HDI of Dalits and Tribes in India: The Distance - Travelled and to be Travelled

By

S V Hanagodimath

Research study Completed under Dr. D M Nanjundappa Chair Sponsored by Planning Department, Government of Karnataka

Centre for Multi DisciplinaryDevelopment Research (CMDR)
R.S.No. 9A2, Plot No. 82 Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Nagar
Near YalakkiShettar Colony
Dharwad-580004 Karnataka State, India.
www.cmdr.ac.in

September - 2020

HDI of Dalits and Tribes in India: The Distance - Travelled and to be Travelled

S V Hanagodimath[1]

Abstract:

It is well recognised by planners and policy makers that improvement in Human Development Index (HDI) represents the overall development of any region. On the other hand, due to rigid caste-based hierarchical social system in India, inclusive development is a more challenging task. Therefore, in this context, achieving inclusive human development becomes a very important issue for researchers and policy makers. In the present study an attempt has been made to construct and analyse the HDI for Dalits, Tribes, and non-SCSTs. A considerable gap was found in the HDI values of these social categories. The study indicates that like UNDP, India should have a Human Development Report for the entire nation. This report should construct social group-wise HDI for all districts. These indices can be calculated once in five years. In the next five years, good policy and programme towards achievement of higher human development based on the finding and recommendations of the report should be implemented. Hence, inclusive balanced regional development can be achieved in India.

Keywords: Dalit, Human Development Index, Caste, Social Exclusion, India

[1] Assistant Professor, Centre for Multi-disciplinary Development Research (CMDR), Dharwad, India

I. INTRODUCTION

In India, Dalits and tribes are lagging behind in most of the socio-economic indicators over the centuries. There are many historical reasons behind it. After the Independence, central as well as state governments have implemented various schemes, policies and programme to uplift the socio-economic status of Dalits and tribes. Consequently, their status has improved significantly. Discrimination in social and political participation has reduced considerably with rapid urbanisation, government acts, reservations and awareness among people.

In the recent decades, human development index has vastly been accepted as the measurement of the overall socio-economic development of any region. Since 1990, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), publishes Human Development Reports every year, which ranks all countries in Human Development Index (HDI). HDI is a composite index of three dimensions, viz., Decent Standard of Living, Knowledge and longevity. Many countries have framed policies and implemented programmes to achieve higher human development, which led them to construct HDI at disaggregated levels. Now most the countries have national human development reports that take into consideration providence/states/regions as a unit. These reports have guided the policy makers in different ways. India is not lagging behind in this direction. In India, government as well as individuals have constructed HDIs. Further, many states have also constructed HDIs for their districts and taluks/blocks. These reports have helped the policy makers in various ways to achieve a higher human development.

However, due to rigid caste-based hierarchy, some social groups are better-off and some lag behind regarding many developmental benefits. With respect to human development also, some social groups are in a good position and some are not. In India, many socio-economic indicators as a result are studied at disaggregated levels like SC, ST, OBC, Minority, Non-SCST and so on. Similarly, to the HDI of Dalits, tribes and Non-SCST become more meaningful for a proper policy framework.

Earlier Studies:

There are a very few studies on the HDI of Dalits or non-Dalits or any other socio-economic groups in India. Among these, Corrie (1995) is important. Corrie constructs an HDI for the Dalit children in India using the methodology of UNDP (1990) with some modifications for 15 major Indian states. Corrie indicated that 'the policy usefulness of this human development index for the Dalit child in India is that it could serve as an indicator of the "social progress" achieved in India as the country attempts to fulfil its constitutional vision of equality for all citizens'(page No. 395).

A study by Thorat (2007) is very important with respect to construction of HDI for Dalits and non-Dalits. The study reveals that there is an improvement in various components of HDI, since the relative improvement in the case of SCs and STs is generally lower as compared to non-SC/STs, the disparity between SC/STs and non-SC/STs did not decline substantially enough to bring the ratio closer to equality (value 1). Consequently, the socially marginalised groups of SCs and STs lag behind the non-SC/STs with respect to the attainment level in human –development in 2000. As a result, human poverty among SCs and STs was also high. Similar disparities prevailed in different components of HDI.

A study by Hanagodimath (2018) indicated that the gap in HDI values of Dalits and non-Dalits can be studied in two ways. First is the direct way, where HDI values of Dalits and non-Dalits are used. For this exercise, data on the HDIs for Dalits and non-Dalits should be available. In the second or the indirect way, the data on the HDI of the whole population has to be available. In this method, the percentage of the Dalit population is used and correlated with the overall HDI values for different regions. Taking into account 176 taluks of Karnataka, the study found that Dalit women face higher gender discrimination than non-Dalit women, which is higher in the backward taluks in general and among the SC population of backward taluks in particular. Further, Dalits are lagging behind in getting the food security services provided by the government, as there is a negative association between Food Security Index FSI and share of Dalit population. Moreover, Dalit children are lagging behind in development than non-Dalit ones. The results showed that the next generation of Dalits would still be underdeveloped compared to non-Dalits.

In recent years, the concept of Dalit Development Index has been developed by researchers, but it is based on field survey and has not succeeded a lot. However, after Thorat's social group-wise HDI, no significant attempts have been made to construct such HDIs. Given this

background, an attempt has been be made in this study to fulfil this research gap through construction of an HDI for Dalits, tribes and non-SCST for the Indian states. Further, the distance travelled and the distance to be travelled by Dalits and Tribes in HDI is analysed.

The study has been divided into five sections, apart from introduction; section II gives the data source and methodology adopted for the study. Section III analyses HDI of different social groups for the selected Indian states. Section IV is devoted on the way travelled and the distance to be travelled by the Dalits and Tribes in HDI, and the last section concludes the present study.

II. DATA AND METHODOLOGY:

HDI[2] is a composite index of three dimensions viz., Longevity, Knowledge and a Decent Standard of Living. In the present study, Longevity has been measured through Infant Mortality Rate (IMR); Knowledge has been measurement through Literacy Rate (LR); and Decent Standard of Living has been measured with Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE). The data on IMR has been taken from unit-level data of NFHS-4, Census of India (2011) is the source for literacy rate, while MPCE has been taken from the unit-level data of NSSO, 62nd round. The methodology for the construction of HDI is a modified version of the methodology of UNDP and Thorat (2009).

Steps in calculation of Human Development Index of Dalits, Tribes and Non SCSTs: In the first step, indicators are normalised to construct the dimension indices of using this formula.

[2]Construction of HDI by UNDP has changed over the period from 1990. The present HDI is calculated with three dimensions and four indicators. Health is measured through life expectancy at birth, knowledge has been captured through mean year of schooling and expected year of schooling. Standard of living is measured through the purchasing power parity (PPP) in US dollar.

$$Dimension\ Index = \frac{(Actual\ Value\ -\ Minimum\ value)}{(Maximum\ Value\ -\ Minimum\ value)}$$

For this purpose, the observed minimum and maximum[3] values are assigned as follows:

Indicators	**Minimum**	**Maximum**
Literacy Rate (LR)	48.65	94.73
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per 1000	0.46	68.0
Average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (2011-12 prices) (MPCE) in Rs.	715	3437

In the next step, average of all dimension indices has been calculated to reach the HDI, The formula for this is as follows,

$$HDI\ = \frac{(Health\ Index\ +\ Education\ Index\ +\ MPCE\ Index)}{3}$$

The same procedure has been followed separately for the construction of HDI for SC, ST, and non-SCSTs and All. Since IMR is a negative indicator, reciprocal method has been used for this indicator.

After the construction of indices, ranks are assigned. The states with a higher HDI value get a higher rank. For a more meaningful analysis, the states have been grouped into four categories, namely Very High HDI, High HDI, Low HDI and Very Low HDI using the geographic mean[4].

