtra and West Bengal rank second and third respectively, with no change in the ranking from 2001 Census. The top two states (Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra) together account for 27 per cent of the entire youth population of the country in 2011, while the top five states (Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh) together are home to nearly half of the country's youth population (49%). Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are the other big states which have gained rank in 2011 as compared to 2001, replacing Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The gain or loss of one rank from 2001 to 2011 is seen only in smaller states.

**Statement 2.5:** Ranking of States and Union Territories by Youth Population, India, 2001 and 2011

Rank in 2011	India/States/UTs	Total youth population, 2011	Per cent to total youth population of India		Total youth population, 2001	India/States/UTs	Rank in 2001
			2011	2001			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	23,19,50,671	100.00	100.00	18,99,80,022	India	
1	Uttar Pradesh	4,06,19,028	17.51	15.45	2,93,56,815	Uttar Pradesh	1
2	Maharashtra	2,17,18,233	9.36	9.70	1,84,27,308	Maharashtra	2
3	West Bengal	1,78,16,353	7.68	7.74	1,47,00,051	West Bengal	3
4	Bihar	1,75,37,430	7.56	7.64	1,45,16,861	Andhra Pradesh	4
5	Andhra Pradesh	1,62,25,841	7.00	7.11	1,35,13,381	Bihar	5
6	Madhya Pradesh	1,41,74,368	6.11	6.31	1,19,85,151	Tamil Nadu	6
7	Rajasthan	1,37,40,511	5.92	5.72	1,08,58,633	Madhya Pradesh	7
8	Tamil Nadu	1,26,65,335	5.46	5.40	1,02,67,897	Karnataka	8
9	Karnataka	1,18,79,835	5.12	5.39	1,02,39,580	Rajasthan	9
10	Gujarat	1,16,46,482	5.02	5.28	1,00,23,019	Gujarat	10
11	Odisha	77,08,925	3.32	3.54	67,21,577	Odisha	11
12	Jharkhand	60,32,890	2.60	3.14	59,68,496	Kerala	12
13	Assam	59,77,986	2.58	2.59	49,25,931	Assam	13
14	Punjab	55,94,319	2.41	2.58	48,95,084	Punjab	14
15	Kerala	52,76,361	2.27	2.45	46,49,357	Jharkhand	15
16	Haryana	52,44,876	2.26	2.22	42,13,862	Haryana	16
17	Chhattisgarh	49,89,339	2.15	1.90	36,03,212	Chhattisgarh	17
18	NCT of Delhi	34,31,435	1.48	1.50	28,54,839	NCT of Delhi	18
19	Jammu & Kashmir	23,98,375	1.03	1.07	20,37,050	Jammu & Kashmir	19
20	Uttarakhand	20,94,178	0.90	0.88	16,72,399	Uttarakhand	20
21	Himachal Pradesh	12,84,327	0.55	0.64	12,09,653	Himachal Pradesh	21
22	Tripura	7,31,006	0.32	0.32	6,13,526	Tripura	22
23	Meghalaya	6,11,200	0.26	0.25	4,76,034	Nagaland	23
24	Manipur	5,68,790	0.25	0.24	4,60,460	Manipur	24
25	Nagaland	4,33,985	0.19	0.23	4,44,967	Meghalaya	25

Contd...

Rank in 2011	India/States/UTs	Total youth population, 2011	Per cent to total youth population of India		Total youth population, 2001	India/States/UTs	Rank in 2001
			2011	2001			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Arunachal Pradesh	2,87,664	0.12	0.14	2,67,047	Goa	26
27	Goa	2,44,620	0.11	0.10	1,96,809	Chandigarh	27
28	Chandigarh	2,25,662	0.10	0.10	1,96,594	Arunachal Pradesh	27
28	Mizoram	2,22,051	0.10	0.10	1,95,382	Puducherry	27
30	Puducherry	2,11,135	0.09	0.10	1,92,318	Mizoram	27
31	Sikkim	1,34,234	0.06	0.06	1,18,615	Sikkim	31
32	Daman & Diu	64,898	0.03	0.04	76,738	A&N Islands	32
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	77,405	0.03	0.02	46,999	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33
32	A&N Islands	70,141	0.03	0.02	42,513	Daman & Diu	33
35	Lakshadweep	11,453	0.00	0.01	11,864	Lakshadweep	35

Note: The figures for India and Manipur in Census 2001 exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur due to administrative reasons.

## Growth of Adolescent and Youth Population: States and Union Territories

For the country as a whole, the decadal growth rate of the adolescent population is 12.5 per cent during 2001-2011, though many of the states witnessed a negative rate of growth of the adolescent population during this period. Statement 2.6 and Figure 2.4 depict the state-wise decadal growth of adolescent population. Among the bigger states, Kerala showed the highest negative decadal growth (–9.0%), followed by Goa (–8.2%) and Himachal Pradesh (–3.9%). The negative growth in these states is mainly due to decline in fertility during last two decades. Among smaller states and Union Territories, Nagaland, Lakshadweep and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, recorded a negative growth rate of adolescent population higher than that of Kerala during the period 2001-11.

Among the bigger states, the highest positive decadal growth rate of adolescent population is found in Bihar (28.2%), followed by Uttar Pradesh (27.5%). Other demographically backward states, namely Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, also recorded decadal growth rate higher than the national average, while all other bigger states have decadal growth of adolescent population lower than the national average. A few smaller states such as Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya and some UTs, such as Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, also showed rate of growth of adolescent population higher than the national average.

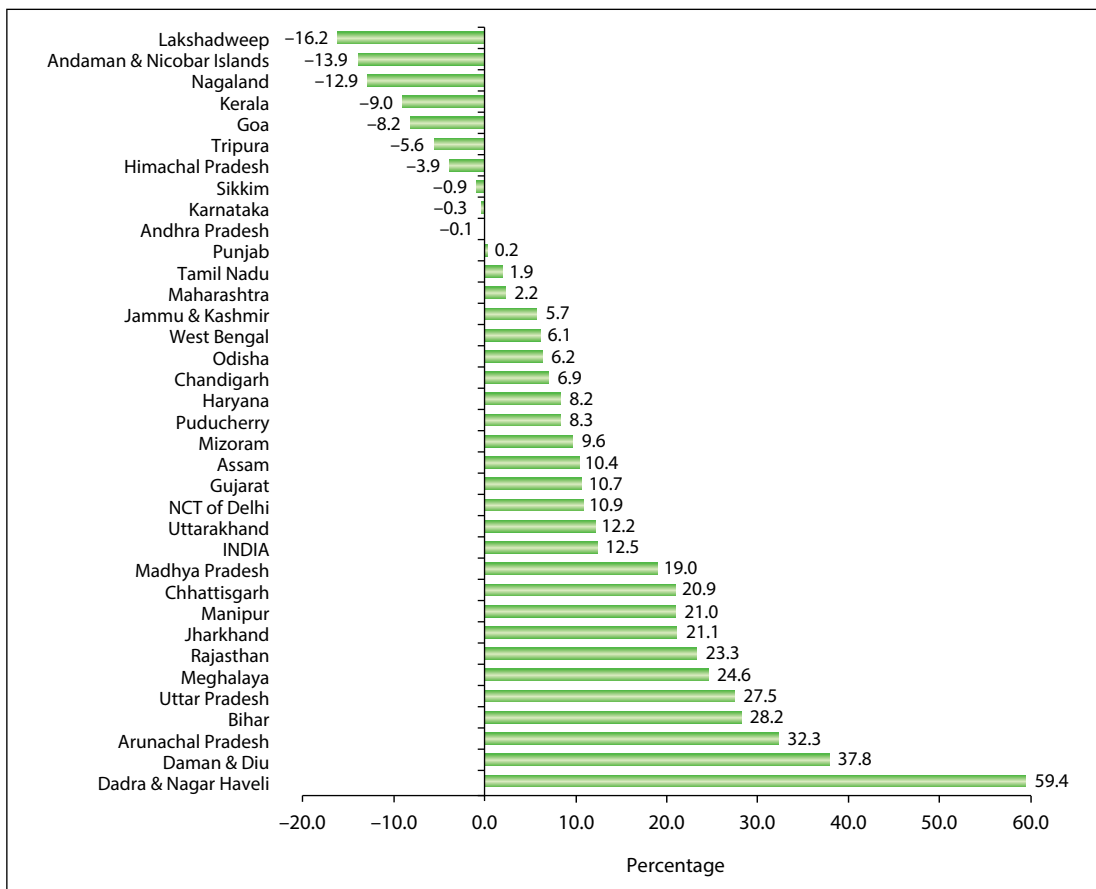
The decadal growth rate of the youth population in India was much higher at 22.1 per cent during the last decade as compared to the growth of the adolescent population. Statement 2.6 and Figure 2.5 present the increase in the absolute size and decadal growth of the youth population in India and its states and UTs. Among the states, Kerala (–11.6%), Nagaland (–8.8%) and Goa (–8.4%) have the highest negative decadal growth rates of youth population, as was the case with the adolescent population, however the magnitude of decline has been slightly lower among youth population in these states as compared to the decadal rate of growth among the adolescent population. Apart from these three states and two UTs, namely Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, all other states and UTs have shown a positive decadal growth of the youth population during the last decade. Some states such

**Statement 2.6: Population and Percentage Decadal Growth Rate of Adolescent and Youth Population by States, 2001-2011**

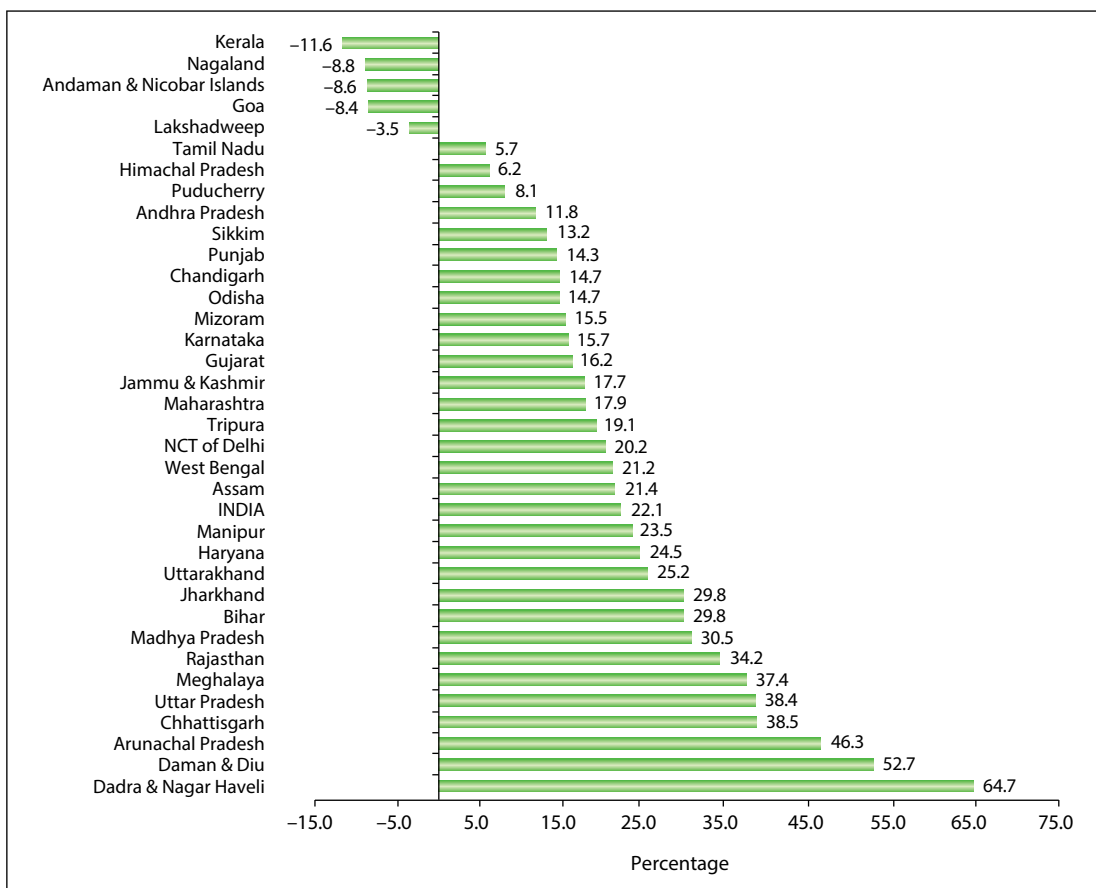
Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Total adolescent population		Percentage decadal growth of adolescents	Total youth population		Percentage decadal growth of youth population
		2001	2011		2001	2011	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	22,50,62,748	25,32,35,661	12.5	18,99,80,022	23,19,50,671	22.1
1	Jammu & Kashmir	25,07,740	26,51,315	5.7	20,37,050	23,98,375	17.7
2	Himachal Pradesh	13,31,663	12,79,685	-3.9	12,09,653	12,84,327	6.2
3	Punjab	53,87,703	54,01,085	0.2	48,95,084	55,94,319	14.3
4	Chandigarh	1,85,049	1,97,882	6.9	1,96,809	2,25,662	14.7
5	Uttarakhand	20,23,389	22,69,453	12.2	16,72,399	20,94,178	25.2
6	Haryana	49,39,835	53,46,068	8.2	42,13,862	52,44,876	24.5
7	NCT of Delhi	29,90,778	33,15,522	10.9	28,54,839	34,31,435	20.2
8	Rajasthan	1,27,32,155	1,56,94,535	23.3	1,02,39,580	1,37,40,511	34.2
9	Uttar Pradesh	3,83,55,275	4,89,10,261	27.5	2,93,56,815	4,06,19,028	38.4
10	Bihar	1,82,53,965	2,33,92,577	28.2	1,35,13,381	1,75,37,430	29.8
11	Sikkim	1,35,112	1,33,860	-0.9	1,18,615	1,34,234	13.2
12	Arunachal Pradesh	2,53,367	3,35,327	32.3	1,96,594	2,87,664	46.3
13	Nagaland	5,49,323	4,78,293	-12.9	4,76,034	4,33,985	-8.8
14	Manipur	4,96,484	6,00,771	21.0	4,60,460	5,68,790	23.5
15	Mizoram	2,07,324	2,27,324	9.6	1,92,318	2,22,051	15.5
16	Tripura	7,57,607	7,15,519	-5.6	6,13,526	7,31,006	19.1
17	Meghalaya	5,68,934	7,08,794	24.6	4,44,967	6,11,200	37.4
18	Assam	59,43,436	65,60,308	10.4	49,25,931	59,77,986	21.4
19	West Bengal	1,71,72,414	1,82,14,554	6.1	1,47,00,051	1,78,16,353	21.2
20	Jharkhand	60,34,603	73,09,664	21.1	46,49,357	60,32,890	29.8
21	Odisha	77,87,994	82,74,023	6.2	67,21,577	77,08,925	14.7
22	Chhattisgarh	45,37,061	54,83,855	20.9	36,03,212	49,89,339	38.5
23	Madhya Pradesh	1,34,59,626	1,60,11,290	19.0	1,08,58,633	1,41,74,368	30.5
24	Gujarat	1,08,57,230	1,20,15,205	10.7	1,00,23,019	1,16,46,482	16.2
25	Daman & Diu	31,655	43,635	37.8	42,513	64,898	52.7
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	42,731	68,107	59.4	46,999	77,405	64.7
27	Maharashtra	2,09,08,090	2,13,61,802	2.2	1,84,27,308	2,17,18,233	17.9
28	Andhra Pradesh	1,63,12,937	1,62,95,342	-0.1	1,45,16,861	1,62,25,841	11.8
29	Karnataka	1,16,03,248	1,15,63,923	-0.3	1,02,67,897	1,18,79,835	15.7
30	Goa	2,45,044	2,24,864	-8.2	2,67,047	2,44,620	-8.4
31	Lakshadweep	13,871	11,622	-16.2	11,864	11,453	-3.5
32	Kerala	59,71,706	54,33,322	-9.0	59,68,496	52,76,361	-11.6
33	Tamil Nadu	1,21,96,093	1,24,31,339	1.9	1,19,85,151	1,26,65,335	5.7
34	Puducherry	1,92,104	2,08,042	8.3	1,95,382	2,11,135	8.1
35	A&N Islands	77,202	66,493	-13.9	76,738	70,141	-8.6

Note: The figures for India and Manipur in Census 2001 exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur due to administrative reasons.

**Figure 2.4: Decadal Growth Rate of Adolescent Population, India, States and Union Territories, 2001-2011**



**Figure 2.5: Decadal Growth Rate of Youth Population, India, States and Union Territories, 2001-2011**



**Statement 2.7: Number of States and Union Territories by Range of Decadal Growth of Adolescent and Youth Population, 2001-2011**

Decadal growth rate categories	Adolescent population		Youth population	
	Number of States and UTs	Percentage of adolescent to total adolescent population of India	Number of States and UTs	Percentage of youth to total youth population of India
1	2	3	4	5
1 per cent or less	11	16.4	5	2.6
2 - 8 per cent	8	27.1	3	6.1
9 - 15 per cent	5	9.6	6	13.0
16 - 22 per cent	4	11.6	8	32.6
23 per cent or more	7	35.2	13	45.7

as Goa, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, which experienced negative growth of the adolescent population, witnessed positive growth of the youth population. This clearly shows the stages of demographic transition experienced by various states owing to the decline, mainly in fertility levels in the recent one or two decades, which determines the surge of the youth population, providing a window of opportunity for demographic dividend. Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have recorded a decadal growth rate of more than 30 per cent for the youth population during 2001-11, clearly indicating the stage at which these states can reap the benefit of the demographic dividend. The decadal growth rate of the youth population has been well over 20 per cent in the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Assam, West Bengal and Delhi. Demographically developed states such as Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka and Maharashtra have also shown a positive decadal growth rate of the youth population. However, the magnitude of the decadal growth clearly indicates that the window of opportunity in these states will remain for a short period of time in future.

Statement 2.7 shows the number of states and UTs by the range of decadal growth rate of the adolescent and youth population in India as per 2011 Census. It is worth mentioning that seven states accounted for more than 23 per cent of the decadal increase in adolescent population which comprises a little more than one third of the total adolescent population of the country (35.2%). In this range of decadal growth, a much higher proportion of the youth population of the country (45.7%) residing in 13 states/UTs is witnessed. At the other extreme, while 16.4 per cent of India's adolescent population (living in 11 states/UTs) recorded a growth rate of 1 per cent or less, the same magnitude of decadal growth is found for only 2.6 per cent of the country's youth population residing only in five states and UTs. The findings once again reinforce that the youth population is on the increase in many parts of the country while the adolescent population has recorded a reduced or negative growth rate. Further, a little more than half of the total population of India (56.4%) living in 16 states/UTs have recorded decadal growth rate higher than 9 per cent in 2001-11 while 91.3 per cent of the youth population of the country living in 27 states have shown an equivalent growth rate (9%) during the same period.

**Social Composition of Adolescent and Youth Population**

Census collects information on Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) separately. It allows separate analysis of various demographic characteristics of these two groups. Statement 2.8 presents the total size of adolescent and youth population belonging to these two social groups together with their share in the total population by states and UTs in India.

There are 44 million adolescents belonging to the Scheduled Castes in India, which constitutes 17.5 per cent of the total adolescent population in 2011. Among states, Uttar Pradesh has the maximum number of SC adolescents (10 million) accounting for 21 per cent of the adolescents in the state. West Bengal is at number two position (4.4 million), with a quarter of the adolescents (24%) belong to SC category. As far as the share of SC adolescents is concerned, the highest proportion is observed in Punjab (36%), followed by Himachal Pradesh (27%). In the states of Tamil Nadu, Haryana and Uttarakhand, the proportion of SC adolescents ranges between 20 to 22 per cent of the total SC population. Among other bigger states, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala are the states in which proportion of the SC adolescents is in the range of 7–8 per cent.

The ST adolescent population in India numbers 23 million and accounts for 9.2 per cent of the total adolescent population as per 2011 Census. Among states, Madhya Pradesh ranks first in terms of the number of ST adolescents with 3.5 million persons or 22 per cent of the total adolescent population in the state. The states of Punjab, Haryana and Delhi and the UTs of Puducherry and Chandigarh do not have any Scheduled Tribe population. Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha are tribal dominated states with the percentage of ST adolescents at 31 per cent, 27 per cent and 24 per cent respectively. In the smaller states of Mizoram, Nagaland and Meghalaya, where STs are in majority, the proportions of ST adolescents fall in the range of 88-95 per cent of the total adolescent population of these states.

Statement 2.8 also provides the total number of SC and ST youth in India and states. There are 39.7 million youth who belong to Scheduled Caste category and 19.8 million who belong to the ST category, comprising of 17 per cent of the SC and 9 per cent of the ST youth. For SC youth also, Uttar Pradesh ranks first with the highest number (8 million) accounting for 20 per cent of the total youth in this state. However, with regard to the percentage of SC youth, Punjab is the highest with 34 per cent, followed by Himachal Pradesh with 26 per cent and West Bengal with 24 per cent. The findings on social composition of youth population are in line with the one observed for the adolescent population.

**Statement 2.8: Adolescent and Youth Population by Social Categories, India, States and Union Territories, 2011**

India/States/ UTs	Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) adolescent population (10-19)				Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) youth population (15-24)			
	SC adolescent population	% SC to total adolescent population	ST adolescent population	% ST to total adolescent population	SC youth population	% SC to total youth population	ST youth population	% ST to total youth population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	4,43,59,691	17.5	2,32,73,430	9.2	3,97,32,282	17.1	1,99,27,193	8.6
Jammu & Kashmir	1,98,680	7.5	3,45,417	13.0	1,89,983	7.9	2,69,614	11.2
Himachal Pradesh	3,42,454	26.8	78,091	6.1	3,36,496	26.2	76,059	5.9
Punjab	19,48,309	36.1	-	-	19,05,187	34.1	-	-
Chandigarh	43,441	22.0	-	-	45,023	20.0	-	-
Uttarakhand	4,64,761	20.5	70,839	3.1	4,02,803	19.2	66,072	3.2
Haryana	11,77,802	22.0	-	-	11,16,603	21.3	-	-
NCT of Delhi	6,16,946	18.6	-	-	6,40,107	18.7	-	-
Rajasthan	29,46,120	18.8	21,79,794	13.9	25,16,241	18.3	17,77,285	12.9

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India/States/ UTs	Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) adolescent population (10-19)				Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) youth population (15-24)			
	SC adolescent population	% SC to total adolescent population	ST adolescent population	% ST to total adolescent population	SC youth population	% SC to total youth population	ST youth population	% ST to total youth population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh	1,02,87,536	21.0	2,68,805	0.5	82,32,577	20.3	2,08,600	0.5
Bihar	36,17,059	15.5	3,01,890	1.3	25,91,514	14.8	2,18,690	1.2
Sikkim	6,481	4.8	47,257	35.3	6,465	4.8	45,060	33.6
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	2,46,169	73.4	-	-	2,00,458	69.7
Nagaland	-	-	4,26,707	89.2	-	-	3,80,683	87.7
Manipur	18,224	3.0	2,76,185	46.0	16,889	3.0	2,63,898	46.4
Mizoram	205	0.1	2,17,345	95.6	250	0.1	2,10,274	94.7
Tripura	1,28,248	17.9	2,61,325	36.5	1,37,246	18.8	2,43,349	33.3
Meghalaya	3,930	0.6	6,24,657	88.1	3,687	0.6	5,29,294	86.6
Assam	4,80,091	7.3	8,55,169	13.0	4,49,743	7.5	7,71,094	12.9
West Bengal	44,34,079	24.3	11,42,194	6.3	43,45,411	24.4	10,82,581	6.1
Jharkhand	9,11,141	12.5	19,36,474	26.5	7,17,397	11.9	15,56,783	25.8
Odisha	14,92,200	18.0	20,13,102	24.3	13,59,951	17.6	16,88,304	21.9
Chhattisgarh	7,46,707	13.6	16,95,263	30.9	6,66,879	13.4	14,85,246	29.8
Madhya Pradesh	26,28,279	16.4	35,42,558	22.1	22,74,690	16.0	28,27,142	19.9
Gujarat	8,58,022	7.1	18,81,063	15.7	8,31,218	7.1	16,19,402	13.9
Daman & Diu	1,211	2.8	3,177	7.3	1,269	2.0	3,395	5.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,197	1.8	41,973	61.6	1,317	1.7	35,877	46.3
Maharashtra	26,49,208	12.4	23,34,997	10.9	26,80,409	12.3	20,72,083	9.5
Andhra Pradesh	28,83,079	17.7	13,06,963	8.0	28,25,841	17.4	11,61,440	7.2
Karnataka	21,91,555	19.0	8,94,486	7.7	21,46,707	18.1	8,68,943	7.3
Goa	4,271	1.9	24,356	10.8	4,771	2.0	24,585	10.1
Lakshadweep	-	-	11,305	97.3	-	-	10,894	95.1
Kerala	4,80,338	8.8	85,844	1.6	4,76,715	9.0	80,432	1.5
Tamil Nadu	27,61,082	22.2	1,55,295	1.2	27,72,047	21.9	1,44,637	1.1
Puducherry	37,035	17.8	-	-	36,846	17.5	-	-
A&N Islands	-	-	4,730	7.1	-	-	5,019	7.2

Madhya Pradesh (with 2.8 million ST youth) and Maharashtra (with 2 million ST youth) are the top states in terms of the size of this segment of population. The highest proportions of ST youth are found in smaller states of Mizoram (95%), Nagaland (88%) and Meghalaya (87%). Among bigger states, as was the case with ST adolescents, the tribal dominated states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha showed higher percentages of ST youth population ranging from 22–30 per cent of the total youth population of the respective states.





# Sex Composition of Adolescent and Youth Population

*Where women are educated and empowered, economies are more productive and strong. Where women are fully represented societies are more peaceful and stable.*

*UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon*



## Introduction

Youth population determines the present and future human resources of a nation. Investing adequately on their health and education during childhood and adolescence transforms these resources into human capital. Youth population comprises 43 per cent of the world population and as per available estimates, around 63 per cent live in Asia alone. The aspirations and opportunities of youth are different in different areas, so are the challenges. One of the vital dynamics of this segment of population is its sex composition which holds a prime place in demographic studies as an imbalance affects social and economic relationships. Social roles and cultural patterns may also change due to shortage or excess of males or females in the population. Sex composition of a population, especially youth, is important to study natality, mortality, migration and marital status besides economic characteristics. Cross classification of male/female data with other characteristics is very valuable to understand gender differentials on key parameters. An imbalanced population composition to an extent exacerbates inequality, widening the gap in privileges and opportunities between men and women. This disparity could be in access to resources, education, training or employment.

## Sex Ratio

There are different techniques to measure gender equity in a population or a particular segment of a population. The most commonly used tool to measure gender balance is sex ratio. Internationally, sex ratio is defined as males per 100 females ( $M/F \times 100$ ). It is also called masculinity ratio. This definition is followed in many countries as well as by the United Nations. However, in India, sex ratio is measured as

ratio of females per thousand males (F/M\*1000), which has been used in this chapter. Sex ratio of 1000 is the point of balance according to this measure. A sex ratio above 1000 denotes an excess of females; sex ratio below 1000 implies excess of males. The sex ratio is higher when there is an excess of females and is lower when there is an excess of males.

In this chapter sex composition in terms of sex ratio of adolescents (10–19 years), youth (15–24 years) and overall population is presented to throw light on patterns and trends of sex composition in India by states/union territories (UTs).

## Sex Composition of Adolescent and Youth Population – World Trends

To begin with, an overview of the sex composition in the world is presented. This is confined to the 10 most populous countries. Statement 3.1 presents the sex ratio among adolescents, youth and overall population in these countries. Population distribution by gender shows distinct and uneven patterns across these countries. As regards overall sex ratio, there are 984 females per 1000 males globally in 2010 as per the latest estimates. As can be seen from the Statement, four countries – the United States of America (USA), Brazil, the Russian Federation and Japan – have a preponderance of females in the population. These countries have registered sex ratio above unity post World War II. It is evident from the Statement that 7 of the 10 most populous countries have shown an increase in the overall sex ratio during 2000–2010, while China, Nigeria and Indonesia show a decline during the same period. The Russian Federation continues to have the highest sex ratio while China has remained at the lowest.

Figure 3.1 illustrates the trends of sex ratio among adolescents in the 10 most populous countries. It was estimated that the around mid-2010 the world had an adolescent sex ratio of 939 girls per 1000 boys in the age group 10–19 years, a decline from 952 in 2000. Similar patterns are seen in seven countries, led by China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Nigeria, the Russian Federation and Brazil. Two countries, namely the United States and Bangladesh, have shown increasing trends, while there is no change in adolescent sex ratio during 2000–2010 in Japan. Brazil has the highest adolescent sex ratio (967) while China the

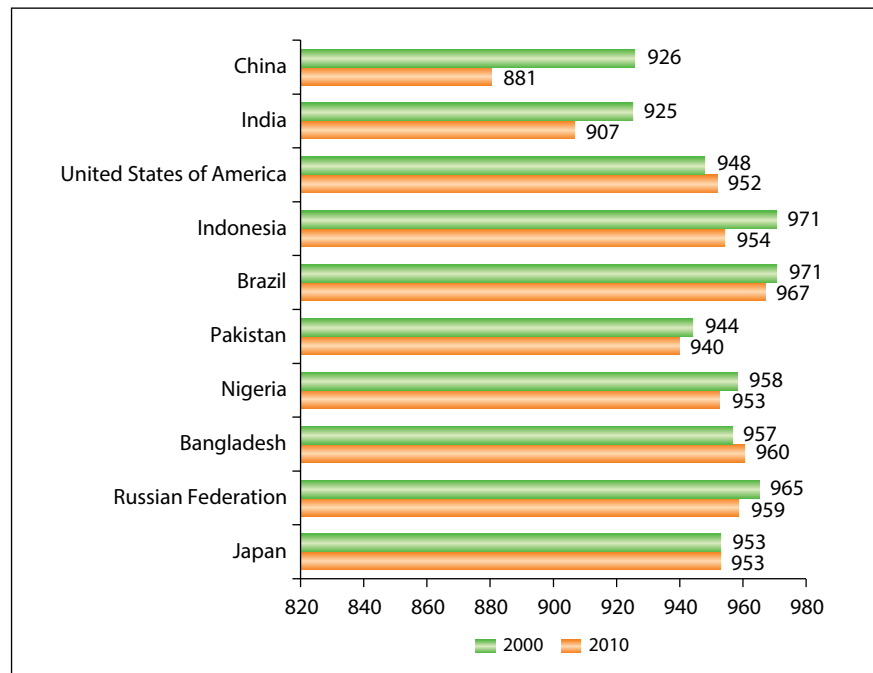
**Statement 3.1: Sex Ratio among Adolescents, Youth and Overall Population in Ten Most Populous Countries, 2001–2011**

Sl. No	Countries	Sex ratio among adolescents		Sex ratio among youth		Overall sex ratio	
		2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	China	926	881	941	905	936	931
2	India	925	907	924	916	929	933
3	United States of America	948	952	949	954	1,038	1,034
4	Indonesia	971	954	976	989	1,000	988
5	Brazil	971	967	986	976	1,023	1,031
6	Pakistan	944	940	944	953	937	947
7	Nigeria	958	953	959	953	975	967
8	Bangladesh	957	960	963	982	938	969
9	Russian Federation	965	959	974	970	1,141	1,164
10	Japan	953	953	954	952	1,044	1,053
	World	952	939	959	948	985	984

Source: World Population Prospects, The 2012 Revision, United Nations, New York, 2013

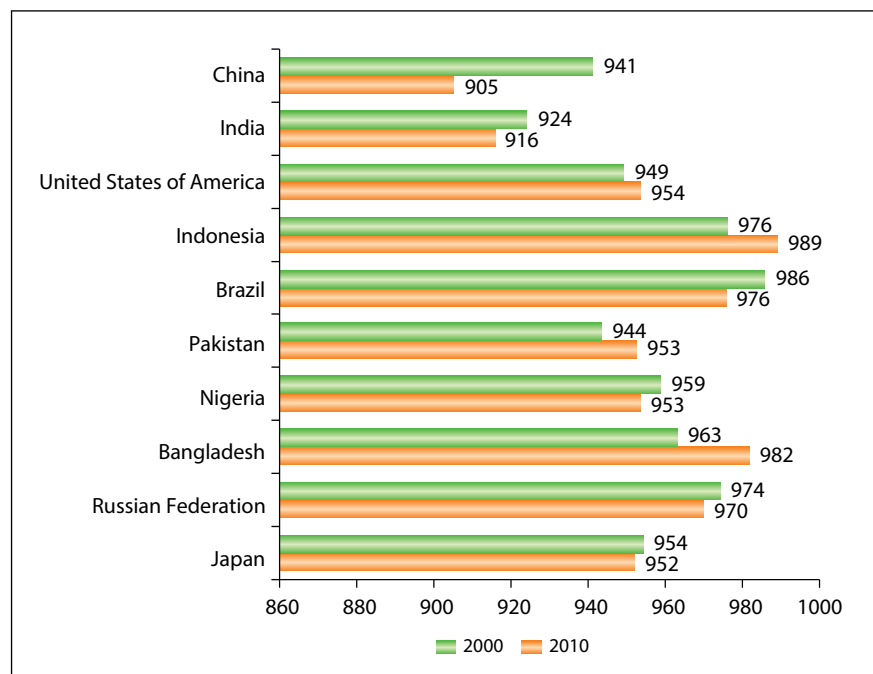
Note: Ten most populous countries

**Figure 3.1: Trends in Adolescent Sex Ratio in 10 Most Populous Countries, 2000–2010**



Source: World Population Prospects, the 2012 Revision, United Nations, New York, 2013

**Figure 3.2: Trends in Youth Sex Ratio in Ten Most Populous Countries, 2000–2010**



Source: World Population Prospects, The 2012 Revision, United Nations, New York, 2013

lowest (881). Boys outnumber girls in the adolescent age group (10–19 years) in the world as well as in the majority of the most populous countries. India and China, the two most populous countries of the Asian subcontinent and the world, continue to have an excess of adolescent male population and impact global trends.

Figure 3.2 demonstrates graphically the trends of youth sex ratio in the world and the 10 most populous countries. As shown in the figure, boys in the age group 15–24 years outnumber girls globally with an estimated sex ratio of 948 in 2010, a decline of 11 points from the estimate in 2000. Apparently the youth

sex ratio is skewed in favour of boys in most of the countries. However, eight countries have youth sex ratio above the world average while the two most populous countries, China and India, have a youth sex ratio lower than global average. Five countries – Indonesia, Bangladesh, Japan, the United States and Pakistan – have shown an increasing trend in the youth sex ratio during 2000–2010, while the remaining five have shown a declining trend. Indonesia has the highest youth sex ratio at 989 and China the lowest at 905 registering a steep fall from 941 in 2000. Sex composition of youth and adolescent population is not homogenous and varies in different demographic, socioeconomic and geographic situations.

