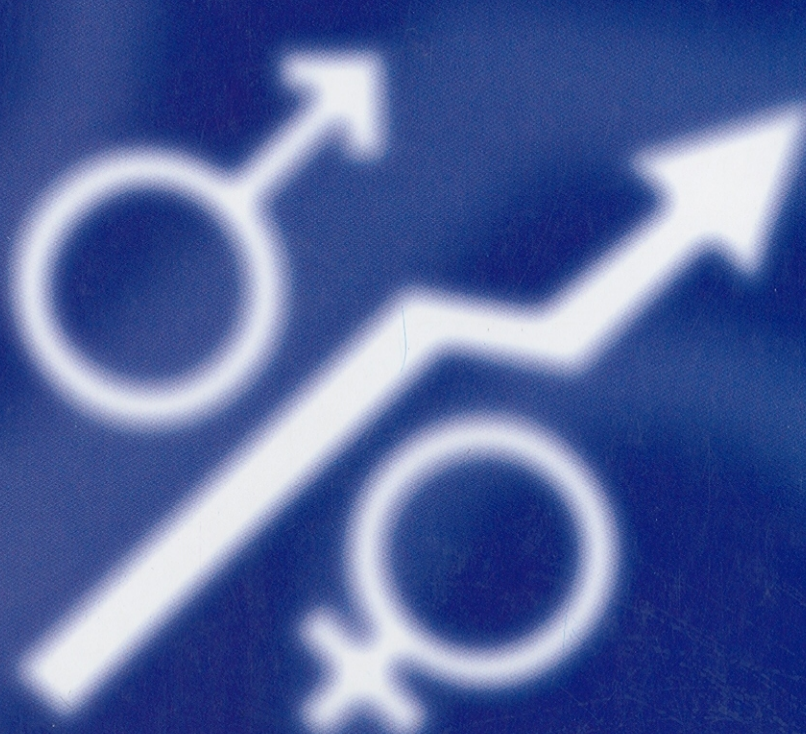




# Literacy Trends in Pakistan



UNESCO Office, Islamabad

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The authors are responsible for the choice, presentation and interpretation of data and information in this report, and for the opinions expressed therein, which are not necessarily those of UNESCO.

## PREFACE

Pakistan is one of the countries of the world where the highest number of illiterates are concentrated. Being illiterate is not an individual disability alone, it has societal implications as well. Democratic institutions and values can hardly flourish in a society where half of the adult population is illiterate, and most of the voters cannot access information and read a newspaper. The situation is particularly alarming for women and those living in rural areas. Illiteracy not only causes dependence, it deprives people of the development of their fullest potential of participation in decision making at different levels, and ultimately rises to breed oppression and exploitation. Since its inception, the governments in Pakistan have been endeavouring to eradicate illiteracy from the country. Although the overall literacy rate in the country has increased gradually, the absolute number of illiterates has swelled significantly from 20.25 million in 1951 to 48.8 million in 1998. The inclusion of an adult literacy component in the Education Sector Reforms – ESR (2001-2005) and in the National Plan of Action (NPA) for EFA (2001-2015) are very important steps by the Ministry of Education, which deserve the support both of the public at large and the international community.

Eradication of illiteracy from the world is an important agenda of UNESCO, and one of the six goals of Dakar Framework of Action on Education For All (EFA). The present publication is part of UNESCO's initiatives to raise awareness about the literacy situation in Pakistan. The document is a repository of historical data on literacy, and a unique source of district level statistics on literacy, fertility, and participation rates. It compares the literacy and basic education profile of Pakistan with other countries of Asia, and also presents an analytical picture of the growth of literacy in various developed and less-developed districts of the four provinces of Pakistan. Historical data, comparative view, district level statistics and analysis of trends given in this book can offer both quantitative information and qualitative guidance to the policy makers and planners for designing corrective measures.

A joint team of educators and researchers from Pakistan, alongwith UNESCO experts, have conceived, designed and compiled this document. I particularly acknowledge the academic contribution of Prof. Dr. Zafar Iqbal for the analysis, and technical support from Mr. Saeed Ahmed and Mr. Fakhar-ud-din for computerization of census data and projections. I also acknowledge the valuable comments and inputs from Dr. Anjum Riyazul Haque, Mr. Arshad Saeed Khan, Dr. Iffat Farah, Dr. Eshya Mujahid Mukhtar, Dr. S. M. Aijaz, and Dr. Hamid Khan Niazi, which helped a lot in improving the quality of this publication.

The first edition of this document was published in March 2002. This is a revised edition based on updated statistics of the 1998 Census. It is being brought out in the context of the launching of United Nations Literacy Decade (2003-2012) on 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2003. We hope this source book will contribute in raising awareness for the importance of literacy, and help mobilize initiatives for achievement of the UNLD targets in Pakistan. UNESCO Islamabad looks forward to a strengthened cooperation with different national and international partners for the achievement of the defined literacy goals in Pakistan.

20 May, 2003

Ms. Ingeborg Breines  
Representative  
UNESCO Islamabad

# **Literacy Trends in Pakistan**



**UNESCO Office, Islamabad**  
**May, 2003**

# **PART – I**

## **AN ANALYSIS OF LITERACY TRENDS IN PAKISTAN**

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# Literacy Trends in Pakistan

## 1. RATIONALE, NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE

Education is the vehicle for human resource development and literacy is the pre-requisite to consult and benefit from major sources of information and knowledge in today's world. Illiteracy and lack of knowledge of basic mathematics may not be responsible for low quality of life for all, but they are definitely a crucial part of individual development and social participation. Without education and literacy, it is not possible to realize the goals of a balanced and sustainable development. *Adam Curle* observed "countries are under-developed because most of their people are under-developed, having had no opportunity of expanding their potential capacities in the service of society". In developing countries, population growth, poverty, health and social problems consequently retard the pace of literacy. Literacy is considered a pre-requisite for access to vast sources of knowledge in the present world. It provides building blocks for communication and understanding between individuals, groups and nations.

