# FIFTH <br> AIIL INIIA <br> EDUCATIONAL SURVEY 

A

## DISTRICT REPORT <br> AIZAWL DISTRICT

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## CHAPTMF-I. A DIS'RICT FROFILE. <br> AIZAWL DISTRICT.

1.1. Formation of the istrict.

After liritish expedition in 1890, lushal Hills, as it was then called fell onder the British.During the Buitish period Aizawl district was a part of the North lushai Hills with no separate name. Following the North Eastern Areas(Reorganisation) Act 1971, a new District Aizawl with its headquar teas it Aizawl was formed out the North Iushal. Hills.Aizawl, the capital of Mizoram state is the out of the State Legislature at presert. After Act 1971 Mizo District Council ceased to exist but. Village Councils were set up in each Villape to look after the Village administration. These Village Councils nre elected hodies.
1.2. Socio-Econgmic Aspects:

Alzawl, the nor thermost of the three districts of the State covers an arerit of 12,548 square $k$ ilometres. It comprises of hills running north to south separated by innumerable stireams and brooks.

The climate is moderate, it is very pleasent in summer and not very cold if winter. The temperature various between 20 oC to $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in summer while 1t various between $11^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $21^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in winter. The ontire district is under the influence of monsoon. The average rainfall is 2400 millimetre fer anum.

Geologically the hills in the district are comparatively young and mostly composed of soft sand-stones and slates, More than $75 \%$ of the district is covered by forest.

The District is dominantly populated by scheduled tribe. The tribal society is by and large free and open. Kinship and co-existance are the most factors for sucial relation. The hills breed hard eople who love freedon.

The main form of livelihond is cultivation. The chief stapple food is rice for that cultivation of which the majoriry of population of the rural arc is are being engaged. Some grops such as, Maizequalses, chillies ete.arp also grown in the

The economy of the district is very low particularly in the prouction of food grains and essential commodities. As no cmolation is made so far, pon capita income of the district is not known.

### 1.3. Educationgl Development:

The people of the land did not have any alphabct to record in writing before the pritish period. In 1894 two llitish Pioneer missionaries reduced the Mizo language to a system of writing by coining alphabets in Roman eripts for the people of the state. After independence in 1947 thore is a lapid expansion in all stages of education.

At present, the entire edministration of education rests with the Dircotor of Fduoation assisted by Joint Director and Deputy Directors for administrativ purpose of the district, the district is divided into two Fducational Districts, namely, Aizawl East and Aizawl Wcst. These districts are under the administration of District Education Officers. The two Educational Districts are Sub-divided into four Educational sub-divisions which falls under the administration of sub-divisional adu_ Cation Officers. The district is divided into 15 ducational ircles which are under the supervision of Gircle Hducation Officers.

The names of Educational Districts and subrdivision with their respective headquarters and the number of Fducational Circles in each district can be seen by the following statement.
Statement 1.1. Names of Wducational Districts and subdivision with the respective hadquarters and the number of Educational Circles in each district.

| Nome of Enucat Lonal District. | Head quarte | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Name of } \\ & \text { Educational } \\ & \text { Sub-division. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Headquar $\begin{gathered}\text { Eers }\end{gathered}$ | No. of Elucational Circles. . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1zewl West. | Alzowl | (1)Aizawl West <br> (2) Kolasib | A1zawl <br> Kolasib | 7 |
| Alzowl erist | Alzawl | (1) Aizawl East <br> (2.) Champhai | Aizawl <br> Champhai | 8 |

The National Pattern of Fducation has not yet been implemeuted in the state. The stage-wise or class-wise distribution of school systems can be seen in the fdllowing statement.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Statement } 1.2 \text {. Stage-wise distribution of schood } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Aducation system in the District of }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

| Lower lrimary Stage | Class I to Class IV. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Uppr Primary (Middie)stage | Class V to Class VIt |
| Stcondary(High School) stage | Class Vill to Class X . |

## CHAPTME? EDUCATIGINAL SURVEYS.

The order to collect information about the nvailable educational facilities, enrolment of the school stage, to fix up priorities and target for the Five Year Plans, children of school going age but not going to schoo, ctc.an organised and systematic way were made through A.ll India liducational Surveys. So farf: there had been such four surveys, the first conducted in 1957, the second in 1965, the third in 1973 and the fourth in 1978. All these surveys are conducted in order to fulfull the constitutional obligetions on the universalisation of elementary education and educational development.

As a consequence there of considerable expansion in schooling facilities has taken mlace. As a first step to implement operation Blackboard and to promote the quality of education the Fifth All India Educetional Survey was conducted with a ruference date as 30 th September 1986.

### 2.1. Objectives of Fifth All India Educational Survey:

The main olojectives of the Fifth All India educational survey may be enumerated as follows: (i) To assess the present position of Educational facjlitits at vaious school stages, in respect of coverag. of chool gring population, the distance to be covered by a child to reqch school, enrolment

In genernl, of scheduled taste and scheduled tribe children and girls in particular.
(2) To assess the aveilability of physical कacilities like school buildings,playgrounds,ding water withan the schools,furniture,medica] checkup and other equipments, incentive schemes and the number of beneficiapies.
(3) To assess the position of inputs like black boards, checks, library, book bank, etc.
(4) To know about acedemic and professional qualifications of working teachers with special reference to teaching of Science and Mathematics, and to determine attrition rates in teaching profession.
(5) To prepare block maps showing habitations, existing Fducational facilities and proposed provision of facilities in a planned manncr over a perind of time.

Toole for data collection:
To achirve the objactives of the Fifth All. India liducationt Survey information is to be collected through structured questionaires the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCFR'T), New Delhi hass developed three forms, namely,
(i) Village Information form
(ii) Urban Information form
(iij) School Information form.
Detailed informations and instructions on various aspects of Survey was also carefully prepared.

## ?.2.1 Villige Information form:

This is meant for collecting information in respect of all villages containing such items as actual/estimated population of the village, child population, availability of schools with classes, distance at which schnolirg facilities are available, centres for non-formal education, adult education, their number and enrounent ete.

