

## **CHAPTER-III**

### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S EDUCATION IN ASSAM**

Assam is situated in the North-East region of India – bordering eight States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim and two countries viz. Bangladesh and Bhutan and is aptly described as the land of the “Red River and Blue Hills”. The mighty river Brahmaputra dominates the whole of the Assam Valley and the blue hills intersect most part of the state with their evergreen forest and blue haze. With a geographical area of 78,438 sq.kms. i.e., about 2.4 per cent of the country's total geographical area, Assam provides shelter to 2.2 per cent population of the Country. Most of the State's population lives in the lush and verdant valleys of its two major river systems in the twenty four districts of the Brahmaputra valley and the three districts of the Barak valley. Less densely populated are the two hill districts of Karbi-Anglong and the North Cachar Hills, set in the low-lying hills that separate the two valleys. For administrative and revenue purposes, the State has 27 districts including Kamrup (Metro) district and four districts under the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) areas viz. Kokrajhar, Baska, Chirang and Udalguri.

#### **3.1 Socio-Economic Profile of women in Assam**

Assam is one of the eight states of North East India. It is the largest state in the Region in terms of population and second to Arunachal Pradesh in geographical area. In spite of her rich natural resources and culture the state is lagging behind the rest of the country. The socioeconomic set up of the state has not been conducive to overall development. Though the entire Region including Assam is free from some of the social evils like dowry, sati pratha, female feticide and infanticide because of the prevalence of tribal and

indigenous culture, other forms of gender discrimination do exist as revealed in various gender gap studies. It is contrary to the general perception that women of Assam are as disadvantageous as the women in rest of the country. In certain respects the position of women in Assam is weaker than that in other states of the country (Nayak and Mahanta, retrived from <http://papers.ssrn.com>).

Study of Shivkumar (1996) on differential gender attainment of 16 major Indian states ranked Assam in the 10th position. NHDR (2002) reported higher gender inequality in the state as compared to all India situations. The state got 29th rank among the 32 States and Union Territories in the country. According to Assam Human Development Report (2003), the state lagged behind Manipur, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland.

The status of women is determined by the socio- economic position of women which include population share of women, education of women, working participation of women etc. The details are listed in the following tables one by one.

### **3.1.1 Population Share of Women in Assam**

According to the Census of India 2011, the population of Assam stands at 3,12,05,576 of which 1,59,39,443 are males and 1,52,66,133 are females. The decadal growth of the State's population works out at 17.07 percent during the decade 2001-2011 as against 17.68 percent for the country as a whole. The density of the population of Assam has gone up to 398 in 2011 which was 340 in 2001 Census. The corresponding all India figure was 382 as per Census, 2011. The number of census house used as residence houses is 63,52,226 for population size of 3,1205,576 in the State as per Census, 2011. Further, as per Population Census, 2011, the rural population of the State was 86 percent

of the total population. This percentage was much higher than that for All-India (69 percent). The proportion of rural population in the State decreased from 87 percent in 2001 to 86 percent in 2011. As per the Population Census, 2011, around 14 percent of the State population was living in urban areas. The proportion of urban population in the state increased from 12.9 percent in 2001 to 14 percent in 2011.

**Table-3.1: Population Share in Assam**

Year	Persons	Percentage Variation	Males	Percentage variation of male population	Females	Percentage variation of female population
1901	32,89,680	.....	17,14,316	.....	15,75,364	.....
1911	38,48,617	16.99	2,010,211	17.26	1,838,406	16.70
1921	4636980	20.48	2445300	21.64	2191680	19.22
1931	5560371	19.91	2966568	21.32	2593803	18.35
1941	6694790	20.40	3569762	20.33	3125028	20.48
1951	8028856	19.93	4298773	20.42	3730083	19.36
1961	10837329	34.98	5798376	34.88	5038953	35.08
1971	14625152	34.95	7714240	33.04	6910912	37.14
1981*	18000000*	23.08*				
1991	22414322	53.26	11657989	51.12	10756333	55.64
2001	26655528	18.92	13777037	18.18	12878491	19.73
2011	31205576	17.07	15939443	15.70	15266133	18.54

**Source:** Census of India 2011, Economic Survey, Assam 2013-14 \*interpolated

From Table-3.1 it is clear that there is not much difference between the population share of male and female in Assam. In the earlier stage that is from 1901 to 1951 the share of population by male was larger than female. But after 1961 to 2011, (except the year 1981 as in 1981 there is no census hold in Assam. So, the value is interpolated) the population share by female is slightly larger than the male.

### 3.1.2 Education of Women in Assam and India

Women are lagging behind in education. Education of women is determined with the literacy rate of women. According to NFHS-3, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or ‘passed’ a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, only 63 percent of women are literate in Assam. 30 percent of women age 15-49 have never attended school. Only 19 percent of men have completed 10 or more years of education. (NFHS-3)

In Table 3.2 the literacy rate of male and female in Assam and India are listed since from 1951 to 2011 to show the comparison.

**Table-3.2: Literacy Rate in Assam and India since 1951 to 2011**

Year	Assam			India		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1951	18.53	28.01	7.58	18.33	27.16	8.86
1961	32.95	44.28	18.62	28.30	40.40	15.35
1971	33.94	43.72	22.76	34.45	45.96	21.97
1981	.....	.....	.....	43.57	56.38	29.76
1991	52.89	61.87	43.03	52.21	64.13	39.29
2001	63.25	71.28	54.61	64.84	75.26	53.67
2011	73.18	78.81	67.27	72.99	80.89	64.64

Source: Census 2011

The growth of literacy in Assam has shown an encouraging sign. The literacy rate for Assam in 1951 was 18.53 percent which is increased to 32.95 percent in 1961 to 33.94 percent in 1971 to 52.89 in 1991 as in 1981 there was no census hold in Assam. In 2001 literacy rate of Assam increased to 63.25 percent. And in 2011 it finally stands at 73.18 percent. If we compare the male and female literacy rate then we have seen that female are lagging behind male in education in Assam. In 1951 male literacy rate in Assam was

28.01 percent whereas the female literacy rate was only 7.58 percent. In 1961 male literacy increased to 44.01 percent as against female literacy rate of 18.62 percent which is also increased from the earlier period but lagging behind male literacy. In 1971, male literacy rate slightly decreased to 43.72 percent as against female literacy rate of 22.76 percent. Since in 1981, there was no census hold in Assam, in 1991, the male literacy rate again increased to 61.87 percent as against female literacy rate of 43.03 percent. In 2001 male literacy increased to 71.28 percent as against female literacy rate of 54.61 percent. Finally in 2011, male literacy rate stands at 78.81 percent whereas female literacy rate stands at 67.27 percent.

If we have seen the literacy rate of India in 1951, it is more or less same as in Assam i.e., 18.33 percent. In case of male literacy rate it was 27.16 percent which is slightly less in comparison to Assam. Whereas, in case of female literacy rate it was slightly higher than Assam's female literacy rate during that year. In 1961, the literacy rate in India was 28.30 percent which is less than the literacy rate of Assam. In the same year both male and female literacy rate was lower in comparison to Assam i.e., male literacy rate was 40.40 percent and female literacy rate was 15.35 percent. In 1971, India's literacy rate was higher than Assam except female literacy rate. In total it was 34.45 percent, whereas in case of male literacy rate it was 45.96 percent and in case of female literacy rate it was 21.97 percent. Since in 1981, no censuses were held in Assam so comparison is not possible. In 1991, India's literacy rate was more or less same as in Assam i.e., 52.21 percent. Whereas if we compare separately both male and female literacy rate, male literacy rate was higher in India than Assam but female literacy rate was lower than Assam. i.e., in India male literacy was 64.13 percent and female literacy rate was 39.29 percent. In 2001,

in total literacy rate was higher in India than Assam. Whereas, in case of male and female literacy rate, male literacy was higher in India than Assam i.e., 75.26 percent. But in case of female literacy rate, Assam is slightly higher than India. i.e., in India it was 53.67 percent. Finally, in 2011 census, in total, literacy rate is slightly lower in India than Assam i.e., 72.99 percent. Whereas, in case of male literacy rate, it is higher in India than Assam i.e., it stands at 80.89 percent. But in case of female literacy rate it is lower in India than Assam. i.e., it stands at 64.64 percent.