Literacy is considered as a key for sustainable development and peace. It is also an instrument of stability within and among countries, and thus may prove an indispensable means of effective participation in the societies and the economies of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, which are affected by the rapid globalization. While science and technology have opened new avenues of life, illiterates and poor people still cannot fully realize the progress of modern life because of their illiteracy and poverty. This is due to the fact that in modern life, communication is mainly through symbols, numbers, alphabets and signs which can be used effectively only by the literate persons. In today's world, an illiterate will certainly be aware of his under-development and dependence, and his inability to independently interact with various sources of knowledge, or share the benefits and progress of modern life. Mr. Koichiro Matsuura, Director General UNESCO, very rightly highlighted the impact of literacy in following words:-

*"Given the pleasures and benefits that it brings, it is not surprising that the typical imagery of literacy is of opening doors or windows, of light and space, of boundlessness. Literacy is inseparable from opportunity, and opportunity is inseparable from freedom. The freedom promised by literacy is both freedom from – from ignorance, oppression, poverty – and freedom to – to do new things, to make choices, to learn."*

(Mr. Koichiro Matsuura, Director General, UNESCO – Message on International Literacy Day, 8<sup>th</sup> September, 2001)

Article –3 of the Framework of Action adopted by the World Education Forum in Dakar, Senegal (26-28 April 2000) reaffirms the vision of the World Declaration on Education For All in Jomtien (1990) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that all children, young people and adults have the right to benefit from education as human beings, that will meet their basic learning needs in the best and fullest sense of the term,

an education that includes learning to know, learning to do, learning to live together and learning to be. It is only through education that an individual's potential and talent can be used to transform society, according to the needs and changing circumstances.

***“Achieving EFA goals should be postponed no longer. The basic learning needs of all must be met as a matter of urgency”.***

In Dakar, the participants committed for achieving 50% improvement in levels of adult literacy by the year 2015, especially for women and ensuring that by the year 2015, all children particularly girls and those belonging to ethnic minorities have access to complete free, and compulsory primary education of good quality.

Mass literacy and basic education is considered a pre-requisite for socio-economic development worldwide. In Pakistan, every effort has been made for the quantitative expansion of formal school education with the assumption that it will contribute to enhance the literacy rate. This assumption has not held true during the last five decades and the country is still far away from universal mass literacy.

The main purpose of this document on literacy trends and statistics in Pakistan is to present a precise, brief and overall picture of the literacy situation in the country and to provide information on the literacy situation in various districts / provinces in Pakistan, and discuss the major causes for low literacy rates in certain areas, as compared to other regions reflecting higher levels of literacy. This document also presents an analysis and forecast of trends of different parameters of literacy statistics upto 2008.

## **2. DATA SOURCES**

The results of the 1998 Census are the major source for the statistical part of this publication. In addition, the following sources have also been utilized for the purposes of data collection and analysis for this profile.

1. *Population Census Organization*, Govt. of Pakistan, Statistics Division, Census Reports of 1998, Islamabad. May 2000 (105 District Census Reports - DCRs)
2. *Population Census Organization*, Govt. of Pakistan, Statistics Division, Census Reports of 1981, Islamabad. May 1984 (62 District Census Reports - DCRs)
3. *Literacy and Mass Education Commission*, Literacy Profile of Pakistan 1951-1981, Govt. of Pakistan, Islamabad, February, 1984
4. *World Population Data Sheet 2000*, Population Reference Bureau, Washington, D.C, June 2000.
5. *Pakistan School Education Statistics 1997-1998*, Academy of Educational Planning and Management, Ministry of Education, Govt. of Pakistan, November, 1999.

6. *Human Development Report, 2002*, UNDP, Oxford University Press, New York.
7. *Ninth Five Year Plan (1998-2003)*, Report of the Working Group on Education, Govt. of Pakistan, Planning Commission Islamabad, February 1999.
8. *National Education Policy 1992-2002* Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Education, Islamabad.
9. *The Dakar Framework for Action, Education for All: Meeting our Collective Commitments*, World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000.
10. *National Education Policy 1998-2010*, Govt. of Pakistan, Ministry of Education, Islamabad, 1998.
11. *Five Year Developmental Plans*, Government of Pakistan, Planning Commission of Pakistan, Islamabad.
12. *World Education Statistics*, UNESCO 1998.
13. *Education for All 2000. Assessment: A Synthesis Report*, UNESCO- PROAP, March 2000
14. *Govt. of Pakistan, Education Sector Reforms (ESR)*, Ministry of Education, Islamabad, May 2001.
15. *National Action Plan: Our Roadmap to EFA*, UNESCO & EFA Wing, Federal Ministry of Education, Govt. of Pakistan.
16. *Human Development in South Asia 2002*, Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Center, Oxford University Press, Karachi.
17. *Report of the Secretary General, United Nations Literacy Decade: Education For All; International Plan of Action; Implementation of General Assembly Resolution 56/116*
18. *Second Draft, National Plan of Action on Education For All (2001-2015) Pakistan*, Govt. of Pakistan, Ministry of Education, Islamabad, August 2002.

Projections have been made to estimate literacy rates for 2001, 2003, 2005 and 2008 on the basis of growth rate trends observed during 1981-98.

### **3. EXPECTED USE**

It is difficult to find composite and comprehensive literacy data for Pakistan in a consolidated form, or in the form of a database. The Census Reports are the major source of literacy statistics in the country. However, district reports are usually not easily accessible and literacy figures are not found in a single document. National and provincial level statistics are available in national and provincial reports; but all the 125 District Census Reports have to be consulted individually to obtain literacy information for inter-district comparison, or for analysis of regional disparities. The current publication, the first of its kind since 1983, not only provides district-wise and gender-wise information on recent (1998) literacy rates, but also presents statistics on past trends as well. Added values are the estimates for primary level participation rates in each

district. This information on literacy and participation rate will be useful for district level planners under the new Devolution Order or system of Local Government. Inter-district comparisons and analyses of regional disparities of literacy and primary education also offer valuable guidance to provincial and national level planners and policy-makers, and provide an invaluable tool for the researchers.

#### 4. LITERACY DEFINED IN SOME OTHER COUNTRIES

Definitions of literacy, as adopted or followed in some countries, are given below:-

**Table – 1**  
**Definitions of Literacy in Selected Countries**

S.No.	Country	Definition
1.	Bangladesh	Ability to read and write in any language
2.	Canada	In Canada 9 <sup>th</sup> grade pass is considered as literate and according to this definition illiterates are only 1 % in that country.
3.	India	Literate is defined as the one who can read with accuracy at a speed of approximately 40 words per minute and write or copy at a speed of 10 words per minute and take dictation at the speed of not less than 7 words per minute in any language.
4.	Indonesia	A person is considered as literate who can recognize alphabets, read simple words, signs his / her name (eligibility for voting) able to read and understand a letter, or able to read certain part of certain magazine or of a certain newspaper.
5	Nepal	Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language, a short statement on every day life of 06 years and above persons
6.	Vietnam	The definition of literacy consists of three components viz-a-viz:-  a. Reading and writing the printed materials without spelling each word. b. Writing 80 words in 45 minutes without making too many mistakes. c. Reading four digit numbers and write legibly the first ten numbers.