### 2.2.2. Urban Information Forin: <br> This is meant to collect actual/estimate populamation of town/oity, of child population, number of

Lustitutions, institutions for the disabled and preschool education, cunties for non-formal education and adult, ducation, their number and enrolment, etc.

## 2.2 .3

## School Luformation form:

This is meant for collecting information in all recogntsed schools, such as, management, classes talught, school build ings uses of school for other purposts te. abialability of various facilities , moclical check up incentives, munber of teachers, enrolment, etc.

Dato CollectioniSurvey perwonels etc.

At the bistrict level, the District Fancation Officer, Aizawl East, was appoint indistrict Survey Officer. The subalvisiomal Education officers of Aizawl District were responsible for the efficient and smooth conduct of the survey at the Block level. All the Circle Iducation officers were involved and enfaged in the Survey work.
( $r$ ientation training courses were organised for all those who were engaged in the survey. The Village Information and the urban Information form were supplied to each head of institutions in the villages and cities respectively. School Information form has supplied to every school/institution in the district.

After collecting necoessary informations the survey dorms were returned to the sub-divisional Filucation mificers who acted as Block survey officers. The information thus collected were scrutinised in the

## Block tables by circie education officers under the

 gutdance of subudivisional education officers. The Block tables, in tarn, were subuitted to the District Survey Officers where the exercise of Scrutinising and tabulation of dita was done by the statisticians of the District Education Office und er the guidence of District Survey Officer. This District tables were then submitted to the state Survey icer to be scrutinised and tabulated for state tables.
## -6- <br> CHAPTER-3. DEMOCRAPHIC EEATURES

Nouber of Villages, habitationscur ban areas, average number of population per habitationetc.

There are 12 Community Development Blocks in Aizawl District. The number of Villages, habitations and urban areas of the district are 266,302 and 3 respectively. The number of hablations per village is 1.14. According to 1981 census the number of population is 312.88 thousands. With a population of 215292 persons inhabiting 302 rural habitations the average number of
 tation in Alzawl. District is predominantly populated by scheduled tribe. The number of scheduled caste in the district is 123 only.

Hahitations and poplation invarious poputation Slabs:...
The number of habitations and population in various population slahs in Alzawl District can be seen in the statement below:
Statement: Habitations and populatjon in various populetion slebs in Aizawl district

| Population Slabs. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { No.of } \\ \text { habi- } \\ \text { tations } \end{array}\right.$ | \% of habitations w.r.t. Potal |  | \% of population w.r.t. Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.2-2 $-1 / 4$ |  |  |  |  |
| 5000 \& above | 3 | 0.99 | 17856 | 6.56 |
| 2000-4999 | - 31 | 10.26 | 93706 | 34.40 |
| 1000-1999 | 44 | 14.57 | 63143 | 23.18 |
| 500-999 | 86 | 28.48 | $582 ? 1$ | 21.38 |
| 400-499 | 26 | 8.61 | 11971 | 4.39 |
| 300-399 | 32 | 10.59 | 12198 | 4.48 |
| 200-299 | 42 | 13.91 | 10400 | 3.82 |
| 100-199 | 31 | 10.26 | 4494 | 1.65 |
| Bejow 100 | 7 | 2.32 | 383 | 0.14 |
| Total .-m... | -302 |  | 27372. | -....- |

There are $78(25.83 \%)$ habitations, each one of them populated by more than 1000 persons, where the total number of population amounts to $174705(64.14 \%)$. The nuniber of habitations having a population of less than zon in the ${ }^{2}$ isistrint is $80(? 6.49 \%)$ and the total
population of these habitations amounts to 15277 (5.61\%). The matority of habitations have a population of more than 300 .

CHAPTER 4.
LOWHR PRIMARY EDUCATION.
Taportance has been given hy the Constitution of Indla urler the Directive Principle of Artiole 45 thine has enshrined on the states to make effort to provide free, compulsory and untversal education for all children upto the ape of 1 t. Even after four decades fulfillment of universel provision of free and compulsory education becomes a distant goal, wfforts have
 way expanding and improving educational facilities, appointing teachers, improving teaching -learning process etc. However the problem remains a distant poel. As such, the National Policy on Education(NIE), 1986, has: attached an unqualified priority to univorsalisation of elementary oducation. The progranme of Action (POA) of the NFF recommends the concept of a National system of Elucation and also a child-centred approach at the elementary lumg. It also propose some measures to bring about improvement in the quality of education. With a blew to improve the quality of education at elementary level, a new scheme, symbolically known as Operation Blackboard (OB) has also heen evolved. This new scheme lays down the minimum level of funding for all primary schools. Survey of the existing facilities is undertaken with 30 th September 1986 as reference date.for the Fifth all. India Educational Survey.

There is no distance criteria for opening a new primary schools in the district.Distance and popuWation of school going ages is the main oriteria for consideration of opening n new school in the villages.

Facilitics for primary stage as per distance.
It can be seen from the statement given below facilities provided at the primary stage as por distance and population sarved at that in istance.

Statement 4.1 Facilities for primary education available at various distance slobs an. population Served in Aizewidistrict.


There are $286(94.70 \%)$ habitations with a population of $267505(98.21 \%)$ being served by lower primary schools in Aizawl District.

The some number of habitations with the same number of population are being served at a distance of 1 Kilometre also.


There are $16(5.30 \%)$ habitation vith a population of $4867(1.79 \%)$ unserved by lower primary schools within ?. O Kilometres in the district.
4.5. Eriun'y Schools by management.

The number of lower primary schools,managementwise, in rural and urban areas of Airawl District can be seen by the lollowirg statement.
Statement 4.3. Number of lower pr finary schools by mallagement in Aizawl District.

| Area | Govt. | LB |  | PA | PUA |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rtiral | 426 | - | 29 | 6 | 461 |  |
| Urban | 127 | - | 1 | 5 | 133 |  |
| Total | 553 | - | 30 | 11 | 594 |  |

The number of Lower primary schools under the management of Government, Private aided ard private unajded in Aizawl. District are $553(93.10 \%), 30(5.05 \%)$ and $11(1.85 \%)$ respectively. There is no schood under the Local Bodies in the District.