Thus, from Table-3.2 it is clear that from 1951 to 2011, the literacy rate of both Assam and India, it is more or less same except some years as mentioned above. Both male and female literacy rate in India and Assam is increasing. But, female literacy rate is much lower in comparison to male literacy rate in both India and Assam. Therefore, female are lagging behind men in education in both India and Assam.

### **3.1.3 Employment and Earnings of Women in Assam**

According to NFHS-3, only 27 percent of currently married women age 15-49 were employed in the last 12 months, compared with 98 percent of currently married men in the same age group; 13 percent of these women received no payment for their work, and 2 percent were paid only in kind. Overall, 85 percent of currently married employed women earn cash, compared with 92 percent of currently married employed men. Among married women who work and are paid in cash, 90 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or together with their husbands. Thirty-three percent of women who work for cash earn about the same or more than their husbands. (NFHS-3)

### **3.1.4 Workforce Participation of Women in Assam**

Classification of population by economic activity according to the result of Population Census, 2011 reveals that out of total population of 31205576 in the State, 11969690 were total workers. Out of the total workers in 2011 main workers and marginal workers are 8687123 and 3282567 respectively. Among male workers 82 percent are main workers, 18 percent are marginal workers. Whereas, among female workers 48 percent are main workers and 52 percent are marginal workers in 2011. Among male workers, in case of cultivators 32 percent are male cultivators whereas only 13 percent are female cultivators among female workers. Among male workers, only 8 percent male workers are agricultural labourers. Whereas, 6 percent are female agricultural labourers among female workers. Among male workers, only 2 percent male workers are working in household industries. Whereas, 3 percent female workers are working in household industries among female workers. Among male workers, 41 percent male workers are engaged as other workers. Whereas, only 27 percent female workers are engaged as other workers among female workers. Again, total male non-workers are 38 percent whereas female no-workers are 62 percent according to 2011 census and total male workers are 71 percent whereas total female workers are 29 percent. Again, from the Table -3.3 it is seen among total workers, percentage of male main workers is 81 percent whereas for female it is 19 percent. Percentage of male marginal workers among total workers is 46 percent whereas for female it is 54 percent. Percentage of male cultivators among total workers is 86 percent whereas for female it is 14 percent. Percentage of male agricultural labourers, among total workers is 78 percent whereas for female it is 22 percent. Percentage of male household industries workers among total workers is 61 percent whereas for female it is

39 percent. Percentage of other male workers among total workers is 79 percent whereas for female it is 21 percent. Again, from the table it is seen that the percentage of main workers among total workers is 73 percent; the percentage of marginal workers among total workers is 27 percent. Only 26 percent workers are working as cultivators among total workers. Only 8 percent workers are working as agricultural labourers among total workers. Only 2 percent workers are working as household industries workers among total workers. 37 percent workers are working as other workers among total workers. Thus from Table 3.3 it is clear that the women are lagging behind than men in Assam regarding workforce participation.

**Table-3.3: Workforce Participation in Assam, 2011 Census**

Workers	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of male among total worker	Percentage of female among total workers	Percentage of male among total male workers	Percentage of female among total female workers	Percentage in total among different categories of workers
Total workers	8541560	3428130	11969690	71	29	-	-	-
Main workers	7034642	1652451	8687123	81	19	82	48	73
Marginal workers	1506918	1775649	3282567	46	54	18	52	27
Cultivators	2698384	440170	3138554	86	14	32	13	26
Agricultural Labourers	705306	197988	903294	78	22	8	6	8
Household industries workers	146566	95505	242071	61	39	2	3	2
Other workers	3484386	918818	4403204	79	21	41	27	37
Non-workers	7397883	11838003	19235886	38	62	-	-	-

Source: Census of India 2011, economic-survey 2013-14



### **3.1.5 Decision Making of Women in Assam**

Married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, making large household purchases, making household purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. Most currently married women (70-81%) participate in making each of these decisions. However, only 61 percent participate in making all four of these decisions and 12 percent do not participate in making any of the four decisions. Women in nuclear households, compared with women in non-nuclear households, and women who are employed for cash, compared with women not employed for cash, are more likely to participate in these household decisions. Participation in decision making increases sharply with age and household wealth status. Other groups of women who are more likely to participate in all four decisions are women in urban areas and those with more years of education. Muslim women are less likely than Hindu or Christian women to participate in all four decisions. Twenty-seven percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is highest for women who are employed for cash and widowed, divorced, separated or deserted and increases with education and wealth. Only 12 percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Only 42 percent of women have heard of any microcredit programme in the area and only 1 percent has ever used one. Only 43 percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to the market, 41 percent to a health facility, and 66 percent to places outside their own village or community. Only 35 percent of women are allowed to go alone to all three of these places. Urban women, older women, scheduled-tribe women, employed women, women

with 10 or more years of education, and women belonging to the wealthiest households have more freedom of movement than most other women (NFHS-3, Assam Report).

### **3.1.6 Gender-role attitudes in Assam**

In Assam, less than half of women (45%) believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under specific circumstances. Women are most likely to say wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (32%) or if she neglects the house or children (31%). Men are somewhat less likely than women to agree with wife beating for one or more of the specified reasons (25%), including 17 percent who agree that disrespect for in-laws is justification for wife beating. Even among women and men who have completed at least 10 years of schooling, 34 percent of women and 19 percent of men agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more specified reasons.

### **3.1.7 Domestic Violence in Assam**

In Assam, 34 percent of women age 15-49 have ever experienced physical violence and 12 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 37 percent of women have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, including 42 percent of ever-married women.

### **3.1.8 Spousal violence in Assam**

Overall, 40 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or if currently not married, their most recent husband. One percent of ever-married women report having ever initiated violence against their husbands. Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among the more educated, 16 percent of women who have at least 10 years of education have experienced physical or sexual violence. Women whose mothers were beaten by their

fathers are much more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves: 62 percent of women whose mothers experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have themselves experienced spousal violence, compared with 32 percent of women whose mothers did not experience spousal violence. Women with husbands who consume alcohol and get drunk often are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume any alcohol to experience spousal violence; nonetheless, even among ever married women whose husbands do not drink alcohol, 34 percent have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence. About one-fourth of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence. For most women who have ever experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within 1-2 years of their marriage.

### **3.2 women Empowerment: A comparative analysis between Assam and India**

National Family Health Survey-III pertains to data collected on various indicators of women empowerment. On the basis of these data the status of women both in Assam and India can best be understood. Decision making is the foremost step to the ladder of empowerment. The percentage of total women in Assam who participate in all the four decisions like decision about own health care, major household purchases, visiting relatives or friends and making purchases for daily household needs are much better in Assam i.e. 60.5% as compared to 37% in all India level. In respect of each of the four decisions also, greater percentage of women in Assam are involved as compared to all India level. For instance, only half of the total women in India have the ability to take decision like major household purchases as compared to almost three fourth in Assam. Employment is another important indicator of empowerment. The higher proportion of

females is non workers in Assam as compared to India. But in urban areas the percentage of female non workers is almost same both in India and Assam. But female non workers are more in urban areas as compared to rural areas both in Assam and India. As is obvious a wide gender gap is seen in this respect in the state.

Workforce participation rate shows the number of persons employed per 1000 persons. Data for the year 2001 reveal that it is lower for Assam as compared to India as a whole. The rate is much lower in rural Assam (36.4%) as compared to rural India (42%). However the gap is narrower in case of urban areas, be it in India as a whole or in Assam. Further it is lower for females both in absolute and relative terms. About half of the male population is engaged in workforce in Assam. But in case of women, the rate is much lower, about a fifth are engaged in work. In rural areas, the rate is higher for women than that in urban Assam.

