

Chapter 6

A Comparative Analysis of Gender Disparity in Education in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts

6.1 Introduction:

Baksa and Kokrajhar districts are the two districts out of the four districts of Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD) in Assam. Baksa was notified as a district on 30.10.2003. To the north of Baksa district lies the Kingdom of Bhutan, to the south lies the Nalbari and Barpeta districts of Assam, to the west lies the Chirang district of Assam and to the east lies the Udalguri district of Assam. Bhutanese king and subjects use this area for trade and passage to the nearby plain areas of India. Baksa district was formed from parts of Barpeta, Nalbari, Kamrup and Darrang districts of Assam.

As per the Census Report of India, 2011, Baksa district with its headquarter at Musalpur has an area of 2457.00 square kilometres. It has a total of 690 villages out of which 679 are inhabited and 11 are uninhabited, two census towns, 1,91,701 households and a total population of 950,075 out of which 4,81,330 are males and 4,68,745 are females and therefore has a sex ratio of 973.85. It has Scheduled Caste (SC) population of 73,083 out of which 37,534 are males and 35,549 are females with a sex ratio of 947.11 and Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of 331,007 out of which 165,634 are males and 165,373 are females with a sex ratio of 998.42. There are 10 Community Development (CD) blocks in the district. The district according to the same Census Report, has a literacy rate of 69.25 per cent where male literacy rate is 77.03 per cent and female literacy rate is 61.27 per cent.

Kokrajhar was also notified as a district of Assam along with Baksa. Kokrajhar District is recognised as the gateway to the North Eastern region of India and is a major district of Assam. The district of Kokrajhar nestled beside the river bank of Brahmaputra is bounded by the Kingdom of Bhutan to the north and Dhubri district of Assam to the south. Bongaigaon district of Assam lies to the eastern side whereas West Bengal (State of India) borders the west of Kokrajhar district. Kokrajhar was originally a part of undivided Goalpara district of Assam. According to the 2011 Census Report of India, Kokrajhar with its head quarter at Kokrajhar

possesses 11 CD blocks comprising 1068 villages of which 1053 are inhabited and 15 are uninhabited and four towns. The district has 1,81,081 number of households and total population of 8,87,142 of which 4,52,905 are males and 4,34,237 are females and therefore has a sex ratio of 958.78. The district has an area of 3296 square kilometres where 3279.68 square kilometres are rural and 16.32 square kilometres are urban. It has 22,31,321 total SC population of which 11,45,314 are males and 10,86,007 are females with a sex ratio of 948.22. It has 38,84,371 total ST population of which 19,57,005 are males and 19,27,366 are females with a sex ratio of 984.85. The district has a literacy rate of 65.22 per cent where male literacy rate is 71.89 per cent and female literacy rate is 58.27 per cent.

In the chapter, gender disparity in education in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam (State) has been compared. Firstly, gender disparity in Literacy Rate (LR), secondly, gender disparity in Illiteracy Rate (ILR), thirdly, gender disparity in Never Attended (NA) Rate, fourthly, gender disparity in Attended Before (AB) Rate, fifthly, gender disparity in Lower Primary level (LP), sixthly, gender disparity in Upper Primary level (UP) and seventhly, gender disparity in Secondary level (Secondary) in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and the State have been compared for the year 2011. Finally, reasons of gender disparity in LR in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts have been compared based on field survey.

To compare the gender disparity in LR, gender disparity in total LR in the CD blocks of the districts, gender disparity in LR in the rural and urban areas in the CD blocks of the districts, caste-wise gender disparity in LR and religion wise gender disparity in LR of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and the State have been compared. In the analysis of gender disparity in ILR, gender disparity in total ILR, gender disparity in ILR in the rural and urban areas, caste-wise gender disparity in ILR and religion-wise gender disparity in ILR (according to the age groups 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60 and above, age not stated, all ages above six years) of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and the State have been compared. So far as NA Rate is concerned, total gender disparity in NA Rate, gender disparity in NA Rate in the rural and urban areas and caste-wise gender disparity in NA Rate (according to the age groups 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-4, 35-59, 60 and above, age not stated and all ages greater than six years) in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and the State have been

compared. Similar to NA Rate, in comparing AB Rate of the districts and the State, total gender disparity in AB Rate, gender disparity in AB Rate in the rural and urban areas and caste-wise gender disparity in AB Rate (according to the age groups 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-4, 35-59, 60 and above, age not stated and all ages greater than six years) have been compared.

To compare the gender disparities in LP, UP and Secondary of the districts and the State, gender disparities in overall Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Dropout Rate (DOR) in LP, UP and Secondary of the districts and the State have been compared.

6.2 Observations:

6.2.1 Gender Disparity in Literacy Rate in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011:

According to the 2011 Census Report of India, in Assam, gender disparity in LR was the highest in Baksa district and was the fourth highest in Kokrajhar district (based on GPI of LR). In both the districts, there are people with different religions, who live in rural or urban areas and belong to SC or ST or Other categories. In this section, overall gender disparity in LR in the CD blocks of the districts, gender disparity in LR in rural and urban areas in the CD blocks of the districts, caste-wise gender disparity in LR and religion-wise gender disparity in LR in the districts and the State have been compared.

6.2.1.1 Gender Disparity in Literacy Rate in the Community Development Blocks of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts in 2011:

Gender disparity in LR in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and the State in 2011 was in shown in chapter 4 (Table 4.22). In the table gender disparity in LR was shown by Gender Parity Index (GPI) of LR. As shown in the table, in both the districts as well as the State, female LR was lower than male LR. In comparing the gender disparity in LR of the districts and the State as a whole, it has been found that the gender disparity in LR was higher in both the districts than the gender disparity in LR in the State. While the GPI of LR of the State was 0.85, in Baksa and Kokrajhar

districts GPI of LR values were 0.7954 (0.80) and 0.8105 (0.81) respectively (Table 6.1 and diagram 6.1).

Gender disparity in LR represented by GPI of LR in the blocks of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts in 2011 has been shown in Table 6.1 (see appendix 6.1) and diagram 6.2. As shown in the table, it is found that, in all the CD blocks of both the districts, male LR surpassed female LR. On an average, the gender disparity in LR in Kokrajhar district was lower than the gender disparity in LR in Baksa district. In Baksa district, the gender disparity was the highest in Nagrijuli block with GPI of LR of 0.755 followed by Tamulpur and Dhamdhama with GPI of LR values of 0.777 and 0.786 respectively. However, the gender disparity in Barama block was the lowest with GPI of LR 0.845 in Baksa district. In Kokrajhar district, the gender disparity was

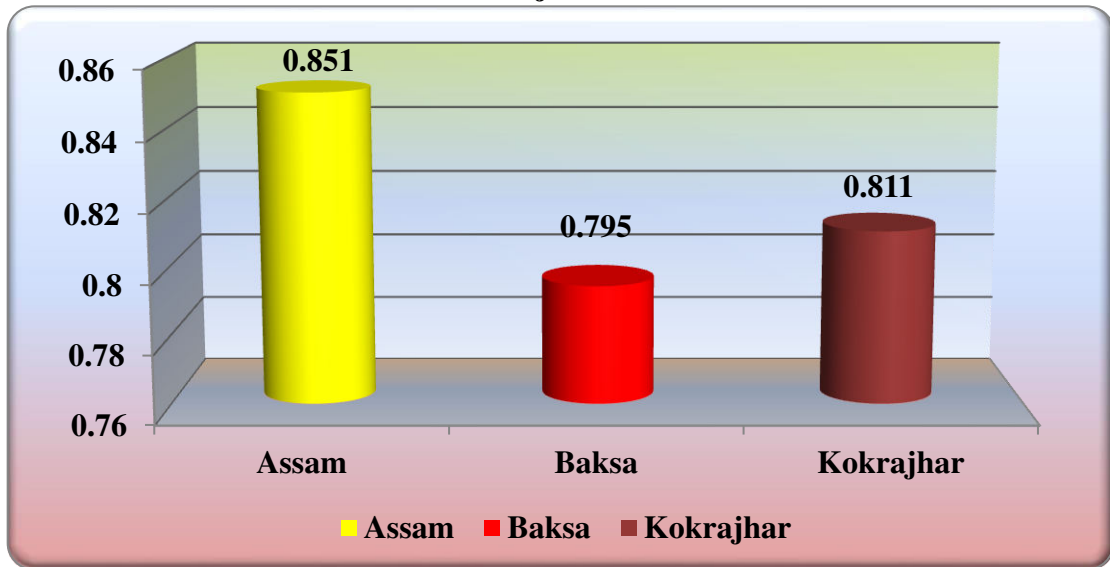
Table 6.1
GPI of LR in the Blocks of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts in 2011

Baksa: GPI of LR= 0.7954			Kokrajhar: GPI of LR= 0.8105		
Block	GPI	Rank	Block	GPI	Rank
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
Gobardhana	0.803	6	Kachugaon	0.778	1
Jalah	0.788	4	Gossaigaon	0.817	6
Tihu	0.844	9	Hatidhura	0.830	7
Tihu-Barama	0.839	8	Dotoma	0.806	4
Baska	0.800	5	Kokrajhar	0.793	2
Goreswar	0.808	7	Golakganj	0.813	5
Tamulpur	0.777	2	Rupsi	0.805	3
Barama	0.845	10	Debitola	0.847	11
Dhamdhama	0.786	3	Mahamaya	0.839	10
Nagrijuli	0.755	1	Bilasipara	0.838	9
			Chapar-Salkocha	0.832	8

Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

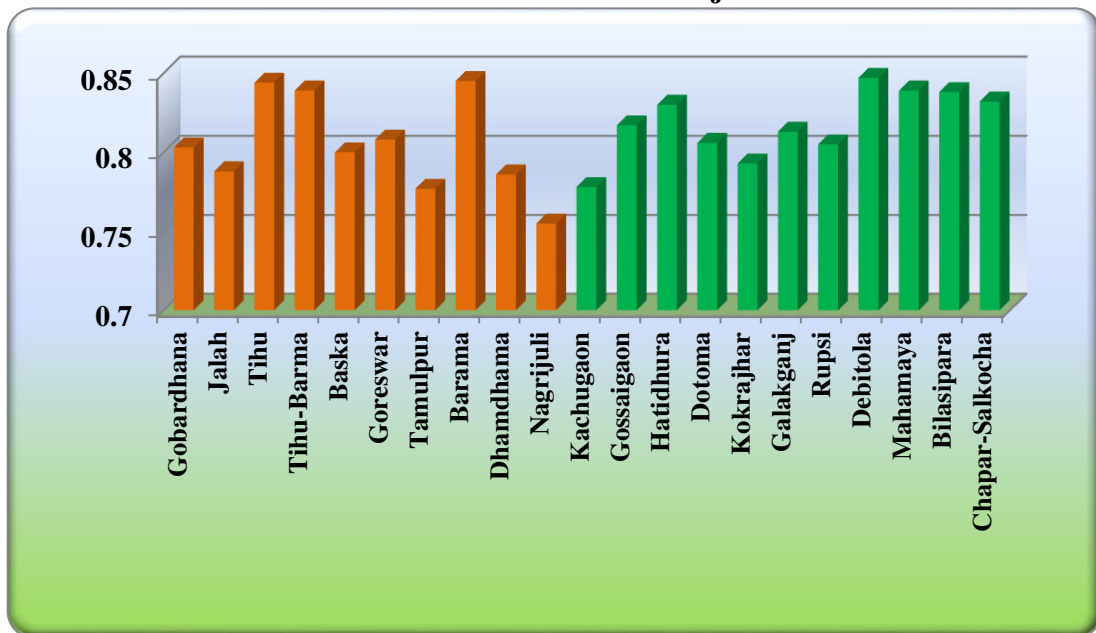
the highest in Kachugaon block with GPI of LR 0.778 followed by Kokrajhar block and Rupsi block with GPI of LR values of 0.793 and 0.805 respectively. On the other hand, the gender disparity was the lowest in Debitola block with GPI of LR 0.847 in Kokrajhar district. Moreover, as shown in the table, the gender disparity in LR in

Diagram 6.1
GPI of LR in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011



Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

Diagram 6.2
GPI of LR in the Blocks of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts in 2011



Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

Nagrijuli block of Baksa district was higher than the gender disparity in LR in Kachugaon block of Kokrajhar district, and the gender disparity in LR in Barama block of Baksa district was higher than the gender disparity in LR in Debitola block of Kokrajhar district.

6.2.1.2 Gender Disparity in Literacy Rate in Rural and Urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts in 2011:

According to the Census Report of India, 2011, both Baksa and Kokrajhar districts have rural areas as their major part and each of them has only two urban areas. Gender disparity in LR in rural and urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts in 2011 has been presented in Table 6.2 (see appendix 6.2). In the table GPI of LR represents gender disparity in LR. Diagram 6.3 also shows the GPI of total LR in rural and urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts. As shown in the table, it is

Table 6.2
GPI of LR in Rural and Urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts in 2011

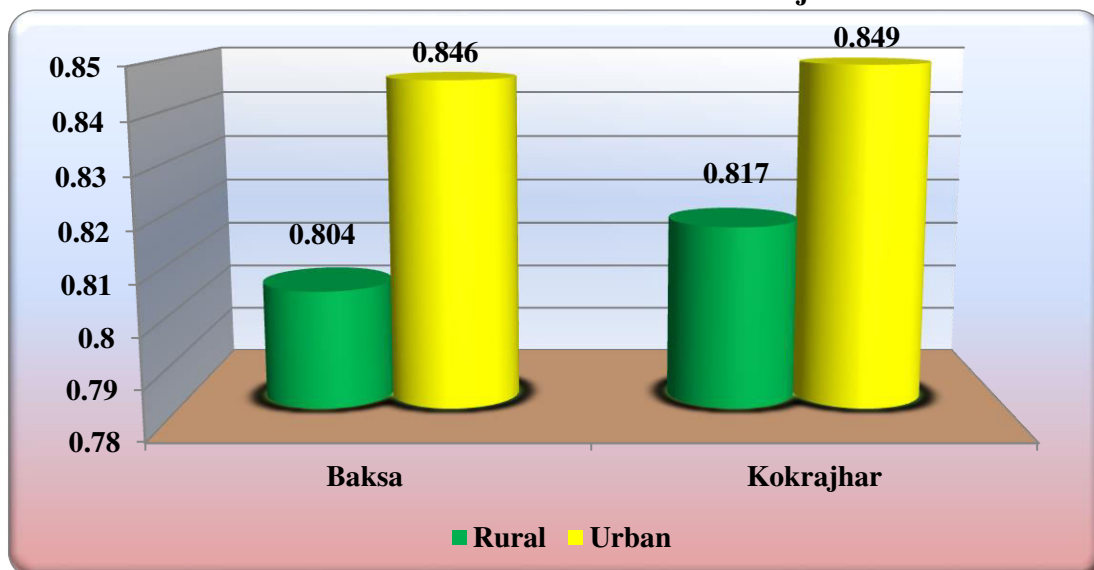
Area	Baksa district			Kokrajhar district		
	Block	GPI	Rank	Block	GPI	Rank
Rural	Gobardhana	0.802	6	Kachugaon	0.778	1
	Jalah	0.788	4	Gossaigaon	0.811	5
	Tihu	0.844	9	Hatidhura	0.830	7
	Tihu-Barama	0.837	8	Dotoma	0.806	4
	Baksa	0.800	5	Kokrajhar	0.793	2
	Goreswar	0.806	7	Golakganj	0.813	6
	Tamulpur	0.777	2	Rupsi	0.805	3
	Barama	0.845	10	Debitola	0.847	11
	Dhamdhama	0.786	3	Mahamaya	0.839	10
	Nagrijuli	0.755	1	Bilasipara	0.838	9
				Chapar-Salkocha	0.832	8
	Average=0.804			Average=0.817		
Urban	Gobardhana	0.822	1	Gossaigaon	0.875	2
	Goreswar	0.869	2	Kokrajhar	0.822	1
		Average=0.846			Average=0.849	

Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

found that, in all the rural and urban areas of the districts male LR surpassed female LR. Moreover, on an average, the gender disparity in LR, was higher in rural as well as urban Baksa than the gender disparity in LR in rural as well as urban Kokrajhar respectively. In rural Baksa, out of the ten rural areas, the gender disparity in LR was the highest in Nagrijuli with GPI of LR 0.755 followed by Tamulpur and Dhamdhama with GPI of LR values 0.777 and 0.786 respectively. On the other hand, the gender disparity in LR was the lowest in Barama in rural Baksa with GPI of LR 0.845. In rural Kokrajhar, out of eleven rural areas, the gender disparity in Kachugaon was the highest followed by Kokrajhar and Rupsi with GPI of LR values 0.778, 0.793 and 0.805 respectively. On the other hand, the gender disparity was the lowest in Debitola in rural Kokrajhar with GPI of LR 0.847. Thus, it is found that, in Nagrijuli of rural Baksa, the gender disparity in LR was higher than the gender disparity in LR in Kachugaon of rural Kokrajhar, and in Barama block in rural Baksa, the gender disparity in LR was higher than the gender disparity in LR in Debitola of rural Kokrajhar. On an average, the gender disparity in LR was higher in rural Baksa than the gender disparity in LR in rural Kokrajhar.

Moreover, it is found that within each district, the gender disparity in LR was higher in rural area than the gender disparity in LR in urban area.

Diagram 6.3
GPI of LR in Rural and Urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts in 2011



Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

6.2.1.3 Gender Disparity in Literacy Rate of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Categories in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011:

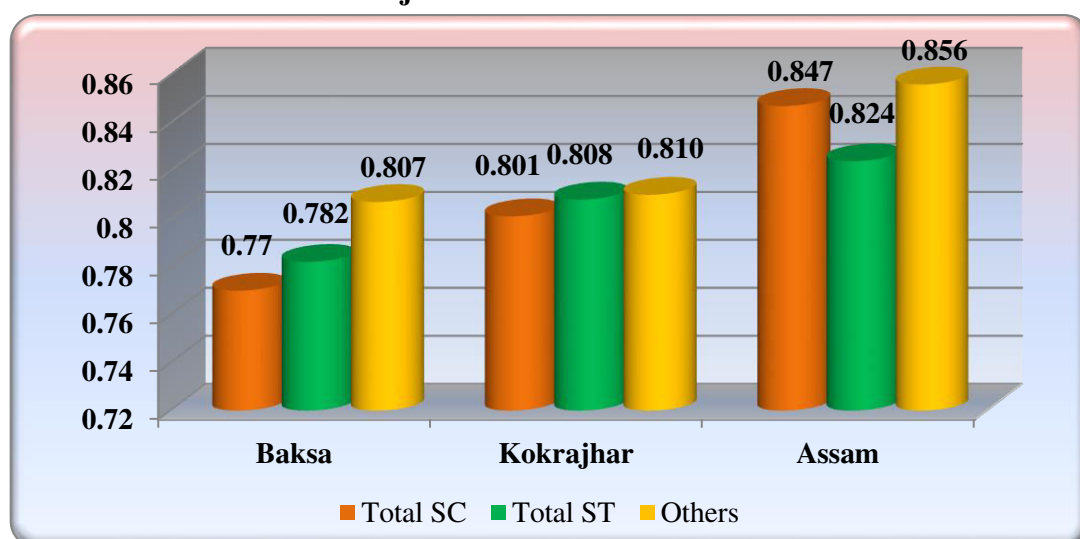
People belonging to SC, ST and Other communities live in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam. Gender disparity in LR represented by GPI of LR among SC, among ST and among Other Categories in the districts and Assam in 2011 has been shown in Table 6.3 (see appendix 6.3) and Diagrams 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 and 6.7. As shown in the table, for SC, ST as well as Other Categories of the districts and the State, female LR surpassed male LR in total, rural and urban.

Table 6.3
GPI of LR of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Categories in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts in 2011

Area	Baksa district			Kokrajhar district			Assam		
	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others
Total	0.770	0.782	0.807	0.801	0.808	0.810	0.847	0.824	0.856
Rural	0.770	0.781	0.806	0.779	0.801	0.802	0.838	0.817	0.839
Urban	0.761	0.882	0.856	0.877	0.919	0.906	0.881	0.921	0.930

Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

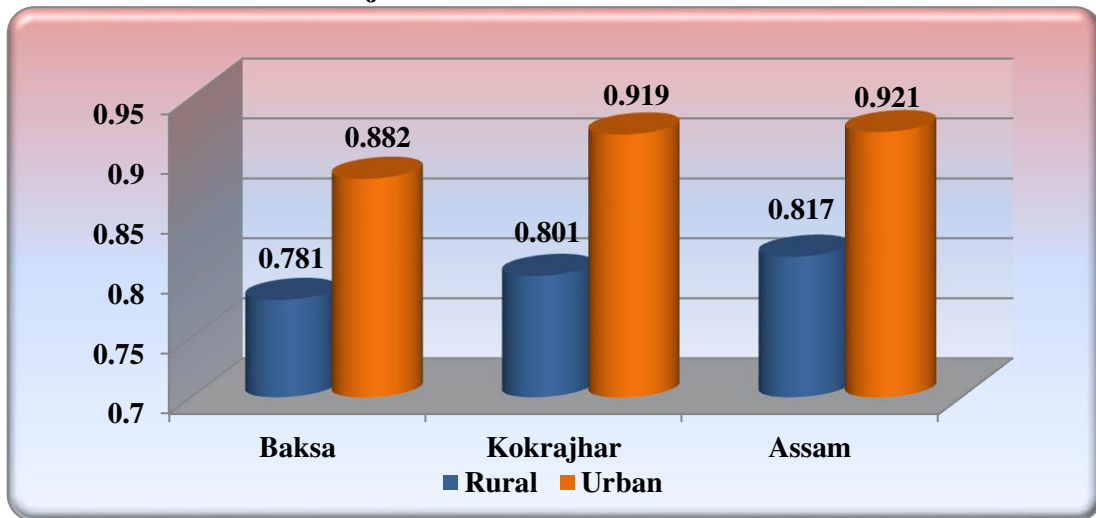
Diagram 6.4
GPI of LR of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Categories in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011



Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

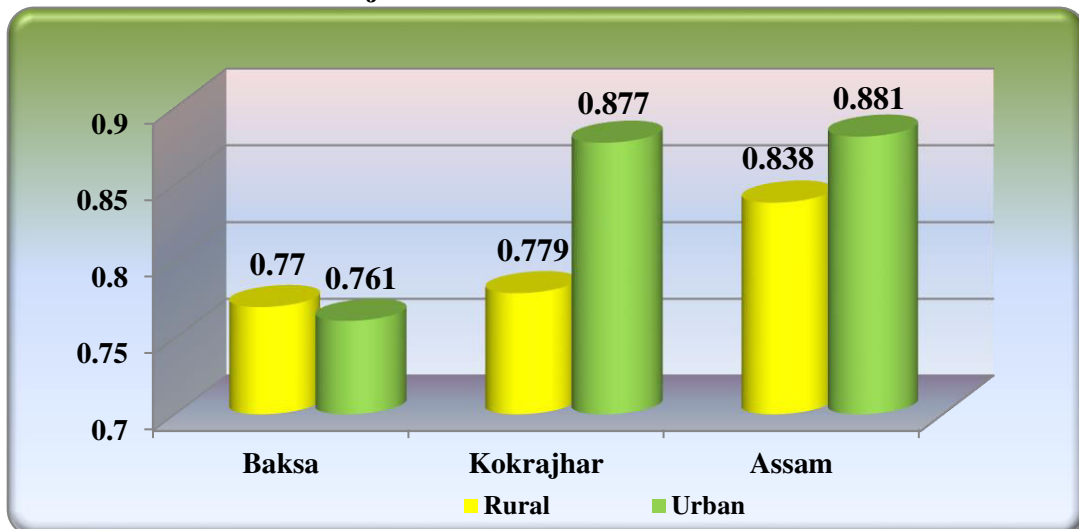
The gender disparity in LR of SC was higher in Baksa district than the gender disparity in LR of SC in Kokrajhar district, in total. In comparison to the State, the gender disparity in LR of SC in both the districts was higher than the gender disparity in LR of SC in the State, in total (Table 6.3 and Diagram 6.4). It is also found that, the gender disparity in LR of SC in the rural and urban areas of Baksa was higher

Diagram 6.5
GPI of LR of Scheduled Tribe in Rural and Urban Areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011



Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

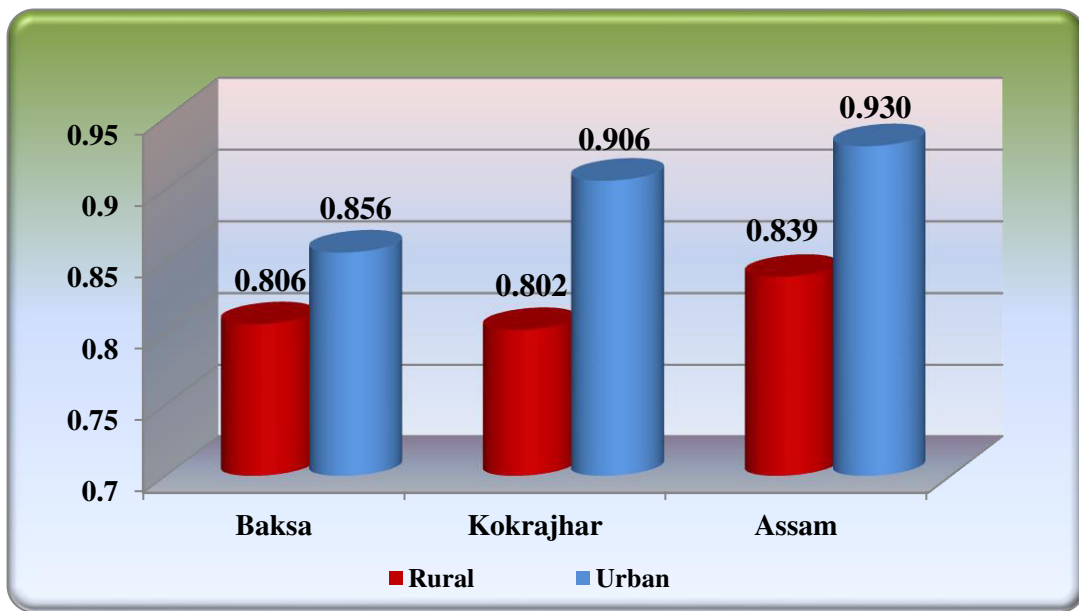
Diagram 6.6
GPI of LR of Scheduled Caste in Rural and Urban Areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011



Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

than the gender disparity in LR of SC in rural and urban areas of Kokrajhar district respectively. Moreover, for SC in rural and urban areas of the districts also, the gender disparity in LR was comparatively higher than the gender disparity in LR of SC in rural and urban areas of the State respectively (Table 6.3 and Diagram 6.6).

Diagram 6.7
GPI of LR of Other Categories in Rural and Urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011



Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

So far as ST is concerned, it is found that the gender disparity in LR of ST was higher in Baksa district than the gender disparity in LR among ST in Kokrajhar district, in total. In comparison to the State, the gender disparity in LR of ST in both the districts was higher than the gender disparity in LR of ST in the State, in total (Table 6.3 and Diagram 6.4). As shown in Table 6.3 and Diagram 6.5, the gender disparity in LR of ST in rural and urban areas of Baksa was higher than the gender disparity in LR of ST in rural and urban areas of Kokrajhar district respectively. Moreover, in comparison to the State, for ST in rural and urban areas of the districts also, the gender disparity in LR was higher than the gender disparity in LR of ST in rural and urban areas of Assam .

The gender disparity in LR among Other Categories was higher in Baksa district than the gender disparity in LR among Other Categories in Kokrajhar district,

in total. In comparison to the State, the gender disparity in LR of Other Categories in both the districts was higher than the gender disparity in LR of Other Categories in the State, in total (Table 6.3 and Diagram 6.4). For Other Categories in rural and urban areas of the districts also, the gender disparity in LR was comparatively higher than the gender disparity in LR of Other Categories in rural and urban areas of the State respectively. However, in comparing the districts, in Kokrajhar rural, the gender disparity in LR was higher for Other categories than the gender disparity in LR in rural Baksa, and in Urban Baksa the gender disparity in LR for Other categories was higher than the gender disparity in LR in urban Kokrajhar (Table 6.3 and Diagram 6.7).

Within each district, the gender disparity in LR in total was the highest among SC, but in Assam, the gender disparity in LR was the highest among ST (Table 6.3).