## Size of Adolescent and Youth Population by Gender in India

India accounts for a fairly large share of youth population (one-fifth); being the second most populated country, it would be worthwhile to examine the size of the adolescent and youth population in India by gender as per Census 2011. As stated in an earlier chapter, the adolescent population (10–19 years) is 25,32,35,661, comprising 20.9 per cent of the total population of the country, that is, every fifth person in India is an adolescent. Of these, 133.4 million are boys and 119.8 are girls, constituting 52.7 per cent and 47.3 per cent of the adolescent population respectively.

The size of the youth population (15–24) is also large at 23,19,50,671 comprising 121.5 million males and 110.3 million females (Statement 3.2). In terms of proportions, like the adolescent population, the youth population is also tilted towards males (52.4%).

Distribution of adolescent population by sex among different states is not uniform as five states – Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh – have the largest share of adolescent male population as per Census 2011. These states together account for the 51.5 per cent of the country's adolescent males. Uttar Pradesh alone accounts for the largest adolescent male and female population which is around 20 per cent of the total adolescent population of the country. In all, there are 20 states/UTs with more than a million male adolescents. In the remaining states it varies from a low of 5662 in Lakshadweep to a high of 674,969 in Himachal Pradesh.

The size of the female adolescent population follows more or less the same pattern as noted for males. The five states with the highest female adolescent population are also the same with the exception of Andhra Pradesh, which replaces Madhya Pradesh in fifth position. These five states account for almost half the total adolescent female population. The five states/UTs having the lowest male and female adolescent population are Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Sikkim – all thinly populated states/UTs.

The size of youth population in different states/UTs is also in consonance with that of adolescents. The five states with the highest male and female populations are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. The only difference is that Bihar ranks third in male youth population while Andhra Pradesh ranks third in female youth population, pushing Bihar to fourth. These states together account for 49 per cent of male and female youth population. The sheer size of adolescent and youth population reflects the wealth of young human resource residing in these states. Chalking out a strategy to plan adequate and suitable opportunities as well as avenues to meet their aspirations would be a major challenge.

**Statement 3.2: Adolescent and Youth Population in India, States and Union Territories, 2011**

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Adolescent population		Youth population	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA	13,34,01,231	11,98,34,430	12,15,67,089	11,03,83,582
1	Jammu & Kashmir	13,85,217	12,66,098	12,43,940	11,54,435
2	Himachal Pradesh	6,74,969	6,04,716	6,60,449	6,23,878
3	Punjab	30,15,710	23,85,375	30,35,711	25,58,608
4	Chandigarh	1,12,661	85,221	1,28,988	96,674
5	Uttarakhand	11,91,757	10,77,696	10,73,097	10,21,081
6	Haryana	29,61,684	23,84,384	28,60,347	23,84,529
7	NCT of Delhi	18,20,564	14,94,958	18,76,529	15,54,906
8	Rajasthan	83,20,570	73,73,965	72,67,357	64,73,154
9	Uttar Pradesh	2,59,86,727	2,29,23,534	2,17,13,058	1,89,05,970
10	Bihar	1,26,14,412	1,07,78,165	95,01,166	80,36,264
11	Sikkim	67,963	65,897	69,144	65,090
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1,69,112	1,66,215	1,44,706	1,42,958
13	Nagaland	2,47,231	2,31,062	2,21,763	2,12,222
14	Manipur	3,05,641	2,95,130	2,84,082	2,84,708
15	Mizoram	1,15,433	1,11,891	1,11,419	1,10,632
16	Tripura	3,64,137	3,51,382	3,64,915	3,66,091
17	Meghalaya	3,58,189	3,50,605	3,03,856	3,07,344
18	Assam	33,84,870	31,75,438	30,11,069	29,66,917
19	West Bengal	93,79,831	88,34,723	91,24,955	86,91,398
20	Jharkhand	38,27,514	34,82,150	31,46,150	28,86,740
21	Odisha	41,76,219	40,97,804	38,43,623	38,65,302
22	Chhattisgarh	27,80,636	27,03,219	25,12,829	24,76,510
23	Madhya Pradesh	84,19,401	75,91,889	75,34,160	66,40,208
24	Gujarat	64,29,944	55,85,261	61,92,237	54,54,245
25	Daman & Diu	27,539	16,096	46,164	18,734
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	38,364	29,743	47,574	29,831
27	Maharashtra	1,13,72,661	99,89,141	1,15,55,514	1,01,62,719
28	Andhra Pradesh	84,05,191	78,90,151	82,52,004	79,73,837
29	Karnataka	59,97,335	55,66,588	61,51,634	57,28,201
30	Goa	1,17,492	1,07,372	1,30,691	1,13,929
31	Lakshadweep	5,662	5,960	5,879	5,574
32	Kerala	27,67,216	26,66,106	26,27,125	26,49,236
33	Tamil Nadu	64,18,828	60,12,511	63,84,642	62,80,693
34	Puducherry	1,06,167	1,01,875	1,03,518	1,07,617
35	A&N Islands	34,384	32,109	36,794	33,347



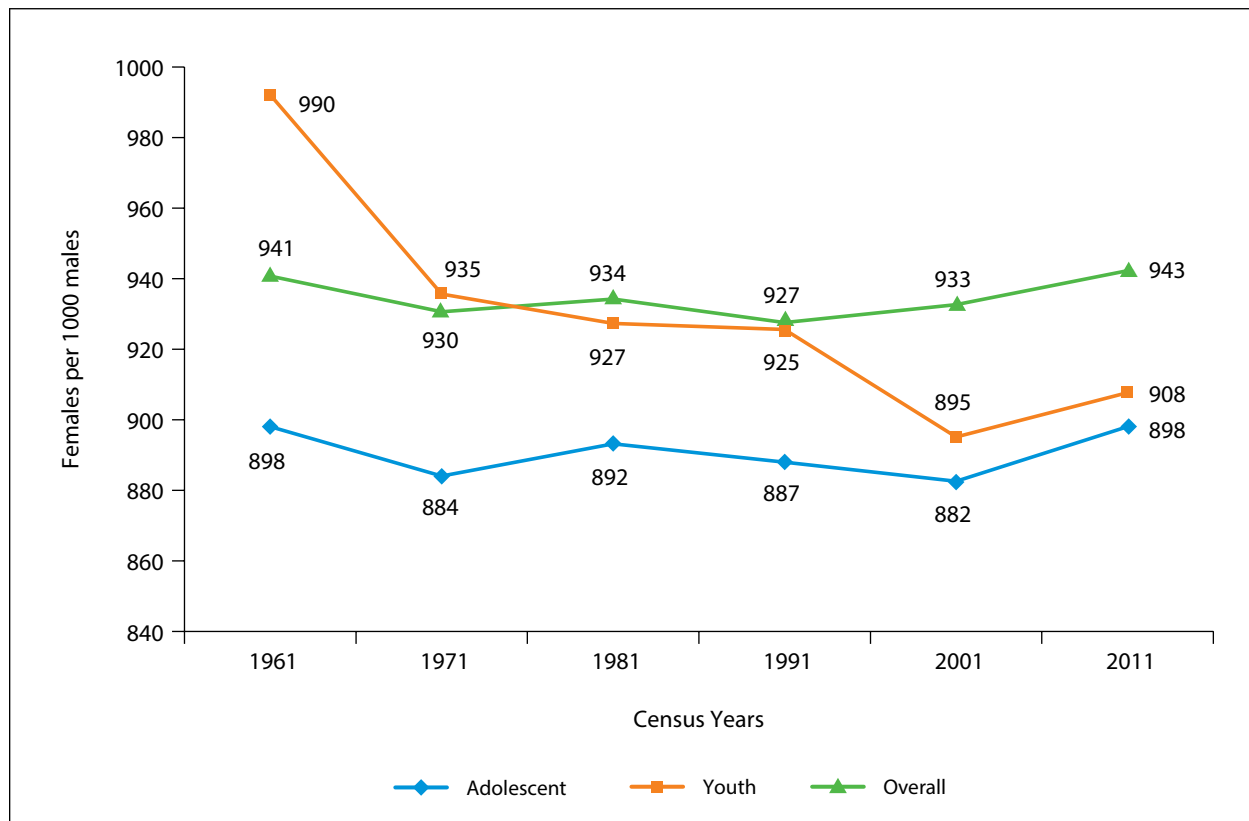
## Trends in Sex Ratio of India's Adolescent and Youth Population: An Overview

There are no two opinions that the numeric strength of the youth population in the country will play a major role in shaping the destiny of the nation. To understand whether male or female population composition follows an equitable distribution or is skewed, an overview of trends in sex ratios has been analysed during 1961–2011 covering a span of 50 years for the overall adolescent and youth population in India (Figure 3.3).

The sex ratio in India has remained favourable to the male population. From 1961 to 2001 the sex ratio has been alternately declining and marginally increasing every 10 years. However, the sex ratio registered a consecutive increase at the national level during Censuses 2001 and 2011. During Census 2011 the sex ratio of the total population has shown an upward surge with an increase of 10 points over Census 2001 and also was the highest in the last 50 years.

Compared to the overall sex ratio, adolescent (10–19) and youth (15–24) sex ratios have shown different trends. The adolescent sex ratio since 1961 has been low – with the lowest at 882 in 2001 to the highest at 898 during Census 2011. It dropped by 14 points in 1971, increased by 8 points in 1981 then continued to drop till 2001 before increasing by 16 points in Census 2011. By contrast the youth sex ratio dropped by 55 points from a high of 990 in Census 1961 to 935 in Census 1971. The 1961 peak appears to be an aberration, as in the subsequent four decades it fell continuously and during Census 2001 touched an all-time low at 895 before gaining 13 points (908) during 2011. However, it continues to be highly skewed in favour of males. Both adolescent and youth sex ratios clearly show domination of boys. The shortfall of females among the younger population does not augur well for equitable development and their empowerment.

Figure 3.3: Sex Ratio of Adolescents, Youth and Overall Population India, 1961–2011







## Trends in Sex Ratio of India's Adolescent and Youth Population: State Differentials

### Sex Ratio of Adolescent Population (15–24 years)

Statement 3.3 presents the adolescent and youth sex ratios for Censuses 2001 and 2011 by states and UTs. Among all states/UTs the adolescent sex ratio in 2001 was the highest in Kerala (985) and the lowest (715) in Daman & Diu. Among the major states, the lowest sex ratio was noted in Haryana (824). During Census 2011 Lakshadweep recorded the highest and above parity sex ratio (1,053) in adolescent population while Daman & Diu recorded the lowest (584). A wide gap is also noted in the adolescent sex ratio among the major states in 2011. For example, Odisha (981) has the highest adolescent sex ratio among the major states while Punjab has the lowest (791).

### Statement 3.3: Trends in Sex Ratio of Adolescent and Youth Population by Sex in India, States and Union Territories, 2001–2011

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Sex ratio (Females/Males per thousand)			
		Adolescents		Youth population	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA	882	898	895	908
1	Jammu & Kashmir	936	914	906	928
2	Himachal Pradesh	942	896	951	945
3	Punjab	847	791	848	843
4	Chandigarh	763	756	705	749
5	Uttarakhand	923	904	950	952
6	Haryana	824	805	796	834
7	NCT of Delhi	809	821	750	829
8	Rajasthan	863	886	876	891
9	Uttar Pradesh	830	882	840	871
10	Bihar	826	854	875	846
11	Sikkim	954	970	907	941
12	Arunachal Pradesh	944	983	926	988
13	Nagaland	910	935	903	957
14	Manipur	982	966	1,011	1,002
15	Mizoram	971	969	961	993
16	Tripura	951	965	983	1,003
17	Meghalaya	972	979	1,011	1,011
18	Assam	926	938	950	985
19	West Bengal	911	942	924	952
20	Jharkhand	884	910	907	918

Contd...

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Sex ratio (Females/Males per thousand)			
		Adolescents		Youth population	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Odisha	981	981	1,000	1,006
22	Chhattisgarh	938	972	962	986
23	Madhya Pradesh	849	902	856	881
24	Gujarat	881	869	893	881
25	Daman & Diu	715	584	480	406
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	838	775	674	627
27	Maharashtra	865	878	835	879
28	Andhra Pradesh	928	939	953	966
29	Karnataka	924	928	908	931
30	Goa	941	914	899	872
31	Lakshadweep	930	1,053	987	948
32	Kerala	985	963	1,040	1,008
33	Tamil Nadu	960	937	995	984
34	Puducherry	971	960	1,005	1,040
35	A&N Islands	896	934	838	906

Note: The figures for India and Manipur in Census 2001 exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur due to administrative reasons.

In terms of variation during 2001–2011, it is observed that 21 states/UTs have experienced a decline in the adolescent (10–19) sex ratio while in 13 states/UTs it has improved. There is no change in one state (Odisha). Statement 3.4 provides the relative positions of the top and bottom five states/UTs in adolescent sex ratio during 2001–2011.

#### Statement 3.4: States and UTs according to Five Top and Bottom Ranks of Adolescent Sex Ratio, 2001 and 2011

Top five states/UTs 2001	Adolescent sex ratio	Top five states/UTs 2011	Adolescent sex ratio
Kerala	985	Lakshadweep	1,053
Manipur	982	Arunachal Pradesh	983
Odisha	981	Odisha	981
Meghalaya	972	Meghalaya	979
Mizoram	971	Chhattisgarh	972
Bottom five states/UTs 2001	Adolescent sex ratio	Bottom five states/UTs 2011	Adolescent sex ratio
Bihar	826	Haryana	805
Haryana	824	Punjab	791
NCT Delhi	809	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	775
Chandigarh	763	Chandigarh	756
Daman & Diu	715	Daman & Diu	584

**Figure 3.4: Adolescent Sex Ratio in States/Union Territories, 2011**

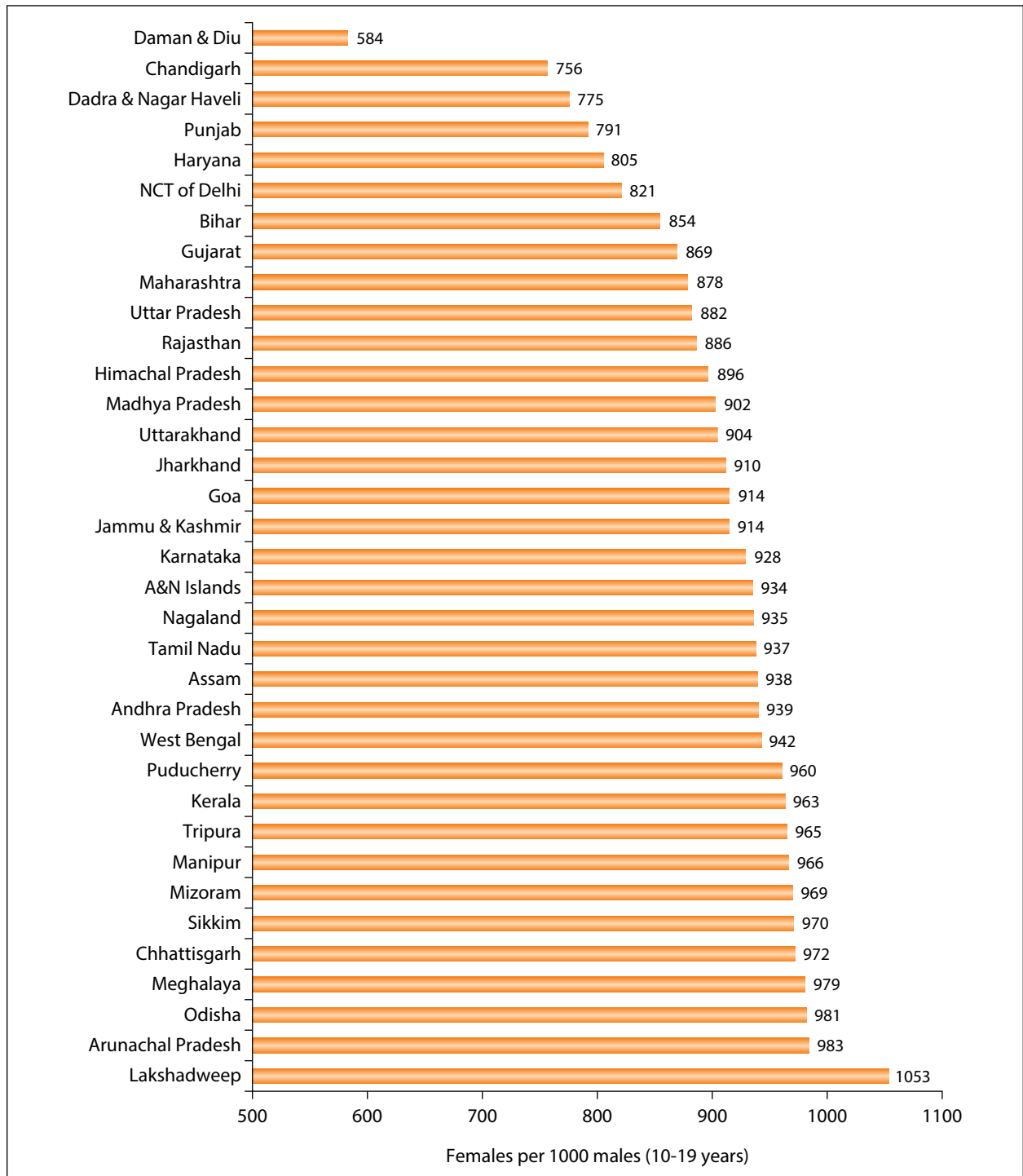
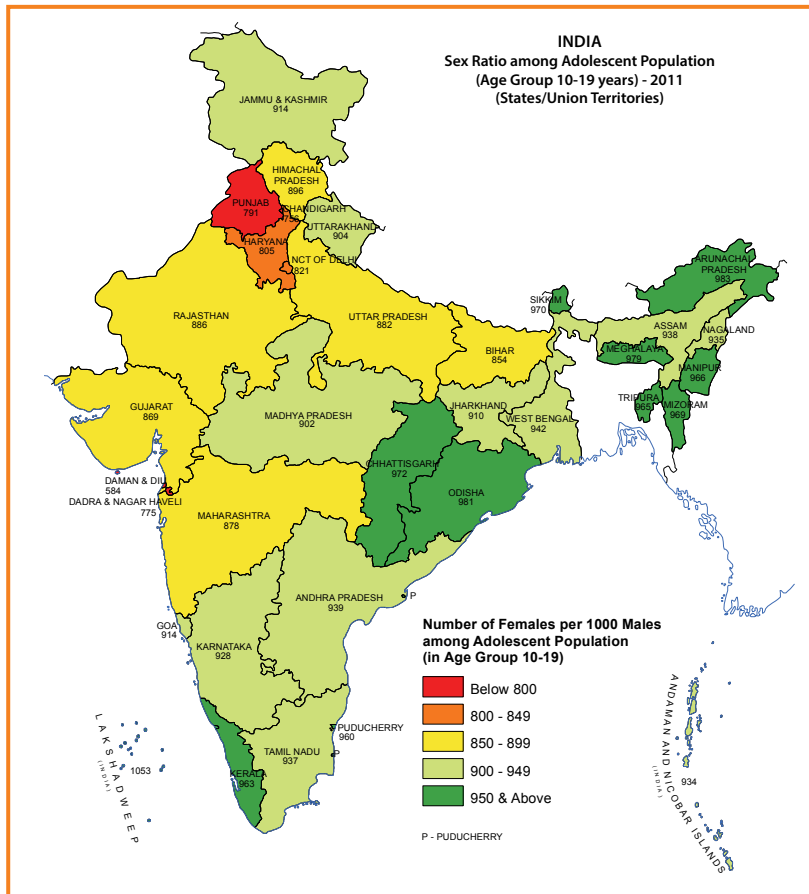


Figure 3.4 shows the pattern of the adolescent sex ratio (10–19 years) in the states/UTs and Map 3.1 shows the spatial distribution of adolescent sex ratio among states/UTs. As per Census 2011, 11 states have an adolescent sex ratio of 950 and above and most (6) of these states/UTs are located in the north east region: Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tripura and Mizoram; three are in the southern part, namely Lakshadweep, Kerala and Puducherry; and the remaining two are Odisha and Chhattisgarh from eastern and central part of the Indian peninsula. There are 12 states/UTs in the next range of 900–949. These are scattered across the country viz., West Bengal, Jharkhand in eastern India, the north eastern state of Nagaland, the southern states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir in the North, Madhya Pradesh in the heartland and Goa on the west coast besides the Andaman & Nicobar Islands to the south east of the mainland. In the remaining

**Map 3.1: Sex Ratio among Adolescent Population (States and Union Territories), 2011**



categories of adolescent sex ratio, the shortfall of girls is in excess of 100 per thousand boys. The states include the high population states of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana and the national capital region Delhi. Significantly the 12 states/UTs with adolescent sex ratio less than 900 account for over half (54%) the country's population. All these states have also registered major decline in the child sex ratio (0–6) in Census 2001. Decline in adolescent sex ratio in 2011 shows the cascading effect of that decline.

### Patterns and Trends of Youth Sex Ratio among States/Union Territories, 2001–2011

As can be discerned from columns 4 and 5 of Statement 3.3, the sex ratio of youth population (15–24 years) among states/UTs between Censuses 2001 and 2011 has shown slightly different trends as compared to that of adolescents. In 2001 five states had an excess of female population among youth with sex ratio above 1000. During 2011 the number of such states increased to six. Statement 3.5 shows that the value of the highest sex ratio in 2001 and 2011 remained the same but the top position held by Kerala in 2001 has gone to fourth-ranked Puducherry in 2011. Manipur also dropped by three positions – from second place in 2001 to fifth in 2011. Meghalaya and Odisha improved their relative rankings. However, the ranking of the five states/UTs having the lowest youth sex ratio remained the same. Daman & Diu recorded the lowest youth sex ratio in 2001 and 2011 while among the major states, Haryana held last position in both decades. However, except Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (two smaller UTs in terms of population size) where the youth sex ratio further declined, the other three states/UTs in this group have shown an appreciable increase in the youth sex ratio in 2011. Despite the increase, the gap between the highest and lowest is very wide. Among all the states and UTs 24 states/UTs have shown an increasing trend in the youth sex ratio during 2001–2011 while in 10 states/UTs it has declined and there

**Statement 3.5: States and Union Territories according to Five Top and Bottom Ranks of Youth Sex Ratio, 2001 and 2011**

Top five states/UTs 2001	Youth sex ratio	Top five states/UTs 2011	Youth sex ratio
Kerala	1,040	Puducherry	1,040
Manipur	1,011	Meghalaya	1,011
Meghalaya	1,011	Kerala	1,008
Puducherry	1,005	Odisha	1,006
Odisha	1,000	Tripura	1,003

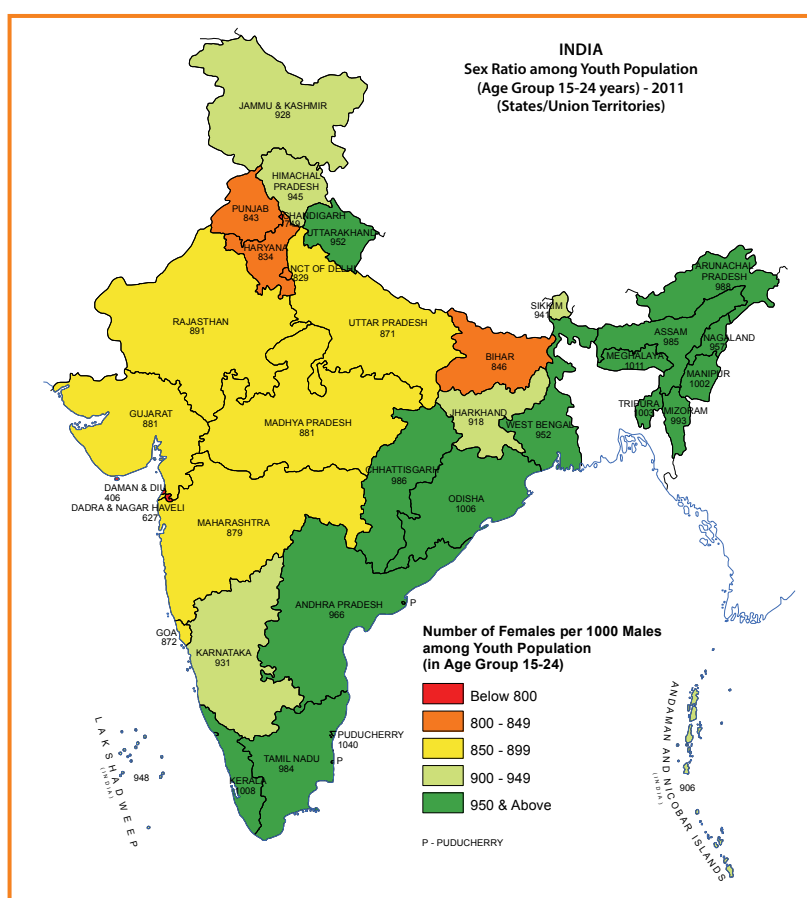
  

Bottom five states/UTs 2001	Youth sex ratio	Bottom five states/UTs 2011	Youth sex ratio
Haryana	796	Haryana	834
NCT Delhi	750	NCT Delhi	829
Chandigarh	705	Chandigarh	749
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	674	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	627
Daman & Diu	480	Daman & Diu	406

is no change in one state (Meghalaya). Statement 3.5 gives top and bottom five states/UTs in youth sex ratio during Censuses 2001 and 2011.

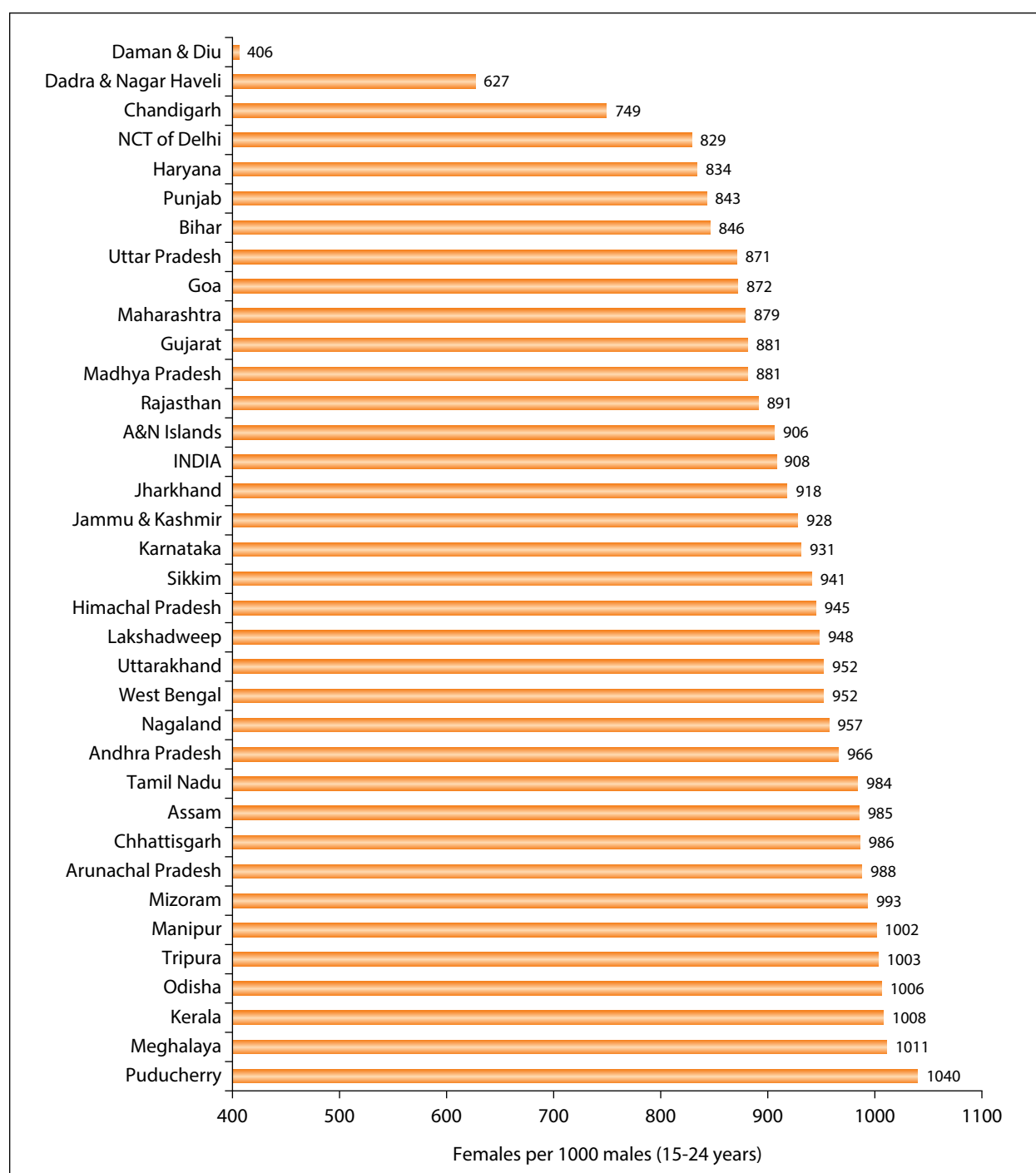
As regards distribution of states/UTs in different ranges of youth sex ratio in 2001, Statement 3.6 shows that 15 states/UTs have a youth sex ratio above 950 and in six states of these, it was more than 1000; in other words, young girls outnumbered boys. Spatial distribution of these states in Census 2011 is depicted in Map 3.2. The states with higher youth sex ratio are the coastal states of Odisha and West

**Map 3.2: Sex Ratio among Youth Population (States and Union Territories), 2011**



Bengal in the east and Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Kerala in the south. The only state representing the northern region in this category is the hilly state of Uttarakhand. Seven states/UTs, namely Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep fall in the next category of 900–949. In the category 850–899, there are six states, namely Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Goa and Uttar Pradesh, accounting for 44 per cent of the total youth population of the country. In the category below 850, two states are in the bottom five (given earlier) and the other two states are Bihar and Punjab. It is apparent that the youth sex ratio is highly skewed in the belt running from Punjab towards Bihar in the east and up to Maharashtra in the west including central India which has higher population concentration. The states with shortfall of over 100 girls account for 57 per cent of the total youth population, which is not favourable towards young girls. Figure 3.5 shows interstate differentials in the youth sex ratio at Census 2011.

**Figure 3.5:** Sex Ratio of Youth Population in States and Union Territories, 2011



**Statement 3.6: Number of States and Union Territories by Range of Sex Ratio among Adolescents and Youth Population, 2011**

Sex ratio categories	Adolescents		Youth	
	Number of states and UTs	Percentage of adolescents to total adolescent population of India	Number of states and UTs	Percentage of youth to total young population of India
1	2	3	4	5
< 800	4	2.3	3	0.2
800 - 849	2	3.4	4	13.7
850 - 899	6	48.4	6	44.1
900 - 949	12	37.1	7	9.4
950 +	11	8.7	15	32.7

**Statement 3.7: Distribution of States and Union Territories by Range of Sex Ratio of Adolescents and Youth Population below and above National Average, 2011**

Sex ratio categories	Adolescents		Youth	
	Number of states and UTs	Percentage of adolescents to total adolescent population of India	Number of states and UTs	Percentage of youth to total young population of India
1	2	3	4	5
Below national average	12	54.1	14	57.9
Above national average	23	45.9	21	42.0

In all, 12 states and UTs have adolescent sex ratio (10–19 years) below the national average, but constitute 54 per cent of the total youth population while 23 states/UTs with adolescent sex ratio above the national average account for the remaining 46 per cent. A more or less similar pattern is seen in the case of youth population: while the majority of states (21) have a youth sex ratio above the national average but accounts for 44 per cent of total youth population, 14 states/UTs recording below national average account for the majority (58%) of total youth population (Statement 3.7). It clearly shows that sex composition in these age groups is not uniform (Figure 3.5).



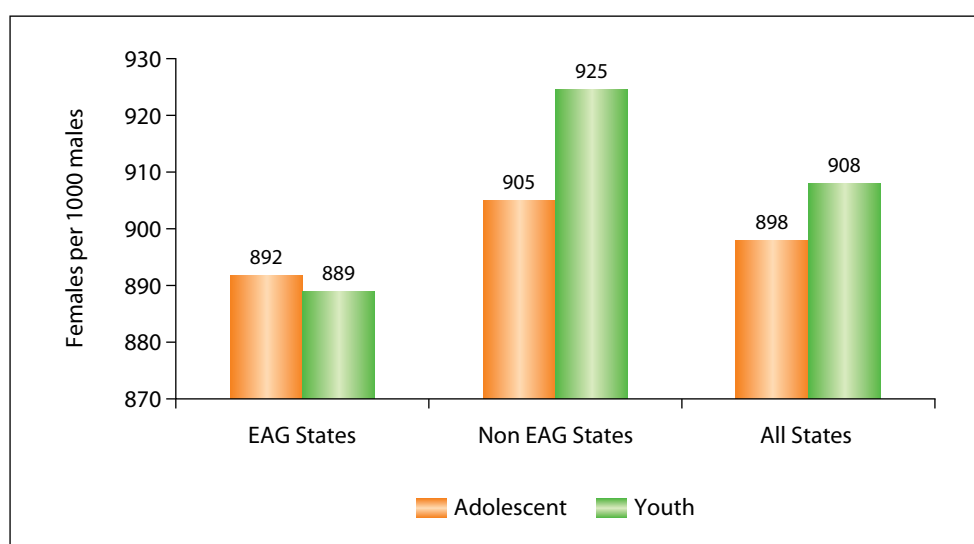
### Adolescent and Youth Sex Ratio in Empowered Action Group (EAG) States

To get further insight into the interstate dynamics of the adolescent and youth sex ratio, an attempt has been made to compare the sex ratio in these age groups in the Empowered Action Group (EAG) states, which include Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha. This group of states has been experiencing higher fertility and population growth as compared to other states and was considered backward. About 46 per cent of the country's total population resides in these states as per Census 2011. These states together are home to 50 per cent of the total adolescent population of the country. A similar trend is seen in the case of youth population. The EAG states account for 46 per cent of the total youth population of India. This group can be termed as the repository of young human resource in India and as such the demographics of these states shape the national gender landscape.