Women's access to monetary resource and credit is another important element of empowerment. Employment opportunity of women is necessary but not sufficient condition for financial empowerment. For economic empowerment control over resources is more important. In Assam, women have less financial autonomy as compared to all India level. Only 26.9% of total respondents in Assam take decisions by themselves about the use of their own earnings as compared to almost 50% in case of India. However, awareness about micro credit programme is slightly higher in Assam (41.7%) than in India (38.6%). Yet, an insignificant percentage of women have availed loan from micro credit programme both in India (4%) and Assam (1.4%)

Another important evidence of empowerment of women is their attitude towards unequal gender role that prevails in the society (Gupta and Kishor, 2004). Less number of women

in Assam believes that wife beating is justified in comparison to India as a whole. In Assam, women justify wife beating if they neglect their home and show disrespect to in laws. Domestic violence is one of the factors which affect the process of women empowerment. An environment in which women are under threat of continuous violence curtails their ability to control, or even access resources (Heise, Ellsberg and Goitemoeller, 1998). Unfortunately domestic violence is prevalent in Assam. Women's experience of different forms of violence in the state vis-à-vis India in 2005-06. Relatively less women (24.7%) in Assam experience physical violence as compared to all India situations (26.9%). However women of Assam are more prone to both physical and sexual violence (36.5%) than India as a whole (35.4%). (Nayak and Mahanta retrieved from <http://papers.ssrn.com>).

### **3.3 Children's Education in India and Assam**

Education is a basic human right and a significant factor in the development of children, communities, and countries. Opening classroom doors to all children, especially girls, will help break the intergenerational chains of poverty because education is intrinsically linked to all development goals, such as supporting gender empowerment, improving child health and maternal health, reducing hunger, fighting the spread of HIV and diseases of poverty, spurring economic growth, and building peace. The picture of Children's education in India and Assam are listed in the below tables by the enrolment of children in different categories of schools.

**Table-3.4: Enrolment in different Categories of Schools in India (Total)**

<b>School Categories</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage of Boys</b>	<b>Percentage of Girls</b>
Primary Schools	39624106	38024295	77648401	51.03	48.97
Upper Primary Schools	34221778	31383952	65605730	52.16	47.84
Secondary Schools	19018560	17039988	36058548	52.74	47.26
Higher Secondary Schools	25995722	21410882	47406604	54.84	45.16
Total	118860166	107859117	226719283	52.43	47.57

**Source:** 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

From Table-3.4 it is clear that girls are lagging behind in case of enrolment in schools in India. In primary schools the enrolment of boys is 51.03 percent whereas in case of girls it stands at 48.97 percent. In upper primary schools enrolment of boys stands at 52.16 percent whereas in case of girls it stands at 47.84 percent. In secondary schools boy's enrolment is 52.74 percent but girl's enrolment is only 47.26 percent. In case of higher secondary schools, boy's enrolment is 54.84 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 45.16 percent. In total boy's enrolment is 52.43 percent and girl's enrolment is 47.57 percent in India.

In Table-3.5 we have seen the enrolment of boys and girls in Assam. In primary schools boy's enrolment is 50.21 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 49.79 percent. In case of upper primary and secondary schools boy's enrolment is lower than girl's enrolment. In upper primary schools boy's enrolment stands at 48.65 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 51.35 percent. In secondary schools boy's enrolment is 47.08 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 52.92 percent. In case of higher secondary schools boy's enrolment is

higher i.e., 55.77 percent than girl's enrolment which stands at 44.23 percent only. In total boy's enrolment in Assam is 49.75 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 50.25 percent.

**Table-3.5: Enrolment in different Categories of Schools in Assam (Total)**

School Categories	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage of Boys	Percentage of Girls
Primary Schools	1161892	1152356	2314248	50.21	49.79
Upper Primary Schools	616193	650512	1266705	48.65	51.35
Secondary Schools	514315	578022	1092337	47.08	52.92
Higher Secondary Schools	302744	240099	542843	55.77	44.23
Total	2595144	2620989	5216133	49.75	50.25

Source: 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

**Table-3.6: Enrolment in different Categories of Schools in Barak Valley (Total)**

School Categories	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage of Boys	Percentage of Girls
Primary Schools	158081	152183	310264	50.95	49.05
Upper Primary Schools	77369	80886	158255	48.89	51.11
Secondary Schools	43690	50191	93881	46.54	53.46
Higher Secondary Schools	31053	27872	58925	52.70	47.30
Total	310193	311132	621325	49.92	50.08

Source: 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

In Table-3.6 we have seen the enrolment of boys and girls in Barak Valley of Assam. In primary schools boy's enrolment is 50.95 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 49.05 percent. In case of upper primary and secondary schools boy's enrolment is lower than girl's enrolment. In upper primary schools boy's enrolment stands at 48.89 percent

whereas girl's enrolment is 51.11 percent. In secondary schools boy's enrolment is 46.54 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 53.46 percent. In case of higher secondary schools boy's enrolment is higher i.e., 52.70 percent than girl's enrolment which stands at 47.30 percent only. In total boy's enrollment in Barak Valley is 49.92 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 50.08 percent. Thus, from the Table 3.6 it is clear that enrolment of girl's in higher secondary schools is lower than enrolment of boy's in Barak valley comparative to other categories of schools.

**Table-3.7: Enrolment in different Categories of Schools in Karimganj (Total)**

School Categories	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage of Boys	Percentage of Girls
Primary Schools	56497	54259	110756	51.01	48.99
Upper Primary Schools	25620	28342	53962	47.48	52.52
Secondary Schools	11088	13344	24432	45.38	54.62
Higher Secondary Schools	9648	9102	18750	51.46	48.54
Total	102853	105047	207900	49.47	50.53

Source: 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

Table-3.7 defines the enrolment of boys and girls in Karimganj District of Assam. In primary schools boy's enrolment is 51.01 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 48.99 percent. In case of upper primary and secondary schools boy's enrolment is lower than girl's enrollment. In upper primary schools boy's enrolment stands at 47.48 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 52.52 percent. In secondary schools boy's enrolment is 45.38 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 54.62 percent. In case of higher secondary schools boy's enrolment is higher that is 51.46 percent than girl's enrolment which stands at 48.54 percent only. In total boy's enrolment in Karimganj District is 49.47 percent



whereas girl's enrolment is 50.53 percent. Therefore, we have seen that in case of upper primary and secondary schools girl's enrolment is higher than boy's enrolment in Karimganj District of Assam and in case of higher secondary schools girl's enrolment is lower than boy's enrolment in Karimganj District of Assam.

Table-3.8 defines the enrolment of boys and girls in urban areas of India. In primary schools of urban areas of India boy's enrolment is 51.96 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 48.04 percent. In upper primary schools boy's enrolment stands at 52.84 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 47.16 percent. In secondary schools boy's enrolment is 52.77 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 47.22 percent. In case of higher secondary schools boy's enrolment is 54.12 percent but girl's enrollment which stands at 45.88 percent only. In total boy's enrolment in urban areas in India is 53.11 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 46.89 percent. Thus boy's enrolment is higher than girl's enrolment in all different categories of schools in India.

**Table-3.8: Enrolment in different Categories of Schools in India (Urban)**

<b>School Categories</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage of Boys</b>	<b>Percentage of Girls</b>
Primary Schools	7164698	6624447	13789145	51.96	48.04
Upper Primary Schools	7884827	7036227	14921054	52.84	47.16
Secondary Schools	6774556	6062662	12837218	52.77	47.22
Higher Secondary Schools	13034927	11048326	24083253	54.12	45.88
Total	34859008	30771662	65630670	53.11	46.89

Source: 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

**Table-3.9: Enrolment in different Categories of Schools in Assam (Urban)**

<b>School Categories</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage of Boys</b>	<b>Percentage of Girls</b>
Primary Schools	88105	87817	175922	50.08	49.92
Upper Primary Schools	41482	46046	87528	47.39	52.61
Secondary Schools	93341	116329	209670	44.52	55.48
Higher Secondary Schools	105983	82601	188584	56.20	43.80
Total	328911	332793	661704	49.71	50.29

**Source:** 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

Table-3.9 defines the enrolment of boys and girls in urban areas of Assam. In primary schools of urban areas of Assam boy's enrolment is 50.08 percent whereas girl's enrollment is 49.92 percent. In upper primary schools boy's enrolment stands at 47.39 percent whereas girl's enrolment is higher i.e., 52.61 percent. In secondary schools boy's enrolment is 44.52 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 55.48 percent. In case of higher secondary schools boy's enrolment is 56.20 percent but girl's enrolment stands at 43.80 percent only. In total boy's enrolment in urban areas in Assam is 49.71 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 50.29 percent. Thus the boy's and girl's enrolment in all different categories of schools in urban areas of Assam is almost similar to that of urban India except upper primary and secondary schools where girl's enrolment is higher than boy's.