6.2.1.4 Gender Disparity in Literacy Rate according to Religious Communities in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011:

Assam is a multi-religious State where Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and people of Other Religions and Persuasions reside. Religion-wise gender disparity in LR in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam has been shown in Table 6.4 and diagram 6.8 (see appendix 6.4). In the table, GPI of LR represent gender disparity in LR. As shown in the table, in the State as a whole and in the districts, in all the religious communities male LR surpassed female LR. In the major religious communities i.e., Hindu, Muslim and Christian of Baksa district, the gender disparity in LR was higher than the gender disparity in LR of the respective religious communities in Kokrajhar district. For Buddhist and Jain in Baksa district also, the gender disparity in LR was higher than the gender disparity in LR of Buddhist and Jain in Kokrajhar district. For Sikh, Other Religions and Persuasions (Others) and Religion Not Stated (RNS) of Baksa district, the gender disparity in LR was lower than the gender disparity in LR among Sikh, Other Religions and Persuasions and RNS in Kokrajhar district. In comparison to the State as a whole, in all the religious

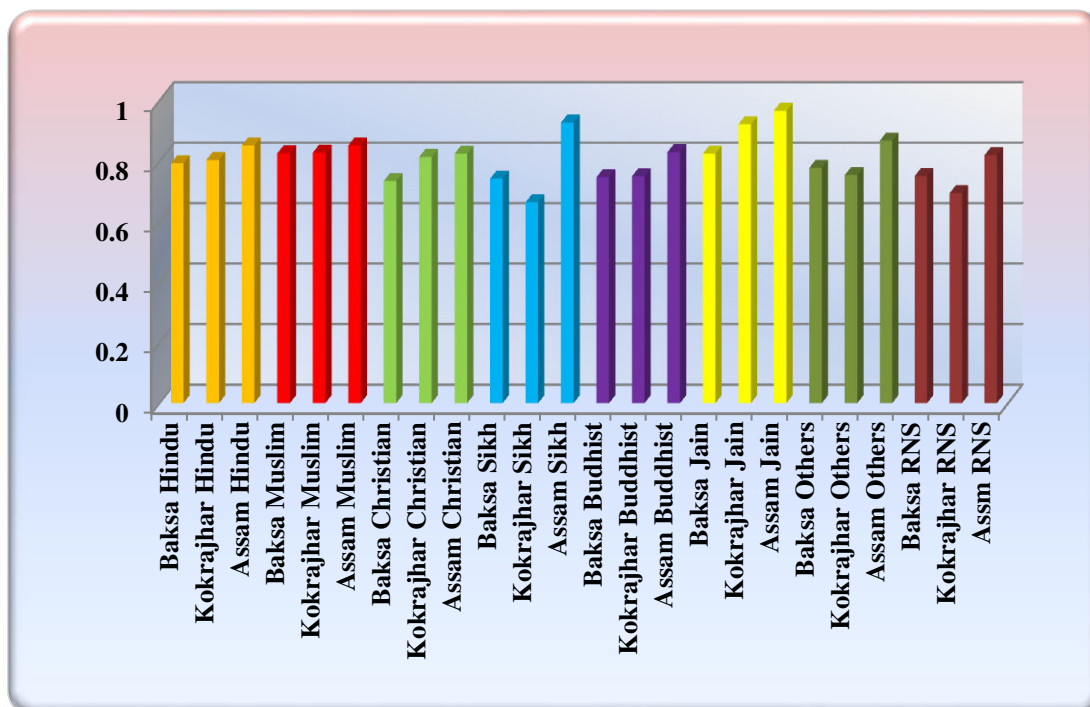
communities of both the districts, the gender disparity in LR was higher compared to the respective religious communities of the State.

Table 6.4
GPI of LR according to Religion in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011

Sl. No.	Religion	Baksa	Kokrajhar	Assam
		GPI LR	GPI LR	GPI LR
1	2	3	4	5
1	Hindu	0.793	0.804	0.852
2	Muslim	0.826	0.828	0.852
3	Christian	0.734	0.814	0.825
4	Sikh	0.742	0.664	0.928
5	Buddhist	0.747	0.750	0.830
6	Jain	0.825	0.922	0.967
7	Other religions and persuasions(others)	0.778	0.754	0.868
8	Religion not stated (RNS)	0.751	0.694	0.820

Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

Diagram 6.8
GPI of LR according to Religion in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011



Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

It is found that the gender disparity in LR was the highest for Christian in Baksa district, Sikh in Kokrajhar district and RNS in the State as a whole. On the other hand, the gender disparity in LR was the lowest for Muslim in Baksa, Jain in Kokrajhar and the State as a whole.

6.2.2 Gender Disparity in Illiteracy Rate in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011:

To compare the gender disparity in ILR, gender disparities in total ILR, rural-urban-wise ILR, caste-wise ILR and religion-wise ILR in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam in 2011 have been compared in this section.

6.2.2.1 Gender Disparity in Total Illiteracy Rate in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011:

Gender disparity in total ILR in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam in 2011 was discussed in chapter 4 (Table 4.32). In the table gender disparity in ILR was represented by Gender Gap (GG) of ILR. As shown in the table, it was found that, in Assam as a whole and in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts, female ILR surpassed male ILR in all age groups 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60 and above (60+), Age Not Stated (ANS) and all ages above six years (>6) in 2011. Moreover, the gender disparity in ILR increased with the higher age groups i.e., from the age group 7-14 up to the age group 60+ in the districts as well as in the State. If all ages above 6 years are considered, then the gender disparity in ILR in both the districts was higher than the gender disparity in ILR in the State and in comparing the districts the gender disparity in ILR was higher in Baksa district than the gender disparity in ILR in Kokrajhar district.

6.2.2.2 Gender Disparity in Illiteracy Rate in Rural and Urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011:

Gender disparity in ILR in rural areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam in 2011 has been presented in Table 6.5 (see appendix 6.5) and Diagrams 6.9 and 6.10. GG of ILR represents gender disparity in ILR in the table. As shown in the

table, it is found that female ILR surpassed male ILR in the rural areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts as well as in the rural areas of the State as a whole, if all ages above six years are considered. Moreover, the gender disparity in ILR in the rural areas of both the districts was higher than the gender disparity in ILR in the rural areas of the State, and in comparing the districts, the gender disparity in ILR was higher in rural Baksa compared to rural Kokrajhar. It is also found that in the rural areas of the districts as well as in the State, female ILR surpassed male ILR in all the age groups 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60+ and ANS. Moreover, the gender disparity in ILR increased with the higher age groups i.e., from the age group 7-14 up to the age group 60+, in the districts as well as in the State.

Table 6.5 (see appendix 6.5) and Diagrams 6.9 and 6.10 also presents gender disparity in ILR in urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam in 2011. As shown in the table, similar to the gender disparity in ILR in rural areas, it is found that female ILR surpassed male ILR in the urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts as well as in the urban areas of the State, if all ages above six years are considered. Moreover, the gender disparity in ILR, in the urban areas of both the

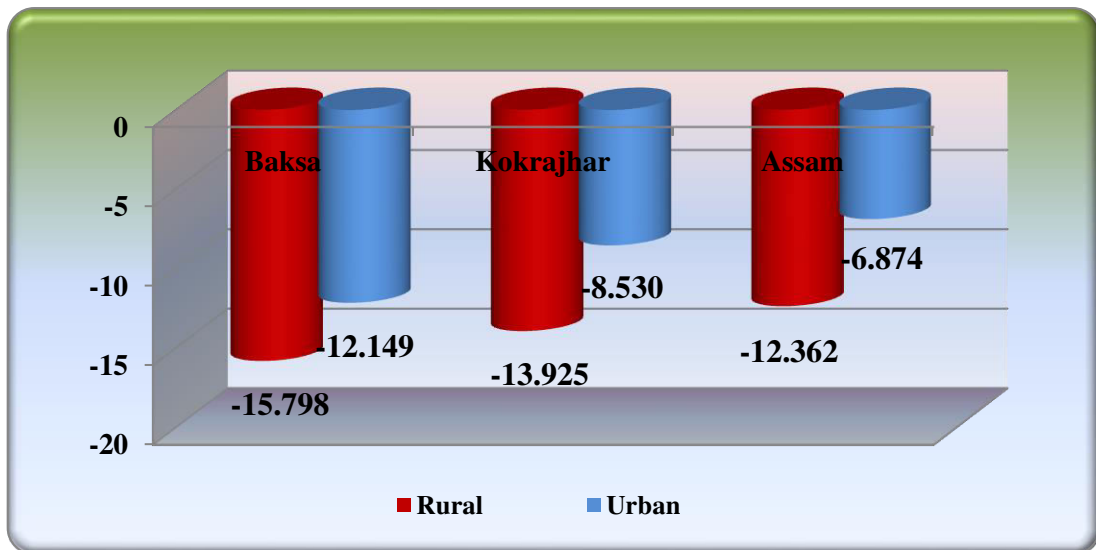
Table 6.5
GG of ILR in Rural and Urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011

Area	Age-group	Baksa	Kokrajhar	Assam
Rural	7-14	-1.375	-0.959	-0.436
	15-19	-4.032	-3.970	-2.667
	20-24	-9.712	-11.346	-9.406
	25-29	-13.199	-16.083	-11.536
	30-34	-16.396	-17.607	-14.021
	35-59	-27.544	-22.941	-21.481
	60+	-38.363	-32.181	-33.864
	ANS	-10.758	-20.007	-13.925
	All>6	-15.798	-13.925	-12.362
Urban	7-14	-3.005	-1.006	-0.683
	15-19	0.798	-1.854	-1.574
	20-24	-3.483	-3.904	-3.449
	25-29	-6.587	-5.179	-4.368
	30-34	-13.673	-6.505	-5.511
	35-59	-20.516	-12.889	-9.931
	60+	-41.613	-26.709	-23.527
	ANS	-25.000	-6.610	-9.918
	All>6	-12.149	-8.530	-6.874

Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

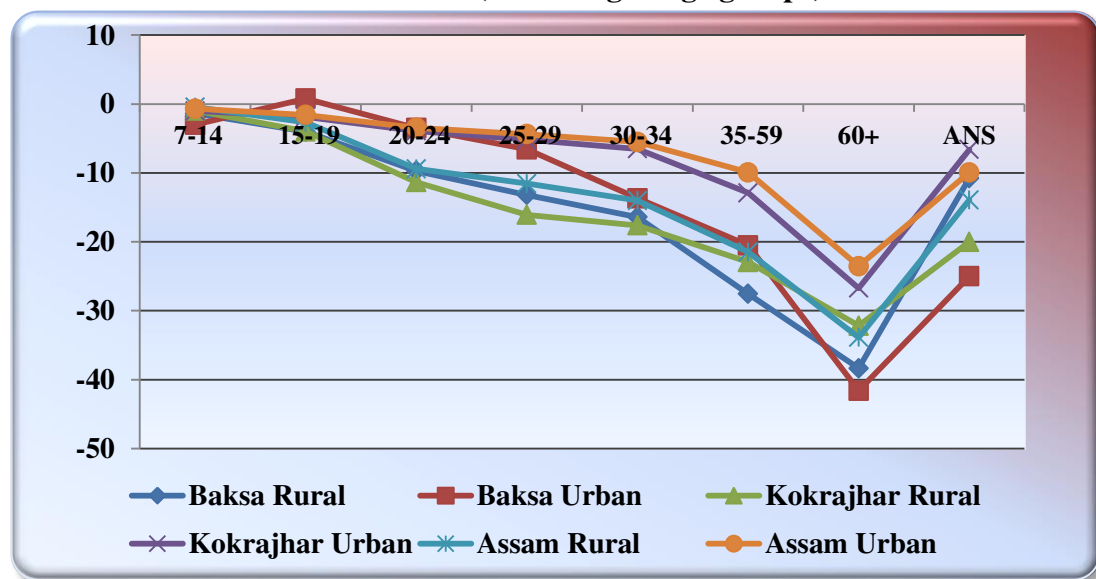
districts was higher than the gender disparity in ILR in the urban State, and in comparing the districts, the gender disparity in ILR was higher in urban Baksa compared to urban Kokrajhar. Except for 15-19 age group in urban Baksa district, in all the age groups 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60+ and ANS, in the

Diagram 6.9
GG of ILR in Rural and Urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011 (all ages above six years)



Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

Diagram 6.10
GG of ILR in Rural and Urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011 (according to age groups)



Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

urban areas of the districts and the State, female ILR surpassed male ILR. The gender disparity in ILR increased with the higher age groups in the districts and in the State. It increased from the age group 20-24 up to the age group 60+ in Baksa district, and in Kokrajhar district and Assam it increased from the age group 7-14 up to the age group 60+.

In comparing the gender disparity in rural and urban within each district and within the State, it is also found that, the gender disparity in ILR was higher in rural than urban in the districts as well as the State, if all ages above six years are considered (Table 6.5-see appendix 6.5 and Diagram 6.9).

6.2.2.3 Gender Disparity in Illiteracy Rate of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Categories in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011:

Gender disparity in ILR of SC in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam in 2011 has been shown in Table 6.6 (see appendix 6.6) and Diagrams 6.11 and 6.12. In the table, GG of ILR shows gender disparity in ILR. As shown in the table, it is found that, for SC of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam female ILR surpassed male ILR, if all ages above six years are considered, and the gender disparity in ILR was higher in both the districts than the gender disparity in ILR in the State. Moreover, the gender disparity in ILR was higher in Baksa district than the gender disparity in ILR in Kokrajhar district. It is also found that, in all the age groups i.e., 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60+ and ANS, in the districts as well as in the State female ILR of SC surpassed male ILR of SC. The gender disparity in ILR of SC increased with the higher age groups in the districts and in the State. In Baksa district and Assam, it increased from the age group 7-14 up to the age group 60 +, but in Kokrajhar district it increased from the age group 15-19 up to the age group 60+.

Table 6.6 (see appendix 6.6) and Diagrams 6.11 and 6.12 also shows the gender disparity in ILR of ST in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam in 2011. As shown in the table, it is found that, for ST of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam female ILR surpassed male ILR, if all ages above six years are considered. The gender disparity in ILR of ST in Baksa district was higher compared to the

gender disparity in ILR of ST in Kokrajhar district but it was lower in Kokrajhar district compared to Assam. Similar to SC, for ST of the districts as well as the State female ILR surpassed male ILR in all the age groups i.e., 7-14, 15-19, 2-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60+ and ANS. Moreover the gender disparity in ILR of ST increased with the higher age groups i.e., from the age group 7-14 up to the age group 60+ in the districts as well as in the State.