The above cited definitions from different countries indicate that despite the broadening of the description of literacy in literature, the working definition of literacy, as adopted by different countries, has remained fairly simple at the skill level.

## 5. INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT OF DEFINITIONS

The definition of literacy is context specific. The parameters of literacy may vary from one geographical region to another, and from one era to another. It can be as simple as just recognition of the alphabets, or signing of one's own name, or may be broader in order to include handling of equipment by studying manuals. Literacy has multiple meanings ranging from simple ability to read and write, to interpreting and implementing ideas, knowledge and skills that a person may require to possess for effective participation in daily life.

Some definitions of literacy focus on perception and decoding. For example, Spache (1964) described literacy as "a series of word perceptions i.e. reading only". Kaestle (1985), described literacy as "the ability to decode and comprehend language at a rudimentary level, that is the ability to look at written words corresponding to ordinary oral discourse, to say them, and to understand them". These two definitions emphasize the aspect of having the skills to read the printed symbols and to map those symbols into the understanding of oral language. This definition is consistent with the teaching of reading through an emphasis on sound-symbol correspondence, and helping readers make connections to their oral vocabulary and comprehension abilities. But this definition lacks the important component of writing.

It is observed that initially, the definition of literacy was confined to the acquisition of the basic skills of the 3 R's (reading, writing and arithmetic). Over a period of time, basic literacy was upgraded to functional literacy, expanding further into knowing to do things by using insight. This transformation of literacy is, infact, associated with its importance for the society as a whole, and to enable a person to effectively participate in the life

Though defining literacy is complex, yet it is important to deliberate upon it, since the definition has far-reaching implications. Some experts have emphasized cognitive processes in describing literacy, some more generally and others more specifically. For example, Goodman (1976) suggested that "reading is a psycholinguistic guessing game". Venezky (1991) states that it is "a cognitive skill". Calfee and Nelson-Barber (1991) describe it as "the capacity to employ language as a tool for oral communication". These definitions are consistent with teaching reading and writing as a cognitive process that involve the processing of information through such strategies as activating background knowledge, encouraging readers to make predictions, or writers to organize their ideas into categories.

### **Literacy, Politics and Democracy**

"Although literacy may not be the great panacea that leads to happiness and wealth, it could lead to a change in the way power is distributed in society".

(UNESCO, 1991, *A Literate World*, International Bureau of Education, Geneva)

"Survival in relation to political institutions is once again dependent on literacy. In many countries the right to vote is denied to the illiterate. Responsible voting is not easy without literacy. Literacy makes democracy possible and historical responses to the tribal drum less likely".

(H.S. Bholá, UNESCO, 1990)

In the present day context, when paper and pencil are being replaced by the key board, calculators are performing mathematical functions and the internet has become the source of information, there is every possibility that books may loose their relative value. This element while increasing the access of people to vast sources of knowledge, may hamper other equally important skills.

### **Literacies of the Future**

*The enormous range of potential applications for computers makes it likely that an element of re-definition will inevitably accrue in respect of what is understood by “basic literacy”. Familiarity with keyboards or other input devices could replace the pen or pencil, not as the most commonly available physical means of producing written texts, but tested in schools and other formal educational settings. Such shifts in the physical means of producing text are by no means unprecedented, but the advent of micro-computers is significant because their purchase and support will always entail relatively large expenditures (at least compared to pens and pencils) with the resulting scope for increased national and international disparities in access to the new variants of literacy.*

**UNESCO, 1990, “ The Future of Literacy and Literacies of the Future” , in Literacy Lessons, IBE, UNESCO Geneva/France , page .6.**

With this overview of definitions of literacy in mind, we now see as how it has been defined in Pakistan over a period of time.

## 6. CHANGING DEFINITIONS OF LITERACY IN PAKISTAN

The definition of literacy, in Pakistan, has evolved and improved since the first Census in 1951. The following table indicates the changing definitions of literacy.

**Table – 2**  
**Definitions and Status of Literacy in Different Census Years of Pakistan**

Year of Census	Definition of Literacy	Age group	Literacy rate (%)			
			Total	Urban	Rural	
1951	“One who can read a clear print in any language”.	All Ages	Both Sexes	17.9		
			Female	13.9		
1961	“One who is able to read with understanding a simple letter in any language.”	Age 5 and above	Both Sexes	16.9	34.8	10.6
			Female	6.7	21.3	2.2
1972	“One who is able to read and write in some language with understanding.”	Age 10 and above	Both Sexes	21.7	41.5	14.3
			Female	11.6	30.9	4.7
1981	“One who can read newspaper and write a simple letter.”	Age 10 and above	Both Sexes	26.2	47.1	17.3
			Female	16.0	37.3	7.3
1998	“One who can read newspaper and write a simple letter, in any language.	Age 10 and above	Both Sexes	43.92	63.08	33.64
			Female	32.02	55.16	20.09

## 7. FUNCTIONAL LITERACY

The definition of literacy as well as the specific age group of the literate population, for census purposes, kept on changing both at the national and international levels. Two definitions of functional literacy are provided below as an example.

*Functionally literate: is a person “who can with understanding, both read and write a short simple statement on his everyday life”. (UNESCO. IBE.1976)*

Another definition of functionally literate person by Gray (1956) is provided below:

*‘A person is functionally literate when he has acquired the knowledge and skills in reading and writing, which enable him to engage effectively in all those activities in which literacy is normally assumed in his culture or group’.*

Gray, W.S. *The Teaching of Reading and Writing, Paris, UNESCO, 1956. (Monographs on Fundamental Education, X)*

This definition appears to be very simple and old, however the phrase “every day life” contains the seeds for evolution and transformation. As life patterns, including amenities, gadgets, and procedures of transaction etc. change with time, the definition of functional literacy will have to correspond to them.

## 8. LEVELS OF FUNCTIONAL LITERACY AND PROGRAMMES IN A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

There are three levels with specific programmes. These are described below:-

### Basic Level (Level-I)

#### A) TARGET GROUP

- i) Adults who have never been to school or who have dropped out of school before acquiring literacy skills.
- ii) Adults unable to read and write simple words, paragraphs or any other type of written statement without the help of a teacher.