Table-3.10 defines the enrolment of boys and girls in urban areas of Barak Valley of Assam. In primary schools of urban areas of Barak Valley boy's enrolment is 50.40 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 49.60 percent. In upper primary schools boy's enrolment stands at 42.11 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 57.90 percent. In secondary schools boy's enrolment is 47.46 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 52.54 percent. In

case of higher secondary schools boy's enrolment is 52.74 percent but girl's enrolment which stands at 47.13 percent only. In total boy's enrolment in urban areas in Barak Valley of Assam is 49.31 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 50.69 percent.

**Table-3.10: Enrolment in different Categories of Schools in Barak Valley (Urban)**

School Categories	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage of Boys	Percentage of Girls
Primary Schools	7428	7309	14737	50.40	49.60
Upper Primary Schools	2888	3971	6859	42.11	57.90
Secondary Schools	7318	8101	15419	47.46	52.54
Higher Secondary Schools	9359	8363	17746	52.74	47.13
Total	26993	27744	54737	49.31	50.69

Source: 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

**Table-3.11: Enrolment in different Categories of Schools in Karimganj (Urban)**

School Categories	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage of Boys	Percentage of Girls
Primary Schools	1621	1565	3186	50.88	49.12
Upper Primary Schools	634	753	1387	45.71	54.29
Secondary Schools	1342	1624	2966	45.25	54.75
Higher Secondary Schools	3138	3036	6198	50.63	48.99
Total	6735	7002	13737	49.03	50.97

Source: 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

Table-3.11 defines the enrolment of boys and girls in urban areas of Karimganj District of Assam. In primary schools of urban areas of Karimganj the boy's enrolment is 50.88 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 49.12 percent. In upper primary schools boy's enrolment stands at 45.71 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 54.29 percent. In secondary

schools boy's enrolment is 45.25 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 54.75 percent. In case of higher secondary schools boy's enrolment is 50.63 percent but girl's enrolment stands at 48.99 percent. In total boy's enrolment in urban areas of Karimganj District is 49.03 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 50.97 percent. Therefore, in urban areas of Karimganj District girl's enrolment is slightly higher than boy's enrolment in case of upper primary schools and secondary schools. But in case of primary and higher secondary schools, boy's enrolment is higher than girl's.

**Table-3.12: Enrolment in different Categories of Schools in India (Rural)**

<b>School Categories</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage of Boys</b>	<b>Percentage of Girls</b>
Primary Schools	32459408	31399848	63859256	50.83	49.17
Upper Primary Schools	26336951	24347725	50684676	51.96	48.04
Secondary Schools	12244004	10977326	23221330	52.73	47.27
Higher Secondary Schools	12960795	10362556	23323351	55.57	44.43
Total	84001158	77087455	161088613	52.15	47.85

**Source:** 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

Table-3.12 defines the enrolment of boys and girls in rural areas of India. In primary schools of rural areas of India boy's enrolment is 50.83 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 49.17 percent. In upper primary schools boy's enrolment stands at 51.96 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 48.04 percent. In secondary schools boy's enrolment is 52.73 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 47.27 percent. In case of higher secondary schools boy's enrolment is 55.57 percent but girl's enrolment stands at 44.43 percent. In total boy's enrolment in rural areas of India is 52.15 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 47.85 percent. Therefore, in rural areas girl's enrolment is lower than boy's enrolment in India.

**Table-3.13: Enrolment in different Categories of Schools in Assam (Rural)**

School Categories	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage of Boys	Percentage of Girls
Primary Schools	1073787	1064539	2138326	50.22	49.78
Upper Primary Schools	574711	604466	1179177	48.74	51.26
Secondary Schools	420974	461693	882667	47.69	52.31
Higher Secondary Schools	196761	157498	354259	55.54	44.46
Total	2266233	2288196	4554429	49.76	50.24

Source: 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

Table-3.13 defines the enrolment of boys and girls in rural areas of Assam. In primary schools of rural areas of Assam boy's enrolment is 50.22 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 49.78 percent. In upper primary schools boy's enrolment stands at 48.74 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 51.26 percent. In secondary schools boy's enrolment is 47.69 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 52.31 percent. In case of higher secondary schools boy's enrolment is 55.54 percent but girl's enrolment stands at 44.46 percent. In total boy's enrolment in rural areas of Assam is 49.76 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 50.24 percent. Therefore, in rural areas of Assam girl's enrolment is higher in case of both upper primary and secondary schools. Whereas, boy's enrolment is higher in case of primary and higher secondary schools.

Table-3.14 defines the enrolment of boys and girls in rural areas of Barak Valley. In primary schools of rural areas of Barak Valley boy's enrolment is 50.98 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 49.36 percent. In upper primary schools boy's enrolment stands at 49.20 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 67.39 percent. In secondary schools boy's enrolment is 46.36 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 53.64 percent. In case of higher

secondary schools boy's enrolment is 52.68 percent but girl's enrolment stands at 47.32 percent. In total boy's enrolment in rural areas of Barak Valley stands at 49.99 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 50.01 percent. Therefore, in rural areas of Barak Valley girl's enrolment is higher in upper primary and secondary schools. Whereas, boy's enrolment is higher in primary and higher secondary schools.

**Table-3.14: Enrolment in different Categories of Schools in Barak Valley (Rural)**

School Categories	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage of Boys	Percentage of Girls
Primary Schools	150653	145864	295527	50.98	49.36
Upper Primary Schools	74481	102020	151396	49.20	67.39
Secondary Schools	36372	42090	78462	46.36	53.64
Higher Secondary Schools	21694	19485	41179	52.68	47.32
Total	283200	283364	566564	49.99	50.01

Source: 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

**Table-3.15: Enrolment in different Categories of Schools in Karimganj (Rural)**

School Categories	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage of Boys	Percentage of Girls
Primary Schools	54876	52694	107570	51.01	48.99
Upper Primary Schools	24986	27589	52575	47.52	52.48
Secondary Schools	9746	11720	21466	45.40	54.60
Higher Secondary Schools	6510	6042	12552	51.86	48.14
Total	96118	98045	194163	49.50	50.50

Source: 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

Table-3.15 defines the enrolment of boys and girls in rural areas of Karimganj District. In primary schools of rural areas of Karimganj boy's enrolment is 51.01percent whereas girl's enrolment is 48.99 percent. In upper primary schools boy's enrolment stands at

47.52 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 52.48 percent. In secondary schools boy's enrolment is 45.40 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 54.60 percent. In case of higher secondary schools boy's enrolment is 51.86 percent but girl's enrolment stands at 48.14 percent. In total boy's enrolment in rural areas of Karimganj stands at 49.50 percent whereas girl's enrolment is 50.50 percent. Therefore, in rural areas of Karimganj District girl's enrolment is higher in both upper primary and secondary schools. Whereas, boy's enrolment is higher in both primary and higher secondary schools.