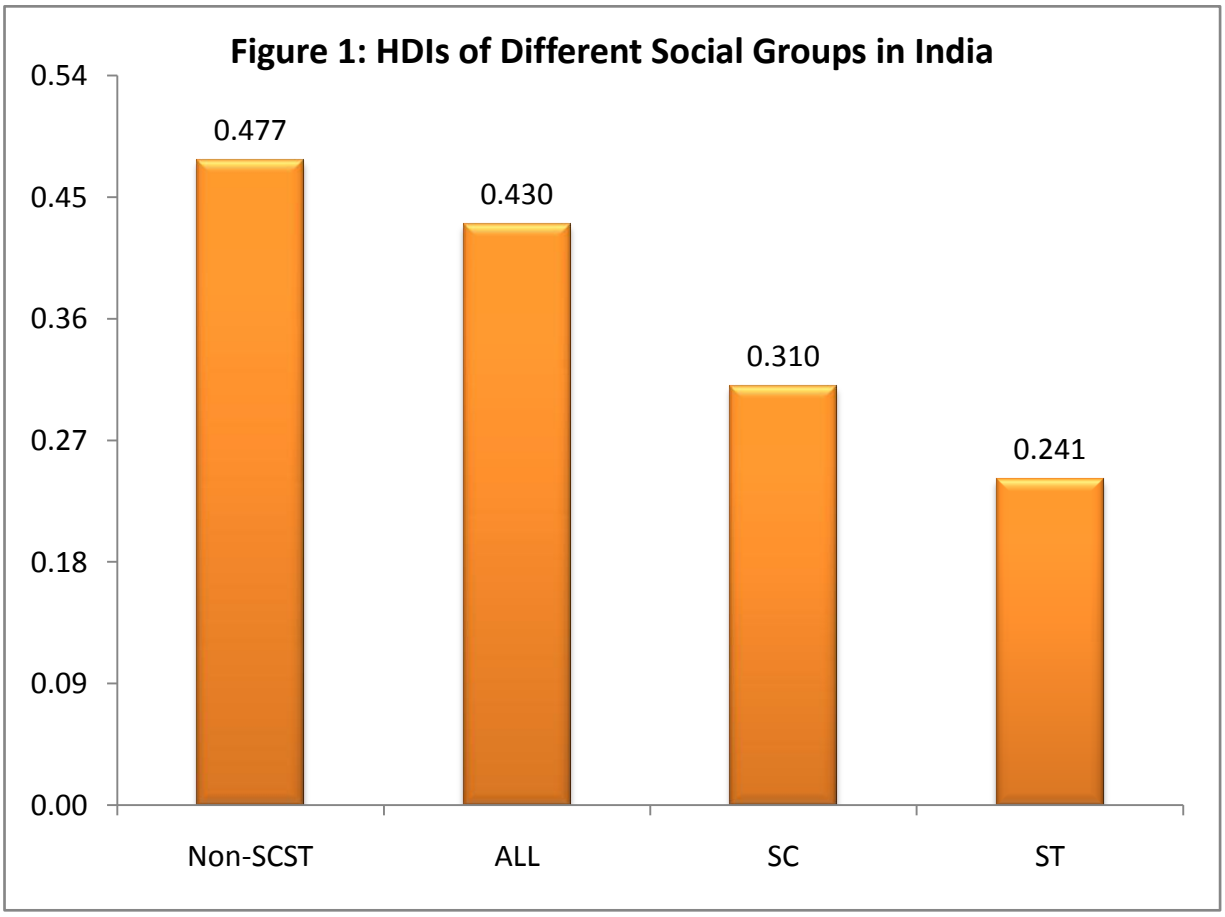
[3]Same maximum and minimum values are taken to construct the HDI for all disaggregated levels, i.e., SC, ST, Non-SCST and All. It will be helpful to compare different HDI values with each other. The observed maximum and minimum values are as follows, :

Minimum	**Maximum**
Literacy Rate of Bihar SC: 48.65	Literacy Rate of Kerala: 94.73
IMR of Mizoram Non-SCST: 0.46	IMR of Uttar Pradesh SC: 68.0
MPCE of Orissa ST: 715	MPCE of Delhi Non-SCST: 3437

[4] For this purpose, all states are first divided into two groups on the basis of state average index values: above the all-India average and below the all-India average. Then two more averages are worked out, one for the group of states whose values are above the all-India average and another for the group of states whose values are below the all-India average. The

III. HDI OF DIFFERENT SOCIAL GROUPS:

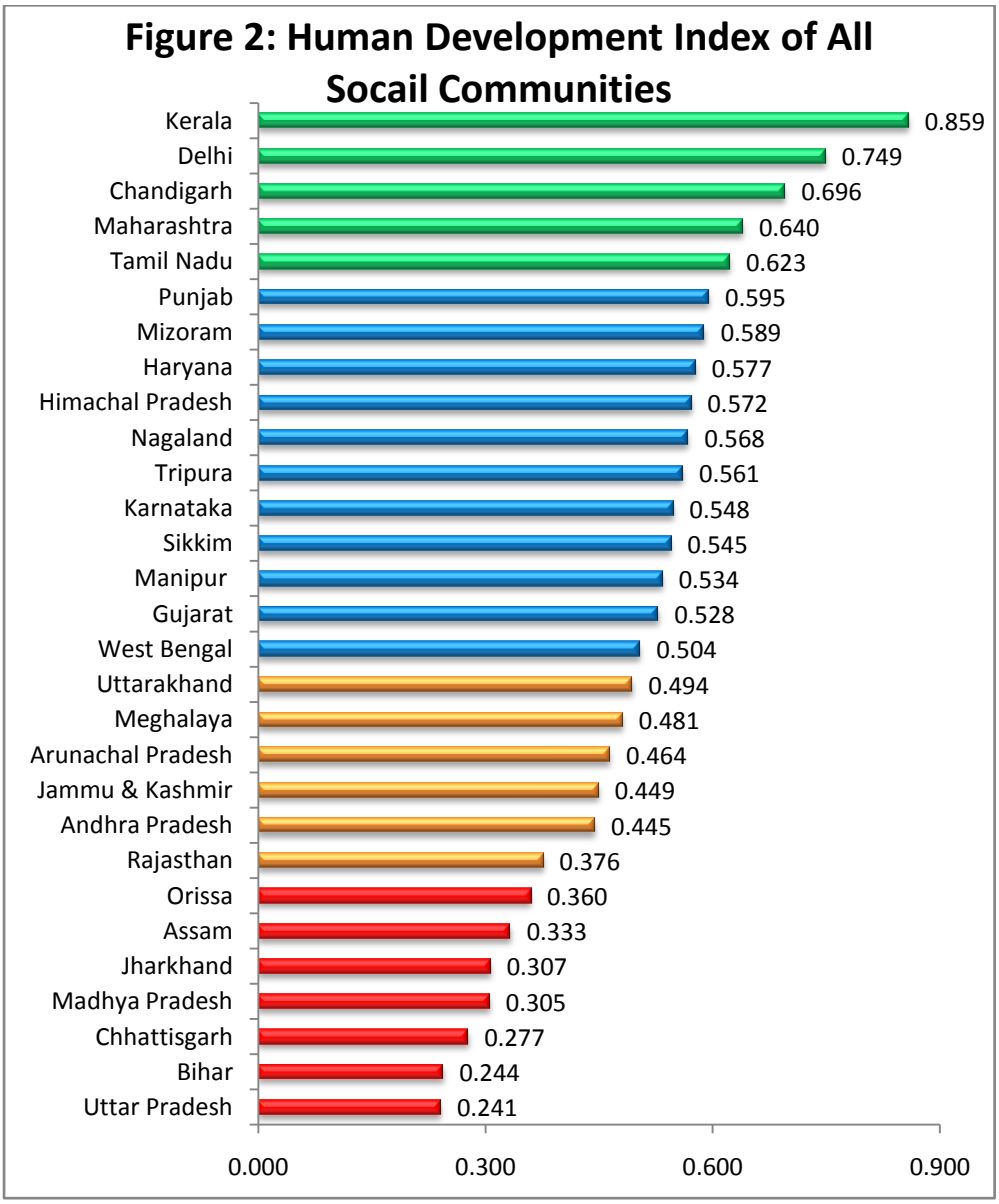
Human Development Index of All-India for different disaggregated levels has been presented in Figure 1. Comparatively, the HDIs of Non-SCST has a higher value (0.477) followed by all communities (0.430), SC (0.310) and ST (0.241). Among the social communities, the HDI of STs is in the lowest position, which is around twice lower than that of the Non-SCST. On the other hand, the HDI of SCs is 1.5 times lower than that of Non-SCST.



Source: Appendix Table 1

states whose values are above and below the former average are classified as 'Very High HDI' and 'High HDI' states, respectively. The states whose values are above and below the latter average are classified as 'Low HDI' and 'Very Low HDI' states respectively.

a) Human Development Index of All Communities:



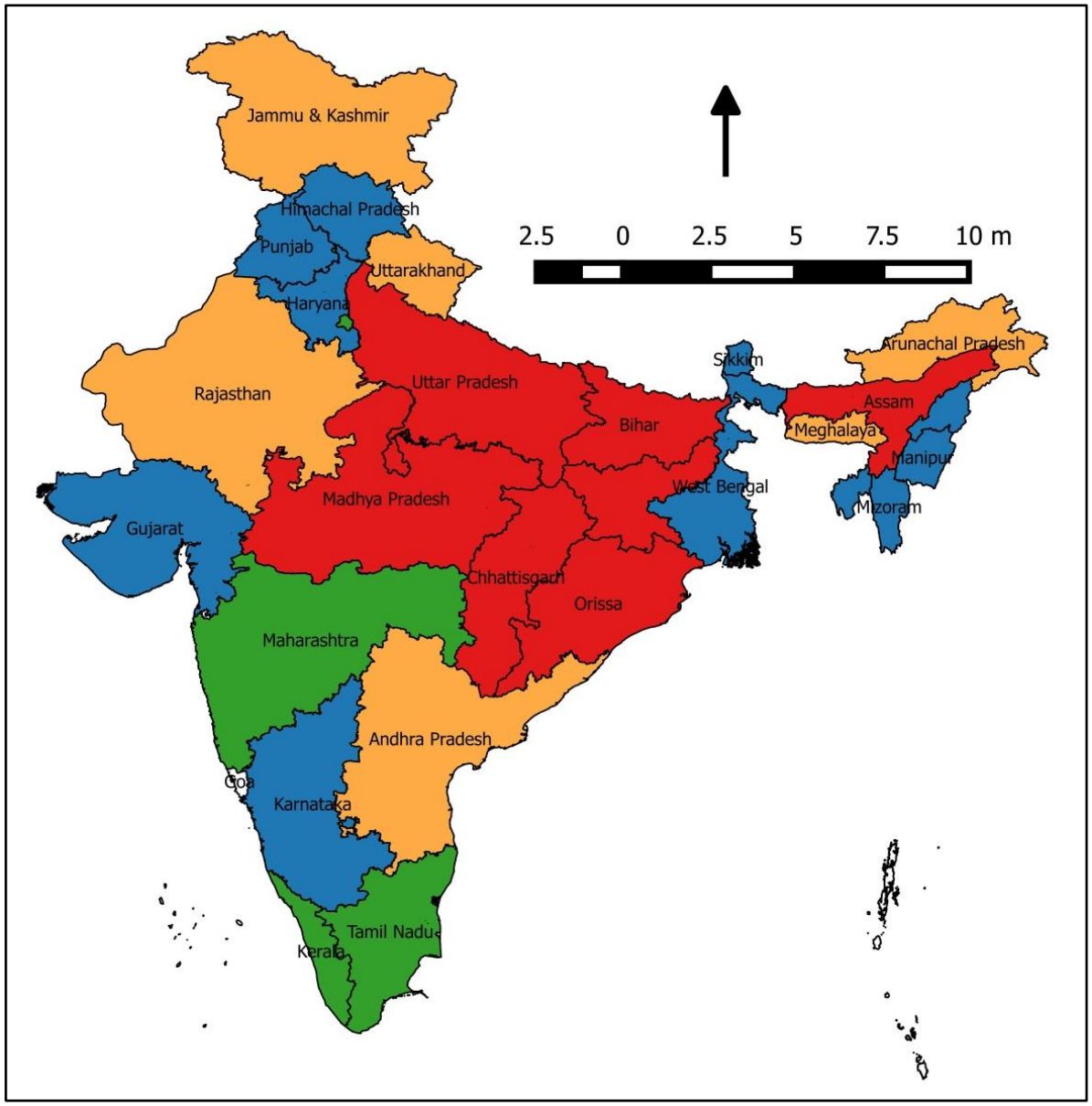
The HDI of all communities has been presented in Figure 2. The figure reveals that Kerala is in the first position and Uttar Pradesh is in the last among all 29 states. Kerala has more than 3.5 times higher HDI than that of Uttar Pradesh, which shows a higher extent of the existence of regional imbalances in human development. Further, these states have been categorised into four groups, which has been presented in different colours in the figure and in the thematic Map 1. It is found that