**PROGRAMME REQUIREMENTS OF BASIC LEVEL (LEVEL I)**

<b>Reading</b>	<b>Writing</b>	<b>Numeracy</b>	<b>Other</b>
Read newspaper headlines and sub-headings.	Write one's own name and address.	Count and reorganize/ recognize figures 1-1000.	Communicate clearly.
Read and understand posters.	Communicate in Writing, using simple language.	Add and Subtract up to 3 digits.	Use literacy skills in daily life.
Read and understand simple printed paragraphs.	Write simple letters.	Understand the principles of simple 'Addition', 'Subtraction', 'Multiplication' and 'Division'.	-
Read and recognize numbers 1-1000	Write numerical Numbers 1-1000.	-	-

### **Middle Level (Level II)**

**A) TARGET GROUP**

Adults who have completed the basic level and/or have acquired basic skills of literacy.

**B) PROGRAMME REQUIREMENTS**

When adults have completed this level (i.e. Level-II) they should have mastered the following skills.

#### **PROGRAMME REQUIREMENTS - MIDDLE LEVEL (LEVEL-II)**

<b>Reading</b>	<b>Writing</b>	<b>Numeracy</b>	<b>Other</b>
Read and comprehend stories, songs, directions, instructions and simple parts of newspapers.	Write simple notes and letters.	Demonstrate proficiency in adding and subtracting.	Further improvement in communication and literacy.
Identify the main idea of what has been read.	Fill out simple forms and receipts (bills)	Apply basic skills in multiplying and dividing.	-
Understand basic measurements (money, weight, length, volume) and solve simple numerical problems e.g. family budget, marketing, etc.	-	-	-

### **Self Learning Level (level III)**

**A) TARGET GROUP**

Adults who have completed level II (Middle Level), or can study independently and who are willing to use books and other resources in search of new knowledge.

**B) PROGRAMME REQUIRMENTS**

When adults have completed this level, they should have mastered skills such as the following:

**PROGRAMME REQUIRMENTS OF SELF LEARNING LEVEL (LEVEL-III)**

<b>Reading</b>	<b>Writing</b>	<b>Numeracy</b>	<b>Other</b>
Analyze and synthesize main ideas of what they read.	Write one or two pages on certain topics.	Add and subtract large numbers with accuracy and speed.	Further improvement in communications and literacy skills.
Discuss with others what they have read.	Write personal letters, applications, reports, inquiries, etc.	Multiply up to 5 digit numbers and functions.	-
Read and interpret simple graphs	Draw graphs and geometric figures	Divide up to 3 digit numbers and functions	-

**9. LITERACY SCENARIO AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL**

Table-1, given below provides an overview of an international comparison of selected countries (with specific reference to Asian and Pacific countries) for literacy rates and the factors affecting literacy levels including Public Expenditure on Education as Percentage of GNP, Public Expenditure on Primary Education as Percentage of GNP, Public Expenditure on Primary Education as Percentage of the Total Education Budget, Public expenditure on Primary Education Per Pupil as Percentage of Per Capita GNP, Literacy Rate, Participation Rate in Grade 1, and Survival Rate to Grade 5.

**Table - 3**  
**Comparison of Pakistan with other South Asian countries in respect of literacy rate and other related factors – Year 1998**

Country	Per capita GNP (US.\$)	Public exp. on education as % of GNP	Public Expenditure on Primary Education % of GNP	Public Expenditure on Primary Education as % of total Educational Budget	Public exp. on primary education per pupil as % of per capita GNP	Adult Literacy rate	Participation rate in Grade 1	Survival rate to Grade 5
Azerbaijan	480	3.00	1.9	57.8	9.3	97.3	81.3	98.1
Bangladesh	370	2.2	1.2	43.6	8.1	41.0	64.6	70.0
Bhutan	590	4.1	1.8	61.1	14.7	47.0	17.5	86.0
Cambodia	260	2.1	0.9	89.9	5.2	68.0	62.4	45.2
India	450	3.2	1.5	50.4	9.4	57.0	67.5	52.0
Indonesia	640	4.0	2.6	30.4	17.9	87.9	48.3	85.3
Iran	1650	4.0	2.5	34.4	6.2	75.5	95.7	94.8
Japan	32350	3.8	2.7	53.00	16.5	99.9	99.9	99.9
Kazakhstan	1340	4.5	1.8	26.2	12.2	99.9	98.3	92.0
Kyrgyzstan	380	6.8	1.0	22.12	11.7	97.0	52.9	73.9
Malaysia	3670	5.3	1.5	40.1	11.6	93.7	63.2	93.4
Maldives	1960	6.4	2.4	38.9	12.1	97.0	96.8	98.0
Mongolia	310	5.6	1.7	24.4	16.1	97.2	82.7	61.3
Nepal	240	3.2	1.4	61.0	8.8	42.0	53.7	44.0
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>50.0</b>
Philippines	1050	2.2	1.9	51.9	11.3	93.6	52.4	69.4
Sri Lanka	850	3.4	2.43	16.60	4.64	92.0	94.0	97.0
South Asia (Weighted Average)	444	3.2	2.13	43.73	8.97	54.0	73.8	54.0
Developing Countries	1230	1.8	1.11	36.81	6.84	74.0	70.08	73.0

Source: 1. World Education Statistics UNESCO 1998

2. A Synthesis Report of Education for All 2000 Assessment: In the South and West Asia sub-region for the Asia –Pacific Region

3. UNDP Human Development Report 2001, Newyork: Pages 141-144

4. Human Development in South Asia 2002, Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Center, Oxford University Press, Karachi.

Table-3 above, indicates that countries like Malaysia, Maldives, Indonesia, Iran, Japan and Thailand who spend about 4 percent of GNP on education have literacy rates between 75 and 100 percent. A major indicator is the percentage of GNP spent on primary education, which has a direct bearing on the literacy rate. Countries like Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and India, invest about 1-2 percent of GNP on primary and basic education, and have relatively low literacy rates as compared to the other countries listed in the table. Central Asian countries like Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, and a few others are exceptions due to an emphasis on literacy and consequent achievement in the past during the socialist regime. Pakistan is ranked at 138 (out of 172) position in HDI rank (with HDI index 0.499)\* in the globe.