**Table-3.16: Teachers in Primary Schools in Assam and India**

Area	State/ Country	Full time teachers including principal/Headmaster		Para/Contract teachers		Percentage of male among the teachers	Percentage of female among the teachers	Number of teachers in the AISES	Percentage increase in number of teachers from the 7 <sup>th</sup> AISES
		Total	Female	Total	Female				
Total	Assam	77860	27963	2508	1143	63.78	36.22	85389	-5.88
	India	1847300	821875	549523	264809	54.66	45.34	1913575	25.25
Urban	Assam	8772	6238	188	130	28.93	71.07	9027	-0.74
	India	389512	268413	59562	41878	30.90	69.10	406981	10.34
Rural	Assam	69088	21725	2320	1013	68.16	31.84	76362	-6.49
	India	1457788	553462	489961	222931	60.14	39.86	1506594	29.28

Source: 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

Table-3.16 compares the teachers in primary schools in India and Assam in total, urban and rural areas. In primary schools percentage of male among the teachers in Assam total is 63.78 and only 36.22 percent female are engaged in teaching jobs in primary schools. In India percentage of male among the teachers is 54.66 whereas female teachers' percentage is 45.34. In case of urban Assam the percentage of male teachers is 28.93 which are lower than female percentage that is 71.07. But in case urban India the

percentage of male teachers is 30.90 which is lower than female percentage that is 69.10. In case of rural Assam percentage of male teachers is 68.16 whereas percentage of female teachers is 31.84. Again in case of rural India the percentage of male teachers is 60.14 whereas percentage of female teachers is 30.86.

**Table-3.17: Teachers in Primary Schools in Barak Valley and Karimganj**

Area	Region/ District	Full time teachers					Para/Contract teachers				
		Male	Female	Total	% of Male	% of female	Male	Female	Total	% of male	% of female
Total	Barak Valley	5587	2678	8265	67.60	32.40	136	109	245	55.51	44.49
	Karimganj	1859	712	2571	72.31	27.69	23	27	50	46	54
Urban	Barak Valley	212	607	819	25.89	74.11	0	1	1	0	100
	Karimganj	41	160	201	20.40	79.60	0	1	1	0	100
Rural	Barak Valley	5375	2071	7446	72.19	27.81	136	108	244	55.74	44.26
	Karimganj	1818	552	2370	76.71	23.29	23	26	49	46.94	53.06

Source: 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

In Table-3.17 we compare both full time and part time or contractual teachers in primary schools of Barak Valley and Karimganj District of total, urban and rural areas. In primary schools percentage of full time male among the teachers in Barak Valley in total is 67.60 and only 32.40 percent female are engaged in full time teaching jobs in primary schools. In Karimganj District in total the percentage of full time male among the teachers is 72.31 whereas full time female teachers' percentage is 27.69. In case of urban Barak Valley the percentage of full time male teachers is 25.89 which are lower than full time female percentage i.e., 74.11. But in case of urban Karimganj the percentage of full time male teachers is 20.40 which are lower than full time female percentage i.e., 79.60. In



case of rural Barak Valley the percentage of full time male teachers is 72.19 whereas, percentage of full time female teachers is 27.81. But in case of rural Karimganj the percentage of full time male teachers is 76.71 whereas percentage of full time female teachers is 23.29. Therefore in rural areas of both Barak valley and Karimganj more full time male teachers are engaged in primary schools where in case of urban areas more female full time teachers are engaged in primary schools.

In case of part time or contractual teachers the percentage of male teachers in Barak Valley in total is 55.51 whereas part time female teachers' percentage is 44.49. In Karimganj total this percentage is 46 for male teachers and 54 for female teachers. In urban areas of Barak Valley this percentage is 0 for male teachers and 100 percent for female teachers. Similar case is for Karimganj District also. This means no male teachers are doing job contractually in primary schools in urban areas of both Barak Valley and Karimganj District. In case of rural areas of Barak Valley this percentage is 55.74 for male teachers and 44.26 for female teachers. In rural Karimganj this percentage is 46.94 for male teachers and 53.06 for female teachers.

From Table-3.18 it is clear that in rural areas of Both Barak Valley Region and Karimganj District percentage of male teachers is higher than female teachers in primary schools. Whereas, in case of urban areas percentage of female teachers is higher than male teachers. In total percentage of male teachers is higher than female teachers in primary schools of both Barak Valley and Karimganj District.

**Table-3.18: Percentage of Teachers including both full time and part time Teachers in Primary Schools in Barak Valley and Karimganj**

Area	Region/District	Percentage of male among the teachers	Percentage of female among the teachers
Total	Barak Valley	67.25	32.75
	Karimganj	71.80	28.20
Urban	Barak Valley	25.85	74.15
	Karimganj	20.30	79.70
Rural	Barak Valley	71.67	28.33
	Karimganj	76.11	23.89

Source: 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

In Table-3.19 we compare the teachers in upper primary schools in Assam and India and in total, urban and rural areas. In upper primary schools percentage of male among the teachers in Assam total is 76.41 and only 23.59 percent female are engaged in teaching jobs in upper primary schools. In India percentage of male among the teachers is 55.84 whereas female teachers' percentage is 44.16. In case of urban Assam the percentage of male teachers is 48.58 which are lower than female teacher's percentage i.e., 51.42. But in case of urban India the percentage of male teachers is 34.20 which are lower than female percentage i.e., 65.80. In case of rural Assam percentage of male teachers is 78.69 whereas percentage of female teachers is 21.31. Again in case of rural India the percentage of male teachers is 62.86 whereas percentage of female teachers is 37.14. Thus it is clear from the Table 3.19 that percentage of female teachers in upper primary schools is higher in case of urban areas of both Assam and India. Whereas, in case of rural Assam and India, percentage of male teachers is higher in upper primary schools.

**Table-3.19: Teachers in Upper Primary Schools in Assam and India**

Area	State/ Country	Full time teachers including principal/Headmaster		Para/Contract teachers		Percentage of male among the teachers	Percentage of female among the teachers	Number of teachers in the AISES	Percentage increase in number of teachers from the 7 <sup>th</sup> AISES
		Total	Female	Total	Female				
Total	Assam	59941	14050	1054	336	76.41	23.59	57629	5.84
	India	1793569	792250	297669	131278	55.84	44.16	1580536	32.31
Urban	Assam	4510	2320	105	53	48.58	51.42	4312	7.03
	India	460367	303652	51923	33458	34.20	65.80	467151	9.66
Rural	Assam	55431	11730	949	283	78.69	21.31	53317	5.74
	India	1333202	488598	245746	97820	62.86	37.14	1113385	41.82

Source: 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

In Table-3.20 we compare both full time and part time or contractual teachers in upper primary schools of Barak Valley and Karimganj District of in total, urban and rural areas. In upper primary schools percentage of full time male among the teachers in Barak Valley in total is 77.97 and only 22.03 percent female are engaged in full time teaching jobs in upper primary schools. In Karimganj District in total the percentage of full time male among the teachers is 81.19 whereas full time female teachers' percentage is 18.81. In case of urban areas of Barak Valley the percentage of full time male teachers is 35.75 which are lower than female percentage i.e., 64.25. But in case of urban Karimganj the percentage of full time male teachers is 34.41 which are lower than female percentage i.e., 65.59. In case of rural Barak Valley the percentage of full time male teachers is 80.85 whereas percentage of full time female teachers is 19.15. But in case of rural Karimganj the percentage of full time male teachers is 83.91 whereas percentage of full time female teachers is 16.09. Therefore in rural areas of both Barak Valley and Karimganj more full

time male teachers are engaged in upper primary schools whereas in case of urban areas of Barak Valley and Karimganj more female full time teachers are engaged in upper primary schools.

In case of part time or contractual teachers the percentage of male teachers in Barak Valley in total is 61.11 whereas part time female teachers' percentage is 38.89. In Karimganj total this percentage is 92.86 for male teachers and 7.14 percent female teachers. In urban areas of Barak Valley this percentage is 20 for male teachers and 80 percentages for female teachers. But in urban Karimganj both and female male part time teachers' percentage is zero in upper primary schools. This means no male and female teachers are doing job contractually in upper primary schools in urban areas of Karimganj District. In case of rural areas of Barak Valley this percentage is 64.18 for male teachers and 35.82 for female teachers. In rural Karimganj this percentage is 92.86 for male teachers and 7.14 for female teachers.