- Five out of 29 states are in the group of Very High HDI: Kerala, Delhi, Chandigarh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.
- A major proportion of the states (11 states or 38%) are in the group of High HDI:

Punjab, Mizoram, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura, Karnataka, Sikkim, Manipur, Gujarat and West Bengal.

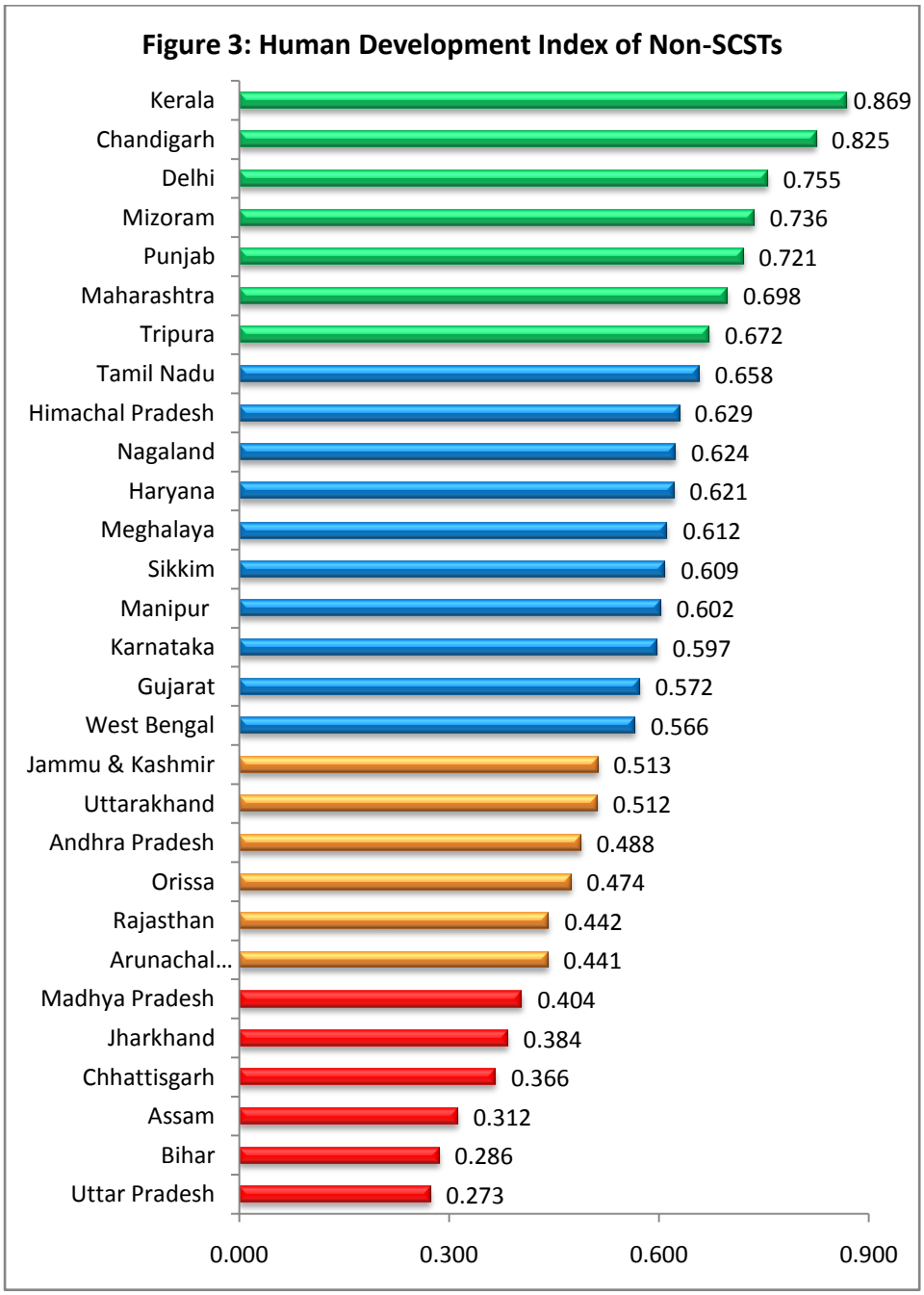
- Six (21%) states, namely, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Uttarakhand are in the category of Low HDI.
- In the Very Low HDI category there are seven (24%) states: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Assam and Orissa.

Thematic Map 1: HDI of All Communities in India



Legend: Very Low HDI | Low HDI | High HDI | Very High HDI | No Data

b) Human Development Index of Non-SCSTs:

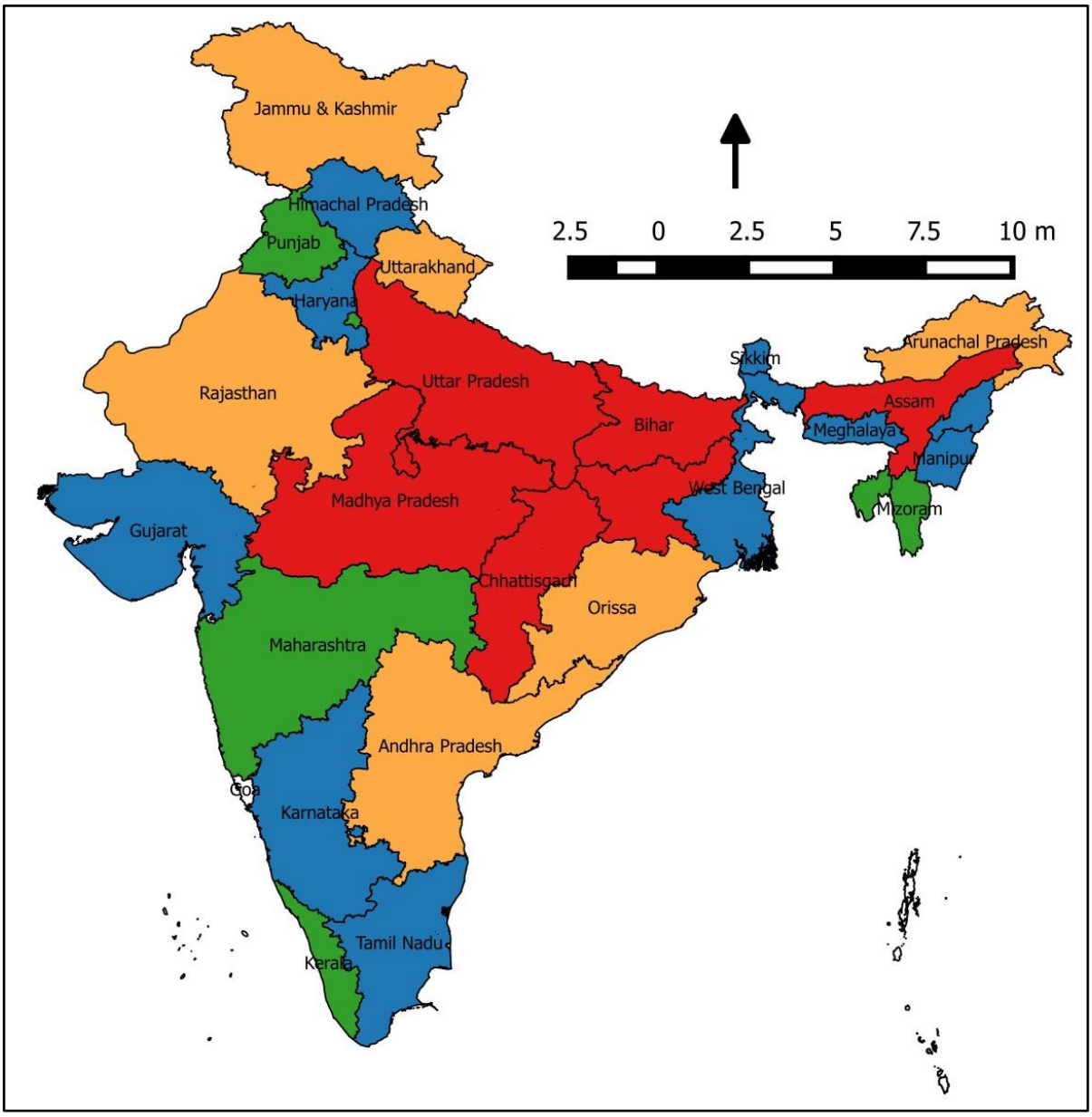


In Figure 3, the HDIs of the selected 29 states are presented. It is found from the figure that Kerala is in the first position and Uttar Pradesh is in the last position. Kerala has more than three-fold higher HDI than Uttar Pradesh. To understand more meaningfully, the states have been grouped into different categories, which have been presented in the thematic Map 2. It is observed that

- Kerala, Chandigarh, Delhi, Mizoram, Punjab, Maharashtra and Tripura are the seven (24%) states found in the group of Very High HDI states.

