

CHAPTER 6

STATE OF LITERACY OF RURAL URBAN POPULATION

INTRODUCTION

Literacy is one of the important indicators of Social development and closely associated with the indispensable characteristics of modern civilization. This also helps in improvement of economic condition and developing human resource without which progress of any society or nation will be paralyzed.

In Census terminology, a person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is treated as literate and the percentage of literates in the age group seven years and above is called literacy rate.

As per provisional population of 2011 Census the Literacy rate in Mizoram is 91.58 percent comprising 84.31 percent in rural and 98.10 percent in urban areas. With this total literacy among all states/Uts in the country the state occupied the third position (first and second positions are occupied by Kerala with 93.91 percent and Lakshadweep with 92.28 percent respectively). Statement 6.1 below shows the literacy by sex and residence of the nation as well as the state since 1991.

Statement 6.1
Literacy rate in India and Mizoram by sex and residence, 1991 - 2011

India and State/UT	Persons/ Males/ Females	Literacy Rate								
		1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
India	Persons	52.21	44.69	73.08	64.84	58.75	79.92	74.04	68.91	84.98
	Males	64.13	57.87	81.09	75.26	70.70	86.27	82.14	78.57	89.67
	Females	39.29	30.62	64.05	53.68	46.14	72.86	65.46	58.75	79.92
Mizoram	Persons	82.27	72.47	93.46	88.81	81.27	96.13	91.58	84.31	98.10
	Males	85.61	77.36	95.16	90.72	84.94	96.44	93.72	88.35	98.67
	Females	78.60	67.03	91.62	86.75	77.27	95.81	89.40	80.04	97.54

Statement 6.1 reveals that in national level during 1991-2011, the increase of 24.22 percent point of rural literacy rate is slightly more than double that of urban literacy with 11.90 percent point. In gender distribution, the females literacy has recorded higher increased than that of the males in both rural and urban areas.

The same picture has been found in the state figures also, higher increase has been seen in rural areas than urban areas during the decades of 1991-2011. In that period, the females' literacy rate has increased by 13.01 percent point and 5.93 percent point in rural and urban areas respectively. In case of males, it has increased by 10.99 percent point in rural and 3.51 percent point urban areas. Again, in absolute terms, the state's gender gap in literacy has been registered as 4.32 percent point [Among all states and Uts of the country the state stands at 3rd position in gender gap in literacy, first with 3.39 percent point and second with 4.04 percent point has been

occupied by Meghalaya and Kerala respectively, PPT -1, India] while the national figure of the same has recorded as 16.68 percent point. The Statement 6.2 has given the gender gap in literacy for the state and the nation for the period 1991-2011.

Statement 6.2

Gender Gap in Literacy in India and Mizoram by residence, 1991-2011

Year	India		Mizoram	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1991	27.25	17.04	10.33	3.54
2001	24.56	13.41	7.67	0.63
2011	19.82	9.75	8.31	1.13

The data incorporated in the Statement 6.2 depicts that during the period 1991-2011 the gap has decreased for all rural and urban areas at national level but in case of the state it is seen that during 1991-2001, the gap has decreased and in 2001-2011, the gap has slightly increased for both rural and urban areas.

Statement 6.3

District-wise number of literates and illiterates among population aged 7+ by residence in State - 2011

Name of the districts	No. of literates			No. of illiterates		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mamit	60,979	49,349	11,630	9,961	9,035	926
Kolasib	66,510	27,613	38,897	3,842	2,569	1,273
Aizawl	346,465	75,250	271,215	5,265	1,911	3,354
Champhai	96,601	57,537	39,064	6,701	6,187	514
Serchhip	55,102	27,417	27,685	691	436	255
Lunglei	116,669	63,041	53,628	13,831	13,283	548
Lawngtlai	63,524	46,579	16,945	32,125	31,223	902
Saiha	41,742	21,886	19,856	5,470	3,966	1,504