The number of lower primary schools under the management of Government, private aided and private unaided in the rural areas of the District are 426 $(92.4 \%), 29(6.29 \%)$ and $6(1.30 \%)$ respectively.

The number of lower primary schools under the management of government, private aided and private unalded in the urban mand the district are 127 ( $95.49 \%$ ) , 1 (0.75\%) and $5(3.76 \%)$ respectively.
4.6. Primary Sections:

Lower primary section in primary school totalled 594 in the district. There are two primary sections as a Composite school each with upper primary and upper primary secondery schools-Both these sections are Located in the urban areas of the district.

### 4.7. Primery schools by teachers:

The number of lower primary schools with respect to the number of teachers can be seen from the statement brelow:

Statement 4.4. Lower primary schoods according to number terchers in position in Aizaw] district.


There is no lower primary school without teacher in Aizawl District. There are $47(7.91 \%)$ single teacher school in the Distatict. The number single teacher school in the rural and urban areas of Aizawl District are $4.3(9.33 \%)$ and $4(0.08 \%)$ respectively. There are 95 schools having more than five teachers in the dlstrict, the mumber of lower primary schools with more than five teachars in the rural ard urben areas are $10(10.53 \%)$ and $85(89.47 \%)$ respectively.
4.8. Primary schools according to type of buidings:

It can be seen from the statement helow the number of lower primary school.s with different types of buildings in Alzawl district.

Statement 4.5. Irimary sclools according to type of


The lotal number of lower premary schools in Aizawl District whosr bulidings heve thatched roof is 35 (5.89\%) and all theae schools we localed in the rural areas of the Disthict. Ihere are $171(37.1 \%)$ and $58(43.6 \%)$ prinary schools with kuchcha buildings in rural and urban areas respectively. There is no schdol with pucca building in the wistrict.
4.9. Primary achools according to instructional rooms.

The total number of schools with peroentages having one room, two rooms and three rooms for instruclional purposes in the district are $71(11.95 \%), 50$ (8.42\%) and $53(8.92 \%$ ) respectively. There is no school without room for instructional proposes in the district. There are $267(44.95 \%$ ) schools having 5 or more room for instructional purposes. The correspond ing number of sohools having one room in the rural and urben areas are $62(87.32 \%)$ and $9(12.68 \%)$ respectively.
4.10. Enrolment:

The classwise enrolment from telass 1 to $V$ in
Aizawl district can be seen in the statement bulow:
Statement: 4.6. Classwise enroment in classes I to V in Alzawl Iistrict.


The total enrolment of classes $I$ to $V$ in Aizawl Dist.ict is 66769 includ ing $32795(49.12 \%)$ girls. The percentage of girls enrolment to the total enrolment in each class of classes $1, I I, I I I, I V$ and $V$ are 50.00 , $48.54,48.91,48.74$ and 49.11 respectively.
4.11. Enrolment in rural areas:

The classwise enrolment in Classes $I$ to $V$ in rural arens of Aizawl dibtrict is given the statement below:
Statement 4.7. Classwise enrodnent in ciass f to V in rural areas of Aizawl district.


The total number of enrolment in class $I$ to $V$ in Aizawl district is 46283 including $22600(46.83 \%)$ girls. The percentage of girls cmrolled to the total. enrolment in class I,ll,III,IV and $V$ are the rural area of the district are $50.07,47.23,48.74 .48 .24$ and 40.43 respectively.

The last two statements whow the fact that the percentage of enrolment in rural areas to the total enrolinent of the District in each class 1.e.classes I,II, III, IV and $V$ are 68.99.73.09,72.06.68.85 and 54.02 respectively.
4.12. Scherued caste and scheduled tribe enrolment.

There is no scheduled caste enrolled in the District. All the students enrolled in schools belong to the scheduled tribe.
4.13. Percentages of girls in classes I to V.

Percentages of girjs in class $I$ to $V$ in rural and urban areas of Aizaw]. District are 48.83 and 49.76 respectively. The percentage of girls in classes $I$ to $V$ in the whole district is 99.11 .
4.14 Enrolment in classes II to $V$ as a percentage of Entolment in class 1 .
The ermolment in classes II to $V$ as a percentage of enrolment in class $I$ in rural areas and the whole district of Aizawl. can be seen below:

Statement 4.8. Enrolment in class II to $V$ as percentage of frrolment in class I of Aizawl
districtic

| +amit | SEx. | - |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Twande | 13 | 100 | 56.32 | 52.61 | 43.27 | 37.70 |
| Rúra7 | G | 100 | 50.83 | 49.84 | 40.19 | 35.41 |
|  | T | 100 | 53.28 | 51.22 | 41.73 | 36.56 |
|  | B | 100 | 52.52 | 50.13 | $44^{4} .88$ | 4.(). 98 |
| District | 9 | 100 | 48.07 | 47.98 | 40.77 | 39.71 |
|  | $\cdots$ | 100 | 50229 | 42.5 | 41.82 | 40.34 |