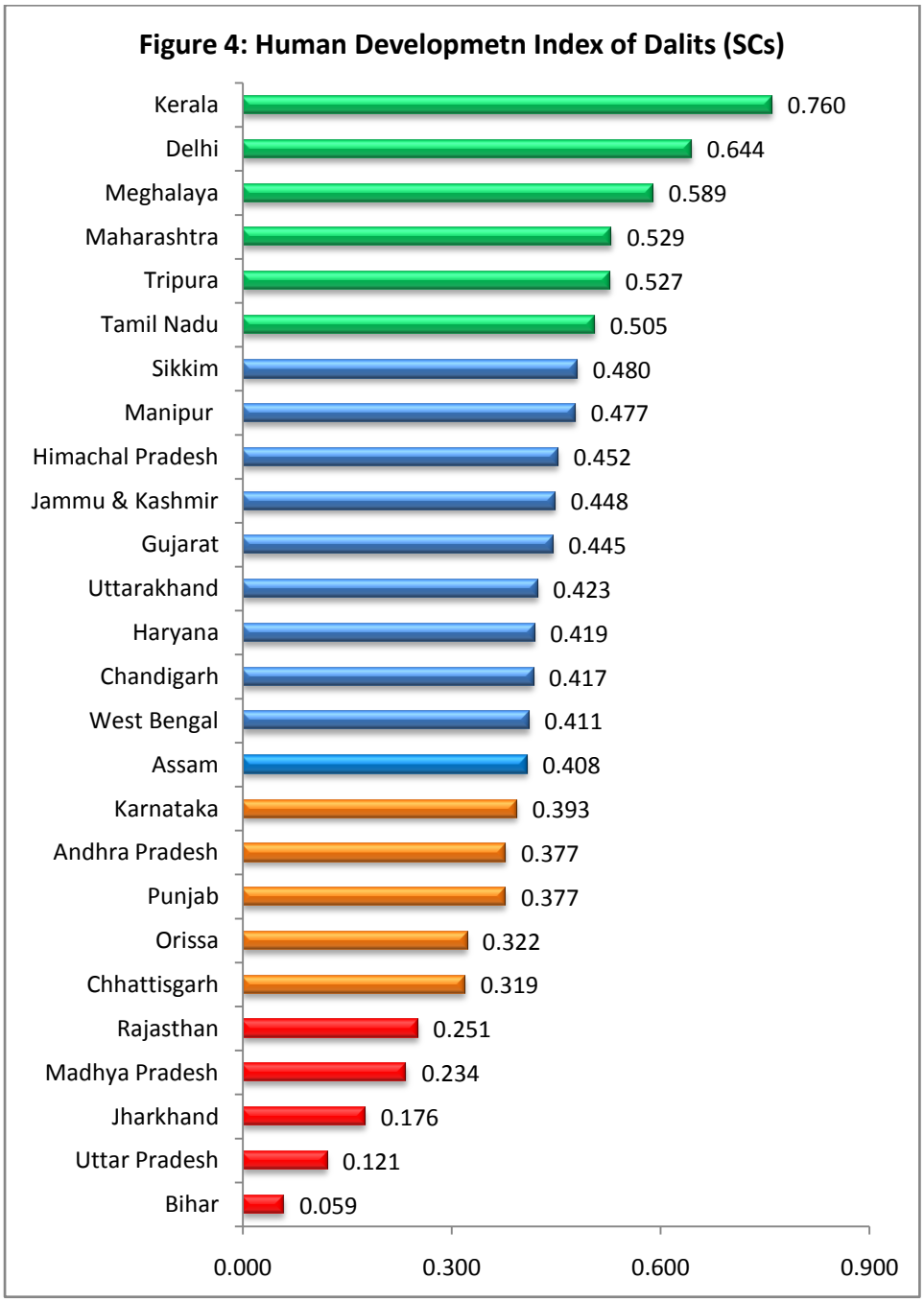
- Ten states (34%) are in the category of High HDI: Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Haryana, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Manipur, Karnataka, Gujarat and West Bengal.
- Six states (21%), Arunachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir are in the category of Low HDI.
- In the Very Low HDI category, there are six states (21%): Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh.

Thematic Map 2: HDI of Non-SCSTs



Legend: Very Low HDI | Low HDI | High HDI | Very High HDI | No Data

c) Human Development Index of Dalits:

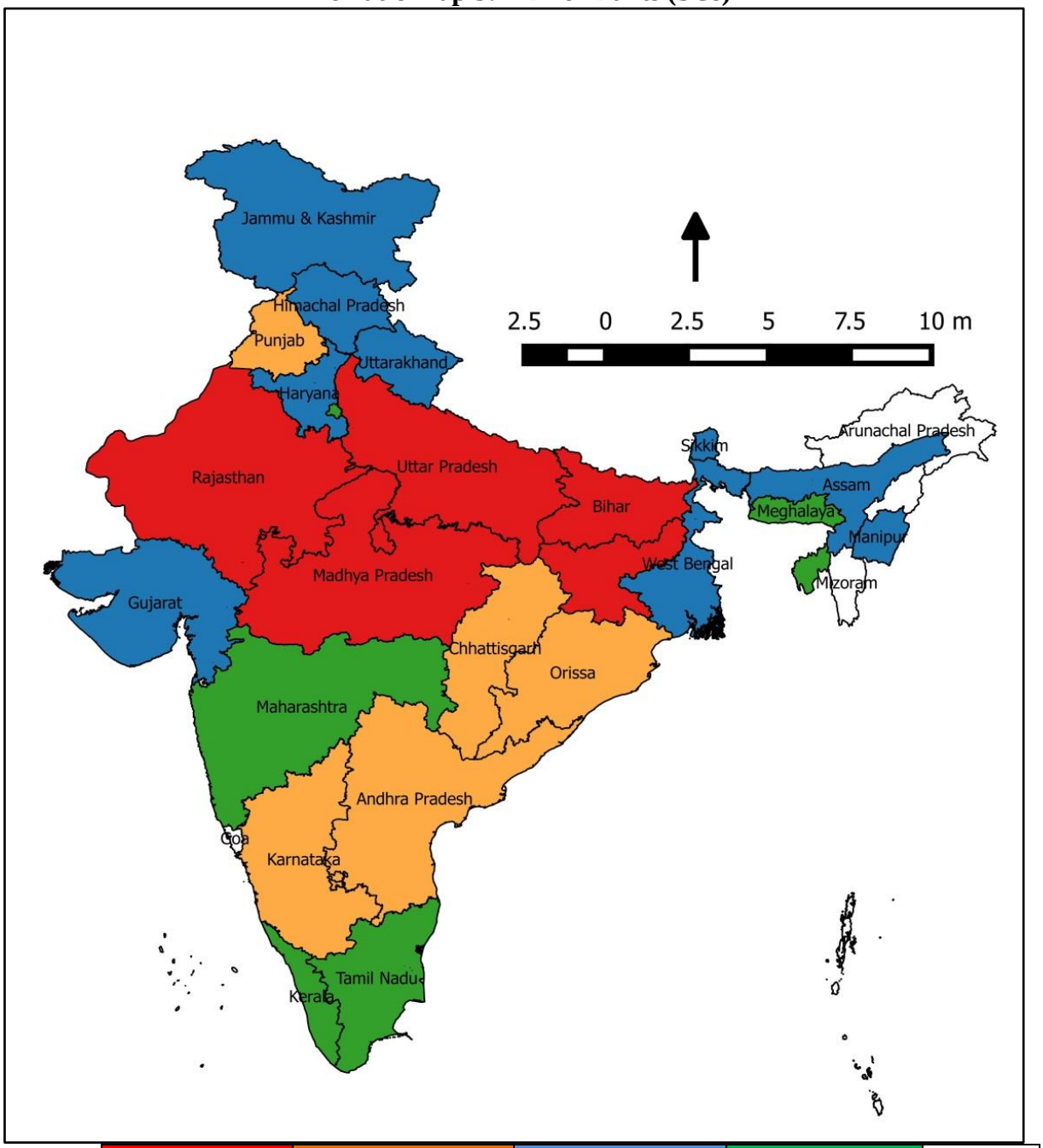


HDI of Dalits has been presented in Figure 4. It is observed from the figure that Kerala and Bihar are in the top and bottom positions respectively regarding the HDI of Dalits. Dalit people of Kerala enjoy around 13 times higher human development status than those of Bihar. Huge interstate disparity can be observed in the Dalit HDI. The categorisation has been presented in thematic Map 3 and is observed from the map that