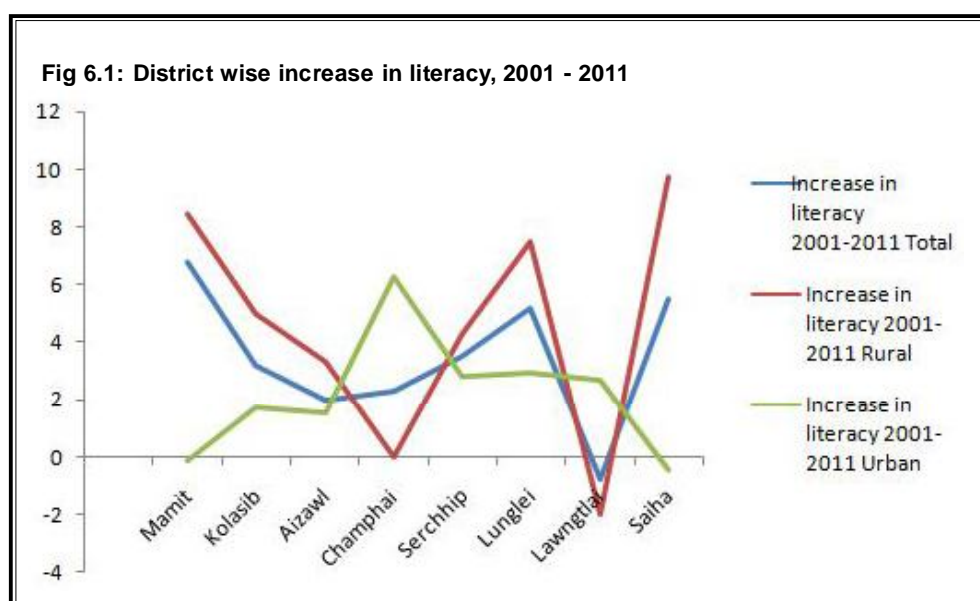
The Statement 6.3 shows the district wise number of literates and illiterates among population aged 7years+ in the state by residence for 2011 census. It reveals that the Mamit district has reported maximum percentage (80.93) of rural literates to the total literates of the district. In case of urban literates, Aizawl has occupied the maximum percentage (78.28) followed by Serchhip (50.24). For the illiterates, the percentage of illiterates to the total illiterates of the district, in rural areas, the maximum percentage has been found in Lawngtlai (97.19) followed by Lunglei (96.19) while in case of urban areas Aizawl has registered maximum percentage (63.70) followed by Serchhip (36.90) and Lawngtlai urban areas have reported the lowest percentage of illiterates (2.81).

Statement 6.4

District-wise literacy rates by residence in Mizoram - 2001 & 2011

Name of the districts	Literacy rates in 2001			Literacy rates in 2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mamit	79.14	76.07	93.73	85.96	84.52	92.63
Kolasib	91.34	86.53	95.09	94.54	91.49	96.83
Aizawl	96.51	94.20	97.21	98.50	97.52	98.78
Champhai	91.15	90.33	92.40	93.51	90.29	98.70
Serchhip	95.18	94.17	96.28	98.76	98.43	99.09
Lunglei	84.17	75.10	96.04	89.40	82.60	98.99
Lawngtlai	67.16	61.86	92.28	66.41	59.87	94.95
Saiha	82.90	74.95	93.41	88.41	84.66	92.96

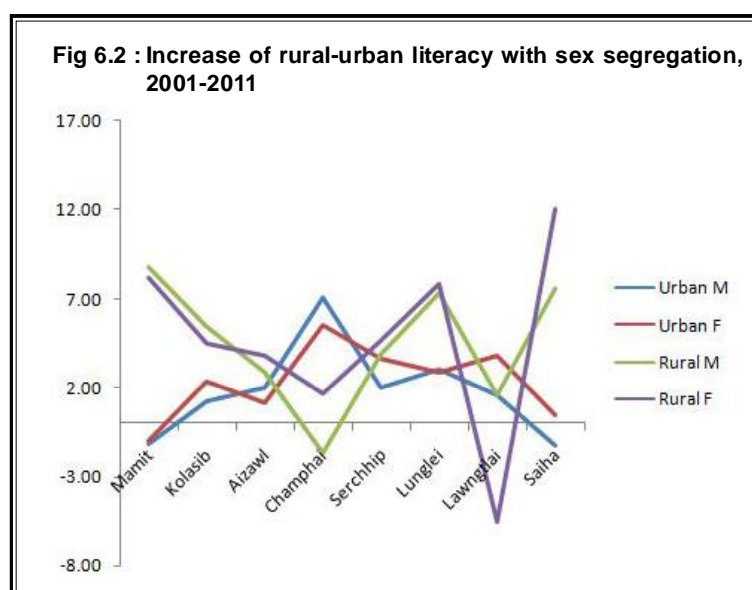
Statement 6.4 records the district-wise literacy rates by residence and sex for the decade 2001-2011. It reveals that during 2011 the highest rural literacy rate of 98.43 percent has registered in Serchhip and the lowest of 59.87 percent which has been found in Lawngtlai district while in case of urban literacy in 2011, the highest position has again been occupied by Serchhip district with 99.09 percent followed by Lunglei (98.99 percent) and Aizawl (98.78 percent) and the lowest literacy has been recorded in Saiha district (92.96 percent). During the decade 2001-2011, among all the districts in the state, Mamit district has registered the highest increase in rural literacy with 8.45 percent point and the lowest with negative increase of -1.99 percent point has recorded in Lawngtlai district. In case of urban areas, the highest increase of 6.30 percent point has been seen in Champhai district and the lowest with negative increase of -1.10 percent point in Mamit district. In absolute terms, during the period of 2001-2011, Mamit district has shown the highest increase of 6.82 percent point and Lawngtlai district has occupied the lowest position with negative increase of -0.75 percent point. The fig. 6.1 shows the district-wise increase of literacy in the state for the period 2001-2011.