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            -13_
The enrolment in class \(I 1\) to \(V\) as a percentage of enroment in class 1 in rural areas of Aizawl Listrict are \(53.28,51.22,41.75\) and 36.56 respectively.
The enrolment in cinsses II to \(V\) as a percenthaf of enrolment in olass \(I\) in the whole district are 50.29,49.50,41.82 and 40. 34 respectively.
Enrolment of sirls in class Il to \(V\) as a percentage of enrolment in class \(I\) is lower than that of the boys in class IL to as a percentage in Class I in the rural areas whole district.
Gross enrolment ratio at primary stege:
An cistinated child population on 30.9 .1986
in the age group \(6 \mathbf{- 1 1}\) years and gross enrolment ratios at primary stape is shown in the statement below
Statiment 4.9. Estimated nopulation in the age Eroup to below 11 vears (in thousendsion 30.2 .1986 and Eross nrolment ratio for ciass I-Vurhary stage in Azawl Distriot.
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The gross onrolment ratio at primary stage in Aizawl district is 139.75 and that of the rural area of the district is 143.63 . The reason for high gross enrolment ratio of the district may be that the children in the age-group below 6 years and above 11 years for themselves enrolled in the primary stage.
4.16
Age-specific ritios for aces 6-1.1 years.
The age specific ratio for ages \(6-11\) years of Alzawl District is 82.62 and that of boys and girls are 82.17 and 83.09 respectively.
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-14-
$$

4.17. Teachers in prinary schools.

There are 2242 teachers in lower primary schools in Aizawl distrjct. Of these $1043(46.52 \%$ ) are female teachers. The percentage of schedulod tribe teachers is 99.79 and there is no scheduled caste teacher in the District.
$4.18 \quad$ Teachers in primaly schools and average number

The number of teacher in lower primary schools and the average number of teacher's per school under diffircont management in Alzewl district can be seen in the statement below:
Statement: 4.10. Teachers of luwer pr inary schools and aver ane numb of teachers per sclool under ifforent mangement in Alzaw District.


There are $2139(95.41 \%)$ teachers in lower ardinary school urder the management of government.

The correspond $\mathrm{tr}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{p}$ percentages of teacher in pininary aldod and private inalded lower primary schools in Aizawl District are 2.85 and 1.74 respeotivoly.

The average number of teacher per sohool under the management of eovernment, private aidixd and privete unaided ere $3.86,2.06$ and 3.54 respectively. There are 3.77 teacherg in average in every lower pr inary school in the district.
4.19. Trained teachor and pupit teachor yatio

The percentage of trained loachors in lowur primary school in Aizawl djstrict is 60.79. The teachor pupil ratio in the district is 1:26.

$$
\begin{gathered}
-15- \\
\text { CHAPTIN }-5
\end{gathered}
$$

Uperer fincry biducation.
Provision of free, and compulsory education to all children until they complete the age of 14 years is , Dirictive Principle of the Constitution. The Netional Folicy on Education 1786 resolves that all children will be prowded free and Compulsory Education upto 14 yenrs by 1955 . In order to achieve this target fforts have been mate by improving teaching learning process, by making such provision as congenial school cilmate and and ronment, relevent and need hased curriculum materials for the age-group of elementary school poing children. The National Policy on Elucation has also attacher top priority to provision of facilitief to all schoole.

In order to open new upper primary school no fixed criteria is present in the *


There are 201(66.56\%) hatitations橉ith a population of $243587(89.43 \%)$ being served by upper primary school within the habitations in Aizawl district.
$203(67.22 \%)$ habitations with a total population of $244860(89.89 \%)$ are served hy upper primary schools with in a distance of 3 Kilometres in the district.
5.2 Habitations with population of 500 or more seived by upper primary schools.
There are 16 / habltation having a population
500 or more in Aizawl District. Of these $96.34 \%$ and $97.56 \%$ are served by upper primary schools within the habitations and upto 3 Kilometres respectively.


There are $99(32.78 \%)$ habitation with a populJation of $27512(10.10 \%)$ unserved by upper primary schools beyond 3 Kilometres in Aizawl district.

There is no habitation that is served within a distance of $3.1-5.0 \mathrm{Kilometres}$ in the district.
5.4 Upper primary schools by inatgemend

Upper primary schools under the different managenent in Alzaw]. District can be seen from the statenent below:

Statement 5.3. Number ot upper primery school by managenent in the rural and urban areas of Al zuwl Dist.


The nunber of upper primary schools under the managenent of government, local bolies, private aided and private maided in Aizawl District are 52(17.11\%) $9(2.96 \%), 219(72.04 \%)$ and 24 (7. 89\%) respectively.

The corresponding number of upper primary Schools under the management of government,local bodies, private aided and private unaided in the rural areas are $41(17.15 \%), 5(2.09 \%), 176(73.64 \%)$ and $17(7.11 \%)$ respectively.

Upper prImary gections.

There are 309 upper primary sections in upper prinary schools in the district of these $239(77.35 \%)$ are located in the rural areas. There are two upper primary sections as a compting schools with primary upper primary aid primary upper primary-secondary schoole in the district.
J. 6 Upper primary school according. to type of Duida ings: ...

The following statement shows the number of upper primary schools according to type of bulldings in Aizawl District.
Statement 5.4. Upper primary schools in rural and urban areas of Alzaw district according to type of buildings.


| Fural | 10 | 79 | 150 | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Urban |  | 21 | 44 | 639 |
| Total | 10 | 100 | 195 | 304 |

The number of upper prinary schools with thatched hut building in the district is 10 (3.29\%) These are located in rural areas of the district. There are $79(25.99 \%)$ and 21(6.71\%), upper primary schools with kuchcha building in the rural and irban areas respectively. The number of upper primary sohools with partly pucca buildings in the rural and urban areas of the district are 159(49.314) $44(14.47 \%)$ respectively. There is no upper primary


The total, enrolment in class VI-VIII in Aizawl Uistrict is 20696 including $10343(49.98 \%)$ girls.

The percentages of enrolment of girls to the total enrolment in each class i.eclass VI,VII and VIII are $49.33,10.80$ and 49.84 respectively.

| 5.8. | Eurament in rural areas: |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | The classwise enrolmont of classes VI-VIII |  |  |  |
|  | in rural areas of Aizawl district can be seen from the following. statement |  |  |  |
|  | Statement 56.Classwise enrolment-of classes VI -VIII in ruraj areas of aizawd district. |  |  |  |
| Sex | $81$ | T | $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{N}}^{17}$ | - |
| Foys | 2814 | 2337 | 1226 | 6427 |
| Girls | 2700 | 2337 | 1128 | 6165 |
| Total | 5514 | 4724 | 2354 | 1259 |

The total enrolment of classes VI-VIII in rifal aefas of Aizawl district is 12592 of these 6165(48.96\%) are firls.
'The percentages of enrolment of girls in classes VI-VIII to the total enoolment in each class,i.e. classes VI, VII and VIJJ in the rural areas of the district are 48.97 .49 .47 and 47.92 respectively.