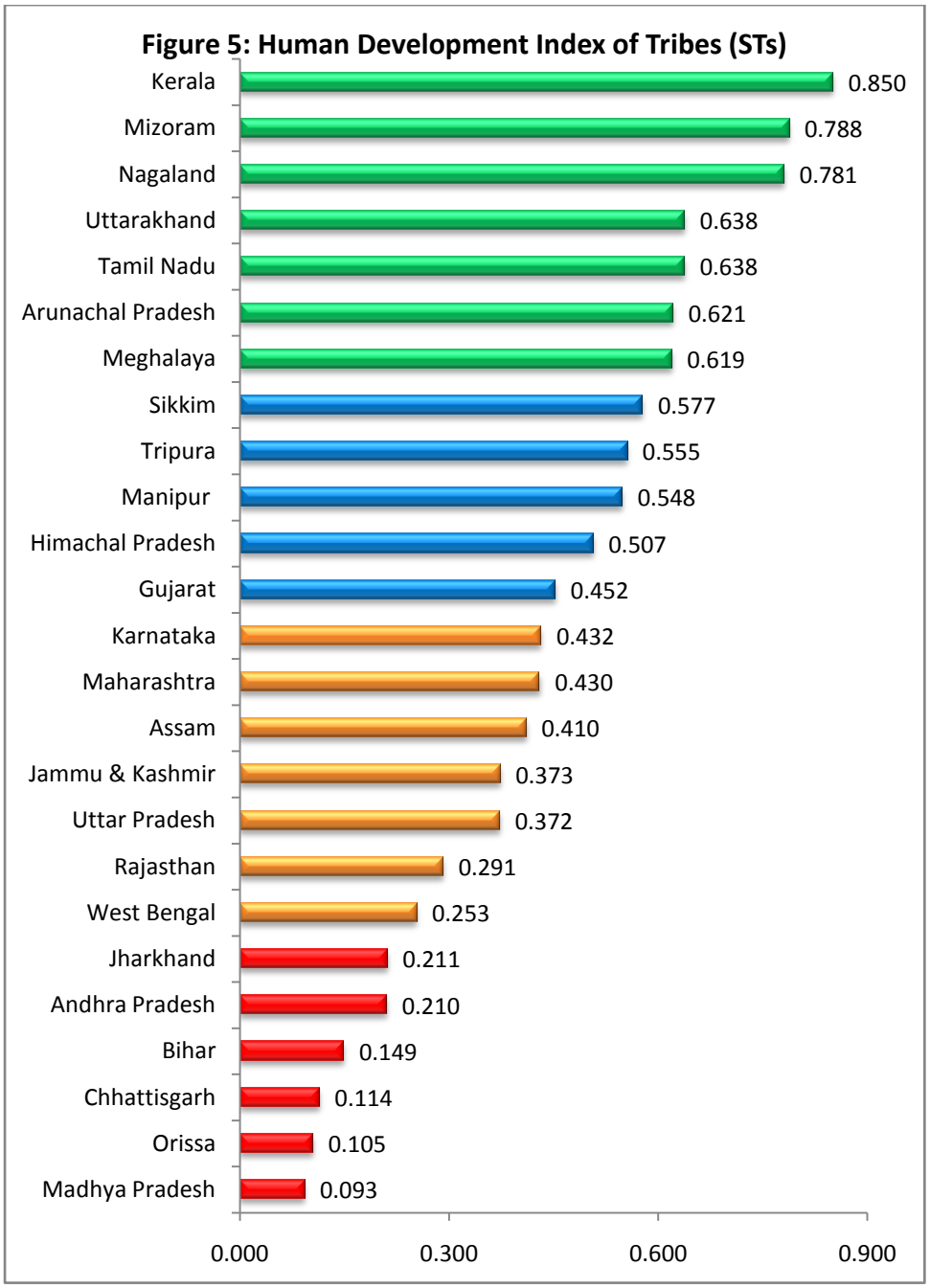
- Six (23%) out of 26 states are in the category of Very High HDI: Kerala, Delhi, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Tripura and Tamil Nadu.

- Sikkim, Manipur, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Chandigarh, West Bengal and Assam are the 10 (38%) states found in the category of High HDI.
- Out of 26 selected states, five states (19%) are found in the Low HDI category, viz., Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.
- Similarly, the remaining five (19%) states are in the category of Very Low HDI: Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

Thematic Map 3: HDI of Dalits (SCs)



d) Human Development Index of Tribes:



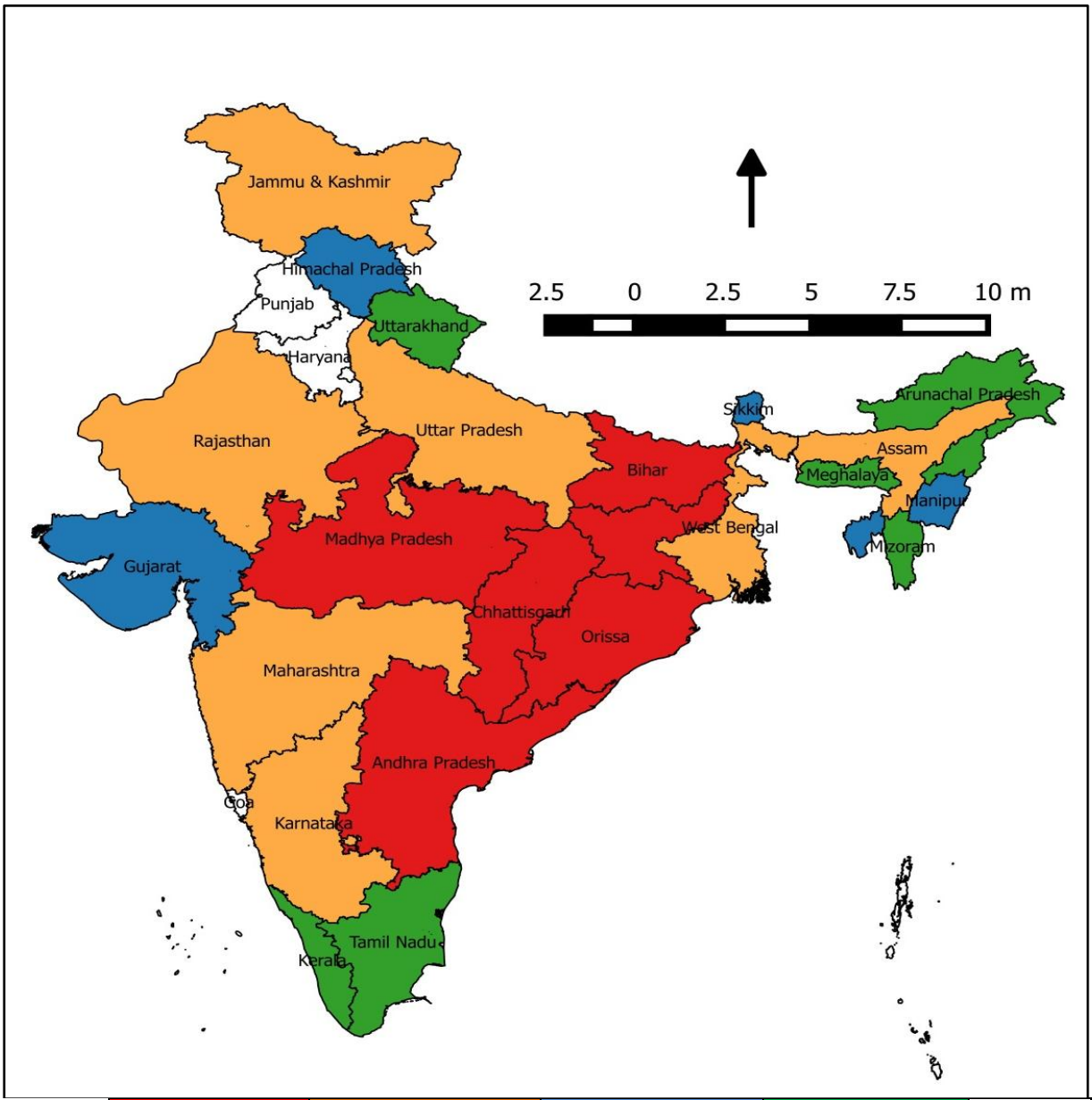
The HDI of tribes is presented in Figure 5. Out of the 25 selected Indian states, in this index also Kerala is in the first position while Madhya Pradesh is in the last. The tribes of Madhya Pradesh are lagging behind the tribes of Kerala in human development more than nine times. Thus a significant regional imbalance is observed in the HDIs of tribes. In the thematic Map 4, states have been categorised on the basis of their HDI status, which reveals some of the important issues,

- In the category of Very High HDI, there are six (27%) states: Kerala, Mizoram,

Nagaland, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya.