When we glance at the global scenario of literacy, it appears that another important factor in raising both literacy and participation rates in 2000 at primary level is public expenditure on primary education per pupil as a simple percentage of per capita GNP. Majority of the countries are spending from 8 to 15 percent of their per capita GNP per pupil in primary education. East Asian countries spent most of their education budgets on basic education — as much as 70 per cent. Forged alliances with the private sector, NGOs, civil organizations and many grassroots movements to spread education at a faster pace and in a more cost-effective manner, has also proved helpful in rising the literacy rate of most of the East Asian and other developing countries.

In the early 1980s, under the umbrella of UNESCO an investigation into the factors that contributed to accelerated growth of literacy and basic education in countries of the region that were low in literacy, revealed that either the progress was due to the authoritarian nature of the system of government like in Myanmar where the ruler, an Army General, had put literacy high on- his agenda, therefore the entire system was geared to achieving long strides in literacy, or the delivery of literacy and basic education programmes was through the local cells of a political programme in which basic education was part of the ruling party's manifesto like in Vietnam and Laos.

The international comparisons have a clear message that Pakistan lags behind many nations in its literacy efforts even at the dawn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Therefore, if Pakistan has to make progress and achieve a respectable position in the world community, it has to accelerate efforts for the realization of higher rates of literacy through basic education for specific age groups of children, and eradicating illiteracy among adults by a nation-wide literacy campaign, and a literacy program on a war footing.

## **10. LITERACY AND BASIC EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN**

Adult literacy has remained a neglected area in terms of planned action in Pakistan. The overall strategy, from 1947 to 1998 has been restricted to formal institutions only. Thus reflected replication of the existing formal model has been the major approach for the solution of the problems of the basic education sector. Low investment in basic and primary education, successive failure of the promises made in every plan and education policy, and the practice of missing well marked deadlines, have created a credibility gap.

Previous attempts made for the enhancement of literacy, as a planned effort in terms of targets, and allocations in various Developmental Plans of Pakistan are listed below in Table 4.

**Table-4**  
**Adult Literacy – Plan Allocations, Targets And Strategies**

Plan	Allocation (Rs. In Million)	Target (Million Persons)	Strategies
First Five Year Plan 1955-60	Nil	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through Village Aid Programme.</li> <li>• School as a community center.</li> </ul>
Second Five Year Plan 1960 – 65	Nil	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School as a community center</li> </ul>
Third Five Year Plan 1965-70	Nil	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pilot projects of intensive nature on experimental basis</li> </ul>
Non-Plan Period 1970-78	2.3	5.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advisory Council for Adult Literacy and Adult Education recommended.</li> <li>• National Education Corps,.</li> <li>• Armed forces to play a role.</li> <li>• Industrial establishments to run literacy classes for workers.</li> </ul>
Fifth Five Year Plan 1978-83	50.0	8.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population 12-45 years to be covered.</li> <li>• Pakistan Television Literacy Program to be augmented.</li> </ul>
Sixth Five Year Plan 1983-88	750.0 834.0 (Actual Expenditure)	15.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population 10-24 years to be covered.</li> <li>• Establishment of LAMEC</li> <li>• NGOs and local governments to be involved.</li> <li>• Fresh matriculates to take up literacy work for one year.</li> <li>• Debarring illiterates form employment.</li> </ul>
Seventh Five Year Plan 1988-93	300.0	12.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Universalization of Primary Education.</li> <li>• Non-formal Education Programs</li> <li>• NGOs.</li> </ul>
Eighth Five Year Plan 1993-98	1750.0 (SAP)	16.86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Universalization of Primary Education.</li> <li>• NGOs to develop and launch community based literacy programs.</li> <li>• Integration of literacy in Rural and Urban Community Development programs.</li> </ul>
Ninth Five Year Plan 1998-2003	12455.00	55% literacy by 2003 70% literacy by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Functional Literacy Centers for Education of Adults.</li> <li>• Establishment of new 75000 NFBE schools</li> </ul>

\*Source: *Human Development in South Asia 2002*, Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Center, Oxford University Press, Karachi.

**Table-5**  
**Adult Literacy – Policy Targets and Strategies (1947-2010)**

Policy	Target (Literates/ Literacy Rate)	Strategies
1947 Pakistan Education Conference	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adult education by provinces</li> <li>• College students to participate in literacy campaign</li> <li>• Existing school buildings and staff to be used</li> </ul>
1959 Commission on National Education	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of school children as the teachers of their illiterate parents</li> <li>• College students as adult literacy teachers</li> <li>• Each one teach one</li> <li>• Media use for adult education</li> </ul>
1970 The New Education Policy	5.0 Million to be made literate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Functional education</li> <li>• Employers to make the employees literate</li> <li>• National Education Corps</li> <li>• Non-Formal Education Programmes</li> </ul>
1972 The Education Policy	11.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Massive literacy Programmes</li> <li>• Literacy Centers in schools, factories, farms, union council halls and other community places.</li> <li>• Media use for literacy</li> </ul>
1979 National Education Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 35 % by 1982-85</li> <li>• 40 % by 1992-93</li> <li>• 80 % by 2000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mosque schools and Mohalla schools.</li> <li>• Student volunteers corps</li> <li>• Use of television for literacy</li> <li>• Creation of Literacy and Mass Education Commissions</li> </ul>
1992 National Education Policy, 1992-2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 % by 1995</li> <li>• 70 % by 2002</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary Education Compulsory.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGOs</li> <li>• Massive efforts to enhance literacy rate</li> <li>• Literacy programmes will be integrated with skill based community programmes</li> <li>• Use of electronic and print media</li> <li>• Awards to meritorious work in adult literacy</li> <li>• Appropriate legislation to allocate funds for promotion of adult literacy, non transferable and non lapsable</li> </ul>
National Education Policy, 1998-2002	<p><b>By 2002 – 2003</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 55 %</li> <li>• 70 % Male</li> <li>• 40 % Female</li> </ul> <p><b>By 2010</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 70 %</li> <li>• 85 %</li> <li>• 55.5 Female</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decentralization of planning mechanism.</li> <li>• Special attention to out-of-school children</li> <li>• Emphasis on maximum utilization of resources e.g. GoP, NGO community initiatives, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.</li> <li>• Increase in Non-Formal Basic Edu-Community centers from 70000 to 82000 by 2000</li> <li>• Media involvement to impart life skills to the neo-literate.</li> </ul>

## **11. CURRENT LITERACY SITUATION IN PAKISTAN**

The overall literacy rate in Pakistan has been improving albeit at a very slow pace. In 1951, the overall literacy rate in Pakistan was 16.41 %. After 50 years, the current estimated literacy rate for 2003 is 51.13%. Roughly, and on an average, literacy rate in Pakistan has been growing at the rate of 3.085\* % annually. On the other hand, the total number of illiterates in Pakistan has almost doubled in absolute numbers. In 1951, there were only 22.54 million illiterates in Pakistan, 1998 Census results show that illiterate population has risen to 48.84 million. In terms of provincial comparisons, during the period of 1981 to 1998, the literacy rate in the province of Punjab increased at a rate of 3.1681\* %, while that of the province of Sindh marked the slowest/lowest rate of literacy growth, of 2.1588\* %. The analysis becomes more interesting and astonishing when we study the district level trends, particularly the male-female disparities.