The percentages of enrolinent in rural areas the total enrolment in the district in each of classes VI, V1I and VIII are 64.59,63.07 and 50.42 respectively.


The enrolment in classes VI, VII and VIII as a percentage of enrolment in class-I in rural areas of A $\ddagger$ awl are $33.68,28.86$ and 14.38 respectively.

The enrolment in classes VI,VII and VIII as a pefcentage of enrolment in class I in Alzawl district are $35,94,31.57$ and 19.69 respectively.

The enrolment of girls in classes VI, VII and VIII afs a percentage of enrolment in class-I is slightly lower than that of tho boys in the ruraj areas as well as the whole district except in class VI of the whole district "Wicer girls enfolments as a percentage of enrolment in class-I is slightly higher than of the boys.
5.12. Gross enrolment ratio at upper primary stage.

An estimated population of the age group 11
to 14 ycais as on 30.9 .1986 and gross enrolment ratio for classes VI-VIII can be scen in the statements below

Statement. 5.8. Estimated population in the age group $11-14$ years and pross enrolment ras at upper rrimary school in Alzawl Dist. as on 30.2 . 1286 .


The estimated child population of the age group 11-14 years in the rural and the total areas of Aizawl district as on 30.9 .1986 are 19.03 thousends and 28.22 thousands respectively.

The gross enrolment ratios for upper primary stage in the rural areas and the whole district of Aizawl district are 66.15 and 73.31 respectively.
5.13. Age-specific ratio for ages 11-14 years:

The age specific ratio for ages 11-14 years in Aizawl district is 89.22.

The age specific ratio of boys and girls for ages 11-14 years in Aizawl district are B8. 42 and 90.05 respectively.
5.14 Teachers in upper primary schools.

There are 1791 teachers in upper primary schools in Aizawl District. Of these $439(24.5 \%$ ) are female toeachers.

The percentage of scheduled tribe teachers in uppor primary school of the same district is $9 \% .77$ there is no schedujed oaste teachor in the upper prinary school in Aizawl District.

the luaber with porcentaros of teachers of uperin indary schoolf under poveminent, local bodies, , He vate aided and pravate unated in Aizaw tiatrjot are
 robiectively.

The averace number of teacher ner upper primary school in Aicawl distract is 5.89. The averase number of teacher ner up; er primary school under govemment, Local bodzer,private aided and private unaided in the samo district are $7.31,2.67,5.61$ and 6.63 respecti vely.
5.16.
'Prainod teachers and wit teacher ratio.
Thero are 41.20 percent traned teacher in upper primary school in Aizawl district.The teacher.. pupil ratio of uprex primary school in Aizawl district je Fl 14.

## Citaplogrob.

Secondary focacations.
Thore is no fined criterta as recards to tho distance in kilometref for opening new socondary schoola. Sistarice as well as population of school going abe is the main criteria for opening nem socondary schools in the district.
6.1.

Facilitiles for beconcery schoole as por distance. Facilities provided to the habitationa for soconcory soboola acoording to ristance and population served athin that detance is shown in the statenent below.

Statement G. . Facilitifes for secondary schools available in various digtarco slabs in Aizawl jist.


There are 90 ( 32.73 ;) hatitations having a mopulation of 192709(70.6\%) bejnf served by secondary nchools within the habjerations in Nizawl district.
$135(44.70 \%)$ habitations with a totial population $1 \mathrm{~F} 223 \% 18(82.00 \%)$ are being eerved by secondary Bohools upto a diatance of kilometres in the diatrjct.
6. 2 . Inaerved habitations:

Hobitations, unserved by secondary schools with number of population in Aizawl distrıct can be seen in the stateacnt below
Statemenl 6.2. Ungerved habjuation by secondary schonts in Aizawl dietrict.

| Itabit tions served Beyond 3.0 Kin . | Population sorved Theyond 8. Okm |
| :---: | :---: |
| HO ? | NO |
| 167 \% 30 | 4005413.00 |

Ihere are $167(55.30 \%)$ habitations with a popula tion of $49054(18.00 \%)$ morerved by necondary schools in Aizaw d district.

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$$

6. Ciecondary schoolis by matagenent. .
'ithe nubel of secondary schools, managenentwise, In tife rural and urban areas of nizawl district is shown in the statenont below:
Stotenent 6. Number of secondary scbools, inallarenent wise, in the rural and urban areas of Aizawl district.

| Area | Secondary schools under |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tovt. | $1 . \mathrm{Fl}$ | PA | PIIA | 'J0'Jat. |
| Siural | 3 | 2 | 73 | 3 | 81 |
| 11 吅an | 4 | $\cdots$ | 23 | 2 | 29 |
| Tubat | 1 | 2 | 96 | 5 | 111 |

Tho total number of secondary schools in Ajzawl deftiactis 110 .

The nunber os secondary schoole under governmont, local bodier, arivale added, orivate furided in the distruct are $7\left(6,36^{\prime}\right), 2(1.324), 96(89.2)$ and $5(4.55)$ ryspectlvo.Ly.

Tha corrospondinif number of secondary ischools under sovommont, local bodi ob, orivato aided and irivate unaided in the rural areas of tho district are s(3.77\%),2(2.47), 73(90.12\%) and $3(3.70)$ respoctively
6.t. Socondary soctions.

Gucondary suction in secondary schools in Aizawl distract totalled 110 where $81(73.64 \%$ ) are Located in the rural areas.lhere is me secondary section as composite school of Primarymuper prinary-socondary school in the district and is located in tho urban area.
5.5.