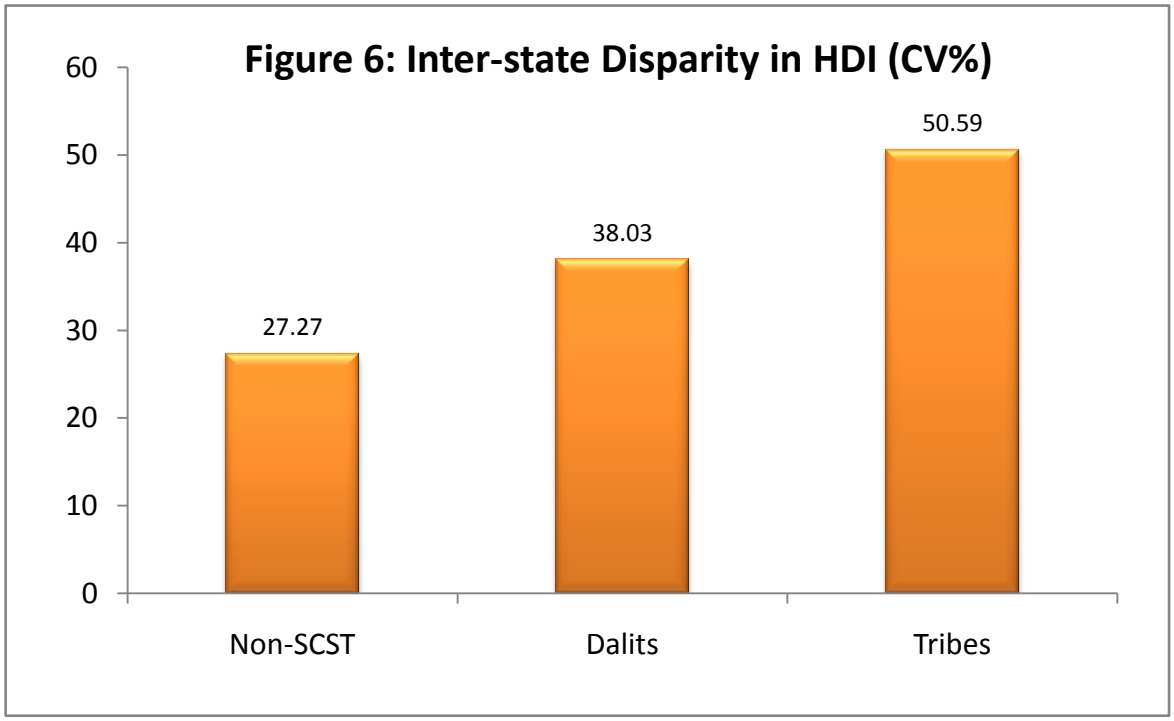
- There are five (20%) states in the category of High HDI, namely Sikkim, Tripura, Manipur, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat.
- Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are the seven (28%) states found in the category of Low HDI.
- Six (24%) states, namely Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand are in the category of Very Low HDI.

Thematic Map 4: HDI of Tribes (STs)



e) Inter-State Disparity in HDI values of Different Disaggregated levels:

To see the interstate disparity in the HDI coefficient of variation has been calculated and presented in Figure 6. It is found that at the selected disaggregated levels, Non-SCST has the lowest interstate disparity followed by Dalits, and tribes.



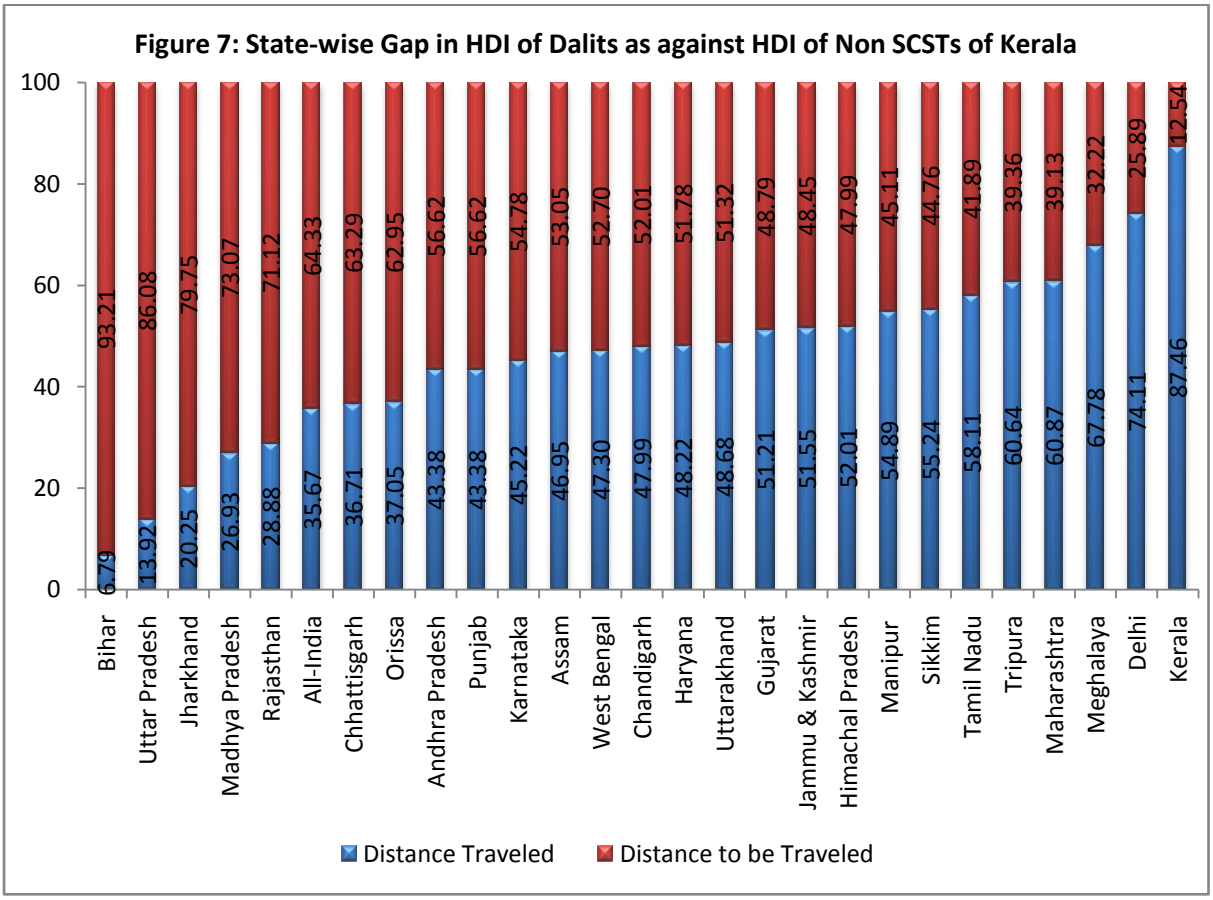
A point to be noted is that the HDI value is lower in tribes, followed by Dalits and Non-SCSTs, it means, the social group, which has higher level of HDI status, that social group has shown the lower regional imbalances (interstate disparity)

IV. DISTANCE TO BE TRAVELLED BY THE DALITS AND TRIBES IN HDI

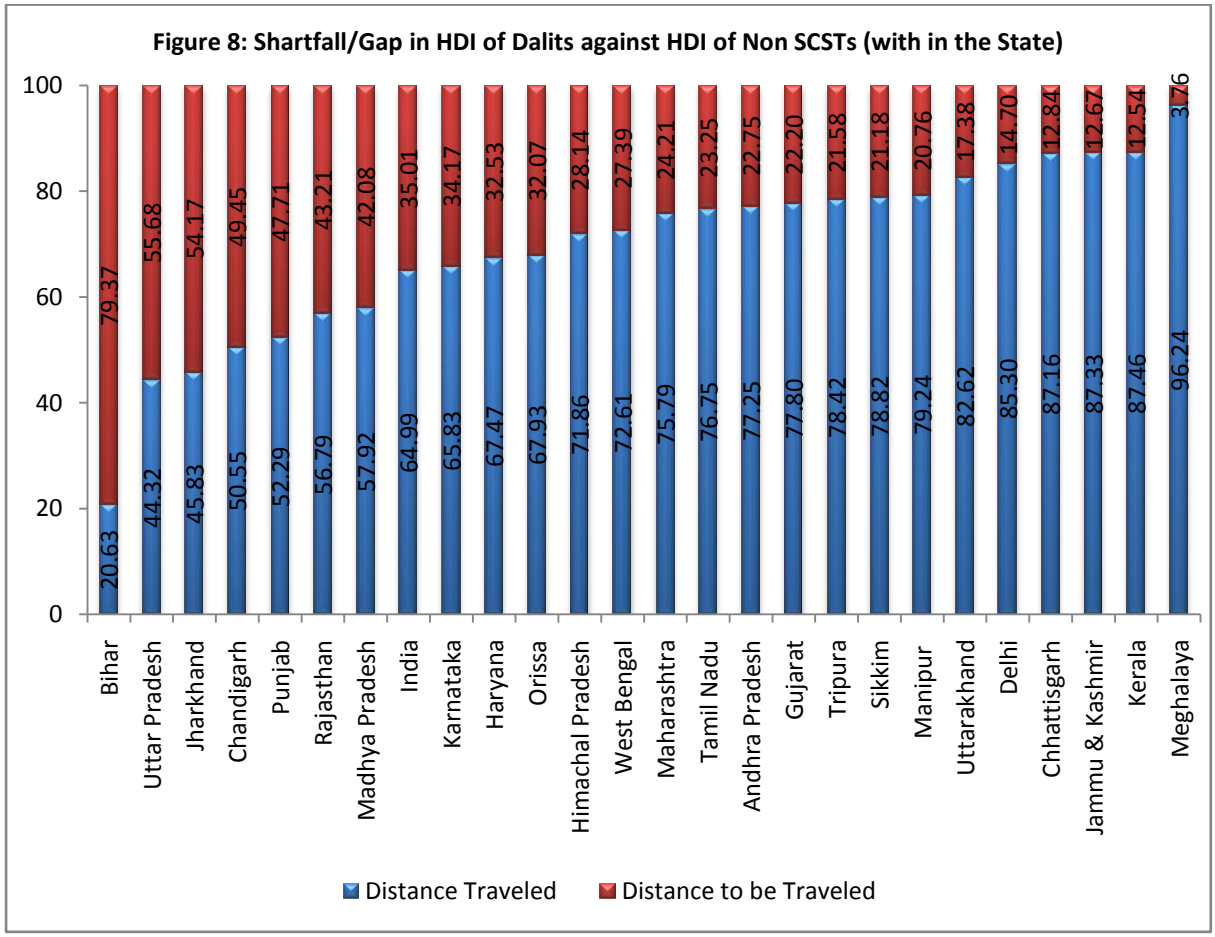
Dalits and tribes are lagging behind in many socio-economic indicators, which is well known to everyone. With respect to HDI also, these communities are comparatively in the lower status. But how much distance they have travelled and how much distance they have to travel to reach the level of non-SCSTs is the major question. In this section, an attempt is made to find the answer. Non-SCSTs in Kerala have the highest HDI value among all HDI values found in the study. Hence, this has been considered as the goal to be achieved for Dalits, tribes and non-SCSTs for all states.