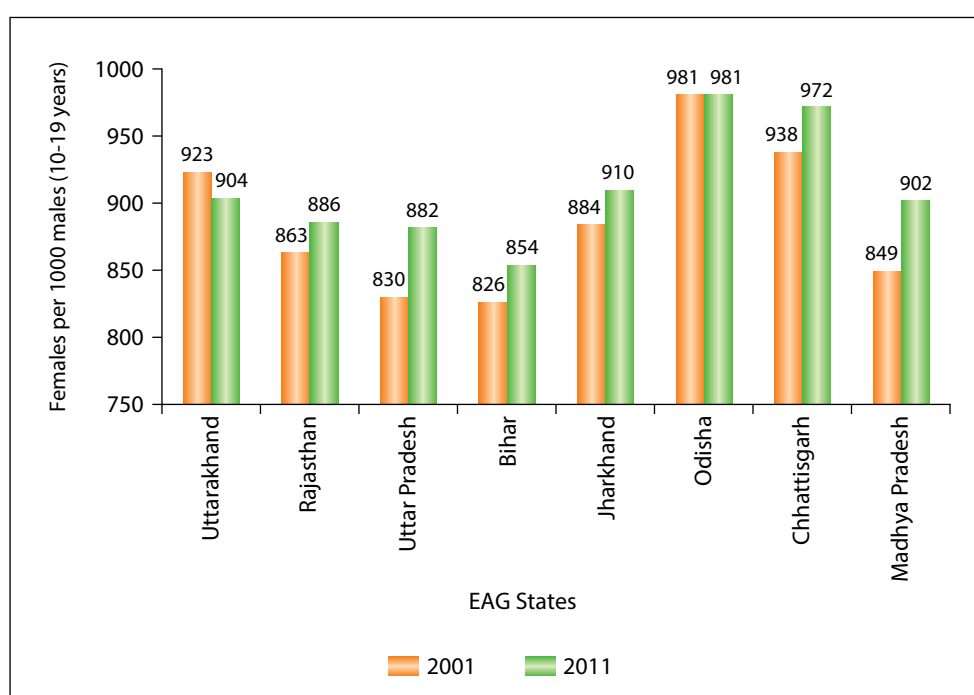
Sex composition in terms of sex ratio in EAG states as a group is lower than the national average as well as in non-EAG states (Figure 3.6). The adolescent sex ratio in the EAG states at 892 is 13 points lower than recorded in other states/UTs (905), while in the case of the youth population the gap is much wider at 36 points. It may be pertinent to state that the patterns of adolescent and youth sex ratios within the EAG states are not uniform. As illustrated in Figure 3.7 the adolescent sex ratio in two constituent states (Odisha and Chhattisgarh) is well above the national average while in the three big and heavily populated states (Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar) it is below the national average. Most of these states have shown an increasing trend during 2001–2011 except Uttarakhand where it declined slightly.

The sex ratio of youth population (15–24 years) in the EAG states is illustrated in Figure 3.8, which reveals that most of the states have shown an increase in the youth sex ratio in 2011 except Bihar, which has recorded a fairly steep decline. In the category of adolescents too, the sex ratio in most of the EAG states has shown an increasing trend in 2011, barring Uttarakhand where a slight decline is noted.

**Figure 3.6:** Sex Ratio of Adolescent and Youth Population in EAG and Other States, 2011

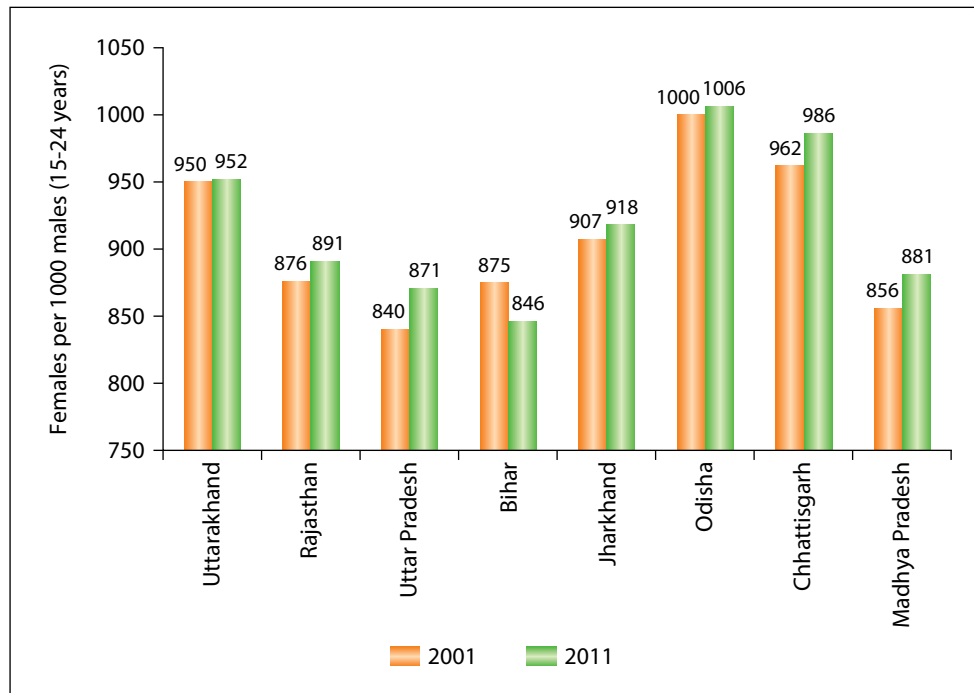


**Figure 3.7:** Trends of Adolescent Sex Ratio in EAG States, 2001–2011





**Figure 3.8:** Trends of Youth Sex Ratio in EAG States, 2001–2011



In Odisha the youth sex ratio shows a preponderance of females (1006). Three constituent states of EAG namely Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand also have youth sex ratio above national average. In the remaining four states it is below the national average. The low adolescent sex ratio appears to be the effect of the declining child sex ratio during the last three decades. Though some of the constituent EAG states are known to have high male outmigration and are expected to have higher sex ratios, it is not evident except in Chhattisgarh, Odisha and to some extent in Uttarakhand. Other major determinants of gender imbalance revolve around under-enumeration of females or over-enumeration of males, fertility, mortality differentials and migration.

To conclude, human population demonstrates classic characteristics in terms of its sex composition. In most parts of the world fewer girls are born than boys; yet girls typically survive longer than males and are likely to often take a lead in the population in adulthood. However, this demographic characteristic eludes India where males unfalteringly outnumber females. A low sex ratio is indicative of women's status and to an extent suggests greater deprivation and gender discrimination.





# Rural-Urban Distribution of Adolescent and Youth Population

*Half the world's people now live in towns and cities. In little more than a generation, two-thirds of the global population will be urban. As the proportion of humanity living in the urban environment grows, so too does the need to strengthen the urban focus of our efforts to reduce global poverty and promote sustainable development... A sizeable proportion of the inhabitants are young people – by 2030, as many as 60 per cent of all urban dwellers will be under the age of 18. It is essential that these young people have access to decent employment and quality education.*

*Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary-General's message for 2012*



## Introduction

One of the primary divisions of presenting data on population characteristics based on Census in India is to provide the distribution by place of residence (rural and urban). The census defines an urban unit as a place with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc. Places without these statutory bodies but satisfying the following criteria are also termed urban areas and known as Census Towns:

- A minimum population of 5,000;
- At least 75 per cent of male main working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits;
- Population density at least 400 persons per sq. km. (1,000 persons per sq. km).

All other places, which do not satisfy these criteria, are classified as rural.

It is important to examine the distribution of the adolescent and youth population by place of residence as their profiles might differ, particularly in terms of demographic characteristics, literacy status, economic activities etc. As per Census 2011 the adolescent population is 20.9 per cent and the youth population

is 19.2 per cent of the total population of the country. These two groups together constituted over 40 per cent of the total population of the country in 2011. It may also be mentioned that the median age of the country's population is close to 25, which means that 50 per cent of the population is below age 25.

## Size and Trends of Adolescent and Youth Population by Place of Residence

The size of the adolescent and youth population by place of residence in India for Censuses 2001 and 2011 is provided in Statement 4.1. There were 180.7 million adolescents living in the rural areas, accounting for 21.7 per cent of the total rural population in 2011 while, the adolescent population in urban areas was 72.5 million accounting for 19.2 per cent of the total urban population. The youth population in rural areas constituted about 18.9 per cent of the total rural population at 157.7 million, while the percentage of youth population in urban areas was higher at 19.7 per cent with a size of 74.2 million in 2011.

As the trend in percentage share of the adolescent and youth population by place of residence over the past decade shows, the adolescent population in urban areas declined from 21.9 per cent in 2001 to 19.2 per cent in 2011, while in rural areas the share of the adolescent population remained more or less the same in both the census years. The reverse is observed in case of the youth. In rural areas the youth population increased from 17.7 per cent in 2001 to 18.9 per cent in 2011 while the proportion of youth in urban areas remained more or less the same, registering only a slight decline from 20.5 per cent to 19.7 per cent in these two successive census years.

**Statement 4.1:** Size of Adolescent and Youth Population by Place of Residence in India, 2001 and 2011

Adolescent and youth categories	2001					2011				
	Total	Rural	Urban	% in Rural	% in Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	% in Rural	% in Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages	1,02,86,10,328	74,24,90,639	28,61,19,689	--	--	1,21,08,54,977	83,37,48,852	37,71,06,125	--	--
10-14	12,48,46,858	9,23,82,322	3,24,64,536	12.4	11.3	13,27,09,212	9,68,04,494	3,59,04,718	11.6	9.5
15-19	10,02,15,890	7,00,61,823	3,01,54,067	9.4	10.5	12,05,26,449	8,39,02,472	3,66,23,977	10.1	9.7
20-24	8,97,64,132	6,13,98,904	2,83,65,228	8.3	9.9	11,14,24,222	7,38,35,046	3,75,89,176	8.9	10.0
Adolescent (10-19)	22,50,62,748	16,24,44,145	6,26,18,603	21.9	21.9	25,32,35,661	18,07,06,966	7,25,28,695	21.7	19.2
Youth (15-24)	18,99,80,022	13,14,60,727	5,85,19,295	17.7	20.5	23,19,50,671	15,77,37,518	7,42,13,153	18.9	19.7

## Size and Trends of Adolescent and Youth Population by States

Statement 4.2 provides the state-wise distribution of the adolescent and youth populations by place of residence as per Census 2011. Uttar Pradesh ranks first with the maximum number of adolescents in both rural areas (38.5 million) and urban areas (10.4 million). Bihar comes next with 20.7 million adolescents in rural areas, but ranks 11th for urban areas mainly due to relatively lower levels of

**Statement 4.2: Size and Percentage of Adolescent and Youth Population in India by Residence and States/Union Territories, 2011**

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Adolescent population ('000s)				Youth population ('000s)			
		Rural	% Rural	Urban	% Urban	Rural	% Rural	Urban	% Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA	1,80,707	21.7	72,529	19.2	1,57,738	18.9	74,213	19.7
1	Jammu & Kashmir	2,023	22.2	628	18.3	1,753	19.3	645	18.8
2	Himachal Pradesh	1,156	18.7	123	17.9	1,149	18.6	135	19.6
3	Punjab	3,483	20.1	1,918	18.4	3,521	20.3	2,073	19.9
4	Chandigarh	5	18.3	193	18.8	6	21.9	219	21.4
5	Uttarakhand	1,628	23.1	641	21.0	1,441	20.5	653	21.4
6	Haryana	3,613	21.9	1,733	19.6	3,459	20.9	1,786	20.2
7	NCT of Delhi	90	21.5	3,225	19.7	89	21.2	3,343	20.4
8	Rajasthan	12,034	23.4	3,660	21.5	10,180	19.8	3,561	20.9
9	Uttar Pradesh	38,553	24.8	10,357	23.3	30,768	19.8	9,851	22.1
10	Bihar	20,717	22.4	2,676	22.8	15,255	16.5	2,283	19.4
11	Sikkim	103	22.5	31	20.1	101	22.0	34	21.9
12	Arunachal Pradesh	256	24.0	79	25.0	214	20.1	74	23.2
13	Nagaland	343	24.4	135	23.7	302	21.4	132	23.2
14	Manipur	444	22.0	157	18.8	418	20.7	151	18.1
15	Mizoram	110	21.0	117	20.5	101	19.3	121	21.1
16	Tripura	558	20.6	158	16.4	556	20.5	175	18.2
17	Meghalaya	569	24.0	139	23.4	472	19.9	139	23.4
18	Assam	5,764	21.5	796	18.1	5,142	19.2	836	19.0
19	West Bengal	13,120	21.1	5,095	17.5	12,485	20.1	5,331	18.3
20	Jharkhand	5,597	22.3	1,713	21.6	4,412	17.6	1,621	20.4
21	Odisha	6,946	19.9	1,328	19.0	6,319	18.1	1,390	19.8
22	Chhattisgarh	4,288	21.9	1,196	20.1	3,772	19.2	1,217	20.5
23	Madhya Pradesh	11,841	22.5	4,171	20.8	10,038	19.1	4,136	20.6
24	Gujarat	7,194	20.7	4,821	18.7	6,536	18.8	5,111	19.9
25	Daman & Diu	13	21.5	31	16.8	14	22.6	51	28.0
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	41	22.6	27	16.7	41	22.4	36	22.7
27	Maharashtra	12,236	19.9	9,126	18.0	11,745	19.1	9,974	19.6
28	Andhra Pradesh	10,899	19.3	5,396	19.1	10,597	18.8	5,628	19.9
29	Karnataka	7,321	19.5	4,243	18.0	7,208	19.2	4,672	19.8
30	Goa	84	15.2	141	15.5	90	16.3	155	17.1
31	Lakshadweep	3	17.9	9	18.1	2	17.2	9	17.9
32	Kerala	2,865	16.4	2,568	16.1	2,752	15.8	2,524	15.8
33	Tamil Nadu	6,698	18.0	5,733	16.4	6,688	18.0	5,977	17.1
34	Puducherry	69	17.6	139	16.3	70	17.8	141	16.5
35	A&N Islands	42	17.5	25	17.4	43	18.1	27	19.0

urbanization. The states with decreasing adolescent populations in rural areas are West Bengal (13.1 million), Maharashtra (12.2 million), Rajasthan (12.0 million), Madhya Pradesh (11.8 million) and Andhra Pradesh (10.8 million). The adolescent population in each of these seven states is more than 10 million while six states (Karnataka, Gujarat, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Assam and Jharkhand) have an adolescent population between 5 and 10 million. Taken percentage-wise too, Uttar Pradesh again ranks first with the highest proportion of adolescent population (24.8%) in rural areas, followed by Nagaland (24.4%), Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya (24% each). Rajasthan and Uttarakhand are next with more than 23 per cent of the adolescent population in rural areas. Altogether there are 15 states with adolescent population higher than the national average of 21.7 per cent in rural areas.

In urban areas, Maharashtra with 9.1 million adolescents ranks second, followed by Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal all with more than 5 million adolescents living in urban areas. The states with adolescent population in urban areas ranging from 3 to 5 million are Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and NCT of Delhi. In all, fourteen states have a higher proportion of adolescent population in urban areas than the national average of 19.2 per cent.

In the case of youth population, Uttar Pradesh has the highest number (30.7 million) in rural areas, while Maharashtra tops the list for urban areas (9.9 million), followed by Uttar Pradesh (9.8 million).

Bihar ranks second with 15.2 million youths living in the rural areas, followed by West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh with around 10–12 million youths residing in the rural areas. Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Odisha come next with rural youth population ranging between 5 and 10 million. The smaller states/UTs occupy the top rankings with regard to the proportion of youth among total population. Daman & Diu with 22.6 per cent of youth is at the top followed by Dadra & Nagar Haveli (22.4%). Goa and Kerala have around 16 per cent of the youth population in rural areas.

In urban areas, after Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, there are four states with the youth population ranging between 5.1 and 5.9 million (Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Gujarat). Lakshadweep is the smallest state and has only around 2000 youths in rural areas and 9000 in urban areas. Again, the smaller states/UTs top in terms of proportion of youth population in urban areas, while it is lowest in Kerala at 15.8 per cent mainly due to past history of fertility decline, thereby adding smaller and smaller cohorts.

## Decadal Growth Rate of Adolescent and Youth Population by Place of Residence

Another very important dimension is the decadal changes in the adolescent and youth population by place of residence. Such an analysis brings out the dynamic nature of these two important segments of our population which could help identify the areas in which immediate programmes could be formulated for their well-being. Statement 4.3 presents the percentage decadal growth rate (defined as percentage change) of adolescent and youth population by states/UTs, 2001–2011. For the country as a whole, the decadal growth has been higher for both adolescents and youth in urban areas, though the magnitude of decadal variation was higher among the youth. Another interesting finding is that none of the states showed negative decadal growth of adolescent and youth population in urban areas; though many have shown negative growth in rural areas during the last decade.

The state-wise variations in the decadal growth of the adolescent and youth population in rural and urban areas are also illustrated in Figures 4.1 and 4.2. It appears that UTs, smaller states or those states which have reduced the fertility rate in the last few decades have shown negative growth of adolescent and

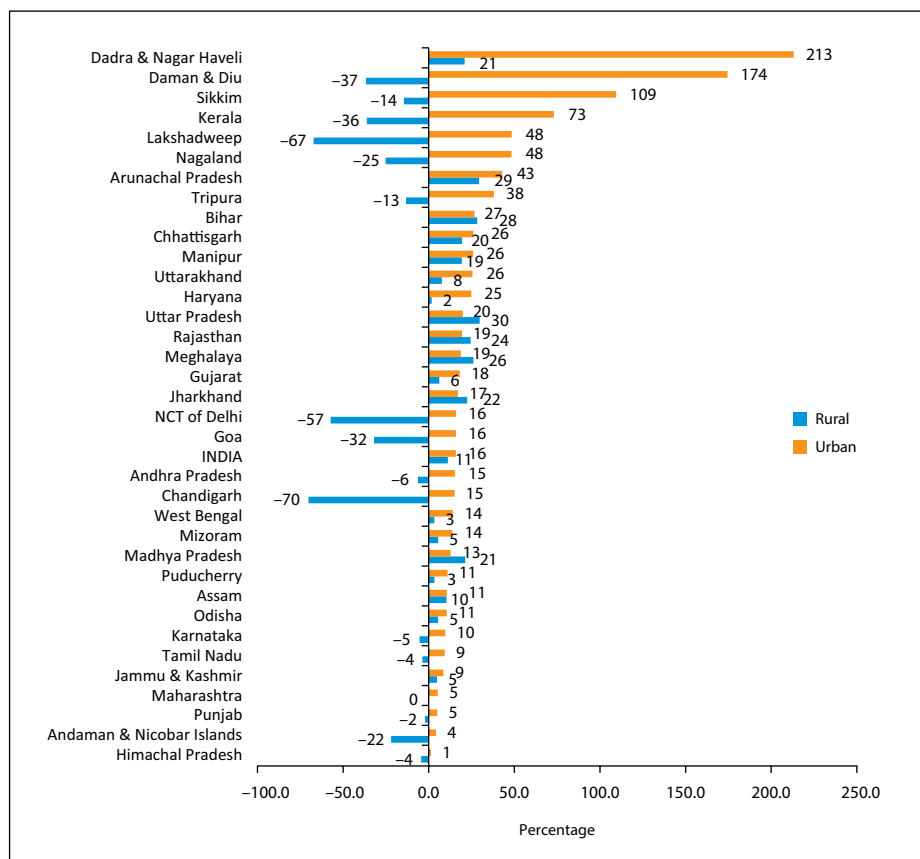
**Statement 4.3: Percentage Decadal Growth Rate\* of Adolescent and Youth Population by States/Union Territories, 2001–2011**

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Percentage decadal growth of adolescent population		Percentage decadal growth of youth population	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA	11.2	15.8	20.0	26.8
1	Jammu & Kashmir	4.9	8.6	16.1	22.6
2	Himachal Pradesh	-4.4	1.3	6.4	4.6
3	Punjab	-2.2	5.0	11.4	19.5
4	Chandigarh	-70.2	15.1	-71.1	25.5
5	Uttarakhand	7.6	25.5	19.2	40.9
6	Haryana	1.7	24.9	17.0	42.0
7	NCT of Delhi	-57.3	16.0	-53.3	25.4
8	Rajasthan	24.5	19.5	35.2	31.5
9	Uttar Pradesh	29.7	20.0	38.7	37.4
10	Bihar	28.3	26.8	29.0	35.0
11	Sikkim	-14.5	109.4	-3.1	128.1
12	Arunachal Pradesh	29.4	43.0	42.9	57.3
13	Nagaland	-25.1	48.3	-23.7	64.3
14	Manipur	19.3	26.0	22.7	25.9
15	Mizoram	5.5	13.9	12.4	18.1
16	Tripura	-13.3	38.0	9.7	63.8
17	Meghalaya	26.1	18.8	38.6	33.3
18	Assam	10.4	10.6	21.2	22.3
19	West Bengal	3.3	14.1	19.7	24.8
20	Jharkhand	22.4	17.0	29.9	29.4
21	Odisha	5.5	10.5	13.3	21.2
22	Chhattisgarh	19.5	26.0	36.9	43.7
23	Madhya Pradesh	21.3	12.7	31.9	27.3
24	Gujarat	6.2	18.1	8.5	27.8
25	Daman & Diu	-36.6	174.4	-54.8	319.0
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21.0	213.1	15.7	213.8
27	Maharashtra	0	5.3	18.1	17.6
28	Andhra Pradesh	-6.3	15.3	5.3	26.3
29	Karnataka	-5.4	9.7	11.4	23.0
30	Goa (30)	-32	15.9	-34.3	18.7
31	Lakshadweep	-67.3	48.4	-63.6	73.8
32	Kerala	-36.2	73.1	-38.2	66.4
33	Tamil Nadu	-3.7	9.4	1.6	10.6
34	Puducherry	3.3	11.0	6.3	9.0
35	A&N Island	-22.0	4.2	-15.4	4.7

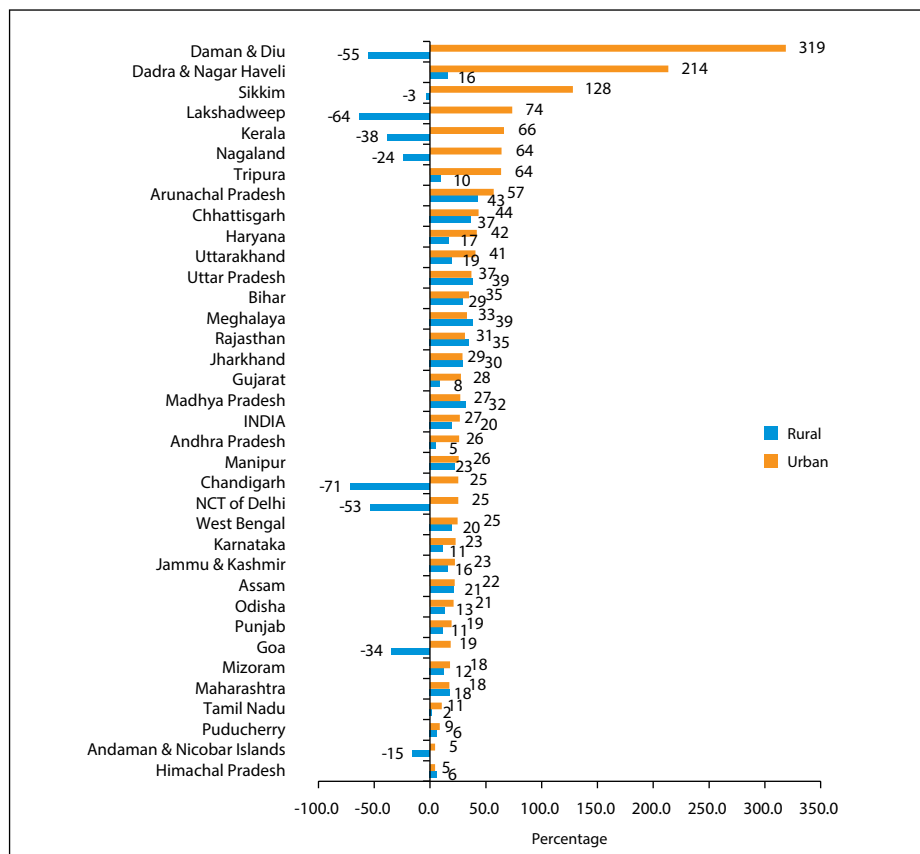
\* Percentage decadal change

Note: The figures for India and Manipur in Census 2001 exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur due to administrative reasons.

**Figure 4.1: Decadal Growth Rate of Adolescent Population in India by Residence and States/Union Territories, 2001–2011**



**Figure 4.2: Decadal Growth Rate of Youth Population in India by Residence and States/Union Territories, 2001–2011**





youth population in rural areas. In all, 15 states/UTs recorded negative growth of adolescent population, with the highest negative growth rate registered in the UT of Chandigarh (-70.2%). Lakshadweep and NCT of Delhi also registered high negative adolescent growth rates of -67 per cent and -57 per cent respectively as well some states such as Kerala (-36.2%), Goa (-32%) and Nagaland (-25.1%). These states/UTs also show negative growth rate of youth population in rural areas with rates that are similar to those observed for adolescent population. This indicates that the adolescent and youth population in rural areas of these states decreased at almost at a similar rate.

States experiencing higher levels of fertility such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have shown adolescent decadal growth rates ranging between 29.7 per cent and 19.5 per cent in rural areas while the urban areas have registered relatively lower levels of decadal growth. Similarly, among the states with positive decadal growth rates for youth population, the rate has been slightly lower in urban areas compared to rural areas.



## Adolescent and Youth Population by Sex and Place of Residence

Statement 4.4 shows the percentage of adolescent and youth population by sex and place of residence. For the country as a whole, the percentage of male adolescents and youth is slightly higher than their female counterparts in both rural and urban areas and in the two census years. While the percentage of adolescent population of both the sexes remained more or less similar in rural areas, it has increased slightly among the youth. However, the proportion of both adolescents and youth has declined over the last one decade in urban areas, with a relatively higher decline among adolescent males and females compared to their counterparts among the youth. The percentage of male adolescents decreased from 22.2 in 2011 to 19.6 in 2011 in urban areas. There was a similar decline among adolescent females from 21.1 to 18.8 per cent. The corresponding decline among urban youth was from 20.8 to 19.9 per cent for males and from 20.0 to 19.5 per cent for females.

The state-wise percentage distribution of adolescents and youth by place of residence and sex is presented in Statement 4.4. The rural-urban scenario for the adolescent population suggests higher percentages in rural areas in the country as a whole and in 17 states with a difference of more than one percentage point both among female and male adolescents in 2011. States/UTs such as Jammu & Kashmir, Tripura, Assam, West Bengal and Dadra & Nagar Haveli have a more than three-percentage point higher proportion of adolescents in rural areas than in urban areas.

In rural areas, Uttar Pradesh has the highest proportion of adolescents (males – 25.3%, females – 24.3%), much higher than the corresponding national averages of 22.2 per cent and 22.1 per cent. Nagaland, Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh and Bihar have more than 23 per cent of male adolescents in rural areas. In the same states (with Sikkim replacing Bihar), the percentage is similar for female adolescents, while in Bihar it is around 21 per cent.

The differentials by place of residence among adolescents and youth indicate that the proportion of youth population is slightly higher in urban areas. For the country as a whole, the proportion of male youths in urban areas is higher by 0.6 percentage points, while among females it is higher by 1.4 percentage points. Altogether, 22 states/UTs have a higher proportion of youth (both males and females) in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

If we contrast the rural-urban differentials between adolescents and youth, a reverse scenario emerges, with rural areas showing higher proportions of adolescent population while the opposite is true for the youth population for India as a whole and in many states/UTs.

**Statement 4.4: Percentage of Adolescent and Youth Population by Place of Residence and Gender in India, States/Union Territories, 2001 and 2011**

India/States/UTs	2001								2011							
	Rural				Urban				Rural				Urban			
	Adolescents (10–19)		Youth (15–24)		Adolescents (10–19)		Youth (15–24)		Adolescents (10–19)		Youth (15–24)		Adolescents (10–19)		Youth (15–24)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
INDIA	22.6	21.1	18.0	17.3	22.1	21.7	20.8	20.0	22.2	21.1	19.3	18.5	19.6	18.8	19.9	19.5
Jammu & Kashmir	24.9	25.7	19.7	19.9	22.0	24.2	20.6	21.3	22.0	22.4	18.9	19.7	17.8	18.8	18.4	19.2
Himachal Pradesh	22.4	21.7	19.8	19.6	20.2	20.8	22.4	20.7	19.5	17.9	18.8	18.4	18.5	17.2	20.1	19.0
Punjab	22.5	21.7	19.9	19.4	22.5	21.7	21.4	20.5	21.3	18.8	20.8	19.7	19.5	17.3	20.6	19.2
Chandigarh	19.7	18.8	26.1	20.2	20.8	20.5	22.4	20.7	18.7	17.7	23.6	19.6	19.4	18.0	22.2	20.4
Uttarakhand	24.6	23.3	19.0	19.3	23.5	23.3	22.0	20.4	23.9	22.4	20.4	20.5	21.6	20.3	21.8	20.9
Haryana	24.2	23.0	20.5	18.7	23.0	22.3	21.0	20.0	22.7	21.0	21.5	20.4	20.6	18.5	20.7	19.7
NCT of Delhi	22.7	21.9	21.1	18.9	21.7	21.4	21.5	19.7	22.3	20.7	21.5	20.8	20.2	19.1	20.9	19.9
Rajasthan	23.1	21.5	17.8	17.0	23.5	22.8	21.0	19.9	23.9	22.8	20.2	19.3	22.0	20.9	21.1	20.7
Uttar Pradesh	23.6	21.5	17.4	16.3	25.3	24.7	21.5	20.0	25.3	24.3	20.3	19.3	23.5	23.0	22.5	21.7
Bihar	22.9	20.4	16.2	15.6	24.8	23.7	20.4	18.4	23.3	21.5	17.2	15.8	23.0	22.5	19.9	18.9
Sikkim	24.1	26.1	21.2	22.1	23.3	26.3	24.5	24.7	21.6	23.5	21.5	22.6	19.2	21.1	21.1	22.8
Arunachal Pradesh	22.4	23.1	16.9	17.5	22.8	26.2	20.0	21.2	23.8	24.2	19.8	20.4	23.3	26.8	21.9	24.7
Nagaland	27.9	27.7	24.1	23.9	25.4	28.0	22.8	24.4	24.5	24.2	21.3	21.6	23.1	24.3	22.5	23.9
Manipur	23.3	23.5	21.0	21.8	21.7	21.5	20.5	21.1	22.1	21.8	20.5	20.9	19.1	18.6	18.0	18.2
Mizoram	23.1	23.7	19.9	20.3	22.7	23.9	22.8	23.6	21.1	20.9	19.1	19.5	20.5	20.4	21.0	21.3
Tripura	24.3	24.2	18.8	19.4	20.5	21.3	18.9	20.3	20.5	20.6	20.0	21.0	16.4	16.4	17.9	18.6
Meghalaya	24.4	24.1	18.0	18.5	25.2	26.4	22.3	23.8	24.2	23.8	19.6	20.2	23.3	23.5	23.3	23.5
Assam	22.7	22.2	18.2	18.4	20.2	21.8	19.4	20.4	21.8	21.2	18.9	19.4	18.1	18.1	18.6	19.5
West Bengal	22.5	21.5	18.2	17.9	19.7	20.2	19.0	19.1	21.2	21.0	20.2	20.0	17.5	17.5	18.1	18.6
Jharkhand	22.7	20.9	16.4	16.0	24.4	24.4	21.5	20.3	22.9	21.7	18.0	17.2	21.6	21.6	20.4	20.5
Odisha	21.0	21.1	17.5	18.2	21.5	22.1	20.9	20.7	19.8	19.9	17.8	18.3	18.9	19.0	19.7	20.0
Chhattisgarh	22.2	20.9	16.7	16.4	22.8	22.6	20.6	19.9	22.1	21.6	19.3	19.1	20.3	20.0	20.4	20.6
Madhya Pradesh	23.0	20.9	17.7	16.5	23.6	22.7	21.0	19.6	22.8	22.2	19.7	18.5	21.2	20.3	20.9	20.3
Gujarat	21.8	20.8	19.1	18.9	21.9	21.1	21.7	20.5	21.2	20.3	19.1	18.6	19.4	17.9	20.4	19.2
Daman & Diu	20.0	20.8	35.2	21.3	19.8	19.1	22.0	20.6	21.8	21.1	24.3	20.7	17.4	15.7	32.5	19.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19.9	20.4	22.5	18.9	16.7	17.3	24.9	20.2	22.7	22.4	24.3	20.2	16.8	16.5	24.9	19.5
Maharashtra	23.0	20.9	18.8	16.8	21.3	20.8	21.4	19.7	20.6	19.1	19.7	18.4	18.3	17.6	20.0	19.3
Andhra Pradesh	21.8	20.2	18.5	17.8	22.5	22.5	21.3	21.5	20.0	18.6	19.4	18.2	19.3	18.9	19.5	20.4
Karnataka	22.8	21.5	19.3	17.8	21.6	21.5	21.4	20.8	20.2	18.9	20.0	18.5	18.1	17.9	19.7	19.9
Goa	18.4	18.0	20.7	19.7	18.3	17.9	20.3	18.6	15.7	14.7	16.9	15.6	16.0	15.0	18.1	16.0
Lakshadweep	22.9	23.1	19.4	20.2	23.3	22.0	18.9	19.7	15.7	20.3	16.6	17.7	17.5	18.7	18.1	17.8
Kerala	19.8	18.4	19.1	18.7	18.6	17.3	18.5	18.2	17.4	15.5	16.4	15.2	17.2	15.2	16.4	15.3
Tamil Nadu	20.3	19.5	18.9	18.7	19.2	19.0	19.4	20.0	18.7	17.3	18.3	17.6	16.8	16.1	17.0	17.3
Puducherry	20.9	20.3	20.4	20.2	19.6	19.0	19.8	20.1	18.1	17.0	17.7	17.8	17.0	15.6	16.5	16.5
A&N Islands	21.7	22.8	21.1	21.2	19.8	21.5	22.8	21.9	16.9	18.2	17.7	18.6	17.0	17.8	18.9	19.0



## Sex Ratio among Adolescent and Youth Population by Place of Residence

In addition to analysing the rural-urban differentials in the proportion of adolescents and youth, an analysis of the sex ratio differential might reveal some interesting findings. Statement 4.5 presents the sex ratio among the adolescent and youth population in India by residence and states/UTs, 2001 and 2011. For the country as a whole, the sex ratio among adolescent population in rural areas increased from 881 females per 1,000 males in 2001 to 901 in 2011, an improvement of 20 points during the decade. In urban areas too, the same trend of increasing sex ratio was observed among adolescents, with an increase of 7 points. In the case of youth population, the sex ratio in rural areas declined slightly from 909 in 2001 to 901 in 2011, while in the urban areas it increased from 865 to 910 during the same period.

The rural-urban differentials in the sex ratio among adolescents indicated that in 2001 was higher in urban areas (by 4 points) while in 2011 the situation was reversed – the sex ratio was higher in rural areas at 901 compared to 892 in urban areas (a difference of 9 points). The difference was quite stark among youth in 2001, when the sex ratio was 44 points higher in rural areas. In 2011 the differential had reduced to a great extent, and stood at 3 point (urban areas – 910, rural areas – 907).

The state-wise scenario of the rural-urban differentials in the sex ratio of the adolescent population is also presented in Statement 4.5. In 2011, 19 states/UTs showed a higher sex ratio in rural areas, while it was higher in urban areas in the rest. The bigger states with higher sex ratio of adolescent population in rural areas are Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. Among these states, the adolescent sex ratio was higher by 117 points in the rural areas of Himachal Pradesh and by 104 points in Uttarakhand. The southern states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu had a higher adolescent sex ratio in urban areas in 2011 by around 37–39 points. In Kerala, the differential was higher by only 1 point at 964 in rural areas.