**Table-3.20: Teachers in Upper Primary Schools in Barak Valley and Karimganj**

Area	State/ Country	Full time teachers					Para/Contract teachers				
		Male	Female	Total	% of male	%of female	Male	Female	Total	% of male	%of female
Total	Barak Valley	4883	1380	6263	77.97	22.03	44	28	72	61.11	38.89
	Karimganj	1377	319	1696	81.19	18.81	13	1	14	92.86	7.14
Urban	Barak Valley	143	257	400	35.75	64.25	1	4	5	20	80
	Karimganj	32	61	93	34.41	65.59	0	0	0	0	0
Rural	Barak Valley	4740	1123	5863	80.85	19.15	43	24	67	64.18	35.82
	Karimganj	1345	258	1603	83.91	16.09	13	1	14	92.86	7.14

Source: 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

**Table-3.21: Percentage of Teachers including both full time and part time Teachers in Upper Primary Schools in Barak Valley and Karimganj**

Area	Region/District	Percentage of male among the teachers	Percentage of female among the teachers
Total	Barak Valley	77.77	22.23
	Karimganj	81.29	18.71
Urban	Barak Valley	35.56	64.44
	Karimganj	34.41	65.59
Rural	Barak Valley	80.66	19.34
	Karimganj	83.98	16.02

Source: 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

From Table -3.21 explains the percentage of male and female teachers in upper primary schools of Barak Valley and Karimganj district. It is clear from the table that in rural areas of both Barak Valley Region and Karimganj District percentage of male teachers is higher than female teachers in upper primary schools. Whereas, in case of urban areas percentage of female teachers is higher than male teachers. In total percentage of male teachers is higher than female teachers in upper primary schools of both Barak Valley and Karimganj District. The percentage of male teachers in rural, urban and in total in upper primary schools of Barak Valley are 80.66 percent, 35.56 percent and 77.77 percent respectively. Whereas, in Karimganj District percentage of male teachers in rural, urban and in total in upper primary schools are 83.98 percent, 34.41 percent and 81.29 percent respectively. The percentage of female teachers in rural, urban and in total of Barak Valley are 19.34 percent, 64.44 percent and 22.23 percent respectively. Whereas in Karimganj District this percentage is 16.02, 65.59 and 18.71 percent respectively.

**Table-3.22: Teachers in Secondary Schools in Assam and India**

Area	State/ Country	Full time teachers including principal/Headmaster		Para/Contract teachers		Percentage of male among the teachers	Percentage of female among the teachers	Number of teachers in the AISES	Percentage increase in number of teachers from the 7 <sup>th</sup> AISES
		Total	Female	Total	Female				
Total	Assam	47906	14491	2924	1361	68.81	31.19	44840	13.36
	India	1161415	496695	136150	67023	56.56	43.44	993560	30.60
Urban	Assam	8788	4679	708	431	46.19	53.81	7664	23.90
	India	439059	265345	46450	27887	39.60	60.40	384768	26.18
Rural	Assam	39118	9812	2216	930	74.01	25.99	37176	11.18
	India	722356	231350	89700	39136	66.69	33.31	608792	33.39

Source: 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

In Table-3.22 we compare the teachers in secondary schools of India and Assam in total, urban and rural areas. In secondary schools percentage of male among the teachers in Assam in total is 68.81 and only 31.19 percent female are engaged in teaching jobs in secondary schools. In India percentage of male among the teachers is 56.56 whereas female teachers' percentage is 43.44. In case of urban Assam the percentage of male teachers is 46.19 which are lower than female percentage i.e., 53.81. But in case of urban India the percentage of male teachers is 39.60 which are lower than female teacher's percentage i.e., 60.40. In case of rural Assam percentage of male teachers is 74.01 whereas percentage of female teachers is 25.99. Again in case of rural India the percentage of male teachers is 66.69 whereas percentage of female teachers is 33.31.

**Table-3.23: Teachers in Secondary Schools in Barak Valley and Karimganj**

Area	State/Country	Full time teachers					Para/Contract teachers				
		Male	Female	Total	% of male	% of female	Male	Female	Total	% of male	% of female
Total	Barak Valley	2256	1052	3308	68.20	31.80	106	114	220	48.18	51.81
	Karimganj	571	201	772	73.96	26.04	33	24	57	57.89	42.11
Urban	Barak Valley	232	362	594	39.06	60.94	14	46	60	23.33	76.67
	Karimganj	40	49	89	44.94	55.06	3	2	5	60	40
Rural	Barak Valley	2024	690	2714	74.58	25.42	92	68	160	57.5	42.5
	Karimganj	531	152	683	77.75	22.25	30	22	52	57.69	42.31

Source: 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

Table-3.23 describes both full time and part time or contractual teachers in secondary schools of Barak Valley and Karimganj District in total, urban and rural areas. In secondary schools percentage of full time male among the teachers in Barak Valley in total, urban and rural areas are 68.20 percent, 39.06 percent and 74.58 percent respectively. Whereas, in Karimganj District the percentage of full time male among the teachers in total, urban and rural areas are 73.96 percent, 44.94 percent and 77.75 percent respectively. In case of full time female teachers the percentage in Barak Valley in total, urban and rural areas are 31.80, 60.90 and 25.42 percent respectively. Whereas in Karimganj District the percentage of full time female teacher's in total, urban and rural areas are 26.04, 55.06 and 22.25 percent respectively.

In case of part time or contractual teachers, the percentage of male among teachers in secondary schools of Barak Valley in total, urban and rural areas are 48.18, 23.33 and 57.5 percent respectively. Whereas, in Karimganj District, the percentage of male among teachers in secondary schools in total, urban and rural areas are 57.89, 60 and 57.69

percent respectively. In case of female this percentage in Barak valley in total, urban and rural areas are 51.81, 76.67 and 42.5 percent respectively. Whereas, in Karimganj District, the part time female teacher's percentage in total, urban and rural areas stands at 42.11, 40 and 42.31 percent respectively.

**Table-3.24: Percentage of Teachers including both full time and part time Teachers of Secondary Schools in Barak Valley and Karimganj**

Area	Region/District	Percentage of male among the teachers	Percentage of female among the teachers
Total	Barak Valley	66.95	33.05
	Karimganj	72.86	27.14
Urban	Barak Valley	37.61	62.39
	Karimganj	45.74	54.26
Rural	Barak Valley	73.63	26.37
	Karimganj	76.33	23.67

Source: 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

Table -3.24 explains the percentage of male and female teachers in secondary schools of Barak Valley and Karimganj District. It is clear from the table that in rural areas of both Barak Valley Region and Karimganj District percentage of male teachers is higher than female teachers in secondary schools. Whereas, in case of urban areas percentage of female teachers is higher than male teachers. In total percentage of male teachers is higher than female teachers in secondary schools of both Barak Valley and Karimganj District. The percentage of male teachers in rural, urban and in total in secondary schools of Barak Valley are 73.63percent, 37.61 percent and 66.95 percent respectively. Whereas, in Karimganj District percentage of male teachers in rural, urban and in total in secondary schools are 76.33 percent, 45.74 percent and 72.86 percent respectively. The percentage



of female teachers in rural, urban and in total of Barak Valley are 26.37 percent, 62.39 percent and 33.05 percent. Whereas in Karimganj District the percentage of female teachers in rural, urban and in total is 23.67 percent, 54.26 percent and 27.14 percent respectively.

In Table-3.25 we compare the teachers in higher secondary schools of India and Assam in total, urban and rural areas. In higher secondary schools percentage of male among the teachers in Assam in total is 63.94 percent and only 36.06 percent female are engaged in teaching jobs in higher secondary schools. In India percentage of male among the teachers is 52.90 percent whereas female teachers' percentage is 47.10 percent. In case of urban Assam the percentage of male teachers is 49.85 whereas female teacher's percentage is 50.15. But in case of urban India the percentage of male teachers is 42.37 which are lower than female teacher's percentage i.e., 57.63 percent. In case of rural Assam percentage of male teachers is 71.93 percent whereas percentage of female teachers is 28.07 percent. Again in case of rural India the percentage of male teachers is 64.87 percent whereas percentage of female teachers is 35.13 percent.