Socondary school a acording to type of buil dine.
fhe iollowine statoment hightights tho numbor of socondiry schools having difioront typo of buildings in Aizawl District.

Statement 6.3. Secondary schools according to type of buidings in Alzawl District.

| $\overline{\mathrm{Ar}} \mathrm{e}_{\mathrm{c}}$ | Ifumber of schools having |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thatchat hut | Kuchcha butlding | Partly pucce buildin | Pucca building | Total |
| Rural | 2 | 15 | 64 | - | 81 |
| Ur ban | - | 3 | 24 | - | 29 |
| Total | 2 | 8 | 90 | - | 110 |

There are 2(1.82\%) secondary schools having thatched hut buildings in Aizawl district and these are located in the rural areas.

The number of kuchcha building in the rural and urban areas of the district*are $15(18.52 \%)$ restively.
6.6. Enrolment.

The classwise enrolment of classes $I X$ and $X$ in Aizawl district fs giver the statement below.

Statement 6.5. Classwise enrolment of classes IX and $x$ in A1zawl district.

| Sex | Classes |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IX | - ${ }^{\text {X }}$ | Tota |
| Boys | 2196 | 2499 | 4695 |
| Girls | 2105 | 2286 | 4391 |
| Total | 4301 | 4785 | 9031 |

The total enrolment of classes $I X$ and $X$ of Aizawl distrjct is 9081 including 4391 (49. 35\%) girls.

The percentage of girls enrolment of classes $I X$ and $X$ to the total enrolment in class are 48.94 and 47.77 lespectively.
6.7. Enrolmentin rurat areas.

The following statement shows classwise enm rolment of classes $I X$ and $X$ in the rural areas of Aivawl district.

Stalement 6.6. Enrolment of classes IX and X in rural areas of Azawl district.

| Sex. | Classes |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IX |  | Tot |
| Boys | 1181 | 1781 | 2962 |
| Girls | 1003 | 1618 | 2621 |
| Total | 2184 | 3399 | 5583 |

The total rural enrolment of classes $L X$ and $X$ in Aizawl district is 5583 including 2621 (46.95\%)建irls.

The percentages of enrolment of girls in class IX and $X$ to the total enrolment in rural areas of the district are 45.92 and 47.60 respectively.

The percentage of enrolment in rural ar eas to the total enrolment of Alzawl District in each class of classes $1 X$ and $X$ are 50.78 and 71.03 respectively.
6.8. Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe enrolinent All the students enrolled belongs to the scheduled tribe. There is no scheduled caste enrolled in classes IX and X in the district.
6.9. Percentages of girls in class IX and $X$.

The percentage of girls in class IX and $X$ in Alzawl District is 48.35 . The percentages of girts of classes IX and $X$ of in the rural and urban areas of the district are 46.95 and 50.53 respectively.
6.10. Teachers in Second ary scheols.

There are 799 teachers in secondary schools In Aizawl District. Of these $148(18.58 \%)$ are female teachers. The percentage of schednled tribe teachers is 85.72 per cent.
6.11. Teachers in Secondary Schools and averase
management:
It can be seen from the statement below the number of teachers in Secondary Schools and average nunber of teachcr's per school under different management.
-26-
Statement 6.7. Teachers in Secondary schools and arrap Number of Eeachers per school under different management in Aizawi distrjct.


The number of teachers in Secondary Schools under the management of government, local bodjes, Private aided and private unalded in Aizawl district are 97 (12.14\%),16(2.00\%),660(82.60\%) and $26(3.25 \%)$ respectively.

The average number of teachers pur Secondary Schools in the district is 7.26. The correspond ing average number of teachers per Gecondary Gchool und r Government, local bodies, private aided and private unajed are $13.86,8.00,6.83$ and 5.20 respoctively.
6.12.

Trained teacher and unil tuacher ratio.
$58.44 \%$ of Second ary weachers ln the distijot are trained tenchers. The teacher puril ratio is 1:17.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { CIAPTWR-7. } \\
\text { ODEX EUUCATIOIVAL FACILITIES. }
\end{gathered}
$$

7.1 Non-Formal Education Centre:

The number of non-finmal equation centre in Aizawl district is 4 and botry are inclusively for boys and girls. The number of boys and girls attend ing the ceritres are $79(58.03 \%)$ and $57(41.91 \%)$ respectively.

Institutions for hand icapped children
'lhere is one institution for the bilnd ade one: institution for or thopatedically disabed children in Aizawl district.

```
7.3 Ire-primary education.
    On hundred sixtyi, mine villages(63.53%) lave
    Balwad i/Anganwadi institutions and 40(15.04%) have
    premprimary stage ittached to schools.
```

The: number of Balwadi/Anfanwadi and premprimary stage attached to schools in the rural areas in the district are 366 and 47 respectively.

The comespond ing number of Balwad 1/Anganwodi and pre-primary stage attached to schools in the citios are 22 and 14 reapectively.
7.4. Highor Seconkary. Schools.
'There is ne biginer gocondary school in the district at lha time of the survey.
7.5 Facility Egr auluzt eflucetion.

Ihirty $\operatorname{six}(13.53 \%)$ Villages have facilitites for adult education in Aizawl district. These are wit for men ard women. The enrolment of men and women anc $1886(54.60 \%)$ and $1563(45.39 \%)$ :sespoctively.

## CHAFTH-8.

EUCATIONAL AND ANCILLARY FACILITJBS.
Varlous educational and ancillary facilitif: will be discussed helow:
E. 1 Library: There are $3(0.51 \%)$ schools in Aizawl district having library with a number of books upto 500 and one is located in the rusal area which the other 2 are located in urban area.

Out of $20(6.58 \%)$ uppor primary schonls heving lehrary with a number of books upto 500 ,five ( $25 \%$ ) are located in the rural areas.

There are $59(53.64 \%)$ second ary schools having library with a number of books upto 500 in the distrlct. Of these $29(66.10 \%)$ are located in the rurel areas.
8.2 Dictionery:Out of 54(9.09\%) lower primary Schools having dictionery $36(66.67 \%)$ are located in rural areas.