The sex ratio of youth population is higher in urban areas among the bigger states of Rajasthan, Delhi, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The rural-urban differentials in the youth sex ratio in these states range from 5 points higher in urban areas in Bihar to 99 points in Andhra Pradesh in 2011. In Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the youth sex ratio was lower in urban areas by around 157 points, while in Gujarat and Odisha this differential was 98 and 69 points respectively.

**Statement 4.5:** Sex Ratio among Adolescents and Youth Population by Place of Residence in India, States/Union Territories, 2001 and 2011

India/States/UTs	2001				2011			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Adolescents (10–19)	Youth (15–24)	Adolescents (10–19)	Youth (15–24)	Adolescents (10–19)	Youth (15–24)	Adolescents (10–19)	Youth (15–24)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	881	909	885	865	901	907	892	910
Jammu & Kashmir	946	927	903	849	922	947	888	877
Himachal Pradesh	956	981	816	732	908	962	791	805
Punjab	862	867	820	814	800	861	775	813
Chandigarh	594	481	783	738	653	573	759	755

Contd...

India/States/UTs	2001				2011			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Adolescents (10-19)	Youth (15-24)	Adolescents (10-19)	Youth (15-24)	Adolescents (10-19)	Youth (15-24)	Adolescents (10-19)	Youth (15-24)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttarakhand	954	1,022	837	785	935	1,003	831	847
Haryana	826	792	819	805	815	836	785	830
NCT of Delhi	783	726	811	752	791	822	822	829
Rajasthan	863	889	862	841	891	889	872	896
Uttar Pradesh	822	849	856	816	885	874	873	861
Bihar	825	888	830	784	852	845	874	850
Sikkim	956	917	938	838	960	926	1,003	990
Arunachal Pradesh	944	945	944	869	971	981	1,023	1,007
Nagaland	909	906	913	889	927	954	954	964
Manipur	976	1,001	1,000	1,041	954	988	998	1,042
Mizoram	949	941	995	978	941	973	996	1,010
Tripura	943	973	996	1,031	962	1,000	974	1,013
Meghalaya	958	1,000	1,029	1,046	971	1,012	1,011	1,011
Assam	923	956	945	915	937	984	949	994
West Bengal	910	935	915	899	941	944	945	972
Jharkhand	889	940	869	823	910	919	910	915
Odisha	992	1,024	923	888	990	1,018	935	949
Chhattisgarh	942	983	924	898	981	991	941	969
Madhya Pradesh	845	865	861	837	910	878	880	888
Gujarat	902	934	848	834	908	925	813	827
Daman & Diu	609	354	950	923	838	735	497	338
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	871	715	718	561	852	717	669	536
Maharashtra	874	862	853	804	883	886	872	872
Andhra Pradesh	913	944	966	974	926	933	965	1,032
Karnataka	919	904	935	915	915	905	952	973
Goa	967	940	914	858	941	924	898	843
Lakshadweep	969	997	883	974	1,230	1,014	1,008	931
Kerala	984	1,039	987	1,046	964	999	963	1,019
Tamil Nadu	952	981	971	1,011	919	953	958	1,019
Puducherry	964	977	974	1,020	961	1,035	959	1,042
A&N Islands	901	868	884	782	946	924	914	879

Note: The figures for India and Manipur in Census 2001 exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur due to administrative reasons.

## Adolescent and Youth Population by Social Group

The social composition of the adolescent and youth population by state/UT 2001 and 2011 is given in Statements 4.6 and 4.7 for rural and urban areas respectively. These statements provide the size of the adolescent and youth population by social category as well as the percentage to total population. The percentages are determined by taking the total population (adolescent or youth) in the denominator

**Statement 4.6: Adolescent and Youth Population by Social Categories, India, States/Union Territories, 2011 (Rural Areas)**

India/ States/UTs	Schedule castes – Rural ('000)				Schedule tribes – Rural ('000)			
	SC adolescent population (10–19)	% SC to total adolescent population	SC youth population (15–24)	% SC to total youth population	ST adolescent population (10–19)	% ST to total adolescent population	ST youth population (15–24)	% ST to total youth population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	34,289	19.0	29,628	18.8	20,902	11.6	17,652	11.2
Jammu & Kashmir	164	8.1	153	8.7	326	16.1	252	14.4
Himachal Pradesh	319	27.6	311	27.0	74	6.4	72	6.3
Punjab	1,445	41.5	1,381	39.2	-	0.0	-	0.0
Chandigarh	1	21.0	1	17.2	-	0.0	-	0.0
Uttarakhand	372	22.9	310	21.5	65	4.0	60	4.2
Haryana	860	23.8	802	23.2	-	0.0	-	0.0
NCT of Delhi	19	20.9	18	20.7	-	0.0	-	0.0
Rajasthan	2,310	19.2	1,916	18.8	2,047	17.0	1,653	16.2
Uttar Pradesh	8,881	23.0	6,924	22.5	244	0.6	186	0.6
Bihar	3,332	16.1	2,363	15.5	286	1.4	206	1.3
Sikkim	5	4.7	5	4.6	39	38.2	37	36.6
Arunachal Pradesh	-	0.0	-	0.0	199	77.6	160	74.6
Nagaland	-	0.0	-	0.0	323	94.0	282	93.4
Manipur	9	2.1	9	2.0	250	56.3	240	57.3
Mizoram	0	0.0	0	0.1	107	97.2	98	97.0
Tripura	88	15.8	93	16.7	250	44.9	233	41.8
Meghalaya	3	0.5	2	0.5	518	91.0	427	90.6
Assam	400	6.9	366	7.1	808	14.0	723	14.1
West Bengal	3,588	27.3	3,460	27.7	1,051	8.0	989	7.9
Jharkhand	714	12.7	539	12.2	1,756	31.4	1,386	31.4
Odisha	1,288	18.5	1,158	18.3	1,875	27.0	1,562	24.7
Chhattisgarh	579	13.5	501	13.3	1,556	36.3	1,353	35.9
Madhya Pradesh	1,924	16.3	1,597	15.9	3,291	27.8	2,604	25.9
Gujarat	496	6.9	454	7.0	1,687	23.5	1,428	21.9
Daman & Diu	0	3.3	0	3.2	2	12.3	2	12.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0.6	0	0.8	36	87.3	30	73.6
Maharashtra	1,521	12.4	1,462	12.5	2,019	16.5	1,754	14.9
Andhra Pradesh	2,243	20.6	2,173	20.5	1,140	10.5	1,012	9.6
Karnataka	1,575	21.5	1,502	20.8	728	9.9	693	9.6
Goa	2	1.8	2	1.9	14	16.9	15	16.2
Lakshadweep	-	0.0	-	0.0	2	96.9	2	94.5
Kerala	294	10.2	290	10.5	77	2.7	72	2.6
Tamil Nadu	1,837	27.4	1,815	27.1	128	1.9	119	1.8
Puducherry	21	30.6	21	29.9	-	0.0	-	0.0
A&N Islands	-	0.0	-	0.0	4	10.5	5	10.7

**Statement 4.7: Adolescent and Youth Population by Social Categories, India, States/Union Territories, 2011 (Urban Areas)**

India/States/UTs	Schedule castes – Urban ('000)				Schedule tribes – Urban ('000)			
	SC adolescent population (10–19)	% SC to total adolescent population	SC youth population (15–24)	% SC to total youth population	ST adolescent population (10–19)	% ST to total adolescent population	ST youth population (15–24)	% ST to total youth population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	10,071	13.9	10,104	13.6	2,371	3.3	2,276	3.1
Jammu & Kashmir	35	5.6	37	5.7	19	3.1	17	2.7
Himachal Pradesh	24	19.3	26	19.0	4	2.9	4	3.0
Punjab	504	26.3	524	25.3	-	0.0	-	0.0
Chandigarh	42	22.0	44	20.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Uttarakhand	93	14.5	93	14.2	6	0.9	6	0.9
Haryana	318	18.3	314	17.6	-	0.0	-	0.0
NCT of Delhi	598	18.5	622	18.6	-	0.0	-	0.0
Rajasthan	636	17.4	600	16.8	133	3.6	124	3.5
Uttar Pradesh	1,406	13.6	1,309	13.3	25	0.2	23	0.2
Bihar	285	10.7	229	10.0	16	0.6	13	0.6
Sikkim	2	5.4	2	5.3	8	25.8	8	24.6
Arunachal Pradesh	-	0.0	-	0.0	47	59.7	41	55.5
Nagaland	-	0.0	-	0.0	104	77.0	99	74.8
Manipur	9	5.8	8	5.5	26	16.7	24	16.1
Mizoram	0	0.1	0	0.2	110	94.1	112	92.8
Tripura	40	25.5	45	25.5	11	7.0	11	6.2
Meghalaya	1	0.9	1	1.0	106	76.3	102	73.1
Assam	80	10.1	84	10.0	47	5.9	48	5.8
West Bengal	846	16.6	886	16.6	92	1.8	93	1.8
Jharkhand	198	11.5	178	11.0	180	10.5	171	10.6
Odisha	204	15.4	202	14.6	138	10.4	126	9.1
Chhattisgarh	168	14.1	166	13.6	139	11.6	132	10.9
Madhya Pradesh	704	16.9	678	16.4	252	6.0	224	5.4
Gujarat	362	7.5	377	7.4	194	4.0	191	3.7
Daman & Diu	1	2.5	1	1.6	2	5.2	2	3.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	3.6	1	2.8	6	22.0	6	15.8
Maharashtra	1,128	12.4	1,218	12.2	316	3.5	319	3.2
Andhra Pradesh	640	11.9	653	11.6	167	3.1	149	2.7
Karnataka	617	14.5	644	13.8	167	3.9	176	3.8
Goa	3	1.9	3	2.0	10	7.2	10	6.5
Lakshadweep	-	0.0	-	0.0	9	97.4	9	95.3
Kerala	187	7.3	187	7.4	9	0.4	9	0.3
Tamil Nadu	924	16.1	957	16.0	27	0.5	25	0.4
Puducherry	16	11.4	16	11.3	-	0.0	-	0.0
A&N Islands	-	0.0	-	0.0	0	1.5	0	1.6

and adolescent/youth population of a social category, Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) in the numerator; hence it can be interpreted as percentage of adolescent/youth population by social group to total adolescent/youth population.

The total population of SC adolescents is 44.3 million, of which a majority of 34.3 million resides in rural areas. The total adolescent ST population is 23.2 million and again, an overwhelming majority of them is in rural areas (20.9 million). SC and ST adolescent populations together account for 67.5 million in India, which is about 26.7 per cent of the total adolescent population of the country. In other words, every fourth adolescent in India belongs to either the SC or ST category. In rural areas this percentage is higher at 30.5, which indicates that a higher proportion of rural adolescents belong to marginalized groups based on social composition of the population.

For the country as a whole, there are 39.7 million SC youth, and most of them live in rural areas (29.6 million). There are about 19.9 million ST youth; together these two social categories account for about 59.6 million youth. Thus, the SC and ST youth population account for 25.7 per cent of the youth in India. In the rural areas, SC and ST youth together number 47.1 million, constituting 29.8 per cent of the rural youth population. In other words, around 30 per cent of the adolescents or youth in rural areas belong to SC/ST category.

A state-wise analysis of the percentage of adolescents in SC category in rural areas reveals that in 13 states/UTs the percentages of SC adolescents is higher than the national average. The percentages are the highest in Punjab (41.5%), Puducherry (30.6%), Himachal Pradesh (27.6%), Tamil Nadu (27.4%) and West Bengal (27.3%). Other states in this group are Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Chandigarh, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Mizoram, Lakshadweep, Nagaland and Meghalaya are the four states with more than 90 per cent of the adolescent population in ST category in rural areas. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Arunachal Pradesh also have a high concentration of ST adolescents at 87 per cent and 77 per cent respectively, while Manipur has 56 per cent. Other states/UTs having 25 to 50 per cent ST adolescents are Tripura, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha, while Gujarat with 23.5% of ST adolescents in rural areas comes next.

The distribution of states in terms of percentages of youth belonging to SC and ST categories in rural areas follows a more or less similar pattern as observed in the case of adolescents. The states/UTs in the group having higher than the national average percentage of SC youth are the same except for Chandigarh, which is slightly lower at 17.2 per cent as compared to the national average of 18.8 per cent. The pattern for ST youth is similar to that observed for the ST adolescents.

In urban areas of the country as a whole, SC adolescents constitute about 14 per cent of the total SC adolescent population, which is 5 percentage points lower than the rural areas (Statement 4.7). The same level of differences is observed between urban and rural areas for SC youth. In the case of urban ST adolescent and youth population, a wide variation is seen between rural and urban areas with only around 3 per cent of STs in the urban areas, which is lower than the rural areas by 8 percentage points. This clearly indicates that the concentration of ST adolescents and youth is more pronounced in rural areas and only a very small percentage of them lives in urban areas.

The state-wise pattern of adolescents and youth belonging to SC category in urban areas shows that 14 states/UTs have higher percentages of SC adolescents and youths than the national average of 13.9 per cent and 13.6 per cent respectively. The highest percentages of adolescents and youth in

SC category are about 25 per cent in Punjab and Tripura, followed by Chandigarh (with 20–22%). Other such states are Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Odisha, while in Uttarakhand, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh the percentage of SC adolescents and youth living in urban areas is only 1 per cent higher than the national average.

As mentioned earlier, for the country as a whole, only about 3 per cent of ST adolescents and youth live in urban areas; however, more than 90 per cent of them live in the urban areas of Lakshadweep and Mizoram. Other states with higher concentration of ST adolescents and youth respectively in urban areas are Nagaland (77% and 75%), Meghalaya (76% and 73%) and Arunachal Pradesh (60% and 56%). There are six states/UTs which have more than 10 per cent of ST adolescents and youth living in urban areas, namely Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Manipur, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha.

The overall findings of the situation of adolescents and youth in terms of their social composition and place of residence in India indicate that one in four of them belong to either SC or ST category and higher percentages of them live in rural areas compared to urban areas.





# State of Literacy among the Adolescent and Youth Population

*Literacy is a bridge from misery to hope. It is a tool for daily life in modern society. It is a bulwark against poverty, and a building block of development, an essential complement to investments in roads, dams, clinics and factories. Literacy is a platform for democratization, and a vehicle for the promotion of cultural and national identity. Especially for girls and women, it is an agent of family health and nutrition. For everyone, everywhere, literacy is, along with education in general, a basic human right.... Literacy is, finally, the road to human progress and the means through which every man, woman and child can realize his or her full potential.*

Kofi Annan



## Introduction

The rising and young generation, mainly comprising of adolescents and youth, occupies a special place in the social environment. They are the backbone of the nation and can change the future of society with their knowledge and well-being. There is no denying the fact that there is a direct relationship between literacy and development. Literacy benefits not only individuals but also communities and the entire social structure and is a key for socio-economic development. The adolescent and youth population in India being around 364.6 million in 2011 and constituting about 30 per cent of the total population, the literacy status of this important section would be a major determinant of the nation's future.

As in the censuses of 1991 and 2001, a person aged 7 and above, who could both read and write with understanding in any language was treated as literate in Census 2011. A person who can only read but cannot write is not literate. It is not necessary that a person should have received any formal education or have passed any minimum educational standard to be treated as literate. Blind people who can read in Braille are treated as literates. Literacy Rate is the ratio of number of literates among adolescents or youth to total adolescents and youth population respectively per hundred.

## Literates and Illiterates among Adolescents and Youth

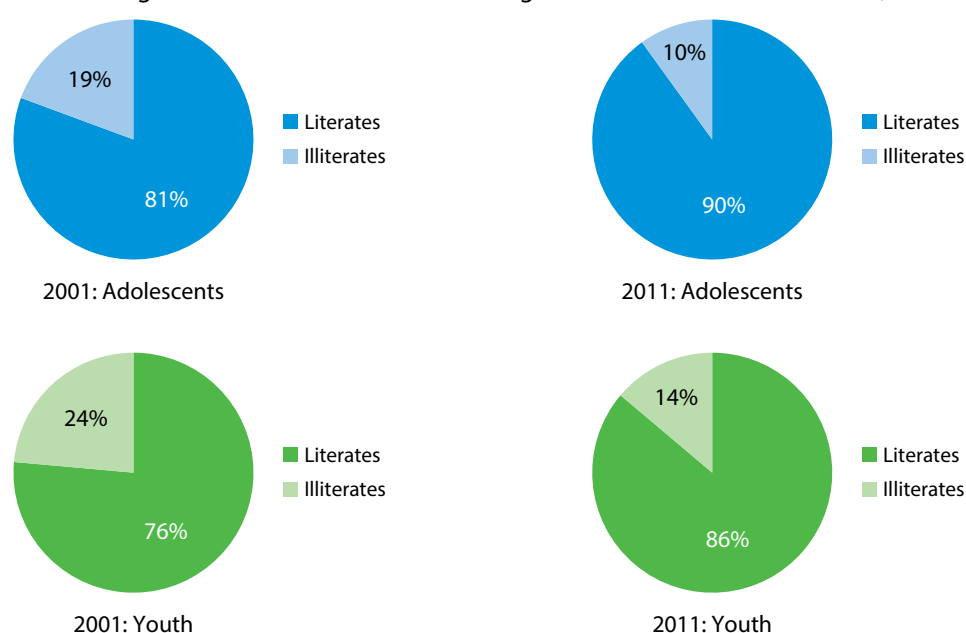
The number of literates among adolescents in India rose from 181.5 million in 2001 to around 228 million in 2011, a decadal growth of 25.7 per cent. Literate youth registered a higher growth rate of 37.6 per cent during the same period, that is, an increase from 145.2 million in 2001 to 199.8 million in 2011. The literacy rate of adolescents in India increased by 9 per cent – from 81 per cent in 2001 to 90 per cent in 2011 while the literacy rate among youth also recorded a jump from 76 per cent in 2001 to 86 per cent in 2011. In 2011, one in 10 adolescents and one in seven youths in India is illiterate as against the world scenario<sup>1</sup> of 1 in 5 adolescents and one in nine youths. Statement 5.1 shows the number of literates and illiterates among adolescents and youth in India as per Censuses 2001 and 2011. The share of literates and illiterates among the adolescent and youth in India during 2001 and 2011 is reflected in Figure 5.1.

**Statement 5.1: Number of Literate and Illiterate Adolescents and Youth in India, 2001–2011**

Literates/Illiterates	Adolescents	Youth
1	2	3
<b>Literates</b>		
2001	18,14,77,955	14,51,93,569
2011	22,80,32,345	19,98,13,631
Increase in 2011 over 2001	4,65,54,390	5,46,20,062
<b>Illiterates</b>		
2001	4,35,84,793	4,47,86,453
2011	2,52,03,316	3,21,37,040
Decrease in 2011 over 2001	1,83,81,477	1,26,49,413

Note: The figures for India and Manipur in Census 2001 exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur due to administrative reasons.

**Figure 5.1: Percentage of Literates and Illiterates among Adolescents and Youth in India, 2001–2011**



<sup>1</sup> Fact Sheet: Youth and Education, International Year of Youth, August 2010–2011.

Further analysis of literacy data from the EAG states (Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha) and non-EAG states/UTs reveals that the latter witnessed higher literacy rates among both adolescents and youth in both 2001 and 2011. The EAG states recorded literacy rates of 87 per cent and 81 per cent among adolescents and youth respectively in 2011 as against corresponding rates of 93 per cent and 91 per cent for non-EAG states and UTs. One decade ago too, the non-EAG states and UTs had literacy rates of 87 per cent and 82 per cent respectively among adolescents and youth as compared to the corresponding rates of 74 per cent and 68 per cent for EAG states.

## Literates and Illiterates by Sex

Statement 5.2 presents data on literates and illiterates by sex among adolescents and youth in India in 2001 and 2011. It can be seen that the number of literates among male adolescents increased from about 102.3 million in 2001 to 122.4 million in 2011 – an increase of about 20 million (19.7%). The number of literates among female adolescents increased at a greater pace (33.4%), from 79.2 million in 2001 to 105.7 million in 2011. Further, 86 per cent of male adolescents were literates in 2001 as against 75 per cent for female adolescents. This gender gap of 11 percentage points in 2001 in literacy among adolescents narrowed down substantially to only 4 percentage points in 2011 when male and female adolescent literacy rates reached 92 per cent and 88 per cent respectively. The number of male and female literates among youth, on the other hand, went up from 84.4 million to 109.5 million (29.7%) and from 60.8 million to 90.3 million (48.6%) respectively during the decade. The male and female literacy among youth improved from 84 per cent and 68 per cent in 2001 to 90 per cent and 82 per cent respectively in 2011. The gender gap in literacy among youth was reduced to half from 16 per cent in 2001 to 8 per cent in 2011. It is evident from the gender analysis that the number of female literates has increased at a faster rate than male literates during the decade 2001–2011 among both adolescents and youth.

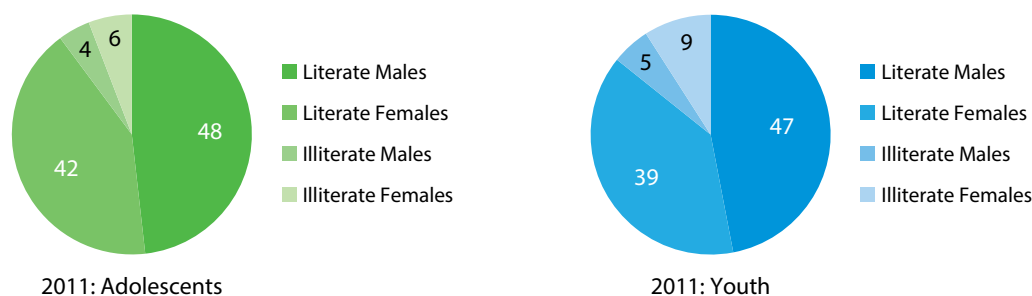
The share of literates and illiterates by sex among adolescents and youth in India during 2011 is represented in Figure 5.2. Among all adolescents, 52 per cent (comprising of 48% literates and 4% illiterates) are male and the remaining 48 per cent (comprising of 42% literates and 6% illiterates) are female. Likewise, among the youth, males both literate (47%) and illiterate (5%) together constitute 52 per cent of the youth population of India in 2011 while females (39% literate and 9% illiterate) constitute the remaining 48 per cent.

**Statement 5.2:** Number of Literates and Illiterates Adolescents and Youth in India, 2001–2011

Literates/Illiterates	Adolescents		Youth	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Literates</b>				
2001	10,22,59,797	7,92,18,158	8,44,12,096	6,07,81,473
2011	12,23,76,889	10,56,55,456	10,94,64,876	9,03,48,755
Increase in 2011 over 2001	2,01,17,092	2,64,37,298	2,50,52,780	2,95,67,282
<b>Illiterates</b>				
2001	1,73,13,071	2,62,71,722	1,58,49,045	2,89,37,408
2011	1,10,24,342	1,41,78,974	1,21,02,213	2,00,34,827
Decrease in 2011 over 2001	62,88,729	1,20,92,748	37,46,832	89,02,581

Note: The figures for India and Manipur in Census 2001 exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Pural sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur due to administrative reasons.

**Figure 5.2:** Share of Literates and Illiterates by Gender among Adolescents and Youth in India, 2011



## Trends and Differentials in Literacy Rates among Adolescents and Youth

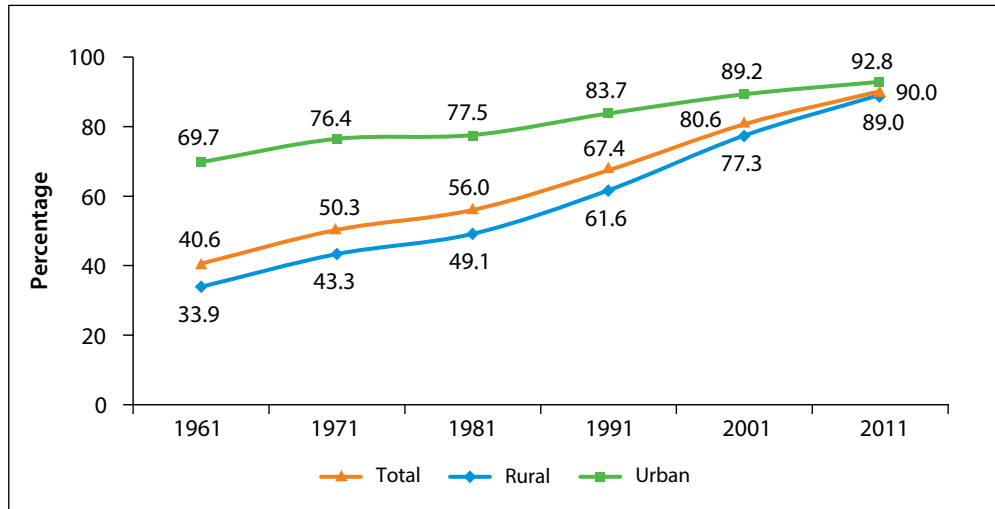
It is essential to analyse the trend of literacy rates among adolescents and youth over the decades to assess the educational advancement in the country with the passage of time. Literacy rates in India among adolescents and youth by sex and residence for the decades 1961–2011 are shown in Statement 5.3. It can be seen that literacy rates among adolescents and youth in India increased steadily in each decade from 40.6 per cent and 36 per cent in 1961 to an impressive 90.0 per cent and 86.1 per cent respectively in 2011. It is noticed from the trend by residence that literacy rates in rural areas for both adolescents and youth were less than half the corresponding rates for urban areas in 1961. However, the position continued to improve in both the areas with a greater magnitude for rural areas in the successive decades. In 2011, the gap between literacy rates for adolescents in rural (88.9%) and urban areas (92.8%) has come down to a negligible level of 3.9 per cent points. However, for youth, the gap between literacy rates is almost double that for adolescents at 7.7 per cent (rural 83.7%; urban 91.4%). The trend in literacy rates by residence among adolescents and youth during 1961–2011 is represented in Figures 5.3 and 5.4 respectively. The statement further indicates that the female literacy rates among adolescents and youth were abysmally low at 26.4 per cent (about half of the male literacy rate of 53.4%) and 20.9 per cent (less than half of male literacy rate of 50.9%) respectively in 1961. These male/female gaps in literacy rates for adolescents (27 per cent points) and youth (30 per cent points) narrowed consistently in the subsequent decades and reached 3.5 per cent for adolescents and 8.2 per cent for youth in 2011 (Figures 5.5 and 5.6).

**Statement 5.3:** Trends and Differentials in Literacy Rate among Adolescents and Youth in India, 1961–2011

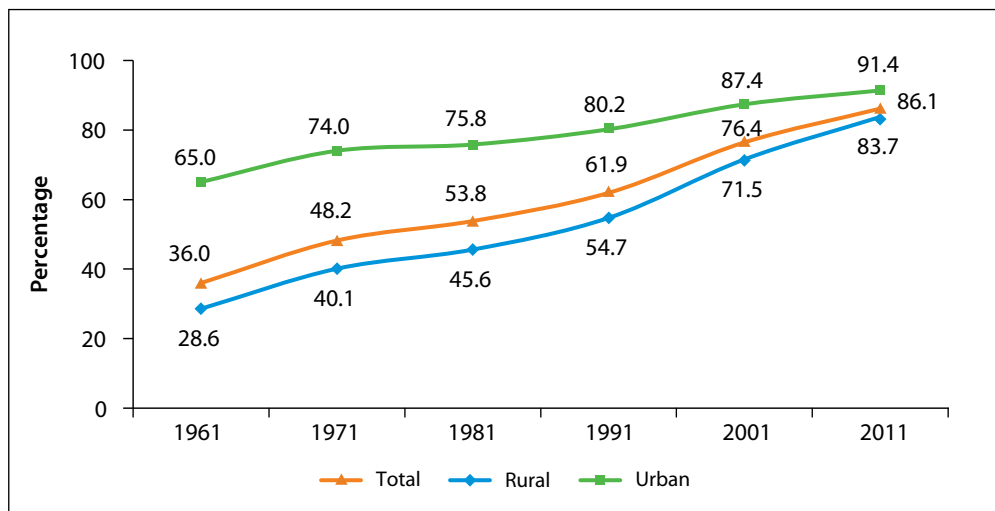
Years	Literacy rate among adolescents					Literacy rate among youth				
	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1961	53.4	26.4	33.9	69.7	40.6	50.9	20.9	28.6	65.0	36.0
1971	61.3	38.0	43.3	76.4	50.3	62.1	33.3	40.1	74.0	48.2
1981	66.5	44.2	49.1	77.5	56.0	66.3	40.3	45.6	75.8	53.8
1991	76.2	57.6	61.6	83.7	67.4	73.5	49.3	54.7	80.2	61.9
2001	85.5	75.1	77.3	89.2	80.6	84.2	67.7	71.5	87.4	76.4
2011	91.7	88.2	88.9	92.8	90.0	90.0	81.8	83.7	91.4	86.1

Note: The figures for India and Manipur in Census 2001 exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur due to administrative reasons.

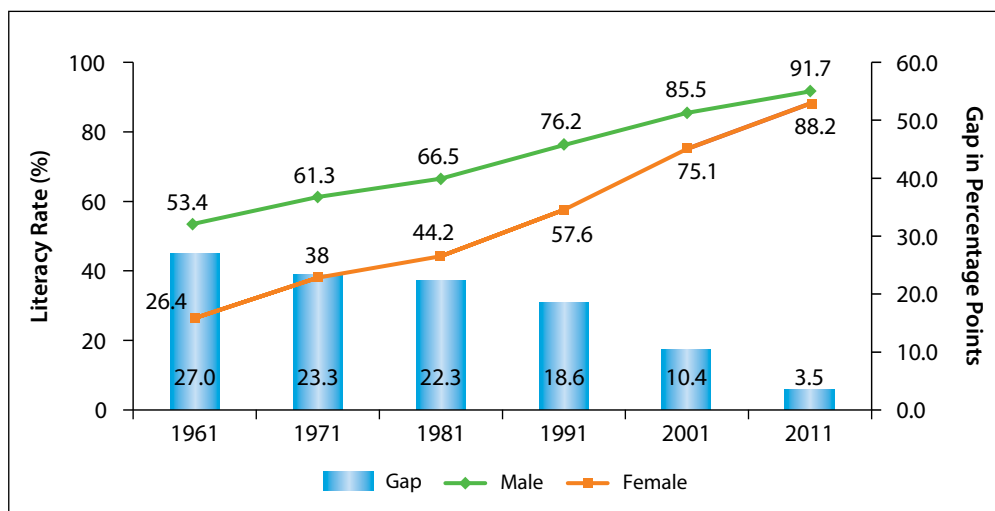
**Figure 5.3: Trends in Literacy Rate among Adolescents in India, 1961–2011**



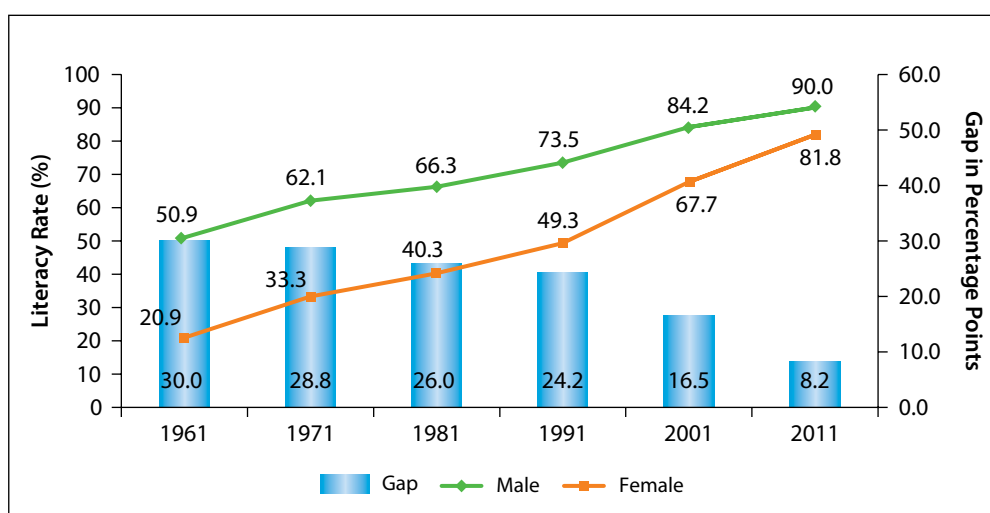
**Figure 5.4: Trends in Literacy Rate among Youth in India, 1961–2011**



**Figure 5.5: Trends in Literacy Rate among Adolescents in India by Sex and Gender Gap, 1961–2011**



**Figure 5.6:** Trends in Literacy Rate among Youth in India by Sex and Gender Gap, 1961–2011



## Trends in Literacy Rates by Age Categories

Data showing trends in literacy rate by five-year age groups among adolescents and youth in India during 1961–2011 are given in Statement 5.4, which shows that literacy rates in all the age groups have increased consistently over the decades. Further, in every decade, except the aberration in 1971 in favour of the age group 15–19, the literacy rate for the younger age groups is higher than that of the older age groups. This implies the spread of literacy with the passage of time.

**Statement 5.4:** Trends in Literacy Rate by Age Categories among Adolescents and Youth in India, 1961–2011

Years	Literacy rate by age category among adolescents and youth			
	10–14	15–19	20–24	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1961	42.3	38.4	33.6	38.5
1971	49.6	51.3	44.7	48.8
1981	56.4	55.4	52.0	54.9
1991	68.8	65.8	57.8	64.6
2001	81.7	79.3	73.2	78.5
2011	91.1	88.8	83.2	88.0

Note: The figures for India and Manipur in Census 2001 exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur due to administrative reasons.

## Literates and Decadal Variation by States and Union Territories

Statement 5.5 presents data on number of literates among adolescents and youth in India and all states/UTs in 2001 and 2011, decadal variation for each and ranks as per decadal variation. The number of literates among adolescents in India rose by 25.7 per cent during the decade 2001–2011 as against 37.6 per cent among youth. It is noted with pleasure that the EAG states together have recorded a substantially higher decadal increase of 45.4 per cent and 57.5 per cent in literates among adolescents and youth respectively during 2001–2011 as compared to the corresponding decadal increase of 11.4 per cent and 25.5 per cent among adolescents and youth for non-EAG states and UTs. Among

states and UTs, Dadra & Nagar Haveli with 107.4 per cent and 113.2 per cent decadal growth of literates among adolescents and youth respectively ranked first in the country. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh also appeared in the top five spots with high decadal growth of literates among both adolescents and youth. Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Kerala and Goa are at the bottom in both the lists with negative decadal variation of literates among adolescents and youth. In Himachal Pradesh negative decadal growth rate of literates is seen only among adolescents. The negative decadal variation in literacy among adolescents and youth in these states and UTs is attributed to decline in the total number of adolescents and youth in 2011 as compared to 2001. Further, the total number of adolescents and youth declined during the decade 2001–2011 by a higher magnitude in these states and UTs than the decline in the respective number of literates.