The literacy scenario based on the 1998 census, has been presented in detailed statistical tables in PART-II of this report. Analysis in respect of male–female and rural-urban disparities is presented in the following tables (6-9).

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\* Formula used for calculating the annual growth rate is given in the Annex-A at the end.



**Table-6**  
**Various statistical measures of literacy in Pakistan in 1998 (Age 10<sup>+</sup>)**

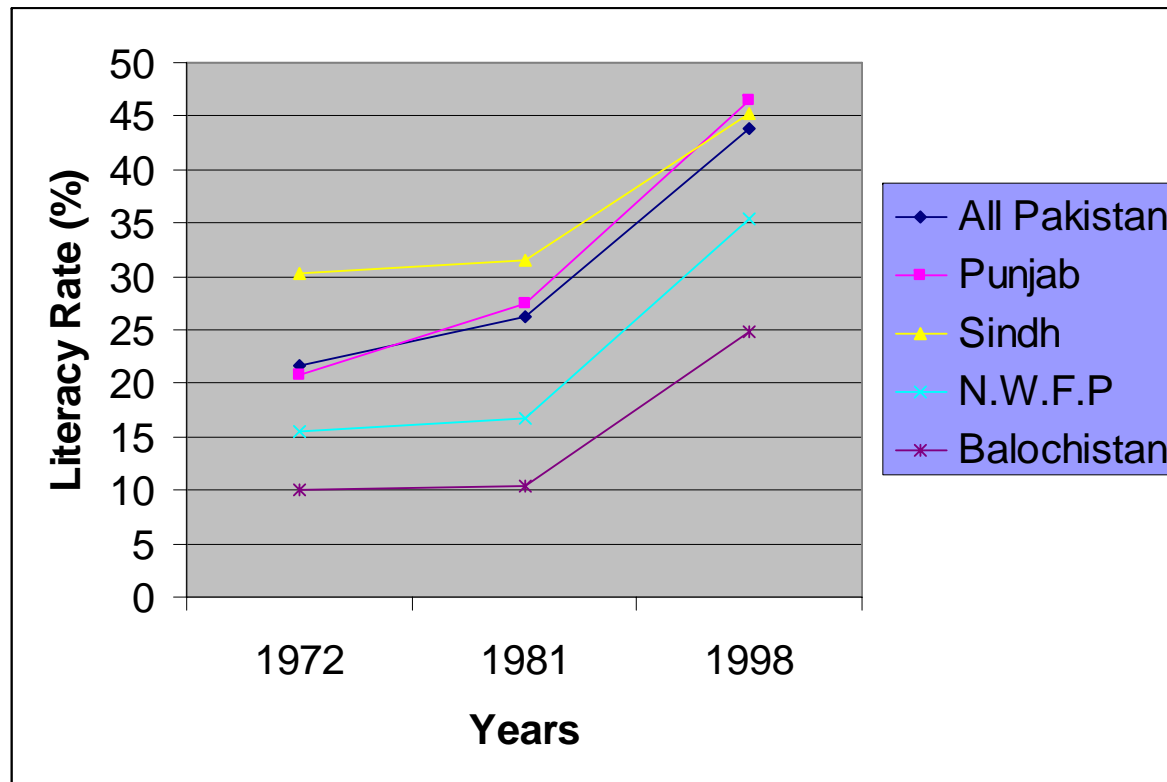
Area	Number of Districts	*Range	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Variance
Punjab	34	51.02	46.56	11.55	133.49
Sindh	21	57.68	45.29	16.68	278.23
N.W.F.P.	24	45.53	35.41	11.14	124.23
Balochistan	26	25.91	24.83	6.92	47.95
All Pakistan	105	66.13	43.92	13.98	217.65

*\* Difference between the literacy rates of two districts – one with highest and the other with lowest literacy rate.*

Table 6 shows the greatest variance (278.23) of literacy rate in different areas of Sindh, while the least in the province of Balochistan (47.95). It is an astonishing conclusion that factors promoting literacy rate are unevenly distributed in all the other three provinces except Balochistan where the situation is quite contrary. In Balochistan, the same factors seem to be affecting urban district of Quetta and the remote rural areas of Turbat and Panjgur equally. Literacy growth and the total population of literates/illiterates from 1972-1998 in Pakistan is reflected in the following graphs.