Gender disparity in ILR of Other Categories in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam in 2011 has been shown in Table 6.6 (see appendix 6.6) and Diagrams 6.11 and 6.12. As shown in the table, it is found that, for Other Categories of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam female ILR surpassed male ILR, if all ages above six years are considered. Moreover, the gender disparity in ILR of Other Categories

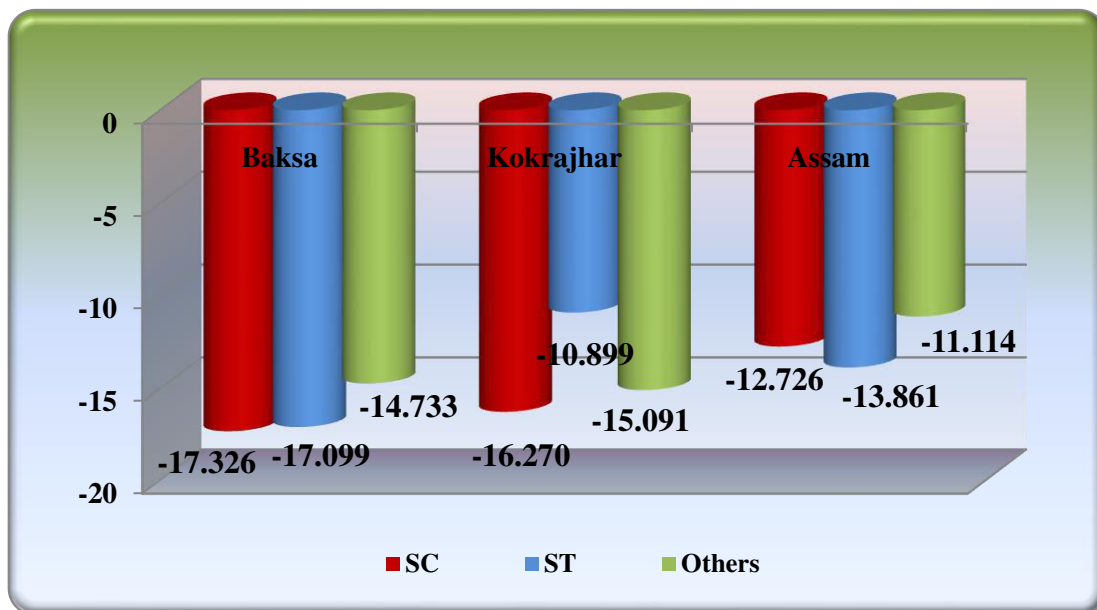
Table 6.6
GG of ILR of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Categories in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011

Age group	Baksa			Kokrajhar			Assam		
	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>
7-14	-1.467	-1.775	-1.181	-2.216	-1.370	-0.785	-0.893	-1.358	-0.311
15-19	-3.807	-5.389	-3.261	-1.287	-4.174	-4.129	-2.532	-3.769	-2.303
20-24	-11.733	-10.574	-9.051	-7.845	-11.431	-11.182	-6.528	-9.045	-8.683
25-29	-13.956	-15.230	-11.892	-12.485	-16.107	-15.541	-9.763	-12.609	-10.091
30-34	-18.926	-19.601	-13.930	-17.865	-18.478	-16.281	-12.966	-16.196	-11.914
35-59	-29.818	-30.168	-25.360	-27.356	-24.017	-21.297	-21.941	-25.306	-18.489
60+	-39.162	-37.439	-38.931	-39.296	-35.951	-29.133	-36.867	-34.561	-31.623
ANS	-9.524	-4.113	-16.205	-17.987	-25.535	-11.166	-15.651	-15.545	-12.809
All > 6	-17.326	-17.099	-14.733	-16.270	-10.899	-15.091	-12.726	-13.861	-11.114

Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

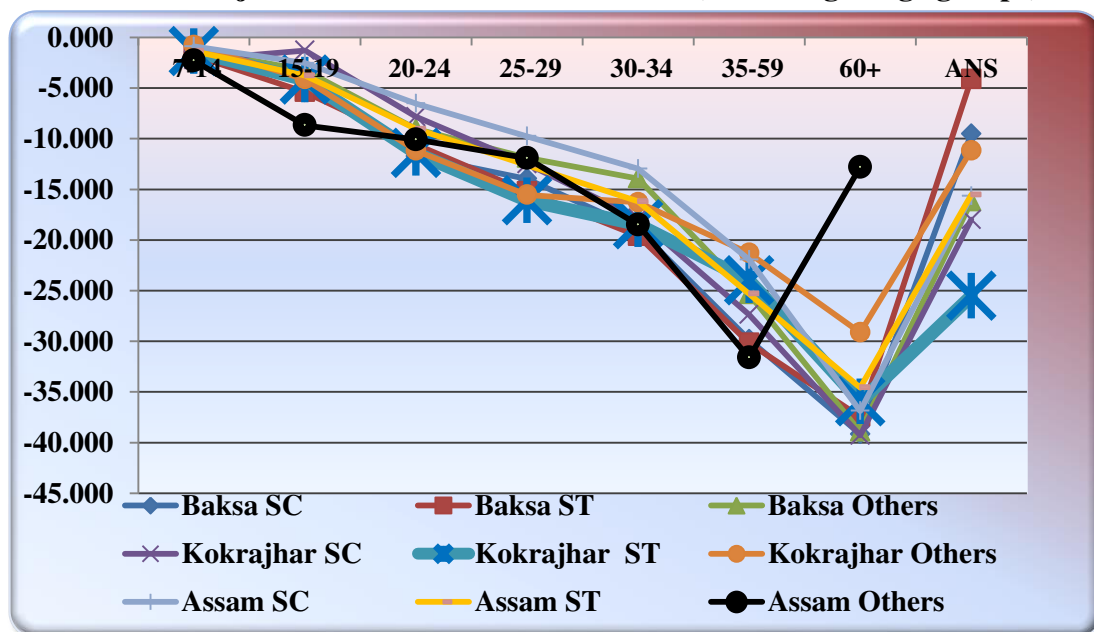
in both the districts was higher than the gender disparity in ILR of Other Categories in the State. It is also found that the the gender disparity in ILR of Other Categories in

Diagram 6.11
GG of ILR of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Categories in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011 (all ages above six years)



Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

Diagram 6.12
GG of ILR of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Categories in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011 (according to age groups)



Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

Kokrajhar district was higher than the gender disparity in ILR of Other Categories in Baksa district. As in the case of SC as well as ST, female ILR surpassed male ILR in

all the age groups i.e., 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60+ and ANS for Other Categories in the districts as well as in the State. Moreover, the gender disparity in ILR increased with higher age groups i.e., from the age group 7-14 up to the age group 60+ in both the districts and in the State.

In comparing the gender disparity in ILR of SC, ST and Other Categories within each district and within the State, it is found that, the gender disparity in ILR was the highest among SC in both the districts while in the State it was the highest among ST, if all ages above six years are considered (Table 6.6).

6.2.2.4 Gender Disparity in Illiteracy Rate according to Religious communities in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011:

Gender disparity in ILR according to religious communities in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam in 2011 has been shown in Table 6.7 (see appendix 6.7) and Diagram 6.13. As shown in the table it is found that, in all the religious

**Table 6.7
GG of ILR in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011**

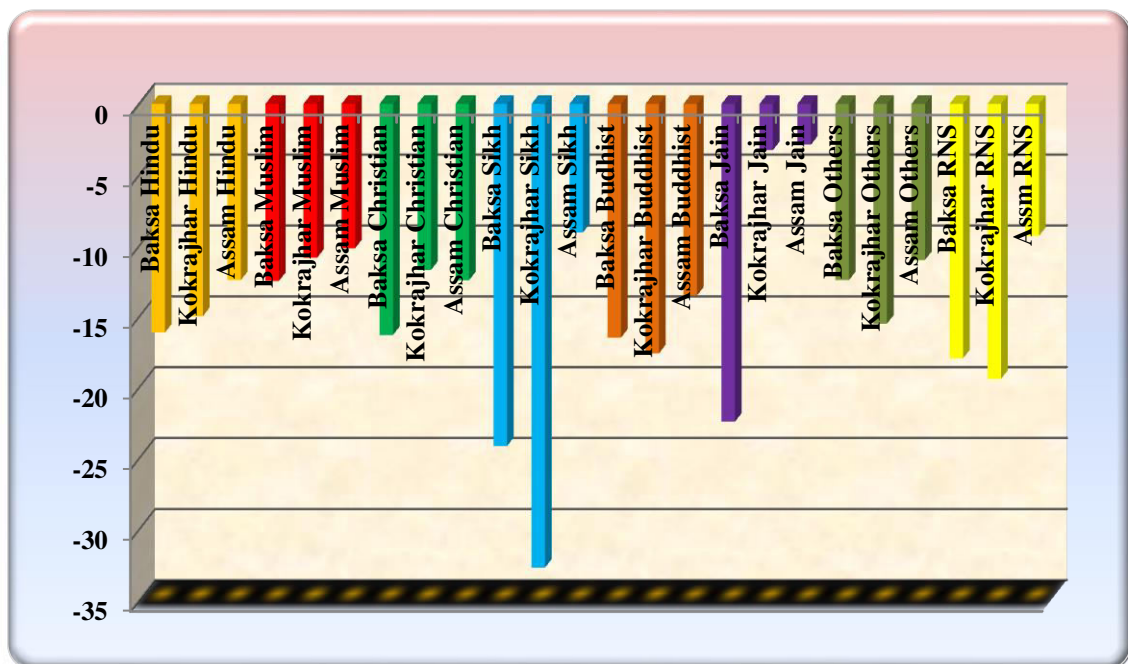
Sl. No.	Religion	Baksa	Kokrajhar	Assam
		GG of ILR	GG of ILR	GG of ILR
1	2	3	4	5
1	Hindu	-16.141	-14.974	-12.431
2	Muslims	-12.498	-10.865	-10.199
3	Christian	-16.317	-11.727	-12.456
4	Sikh	-24.158	-32.712	-9.070
5	Buddhist	-16.504	-17.604	-13.528
6	Jain	-22.434	-3.250	-2.874
7	Others	-12.441	-15.517	-11.022
8	RNS	-17.973	-19.422	-9.321

Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011.*

groups i.e., Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Others and RNS of both the districts and the State female ILR surpassed male ILR. The gender disparity in ILR of Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Jain of Baksa district was higher than the gender disparity in ILR of the respective religious groups in Kokrajhar district, while

the gender disparity in ILR of Sikh, Buddhist, Others and RNS of Baksa district was lower than the gender disparity in ILR of the respective religious groups in Kokrajhar district. In comparing with the State, except Christian of Kokrajhar district, in all the religious groups, in both the districts, the gender disparity in ILR was higher than the gender disparity in ILR in the respective religious groups in the State.

Diagram 6.13
GG of ILR according to Religion in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011



Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

6.2.3 Gender Disparity in Never Attended Rate in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011:

To compare the gender disparity in NA Rate, gender disparities in total NA Rate, rural-urban-wise NA Rate and caste-wise NA Rate of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam in 2011 have been compared in this section.

6.2.3.1 Gender Disparity in Total Never Attended Rate in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011:

Gender disparity in total NA Rate in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam in 2011 was discussed in chapter 4 (Table 4.30). In the table, gender disparity in NA

Rate was represented by GG of NA Rate. As shown in the table, overall female NA Rate was higher than overall male NA Rate in the districts as well as in the State, if all ages above six years are considered. However, the gender disparity in NA Rate was higher in both the districts than the gender disparity in NA Rate in the State, and in comparing the districts, the gender disparity in NA Rate was higher in Baksa than the gender disparity in NA Rate in Kokrajhar district. It is also found that, in the districts and in the State, female NA Rate surpassed male NA Rate in all the age groups 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60+ and ANS. Moreover, the gender disparity in NA Rate increased with the higher age groups i.e., from the age group 7-14 up to the age group 60+ in the districts and in the State.

6.2.3.2 Gender Disparity in Never Attended Rate in Rural and Urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011:

Gender disparity in NA Rate in rural and urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam in 2011 has been shown in Table 6.8 (see appendix 6.9) and Diagrams 6.14 and 6.15. GG of NA Rate represents gender disparity in NA Rate in the table.

In the rural areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam, it is found that, female NA Rate was higher than male NA Rate in all the age groups i.e., 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60+ and ANS. In the rural areas of the districts and the State, the gender disparity in NA Rate increased with higher age group i.e., from the age group 7-14 up to the age group 60+. Moreover, if the population above six years are considered, in rural areas of both the districts and in the rural State, female NA Rate surpassed male NA Rate. It is found that, the gender disparity in NA Rate was the highest in rural Baksa compared to rural Kokrajhar and rural State. It is also found that, the gender disparity in NA Rate was higher in rural Kokrajhar than the gender disparity in NA Rate in the rural State.

In the urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam, it is found that, female NA Rate was higher than male NA Rate in all the age groups i.e., 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60+ and ANS, except for the age groups 15-19

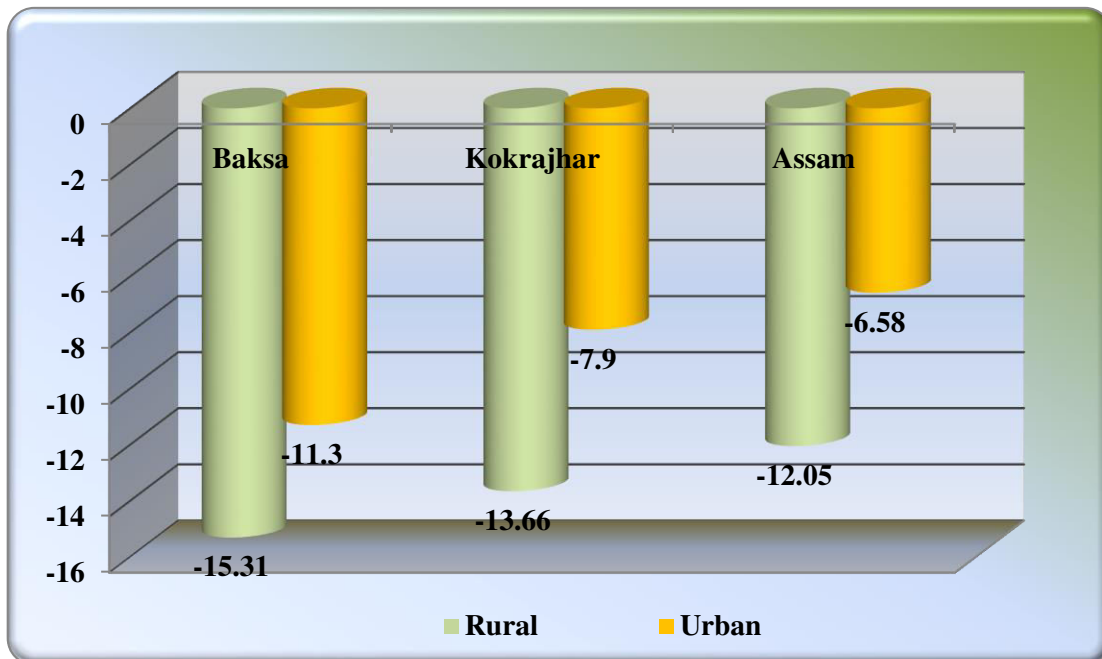
Table 6.8
GG of NA Rate in Rural and Urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011