**Statement 5.5: Percentage Increase in Number of Literates among Adolescents and Youth in India, 2001–2011**

India/States/ Union Territories	Adolescents			Youth		
	No. of literates in 2011	No. of literates in 2001	Percentage decadal change in literates 2001-2011	No. of literates in 2011	No. of literates in 2001	Percentage decadal change in literates 2001-2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	22,80,32,345	18,14,77,955	25.7	19,98,13,631	14,51,93,569	37.6
Jammu & Kashmir	23,13,220	18,08,675	27.9	19,94,303	13,88,968	43.6
Himachal Pradesh	12,44,374	12,74,580	-2.4	12,38,247	11,16,240	10.9
Punjab	49,74,593	47,29,604	5.2	50,21,159	40,72,206	23.3
Chandigarh	1,85,920	1,67,668	10.9	2,08,310	1,71,658	21.4
Uttarakhand	21,38,887	18,05,663	18.5	19,27,178	14,09,039	36.8
Haryana	49,49,992	43,53,225	13.7	47,18,037	34,87,702	35.3
NCT of Delhi	31,49,539	27,27,150	15.5	31,96,924	25,05,856	27.6
Rajasthan	1,37,75,099	1,00,04,258	37.7	1,12,30,725	73,73,099	52.3
Uttar Pradesh	4,22,54,616	2,80,81,986	50.5	3,31,34,876	1,95,34,989	69.6
Bihar	1,89,35,030	1,09,79,298	72.5	1,26,77,459	76,69,646	65.3
Sikkim	1,27,351	1,14,815	10.9	1,26,455	98,793	28.0
Arunachal Pradesh	2,78,496	1,79,175	55.4	2,32,108	1,37,849	68.4
Nagaland	4,22,174	4,22,190	0.0	3,82,818	3,59,607	6.5
Manipur	5,30,941	4,13,691	28.3	4,99,943	3,87,448	29.0
Mizoram	2,14,471	1,92,073	11.7	2,07,391	1,78,779	16.0
Tripura	6,85,135	6,55,948	4.4	6,89,347	5,16,089	33.6
Meghalaya	6,14,018	4,11,042	49.4	5,18,060	3,29,425	57.3
Assam	56,94,199	44,65,526	27.5	49,26,308	36,22,154	36.0
West Bengal	1,66,30,037	1,39,57,502	19.1	1,55,44,128	1,12,96,220	37.6
Jharkhand	64,07,249	41,79,490	53.3	48,03,676	30,30,484	58.5
Odisha	74,55,280	61,24,849	21.7	66,31,927	50,66,627	30.9
Chhattisgarh	50,38,670	38,45,500	31.0	43,63,368	28,32,372	54.1
Madhya Pradesh	1,44,06,050	1,09,12,178	32.0	1,18,64,985	81,05,497	46.4
Gujarat	1,11,50,146	92,19,588	20.9	1,03,85,087	80,60,839	28.8
Daman & Diu	41,328	28,556	44.7	60,032	36,477	64.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	62,940	30,352	107.4	67,171	31,510	113.2
Maharashtra	2,03,41,261	1,95,26,687	4.2	2,03,42,077	1,64,95,052	23.3

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India/States/ Union Territories	Adolescents			Youth		
	No. of literate in 2011	No. of literate in 2001	Percentage decadal change in literates 2001-2011	No. of literate in 2011	No. of literate in 2001	Percentage decadal change in literates 2001-2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1,50,99,774	1,32,80,977	13.7	1,41,20,473	1,06,87,974	32.1
Karnataka	1,08,86,940	98,85,638	10.1	1,07,85,887	82,08,744	31.4
Goa	2,18,656	2,32,222	-5.8	2,35,196	2,47,361	-4.9
Lakshadweep	11,394	13,511	-15.7	11,258	11,452	-1.7
Kerala	53,79,826	58,94,548	-8.7	52,25,465	58,68,065	-11.0
Tamil Nadu	1,21,45,697	1,13,02,168	7.5	1,21,69,622	1,06,00,618	14.8
Puducherry	2,03,965	1,84,655	10.5	2,05,832	1,83,443	12.2
A&N Islands	65,077	72,967	-10.8	67,799	71,287	-4.9

Note: The figures for India and Manipur in Census 2001 exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur due to administrative reasons.

## Literacy Rates in States/Union Territories

Statement 5.6 shows rankings of states and UTs by literacy rates among adolescents and youth in 2011. Kerala with a literacy rate of 99 per cent among both adolescents and youth occupies the top rank followed by Lakshadweep (98% among adolescents and 98.3% among youth), Puducherry (98% among adolescents and 97.5% among youth) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (97.9% among adolescents and 96.7% among youth). Bihar, with 80.9 per cent literacy among adolescents and 72.3 per cent literacy among youth, appears at the bottom of both the lists. Two other states common to both lists are Arunachal Pradesh (83.1% among adolescents and 80.7% among youth) and Uttar Pradesh (86.4% among adolescents and 81.6% among youth). Meghalaya (86.6%) and Assam (86.8%) are the other states among the last five for literacy among adolescents, while Jharkhand (79.6%) and Rajasthan (81.7%) are the other two low performers in literacy among youth. It may be noticed that the majority of the low-performing states (Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan) are EAG states.

### Statement 5.6: Ranking of States and Union Territories by Literacy Rate among Adolescents and Youth, 2011

Rank as per adolescent literacy rate	States/Union Territories	Literacy rate among adolescents	Literacy rate among youth	Rank as per youth literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kerala	99.0	99.0	1
2	Lakshadweep	98.0	98.3	2
2	Puducherry	98.0	97.5	3
4	A&N Islands	97.9	96.7	4
5	Tamil Nadu	97.7	96.1	6
6	Himachal Pradesh	97.2	96.4	5
6	Goa	97.2	96.1	6
8	Tripura	95.8	94.3	8
9	Maharashtra	95.2	93.7	10
10	Sikkim	95.1	94.2	9

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Rank as per adolescent literacy rate	States/Union Territories	Literacy rate among adolescents	Literacy rate among youth	Rank as per youth literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5
11	NCT of Delhi	95.0	93.2	12
12	Daman & Diu	94.7	92.5	13
13	Mizoram	94.3	93.4	11
14	Uttarakhand	94.2	92.0	15
15	Karnataka	94.1	90.8	16
16	Chandigarh	94.0	92.3	14
17	Gujarat	92.8	89.2	19
18	Andhra Pradesh	92.7	87.0	24
19	Haryana	92.6	90.0	17
20	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	92.4	86.8	25
21	Punjab	92.1	89.8	18
22	Chhattisgarh	91.9	87.5	22
23	West Bengal	91.3	87.2	23
24	Odisha	90.1	86.0	26
25	Madhya Pradesh	90.0	83.7	28
26	Manipur	88.4	87.9	21
27	Nagaland	88.3	88.2	20
28	Rajasthan	87.8	81.7	31
29	Jharkhand	87.7	79.6	34
30	Jammu & Kashmir	87.2	83.2	29
31	Assam	86.8	82.4	30
32	Meghalaya	86.6	84.8	27
33	Uttar Pradesh	86.4	81.6	32
34	Arunachal Pradesh	83.1	80.7	33
35	Bihar	80.9	72.3	35



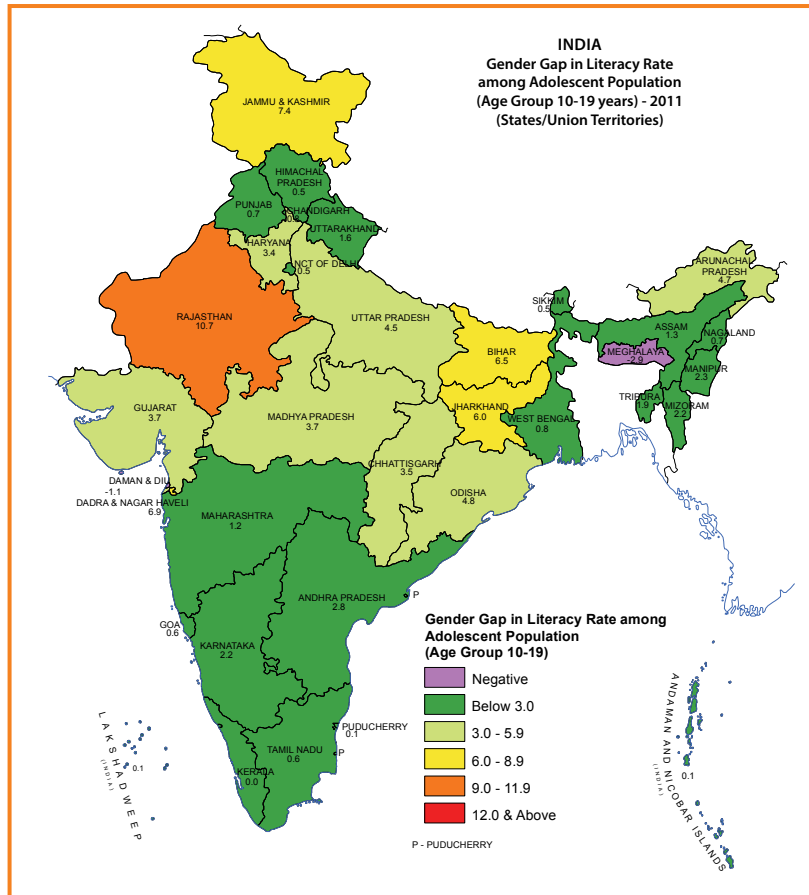
## Gender Gap in Literacy Rate among Adolescents and Youth by States and Union Territories

Statement 5.7 and Maps 5.1 and 5.2 present data on literacy rate among adolescents and youth by sex and the gender gap in literacy rates for India and states/UTs. As discussed earlier and shown in Figures 5.5 and 5.6, the gender gaps in literacy among adolescents and youth have narrowed down in successive decades and have reached 3.5 per cent and 8.2 per cent respectively for the country in 2011. Further, the gender gap in literacy rate for adolescents is comparatively less than that for youth for the country and almost all states and UTs. Meghalaya is the only state in the country to witness higher female literacy than male literacy both among adolescents (with male-female gap of -2.9%) and youth (with male-female gap of -1.5%) in 2011. Daman & Diu also has the partial distinction of having higher female (95.4%) than male literacy rate (94.3%) among adolescents only while Kerala is unique in having the same literacy rates of 99 per cent not only for both the sexes but also for both adolescents and youth. In contrast, in Rajasthan, the gender gaps in literacy among adolescents (10.7%) and youth (19.7%) are found to be the highest during 2011. Other major states with high gender gaps in literacy among adolescents and youth in 2011 are Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar and Jharkhand.

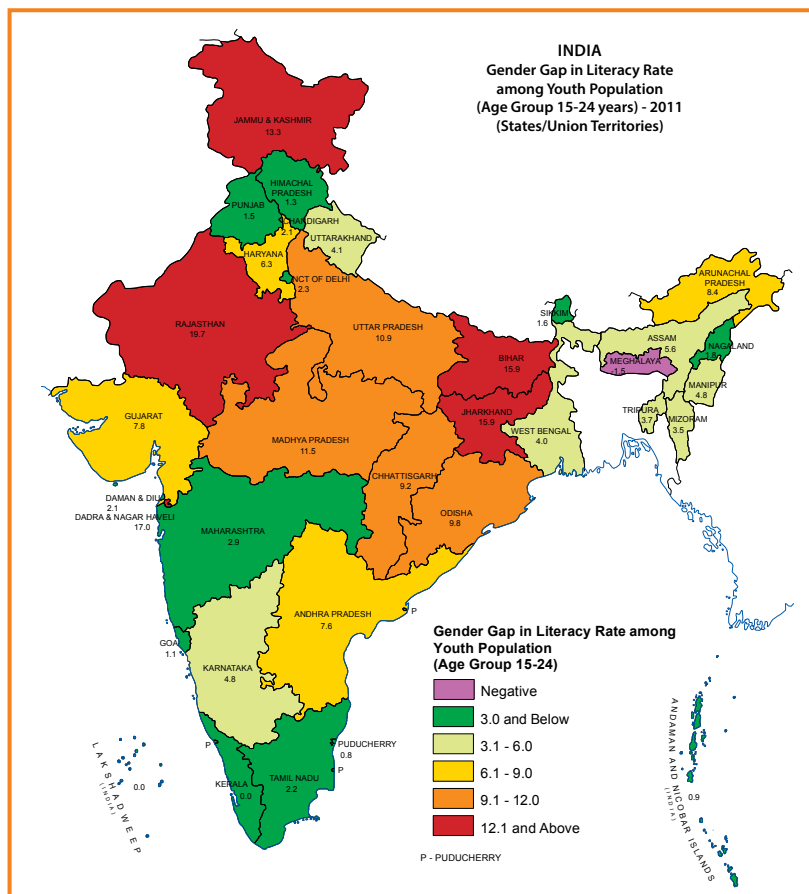
**Statement 5.7: Gender Gap in Literacy Rate among Adolescents and Youth by States and Union Territories, 2011**

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Adolescents			Youth		
		Male	Female	Gap in literacy rate	Male	Female	Gap in literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	91.7	88.2	3.5	90.0	81.8	8.2
1	Jammu & Kashmir	90.8	83.4	7.4	89.6	76.2	13.4
2	Himachal Pradesh	97.5	97.0	0.5	97.0	95.8	1.2
3	Punjab	92.4	91.7	0.7	90.4	88.9	1.5
4	Chandigarh	94.3	93.5	0.8	93.2	91.1	2.1
5	Uttarakhand	95.0	93.4	1.6	94.0	89.9	4.1
6	Haryana	94.1	90.7	3.4	92.8	86.5	6.3
7	NCT of Delhi	95.2	94.7	0.5	94.2	91.9	2.3
8	Rajasthan	92.8	82.1	10.7	91.0	71.3	19.7
9	Uttar Pradesh	88.5	84.0	4.5	86.6	75.8	10.8
10	Bihar	83.9	77.4	6.5	79.6	63.7	15.9
11	Sikkim	95.4	94.9	0.5	95.0	93.4	1.6
12	Arunachal Pradesh	85.4	80.7	4.7	84.9	76.4	8.5
13	Nagaland	88.6	87.9	0.7	89.1	87.3	1.8
14	Manipur	89.5	87.2	2.3	90.3	85.5	4.8
15	Mizoram	95.4	93.2	2.2	95.1	91.7	3.4
16	Tripura	96.7	94.8	1.9	96.2	92.4	3.8
17	Meghalaya	85.2	88.1	-2.9	84.0	85.5	-1.5
18	Assam	87.4	86.1	1.3	85.2	79.6	5.6
19	West Bengal	91.7	90.9	0.8	89.2	85.2	4.0
20	Jharkhand	90.5	84.5	6.0	87.2	71.4	15.8
21	Odisha	92.5	87.7	4.8	90.9	81.2	9.7
22	Chhattisgarh	93.6	90.1	3.5	92.0	82.8	9.2
23	Madhya Pradesh	91.7	88.0	3.7	89.1	77.6	11.5
24	Gujarat	94.5	90.8	3.7	92.8	85.0	7.8
25	Daman & Diu	94.3	95.4	-1.1	93.1	91.0	2.1
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	95.4	88.5	6.9	93.3	76.4	16.9
27	Maharashtra	95.8	94.6	1.2	95.0	92.1	2.9
28	Andhra Pradesh	94.0	91.2	2.8	90.8	83.2	7.6
29	Karnataka	95.2	93.0	2.2	93.1	88.3	4.8
30	Goa	97.5	96.9	0.6	96.6	95.6	1.0
31	Lakshadweep	98.1	98.0	0.1	98.3	98.3	0.0
32	Kerala	99.0	99.0	0.0	99.0	99.0	0.0
33	Tamil Nadu	98.0	97.4	0.6	97.2	95.0	2.2
34	Puducherry	98.1	98.0	0.1	97.9	97.1	0.8
35	A&N Islands	97.9	97.8	0.1	97.1	96.2	0.9

**Map 5.1: Gender Gap in Literacy Rate among Adolescents (States and UTs)**



**Map 5.2: Gender Gap in Literacy Rate among Youth (States and UTs)**





## Literacy Rate by Range and Gender

Range categories of literacy rate and by sex as given in Statement 5.8 reveal that many states and UTs are still to do a lot for the spread of female literacy among both adolescents and youth so as to bring them on par with male literacy rates. The number of states and UTs having male literacy, both among adolescents and youth, in the ranges of 85 per cent to 94 per cent and 95 per cent and above are found to be higher than for female literacy. By contrast, the number of states and UTs having less than 85 per cent female literacy is substantially higher than that for male literacy both for the categories of adolescents and youth.

**Statement 5.8:** Distribution of States and Union Territories by Range of Literacy Rates and by Sex among Adolescent and Youth Population, 2011

Range categories of literacy rate	Adolescents		Youth	
	Number of states and UTs for male literacy	Number of states and UTs for female literacy	Number of states and UTs for male literacy	Number of states and UTs for female literacy
1	2	3	4	5
Below 85	1	5	2	12
85–94	18	18	22	16
95 & above	16	12	11	7

The distribution of states and UTs by range of gender gap in literacy among adolescents and youth is presented in Statement 5.9. It gives a brighter picture for adolescents than youth as the number of states and UTs with a minimal gender gap of below 2 percentage points for adolescents is 17 as against the corresponding figure of 7 for youth. The findings get reinforced with more states and UTs with larger gender gap (5 percentage point or above) for youth (16 states and UTs) as compared to only 8 states and UTs for adolescents. This implies that the country is moving gradually towards gender equality in literacy.

**Statement 5.9:** Distribution of States and Union Territories by Range of Gender Gap in Literacy among Adolescent and Youth Population, 2011

Range of gender gap categories	Number of states and UTs by gender gap in literacy	
	Adolescents	Youth
1	2	3
Below 2	17	7
2–4	10	12
5 & above	8	16



## Literacy Rate among Adolescents and Youth by Place of Residence

Literacy rates among adolescents and youth by place of residence and rural-urban gap for the country and states/UTs at Census 2011 are presented in Statement 5.10. India registered a comparatively lower rural-urban gap of 3.9 percentage points in literacy rates for adolescents as against the corresponding gap of 7.7 percentage points for youth. Contrary to the normal trend of higher literacy rates for urban areas than rural areas, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Daman & Diu and Goa have recorded higher rural literacy rates both among adolescents and youth. Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim are three other states which have higher rural literacy rates than urban for adolescents only. States recording a high

rural-urban gap in literacy rates among adolescents are Meghalaya (12.2%), Arunachal Pradesh (10.4%), Mizoram (9.4%), Assam (9.0%), Nagaland (8.2%), Manipur (7.9%), Jharkhand (6.9%) and Bihar (6.8%). The states and UTs exhibiting a sizable rural-urban gap in literacy among youth are Jharkhand (14.9%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (14.4%), Meghalaya (14.2%), Bihar (13.7%), Assam (12.9%) and Arunachal Pradesh (12.9%).

**Statement 5.10: Literacy Rate among Adolescents and Youth by Place of Residence and States/ Union Territories, 2011**

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Adolescents			Youth		
		Rural	Urban	Gap in literacy rate (U-R)	Rural	Urban	Gap in literacy rate (U-R)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	88.9	92.8	3.9	83.7	91.4	7.7
1	Jammu & Kashmir	86.0	91.4	5.4	80.7	89.8	9.1
2	Himachal Pradesh	97.3	96.5	-0.8	96.5	95.6	-0.9
3	Punjab	92.2	92.0	-0.2	89.2	90.7	1.5
4	Chandigarh	90.6	94.0	3.4	87.4	92.5	5.1
5	Uttarakhand	94.8	92.8	-2.0	92.3	91.5	-0.8
6	Haryana	92.5	92.8	0.3	89.3	91.2	1.9
7	NCT of Delhi	94.6	95.0	0.4	92.2	93.2	1
8	Rajasthan	86.9	90.6	3.7	79.4	88.3	8.9
9	Uttar Pradesh	87.2	83.4	-3.8	81.3	82.4	1.1
10	Bihar	80.2	87.0	6.8	70.5	84.2	13.7
11	Sikkim	95.3	94.8	-0.5	94.1	94.6	0.5
12	Arunachal Pradesh	80.6	91.0	10.4	77.4	90.3	12.9
13	Nagaland	85.9	94.2	8.3	85.6	94.2	8.6
14	Manipur	86.3	94.2	7.9	85.4	94.8	9.4
15	Mizoram	89.5	98.9	9.4	86.8	98.9	12.1
16	Tripura	95.1	97.9	2.8	93.3	97.5	4.2
17	Meghalaya	84.2	96.4	12.2	81.5	95.7	14.2
18	Assam	85.7	94.7	9.0	80.6	93.5	12.9
19	West Bengal	90.7	92.9	2.2	85.7	90.8	5.1
20	Jharkhand	86.0	93.0	7.0	75.6	90.5	14.9
21	Odisha	89.3	94.2	4.9	84.6	92.7	8.1
22	Chhattisgarh	90.8	95.7	4.9	85.3	94	8.7
23	Madhya Pradesh	88.7	93.6	4.9	80.5	91.5	11
24	Gujarat	92.0	94.1	2.1	86.8	92.2	5.4
25	Daman & Diu	97.7	93.5	-4.2	95.4	91.7	-3.7
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	90.1	96.0	5.9	80	94.4	14.4
27	Maharashtra	94.8	95.7	0.9	92.7	94.7	2
28	Andhra Pradesh	91.8	94.4	2.6	84.7	91.5	6.8
29	Karnataka	93.2	95.8	2.6	88.7	94	5.3
30	Goa	97.6	97.0	-0.6	96.7	95.8	-0.9
31	Lakshadweep	97.9	98.1	0.2	98.2	98.3	0.1
32	Kerala	99.0	99.1	0.1	98.9	99.2	0.3
33	Tamil Nadu	97.4	98.1	0.7	95.1	97.2	2.1
34	Puducherry	97.8	98.1	0.3	97.3	97.6	0.3
35	A&N Islands	97.7	98.2	0.5	96.3	97.2	0.9

Statement 5.11 presents data on five-year age-group wise literacy rates among adolescents and youth in both rural and urban areas for the country and every state/UT at Census 2011. It can be seen that for both rural and urban areas, the literacy rates in lower age groups are higher than that of the higher age groups for India and all states/UTs except for Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Lakshadweep, Kerala, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

**Statement 5.11: Literacy Rate by Age Categories among Adolescents and Youth by Place of Residence and States/Union Territories, 2011**

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Rural			Urban		
		10-14	15-19	20-24	10-14	15-19	20-24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	90.4	87.3	79.6	93.2	92.4	90.4
1	Jammu & Kashmir	87.0	84.8	76.1	91.3	91.6	88.2
2	Himachal Pradesh	97.3	97.4	95.7	96.6	96.4	94.8
3	Punjab	93.2	91.2	87.1	92.4	91.6	89.9
4	Chandigarh	92.2	89.1	86.1	94.7	93.5	91.6
5	Uttarakhand	95.2	94.4	89.8	93.2	92.4	90.4
6	Haryana	93.4	91.5	86.9	93.1	92.5	90.0
7	NCT of Delhi	95.3	93.8	90.7	95.5	94.5	91.9
8	Rajasthan	88.9	84.5	73.4	91.1	90.0	86.6
9	Uttar Pradesh	88.7	85.5	75.6	83.6	83.1	81.5
10	Bihar	82.8	76.2	63.8	87.6	86.3	81.9
11	Sikkim	95.2	95.3	92.9	95.0	94.5	94.6
12	Arunachal Pradesh	79.9	81.4	72.7	90.5	91.6	88.7
13	Nagaland	85.0	86.9	84.0	93.7	94.7	93.7
14	Manipur	85.4	87.3	83.4	93.3	95.3	94.3
15	Mizoram	90.1	88.8	84.8	98.7	99.1	98.8
16	Tripura	95.9	94.4	92.2	98.1	97.8	97.2
17	Meghalaya	84.0	84.6	78.0	96.4	96.4	94.9
18	Assam	87.2	83.9	77.0	95.1	94.3	92.7
19	West Bengal	92.4	88.9	82.3	93.8	92.1	89.6
20	Jharkhand	89.0	81.9	68.4	93.7	92.2	88.6
21	Odisha	91.3	87.1	81.9	94.8	93.7	91.7
22	Chhattisgarh	92.6	88.7	81.5	96.2	95.3	92.9
23	Madhya Pradesh	91.2	85.6	74.6	94.2	93.0	90.0
24	Gujarat	93.6	90.1	83.2	94.7	93.4	91.1
25	Daman & Diu	98.3	97.1	93.7	95.7	92.2	91.5
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	94.5	84.9	75.7	96.9	95.2	93.9
27	Maharashtra	95.3	94.3	91.1	95.9	95.6	94.0
28	Andhra Pradesh	93.9	89.7	79.6	95.0	93.7	89.3
29	Karnataka	94.8	91.6	85.7	96.3	95.3	92.9
30	Goa	97.8	97.4	96.0	97.1	96.9	94.9
31	Lakshadweep	97.2	98.7	97.8	97.7	98.5	98.1
32	Kerala	98.8	99.1	98.7	98.9	99.3	99.1
33	Tamil Nadu	97.7	97.0	93.2	98.1	98.0	96.3

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Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Rural			Urban		
		10-14	15-19	20-24	10-14	15-19	20-24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34	Puducherry	97.4	98.2	96.5	98.0	98.3	96.9
35	A&N Islands	97.6	97.7	95.0	98.3	98.2	96.4

## Literacy Rate among Adolescents and Youth by Social Group

Data on literacy rate among adolescents and youth by Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and total for India and all states/UTs at Census 2011 are given in Statement 5.12. It can be seen that at the national level, literacy rates for SCs in both the categories (adolescents and youth) are lower than the overall literacy rate but higher than that of STs. Some states and UTs namely, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Assam, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Maharashtra have registered higher literacy rates among SC adolescents and youth in comparison to other groups. In contrast, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Goa and Lakshadweep have witnessed higher literacy among both ST adolescents and youth compared to other groups.

**Statement 5.12:** Literacy Rate among Adolescents and Youth by Social Group and States/Union Territories, 2011

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Literacy rate among adolescents			Literacy rate among youth		
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Overall	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Overall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	88.8	83.6	90.0	83.3	75.0	86.1
1	Jammu & Kashmir	92.0	75.0	87.2	88.3	65.7	83.2
2	Himachal Pradesh	97.2	95.2	97.2	96.2	93.9	96.4
3	Punjab	88.1	NA	92.1	83.1	NA	89.8
4	Chandigarh	90.6	NA	94.0	88.4	NA	92.3
5	Uttarakhand	94.9	95.9	94.2	92.0	92.6	92.0
6	Haryana	90.7	NA	92.6	85.1	NA	90.0
7	NCT of Delhi	94.0	NA	95.0	91.5	NA	93.2
8	Rajasthan	84.4	78.8	87.8	76.7	69.1	81.7
9	Uttar Pradesh	85.8	80.1	86.4	79.0	70.9	81.6
10	Bihar	72.8	75.9	80.9	57.3	62.4	72.3
11	Sikkim	94.0	95.9	95.1	91.9	94.6	94.2
12	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	84.8	83.1	NA	83.7	80.7
13	Nagaland	NA	88.9	88.3	NA	89.1	88.2
14	Manipur	91.5	84.9	88.4	90.5	84.3	87.9
15	Mizoram	95.6	94.5	94.3	94.4	93.6	93.4
16	Tripura	97.8	92.9	95.8	97.1	89.7	94.3
17	Meghalaya	83.5	87.1	86.6	79.9	85.3	84.8
18	Assam	92.3	90.2	86.8	88.9	86.3	82.4
19	West Bengal	91.0	84.3	91.3	85.3	74.7	87.2
20	Jharkhand	82.3	82.6	87.7	69.7	71.4	79.6

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Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Literacy rate among adolescents			Literacy rate among youth		
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Overall	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Overall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21	Odisha	91.1	77.9	90.1	86.2	67.1	86.0
22	Chhattisgarh	93.4	86.1	91.9	89.4	78.6	87.5
23	Madhya Pradesh	91.4	78.8	90.0	84.4	65.0	83.7
24	Gujarat	95.4	86.2	92.8	92.9	78.1	89.2
25	Daman & Diu	97.7	96.5	94.7	97.5	94.1	92.5
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	96.9	90.5	92.4	95.9	78.3	86.8
27	Maharashtra	95.8	88.5	95.2	94.2	82.3	93.7
28	Andhra Pradesh	92.9	83.7	92.7	85.7	70.5	87.0
29	Karnataka	91.5	89.5	94.1	85.8	82.6	90.8
30	Goa	96.8	97.8	97.2	95.7	97.7	96.1
31	Lakshadweep	NA	98.1	98.0	NA	98.5	98.3
32	Kerala	99.0	96.1	99.0	98.9	93.0	99.0
33	Tamil Nadu	97.4	87.6	97.7	95.1	76.5	96.1
34	Puducherry	97.7	NA	98.0	96.9	NA	97.5
35	A&N Islands	NA	93.5	97.9	NA	92.4	96.7

Data on literacy rates among SC adolescents and youth by states/UTs in 2001 and 2011 and the percentage change in literacy rate during the decade 2001–2011 are presented in Statement 5.13. Literacy rates among SC adolescents and youth registered a decadal increase of 12.6 percentage points (from 76.2% in 2001 to 88.8% in 2011) and 14.8 percentage points (from 68.5% in 2001 to 83.3% in 2011) respectively at the national level. Bihar (30.7%) followed by Jharkhand (27.4%), Meghalaya (17.4%), Uttar Pradesh (16.6%) and Odisha (15.5%) have recorded the highest decadal increase in literacy among SC adolescents. Mizoram (-0.8%) is the only state in the country which has witnessed negative percentage change in literacy among SC adolescents. Insofar as the percentage changes of literacy rates among SC youth are concerned, the states occupying top slots are Uttar Pradesh (23.0%), Bihar (21.3%), Jharkhand (20.7%), Andhra Pradesh (17.7%) and Karnataka (16.6%). The states at the bottom of the list are Kerala (1.6%) and Manipur (3.3%).

**Statement 5.13: Trends in Literacy Rate among Scheduled Caste Adolescents and Youth by States/Union Territories, 2001–2011**

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Literacy rate among adolescents SC			Literacy rate among youth SC		
		Literacy rate in 2001	Literacy rate in 2011	Percentage change in literacy rate 2001–2011	Literacy rate in 2001	Literacy rate in 2011	Percentage change in literacy rate 2001–2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	76.2	88.8	12.6	68.5	83.3	14.8
1	Jammu & Kashmir	82.2	92.0	9.8	77.2	88.3	11.1
2	Himachal Pradesh	94.6	97.2	2.6	89.6	96.2	6.6
3	Punjab	80.0	88.1	8.1	71.8	83.1	11.3
4	Chandigarh	85.7	90.6	4.9	79.9	88.4	8.5
5	Uttarakhand	87.2	94.9	7.7	77.8	92.0	14.2
6	Haryana	81.2	90.7	9.5	72.0	85.1	13.1
7	NCT of Delhi	88.9	94.0	5.1	83.8	91.5	7.7

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Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Literacy rate among adolescents SC			Literacy rate among youth SC		
		Literacy rate in 2001	Literacy rate in 2011	Percentage change in literacy rate 2001–2011	Literacy rate in 2001	Literacy rate in 2011	Percentage change in literacy rate 2001–2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Rajasthan	72.7	84.4	11.7	64.5	76.7	12.2
9	Uttar Pradesh	69.1	85.8	16.7	56.0	79.0	23.0
10	Bihar	42.2	72.8	30.6	36.1	57.3	21.2
11	Sikkim	80.8	94.0	13.2	78.0	91.9	13.9
12	Arunachal Pradesh	79.3	NA	NA	75.7	NA	NA
13	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
14	Manipur	87.4	91.5	4.1	87.4	90.5	3.1
15	Mizoram	96.4	95.6	-0.8	84.8	94.4	9.6
16	Tripura	91.0	97.8	6.8	88.5	97.1	8.6
17	Meghalaya	66.1	83.5	17.4	67.7	79.9	12.2
18	Assam	81.7	92.3	10.6	79.2	88.9	9.7
19	West Bengal	77.7	91.0	13.3	69.9	85.3	15.4
20	Jharkhand	55.0	82.3	27.3	48.9	69.7	20.8
21	Odisha	75.6	91.1	15.5	70.1	86.2	16.1
22	Chhattisgarh	87.9	93.4	5.5	80.4	89.4	9.0
23	Madhya Pradesh	81.7	91.4	9.7	71.7	84.4	12.7
24	Gujarat	90.5	95.4	4.9	85.7	92.9	7.2
25	Daman & Diu	95.7	97.7	2.0	92.4	97.5	5.1
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	94.0	96.9	2.9	87.6	95.9	8.3
27	Maharashtra	93.8	95.8	2.0	89.2	94.2	5.0
28	Andhra Pradesh	78.9	92.9	14.0	67.9	85.7	17.8
29	Karnataka	78.3	91.5	13.2	69.2	85.8	16.6
30	Goa	92.6	96.8	4.2	88.4	95.7	7.3
31	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
32	Kerala	98.2	99.0	0.8	97.3	98.9	1.6
33	Tamil Nadu	90.4	97.4	7.0	83.1	95.1	12.0
34	Puducherry	95.6	97.7	2.1	91.8	96.9	5.1
35	A&N Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: The figures for India and Manipur in Census 2001 exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur due to administrative reasons.

Trends in literacy rate among ST adolescents and youth by states/UTs in 2001 and 2011 and the percentage change in literacy rate during the decade 2001–2011 are presented in Statement 5.14. The literacy rate among ST adolescents in the country increased from 67.1 per cent in 2001 to 83.6 per cent in 2011, that is, an increase of 16.5 percentage points. Likewise, the literacy rate among ST youth increased by 15.8 percentage points at national level from 59.2 per cent in 2001 to 75.0 per cent in 2011. Among major states Bihar (35.9%), Uttar Pradesh (29.8%), Jharkhand (24.8%) and Andhra Pradesh (23.4%) have witnessed remarkable improvement in literacy rates among ST adolescents during the decade 2001–2011. Likewise, the major states experiencing high percentage increase in literacy rate among ST youth during the decade 2001–2011 are Uttar Pradesh (29.3%), Bihar (26.8%), Andhra Pradesh (25.8%), West Bengal (21.9%) and Tamil Nadu (21.1%). As in the case of SC adolescents, Mizoram has recorded a slight decline in literacy rate among ST youth from 94.0 per cent in 2001 to 93.6 per cent in 2011. Figures 5.7 and 5.8 show comparison of Literacy Rates among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for adolescents and youth in India by States/UTs, 2011.