The number of upper primary schools having dictionary in the district is 64(2.1.05\%).0f these $4 \%(67.1 \%)$ are located in the rural areas.

There are $58(52.73 \%)$ secordary schools having dictionary ard of these $39(67.24 \%)$ are located in the rural areas of the distrlct.

### 8.3 Newspaper and Magazines

The number of lower primary schools in the district subscribing newspaper is (11.95\%). Of these $57(80.28 \%)$ are located in the rural areas.

There are 105(34.54\%) upper pr fmary schools subscribing mewspaper. of these $76(72.38 \%)$ are locatrd in the rural areas.

Out of $66(60.00 \%)$ secondary schools subcribing newspaper $43(65.15 \%$ ) are located in rural areas of the district.

Thore are more schools in all stages i.e.Inwer primary,upper primary and secondary stages, that subscribe magazine then that subscribe nowspapur. The total number of lower primary schools subscribing magazine is $325(54.71 \%)$, Among these $256(78.77 \%)$ are located In the rural areas. Out of the total number of $184(60.53 \%)$ upper primary schools subscribing magezine $146(79.35 \%)$ are located in the rural areas of the district. Jhere are $72(65.45 \%)$ secondary schools subsoribing magazine. Of these $45(62.50 \%)$ are located in rural areas.

### 8.4 Ancildary facilities:

The numbor of lower primary schools having medical check-up in the schonl in Aizawl district is $36(6.06 \%)$. The correspond ing number in the rural and urban areas are $34(94.44 \%)$ and $2(5.56 \%)$ respectively.

There is 19(6.253) uppor primary schools that have medical check up in their schools. Of these 16 (84.21\%) are located in the rural areas.

Out of $9(8.18 \%)$ gedondary schools having medical chech up $6(66.67 \%)$ are lowated in the rurai areas.

Out of $11(10.00 \%)$ secondary schools having Vacciration/occulation $8(72.73 \%)$ are located in rural areas. The number of upper primary schools having Vacoination/occulation in the district is $24(\% .89 \%)$.

Of these 21(87.50\%) are located in the rural areas. There are $133(22.30 \%)$ lower primary schools that have waccination/occulation in the district.of these only $32(24.06 \%)$ are. located in the rural areas of the district.

## 8. 5. B1ackboard:

There are $84(2.93 \%)$ sections in lower primary stage; and $26(2.49 \%)$ sections in upper primary stage that have no blackboard in the district. All sections in secondary school have blackboards.

The number of sections in lower pr imary, upper primary and secondery stages that have unuseable blackboards are $104(3.63 \%), 41(3.93 \%)$ and $2(0.43 \%)$ respectively.
3. 6 Furuiture for studentsi

There are $26(0.91 \%$ ) soction is lower primary stages without iurniture for students. All the sections in the upper primary stage and secondary stage have furnitures for students:

The number of sections that have inadequate furniture for students in lower primary, upper primary and scoondary stages are $379(13.23 \%), 328(31.45 \%)$ and $105(22.34 \%)$ respectively.
8.7. Furniture for teachurs:

The number of sections that have neither chair nor table in the lower primary, uppir prtmary and secondary stages in the district are $102(5.56 \%)$, $1(0.09 \%)$ and $2(0.43 \%)$ respectively.

The number of lower primary sections that thive chair anly and table only are 153(5.34\%) and $130(4.54 \%)$ $r$ respectively.

There are $264(25.31 \%)$ and $151(14.48 \%)$ sections in the upper primary stage that have chair only and table only respectively.

Twelve ( $2.55 \%$ ) sections in second ary stage have chatr only as vell as table only.

Contingency fund :
There is no lower primary school that have contingency fund in the distitict.

The number of upper primary section thet hate contingency is $223(73.36 \%)$. Of these $172(77.13 \%)$ ire located in rural areas.

Out of 109(99.09\%) schools that it ve contingency fund $80(73.39 \%$ ) are located in rural areas.
8.9. Scheme of midd ay mear. free unoforms and free text books:
No school in the lower primaly, upper primary and secondary stage have schene of midday meal, free uniforms or free thext looks.
8.10. Work Elucation.

Work education is one discipline of the school subjects in the district.

CHAPTITR-2.
PLANNING EDUCATION FACJI工TIES.
The quality of education depends to a ereat extent on the number of school. Plaming of education facilities includes opening of new schools in such areas not served by schools.

Distance and population of school going ages may be taken as the matn factor for considering opening of a new school in the Village or habitation.
9.1 Phaning education facilities at lower prinary stage:

Ilt carl be seen from the following statement the exfeting position and the position after plaming habitations and population served, number of lower primary school proposed to be opened, etc.


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The ebove statement shows that \(286(94.70 \%)\) habitations having a population of \(267505(98.21 \%\) ) are served by the existing lower primary schools in Aizawl
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``` tions with a population of \(4867(1.79 \%\) ) are not scrved at the present position.
There are \(4(1.32 \%)\) hibitations with a population of \(3123(1.14 \%)\) that have to be served by the 4 proposca primary schools.
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The pesition of education frecilities aftcr planning and opening our lower primary schools will be as follows:

290(96.02\%) habitations with population of 270628(99.35\%) will be served by lower prinary schools within a distance of 1 Kilometre in the district. There will be 12(3.97\%) habitations with a population of 1744 ( $0.64 \%$ ) unserved by lower primary schools in the district.
9.2.
rarning of Education facilities at upper prinary stage:

Plaming of Education facilities at upper primary stage in Aizawlidistrict can be examined from the statement below:

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\begin{array}{r}
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\end{array}
$$

Statement 9.2 Hapicgtint arci prouation served by existirg and proposed upper primary schools.


From the above statement 1 t can be seen that $203(67.22 \%)$ habitations with a population of 244860 ( $89.90 \%$ ) are served by the existing upper frimary schools. It can also be seen that $99(32.78 \%)$ habttations with a population of 27512(10.10\%) ore not yet served by upper primary schools in Aizawl dist.