Area	Age Groups	Baksa district	Kokrajhar district	Assam
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	7-14	-0.90	-0.77	-0.12
	15-19	-3.35	-3.62	-2.27
	20-24	-9.06	-11.11	-8.99
	25-29	-12.63	-15.60	-11.15
	30-34	-15.71	-17.18	-13.67
	35-59	-27.17	-22.70	-21.21
	60+	-38.28	-32.30	-33.86
	ANS	-2.84	-7.79	-7.45
	Ages> 6	-15.31	-13.66	-12.05
Urban	7-14	-2.16	-0.66	-0.30
	15-19	1.84	-1.02	-1.20
	20-24	-1.94	-3.06	-3.06
	25-29	-5.74	-4.46	-3.99
	30-34	-12.63	-5.91	-5.15
	35-59	-20.05	-12.79	-9.67
	60+	-41.33	-27.99	-23.72
	ANS	0.00	-6.85	-2.15
	Ages> 6	-11.30	-7.90	-6.58

Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

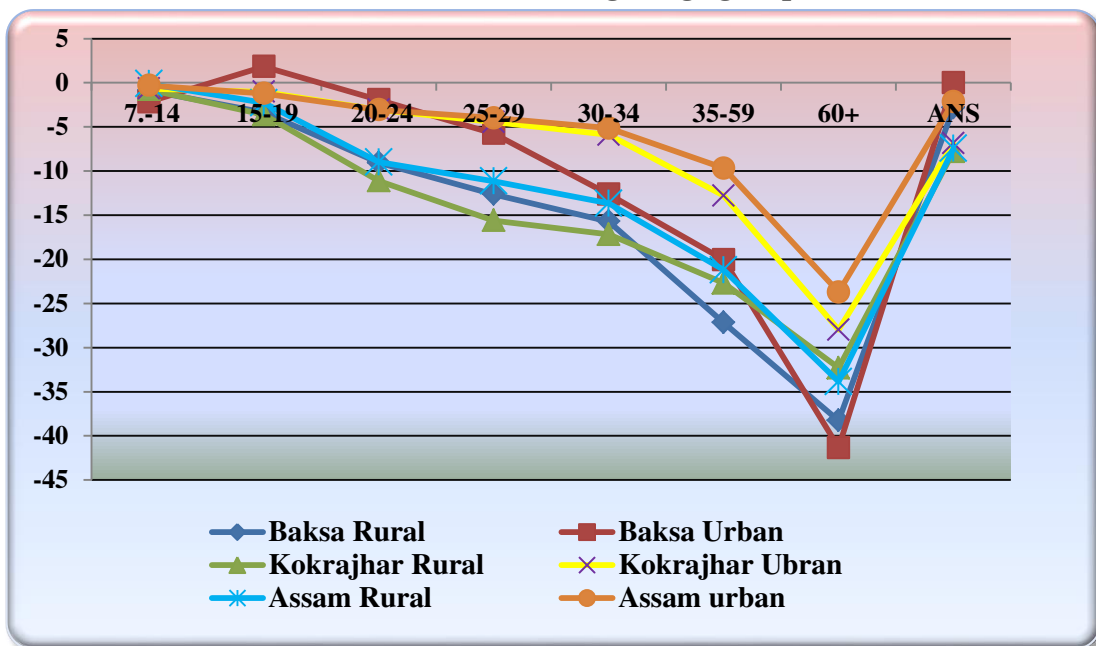
and ANS in urban Baksa. The gender disparity in NA Rate in urban Kokrajhar and in urban Assam increased with the higher age groups i.e., from the age group 7-14 up to the age group 60+. In urban Baksa, it increased from the age group 20-24 up to the age group 60+. If the population above six years are considered, in urban areas of both the districts gender disparity in NA Rate was higher in the districts than the gender disparity in NA Rate in the urban State. In comparing the districts, the gender disparity in NA Rate was higher in urban Baksa. In the age group 15-19 in urban Baksa, female NA Rate remained lower than male NA Rate and in the age group ANS, there was no gender disparity in NA Rate.

Diagram 6.14
GG of NA Rate in Rural and Urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011 (all ages above 6 years)



Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

Diagram 6.15
GG of NA Rate in Rural and Urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011 (according to age groups)



Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

6.2.3.3 Gender Disparity in Never Attended Rate of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Categories in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011:

Gender disparity in NA Rate of SC in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam in 2011 has been shown in Table 6.9 (see Appendix 6.11) and Diagrams 6.16 and 6.17. In the table gender disparity in NA Rate has been represented by GG of NA Rate. As shown in the table, in both the districts and the State, female NA Rate of SC was higher than male NA Rate of SC, if all ages above six years are considered. The gender disparity in NA Rate of SC was higher in the districts than the gender disparity in NA Rate of SC in the State. In comparing the districts, it is found that the gender disparity in NA Rate of SC in Baksa district was higher than the gender disparity in NA Rate of SC in Kokrajhar district. In both the districts and in the State, female NA Rate of SC surpassed male NA Rate of SC in all the age groups i.e., 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60+ and ANS, except for ANS group in Baksa district. The gender disparity in NA Rate of SC increased with the higher age groups i.e., from the age group 7-14 up to the age group 60+.

Table 6.9 (see Appendix 6.10) and Diagrams 6.16 and 6.17 also show gender disparity in NA Rate of ST in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and in Assam in 2011. As shown in the table, if all ages above six years are considered, female NA Rate of ST surpassed male NA Rate of ST in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and in Assam. Similar to the case of SC, the gender disparity in NA Rate of ST was higher in the districts than the gender disparity in NA Rate of ST in the State. In comparing the districts, it is found that, the gender disparity in NA Rate of ST in Baksa district was higher than the gender disparity in NA Rate of ST in Kokrajhar district. It is also found that, in all the age groups i.e., 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60+ and ANS, female NA Rate of ST surpassed male NA Rate of ST in the districts as well as in the State. Moreover, the gender disparity in NA Rate increased with higher age groups i.e., from the age group 7-14 up to the age group 60+ in both the districts and in the State.

Gender disparity in NA Rate of Other Categories in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and in Assam in 2011 has been shown in Table 6.9 (see Appendix 6.12) and

Diagrams 6.16 and 6.17. As shown in the table, in the case of Other Categories also, if all ages above six years are considered, female NA Rate remained higher than male NA Rate in the districts and in the State. Similar to the case of SC and ST, the gender disparity in NA Rate of Other Categories was higher in the districts than the gender disparity in NA Rate of Other Categories in the State. Moreover, in comparing

Table 6.9
GG of NA Rate of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Categories in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011

Age groups	GG								
	Baksa district			Kokrajhar district			Assam		
	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7-14	-1.005	-1.52	-0.563	-0.978	-1.02	-0.699	-0.633	-1.02	0.014
15-19	-3.307	-4.67	-2.575	-1.234	-3.70	-3.786	-2.134	-3.34	-1.922
20-24	-11.273	-9.81	-8.435	-7.428	-10.82	-11.094	-6.111	-8.54	-8.291
25-29	-12.953	-14.88	-11.261	-12.049	-15.93	-14.883	-9.405	-12.27	-9.701
30-34	-17.984	-18.74	-13.395	-17.512	-17.95	-15.881	-12.676	-15.73	-11.578
35-59	-29.248	-29.70	-25.074	-27.633	-23.72	-21.086	-21.680	-24.94	-18.237
60+	-38.178	-37.29	-39.009	-39.868	-36.21	-29.285	-36.898	-34.54	-31.655
ANS	0.000	-1.06	-4.504	-18.733	-11.90	-4.144	-12.650	-9.51	-5.699
Ages > 6	-16.669	-16.63	-14.262	-16.006	-14.64	-15.057	-12.436	-13.50	-10.810

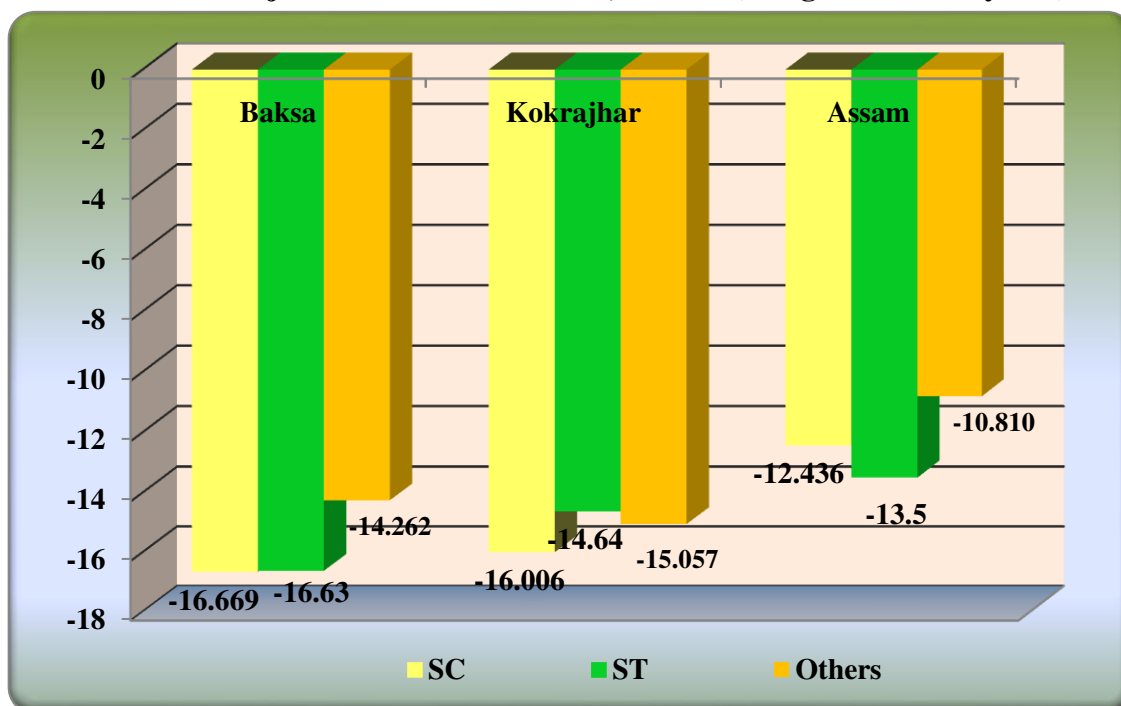
Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

between the districts, it is found that the gender disparity in NA Rate was higher in Kokrajhar district. It is also found that, in all the age groups i.e., 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60+ and ANS, female NA Rate of Other Categories surpassed male NA Rate of Other Categories in the districts as well as in the State, except for the age group 7-14 in Assam. Moreover, the gender disparity in NA Rate increased with the higher age groups in the districts and in the State. It increased from the age group 7-14 up to the age group 60+ in both the districts, but in Assam, it increased from the age group 15-19 up to the age group 60+.

In comparing the gender disparity of SC, ST and Other categories within each district and within the State, it is found that, the gender disparity in NA Rate was the highest for SC in both the districts, while for the State it was for ST (Table 6.9).

Diagram 6.16

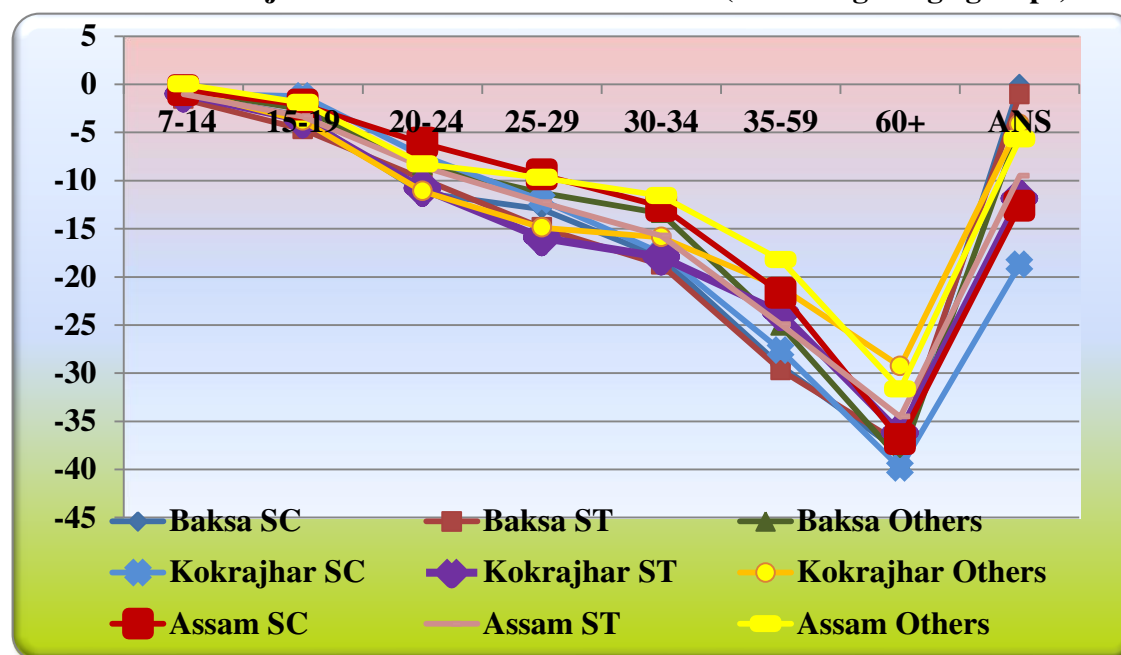
GG of NA Rate of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Categories in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam, in 2011 (all ages above six years)



Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

Diagram 6.17

GG of NA Rate of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Categories in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011 (according to age groups)



Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

6.2.4 Gender Disparity in Attended Before Rate in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011:

To compare gender disparity in AB Rate, gender disparities in total AB Rate, rural-urban-wise AB Rate and caste-wise AB Rate of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam in 2011 have been compared in this section.

6.2.4.1 Gender Disparity in Total Attended Before Rate in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011:

Gender disparity in total AB Rate in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam in 2011 was discussed in chapter 4 (Table 4.31). In the table, gender disparity in AB Rate was represented by GG of AB Rate. As shown in the table, if all ages above six years are considered, male AB Rate surpassed female AB Rate in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and in Assam. Except in the age group 15-19 in Kokrajhar district, in all age groups i.e., 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60+ and ANS, in the districts as well as in the State, male AB Rate remained higher than female AB Rate. The gender disparity in AB Rate increased with the higher age groups in the districts and in the State. In Baksa, it increased from the age group 7-14 up to the age group 60+, and in Kokrajhar and in Assam, it increased from the age group 20-24 up to the age group 60+.

6.2.4.2 Gender Disparity in Attended Before Rate in Rural and Urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011:

Gender disparity in AB Rate in rural and urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam has been presented in Table 6.10 (see appendix 6.8) and Diagrams 6.18 and 6.19. In the table GG of AB Rate represents gender disparity in AB Rate.