## Graph No. 1

### Growth of Literacy Rate in Pakistan



## Graph No. 2

### Population of Literates and Illiterates in Pakistan (1972-1998)

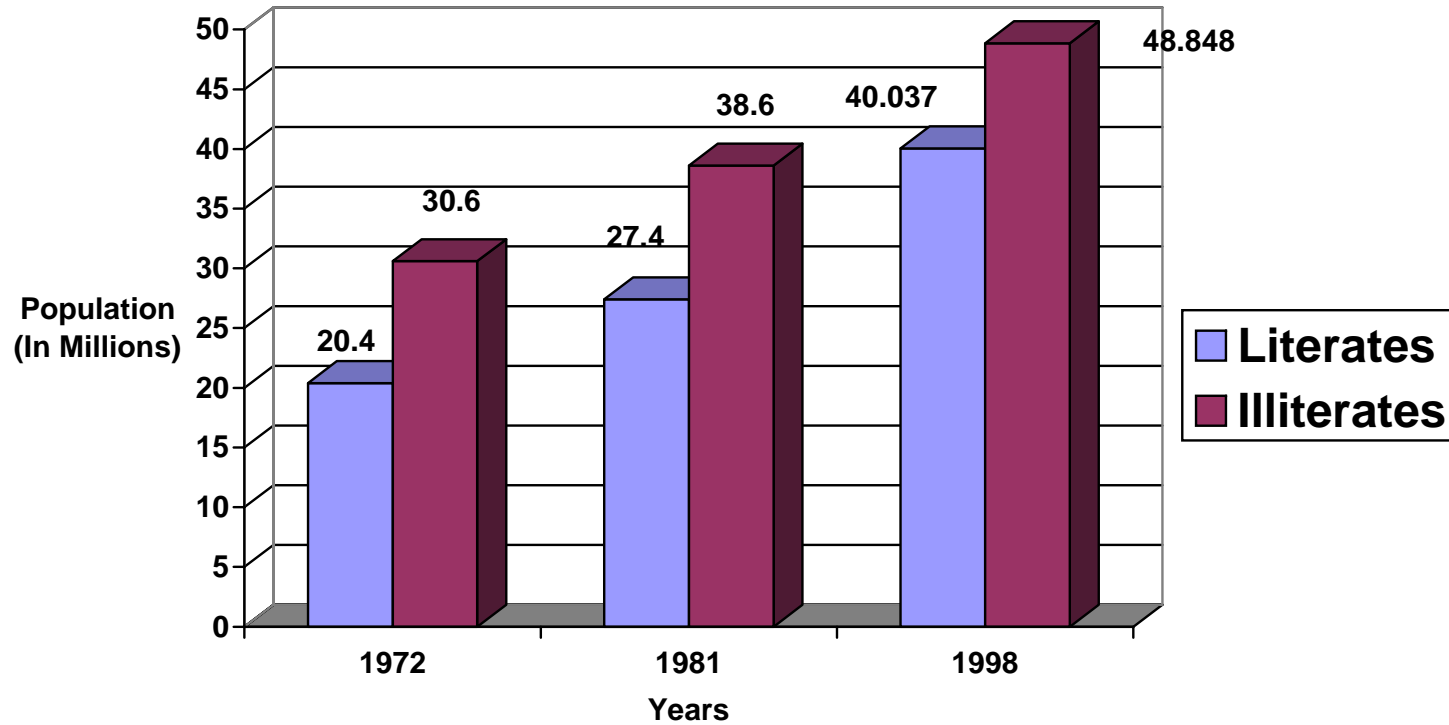


Table 7 below indicates the highest variance (398.27), and range (62.52) of female literacy in the Sindh province while the same values are the lowest for the province of Balochistan, with variance being (23.231) and range (19.93).

**Table - 7**  
**Various statistical measures of Female literacy in Pakistan in 1998 (Age 10+)**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Number of Districts</b>	<b>Range *</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>	<b>Variance</b>
Punjab	34	49.31	35.10 (57.20)	12.09	146.316
Sindh	21	62.52	34.78 (54.50)	19.96	398.279
N.W.F.P.	24	36.13	18.82 (51.39)	9.55	91.178
Balochistan	26	19.33	14.09 (34.03)	4.88	23.23
All Pakistan	105	71.69	31.58 (54.43)	14.99	224.567

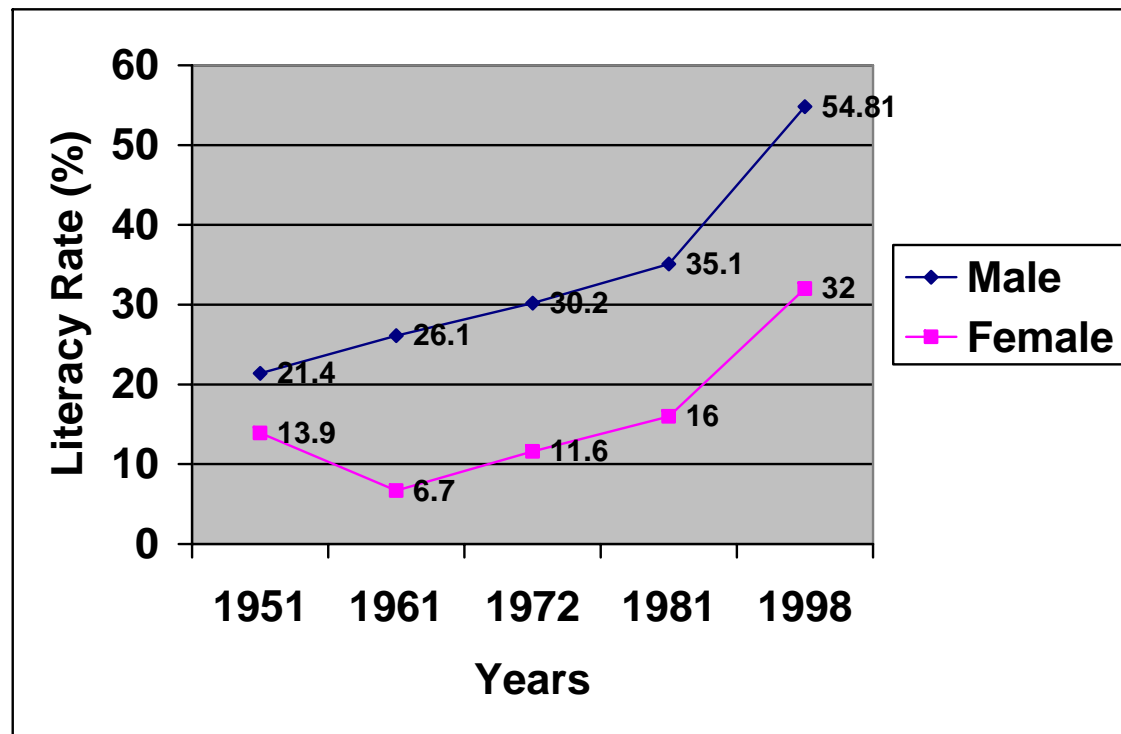
\* *Difference between literacy rates of two districts – one with highest and the other with lowest literacy rate.*

*Note: Figures in Parenthesis in column of Mean indicates the male literacy rate.*

The above Table 7 shows a wide range of disparity in the literacy rate for males and females. It provides the reader with a regional coverage of the districts and a systematic look at the conditions of women.

Rural women are an important component in the complex process of rural development in Pakistan. There is a growing realization on the part of the government that the participation of girls and women, who constitute half the population, is essential for any planned and rapid progress in all the districts of Pakistan.