Statement 6.5

District-wise rural-urban literacy rate by sex and male-female gap in Mizoram - 2001 & 2011

Name of the districts	Persons/ Males/ Females	2001				2011			
		Literacy rates in 2001		Male-female gap in 2001		Literacy rates in 2011		Male-female gap in 2011	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mamit	Persons	76.07	93.73	9.68	2.23	84.52	92.63	10.27	2.07
	Males	80.58	94.81			89.41	93.63		
	Females	70.90	92.58			79.14	91.56		
Kolasib	Persons	86.53	95.09	2.12	2.27	91.49	96.83	3.11	1.18
	Males	87.52	96.18			92.99	97.41		
	Females	85.40	93.91			89.88	96.23		
Aizawl	Persons	94.20	97.21	2.08	0.04	97.52	98.78	1.20	0.99
	Males	95.20	97.23			98.11	99.28		
	Females	93.12	97.19			96.91	98.29		
Champhai	Persons	90.33	92.40	6.53	0.27	90.29	98.70	3.16	1.85
	Males	93.52	92.53			91.85	99.63		
	Females	86.99	92.26			88.69	97.78		
Serchhip	Persons	94.17	96.28	1.9	2.38	98.43	99.09	1.17	0.74
	Males	95.09	97.47			99.02	99.45		
	Females	93.19	95.09			97.85	98.71		
Lunglei	Persons	75.10	96.04	11.81	0.41	82.60	98.99	11.27	0.66
	Males	80.73	96.24			88.07	99.31		
	Females	68.92	95.83			76.80	98.65		
Lawngtlai	Persons	61.86	92.28	13.31	4.61	59.87	94.95	20.46	2.40
	Males	68.16	94.52			69.78	96.11		
	Females	54.85	89.91			49.32	93.71		
Saiha	Persons	74.95	93.41	12.08	3.99	84.66	92.96	7.60	2.26
	Males	80.85	95.34			88.44	94.08		
	Females	68.77	91.35			80.84	91.82		



Statement 6.5 captures the District-wise rural-urban Literacy rate by sex and male-female gap in Mizoram for the decade 2001-2011. Among all districts in Mizoram, sex differential of literacy reveals that during 2001-2011 in rural areas the highest increased in females literacy is recorded in Saiha district (12.07 percent point) followed by Mamit district (8.24 percent point) and again Lawngtlai district stands at the last position with negative increase (-5.53 percent point) while in case of males the highest increased has

been found in Mamit district (8.83 percent point) followed by Saiha district (7.59 percent point) and the lowest with negative increase (-1.67 percent point) is seen in Champhai district. Fig 6.2 provides the increase of rural urban literacy with gender –wise segregation for the period 2001-2011. Again, during the decade among all districts of the state, the male female gap in literacy in rural areas have decreased in five districts and increased in three districts. Rural areas of Lawngtlai district has reistered the maximum gap for both the censuses even during 2001-2011 the gap is also increased significantly as compared to the other districts of the state. In urban areas there are five districts where this gap has decreased while in three other districts it has increased marginally.

Statement 6.6

Distribution of sub-districts by range of rural persons, males, females literacy rates - 2001 & 2011

Ranges	Rural					
	2001			2011		
	No. of RD (Including Part)	Absolute	Percentage	No. of RD (Including Part)	Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Person						
Total	29	286907	100.00	29	368672	100.00
<60	3	25836	9.01	2	24506	6.65
60.00-69.99	3	31587	11.01	1	18811	5.10
70.00-79.99	3	25514	8.89	3	36502	9.90
80.00-89.99	4	39370	13.72	6	86855	23.56
90.00+	16	164600	57.37	17	201998	54.79
Male						
Total	29	156738	100.00	29	198486	100.00
<60	1	2811	1.79	0	0	0
60.00-69.99	4	26988	17.22	2	16077	8.10
70.00-79.99	1	5195	3.31	2	16805	8.47
80.00-89.99	5	25622	16.35	7	54268	27.34
90.00+	18	96122	61.33	18	111336	56.09
Female						
Total	29	130169	100.00	29	170186	100.00
<60	6	22429	17.23	3	16021	9.41
60.00-69.99	1	4789	3.68	1	4292	2.52
70.00-79.99	4	16824	12.92	4	28529	16.76
80.00-89.99	4	21562	16.56	5	29226	17.17
90.00+	14	64565	49.60	16	92118	54.13

Note: As per 2011 Census total number of RD Blocks in Mizoram is 26 among them 3 RDs have parts.