**Statement 5.14: Trends in Literacy Rate among Scheduled Tribe Adolescents and Youth by States/Union Territories, 2001–2011**

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Literacy rate among adolescents ST			Literacy rate among youth ST		
		Literacy rate in 2001	Literacy rate in 2011	Percentage change in literacy rate 2001–2011	Literacy rate in 2001	Literacy rate in 2011	Percentage change in literacy rate 2001–2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	67.1	83.6	16.5	59.2	75.0	15.8
1	Jammu & Kashmir	53.8	75.0	21.1	49.0	65.7	16.7
2	Himachal Pradesh	91.9	95.2	3.3	84.7	93.9	9.3
3	Punjab	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Uttarakhand	86.2	95.9	9.7	77.1	92.6	15.5
6	Haryana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	NCT of Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Rajasthan	64.4	78.8	14.4	54.2	69.1	15.0
9	Uttar Pradesh	50.3	80.1	29.8	41.6	70.9	29.3
10	Bihar	40.0	75.9	35.9	35.6	62.4	26.8
11	Sikkim	84.0	95.9	11.9	82.2	94.6	12.4
12	Arunachal Pradesh	71.4	84.8	13.4	71.5	83.7	12.2
13	Nagaland	76.9	88.9	12.0	75.4	89.1	13.7
14	Manipur	76.8	84.9	8.0	79.0	84.3	5.3
15	Mizoram	92.9	94.5	1.6	94.0	93.6	-0.4
16	Tripura	75.6	92.9	17.3	69.4	89.7	20.2
17	Meghalaya	71.7	87.1	15.4	73.4	85.3	11.9
18	Assam	79.0	90.2	11.2	75.1	86.3	11.2
19	West Bengal	63.1	84.3	21.2	52.8	74.7	21.9
20	Jharkhand	57.8	82.6	24.8	52.9	71.4	18.5
21	Odisha	55.5	77.9	22.5	47.8	67.1	19.4
22	Chhattisgarh	74.7	86.1	11.5	65.6	78.6	13.1
23	Madhya Pradesh	59.7	78.8	19.1	50.0	65.0	15.0
24	Gujarat	70.0	86.2	16.3	62.1	78.1	16.0
25	Daman & Diu	88.5	96.5	8.0	81.1	94.1	13.1
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	63.4	90.5	27.1	50.1	78.3	28.2
27	Maharashtra	80.8	88.5	7.7	69.7	82.3	12.6
28	Andhra Pradesh	60.3	83.7	23.4	44.6	70.5	25.8
29	Karnataka	72.2	89.5	17.3	61.9	82.6	20.7
30	Goa	70.6	97.8	27.2	66.9	97.7	30.8
31	Lakshadweep	97.4	98.1	0.7	96.5	98.5	1.9
32	Kerala	88.1	96.1	8.0	83.2	93.0	9.7
33	Tamil Nadu	66.7	87.6	20.9	55.4	76.5	21.1
34	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35	A&N Islands	87.3	93.5	6.2	86.6	92.4	5.8

Note: The figures for India and Manipur in Census 2001 exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur due to administrative reasons.

**Figure 5.7:** Literacy rate among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe adolescents in India by states/UTs, 2011

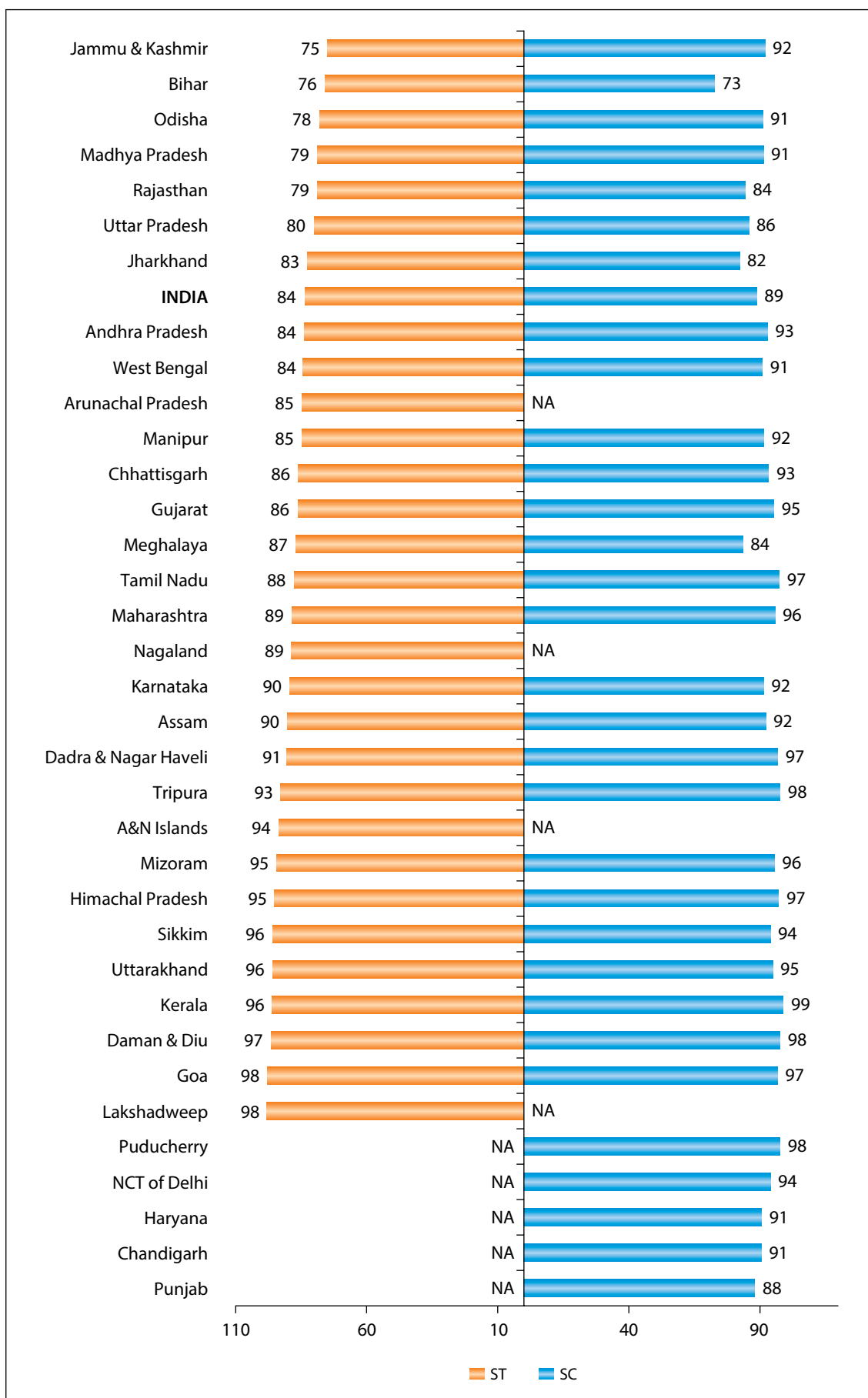
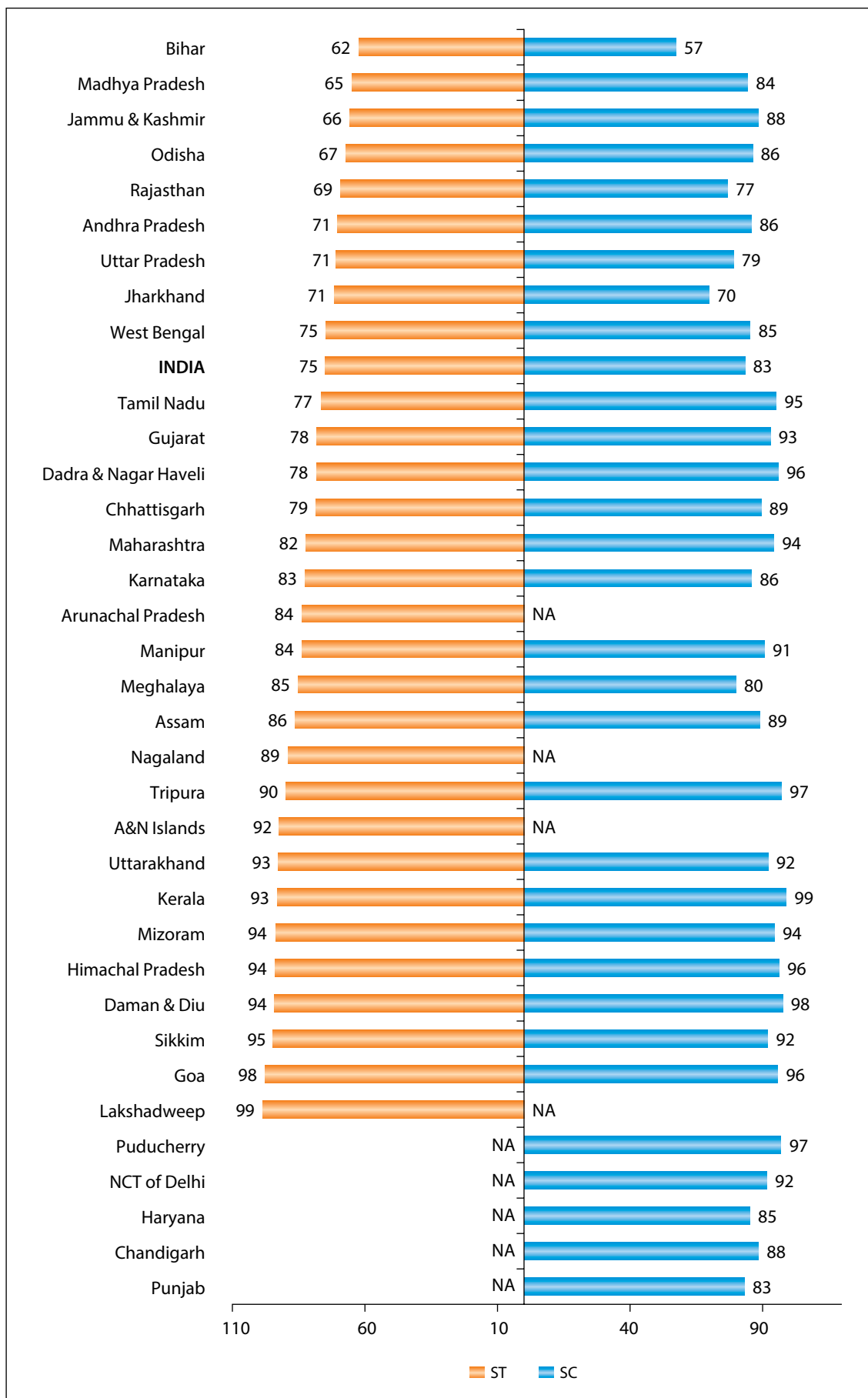


Figure 5.8: Literacy Rate among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Youth in India by States/UTs, 2011





# Work Participation and Type of Work among Adolescent and Youth Population

*Young women and men everywhere set out in life with dreams, hopes and aspirations. Yet, these young women and men often face many challenges in the labour market. If young people are to be given opportunities, then multiple pathways to decent employment are needed. Achieving decent work for young people is a critical element in poverty eradication and sustainable development, growth and welfare for all.*

*“Resolution concerning youth employment”  
adopted at the International Labour Conference,  
93rd Session, Geneva, 2005, Para 2*



## Introduction

Population census in India is undertaken every 10 years. Since the very first census of 1872 (this was incidentally a non-synchronous one conducted between 1867 and 1872), various questions have been included to collect data covering certain aspects of the economic profile of the population. Changing patterns of participation in economic activity have to be analysed keeping in mind the definitions used during different decennial censuses. Otherwise, the comparison becomes distorted and the correct pattern may not emerge.

The economically active population as per the International Labour Organisation (ILO) comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services as defined by the United Nations Systems of National Accounts and balances (SNA), during a specified reference period. According to these Systems, the production of economic goods and services includes all production and processing of primary products, whether for market, for barter or for own consumption; the production of all other goods and services for the market; and in the case of

households which produce such goods and services for the market, the corresponding production for own consumption.

## Concept of Work/Economic Activity Adopted in Earlier Censuses

The questions pertaining to economic activity of every individual in the Indian Census have undergone frequent changes, although some basic continuity and therefore comparability have been maintained. The modification in the definition of work/economic activity in the census has been largely influenced by the progressive evolution in the international arena for measurement and classification of workforce/economically active population.

The main economic question in the censuses during the period 1891–1921 related to livelihood or occupation or means of subsistence of each person. As a result, the economically active population included the persons who were not working but receiving income from land, property, interest, etc. The concept of 'income' was specifically introduced in Census 1931 and continued during Censuses 1941 and 1951. Census 1951 classified every person as 'a self-supporting person' or 'an earning dependent' or 'a non-earning dependent'. On the basis of the resolution concerning 'Statistics of the Labour Force, Employment, and Underemployment' adopted by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 1954) – the concept adopted in this conference was being followed in most of the countries for their censuses – the concept of 'work' was introduced in Census 1961, as opposed to 'income' or 'economic independence' prior to that. The new concept allowed the population to be classified into two classes: workers and non-workers. During Census 1971, although the concept of work and dual approach, namely, usual status and current status, were adopted, and the reference period for seasonal work remained the same as that of Census 1961, the classification as 'worker' or 'non-worker' was made using different criteria. To obtain a detailed profile of the working characteristics of the population without losing comparability with Censuses 1961 and 1971, the enquiry in Census 1981 on the usual status of the worker was made in place of current status and a uniform reference period of 'one year' preceding the enumeration was adopted for recording economic activity status irrespective of whether the activity was 'seasonal' or 'regular'. The economic questions of Census 1981 were formulated so as to first classify the population into two groups:

- i. Those who had worked for the major part of the year were termed as 'main workers', and 'part of the year' was meant to be 6 months (183 days) or more;
- ii. Those who had not worked for the major part of the year, that is, those who had worked for less than 6 months (183 days) in the year were termed as 'marginal workers'.

During Census 1981, a new enquiry 'seeking/available for work' was included to find out whether the population categorized as non-workers or marginal workers was seeking or available for work. Information was also collected about any other work done (secondary work) by the 'main workers' during the preceding one year.

In Census 1991, besides maintaining comparability with Census 1981, the definition of economic activity was enlarged to include all types of unpaid family work, in addition to such work as per the recommendations of 13th International Conference of Labour Statistics (ICLS). To enumerate unpaid family workers irrespective of the number of hours worked during the reference period, emphasis was laid on work done at any time by such workers during the reference year or any season in the reference period. The information was to be collected for all unpaid work in farm or family enterprise, and especially for women who constitute the predominant part of the unpaid workforce.

The formulation of the economic questions for Census 2001 centred on the issue that the workers among the female, children and the aged were not adequately identified, and that the work participation rate (WPR) of females is particularly low due to under-reporting. The economic questions were therefore reformulated and the instruction manual revised so that the females, children and the aged, who work only during the peak season in farm and non-farm activities such as ploughing, sowing, harvesting, and collection of farm produce, are not missed in the census.



## Concepts Adopted in Census 2011

The concepts and definitions followed in Census 2011 were broadly identical to those followed in Census 2001. 'Work' was defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It also includes part-time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity.

The question 'worked any time during last year' in Census 2011 was intended to classify the population into three broad streams: 'Main Workers' who worked for 6 months or more; 'Marginal Workers' who worked for less than 6 months; and the 'Non-Workers' who did not work at all during the year preceding the date of enumeration. If a person classified as a main or marginal worker was engaged in more than one economic activity, the economic activity in which she or he was mostly engaged for the greater part of the year was recorded.

For the first time, in Census 2011, the marginal workers were further divided into two categories: those who have worked for 3 months or more but less than 6 months; and those who have worked for less than 3 months during the reference year.



## Total Workers and Work Participation Rate among Adolescents and Youth

The total number of adolescent workers as per Census 2011 was about 37.8 million, of whom 24.0 million were males and 13.8 million were females. The total number of youth workers was about 85.7 million, of whom 57.7 million were males and 28.0 million were females which can be seen from Statement 6.1. In absolute numbers, there were more male workers among both the adolescents and the youth. Further, the numbers of adolescent and youth workers in rural areas were much higher than that in the urban areas. The rural areas accounted for 30.4 million adolescent and 65.6 million youth workers as against about 7.4 million and 20.1 million respectively in the urban areas.

As expected, the WPRs increased for each of the three consecutive 5-year age groups being considered for the adolescents and youth. Only 1 in 20 persons aged 10–14 years was a worker. In the next age group of 15–19 years, nearly 1 in 4 persons was a worker while in the age group 20–24 years, nearly 1 in 2 persons was a worker.

In the youngest of the three age groups, that is, for persons of age 10–14 years, there was very little difference in WPR for males and females. The difference, that is, the gender gap in the WPR increased with age. In the age group 15–19 years, the gender differential was only 12 percentage points (WPR male: 30.8%, female: 18.6%), while in the age group 20–24 years, it increased to nearly 34 percentage points (WPR male: 66.0%, female: 32.4%). Thus, among female adolescents 1 in 10 was a worker, while among their male counterparts nearly 2 in 10 were workers. Among the female youth, 1 in 4 was a worker while among the male youth, almost 1 in 2 was a worker.

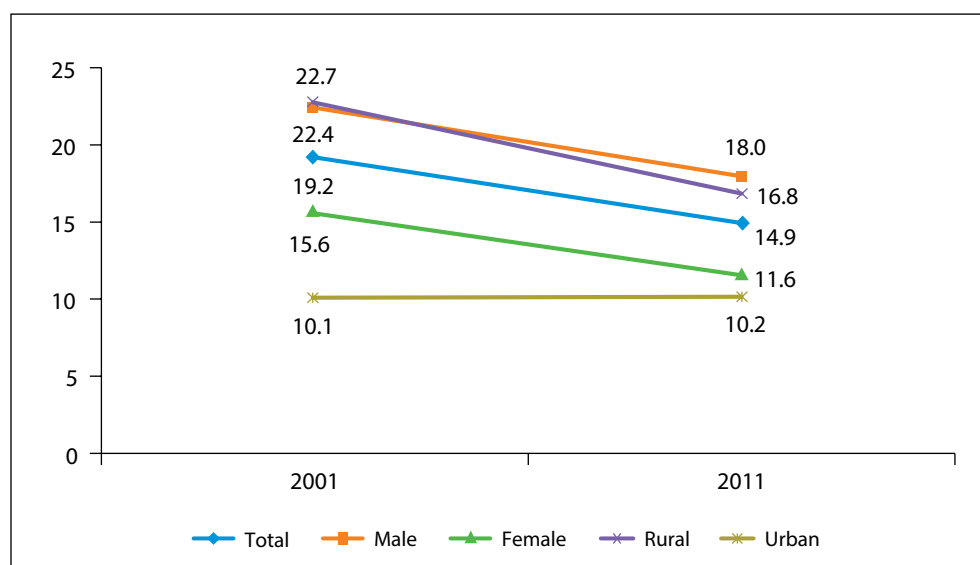
**Statement 6.1: Total Workers and Work Participation Rate among Adolescents and Youth in India, 2011**

Adolescent and youth categories	Workers, 2011					Work participation rate, 2011				
	Total	Males	Females	Rural	Urban	Total	Males	Females	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages	48,18,88,868	33,19,39,875	14,99,48,993	34,87,43,092	13,31,45,776	39.8	53.3	25.5	41.8	35.3
10-14	75,95,025	42,62,843	33,32,182	62,16,362	13,78,663	5.7	6.1	5.3	6.4	3.8
15-19	3,02,16,380	1,96,97,680	1,05,18,700	2,42,25,070	59,91,310	25.1	30.8	18.6	28.9	16.4
20-24	5,54,64,360	3,79,98,528	1,74,65,832	4,13,84,598	1,40,79,762	49.8	66.0	32.4	56.1	37.5
Adolescents (10-19)	3,78,11,405	2,39,60,523	1,38,50,882	3,04,41,432	73,69,973	14.9	18.0	11.6	16.8	10.2
Youth (15-24)	8,56,80,740	5,76,96,208	2,79,84,532	6,56,09,668	2,00,71,072	36.9	47.5	25.4	41.6	27.1

The WPRs in rural areas were higher than that in urban areas in all the age groups. Among persons aged 10–14 years, 6.4 per cent were workers in rural areas, as against 3.8 per cent in urban areas. In the age group 20–24 years, 56.1 per cent were workers, while the corresponding percentage in urban areas was much lower at 37.5. In rural areas, about 1 in 6 adolescents and 2 in 5 youths reported work participation as against, 1 in 10 adolescents and 1 in 4 youths in urban areas.

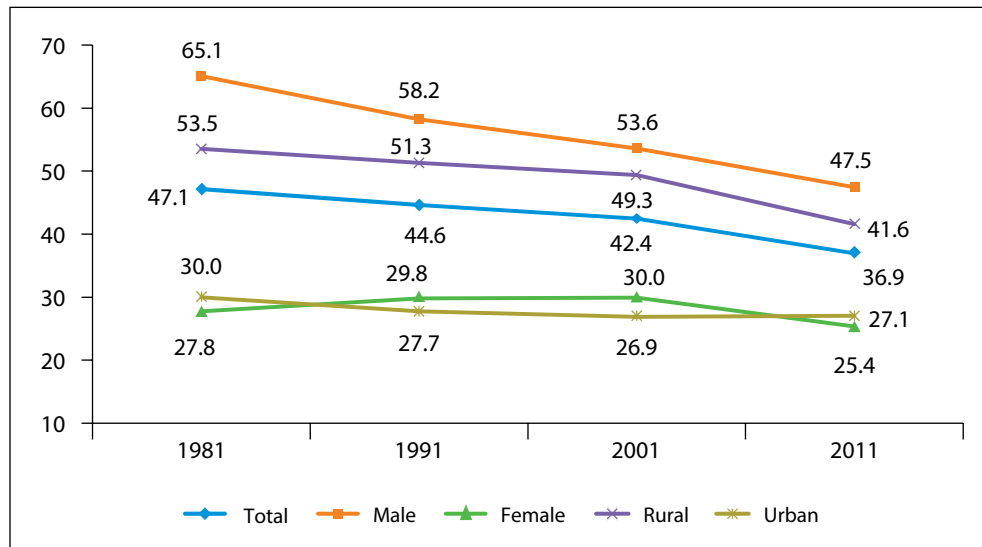
Since number of workers in the age group 10-19 years is not available separately for 1981 and 1991 census years, hence trends are examined only between the decade 2001 and 2011. Among adolescents, reduction in WPR between 2001 and 2011 was the sharpest in rural areas, by about 6 percentage points, from 22.7 per cent in 2001 to 16.8 per cent in 2011 (Figure 6.1). This, together with an increased literacy rate in this age group, indicates that a higher percentage of adolescents is opting for education instead of joining the workforce at an early age. The reduction in adolescent WPR between 2001 and 2011 is greater for males than females – 4.4 percentage points as against 4 percentage points. Perhaps the households which were sending both their male and female children out for work earlier were now more inclined to provide their male child higher education than their female child. The WPR for adolescents in urban areas remained at about 10 per cent, with a miniscule increase in 2011.

**Figure 6.1: Trends in Work Participation Rates of Adolescents, 2001 and 2011**





**Figure 6.2:** Trends in Work Participation Rates of Youth, 1991, 2001 and 2011



**Statement 6.2:** Trends and Differentials in Total Work Participation Rate among Adolescents and Youth in India, 2001 and 2011

Years	Work participation rate among adolescent population					Work participation rate among youth population				
	Total	Males	Females	Rural	Urban	Total	Males	Females	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1981	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	47.1	65.1	27.8	53.5	30.0
1991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44.6	58.2	29.8	51.3	27.7
2001	19.2	22.4	15.6	22.7	10.1	42.4	53.6	30.0	49.3	26.9
2011	14.9	18.0	11.6	16.8	10.2	36.9	47.5	25.4	41.6	27.1

NA: Workers in the age group 10-19 years are not separately available in 1981 and 1991 Census years.

Note: The figures for Census 1991 and 1981 do not include population of Jammu & Kashmir and Assam respectively as Census could not be held.

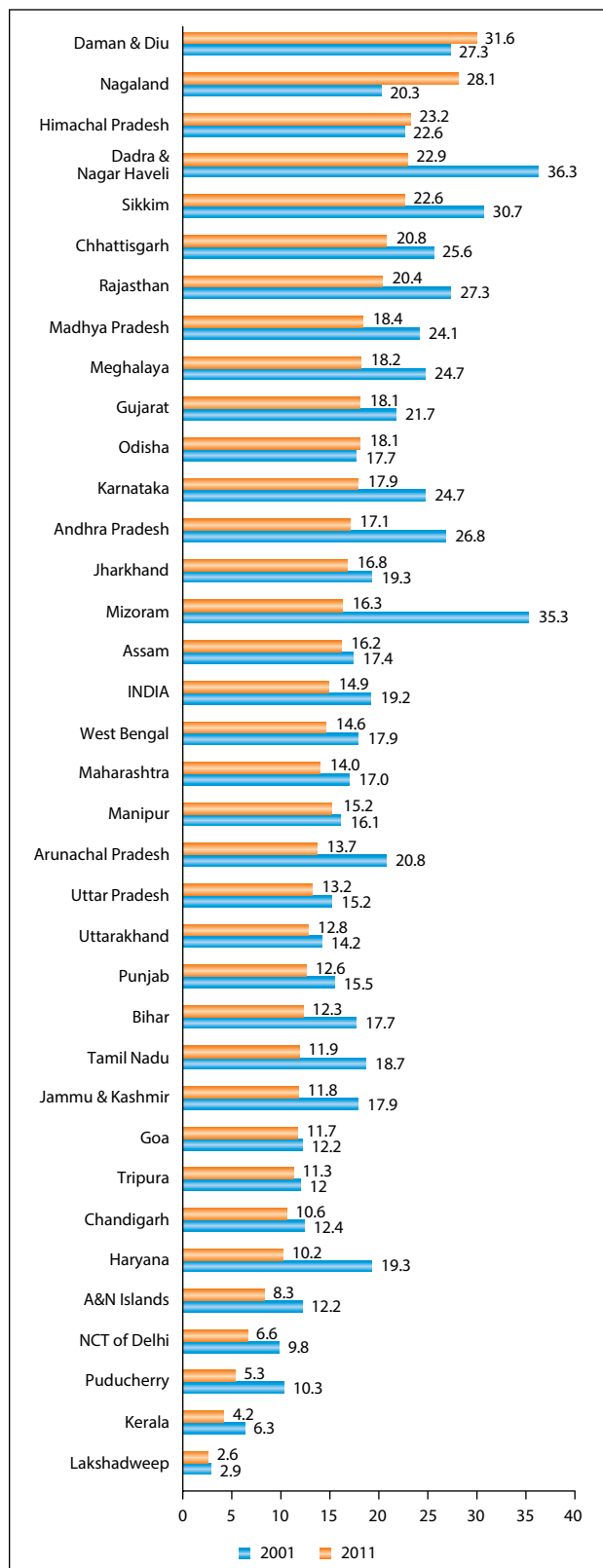
Among the youth, the WPR reduced steadily for males over the decades between 1981 and 2011. The WPR for male youth was 65.1 per cent in 1981, reduced to 58.2 per cent in 1991, which further came down to 53.6 per cent in 2001 then fell by a similar percentage to 47.5 per cent in 2011. Among the female youth, the fall in WPR was observed between Censuses 2001 and 2011. The reduction in WPR of the youth was greater in rural areas, coming down to 41.6 per cent in 2011 from 53.5 per cent in 1981. In urban areas, the WPR for youth fell from 30.0 per cent in 1981 and later remained more or less unchanged at about 27 per cent across the three census years, namely, 1991, 2001 and 2011 (Figure 6.2 and Statement 6.2).

### Work Participation Rate among Adolescents and Youth by States/Union Territories

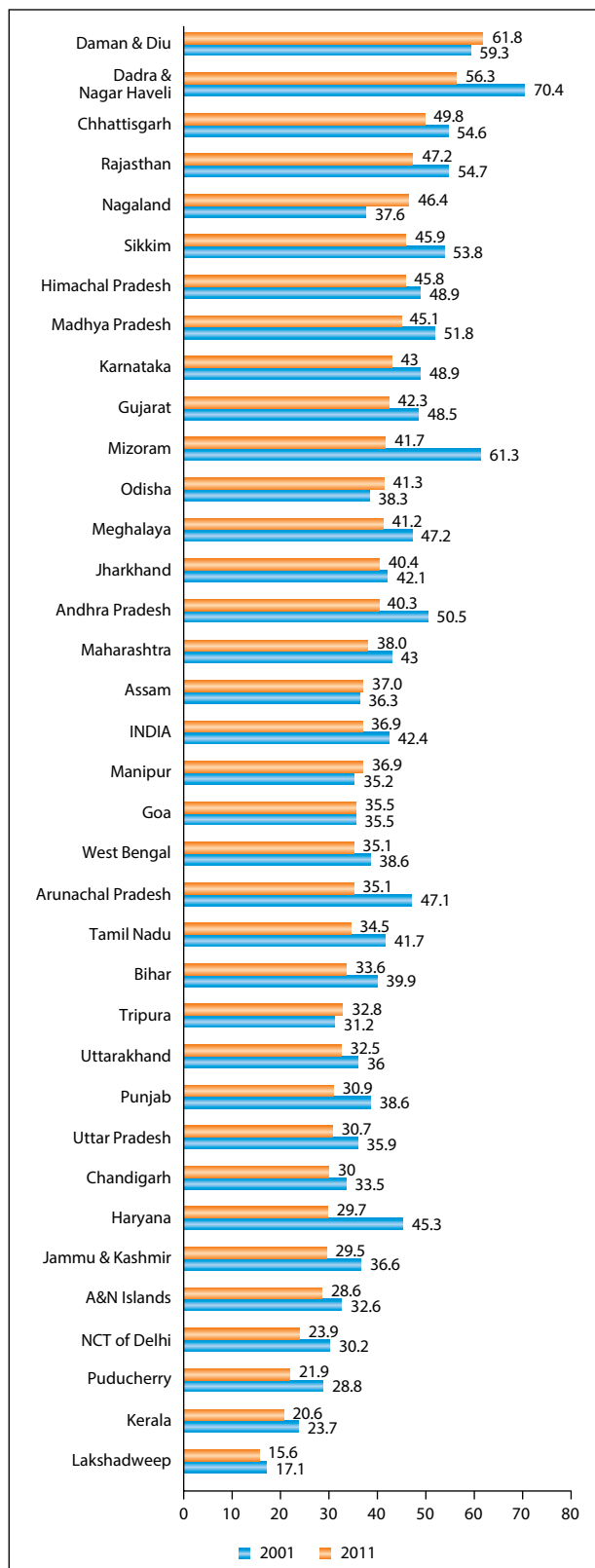
As many as 28 states/UTs reported less than one-fifth of the adolescents in the work force in Census 2011, the lowest being Lakshadweep (2.6%) and Kerala (4.2%). The seven states/UTs which reported a relatively higher WPR for adolescents are Daman & Diu (31.6%), Nagaland (28.1%), Himachal Pradesh (23.2%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (22.9%), Sikkim (22.6%) and Rajasthan (20.4%) (Statement 6.3).

Compared to Census 2001, the WPR among adolescents in Census 2011 has reduced in almost all the states and Union Territories except Daman & Diu and Nagaland. This reduction being the greatest in

**Figure 6.3: Work Participation Rates of Adolescents, India, States and UTs, Census 2011 and 2001**



**Figure 6.4: Work Participation Rate of Youth, India, States and UTs, Census 2011 and 2001**



Mizoram (from 35% to 16%) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (from 36% to 23%). A reduction of 9 percentage points in adolescent WPR between Census 2001 and 2011 has been observed in Andhra Pradesh and Haryana, while such reduction of 5 to 8 percentage points is reported from 10 states/UTs (Figure 6.3).

Among the major states, Chhattisgarh (49.8%) and Rajasthan (47.2%) reported the highest WPR among the youth in Census 2011 while the lowest was reported from Kerala (20.6%). Considering all the

states/UTs, the WPR among the youth varied from 15.6 per cent in Lakshadweep to 61.8 per cent in Daman & Diu.

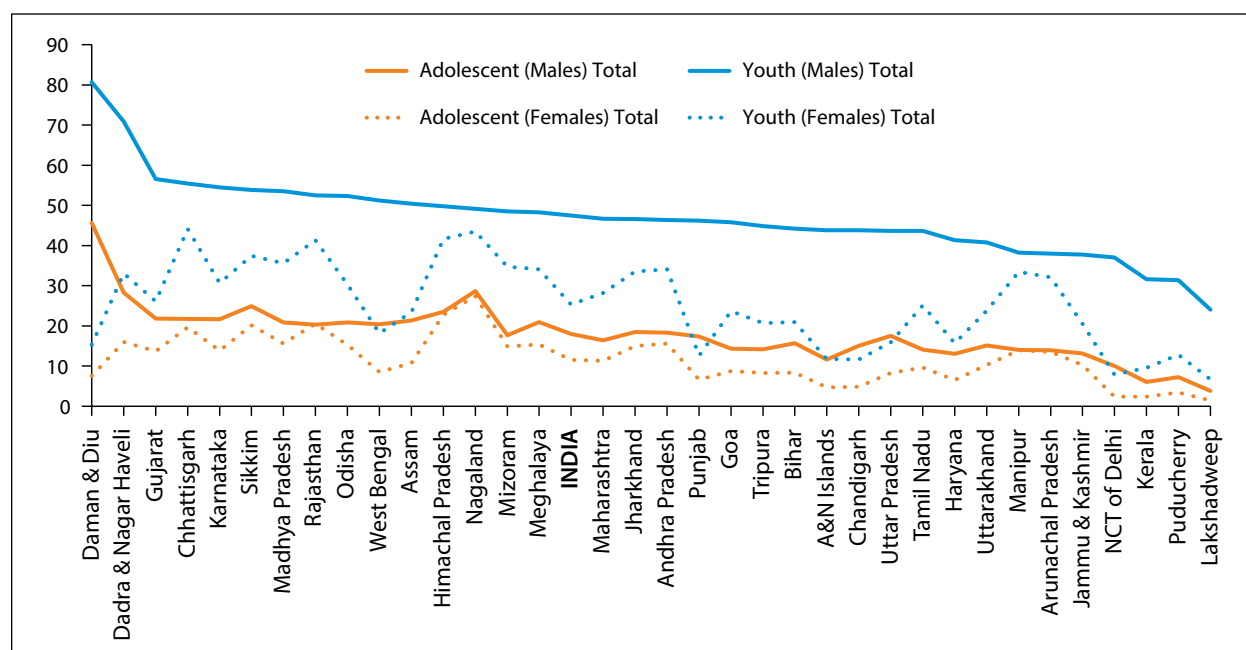
Compared to Census 2001, the WPR among the youth in Census 2011 has reduced in 29 states/UTs, the reduction being the greatest in Mizoram (from 61.3% to 41.7%) and Haryana (from 45.3% to 29.7%), followed by Dadra & Nagar Haveli (from 70.4% to 56.3%) (Figure 6.4). The decline of WPR among youth in Andhra Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh is 10-12 percentage points. However, in most of the states/UTs the reductions were around 5-8 percentage points between Censuses 2001 and 2011. An increase has been reported from Nagaland, Odisha, Daman & Diu, Tripura, Manipur and Assam.