For the rural areas of the districts and the State, it is found that, in all the age groups i.e., 7-15, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60+ and ANS male AB Rate surpassed female AB Rate, except in the age group 15-19 in rural Kokrajhar. The

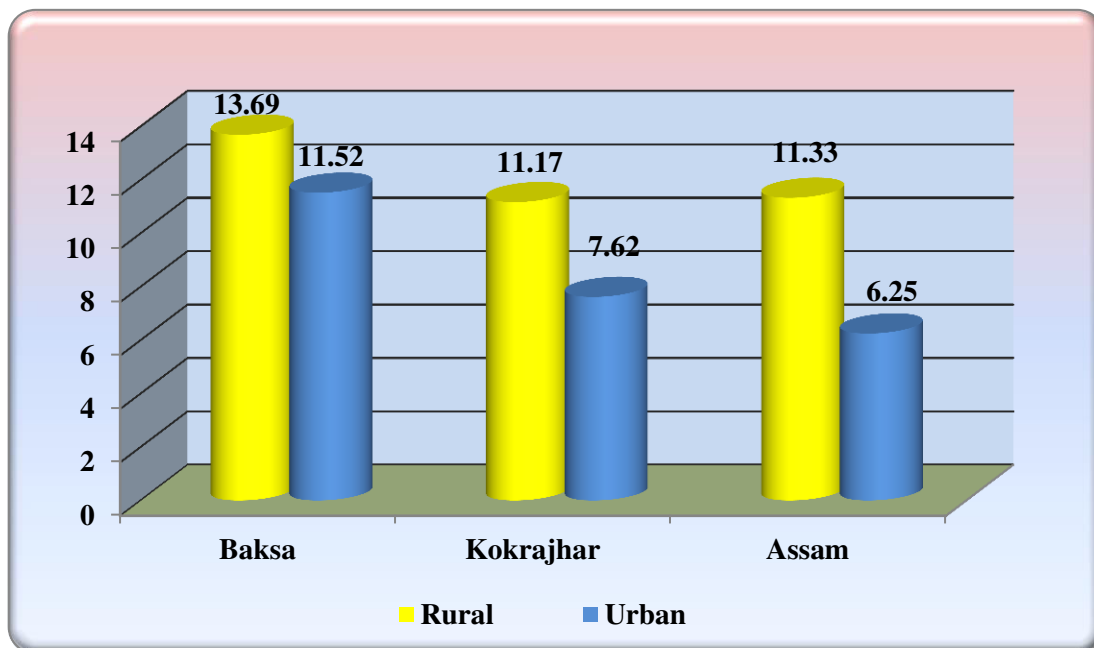
Table 6.10
GG of AB Rate in Rural and Urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011

Area	Age Groups	Baksa district	Kokrajhar district	Assam
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	7-14	0.55	0.69	0.91
	15-19	2.11	-1.21	2.67
	20-24	2.30	1.16	3.35
	25-29	10.97	13.52	10.05
	30-34	15.00	16.00	13.16
	35-59	26.70	22.16	20.94
	60+	38.09	32.11	33.76
	ANS	4.67	8.66	7.67
	Ages > 6	13.69	11.17	11.33
Urban	7-14	0.77	0.96	0.55
	15-19	2.46	-0.35	2.65
	20-24	-0.44	-0.50	-1.17
	25-29	4.90	3.17	2.49
	30-34	12.38	5.37	4.60
	35-59	18.91	12.93	9.11
	60+	40.49	27.46	22.93
	ANS	0.00	6.95	2.07
	Ages > 6	11.52	7.62	6.25

Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

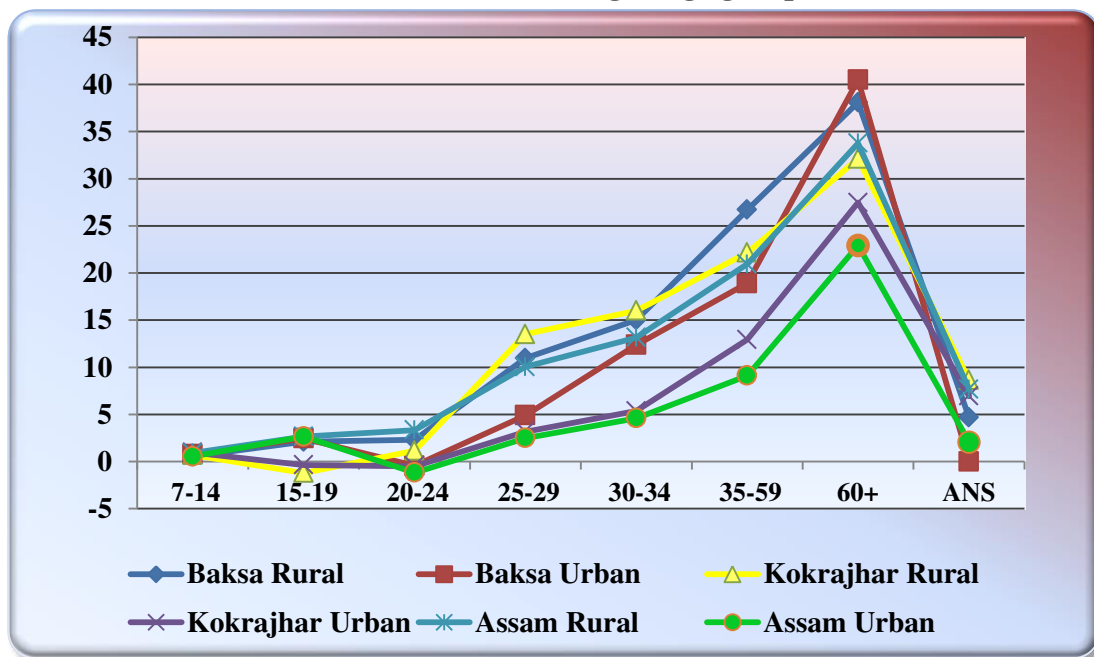
gender disparity in AB Rate increased for rural Baksa district and the rural State with the higher age groups i.e., from the age group 7-14 up to the age group 60+. In rural Kokrajhar also, it increased with the higher age groups i.e., from the age group 20-24 up to the age group 60+. Moreover, if all ages above six years are considered, male AB Rate surpassed female AB Rate in the rural areas of both the districts and in rural State. As shown in the table, the gender disparity was the highest in rural Baksa compared to rural Kokrajhar and rural State, if all ages above six years are considered. The gender disparity in AB Rate in rural Kokrajhar was lower than the gender disparity in AB Rate in the rural State.

Diagram 6.18
GG of AB Rate in Rural and Urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011 (all ages above six years)



Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

Diagram 6.19
GG of AB Rate in Rural and Urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011 (according to age groups)



Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

In the urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam also, male AB Rate was higher than female AB Rate when all ages above six years are considered. In comparing the AB Rate of the urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam, it is found that, the gender disparity in AB Rate was higher in both the districts than the gender disparity in AB Rate in the State. Moreover, in comparing urban Baksa and urban Kokrajhar, the gender disparity in AB Rate was higher in urban Baksa. In the age group 20-24, in urban Baksa and urban State and in the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 in urban Kokrajhar, female AB Rate surpassed male AB Rate, in contrast to the remaining age groups in the urban areas of the districts and the State. In the urban areas of the districts and in the State, gender disparity in AB Rate increased with the higher age group i.e., from the age group 25-29 up to the age group 60+.

6.2.4.3 Gender Disparity in Attended Before Rate of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Categories in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011:

Gender Disparity in AB Rate of SC, ST and Other Categories in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011 has been presented in Table 6.11 (see Appendices 6.10, 6.11 and 6.12) and Diagrams 6.20 and 6.21. In the table GG of AB Rate represents gender disparity in AB Rate.

Among SC, male AB Rate of SC remained higher than female AB Rate of SC in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and in the State, if all ages above six years are considered. Moreover, it is found that, the gender disparity in AB Rate was higher in both the districts than the gender disparity in AB Rate in the State. In comparing the districts, it is found that the gender disparity in AB Rate was higher in Baksa district. As shown in the table, except for the age group 7-14 and 20-24 of Kokrajhar district, in all the age groups i.e., 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29 30-34, 35-59, 60+ and ANS, male AB Rate of SC surpassed female AB Rate of SC, in the districts as well as in the State. Moreover, the gender disparity in AB Rate in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts increased with the higher age groups. In Baksa district, it increased from the age group 7-14 up to the age group 60+, in Kokrajhar district it increased from the age

group 25-29 up to the age group 60+, and for Assam it increased from the age group 20-24 up to the age group 60+.

Among ST also, male AB Rate of ST remained higher than female AB Rate of ST in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and the State, if all ages above six years are considered. In comparing the districts and the State, it is found that the gender disparity in AB Rate was higher in Baksa district than the gender disparity in AB Rate in Kokrajhar district and in Assam. Moreover, in Kokrajhar district the gender disparity in AB Rate was lower compared to the gender disparity in AB Rate in Assam. On examining the gender disparity in AB Rate of ST according to age groups, it is found that, male AB Rate of ST surpassed female AB Rate of ST in the age groups 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60+ and ANS in the districts as well as in the State. In the State, male AB Rate of ST surpassed female AB Rate of ST in the age group 7-14 also. In the districts and in the State, the disparity increased with the higher age groups i.e., from the age group 25-29 up to the age group 60+.

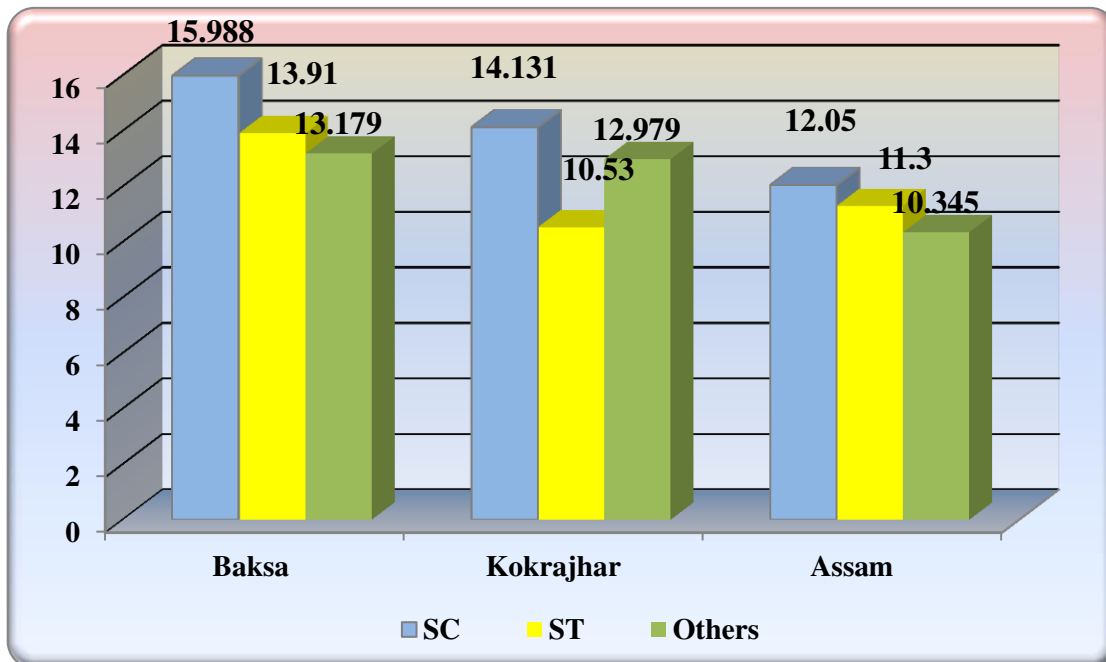
In Other Categories of the districts and the State, male AB Rate remained higher than female AB Rate, if all ages above six years are considered. Moreover, it is found that, the gender disparity in AB Rate was higher in both the districts than the

Table 6.11
GG of AB Rate of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Categories in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011

Age groups	GG								
	Baksa district			Kokrajhar district			Assam		
	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7-14	0.152	-0.16	1.012	-0.203	-0.12	1.084	0.499	0.11	1.020
15-19	5.557	-0.22	2.847	0.757	-3.90	-0.408	3.085	-0.38	3.091
20-24	6.136	-0.23	3.100	-0.364	-4.89	3.712	1.914	-0.59	3.140
25-29	12.414	12.42	9.908	10.578	11.54	13.817	8.516	10.07	8.673
30-34	17.414	18.18	12.583	16.920	15.48	15.361	12.264	14.78	11.124
35-59	28.885	29.40	24.464	27.040	22.88	20.754	21.426	24.53	17.913
60+	37.920	37.18	38.763	39.293	36.11	29.037	36.778	34.41	31.426
ANS	4.762	4.56	4.493	13.327	15.37	4.814	11.237	10.14	5.861
Ages> 6	15.988	13.91	13.179	14.131	10.53	12.979	12.050	11.30	10.345

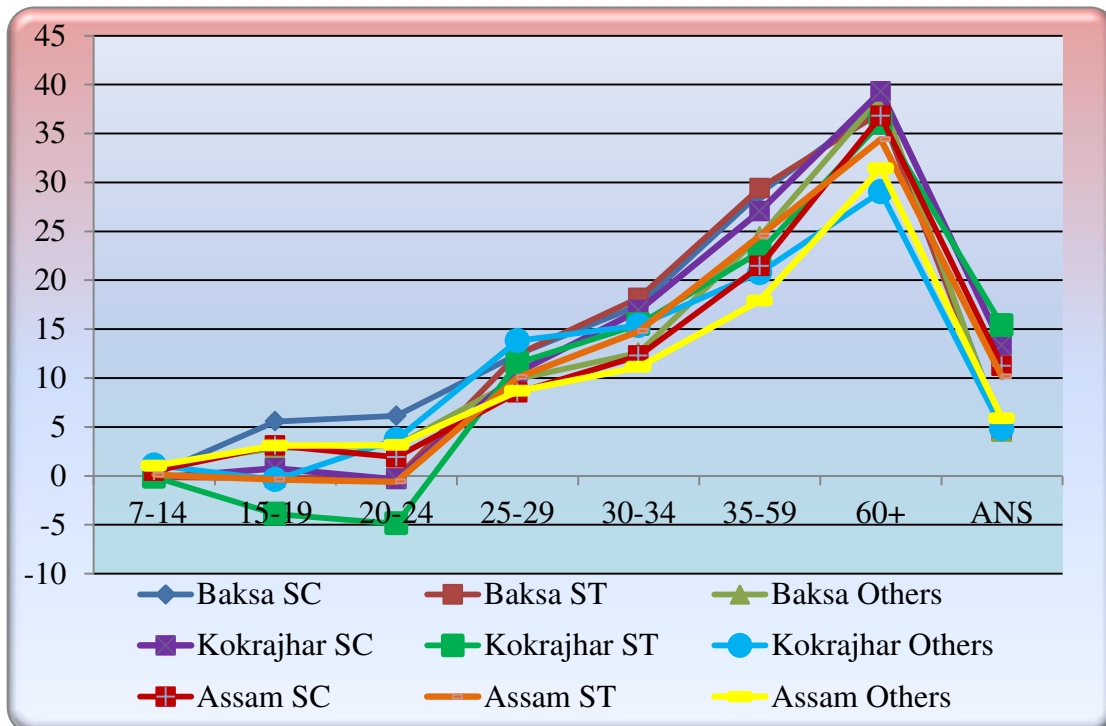
Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

Diagram 6.20
GG of AB Rate of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Categories in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011 (all ages above six years)



Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

Diagram 6.21
GG of AB Rate of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Categories in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011 (according to age groups)



Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

gender disparity in AB Rate in the State. In comparing the districts, it is found that the gender disparity in AB Rate was higher in Baksa district. As shown in the table, male AB Rate of Other Categories was higher than female AB Rate of Others Categories in all the age groups i.e., 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60+ and ANS in the districts as well as in the State, except for the age group 15-19 of Kokrajhar district. In Baksa district and in the State, the disparity increased with the higher age groups i.e., from the age group 7-14 up to the age group 60+, while for Kokrajhar, it increased from the age group 20-24 up to the age group 60+.