**Table-3.25: Teachers in Higher Secondary Schools in Assam and India**

Area	State/ Country	Full time teachers including principal/Headmaster		Para/Contract teachers		Percentage of male among the teachers	Percentage of female among the teachers	Number of teachers in the AISES	Percentage increase in number of teachers from the 7 <sup>th</sup> AISES
		Total	Female	Total	Female				
Total	Assam	21123	7520	1158	515	63.94	36.06	21907	1.71
	India	1249355	583400	146711	74129	52.90	47.10	1042598	33.90
Urban	Assam	7721	3841	345	204	49.85	50.15	7397	9.04
	India	675172	387523	67328	40414	42.37	57.63	605512	22.62
Rural	Assam	13402	3679	813	311	71.93	28.07	14510	-2.03
	India	574183	195877	79383	33715	64.87	35.13	437086	49.53

Source: 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

Table-3.26 describes both full time and part time or contractual teachers in higher secondary schools of Barak Valley and Karimganj District in total, urban and rural areas. In higher secondary schools percentage of full time male among the teachers in Barak Valley in total, urban and rural areas are 67.19 percent, 55.83 percent and 74.11percent respectively. Whereas, in Karimganj District the percentage of full time male among the teachers in total, urban and rural areas are 73.30 percent, 50.83 percent and 82.04 percent respectively. In case of full time female teachers the percentage in Barak Valley in total, urban and rural areas are 32.81, 44.17 and 25.89 percent respectively. Whereas in Karimganj District the percentage of female teachers in total, urban and rural areas is 29.70, 49.17 and 17.96 percent respectively.

In case of part time or contractual teachers, the percentage of male among teachers in higher secondary schools of Barak Valley in total, urban and rural areas are 52.42, 48.84

and 54.32 percent respectively. Whereas, in Karimganj District, the percentage of male among teachers in secondary schools in total, urban and rural areas are 63.64, 69.23 and 61.29 percent respectively. In case of female the percentage in Barak valley in total, urban and rural areas are 47.58, 51.16 and 45.68 percent respectively. Whereas, in Karimganj district the female percentage in total, urban and rural areas stands at 36.36, 30.77 and 38.71 percent respectively.

**Table-3.26: Teachers in Higher Secondary Schools in Barak Valley and Karimganj**

Area	State/ Country	Full time teachers					Para/Contract teachers				
		Male	Female	Total	% of male	% of female	Male	Female	Total	% of male	% of female
Total	Barak Valley	1370	669	2039	67.19	32.81	65	59	124	52.42	47.58
	Karimganj	452	191	643	70.30	29.70	28	16	44	63.64	36.36
Urban	Barak Valley	431	341	772	55.83	44.17	21	22	43	48.84	51.16
	Karimganj	123	119	242	50.83	49.17	9	4	13	69.23	30.77
Rural	Barak Valley	939	328	1267	74.11	25.89	44	37	81	54.32	45.68
	Karimganj	329	72	401	82.04	17.96	19	12	31	61.29	38.71

Source: 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

**Table-3.27: Percentage of Teachers including both full time and part time Teachers in Higher Secondary Schools in Barak Valley and Karimganj**

Area	Region/District	Percentage of male among the teachers	Percentage of female among the teachers
Total	Barak Valley	66.34	33.66
	Karimganj	69.87	30.13
Urban	Barak Valley	55.46	44.54
	Karimganj	51.76	48.24
Rural	Barak Valley	72.92	27.08
	Karimganj	80.56	19.44

Source: 8<sup>th</sup> All India School Education Survey

Table -3.27 explains the percentage of male and female teachers in higher secondary schools of Barak Valley and Karimganj District. It is clear from the table that the percentage of male teachers is higher than female teachers in higher secondary schools in both Barak Valley and Karimganj District in total, urban and rural areas. The percentages of male teachers in total, urban and rural areas in higher secondary schools of Barak Valley are 66.34 percent, 55.46 percent and 72.92 percent respectively. Whereas, in Karimganj District percentage of male teachers in total, urban and rural areas in higher secondary schools are 69.87 percent, 51.76 percent and 80.56 percent respectively. The percentage of female teachers in total, urban and rural areas of Barak Valley are 33.66 percent, 44.54 percent and 27.08 percent respectively. Whereas in Karimganj District the percentages of female teachers in total, urban and rural areas are 30.13 percent, 48.24 percent and 19.44 percent respectively.

### **3.4 Background of the Study Area (Karimganj District)**

Karimganj district occupies an area of 1,809 square kilometres (698 sq mi). It is bounded on the north-east by Cachar District, on the East by Hailakandi District, on the south by Mizoram state, on the southeast by Tripura state, and on the west and northwest by Bangladesh. Karimganj town, the administrative headquarter and main town of the district also bears the same name, i.e., Karimganj. Population Density of Karimganj is 673 per square kilometer. There are 5 Revenue circles. (Karimganj, Nilambazar, Patharkandi, Ramkrisna Nagar and Badarpur). There are 7 development Blocks in the District. (North Karimganj, South Karimganj, Badarpur, Patherkandi, Ramkrisna Nagar, Lowairpoa and Dullavcherra). There are 936 villages in the District. Number of Goan

Panchayats is 96. Number of towns is 2, Number of Town Committees is 1 and Number of Municipal board is also 1.

### **3.4.1 Socio-economic Profile of Women in Karimganj**

The status and empowerment of women is a domain that still has not been explored intensely in interior and isolated places like Karimganj District. A general idea about the position of women in the society of Karimganj can be drawn on the basis of information pertaining to the share of women in the population, education and workforce of the District Karimganj. These are submitted below in nutshell.

#### **3.4.1.1 Population Share of Women in Karimganj**

In 2011, Karimganj had population of 1,217,002 of which male and female were 620,722 and 596,280 respectively. Moreover, total rural population in 2011 is 1106745 and total urban population are 110257. There was change of 20.74 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Karimganj District recorded increase of 21.87 percent to its population compared to 1991. As per 2001 census, the total population of Karimganj District 10,07,976. Out of which total male population is 517680 and total female population is 490296. Out of the total population, urban population is 73850 where total male population is 38150 and total female population is 35700. Total rural population is 934126 out of which male population is 479530 and female population is 454596 (Statistical Handbook Assam 2011, 2001). From table 3.28 and 3.29 it is clear that the percentage of female population is lower than percentage of male in both 2001 and 2011.

**Table-3.28: Population Share in 2001 in Karimganj**

Particulars	Population 2001				
	Male	Female	Total	% of male	% of female
Total population	517680	490296	1007976	51.36	48.64
Rural population	479530	454596	934126	51.33	48.67
Urban Population	38150	35700	73850	51.67	48.34

Source: Statistical Handbook Assam 2001

**Table-3.29: Population Share in 2011 in Karimganj**

Particulars	Population 2011					Growth rate of female population
	Male	Female	Total	% of male	% of female	
Total population	620722	596280	1217002	51	50	82.82
Rural population	564978	541767	1106745	51.05	48.95	84.40
Urban Population	55744	54513	110257	50.56	49.44	66.98

Source: Statistical Handbook Assam 2011

### 3.4.1.2 Circle-wise population share in Karimganj

In Karimganj circle total population is 232,214. In Badarpur total population is 134,695. In Nilambazar total population is 191,615. In Patharkandi total population is 214,057. In Ramkrishna Nagar total population is 235,395. (Statistical Handbook Assam 2011, 2001)

### 3.4.1.3 Education of Women in Karimganj

Average literacy rate of Karimganj in 2011 were 79.72 compared to 66.24 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 85.70 and 73.49 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 74.69 and 57.28 in Karimganj District. Total literate in Karimganj District were 808,165 of which male and female were 443,047 and 365,118 respectively. In 1991, the female literacy rate in Karimganj district

was 44.76 percent while the male literacy rate was 64.05 percent, a difference of 19.29 percent against the females. Thus, from the table it is clear that women are lagging behind in education than men in Karimganj district of Assam as the literacy rate is higher for male than female (Census of India, 2011).