Shortfall of Dalits in HDI:

Figure 7 charts the information related to state-wise status and the gap in the HDI for Dalits in comparison with the Non-SCSTs of Kerala. In other words, it can be said that it shows the distance travelled and the distance to be travelled by Dalits in different states. It is found that the Kerala Dalits have achieved 87.46 per cent (HDI value of 0.760) and they need more 12.54 per cent (0.109 HDI value) to reach the HDI status of Non-SCSTs of Kerala. Similarly, Delhi, Meghalaya, Maharashtra and Tripura have achieved more than 60 per cent of the goal post and there is a need to achieve only less than 40 per cent. On the other hand, states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have achieved only less than 30 per cent of the goal post and more than 70 per cent needs to be achieved. Dalits of Bihar is lagging behind more than 93 per cent of the non-SCSTs of Kerala, which shows the huge interstate and inter community imbalances in India.

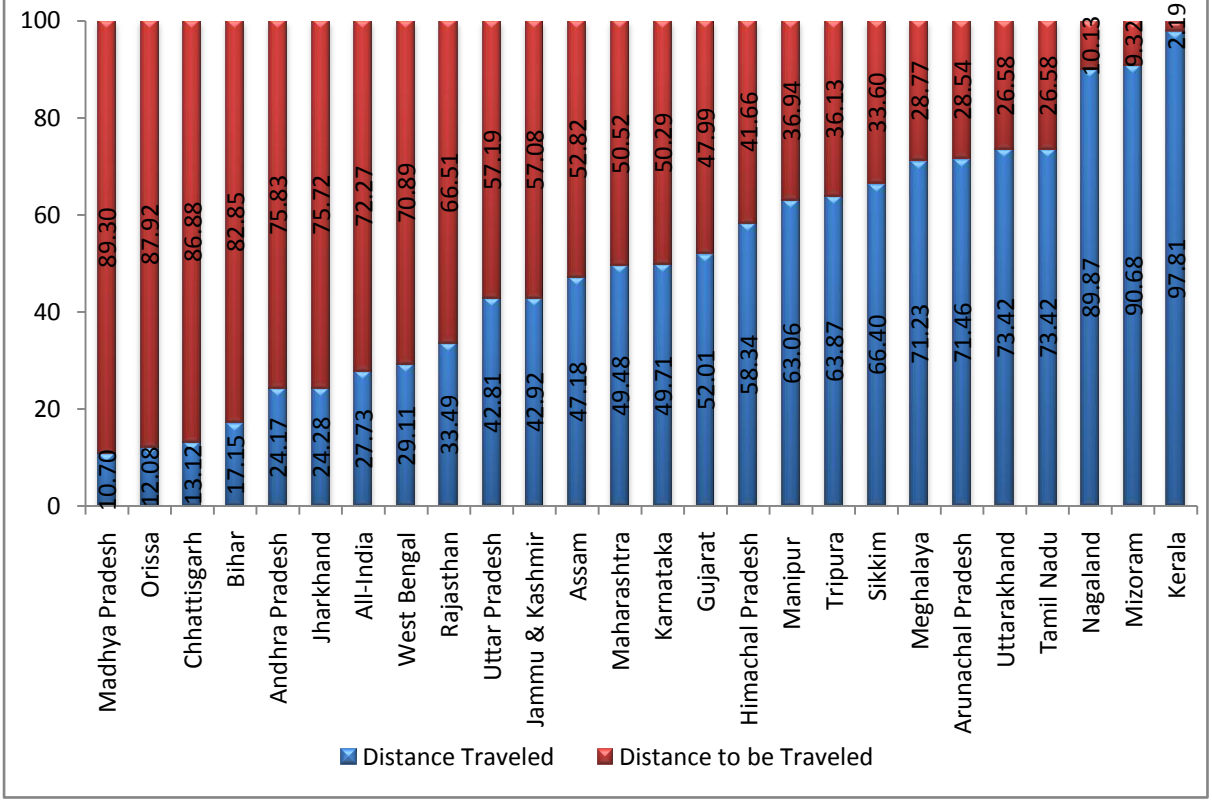


In Figure 8, the shortfall of the HDI of Dalits in comparison with non-SCSTs within the state has been made. It can be seen that out of the selected 26 states, Assam does not have any shortfall in HDI for SCs as against Non-SCSTs within the state. Meghalaya, Kerala and Jammu & Kashmir have a lower shortfall (only 20 per cent) whereas Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand have a higher shortfall. In these states, HDI status of Dalits is less than 50 per cent than that of non-SCSTs within the state. It is painful to note that Bihar Dalits enjoy only around 21 per cent of HDI status as compared with the non-SCSTs of the state.

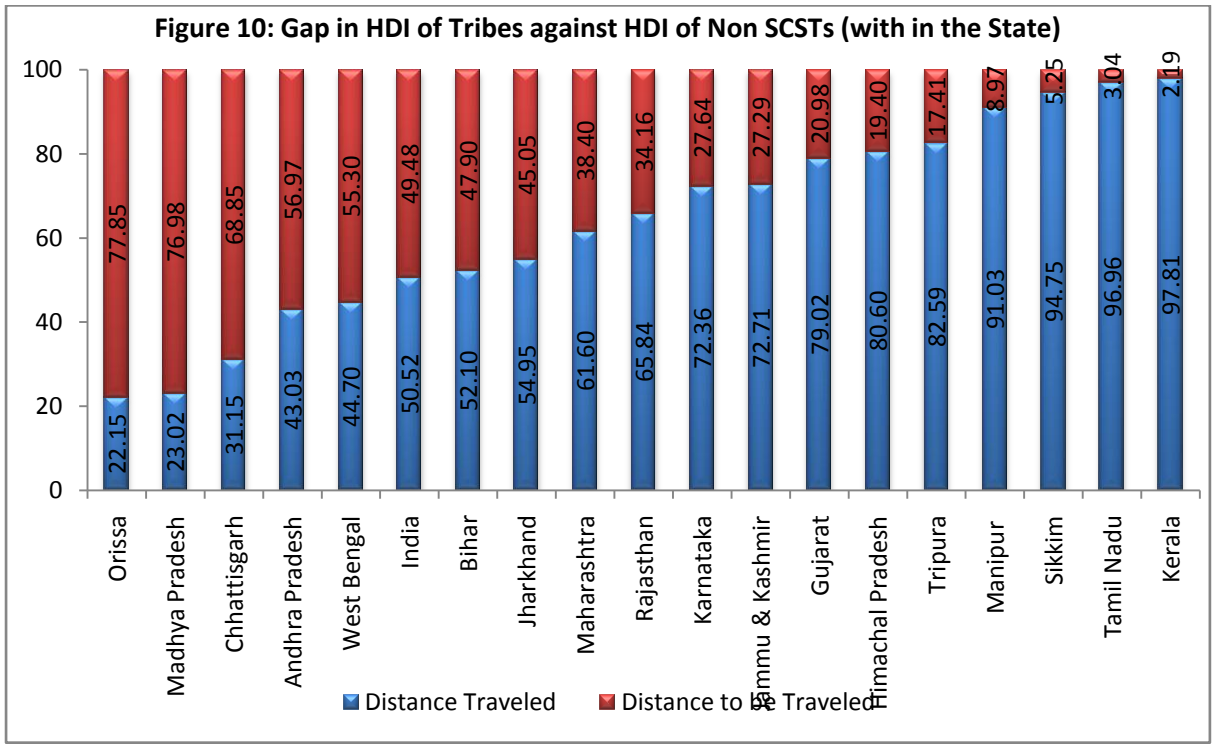


Shortfall of Tribes in HDI: State-wise shortfall of tribes in comparison with the HDI status of non-SCSTs of Kerala has been presented in Figure 9. It is found that Kerala, Mizoram and Nagaland tribes have comparatively lower shortfall. These states have achieved 90 per cent of the goal post. Kerala tribes have achieved around 98 per cent. On the other hand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Bihar tribes have higher shortfall, which is more than 80 per cent.

Figure 9: State-wise Gap in HDI of Dalits as against HDI of Non SCSTs of Kerala



Comparison of HDI status of tribes with non-SCSTs within the state is shown in Figure 10. It is found that seven out of 25 selected Indian states have no gap/shortfall in this regard; they are Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Uttarakhand, Mizoram and Meghalaya. Further, Kerala, Tamil Nadu Sikkim and Manipur have a lower shortfall , which is less than 10 per cent. Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have a higher shortfall, which is more than 60 per cent.