The WPR for adolescent males was 24 per cent or less in all but four of the states/UTs. Among the major states, Himachal Pradesh (23.5%), Gujarat and Chhattisgarh (21.8% each) reported the highest WPR among male adolescents. Only three highly literate states/UTs, namely, Lakshadweep, Kerala and Puducherry reported less than 10 per cent WPR for adolescent males (Statement 6.4). For the adolescent females, 15 states/UTs reported less than 10 per cent WPR, the lowest being in Lakshadweep (1.4%), Delhi and Kerala (2.4% each). On the other hand, Sikkim (20.2%), Rajasthan (20.6%), Himachal Pradesh (22.8%) and Nagaland (27.5%) reported a higher WPR among adolescent females (Statement 6.5).

Among all the states/UTs, the WPR for male youth was highest in Daman & Diu (80.7%) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (70.9%). Among the major states, Gujarat reported the highest WPR for male youth (56.5%) while Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Sikkim, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Odisha, West Bengal and Assam have also reported WPR more than 50 per cent in 2011. Lakshadweep (24.1%) and Kerala (31.6%) have reported the lowest WPR for male youth, while Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry have reported WPR less than 40 per cent (Figure 6.5).

Not a single state/UT reported even half of the female youth as workers. The WPR among female youth was highest in Chhattisgarh (44.2%) and Nagaland (43.6%) where more than half of the female youth in rural areas were reported to be workers. Another nine states/UTs, namely, Himachal Pradesh (41.7%), Rajasthan (41.4%), Sikkim (37.5%), Madhya Pradesh (35.7%), Manipur (35%), Mizoram (34.8%), Andhra Pradesh (34.1%), Meghalaya (34.1%) and Jharkhand (33.6%) reported more than a third of the female youth as workers. Three states/UTs, namely, Kerala (9.6%), NCT of Delhi (7.9%) and Lakshadweep (6.7%) reported less than 10% of female youth as workers.

**Figure 6.5:** Work Participation Rates of Adolescent and Youth Males and Females, States/UTs, Census 2011



**Statement 6.3: Work Participation Rate among Adolescents (10–19 Years) and Youth (15–24 Years) in India by States/Union Territories and Place of Residence, 2011 (Persons)**

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Work participation rate					
		Adolescents (10–19 years)			Youth (15–24 years)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	14.9	16.8	10.2	36.9	41.6	27.0
1	Jammu & Kashmir	11.8	12.8	8.6	29.5	31.6	23.7
2	Himachal Pradesh	23.2	24.7	8.4	45.8	48.3	25.1
3	Punjab	12.6	13.2	11.6	30.9	32.4	28.3
4	Chandigarh	10.6	21.1	10.4	30.0	47.9	29.5
5	Uttarakhand	12.9	14.3	9.1	32.5	36.3	24.2
6	Haryana	10.2	11.2	8.1	29.7	32.7	23.9
7	NCT of Delhi	6.6	6.4	6.6	23.9	23.5	23.9
8	Rajasthan	20.4	23.9	8.9	47.3	54.8	25.6
9	Uttar Pradesh	13.2	13.6	11.9	30.8	32.3	25.8
10	Bihar	12.3	12.8	8.6	33.6	35.4	21.4
11	Sikkim	22.6	25.9	11.8	45.9	51.4	29.4
12	Arunachal Pradesh	13.7	15.3	8.7	35.1	39.0	23.7
13	Nagaland	28.1	34.9	10.7	46.4	56.0	24.7
14	Manipur	15.2	17.4	9.0	36.9	40.4	27.2
15	Mizoram	16.3	22.5	10.5	41.7	55.4	30.2
16	Tripura	11.3	12.6	6.9	32.8	36.0	22.4
17	Meghalaya	18.2	20.7	8.3	41.2	46.5	23.1
18	Assam	16.2	17.1	9.9	37.0	39.1	24.2
19	West Bengal	14.6	15.7	12.0	35.1	38.1	28.1
20	Jharkhand	16.8	19.9	6.7	40.4	48.3	18.7
21	Odisha	18.1	19.7	10.0	41.3	44.9	25.1
22	Chhattisgarh	20.8	23.9	9.6	49.8	57.2	26.9
23	Madhya Pradesh	18.4	21.5	9.8	45.2	53.0	26.1
24	Gujarat	18.1	21.3	13.2	42.3	49.3	33.3
25	Daman & Diu	31.6	15.4	38.5	61.8	41.1	67.4
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	22.9	23.1	22.6	56.3	58.5	53.9
27	Maharashtra	14.0	17.2	9.8	38.0	46.0	28.7
28	Andhra Pradesh	17.1	20.2	10.7	40.4	48.1	25.8
29	Karnataka	17.9	20.8	12.9	43.0	49.1	33.7
30	Goa	11.7	11.0	12.1	35.5	34.6	36.0
31	Lakshadweep	2.6	3.1	2.5	15.6	23.4	13.5
32	Kerala	4.3	4.6	3.8	20.6	21.8	19.2
33	Tamil Nadu	11.9	14.0	9.4	34.5	39.6	28.7
34	Puducherry	5.3	6.1	4.9	21.9	23.7	21.0
35	A&N Islands	8.3	8.4	8.0	28.6	29.0	28.0

**Statement 6.4: Work Participation Rate among Adolescents and Youth in India by States/Union Territories and Place of Residence, 2011 (Males)**

Sl. No.	India/ States/UTs	Work participation rate					
		Adolescents (10–19 years)			Youth (15–24 years)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	18.0	19.5	14.0	47.5	50.9	40.1
1	Jammu & Kashmir	13.1	14.0	10.4	37.8	39.4	33.6
2	Himachal Pradesh	23.5	24.9	11.3	49.8	51.5	35.8
3	Punjab	17.4	18.2	16.0	46.2	48.6	42.3
4	Chandigarh	15.0	28.8	14.6	43.8	66.8	43.0
5	Uttarakhand	15.2	15.9	13.5	40.8	42.3	37.7
6	Haryana	13.0	13.9	11.2	41.3	44.0	36.2
7	NCT of Delhi	10.0	9.7	10.0	37.1	37.3	37.1
8	Rajasthan	20.3	22.6	12.7	52.5	56.9	39.7
9	Uttar Pradesh	17.5	17.8	16.5	43.6	45.2	38.9
10	Bihar	15.7	16.2	11.9	44.3	46.1	31.8
11	Sikkim	24.9	27.9	14.8	53.8	57.9	41.1
12	Arunachal Pradesh	13.9	15.1	9.9	38.0	40.2	31.6
13	Nagaland	28.7	34.9	12.6	49.1	57.0	31.1
14	Manipur	15.2	17.2	9.3	38.9	41.8	30.5
15	Mizoram	17.7	23.1	12.4	48.5	60.5	38.3
16	Tripura	14.2	15.2	10.6	44.8	47.4	36.4
17	Meghalaya	21.0	23.5	10.7	48.3	53.1	32.1
18	Assam	21.3	22.3	13.9	50.4	52.5	37.2
19	West Bengal	20.4	22.0	16.4	51.2	55.1	41.8
20	Jharkhand	18.4	21.2	9.6	46.6	53.1	29.0
21	Odisha	20.9	22.2	13.8	52.4	55.8	37.4
22	Chhattisgarh	21.8	24.2	13.1	55.4	60.5	39.9
23	Madhya Pradesh	20.9	23.4	14.0	53.5	59.3	39.3
24	Gujarat	21.8	23.8	19.1	56.5	60.6	51.5
25	Daman & Diu	45.6	23.0	53.5	80.7	60.3	84.9
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	28.3	25.0	32.8	70.9	67.5	74.3
27	Maharashtra	16.4	18.3	13.8	46.6	50.5	42.2
28	Andhra Pradesh	18.3	20.7	13.5	46.3	51.4	36.3
29	Karnataka	21.6	24.1	17.3	54.5	58.7	47.8
30	Goa	14.3	12.5	15.4	45.8	42.4	47.7
31	Lakshadweep	3.8	5.5	3.4	24.1	38.5	20.4
32	Kerala	6.0	6.5	5.5	31.6	33.0	30.0
33	Tamil Nadu	14.1	16.0	11.8	43.6	47.1	39.6
34	Puducherry	7.2	8.1	6.7	31.4	33.6	30.3
35	A&N Islands	11.6	11.7	11.5	43.9	44.2	43.3

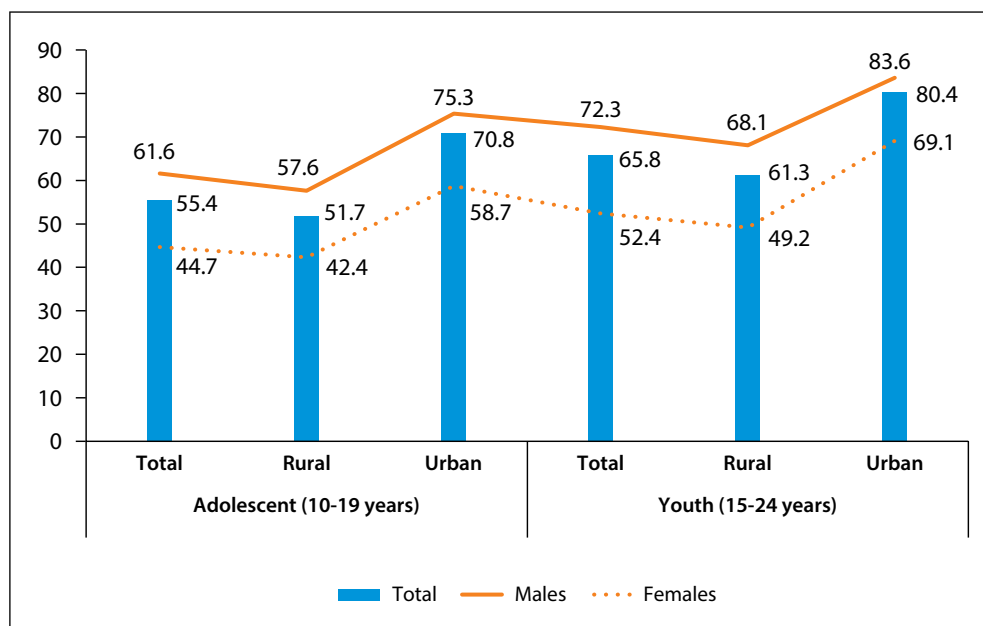
**Statement 6.5: Work Participation Rate among Adolescents and Youth in India by States/Union Territories and Place of Residence, 2011 (Females)**

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Work participation rate					
		Adolescents (10–19 years)			Youth (15–24 years)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	11.6	13.8	5.8	25.4	31.3	12.7
1	Jammu & Kashmir	10.3	11.5	6.5	20.6	23.4	12.4
2	Himachal Pradesh	22.8	24.6	4.6	41.7	44.9	11.7
3	Punjab	6.6	7.0	5.9	12.6	13.5	11.1
4	Chandigarh	4.9	9.2	4.8	11.6	15.0	11.5
5	Uttarakhand	10.3	12.7	3.8	23.8	30.3	8.3
6	Haryana	6.6	7.7	4.1	15.7	19.1	9.1
7	NCT of Delhi	2.4	2.2	2.4	7.9	6.6	8.0
8	Rajasthan	20.6	25.4	4.6	41.4	52.5	9.8
9	Uttar Pradesh	8.3	8.8	6.6	15.9	17.6	10.7
10	Bihar	8.4	8.9	4.7	21.0	22.8	9.1
11	Sikkim	20.2	23.7	8.9	37.5	44.4	17.5
12	Arunachal Pradesh	13.5	15.4	7.5	32.1	37.8	15.9
13	Nagaland	27.5	35.0	8.6	43.6	54.9	18.0
14	Manipur	15.2	17.6	8.8	35.0	39.0	24.0
15	Mizoram	14.9	21.9	8.6	34.8	50.3	22.1
16	Tripura	8.3	9.8	3.2	20.8	24.6	8.6
17	Meghalaya	15.4	17.8	6.0	34.1	40.0	14.2
18	Assam	10.7	11.5	5.6	23.5	25.5	11.1
19	West Bengal	8.5	9.0	7.3	18.2	20.0	14.1
20	Jharkhand	15.0	18.5	3.4	33.6	43.2	7.5
21	Odisha	15.3	17.0	6.0	30.4	34.3	12.0
22	Chhattisgarh	19.7	23.5	5.8	44.2	54.0	13.5
23	Madhya Pradesh	15.7	19.4	5.1	35.7	45.8	11.1
24	Gujarat	13.7	18.6	6.0	26.2	37.2	11.2
25	Daman & Diu	7.6	6.3	8.4	15.3	14.9	15.5
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16.0	20.9	7.4	33.1	45.8	15.9
27	Maharashtra	11.4	16.0	5.1	28.3	40.9	13.3
28	Andhra Pradesh	15.7	19.7	7.8	34.1	44.5	15.7
29	Karnataka	13.9	17.3	8.2	30.7	38.5	19.1
30	Goa	8.8	9.4	8.4	23.7	26.1	22.2
31	Lakshadweep	1.4	1.2	1.5	6.7	8.6	6.2
32	Kerala	2.4	2.7	2.1	9.6	10.5	8.6
33	Tamil Nadu	9.6	12.0	7.0	25.2	31.7	18.1
34	Puducherry	3.4	4.0	3.1	12.8	14.1	12.2
35	A&N Islands	4.7	5.0	4.3	11.8	12.6	10.5

## Main Workers and Percentage to Total Workers among Adolescents and Youth

In Census 2011, the workers who have worked for more than six months in the reference year were categorized as main workers. It may also be noted that the number of hours worked in a day was not recorded. Therefore, it is possible that some of these workers, particularly among the adolescents and youth, were also students. More than half of the working adolescents and youth, be they rural or urban, female or male, were main workers. In India as a whole, 55.4 per cent of adolescent workers and 65.8 per cent of the youth workers were main workers (Figure 6.6 and Statement 6.6). The percentage of main workers among both adolescents and youth was more in urban areas than in rural areas (Statement 6.7). This might also be due to the fact that in rural areas, adolescents and youth participated as helpers on their family farms during peak seasons, resulting in their classification as marginal workers. At all the locations, a lower percentage of female adolescents and youth has worked as main workers, compared to the males (Statement 6.8).

**Figure 6.6:** Percentage of Main Workers to Total Workers among Adolescents and Youth, India, Census 2011



**Statement 6.6:** Percentage of Main Workers to Total Workers among Adolescents and Youth in India by States/Union Territories and Place of Residence, 2011 (Persons)

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Percentage of main workers to total workers					
		Adolescents			Youth		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	55.4	51.7	70.8	65.8	61.3	80.4
1	Jammu & Kashmir	28.0	25.1	42.2	44.0	38.5	63.8
2	Himachal Pradesh	23.7	22.1	69.0	43.8	41.6	80.6
3	Punjab	67.9	66.6	70.5	77.8	75.2	82.6

Contd...

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Percentage of main workers to total workers					
		Adolescents			Youth		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Chandigarh	86.0	88.1	85.9	91.1	92.4	91.0
5	Uttarakhand	49.8	44.7	70.1	63.9	59.0	80.1
6	Haryana	55.9	51.7	68.0	69.0	64.7	80.2
7	NCT of Delhi	85.5	82.7	85.6	90.7	87.0	90.8
8	Rajasthan	45.8	42.6	73.6	60.4	56.8	82.1
9	Uttar Pradesh	49.6	46.8	61.7	58.4	55.2	70.9
10	Bihar	46.5	45.6	57.2	53.3	52.1	66.5
11	Sikkim	42.8	39.3	68.2	62.3	59.3	78.3
12	Arunachal Pradesh	52.7	52.5	53.9	70.3	69.8	73.0
13	Nagaland	34.2	33.2	42.3	57.6	56.2	64.7
14	Manipur	47.0	47.5	44.0	60.7	61.0	59.7
15	Mizoram	64.8	68.2	57.9	76.9	80.7	71.1
16	Tripura	46.4	43.7	63.6	57.0	54.1	71.7
17	Meghalaya	57.3	56.2	68.5	68.6	66.9	80.1
18	Assam	47.0	45.9	60.6	56.5	55.0	71.3
19	West Bengal	51.9	48.4	64.0	60.5	56.4	73.6
20	Jharkhand	30.9	27.7	62.1	40.3	36.0	70.8
21	Odisha	35.0	32.2	63.8	44.9	41.4	73.4
22	Chhattisgarh	42.8	39.5	72.2	55.9	52.2	80.9
23	Madhya Pradesh	52.4	49.2	72.2	62.0	58.5	79.4
24	Gujarat	66.3	59.3	83.1	74.7	67.3	88.7
25	Daman & Diu	94.2	90.2	94.9	95.7	91.8	96.3
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	74.5	64.5	90.3	81.2	71.9	92.6
27	Maharashtra	77.2	75.9	80.3	83.6	81.6	87.4
28	Andhra Pradesh	73.3	74.7	68.0	79.1	79.3	78.3
29	Karnataka	72.1	70.5	76.6	78.5	75.8	84.4
30	Goa	70.3	66.0	72.6	77.3	70.8	80.9
31	Lakshadweep	23.5	24.1	23.3	29.6	21.1	33.5
32	Kerala	61.3	60.3	62.7	72.6	71.0	74.5
33	Tamil Nadu	74.2	73.8	74.9	80.3	77.9	84.1
34	Puducherry	79.7	76.6	81.7	85.8	81.0	88.5
35	A&N Islands	63.1	55.5	76.6	72.7	65.5	84.6



**Statement 6.7: Percentage of Main workers to Total Workers among Adolescents and Youth in India by States/Union Territories and Place of Residence, 2011 (Males)**

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Percentage of main workers to total workers					
		Adolescents (10–19 years)			Youth (15–24 years)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	61.6	57.6	75.3	72.3	68.1	83.6
1	Jammu & Kashmir	36.1	32.6	51.0	55.4	49.4	73.6
2	Himachal Pradesh	28.6	26.2	75.2	53.3	50.5	85.0
3	Punjab	73.8	72.8	75.7	82.6	80.8	85.9
4	Chandigarh	88.5	91.2	88.3	92.8	94.9	92.7
5	Uttarakhand	57.7	51.7	74.4	71.0	65.7	83.0
6	Haryana	63.7	60.4	72.2	76.4	73.6	82.9
7	NCT of Delhi	87.6	85.1	87.7	91.9	89.0	92.0
8	Rajasthan	55.3	51.2	78.9	72.0	68.5	86.2
9	Uttar Pradesh	55.7	53.0	66.5	64.6	61.8	74.8
10	Bihar	51.2	50.2	61.9	59.0	57.8	70.6
11	Sikkim	48.6	45.3	70.2	69.7	67.2	80.9
12	Arunachal Pradesh	55.1	54.2	59.7	74.6	73.4	79.0
13	Nagaland	36.1	34.1	50.1	60.8	58.0	72.6
14	Manipur	51.1	50.9	52.1	67.9	67.4	69.6
15	Mizoram	69.4	73.6	61.8	82.2	87.4	75.0
16	Tripura	55.3	52.7	68.5	67.8	65.6	77.0
17	Meghalaya	60.9	59.7	72.5	73.1	71.3	83.3
18	Assam	54.2	53.1	67.4	65.2	63.8	77.1
19	West Bengal	58.1	54.8	69.6	67.3	63.8	78.6
20	Jharkhand	36.5	32.4	66.2	48.3	43.1	74.3
21	Odisha	43.3	40.2	69.3	55.2	51.7	77.8
22	Chhattisgarh	49.8	45.6	76.7	65.0	60.7	84.8
23	Madhya Pradesh	59.2	55.6	76.0	69.9	66.5	82.4
24	Gujarat	77.2	71.5	87.2	84.7	79.9	91.6
25	Daman & Diu	95.1	92.9	95.4	96.5	94.9	96.7
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83.2	74.5	92.4	88.7	82.1	94.7
27	Maharashtra	80.4	78.7	83.4	86.6	84.6	89.3
28	Andhra Pradesh	76.8	78.1	72.7	83.2	83.5	82.4
29	Karnataka	76.8	75.6	79.6	83.1	81.5	86.4
30	Goa	73.2	68.1	75.6	79.5	72.8	82.8
31	Lakshadweep	24.1	24.2	24.0	31.7	22.6	36.2
32	Kerala	66.1	64.9	67.7	76.1	74.6	77.9
33	Tamil Nadu	77.0	76.2	78.2	83.3	81.0	86.5
34	Puducherry	81.8	79.0	83.5	87.4	82.8	89.9
35	A&N Islands	67.4	59.2	81.1	76.6	69.9	87.1

**Statement 6.8: Percentage of Main Workers to Total Workers among Adolescents and Youth in India by States/Union Territories and Place of Residence, 2011 (Females)**

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Percentage of main workers to total workers					
		Adolescents (10–19 years)			Youth (15–24 years)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	44.7	42.4	58.7	52.4	49.2	69.1
1	Jammu & Kashmir	16.8	15.1	26.5	21.4	19.1	33.5
2	Himachal Pradesh	18.0	17.4	49.5	31.9	31.0	63.6
3	Punjab	48.2	46.3	52.6	56.7	51.7	67.1
4	Chandigarh	76.0	72.9	76.1	82.3	73.2	82.5
5	Uttarakhand	36.9	35.4	51.2	51.1	49.6	64.2
6	Haryana	36.7	32.5	53.5	45.4	40.0	67.5
7	NCT of Delhi	74.6	69.2	74.7	84.3	73.1	84.5
8	Rajasthan	35.2	34.1	56.6	43.9	42.6	63.8
9	Uttar Pradesh	34.9	32.4	47.6	38.8	35.9	54.2
10	Bihar	36.1	35.6	43.6	38.9	38.2	49.9
11	Sikkim	35.4	32.0	64.9	51.1	48.2	72.2
12	Arunachal Pradesh	50.2	50.8	46.4	65.3	65.9	61.3
13	Nagaland	32.1	32.3	30.3	53.9	54.4	50.6
14	Manipur	42.7	44.0	35.3	52.7	53.9	47.5
15	Mizoram	59.2	62.1	52.1	69.5	72.3	64.3
16	Tripura	30.7	29.3	46.4	33.9	32.1	49.6
17	Meghalaya	52.2	51.4	61.5	62.2	61.1	72.9
18	Assam	31.7	30.9	43.2	37.6	36.6	51.8
19	West Bengal	36.4	31.8	50.9	40.2	34.8	58.2
20	Jharkhand	23.3	21.8	49.7	28.2	26.4	56.4
21	Odisha	23.5	21.7	50.4	27.3	24.9	59.2
22	Chhattisgarh	34.9	33.1	61.4	44.4	42.5	69.0
23	Madhya Pradesh	42.4	40.8	60.2	48.6	46.7	67.0
24	Gujarat	46.3	42.1	66.9	50.0	44.9	72.9
25	Daman & Diu	85.8	78.0	89.2	85.4	75.0	89.9
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	54.9	50.6	76.5	55.7	50.8	74.8
27	Maharashtra	72.0	72.3	70.7	78.0	77.3	80.4
28	Andhra Pradesh	69.0	70.8	59.6	73.3	74.1	69.2
29	Karnataka	64.2	62.6	69.8	69.5	66.3	79.2
30	Goa	65.1	63.1	66.5	72.3	67.3	75.9
31	Lakshadweep	22.1	23.5	21.7	21.4	14.3	24.2
32	Kerala	48.9	48.8	49.0	61.1	59.9	62.8
33	Tamil Nadu	69.8	70.2	69.0	75.1	73.1	78.9
34	Puducherry	75.1	71.6	77.4	82.1	76.7	85.2
35	A&N Islands	52.0	46.3	63.3	56.7	48.5	72.7

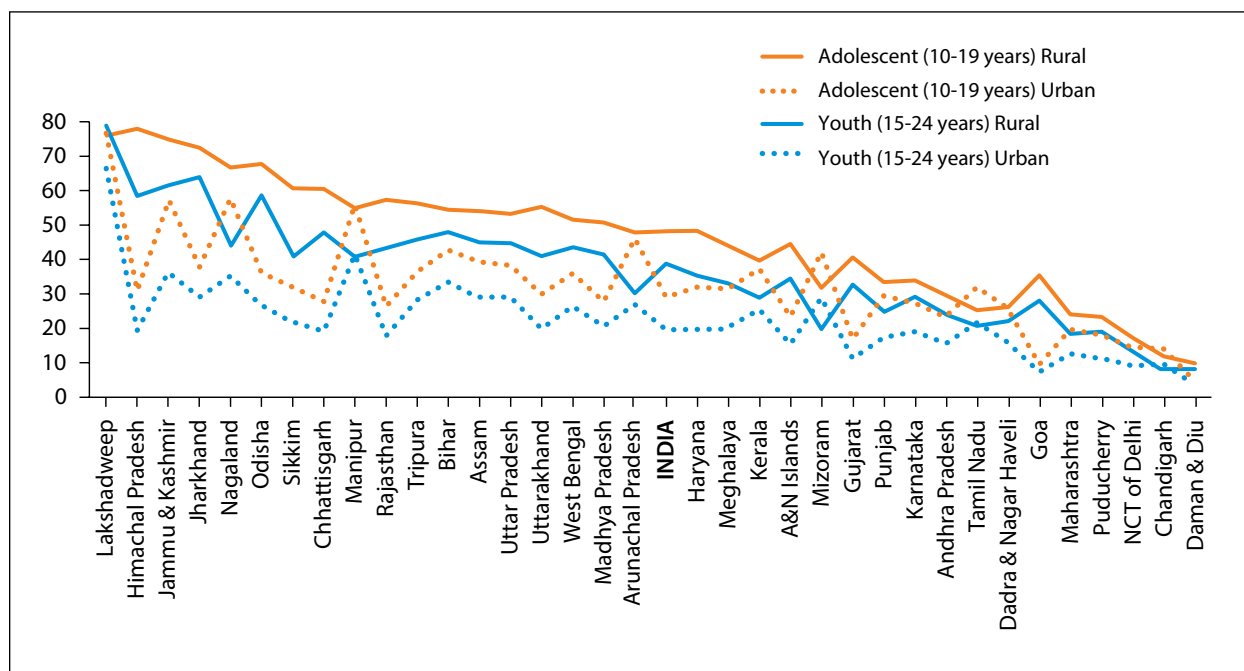


## Marginal Workers and Percentage to Total Workers among Adolescents and Youth

The percentage of marginal workers among the adolescents and youth is higher than the overall level of marginal workers among the entire workforce of India (Figure 6.7). The marginal workers account for 44.6 per cent of adolescent workers, which is higher than the percentage of marginal workers (34.2%) among the youth workers. More than three-fourths of the adolescent workers in Lakshadweep and Himachal Pradesh were marginal workers, the highest among all the states/UTs.

A higher percentage of marginal workers has been reported from the rural areas compared to the urban areas in almost all the states/UTs (Statement 6.9, 6.10 and 6.11). As expected, the proportion of marginal workers among total workers was more for adolescent workers than for youth workers. Among all the states/UTs, Daman & Diu has reported the lowest proportion of marginal workers, among both adolescents and youth. Among the major states, Maharashtra has reported the lowest proportion – less than 25 per cent – of the adolescent and youth workers as marginal workers. The results also indicate that the states/UTs with a higher level of non-agricultural activities, for example, Chandigarh, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Punjab, Gujarat, have shown a lower percentage of marginal workers compared to the all-India level, whereas the percentage share of marginal workers in the traditionally agrarian states/UTs of Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh was higher than the all-India level.

**Figure 6.7:** Percentage of marginal workers among adolescent and youth workers, States/UTs, Census 2011



**Statement 6.9: Percentage of Marginal workers to Total Workers among Adolescents and Youth in India by States/Union Territories and Place of Residence, 2011 (Persons)**

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Percentage of marginal workers to total workers					
		Adolescents (10–19 years)			Youth (15–24 years)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	44.6	48.3	29.2	34.2	38.7	19.6
1	Jammu & Kashmir	72.0	74.9	57.8	56.1	61.5	36.2
2	Himachal Pradesh	76.3	78.0	31.0	56.2	58.4	19.4
3	Punjab	32.2	33.4	29.5	22.2	24.8	17.4
4	Chandigarh	14.0	11.9	14.1	8.9	7.6	9.0
5	Uttarakhand	50.2	55.3	29.9	36.1	41.0	19.9
6	Haryana	44.1	48.3	32.0	31.1	35.3	19.8
7	NCT of Delhi	14.5	17.3	14.4	9.3	13.0	9.2
8	Rajasthan	54.2	57.4	26.4	39.6	43.2	17.9
9	Uttar Pradesh	50.4	53.2	38.4	41.6	44.8	29.1
10	Bihar	53.5	54.4	42.8	46.7	47.9	33.5
11	Sikkim	57.2	60.7	31.8	37.7	40.7	21.7
12	Arunachal Pradesh	47.3	47.5	46.1	29.7	30.2	27.0
13	Nagaland	65.8	66.8	57.7	42.4	43.8	35.3
14	Manipur	53.0	52.5	56.0	39.3	39.0	40.3
15	Mizoram	35.2	31.8	42.1	23.1	19.3	28.9
16	Tripura	53.6	56.3	36.4	43.0	45.9	28.3
17	Meghalaya	42.7	43.9	31.5	31.4	33.1	19.9
18	Assam	53.1	54.1	39.4	43.5	45.0	28.7
19	West Bengal	48.1	51.6	36.0	39.5	43.6	26.4
20	Jharkhand	69.1	72.3	37.9	59.7	64.0	29.2
21	Odisha	65.0	67.8	36.2	55.1	58.6	26.6
22	Chhattisgarh	57.2	60.5	27.8	44.1	47.8	19.1
23	Madhya Pradesh	47.6	50.8	27.8	38.0	41.5	20.7
24	Gujarat	33.7	40.7	16.9	25.3	32.7	11.3
25	Daman & Diu	5.8	9.9	5.1	4.3	8.2	3.7
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	25.5	35.5	9.7	18.8	28.1	7.4
27	Maharashtra	22.8	24.1	19.7	16.4	18.4	12.6
28	Andhra Pradesh	26.7	25.3	32.0	20.9	20.7	21.7
29	Karnataka	27.9	29.5	23.4	21.5	24.2	15.6
30	Goa	29.7	34.0	27.4	22.7	29.2	19.1
31	Lakshadweep	76.5	75.9	76.7	70.4	78.9	66.5
32	Kerala	38.7	39.7	37.3	27.4	29.0	25.5
33	Tamil Nadu	25.8	26.2	25.1	19.7	22.1	15.9
34	Puducherry	20.3	23.4	18.3	14.2	19.1	11.5
35	A&N Islands	36.9	44.5	23.4	27.3	34.5	15.4

**Statement 6.10: Percentage of Marginal workers to Total Workers among Adolescents and Youth in India by States/Union Territories and Place of Residence, 2011 (Males)**

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Percentage of marginal workers to total workers					
		Adolescents (10–19 years)			Youth (15–24 years)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	38.4	42.4	24.7	27.7	31.9	16.4
1	Jammu & Kashmir	63.9	67.4	49.0	44.6	50.6	26.4
	Himachal Pradesh	71.4	73.8	24.8	46.7	49.5	15.0
3	Punjab	26.2	27.2	24.3	17.4	19.2	14.1
4	Chandigarh	11.5	8.8	11.7	7.2	5.2	7.3
5	Uttarakhand	42.3	48.3	25.6	29.0	34.3	17.0
6	Haryana	36.3	39.6	27.9	23.6	26.4	17.1
7	NCT of Delhi	12.4	14.9	12.3	8.1	11.0	8.0
8	Rajasthan	44.7	48.8	21.1	28.1	31.5	13.8
9	Uttar Pradesh	44.3	47.0	33.5	35.4	38.2	25.2
10	Bihar	48.8	49.8	38.1	41.0	42.2	29.4
11	Sikkim	51.4	54.7	29.8	30.3	32.8	19.1
12	Arunachal Pradesh	44.9	45.8	40.3	25.4	26.6	21.0
13	Nagaland	63.9	65.9	49.9	39.2	42.0	27.4
14	Manipur	48.9	49.1	47.9	32.1	32.6	30.4
15	Mizoram	30.6	26.4	38.2	17.9	12.6	25.0
16	Tripura	44.7	47.3	31.5	32.2	34.4	23.0
17	Meghalaya	39.1	40.3	27.5	26.9	28.7	16.7
18	Assam	45.8	46.9	32.6	34.8	36.2	22.9
19	West Bengal	41.9	45.2	30.4	32.7	36.3	21.4
20	Jharkhand	63.5	67.6	33.9	51.7	56.9	25.7
21	Odisha	56.7	59.8	30.8	44.8	48.3	22.2
22	Chhattisgarh	50.2	54.4	23.3	35.0	39.3	15.3
23	Madhya Pradesh	40.8	44.4	24.0	30.1	33.5	17.6
24	Gujarat	22.8	28.5	12.8	15.3	20.1	8.4
25	Daman & Diu	4.9	7.1	4.6	3.5	5.1	3.3
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16.8	25.5	7.6	11.3	17.9	5.3
27	Maharashtra	19.6	21.4	16.6	13.4	15.4	10.7
28	Andhra Pradesh	23.2	21.9	27.3	16.8	16.5	17.6
29	Karnataka	23.2	24.4	20.4	16.9	18.5	13.6
30	Goa	26.8	31.9	24.4	20.5	27.2	17.2
31	Lakshadweep	75.9	75.8	76.0	68.3	77.4	63.8
32	Kerala	33.9	35.1	32.3	23.9	25.4	22.1
33	Tamil Nadu	23.0	23.8	21.8	16.7	19.0	13.5
34	Puducherry	18.2	21.0	16.5	12.6	17.2	10.1
35	A&N Islands	32.6	40.8	18.9	23.4	30.1	12.9

**Statement 6.11: Percentage of Marginal Workers to Total Workers among Adolescents and Youth in India by States/Union Territories and Place of Residence, 2011 (Females)**

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Percentage of marginal workers to total workers					
		Adolescents (10–19 years)			Youth (15–24 years)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	55.3	57.6	41.3	47.6	50.8	30.9
1	Jammu & Kashmir	83.2	84.9	73.5	78.7	80.9	66.5
2	Himachal Pradesh	82.0	82.6	50.5	68.2	69.0	36.4
3	Punjab	51.8	53.8	47.4	43.3	48.3	32.9
4	Chandigarh	24.1	27.1	23.9	17.8	26.8	17.5
5	Uttarakhand	63.1	64.6	48.8	48.9	50.4	35.8
6	Haryana	63.3	67.6	46.5	54.6	60.0	32.5
7	NCT of Delhi	25.4	30.8	25.3	15.7	26.9	15.5
8	Rajasthan	64.8	66.0	43.4	56.1	57.4	36.2
9	Uttar Pradesh	65.1	67.6	52.4	61.2	64.1	45.8
10	Bihar	63.9	64.4	56.4	61.1	61.8	50.1
11	Sikkim	64.6	68.0	35.1	49.0	51.8	27.8
12	Arunachal Pradesh	49.8	49.2	53.6	34.7	34.2	38.7
13	Nagaland	67.9	67.7	69.7	46.1	45.7	49.4
14	Manipur	57.3	56.0	64.7	47.3	46.1	52.5
15	Mizoram	40.9	37.9	47.9	30.5	27.7	35.7
16	Tripura	69.3	70.7	53.6	66.1	67.9	50.4
17	Meghalaya	47.9	48.6	38.5	37.8	38.9	27.1
18	Assam	68.4	69.1	56.8	62.4	63.5	48.2
19	West Bengal	63.6	68.2	49.1	59.8	65.2	41.8
20	Jharkhand	76.7	78.2	50.3	71.8	73.6	43.6
21	Odisha	76.5	78.3	49.6	72.8	75.1	40.8
22	Chhattisgarh	65.1	66.9	38.6	55.6	57.5	31.0
23	Madhya Pradesh	57.6	59.2	39.8	51.5	53.3	33.0
24	Gujarat	53.7	57.9	33.1	50.0	55.1	27.1
25	Daman & Diu	14.2	22.0	10.8	14.6	25.0	10.1
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45.1	49.4	23.5	44.3	49.2	25.2
27	Maharashtra	28.0	27.7	29.3	22.0	22.7	19.6
28	Andhra Pradesh	31.0	29.2	40.4	26.7	25.9	30.8
29	Karnataka	35.8	37.4	30.2	30.5	33.7	20.8
30	Goa	34.9	36.9	33.5	27.7	32.7	24.1
31	Lakshadweep	77.9	76.5	78.3	78.6	85.7	75.8
32	Kerala	51.2	51.2	51.1	38.9	40.1	37.2
33	Tamil Nadu	30.2	29.8	31.0	24.9	27.0	21.1
34	Puducherry	24.9	28.4	22.6	17.9	23.3	14.8
35	A&N Islands	48.0	53.7	36.7	43.3	51.5	27.3



## Categories of Economic Activity for Adolescent and Youth Workers by Sex

A four-fold classification of economic activities pursued by the workers was made in Census 2011. These are cultivators (C), agricultural labourers (AL), workers in household industries (HHI) and other workers (OW). The cultivators and ALs are engaged in the primary sector of the economy, whereas most of the workers in HHI and OW categories are engaged in the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy.