It is found that, within Baksa, within Kokrajhar and within Assam, the gender disparity in AB Rate was the highest among SC in the districts as well as in the State, if all ages above six years are considered.

6.2.5 Gender Disparity in Lower Primary Level in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in the period 2011-2012 to 2014- 2015:

Gender disparity in LP in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam in the period 2011-2012 to 2014-2015 was discussed in chapter 4 (Tables 4.23 and 4.24). To discuss the gender disparity in LP, gender disparities in GER and DOR in LP was discussed. In the tables GPI of GER in LP represented gender disparity in GER in LP, and GG of DOR in LP represented gender disparity in DOR in LP.

As analysed in chapter 4, Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam did not have overall female GER lower than overall male GER in LP throughout the period. Moreover, overall male DOR surpassed overall female DOR in both the districts and the State, throughout the period.

6.2.6 Gender Disparity in Upper Primary Level in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in the period 2011-2012 to 2014- 2015:

Gender disparity in UP in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam in the period 2011-2012 to 2014-2015 was discussed in chapter 4 (Tables 4.25 and 4.26). To discuss the gender disparity in UP, gender disparities in GER and DOR in UP was discussed. In the tables GPI of GER in UP represented gender disparity in GER in UP, and GG of DOR in UP represented gender disparity in DOR in UP.

As analysed in chapter 4, in all the years of the period, in both the districts as well as the State, overall female GER surpassed overall male GER, except for the year 2012-13 in Baksa district. In both the districts, in the years 2011-2012 and 2012-2013, overall male DOR was greater than overall female DOR. In the year 2013-2014, in Baksa district overall male DOR was higher than overall female DOR but in Kokrajhar district it was opposite. In both the districts overall female DOR surpassed overall male DOR in 2014-2015. In the State as a whole, overall male DOR was higher than overall female DOR in all the years of the period.

6.2.7 Gender Disparity in Secondary Level in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in the period 2011-2012 to 2014-2015:

Gender disparity in Secondary in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts and Assam in the period 2011-2012 to 2014-2015 was discussed in chapter 4 (Tables 4.27, 4.28 and 4.29). To discuss the gender disparity in Secondary, gender disparities in GER and DOR in Secondary was discussed. In the tables GPI of GER in Secondary represented gender disparity in GER in UP, and GG of DOR in UP represented gender disparity in DOR in UP.

As analysed in chapter 4, in both the districts as well as the State, female GER surpassed overall male GER in Secondary throughout the period. In class IX, for the years 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 overall male DOR surpassed overall female DOR in both the districts. In 2013-2014, in Baksa district overall female DOR surpassed overall male DOR but in Kokrajhar it was opposite. In 2014-2015, in Baksa district overall male DOR surpassed overall female DOR but in Kokrajhar district it was opposite. Moreover, in all the years of the period, in Assam, overall male DOR surpassed overall female DOR in class IX. In class X, in all the years of the period for both the districts and the State, overall female DOR surpassed overall male DOR, except for Baksa district and Assam in the year 2013-2014.

6.2.8 Reasons of Gender Disparity in Literacy Rate in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts:

Reasons behind gender disparity in literacy rate in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts have been compared using the collected primary data. The result of the

primary data is shown in Table 6.12. The result of the survey reveals that, in both Baksa and Kokrajhar districts, household income, performance of household duties, society's attitude, distance of learning place, knowledge of importance of literacy, adult literacy and lifelong learning and parents educational level are important factors behind gender disparity in LR. As shown in the table, it is found that, 95.45 per cent

Table 6.12
Reasons of Gender Disparity in Literacy Rate in Baksa District and Kokrajhar District

Sl. No.	Reason	Response	Kokrajhar		Baksa	
			Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Low household income	As problem	63	95.45	145	93.55
		As not problem	3	4.55	10	6.45
2	Performance of household duties	As problem	57	86.36	136	87.74
		As not problem	9	13.64	19	12.26
3	Society's attitude	As problem	52	78.79	123	79.35
		As not problem	14	21.21	32	20.65
4	Distance of learning place	As problem	42	63.64	102	65.81
		As not problem	24	36.36	53	34.19
5	Knowledge of relevance of literacy, adult literacy and lifelong learning	Have no knowledge	60	90.91	145	93.55
		Have knowledge	6	9.09	10	6.45
6	Mother's educational status	Illiterate	60	90.91	146	94.19
		LP	5	7.58	7	4.52
		UP	1	1.52	2	1.29
7	Father's educational status	Illiterate	59	89.39	142	91.61
		LP	6	9.09	10	6.45
		UP	1	1.52	3	1.94
8	Time spent on household duties Per day	<6 hours	2	3.03	9	6.62
		6-7 hours	4	7.58	32	23.53
		8-10 hours	12	21.21	42	30.88
		11-15 hours	39	68.18	53	38.97

Source: Field survey.

and 93.55 per cent of the respondents in Kokrajhar district and Baksa district respectively had and have household income problem in accessing literacy skill. It is also found that, performance of household duties stood as problem for majority of the respondents i.e., 86.36 per cent and 87.74 per cent in Kokrajhar district and Baksa district respectively, in acquiring literacy skill. Moreover, majority of the respondents who could not acquire literacy due to performance of household duties, in both the

districts, responded that they spent (in the last one year) 11 to 15 hours per day in performing household duties. It can be seen from the table that, in Kokrajhar and Baksa districts, 78.79 per cent and 79.35 per cent respectively had and have problem of society's attitude behind their illiteracy. It is also found from the survey that 63.64 per cent and 65.81 per cent of the respondents in Kokrajhar and Baksa districts respectively could not acquire literacy due to the problem of distance of learning place. Ignorance of relevance of literacy or adult literacy or lifelong learning is also found as important factor behind illiteracy in both the districts. The result of the survey show that, majority of the respondents i.e., 90.91 per cent in Kokrajhar district and 93.55 per cent in Baksa district do not have such knowledge. Moreover, it is also found that, majority of the respondents of both the districts have illiterate mothers and fathers. As shown in the table, 90.91 per cent and 94.19 percent of the samples in Kokrajhar and Baksa district respectively have illiterate mothers and, 89.39 per cent and 91.61 per cent of the samples in Kokrajhar and Baksa district respectively have illiterate fathers. Therefore, it can be inferred that educational level of parents is an important factor behind gender disparity in LR in both the districts.

6.3 Conclusion:

An attempt has been made in this chapter to compare the gender disparity in education in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts.

In a nutshell, it can be said that male LR surpassed female LR in both the districts. The gender disparity in LR was higher in Baksa district than the gender disparity in LR in Kokrajhar district. In all the rural and urban areas of the districts also, male LR surpassed female LR. The gender disparity in LR in the rural as well as urban areas of Baksa is found to be higher than the gender disparity in LR in the rural as well as urban areas of Kokrajhar district. For SC, ST and Others Categories of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts, female LR is found to be lower than male LR. The gender disparity in LR of SC, ST and Others Categories in Baksa district was higher than the gender disparity in LR of SC, ST and Others Categories in Kokrajhar district. In all the religious groups viz., Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Other Religions and Persuasions and RNS, of both the districts as well as the State, male LR surpassed female LR. The gender disparity in LR of Hindu, Muslim, Christian,

Buddhist, Jain, in Baksa district was higher than the gender disparity in LR of Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Buddhist, Jain, in Kokrajhar district.

So far as total ILR is concerned, it is found that female total ILR surpassed male total ILR in both the districts in all the age groups i.e., 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60+, ANS and all ages greater than six. The gender disparity in total ILR was higher in Baksa compared to the gender disparity in total ILR in Kokrajhar district if all ages greater than six are considered. The gender disparity in ILR increased with the higher age groups i.e., from the age group 7-14 up to the age group 60+, in the districts. In the rural areas of both the districts also, the picture of gender disparity in ILR was similar to the picture of gender disparity in total ILR. In the urban areas of both the districts also, female ILR surpassed male ILR in all the age groups i.e., 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60+, ANS and all ages greater than six, except for the 15-19 age group in urban Baksa. The gender disparity in ILR was higher in urban Baksa compared to urban Kokrajhar. Moreover, in the urban areas of both the districts, the gender disparity increased with the higher age groups. It increased from the age group 20-24 up to the age group 60+ in urban Baksa, while it increased from the age group 7-14 up to the age group 60+ in urban Kokrajhar. It is found that female ILR surpassed male ILR for SC, ST and Others Categories in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts in all the age groups i.e., 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60+, ANS and all ages greater than six. The gender disparity in ILR of SC and ST was higher in Baksa district compared to the gender disparity in ILR of SC and ST in Kokrajhar district respectively, if all ages above six years are considered. On the other hand, it is found that the gender disparity in ILR of Other Categories was lower in Baksa district than the gender disparity in ILR of Other Categories in Kokrajhar district if all ages above six years are considered. For SC, ST and Other Categories of the districts gender disparity in ILR increased with the higher age groups i.e., from the age group 7-14 up to the age group 60+. In comparing the gender disparity in ILR of SC, ST and Other Categories within each district, it is found that, the gender disparity in ILR was the highest for SC in both the districts. It is also found that in both the districts, in all the religious groups i.e., Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Other Religion and Persuasions and RNS, female ILR remained higher than male ILR. The gender disparity in ILR of Hindu, Muslim,

Christian and Jain in Baksa district was higher than the gender disparity in ILR of Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Jain in Kokrajhar district.

In comparing gender disparity in NA Rate of the districts, it is found that, female NA Rate surpassed male NA Rate in the districts in all the age groups i.e., 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60+, ANS and all ages greater than six. However, the gender disparity in NA Rate was higher in Baksa district compared to the gender disparity in NA Rate in Kokrajhar district if all ages above six years are considered. Moreover, it is found that the gender disparity in NA Rate increased with the higher age groups i.e., from the age group 7-14 up to the age group 60+ in both the districts. On examining the gender disparity in NA Rate separately for rural and urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts, it is found that female NA Rate surpassed male NA Rate in the rural and urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts in all the age groups i.e., 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60+, ANS and all ages greater than six except for the age group 15-19 and ANS for urban Baksa. For rural as well as urban, the gender disparity in NA Rate was higher in Baksa district than the gender disparity in NA Rate in Kokrajhar district if all ages above six years are considered. The gender disparity in NA Rate increased with the higher age groups i.e., from the age group 7-14 up to the age group 60+ in rural and urban areas of all of them, except for urban Baksa. In urban Baksa, the gender disparity in NA Rate increased from the age group 20-24 up to the age group 60+. On examining the caste-wise gender disparity in NA Rate, it is found that, female NA Rate was higher than male NA Rate in the districts for SC, ST and Other Categories in all the age groups i.e., 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60+, ANS and all ages greater than six except for the age group ANS for SC in Baksa. If all ages above six years are considered, the gender disparity in NA Rate of SC and ST in Baksa district was higher compared to the gender disparity in NA Rate of SC and ST in Kokrajhar district. Moreover, it is found that the gender disparity in NA Rate increased with the higher age groups in both the districts for SC, ST as well as Other Categories.

In comparing the gender disparity in AB Rate of Kokrajhar and Baksa districts and Assam, it is found that male AB Rate surpassed female AB in both in all the age groups i.e., 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60+, ANS and all ages greater than six except for the age group 15-19 in Kokrajhar district. However, the

gender disparity in AB Rate was higher in Baksa district compared to the gender disparity in AB Rate in Kokrajhar district if all ages above six years are considered. On examining the gender disparity in AB Rate separately for rural and urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar districts, it is found that male AB Rate surpassed female AB Rate in the rural and urban areas of both the districts, if all ages above six years are considered. The gender disparity in AB Rate was higher in rural Baksa compared to the gender disparity in AB Rate in rural Kokrajhar and the gender disparity in AB Rate was higher in urban Baksa district compared to the gender disparity in AB Rate in urban Kokrajhar if all ages above six are considered. It is also found that, male AB Rate surpassed female AB Rate in all the age groups i.e., 7-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-59, 60+ and ANS of rural and urban areas of Baksa, Kokrajhar and Assam, except for the age group 20-24 in urban Baksa, 15-19 in rural Kokrajhar, 15-19 and 20-24 in urban Kokrajhar. On examining caste-wise gender disparity in AB Rate, it is found that, male AB Rate was higher than female AB Rate, among SC, among ST and among Other Categories, if all ages above six years are considered. For SC and Other Categories, the gender disparity in AB Rate was higher in Baksa district than the gender disparity in AB Rate in Kokrajhar district but for ST, the gender disparity in AB Rate was higher in Baksa district than the gender disparity in AB Rate in Kokrajhar district, if all ages above six years are considered. In comparing the gender disparity in AB Rate within Baksa district and within Kokrajhar district, it is found that, the gender disparity in AB Rate was highest among SC in the districts.

So far as GER in LP, UP and Secondary is concerned, it is found that, female GER remained greater or equal to male GER in all the levels in both the districts during the period 2011-2015. Moreover, in the LP, female DOR remained lower than male DOR during the period 2011-2015 in both the districts but in the UP and Secondary during the same period in certain years of the period female DOR remained higher than male DOR in both the districts.

Household income, performance of household duties, society's attitude, distance of learning place, father's and mother's educational level and knowledge of relevance of literacy, adult literacy and lifelong learning are found as factors behind gender disparity in LR in both the districts.