V CONCLUSION:

After the Independence, various policies and programmes have been implemented in India to uplift the socio-economic status of Dalits and tribes. Consequently, compared to old days, the status of Dalits and tribes has improved noticeably. But now there is also a visible gap observed among and between different social groups in different developmental indicators. On the one hand, it is well recognised by the planners and policy makers that improvement in the HDI represents the overall development of any region. On the other hand, due to rigid caste-based hierarchical social system in India, inclusive development is more of a challenging task. Therefore, in this context, achievement of inclusive human development becomes a very important issue for researchers and policy makers.

For a research, availability of data is very important. To prepare a policy on inclusive development, data on different indicators at disaggregated levels is needed. The data at these levels include data that is available region-wise, gender-wise, social group-wise, income

group-wise and so on and it is very essential. With some modifications in the methodology of UNDP and Thorat (2009) in the present study, state-wise HDI has been prepared for SC, ST, Non-SCST and all. But Thorat (2009) is confined to the state level only; it cannot be extended at district or a lower level because NSSO and NFHS unit-level data have limitations. However, to prepare a more meaningful policy, status data is prerequisite. Social group HDI needs to be constructed at least up to the district level. Then a proper policy intervention can be made. To overcome this constraint, every state should collaborate with NSSO and NFHS to increase the sample size. In the initial stage, this can be planned for district level and social group-wise collection of raw data for NSSO and NFHS. Further, it can be extended up to block/taluk level in later stages.

Like UNDP, India should have a Human Development Report for the entire nation. This report should construct social group-wise HDI for all districts. These indices can be calculated once in five years and in the next five years, implementation of good policy and programme towards achievement of higher human development based on the finding and recommendations of the report can be attempted. An inclusive, balanced regional development can be achieved in India this way.

REFERENCES:

Census of India 2011, accessed through https://censusindia.gov.in/

Corrie, B.P. (1995). "A Human Development Index for the Dalit Child in India". Soc Indic Res 34, 395–409, https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01078695

Hanagodimath Shiddalingaswami (2016) "Dalits and Human Development Indices", Paper presented at the National Seminar on Dalit Situation in India: After Economic Reforms, at CMDR, Dharwad, 21-22 April 2016.

NFHS 4th round: Raw Data, accessed through http://www.icssrdataservice.in/

NSSO 68thround: Raw Data, accessed through http://www.icssrdataservice.in/

Thorat (2007) "Human Poverty and Socially Disadvantaged Groups in India", Discussion paper 18, UNDP, India, accessed through http://www.undp.org/_content/dam/_india/_docs/human_poverty_socially_disadvantaged_groups_india.pdf

Appendix Table 1: Social Group wise HDI for Indian States

States	ALL		SC		ST		Non-SCST	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.445	21	0.377	18	0.210	21	0.488	20
Arunachal Pradesh	0.464	19	..	..	0.621	6	0.441	23
Assam	0.333	24	0.408	16	0.410	15	0.312	27
Bihar	0.244	28	0.059	26	0.149	22	0.286	28
Chandigarh	0.696	3	0.417	14	..	..	0.825	2
Chhattisgarh	0.277	27	0.319	21	0.114	23	0.366	26
Delhi	0.749	2	0.644	2	..	..	0.755	3
Gujarat	0.528	15	0.445	11	0.452	12	0.572	16
Haryana	0.577	8	0.419	13	..	..	0.621	11
Himachal Pradesh	0.572	9	0.452	9	0.507	11	0.629	9
Jammu & Kashmir	0.449	20	0.448	10	0.373	16	0.513	18
Jharkhand	0.307	25	0.176	24	0.211	20	0.384	25
Karnataka	0.548	12	0.393	17	0.432	13	0.597	15
Kerala	0.859	1	0.760	1	0.850	1	0.869	1
Madhya Pradesh	0.305	26	0.234	23	0.093	25	0.404	24
Maharashtra	0.640	4	0.529	4	0.430	14	0.698	6
Manipur	0.534	14	0.477	8	0.548	10	0.602	14
Meghalaya	0.481	18	0.589	3	0.619	7	0.612	12
Mizoram	0.589	7	..	..	0.788	2	0.736	4
Nagaland	0.568	10	..	..	0.781	3	0.624	10
Orissa	0.360	23	0.322	20	0.105	24	0.474	21
Punjab	0.595	6	0.377	19	..	..	0.721	5
Rajasthan	0.376	22	0.251	22	0.291	18	0.442	22
Sikkim	0.545	13	0.480	7	0.577	8	0.609	13
Tamil Nadu	0.623	5	0.505	6	0.638	5	0.658	8
Tripura	0.561	11	0.527	5	0.555	9	0.672	7
Uttar Pradesh	0.241	29	0.121	25	0.372	17	0.273	29
Uttarakhand	0.494	17	0.423	12	0.638	4	0.512	19
West Bengal	0.504	16	0.411	15	0.253	19	0.566	17
India	0.430		0.310		0.241		0.477	
Average	0.499		0.406		0.441		0.561	
Standard Deviation	0.150		0.154		0.223		0.156	
CV %	30.16		38.03		50.59		27.77	

Source: Appendix Table 1

Appendix 2: State-wise Social groups wise Literacy Rate, IMR and MPCE

States	Literacy Rate				IMR per 1000 live Birth				MPCE (MMR, Rs.)			
	Dalits	Tribes	Non SCST	All	Dalits	Tribes	Non SCST	All	Dalits	Tribes	Non SCST	All
A &N Islands	..	75.6	87.1	86.3	--	5	11	10	3310	2842	3265	3226
Andhra Pradesh	62.3	49.2	70.4	67.7	33	62	33	35	1579	1407	2008	1890
Arunachal Pradesh	..	64.6	72.0	67.0	24	21	31	23	2181	1660	1465	1610
Assam	77.0	72.1	73.0	73.2	41	42	52	48	1283	1086	1166	1165
Bihar	48.6	51.1	66.8	63.8	60	47	45	48	872	832	1046	1011
Chandigarh	76.5	..	88.7	86.4	47	..	25	38	1633	5509	3370	2967
Chhattisgarh	70.8	59.1	77.4	71.0	42	66	50	54	964	847	1286	1090
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	89.4	61.9	94.3	77.7	46	31	34	33	1203	1114	2582	1616
Daman & Diu	92.6	78.8	87.5	87.1	97	23	28	34	2521	1941	2199	2210
Delhi	78.9	..	87.8	86.3	13	0	40	31	1971	3236	3437	3124
Goa	83.7	79.1	88.4	87.4	--	--	15	13	1583	2811	2747	2703
Gujarat	79.2	62.5	82.3	79.3	44	29	34	34	1578	1260	2019	1852
Haryana	66.9	..	79.1	76.6	31	70	33	33	1568	2656	2590	2355
Himachal Pradesh	78.9	73.6	86.3	83.8	44	50	30	34	1653	1551	2088	1949
Jammu & Kashmir	70.2	50.6	71.1	68.7	32	37	24	32	1652	1473	1814	1763
Jharkhand	55.9	57.1	74.2	67.6	50	47	41	44	995	885	1249	1121
Karnataka	65.3	62.1	79.1	75.6	32	37	25	27	1489	1354	2082	1940
Kerala	88.7	75.8	94.7	93.9	3	4	6	6	1934	1841	2610	2537
Lakshadweep	..	91.7	101.9	92.3	--	27	--	27	4231	2497	4611	2600
Madhya Pradesh	66.2	50.6	78.0	70.6	53	58	47	51	988	858	1447	1232
Maharashtra	79.7	65.7	85.3	82.9	32	32	20	24	1752	1144	2322	2128
Manipur	76.1	72.6	85.9	79.8	26	28	18	22	1298	1301	1405	1365
Meghalaya	68.6	74.5	81.4	75.5	20	27	21	30	2413	1484	1874	1521
Mizoram	92.4	91.5	92.8	91.6	--	41	0	40	3584	1887	1395	1866
Nagaland	..	80.0	80.6	80.1	43	28	24	30	1842	1936	2136	1941
Orissa	69.0	52.2	82.2	73.5	37	51	34	40	890	715	1228	1045
Puducherry	77.9	..	88.1	86.5	19	--	15	16	2129	2592	2831	2738
Punjab	64.8	..	82.1	76.7	40	--	22	29	1710	2712	2762	2356
Rajasthan	59.7	52.8	71.6	67.1	50	40	39	41	1383	1166	1804	1626
Sikkim	77.5	79.7	83.9	82.2	37	44	21	30	1678	1516	1724	1633
Tamil Nadu	73.3	54.3	82.4	80.3	24	12	19	20	1609	1839	2107	2000
Tripura	89.4	79.1	92.4	87.8	35	28	15	27	1278	1140	1493	1319
Uttar Pradesh	60.9	55.7	72.1	69.7	68	38	63	64	978	1341	1346	1258
Uttarakhand	74.4	73.9	81.0	79.6	39	27	41	40	1478	1571	1877	1779
West Bengal	69.4	57.9	81.1	77.1	28	46	25	28	1230	998	1677	1521
India	66.1	59.0	77.4	74.0	45	44	40	41	1291	1109	1780	1627

Source: Calculated from different sources; Literacy Rate : Census of India,
IMR : NFHS 4 (Unit level Data)
MPCE : NSSO 68th Round (Unit level Data)