The data incorporated in the Statement 6.6 presents a picture between RD Blocks in the rural areas and its corresponding literacy ranges by sex for both the censuses of 2001 and 2011. (For meaningful comparison, as mentioned at preface the 2001 data here is the recasted one as per 2011 census jurisdiction). In absolute terms, the total no. of RD Blocks is same but the no. of literates has increased to 3,686,72 in 2011 from 2,86,907 in 2001. The maximum number of RD Blocks have been found in the range of literacy of 90.00+ percent followed by the range 80.00- 89.99 percent for both the censuses. The same trend is also seen for males while in case of females, the highest no. of RD Block falls in the range of literacy of 90.00+ percent and the second highest number has been found at the range of below 60 percent in 2001 but in 2011 the second highest no. has moved to the range 80.00-89.99 percent.

Statement 6.7

Distribution of sub-districts by range of urban persons, males, females literacy rates - 2001 & 2011

Ranges	Urban					
	2001			2011		
	No. of RD (Including Part)	Absolute	Percentage	No. of RD (Including Part)	Absolute	Percentage
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Person						
Total	17	374538	100.00	17	478920	100.00
<60	0	0	0	0	0	0
60.00-69.99	0	0	0	0	0	0
70.00-79.99	0	0	0	0	0	0
80.00-89.99	2	12720	3.40	0	0	0
90.00+	15	361818	96.60	17	478920	100.00
Male						
Total	17	193367	100.00	17	240463	100.00
<60	0	0	0	0	0	0
60.00-69.99	0	0	0	0	0	0
70.00-79.99	0	0	0	0	0	0
80.00-89.99	1	5502	2.85	0	0	0
90.00+	16	187865	97.15	17	240463	100.00
Female						
Total	17	181171	100.00	17	238457	100.00
<60	0	0	0	0	0	0
60.00-69.99	0	0	0	0	0	0
70.00-79.99	0	0	0	0	0	0
80.00-89.99	2	6483	3.58	1	4206	1.76
90.00+	15	174688	96.42	16	234251	98.24

Note: As per 2011 Census total number of RD Blocks in Mizoram is 26 among them 3 RDs have parts.

Statement 6.7 gives a relation between RD Blocks in the urban areas and its corresponding literacy ranges by sex for both the censuses of 2001 and 2011. It reveals that in 2001 for males, the maximum RD Blocks have recorded their literacy in the range 90.00+ percent followed by the range 80.00-89.99 and below these two ranges no RD Blocks have reported their literacy while in case of 2011 census, for total and males all RD Blocks have registered their literacy in the range 90.00+ percent but for females, 98.24 percent of RD Blocks have recorded literacy range at 90.00+ percent and only 1.76 percent (one RD Block) has reported in the range of 80.89.99 percent.

Statement 6.8**Distribution of sub-districts by range of male-female gap in Mizoram by residence - 2001 & 2011**

Ranges	2001			2011		
	No. of RD (Including Part)	Male Female gap in Literates		No. of RD (Including Part)	Male Female gap in Literates	
		Absolute	Percentage		Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	29	38765	100.00	29	30306	100.00
<5.00	18	20330	52.44	20	8637	28.50
5.00-9.99	5	5628	14.52	3	3167	10.45
10.00-14.99	2	3820	9.85	3	7132	23.53
15.00-19.99	2	4255	10.98	1	3722	12.28
20.00+	2	4732	12.21	2	7648	25.24

The data incorporated in the Statement 6.8 shows that in 2001 maximum number of RD Blocks(52.44 percent) have registered the gender gap in literacy at the range of below 5 percent point and 2 RD Blocks (12.21 percent) have reported at maximum range of 20.00+ percent point while in 2011, maximum no.of RD Blocks(28.50 percent) have recorded the gap at the range of below 5 percent point.

Statement 6.9**Top three and bottom three districts showing highest and lowest rural and urban Literacy rates - 2011**

Name of the top three districts by Literacy rates		Name of the bottom three districts by Literacy rates	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Serchhip	Serchhip	Lawngtlai	Mamit
Aizawl	Lunglei	Lunglei	Saiha
Kolasib	Aizawl	Mamit	Lawngtlai

The Statement 6.9 reveals that in 2011 census Serchhip district has occupied the first position in literacy for the both rural and urban areas while Lawngtlai and Mamit district has occupied last rank for rural and urban areas respectively.