**Table-3.30: Literacy Rate in Karimganj**

<b>Literacy Rate in Year</b>	<b>Person</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
2011	79.72	85.70	73.49
2001	66.24	74.69	57.28

**Source:** Census 2001, 2011

#### **3.4.1.4 Workforce Participation of Women in Karimganj**

Workforce participation of women in Karimganj District is shown in Table 3.31. In Karimganj District in 2001, total workers was 303,294 out of which total male workers was 246077 and total female workers was 57,217. Total male workers among total workers was 81 percent, whereas, total female workers among total workers was 19 percent. Total male main workers among total workers were 88 percent where for female it was 12 percent only. The percentage of total male marginal workers among total workers was 56 percent whereas for female it was 44 percent. The percentage of total male no-workers was 39 percent whereas for female it was 61 percent. The percentage of total male cultivators among total workers was 90 percent whereas for female it was only 10 percent. The percentage of total male agricultural labourers among total workers was 81 percent whereas for female it was only 19 percent. the percentage of total male household industries workers among total workers was 15 percent whereas for female it was 63 percent. Lastly, the percentage of total other male workers among total workers

was 56 percent whereas for female it was 19 percent only. Again from Table 3.31 it is seen that the percentage of main male workers among total male workers was 84 percent whereas the percentage of female main workers among total female workers was 47 percent. The percentage of male marginal workers among total male workers was 16 percent whereas; the percentage of female marginal workers among total female workers was 53 percent. The percentage of male cultivators among total male workers was 28 percent whereas only 14 percent female workers were engaged as cultivators among total female workers. Both male and female agricultural labourers consisted of 15 percent and 15 percent respectively among total male and female workers. Only 2 percent male workers among total male workers were engaged as household industries workers whereas, 15 percent female workers were engaged as household industries workers among total female workers. 55percent male workers among total male workers were engaged as other workers. Whereas, only 19 percent female workers among total female workers were engaged as other workers. Again from the table it is seen that among total workers the percentage of main workers were 77 percent, marginal workers were 23 percent, cultivators were 25 percent, agricultural labourers were 15 percent, household industries workers were 5 percent and other workers were 55 percent. Thus from the table it is clear that female are lagging behind than male in workforce participation in Karimganj District.



**Table-3.31: Workforce Participation in Karimganj**

Particulars	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of male workers among total workers	Percentage of female workers among total workers	Percentage of male workers among total male workers	Percentage of female workers among total female workers	Percentage of workers in total in different categorical of workers
Total workers	246077	57217	303,294	81	19	-	-	-
Main workers	207,854	27162	235,016	88	12	84	47	77
Marginal workers	38,223	30,055	68,278	56	44	16	53	23
Non-workers	271,603	433,079	704,682	39	61	-	-	-
Cultivators	68,207	7,758	75,960	90	10	28	14	25
Agricultural Labourers	37,066	8,669	45,735	81	19	15	15	15
Household industries workers	5,097	8,582	13,679	37	63	2	15	5
Other workers	135707	32213	167920	81	19	55	56	55

Source: Census of India 2001

### 3.4.2 Education in Karimganj

From Table 3.32 it is seen that in Karimganj District total no. of colleges for general education (Arts/Science/Commerce) is 7. Out of which Women College is 1. Colleges for professional Education are 3. Out of total no. of schools for General Education Higher Secondary School are 24, out of which women school are 2. Total no. High School is 80. Out of which women Schools are 9. Middle/sr. basic schools are 240. Out of which women schools are 16. Primary & Jr. Basic is 1,187. Out of which women primary & Jr. Basic School are 15. Pre-Primary Schools are 3. No women pre-primary school.

**Table-3.32: Number of Educational Institutions in Karimganj**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Types of Institution</b>	<b>Number of Institution</b>
1.	College for General Education (Arts/ Science/ Commerce)	7
2.	College for Professional Education	3
3.	Schools for General Education	
	(a)Higher Secondary School	24
	(b)High School	80
	(c)Middle/Sr. basic School	240
	(d) Primary & Jr. Basic	1,187
	(e)Pre-Primary	3

Source: Census 2001

**Table-3.33: Number of Teachers in different types of Educational Institution in Karimganj**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Types of Institution</b>	<b>Total Number of Teachers</b>		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
1.	College for General Education (Arts/ Science/ Commerce)	177	129	48
2.	College for Professional Education	30	21	9
3.	Schools for General Education			
	(a)Higher Secondary School	211	156	55
	(b)High School	2073	1687	386
	(c)Middle/Sr. basic School	2187	1822	365
	(d) Primary & Jr. Basic	2908	2403	505
	(e)Pre-Primary	3	-	3

Source: District handbook 2001

In Table-3.33, total no. of teachers in general colleges is 177, where male teacher is 129 and female teacher is 48. Total no. of teachers in professional colleges is 30. where male teacher is 21 and female teacher is 9. Total no. of teachers of Higher Secondary Schools

is 211, out of which male teacher is 156 and female teacher is 55. Total no. teacher in High School is 2073, out of which total male teacher is 1687 and total no. of female teacher is 386. Total no. of teachers of primary and & Jr. Basic School is 2,908 out of which male teacher is 2,403 and female teacher is 505. Total no. of teachers of Pre-primary schools is 3. No male teacher in pre-primary schools.

Table-3.34 describes total no. of enrolment of students in different educational institution in Karimganj. Total no. of enrolment in colleges for general education is 4,866. Out of which male enrolment is 3,108 and female enrolment is 1,758. Total enrolment in colleges for professional education is 410 out of which total male is 230 and total female is 180. Total enrolment in higher secondary school is 2457 out of which male enrolment is 1290 and female is 1167. Total enrolment in High school is 33097 out of which total male is 18436 and female is 14661. Total enrolment in Middle & Sr. Basic School is 35,566 out of which male enrolment is 21,220 and female enrolment is 14,346. Total enrolment in Primary & Jr. Basic Schools is 1,10789 out of which male enrolment is 58,059 and female enrolment is 52,730. Total enrolment in Pre-primary Schools is 205 out of which male is 129 and female is 76.

**Table-3.34: Number of Enrolment of Students in different Educational Institution**

Sr. No.	Types of Institution	Total Number of Enrolment		
		Total	Male	Female
1.	College for General Education (Arts/ Science/ Commerce)	4,866.	3108	1758
2.	College for Professional Education	410	230	180
3.	Schools for General Education			
	(a)Higher Secondary School	2457	1290	1167
	(b)High School	33097	18436	14661
	(c)Middle/Sr. basic School	35566	21,220	14346
	(d) Primary & Jr. Basic	1,10789	58059	52730
	(e)Pre-Primary	205	129	76

**Source:** District handbook 2001, (Inspector of Schools, DEEO, Principals of Colleges etc., Karimganj)

### 3.4.3 Health Infrastructure in Karimganj

According to year 2005 and 2006 there is 1 hospital , 7 dispensary, 1 community health center, 5 Primary health center, 7 Mini Primary health center, 3 Subsidiary health center, 217 Sub Center and 160 beds. There is 1 Railway Hospital, 1 dispensary. Moreover, in Karimganj there is rural family welfare center. Out of which main rural family welfare center is 5 and sub-center is 199. There are 10 T.B. Clinic (Micro Center) and 11 Leprosy Treatment Center.(Joint Director, Health Services, Karimganj)

### 3.4.4 Block/Town wise Government Hospitals, Dispensaries and PHC's in Karimganj

In North Karimganj there is 1 dispensary, 1 Primary Health Center, 1 Mini-Primary Health Center, 1 Subcidiary Health Center, 24 Sub-Center and 6 Beds. In South

Karimganj there is 1 dispensary, 1 Primary Health Center, 1 Mini-Primary Health Center, 40 Sub-Center and 6 Beds. In Badarpur there is 2 dispensary, 1 Community Health Center, 1 Primary Health Center, 42 Sub-Center and 36 Beds. In Patherkandi there is 1 dispensary, 1 Primary Health Center, 1 Mini-Primary Health Center, 44 Sub-Center and 6 Beds. In Ramkrishna Nagar there is 1 dispensary, 1 Primary Health Center, 2 Mini-Primary Health Center, 29 Sub-Center and 6 Beds. In Dullavcherra there is 1 dispensary, 2 Mini-Primary Health Center, 18 Sub-Center. In Lowairpoa there is 1 Subcidiary Health Center, 20 Sub-Center. In Karimganj Town there is 1Hospital, 100 Beds. In Badarpur Town there is 1 Subcidiary Health Center (Joint Director, Health Services, Karimganj).