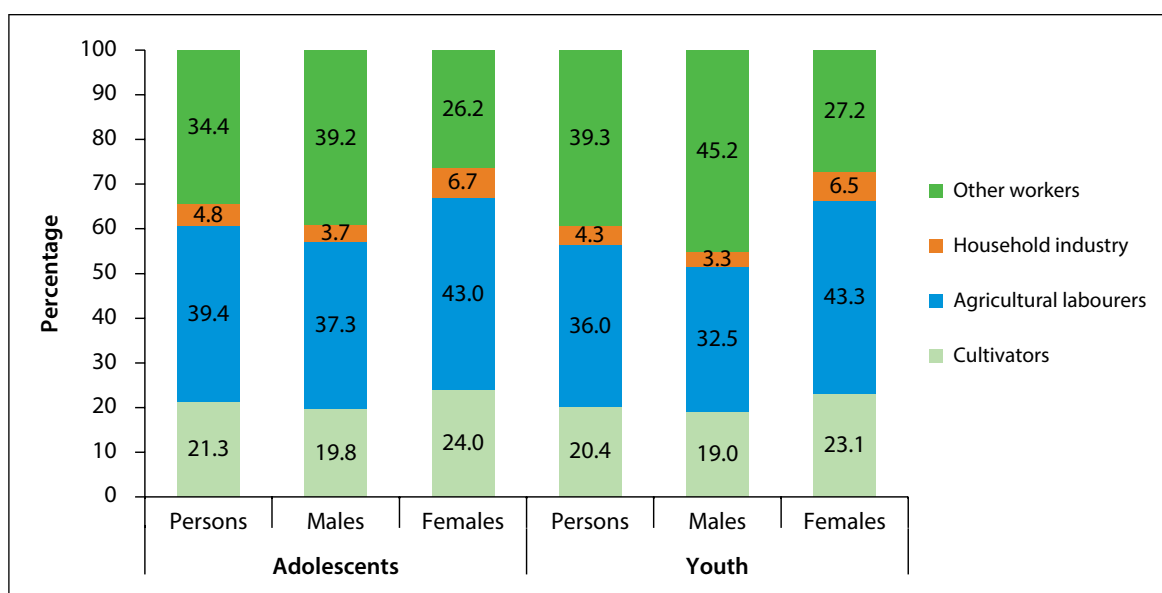
More than 60 per cent of the adolescent and more than 56 per cent of the youth workers reported in Census 2011 were engaged in the primary sector of the economy as cultivators or agricultural labourers.

Among the female adolescent and youth workers, almost two-thirds were engaged in the primary sector of the economy, as either cultivators or ALs. Among the males, this percentage was considerably less. At the all-India level, 57.1 per cent adolescent and 51.6 per cent youth workers were engaged in the primary sector. This was observed in most of the states/UTs, for both adolescents and youth. In Uttarakhand and Gujarat, less than half of the adolescent male workers were engaged in agriculture as compared to almost three-fourths of the female adolescent workers. This same pattern was observed among the youth workers of these states.

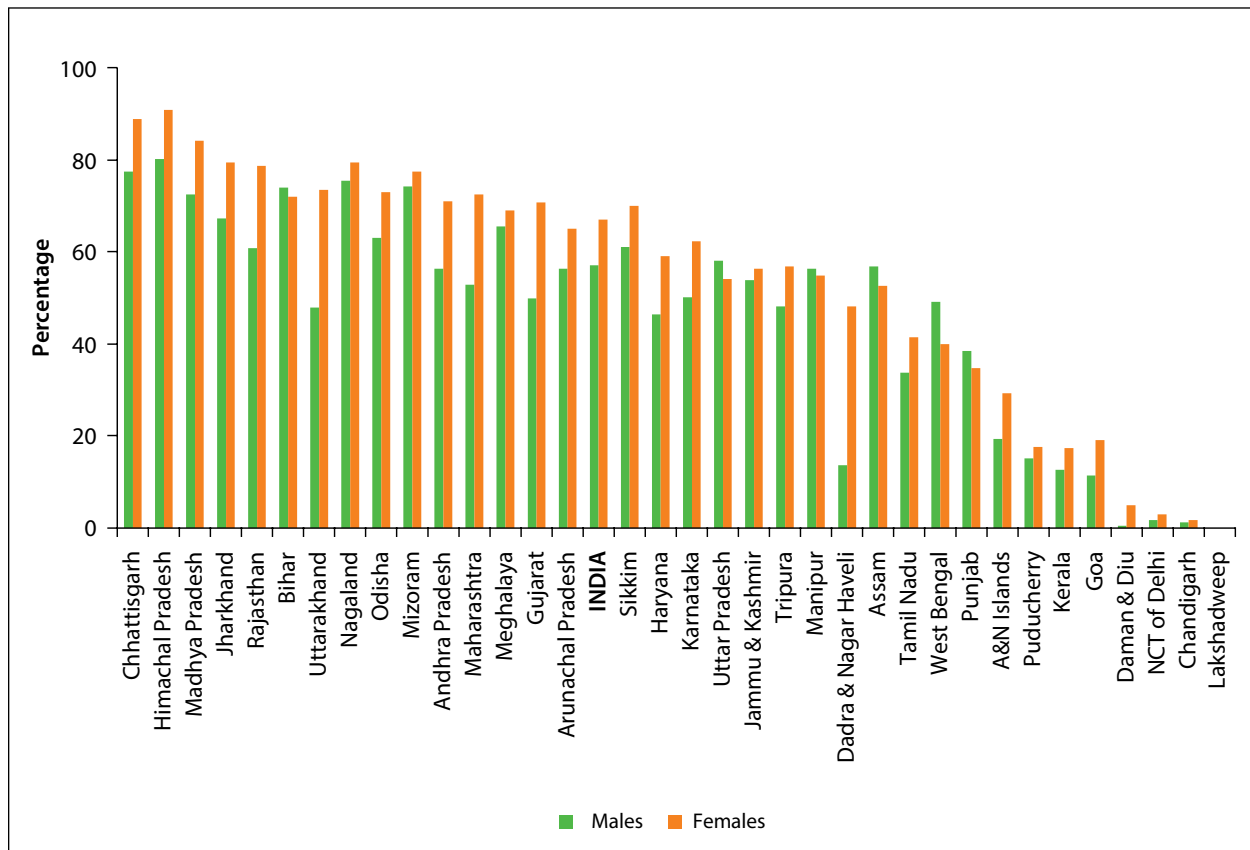
Less than 5 per cent of both adolescents and youth workers were engaged in the HHI category. For the males it was around 3 per cent, while for the females, it was around 6 per cent, indicating a higher percentage of HHI workers among females. This phenomenon was observed in all the states/UTs, except in Himachal Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

In 12 states/UTs, including Punjab, Haryana, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, more than half of the adolescent male workers were 'Other Workers'. Among these 12 States and UTs, except in Haryana and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, more than half of the female adolescent workers were also other workers. However, the participation in economic activities as 'OW' is somewhat different among the male and female youth workers. In 11 states/UTs, including Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, more than half of the male youth workers were OW, whereas less than half of the female youth workers were OW.

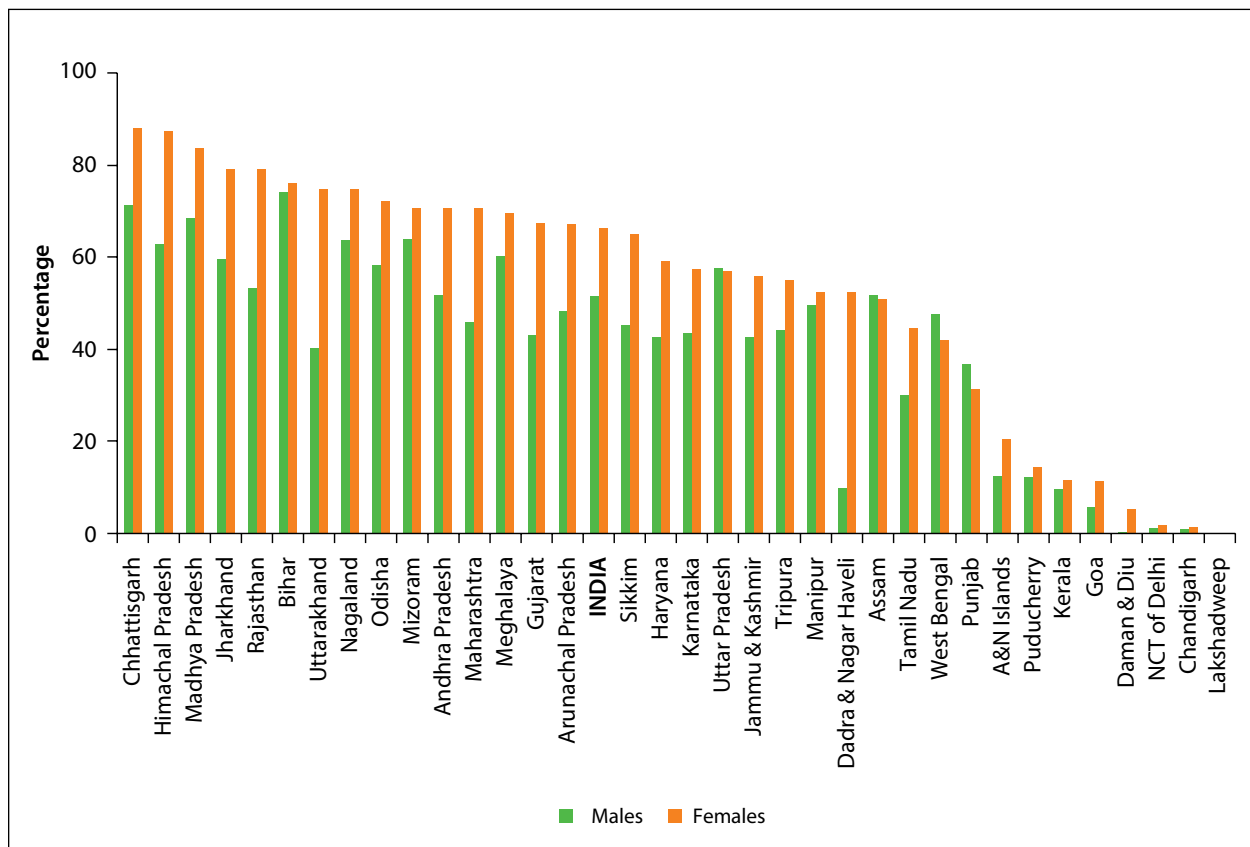
**Figure 6.8:** Percentage Distribution of Adolescent and Youth Workers by Categories of Economic Activity, India, Census 2011



**Figure 6.9:** Percentage of Adolescent Workers Working as Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers, States/UTs, Census 2011



**Figure 6.10:** Percentage of Youth Workers Working as Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers, States/UTs, Census 2011





**Statement 6.12: Percentage Distribution of Total Adolescent and Youth Workers by Categories of Economic Activity in India and States/Union Territories, 2011 (Persons)**

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Percentage distribution of total workers by categories of economic activity							
		Adolescents (10–19 years)				Youth (15–24 years)			
		C	AL	HHI	OW	C	AL	HHI	OW
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA	21.3	39.4	4.8	34.4	20.4	36.0	4.3	39.3
1	Jammu & Kashmir	39.0	15.9	6.5	38.6	31.4	15.8	5.8	47.0
2	Himachal Pradesh	80.3	4.8	1.4	13.5	67.8	5.7	1.5	25.0
3	Punjab	12.9	24.7	3.9	58.5	15.2	20.4	3.9	60.4
4	Chandigarh	0.8	0.5	1.6	97.1	0.7	0.4	1.3	97.7
5	Uttarakhand	42.3	15.3	3.8	38.6	39.1	13.4	3.2	44.3
6	Haryana	25.4	24.7	2.9	47.0	25.1	21.4	2.7	50.8
7	NCT of Delhi	0.9	1.0	4.4	93.7	0.6	0.8	3.5	95.1
8	Rajasthan	44.6	24.6	2.8	28.0	42.0	21.9	2.5	33.6
9	Uttar Pradesh	20.2	36.8	8.2	34.8	21.0	36.4	7.0	35.6
10	Bihar	15.2	58.2	4.9	21.8	15.5	59.3	4.4	20.9
11	Sikkim	50.9	14.1	2.3	32.7	41.8	11.3	1.9	45.0
12	Arunachal Pradesh	50.3	10.2	2.8	36.7	48.6	8.3	2.0	41.1
13	Nagaland	62.9	14.5	3.6	19.0	57.6	11.1	3.1	28.1
14	Manipur	46.7	12.7	7.8	32.9	43.3	11.8	9.1	35.9
15	Mizoram	61.9	13.8	1.7	22.7	55.0	11.9	1.7	31.4
16	Tripura	17.5	33.8	4.0	44.8	16.2	31.4	3.6	48.9
17	Meghalaya	44.1	22.9	2.4	30.6	42.2	21.9	1.9	34.0
18	Assam	30.1	25.5	4.5	40.0	29.4	22.2	4.6	43.8
19	West Bengal	9.2	37.4	12.1	41.3	9.9	36.4	10.4	43.4
20	Jharkhand	29.9	42.6	4.2	23.3	26.1	41.3	3.8	28.8
21	Odisha	13.5	53.7	5.3	27.5	14.6	48.7	5.3	31.4
22	Chhattisgarh	27.8	55.0	1.6	15.6	26.4	52.4	1.5	19.8
23	Madhya Pradesh	24.2	52.9	3.1	19.8	24.7	49.4	3.0	22.9
24	Gujarat	14.4	42.9	1.6	41.1	15.0	35.3	1.5	48.3
25	Daman & Diu	0.6	0.3	0.4	98.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	98.9
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.0	14.1	1.2	74.7	8.9	10.7	1.3	79.2
27	Maharashtra	21.3	39.1	2.4	37.2	21.2	33.4	2.3	43.1
28	Andhra Pradesh	10.5	52.4	3.9	33.2	11.4	48.4	4.0	36.2
29	Karnataka	17.7	37.0	3.5	41.9	17.7	30.6	3.4	48.3
30	Goa	10.0	4.2	2.3	83.5	4.5	3.0	1.9	90.6
31	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	1.7	98.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	98.6
32	Kerala	4.9	9.2	2.0	84.0	2.4	7.7	1.8	88.1
33	Tamil Nadu	8.9	28.0	3.9	59.2	8.7	26.7	3.9	60.8
34	Puducherry	2.9	13.1	1.3	82.7	1.5	11.4	1.2	85.9
35	A&N Islands	17.5	4.6	2.6	75.3	10.3	3.6	2.5	83.6

Abbreviations: C – Cultivators; AL – Agricultural Labourers; HHI – Household Industry; OW – Other Workers

**Statement 6.13: Percentage Distribution of Total Adolescent and Youth Workers by Categories of Economic Activity in India and States/Union Territories, 2011 (Males)**

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Percentage distribution of total workers by categories of economic activity							
		Adolescents (10–19 years)				Youth (15–24 years)			
		C	AL	HHI	OW	C	AL	HHI	OW
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA	19.8	37.3	3.7	39.2	19.0	32.5	3.3	45.2
1	Jammu & Kashmir	34.8	19.0	4.3	41.9	25.2	17.6	3.6	53.7
2	Himachal Pradesh	74.6	5.4	1.4	18.6	56.2	6.5	1.5	35.9
3	Punjab	13.7	24.8	3.2	58.4	16.5	20.1	3.1	60.2
4	Chandigarh	0.7	0.4	1.4	97.5	0.6	0.4	1.2	97.9
5	Uttarakhand	30.0	17.9	3.2	48.9	24.5	15.7	2.8	57.1
6	Haryana	22.5	24.0	2.5	51.0	22.5	20.1	2.4	55.0
7	NCT of Delhi	0.7	1.0	3.9	94.4	0.6	0.8	3.4	95.3
8	Rajasthan	39.2	21.6	2.6	36.7	35.4	17.8	2.4	44.3
9	Uttar Pradesh	20.2	37.9	6.3	35.6	21.5	36.0	5.5	37.0
10	Bihar	15.0	59.0	3.7	22.3	16.1	58.1	3.2	22.6
11	Sikkim	47.3	13.8	2.1	36.8	35.5	9.8	1.7	53.1
12	Arunachal Pradesh	46.2	10.1	2.4	41.3	40.9	7.4	1.6	50.1
13	Nagaland	60.5	14.9	3.2	21.4	52.4	11.3	2.4	33.9
14	Manipur	47.9	11.9	3.6	36.6	43.1	10.4	3.3	43.2
15	Mizoram	59.7	14.5	1.5	24.3	52.1	12.0	1.3	34.6
16	Tripura	16.2	31.9	2.4	49.4	15.6	28.5	2.0	53.9
17	Meghalaya	42.0	23.6	1.9	32.5	38.8	21.5	1.4	38.2
18	Assam	30.3	26.5	3.0	40.1	30.0	21.8	2.9	45.3
19	West Bengal	9.6	39.6	7.3	43.5	10.8	36.9	6.1	46.2
20	Jharkhand	27.4	39.9	3.1	29.6	23.2	36.5	2.7	37.6
21	Odisha	15.1	47.9	4.1	32.9	16.7	41.5	4.3	37.6
22	Chhattisgarh	27.1	50.4	1.7	20.9	25.6	45.7	1.6	27.2
23	Madhya Pradesh	23.0	49.3	2.7	25.0	24.4	44.1	2.5	29.0
24	Gujarat	14.0	36.0	1.3	48.7	14.8	28.4	1.2	55.6
25	Daman & Diu	0.3	0.2	0.2	99.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	99.5
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.2	7.3	0.8	85.6	5.4	4.6	1.1	89.0
27	Maharashtra	18.6	34.4	2.1	45.0	18.0	28.0	1.9	52.1
28	Andhra Pradesh	10.4	46.1	2.7	40.9	11.3	40.7	2.7	45.4
29	Karnataka	18.8	31.2	2.7	47.3	18.8	24.7	2.5	54.1
30	Goa	7.9	3.5	2.2	86.4	3.5	2.4	1.8	92.4
31	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.9	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	99.2
32	Kerala	3.8	8.9	1.7	85.6	2.0	7.6	1.5	88.9
33	Tamil Nadu	8.3	25.5	2.5	63.6	7.7	22.3	2.2	67.7
34	Puducherry	2.6	12.6	1.1	83.8	1.4	10.9	0.9	86.9
35	A&N Islands	14.5	4.8	2.4	78.3	8.7	3.7	2.0	85.7

Abbreviations: C – Cultivators; AL – Agricultural Labourers; HHI – Household Industry; OW – Other Workers

**Statement 6.14: Percentage Distribution of Total Adolescent and Youth Workers by Categories of Economic Activity in India and States/Union Territories, 2011 (Females)**

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Percentage distribution of total workers by categories of economic activity							
		Adolescents (10–19 years)				Youth (15–24 years)			
		C	AL	HHI	OW	C	AL	HHI	OW
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA	24.0	43.0	6.7	26.2	23.1	43.3	6.5	27.2
1	Jammu & Kashmir	44.7	11.6	9.7	34.0	43.6	12.2	10.2	33.9
2	Himachal Pradesh	86.8	4.0	1.5	7.7	82.4	4.8	1.4	11.3
3	Punjab	10.3	24.5	6.5	58.7	9.6	21.8	7.3	61.3
4	Chandigarh	1.2	0.5	2.8	95.5	1.1	0.4	1.9	96.7
5	Uttarakhand	62.3	11.2	4.8	21.7	65.5	9.3	3.9	21.3
6	Haryana	32.5	26.6	3.7	37.1	33.2	25.8	3.6	37.4
7	NCT of Delhi	1.6	1.3	7.3	89.9	0.9	0.9	4.1	94.1
8	Rajasthan	50.6	27.9	3.0	18.4	51.4	27.7	2.6	18.3
9	Uttar Pradesh	20.2	34.0	12.7	33.1	19.3	37.9	11.8	31.0
10	Bihar	15.6	56.4	7.5	20.5	13.9	62.2	7.4	16.5
11	Sikkim	55.4	14.5	2.6	27.5	51.3	13.6	2.3	32.8
12	Arunachal Pradesh	54.6	10.4	3.2	31.9	57.9	9.2	2.4	30.4
13	Nagaland	65.5	14.0	4.1	16.4	63.8	11.0	3.9	21.4
14	Manipur	45.4	13.5	12.1	29.0	43.4	13.4	15.4	27.8
15	Mizoram	64.5	12.9	2.0	20.7	59.1	11.8	2.1	27.0
16	Tripura	19.8	37.0	6.7	36.5	17.4	37.7	6.9	38.0
17	Meghalaya	46.9	22.0	3.0	28.1	47.0	22.4	2.7	27.9
18	Assam	29.5	23.2	7.6	39.8	28.1	22.9	8.4	40.6
19	West Bengal	7.9	32.0	24.3	35.8	7.1	34.9	22.9	35.0
20	Jharkhand	33.2	46.2	5.7	14.9	30.6	48.6	5.4	15.4
21	Odisha	11.3	61.7	7.1	20.0	11.0	61.1	7.1	20.8
22	Chhattisgarh	28.7	60.2	1.6	9.6	27.4	60.8	1.5	10.3
23	Madhya Pradesh	26.1	58.1	3.7	12.2	25.3	58.3	3.8	12.6
24	Gujarat	15.0	55.7	2.2	27.1	15.4	52.2	2.1	30.3
25	Daman & Diu	3.6	1.4	2.9	92.2	3.7	1.7	2.7	92.0
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18.7	29.4	2.1	49.8	20.8	31.5	2.2	45.6
27	Maharashtra	25.7	46.7	3.0	24.6	27.3	43.4	3.0	26.3
28	Andhra Pradesh	10.6	60.3	5.4	23.7	11.5	59.3	6.0	23.2
29	Karnataka	15.6	46.7	4.8	32.9	15.6	41.8	5.2	37.4
30	Goa	13.7	5.4	2.6	78.3	6.9	4.5	2.2	86.5
31	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	3.5	96.5	0.0	0.0	3.7	96.3
32	Kerala	7.5	9.8	3.0	79.7	3.6	8.1	2.7	85.5
33	Tamil Nadu	9.7	31.8	6.1	52.3	10.3	34.5	6.7	48.5
34	Puducherry	3.6	14.0	1.9	80.5	1.7	12.7	2.0	83.6
35	A&N Islands	25.2	4.2	3.2	67.5	17.3	3.3	4.5	74.9

Abbreviations: C – Cultivators; AL – Agricultural Labourers; HHI – Household Industry; OW – Other Workers



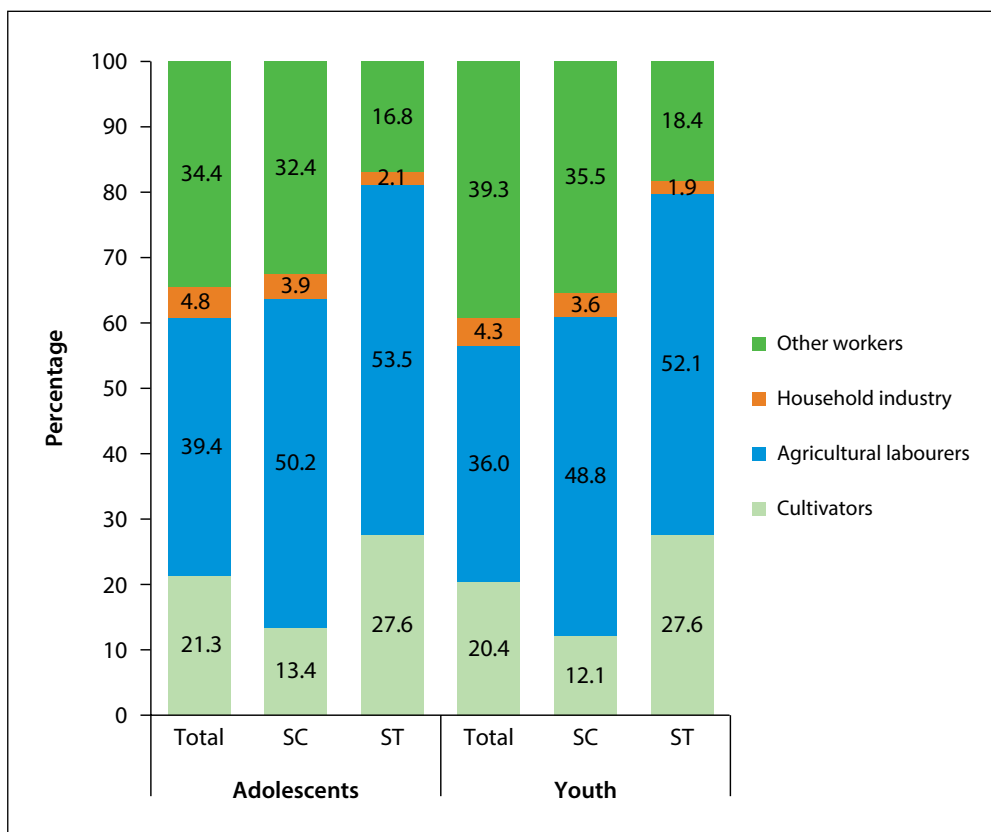
## Categories of Economic Activity for Adolescent and Youth Workers by Social Group

In this last section, the distribution of workers in various categories of economic activity is presented for the Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) workers among adolescents and youth.

A comparison of this distribution with the overall distribution shows that the percentage of cultivators among the SCs was about 13 for the adolescent workers and about 12 for youth workers, lower than the overall level of cultivators, which was about 21 per cent. The percentage of cultivators was higher for the ST adolescent and youth workers at around 27. It may be noted that about 60 per cent of the SC adolescent and youth workers were engaged in the primary sector as cultivators or ALs. Among the ST adolescent and youth workers, more than 80 per cent were engaged in the primary sector.

Engagement of the SC or ST adolescent and youth workers in the HHI was lower than the overall level. Around one-third of the SC adolescents and youth workers worked as OWs. Among the ST adolescent and youth workers, only one-sixth or so worked as OWs. Therefore, the share of OWs among the adolescent and youth SC and ST workers was much lower than the overall level.

**Figure 6.11:** Percentage Distribution of Adolescent and Youth Workers by Category of Economic Activity, Total, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, India, Census 2011



**Statement 6.15: Percentage Distribution of Total Workers by Categories of Economic Activity among Scheduled Caste Adolescents and Youth in India and States/Union Territories, 2011**

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Percentage distribution of total workers by categories of economic activity							
		Adolescents (10–19 years)				Youth (15–24 years)			
		C	AL	HHI	OW	C	AL	HHI	OW
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA	13.4	50.2	3.9	32.4	12.1	48.8	3.6	35.5
1	Jammu & Kashmir	47.1	12.4	1.9	38.7	36.3	13.0	1.8	48.9
2	Himachal Pradesh	81.9	4.8	1.7	11.6	70.5	6.4	1.7	21.5
3	Punjab	4.6	39.8	3.4	52.3	4.0	37.0	3.3	55.6
4	Chandigarh	0.5	0.5	1.0	98.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	98.5
5	Uttarakhand	46.0	18.8	3.2	32.1	41.8	18.7	2.7	36.9
6	Haryana	5.9	44.8	2.3	47.0	5.2	43.6	2.0	49.3
7	NCT of Delhi	0.6	1.4	3.4	94.7	0.4	1.3	2.6	95.8
8	Rajasthan	33.3	33.2	2.5	30.9	30.6	31.8	2.2	35.5
9	Uttar Pradesh	14.5	51.1	5.0	29.4	14.1	51.6	4.4	29.8
10	Bihar	6.2	73.3	3.8	16.7	5.5	75.9	3.4	15.2
11	Sikkim	42.5	20.1	3.1	34.3	33.0	15.8	2.6	48.7
12	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
14	Manipur	33.1	19.9	13.2	33.8	34.3	17.7	12.0	36.0
15	Mizoram	13.2	5.3	0.0	81.6	11.5	8.0	0.0	80.5
16	Tripura	8.5	24.0	4.8	62.6	8.1	23.4	4.4	64.1
17	Meghalaya	7.6	19.5	3.3	69.5	7.2	15.9	2.3	74.6
18	Assam	26.5	20.9	6.8	45.9	25.1	18.7	7.0	49.2
19	West Bengal	8.9	47.8	7.6	35.6	9.5	47.0	7.0	36.5
20	Jharkhand	15.5	52.5	4.7	27.2	13.0	51.8	4.3	30.9
21	Odisha	9.1	53.6	5.9	31.5	9.4	51.5	5.5	33.6
22	Chhattisgarh	19.0	61.1	1.6	18.4	17.2	59.6	1.5	21.8
23	Madhya Pradesh	12.1	60.6	4.8	22.6	11.9	58.5	4.6	25.1
24	Gujarat	6.1	49.1	2.0	42.8	5.9	43.8	1.8	48.6
25	Daman & Diu	4.7	0.0	1.2	94.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	97.9
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.3	2.0	0.0	96.7	1.5	2.3	0.8	95.4
27	Maharashtra	8.8	53.8	2.3	35.1	8.2	50.8	2.1	39.0
28	Andhra Pradesh	4.5	70.1	1.9	23.5	4.7	67.5	1.9	25.9
29	Karnataka	11.2	50.1	2.6	36.1	11.7	45.1	2.6	40.6
30	Goa	10.6	5.1	2.6	81.8	4.2	3.1	2.8	89.9
31	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
32	Kerala	3.0	14.2	1.5	81.4	1.4	13.7	1.4	83.5
33	Tamil Nadu	5.3	40.6	2.2	52.0	5.1	41.9	2.1	50.9
34	Puducherry	2.7	28.0	0.8	68.5	1.4	27.0	0.7	70.9
35	A&N Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Abbreviations: NA – Not Applicable; C – Cultivators; AL – Agricultural Labourers; HHI – Household Industry; OW – Other Workers

**Statement 6.16: Percentage Distribution of Total Workers by Categories of Economic Activity among Scheduled Tribe Adolescents and Youth in India and States/Union Territories, 2011**

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Percentage distribution of total workers by categories of economic activity							
		Adolescents (10–19 years)				Youth (15–24 years)			
		C	AL	HHI	OW	C	AL	HHI	OW
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA	27.6	53.5	2.1	16.8	27.6	52.1	1.9	18.4
1	Jammu & Kashmir	47.9	15.5	3.0	33.6	43.3	18.0	2.9	35.8
2	Himachal Pradesh	80.3	4.9	2.3	12.5	70.9	5.7	2.4	21.0
3	Punjab	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Uttarakhand	55.7	25.1	4.1	15.1	51.4	25.1	4.3	19.1
6	Haryana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	NCT of Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Rajasthan	42.9	35.0	1.4	20.8	45.7	31.9	1.0	21.5
9	Uttar Pradesh	13.5	55.2	4.5	26.9	13.2	57.3	4.1	25.4
10	Bihar	12.7	70.8	3.8	12.8	11.4	73.6	3.2	11.8
11	Sikkim	58.5	15.2	2.3	24.0	51.4	12.6	1.9	34.1
12	Arunachal Pradesh	61.8	7.5	3.0	27.8	64.3	5.9	2.1	27.7
13	Nagaland	67.4	14.2	3.6	14.9	64.2	11.1	3.1	21.5
14	Manipur	61.2	8.5	3.3	26.9	63.9	8.2	3.4	24.5
15	Mizoram	64.1	13.4	1.5	20.9	57.5	11.9	1.5	29.1
16	Tripura	26.4	45.4	3.4	24.8	26.3	44.5	2.9	26.2
17	Meghalaya	46.5	23.5	2.3	27.6	45.7	23.0	1.9	29.4
18	Assam	54.9	21.2	4.8	19.1	54.3	20.9	4.9	19.9
19	West Bengal	7.3	65.9	3.3	23.5	7.9	64.4	2.9	24.8
20	Jharkhand	37.2	45.3	2.8	14.7	34.7	45.7	2.5	17.1
21	Odisha	13.8	63.0	4.2	19.0	16.0	59.8	4.0	20.2
22	Chhattisgarh	34.9	54.6	1.2	9.3	34.3	54.1	1.0	10.6
23	Madhya Pradesh	24.3	64.2	1.2	10.4	23.9	64.5	1.0	10.7
24	Gujarat	14.7	68.1	0.8	16.4	17.1	63.6	0.8	18.5
25	Daman & Diu	3.9	1.5	0.6	94.1	4.3	1.7	0.4	93.6
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19.6	27.6	1.6	51.2	21.5	25.8	1.6	51.1
27	Maharashtra	17.9	65.4	1.1	15.5	19.4	63.1	1.0	16.5
28	Andhra Pradesh	17.9	64.4	2.2	15.5	19.8	62.3	2.1	15.8
29	Karnataka	18.4	53.2	2.1	26.3	19.5	47.8	2.3	30.5
30	Goa	20.2	14.0	2.2	63.6	12.2	10.5	1.9	75.4
31	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	2.0	98.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	98.3
32	Kerala	8.0	46.3	1.2	44.5	7.5	43.7	1.2	47.6
33	Tamil Nadu	21.4	46.0	2.3	30.3	23.8	44.4	2.1	29.7
34	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35	A&N Islands	4.8	2.1	16.5	76.6	1.9	0.9	21.5	75.8

Abbreviations: NA – Not Applicable; C – Cultivators; AL – Agricultural Labourers; HHI – Household Industry; OW – Other Workers





2011  
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Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India  
Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India  
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