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Appendix 6.1

Male LR and Female LR in the Blocks of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts in 2011

Sl. No.	Baksa			Kokrajhar		
	Block	Male	Female	Block	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Gobardhana	70.58	56.68	Kachugaon	65.54	51.00
2	Jalah	80.72	63.58	Gossaigaon	70.78	57.82
3	Tihu	78.67	66.41	Hatidhura	73.16	60.74
4	Tihu-Barama	84.35	70.79	Dotoma	79.02	63.66
5	Baska	79.18	63.33	Kokrajhar	73.19	58.06
6	Goreswar	81.10	65.53	Golakganj	64.22	52.22
7	Tamulpur	73.19	56.89	Rupsi	72.36	58.27
8	Barama	85.07	71.87	Debitola	63.18	53.54
9	Dhamdhama	77.23	60.70	Mahamaya	60.45	50.73
10	Nagrijuji	71.60	54.07	Bilasipara	68.59	57.47
11				Chapar-Salkocha	60.55	50.37

Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

Appendix 6.2

Male LR and Female LR in Rural and Urban areas in the Blocks of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts in 2011

Area	Baksa			Kokrajhar		
	Block	MLR	FLR	Block	MLR	FLR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	Gobardhana	70.61	56.64	Kachugaon	65.54	51.00
	Jalah	80.72	63.58	Gossaigaon	69.62	56.49
	Tihu	78.67	66.41	Hatidhura	73.16	60.74
	Tihu-Barama	84.35	70.79	Dotoma	79.02	63.66
	Baska	79.18	63.33	Kokrajhar	72.93	57.82
	Goreswar	80.68	64.99	Golakganj	64.22	52.22
	Tamulpur	73.19	56.89	Rupsi	72.36	58.27
	Barama	85.07	71.87	Debitola	63.18	53.54
	Dhamdhama	77.23	60.70	Mahamaya	60.45	50.73
	Nagrijuji	71.60	54.07	Bilasipara	68.59	57.47
				Chapar-Salkocha	60.55	50.37
Urban	Gobardhana	69.91	57.45	Gossaigaon	86.95	76.08
	Goreswar	92.31	80.20	Kokrajhar	83.77	68.87

Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*,

Note: MLR and FLR represents male literacy rate and female literacy rate respectively.

Appendix 6.3
Male LR and Female LR Rate of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Categories in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011

District	Caste	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kokrajhar	SC	81.62	65.35	80.11	62.40	87.71	76.90
	ST	78.04	63.07	77.28	61.90	95.07	87.40
	Others	68.367	55.398	66.568	55.404	91.695	83.067
Baksa	SC	75.15	57.83	75.17	57.85	74.52	56.72
	ST	78.37	61.27	78.32	61.19	93.80	82.75
	Others	76.466	61.733	76.403	61.615	79.995	68.479
Assam	SC	83.17	70.45	82.10	68.82	87.89	77.41
	ST	78.96	65.10	78.04	63.77	93.75	86.35
	Others	77.192	66.078	74.346	62.398	92.118	85.667

Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

Appendix 6.4
Male LR and Female LR according to Religion in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011

Religion	Assam		Baksa		Kokrajhar	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Hindu	83.72	71.33	77.48	62.33	79.07	62.69
Muslim	66.74	56.85	60.80	50.36	67.54	55.79
Christian	73.39	60.53	68.13	55.45	62.43	45.84
Sikh	95.23	88.40	78.57	52.17	93.24	69.23
Buddhist	84.36	70.03	62.10	46.56	72.36	54.07
Jain	97.67	94.46	97.35	89.77	90.63	74.74
Other religions and persuasions	84.78	73.63	64.00	48.28	69.93	54.43
Religion not stated	81.25	66.65	73.44	50.97	79.13	59.46

Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

Appendix 6.5
Male ILR and Female ILR in Rural and Urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar
Districts and Assam in 2011

Area	Age group	Baksa		Kokrajhar		Assam	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
Rural	7-14	12.912	14.287	17.672	18.631	16.588	17.024
	15-19	10.120	14.152	15.337	19.307	14.788	17.455
	20-24	13.213	22.926	19.859	31.205	18.143	27.549
	25-29	18.187	31.386	26.024	42.106	22.740	34.276
	30-34	22.932	39.328	32.577	50.184	25.370	39.391
	35-59	33.840	61.384	43.612	66.553	33.158	54.639
	60+	45.686	84.048	51.202	83.384	41.203	75.068
	ANS	47.841	58.599	38.868	58.874	36.500	50.426
	All >6	23.018	38.817	29.547	43.472	24.605	36.967
Urban	7-14	14.855	17.861	5.707	6.713	6.542	7.225
	15-19	12.041	11.244	4.179	6.033	4.903	6.477
	20-24	15.385	18.868	5.187	9.091	5.509	8.957
	25-29	16.803	23.390	5.861	11.040	6.649	11.017
	30-34	18.164	31.837	6.990	13.495	7.391	12.902
	35-59	24.914	45.430	10.037	22.926	9.897	19.828
	60+	33.511	75.123	16.449	43.158	13.978	37.505
	ANS	50.000	75.000	11.321	17.931	13.565	23.483
	All >6	19.572	31.721	8.033	16.563	8.189	15.063

Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

Appendix 6.6
Male ILR and Female ILR of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other
Categories in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011

Age Group	Baksa						Kokrajhar						Assam					
	SC		ST		Other		SC		ST		Other		SC		ST		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
7-14	13.496	14.963	9.278	11.053	14.989	16.169	8.611	10.826	11.410	12.780	19.972	20.757	8.727	9.620	11.907	13.265	16.628	16.939
15-19	12.049	15.856	6.133	11.521	12.313	15.574	8.532	9.819	8.721	12.895	18.016	22.145	7.753	10.285	8.890	12.660	14.805	17.109
20-24	15.452	27.185	9.214	19.788	15.195	24.246	9.387	17.232	11.222	22.653	23.006	34.188	10.142	16.670	12.260	21.305	17.437	26.120
25-29	22.232	36.188	13.906	29.136	20.142	32.034	13.798	26.283	17.137	33.244	28.903	44.444	12.895	22.658	16.650	29.258	21.574	31.665
30-34	24.602	43.528	20.826	40.427	23.938	37.868	15.804	33.670	23.376	41.854	35.190	51.471	15.703	28.669	20.750	36.946	23.346	35.260
35-59	36.130	65.948	34.835	65.003	32.691	58.051	29.207	56.563	33.835	57.852	45.128	66.424	24.841	46.781	31.339	56.645	29.031	47.519
60+	48.296	87.458	49.503	86.942	42.818	81.749	40.543	79.839	43.176	79.127	52.264	81.397	36.061	72.928	45.209	79.769	35.680	67.302
ANS	57.143	66.667	53.782	57.895	42.331	58.537	2.703	20.690	31.818	57.353	30.769	41.935	27.087	42.738	34.142	49.687	31.783	44.592
All >6	24.849	42.175	21.631	38.730	23.534	38.267	18.381	34.651	40.116	51.016	19.753	34.844	16.828	29.554	21.044	34.904	22.808	33.922

Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*

Note: M & F represents Male and Female respectively.

Appendix 6.7
Male ILR and Female ILR according to Religion in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011

Sl. No.	Religion	Baksa		Kokrajhar		Assam	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hindu	34.716	50.857	37.973	52.947	30.306	42.737
2	Muslims	53.644	66.143	64.034	74.900	57.203	67.402
3	Christian	54.438	70.755	49.940	61.667	44.603	57.059
4	Sikh	18.919	43.077	23.810	56.522	13.227	22.297
5	Buddhist	43.186	59.690	52.523	70.126	29.065	42.593
6	Jain	31.250	53.684	13.228	16.477	13.617	16.491
7	Other	48.951	61.392	50.000	65.517	30.372	41.394
8	Region not stated	48.661	66.633	55.959	75.381	50.753	60.074

Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011.*

Appendix 6.8
Male AB Rate and Female AB Rate in Rural and Urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011

Area	Age groups	Baksa		Kokrajhar		Assam	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	7-14	4.57	4.03	5.76	5.08	5.85	4.93
	15-19	30.61	28.50	29.64	30.86	35.50	32.83
	20-24	62.25	59.95	53.78	52.63	62.11	58.76
	25-29	78.03	67.06	69.41	55.89	74.55	64.50
	30-34	75.25	60.24	64.90	48.90	73.33	60.17
	35-59	64.89	38.19	54.85	32.69	66.03	45.09
	60+	53.15	15.06	47.67	15.56	58.08	24.32
	ANS	35.88	31.21	41.13	32.47	46.89	39.22
	Ages>6	49.65	35.96	42.37	31.20	49.50	38.17
Urban	7-14	5.08	4.32	4.19	3.23	4.54	4.00
	15-19	31.42	28.96	22.48	22.83	26.70	24.05
	20-24	58.74	59.18	55.91	56.41	58.28	59.45
	25-29	78.63	73.73	84.38	81.21	86.28	83.79
	30-34	78.91	66.53	88.42	83.06	89.76	85.15
	35-59	73.15	54.24	86.72	73.80	88.24	79.13
	60+	64.63	24.14	80.88	53.42	84.34	61.41
	ANS	50.00	50.00	77.99	71.03	65.77	63.70
	Ages>6	54.67	43.15	60.79	53.18	65.55	59.30

Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011.*

Appendix 6.9
Male NA Rate and Female NA Rate in Rural and Urban areas of Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011

Area	Age groups	Baksa		Kokrajhar		Assam	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
Rural	7-14	10.85	11.75	15.81	16.58	14.53	14.65
	15-19	10.03	13.38	15.17	18.79	14.59	16.86
	20-24	13.35	22.41	19.68	30.79	18.06	27.05
	25-29	18.35	30.99	25.99	41.60	22.71	33.86
	30-34	23.09	38.81	32.48	49.65	25.35	39.02
	35-59	33.99	61.16	43.53	66.23	33.17	54.38
	60+	46.01	84.29	51.10	83.40	41.30	75.16
	ANS	62.13	64.97	55.85	63.64	49.95	57.40
	Ages>6	22.72	38.03	29.06	42.72	24.13	36.18
Urban	7-14	12.16	14.33	4.67	5.34	5.40	5.71
	15-19	11.89	10.05	3.92	4.93	4.75	5.94
	20-24	15.21	17.15	4.89	7.95	5.40	8.46
	25-29	16.80	22.54	5.71	10.17	6.59	10.57
	30-34	17.77	30.41	7.03	12.94	7.28	12.43
	35-59	24.52	44.57	9.52	22.31	9.75	19.42
	60+	34.04	75.37	15.85	43.84	13.92	37.63
	ANS	50.00	50.00	13.84	20.69	26.84	28.98
	Ages>6	18.92	30.22	11.48	19.39	7.93	14.50

Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

Appendix 6.10
Male AB Rate and NA Rate and Female AB Rate and NA Rate of Scheduled Tribe in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011

Area	Age groups	Baksa		Kokrajhar		Assam	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
AB	7-14	3.33	3.49	4.08	4.20	3.83	3.72
	15-19	24.20	24.42	18.63	22.53	24.26	24.73
	20-24	59.55	59.78	45.61	50.50	55.30	55.89
	25-29	81.60	69.17	73.79	62.25	78.05	67.98
	30-34	77.65	59.47	71.81	56.33	76.99	62.21
	35-59	64.33	34.92	63.53	40.66	67.48	42.95
	60+	49.58	12.40	55.28	19.17	53.91	19.50
	ANS	36.13	31.58	47.73	32.35	50.71	40.57
	Ages>6	48.91	35.00	45.26	34.73	48.32	37.02
NA	7-14	6.88	8.40	9.58	10.60	9.53	10.55
	15-19	5.74	10.41	8.48	12.18	8.59	11.92
	20-24	9.17	18.98	11.07	21.88	12.08	20.62
	25-29	13.75	28.63	16.86	32.78	16.54	28.81
	30-34	20.83	39.57	23.35	41.29	20.72	36.45
	35-59	34.68	64.38	33.77	57.49	31.34	56.28
	60+	49.54	86.83	43.12	79.33	45.28	79.83
	ANS	61.34	62.41	45.45	57.35	44.02	53.53
	Ages>6	21.05	37.68	21.50	36.14	20.48	33.98

Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011*.

Appendix 6.11
Male AB Rate and NA Rate and Female AB Rate and NA Rate of Scheduled Caste in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011

Area	Age groups	Baksa		Kokrajhar		Assam	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AB	7-14	6.191	6.038	5.127	5.331	6.137	5.638
	15-19	40.080	34.523	38.663	37.906	41.852	38.767
	20-24	65.494	59.357	67.433	67.797	70.963	69.048
	25-29	75.066	62.652	83.128	72.551	84.613	76.097
	30-34	73.657	56.243	83.067	66.147	83.245	70.982
	35-59	62.532	33.647	69.749	42.709	74.398	52.973
	60+	49.889	11.969	58.954	19.715	63.178	26.401
	ANS	28.571	23.810	89.189	75.862	57.480	46.244
	Ages>6	49.765	33.777	55.016	40.885	57.411	45.361
NA	7-14	11.478	12.482	6.419	7.397	7.193	7.826
	15-19	12.099	15.406	7.936	9.170	7.644	9.778
	20-24	16.002	27.275	9.451	16.879	10.067	16.178
	25-29	22.907	35.861	13.456	25.505	12.865	22.270
	30-34	25.009	42.994	15.240	32.752	15.598	28.274
	35-59	36.629	65.877	28.958	56.591	24.855	46.534
	60+	49.111	87.289	39.437	79.304	36.210	73.108
	ANS	71.429	71.429	5.405	24.138	38.268	50.918
	Ages>6	24.830	41.500	17.663	33.669	16.514	28.949

Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011.*

Appendix 6.12
Male AB Rate and NA Rate and Female AB Rate and NA Rate of Other
Categories in Baksa and Kokrajhar Districts and Assam in 2011

Area	Age groups	Baksa		Kokrajhar		Assam	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
AB	7-14	5.091	4.079	6.412	5.328	5.958	4.938
	15-19	33.203	30.356	33.977	34.386	35.271	32.179
	20-24	63.223	60.123	57.003	53.292	61.556	58.416
	25-29	76.327	66.419	68.079	54.262	75.276	66.603
	30-34	74.011	61.428	63.141	47.781	75.170	64.045
	35-59	65.748	41.284	53.653	32.899	69.974	52.061
	60+	55.947	17.184	46.616	17.579	63.443	32.016
	ANS	36.810	32.317	52.843	48.029	50.273	44.412
	All >6	50.197	37.017	49.909	36.930	51.951	41.606
NA	7-14	13.104	13.666	18.162	18.860	14.697	14.683
	15-19	12.389	14.964	17.899	21.685	14.623	16.545
	20-24	15.367	23.801	22.790	33.884	17.359	25.649
	25-29	20.425	31.686	29.000	43.883	21.548	31.249
	30-34	24.157	37.552	35.096	50.977	23.317	34.895
	35-59	32.975	58.048	44.984	66.070	29.006	47.244
	60+	43.238	82.247	52.146	81.431	35.746	67.402
	ANS	61.350	65.854	42.809	46.953	45.895	51.595
	All >6	23.356	37.618	36.560	51.617	22.372	33.182

Source: Government of India, *Census Report, 2011.*