There are $28(9.27 \%$ ) habitations with a popution of $12245(4.49 \%$ ) that have to be served by the 28 proposed upper primary schools.

The position of education facilitites atter planning and opening the 28 proposed upper primary school will be as follows:

231(76.49\%) habitations with a population of 257105 (94.39\%) will he served by upper primary schools within a distance of 3 Kilometres in the district still there will be $71(23.51 \%$ ) habitations with a population of $15267(5.61 \%)$ unserved by upper primary schools upto a distance of 3 Kilonetres in Aizawl. districusw

CHAP'IER-10.
MAIN FINDINGS OF THE FIFTH ALL INLIA
FDUCATIONAL SUFVEY IN AIZAWL
DISTHICT.

1. There are 302 rural habitations with an estimated population of 215292 in Aizawl District.
2. $286(34.70 \%$ ) rural habitations are served by lower primary schools with the habitations and upto 1 kilometre in Aizawl district.
3. $267505(98.21 \%)$ population in the rural areas are served within the habitations and upto 1 kilometre by lower frimary schools in Alzawl district.
4. Four (1.80\%) habitations with a population of 300 or more in the rural areas of Aizawl District are unserved by lower primary school within the habttations and at a distance upto 1 kilometres.
5. 201(66.56\%) rural habitations of the distrinct are served by upper primary schools within the habitations and 203 (67.2\%\%) rural habitations are served by upper prinary schools at a distance
6. $\{39.43 \%$ population of rural areas of the district is served by upper primary schnols within the habitations and $89.33 \%$ population of rural, habitations in served by upper primary schools at a distance of 3 kilometres.
7. $6(3.66 \%)$ habitations with a population of 500 or more in the rural areas of Aizawl district are unserved by upper primady schools in the thitation and 4(2.44\%) habitations with a population of 500 or more in the riral areas of the district are unserved by upper primary schools within 3 kilometres.
8. There are 594 lower primary schools 304 upper primaty schoole and 110 secondary schools in Aizawl district.
9. The total number with percentages of lower primary, upper primary and secondary schoojs in the rural areas of Aizawl District are 461(77.61\%),239(73.62\%) and $81(73.64 \%)$ respectively.
10. The total number of lower primary sections in the rural and urben areas of Aizawl District are 461 and 135 respectively.

The total number of upper primary sections in the rural and urban areas of the district are 239 and 70 respectively.

The total number of secondary section in the rural and urban areas of the district are 81 and 2.9 respectively.

11. The total enrolment in clesses I-V in Aizawl distrjet is 66769.
12. The total rural enrolment of classes $I-V$ in the district: is 46283.
13. There are no scheduled caste students or others enrolled in xlasses $I-V . A l l$ the enrolled students belong to scheduled tribe.
14. The tothlenrolment of pirls of ci.jsses I-V $\ln$ Aizawl district is $32795(49.12 \%)$.

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15. The rural enrolment of girjs of classes I to $V$ with percentage is 22600 ( $48.83 \%$ ) .
16. The gross enrolnent ratio for classes I-V of the district is 139.75 and that of the rural area is 143.63.
17. The age speoific ratio for boys and girls for ages $6-11$ years in the district are 82.17 and 83.09 respectively and that of the whole district is 82.62 .
18. The total enrolment of classes VI-VII in Aizawl district is 20696.
19. The total rural enrolment of classes VI-VIII of the district is 12592.
20. The total enrolment of girls of classes VI-VIII in Aizawl district is 10343 (49.98\%).
21. The total rural enrolment of girls of class Vl-VIII in the district is $6165(483.96 \%)$.
22. The gross enrolment ratio for classes VI-VIJI in Alzawl district is 73.31 and that of the rural area is 66. 15.
23. The age specific ratio of the age-group 11 to below 14 years for the district is 89.22 and that of the boys and girls of the same of the ditrict are 88.42 and 90.05 respectively.
24. The total enrolment of classes IX and $X$ of Aizawl district is gosy.
25. The total rural enrolment of classes $I X$ and $X$ of the district is 5583.
26. The total enrolment of giris, with percentages of classes IX and $X$ of the district is 4391 ( $48.35 \%$ )
27. The total rural enrolment of giris, with percentages of classes JX and X is 2621(46.95\%).
28. The total number of teachers in lower primary, upper primary and secondary schools of Aizawl District are 2242,1791 and 799 respectively.

## -27-

29. 'He number of female teachors, with percentages of lower primary, upper primary and scoondary schools of Ajzawl. District are $1043(46.52 \%), 439(24.51 \%)$ and $143(18.52 \%)$ respectively.
30. The pelcentage of scheduled tribe teachers in lover primary, upper primary and secondary gchools are 99.79.92.77 and 35.72 respectively. There is no scheduled caste teachers in the district.
31. The total number of single teacher schools at lower primary school level in Aizawl district is 47.
32. AlL the lower primery schools in Aizawl district have build inge.
33. 'There in no lower primary schools which have puocea huinling in the district. There are 330 lower primary schools with partiy pucca build ing and of these $2.55(77.27 \%)$ are loceted in rurel areas. There are 229 lower primary schools with kuchcha tuildines. Of these $171(74.67 \%)$ are located in rural areas.
'The number lower primary schools with thatched roof bulldings in the district is 35 and all are located in the rural areas.
34. Thore is not a single lower primary school without c]assoom.
35. There are $71(11.95 \%)$ lower primary schools having onjo one room and of these $62(53.32 \%)$ are located in the rural areas
36. There are 4 non-formal centres of primary level onjy for boys and gills in the district. The number of enrolment of boys and girls in these centres are 79 and 57 respectively.
37. There are two institutions for disabled children in the district, one for the blind and the other for orthopaedically hardicapped chilmpn.
38. The total number of Balwadi/Anganwadi institutions in the district is 388.
39. The number of premprimary sitage attached to a solnool in the wistrict is 61.