**Graph No. 3**  
**Literacy Rate – Male & Female**



**Table 8**  
**Literacy Growth Rate Trends of Age 10<sup>+</sup> – 1981-1998 (by Provinces)**

Area	1981		1998		% Net Increase		Growth Rate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>59.51 %</b>	<b>108.93 %</b>	<b>2.6283</b>	<b>4.4295</b>
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>34.78</b>	<b>42.56 %</b>	<b>61.02 %</b>	<b>1.8812</b>	<b>2.8416</b>
<b>NWFP</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>51.39</b>	<b>18.82</b>	<b>98.42 %</b>	<b>189.54 %</b>	<b>4.1366</b>	<b>6.4533</b>
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>34.03</b>	<b>14.09</b>	<b>125.37 %</b>	<b>227.67 %</b>	<b>4.8550</b>	<b>7.2309</b>

A conclusion which may be derived from Table 8 is that the net increase in the percentage of literacy for females in NWFP and Balochistan from 1981 to 1998, despite cultural barriers, is much more than that for males.

**Table - 9**  
**Measures of Variability for Rural Literacy in Pakistan – 1998**

Area	Standard. Deviation	Range*	Mean (Both Sexes)		Variance	Male		Female	
			Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Punjab	12.57	46.43	37.95	64.48	158.05	50.40	70.94	24.78	57.23
Sindh	8.97	32.81	25.73	63.72	80.43	37.89	69.75	12.23	56.66
N.W.F.P.	9.90	40.77	31.29	54.33	98.02	47.65	67.48	14.69	39.10
Balochistan	6.93	25.05	17.47	46.86	48.03	25.75	58.14	7.94	33.08
All Pakistan	13.39	56.61	34.40	63.08	179.29	51.33	70.00	24.02	55.16

\* Difference between literacy rates of two districts – one with highest and the other with lowest literacy rate.

A comparison between the urban and rural population of Pakistan and between males and females reveals that rural literacy (34.40 %) is less than that of urban literacy (63.08 %), and female literacy (31.58 %) is less than male illiteracy (54.43 %). But trends indicate that female literacy has increased at a greater rate than male literacy during 1972-1998. Similarly the increase in literacy during the same period is also better in rural areas than in urban areas. Rural literacy in 1981 was about one third of urban literacy. The gap between the two has slightly decreased from 1972 to 1998.

## 12. REGIONS OF LOW AND HIGH LITERACY RATE IN PAKISTAN ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1998

On the basis of the data obtained from the Population Census Report (1998), an analysis of literacy for this profile has been carried out as per national norms. As a first step the 'Mean and Standard Deviations' of the literacy rates were worked out which came out to be 43.92 and 13.98 respectively. With the help of these two parameters, the country has been divided into the following four literacy regions as shown in the chart below:

Region	Literacy rate range	Description of region
Region of very low literacy (RVLL)	Upto 29.96% (43.92 – 13.98 = 29.94)	One Standard Deviation (13.98) below the mean (43.92)
Region of low literacy (RLL)	From 29.94% to 43.92%	Between the value of an Standard Deviation (13.98) below upto Mean
Region of high literacy (RHL)	From 43.92% to 57.90% (43.92 + 13.98 = 57.90)	One Standard Deviation (13.98) above the Mean (43.92)
Region of very high literacy (RVHL)	More than 57.90	More than Mean (43.92) plus one Standard Deviation (13.98)

The analysis regarding the regions of low and high literacy based on 1981 and 1998 Censuses, alongwith a comparative situation of 1981 and 1998, is given as under:

Tables-10 and 11 indicate that only 3 districts of Punjab lie in the region of very low literacy rate and these are from the "Saraiki belt" of Southern Punjab. In Sindh, there are 6 districts, in NWFP 9 districts and almost the whole of Balochistan province (22 districts out of total 25) lies in this region. Only 04 districts of Punjab and 03 districts of Karachi in the Sindh Province fall into the category of the very high literacy rate region. Districts of Gujranwala, Faisalabad, Jhelum and Gujrat in Punjab, which were in the region of low literacy rate in 1981 have progressed considerably and have jumped to the region of high literacy rate in 1998. The same is the case with Shikarpur and Larkana in Sindh, Malakand, Peshawar Mansehra, D.I.Khan, Bannu, Kohat, Hangu, Chitral, and Mardan in NWFP. However in the Province of Balochistan only Panjgur

District has progressed from a very low to only a low literacy level region. This transition is probably due to the increase in participation rate in these districts as compared to that of 1981.

From total scenario, it is apparent from Table 10 that a total of 83 districts of Pakistan are in the region of “low literacy” and “very low literacy”, while only 21 districts are in the region of high literacy or very high literacy. None of the districts of the provinces of NWFP and Balochistan are in the region of “very high literacy”, while only 2 districts of NWFP and none of the districts of Balochistan lie in the region of “high literacy rate”. It is also indicative that shifts of districts to high literacy regions from low literacy regions, between 1981 to 1988, were mostly in the provinces of the Punjab and Sindh. The provinces of Balochistan and NWFP have progressed very slowly in respect of literacy rate, during this period of 17 years (1981-98).

It is also observed from provincial statistics that in 1981 a higher percentage (26.15) of the districts were in the region of high literacy as compared to 1998 (20.19). Major shifts as revealed in Table No. 9 are from regions of “very low literacy” to the region of low literacy. About 23 districts from all over Pakistan have moved from the region of “very low literacy” to the region of “low literacy”, during these 17 years. The following table presents further details:-

**Table 10**  
**Number of Districts in Various Literacy Regions (1981-98)**

Area	Years	Number of Districts in:				Total Districts
		Very High literacy Regions (60.70 % and above)	High literacy Regions (45.93 to 60.70 %)	Low literacy regions (45.93 % to 60.70 %)	Very low literacy regions (30.16 % to 45.93%)	
PUNJAB	1981	03	07	15	----	25
	<b>1998</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>34</b>
SINDH	1981	02	03	03	01	09
	<b>1998</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>21</b>
NWFP	1981	---	01	08	03	12
	<b>1998</b>	---	<b>02</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>24</b>
BALO-CHISTAN	1981	---	01	---	15	16
	<b>1998</b>	---	<b>01</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>
ALL PAKIS-TAN	1981	05	12	26	19	62
	<b>1998</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>105</b>



Variations in the literacy rates of different districts of Pakistan deserve special consideration for developing future strategies for the promotion of literacy in the country. As far as under-developed districts are concerned, unless these are not brought at par with comparatively developed districts, gender disparities are not likely to be eliminated. Further, it is inconceivable to promote balanced socio-economic development in the country without removing such sharp disparities in the field of literacy and basic education. The challenge has to be taken up by the new district governments, as well as new elected government as a joint venture with a strong “political will” which is required for promotion of literacy.

**Table 11**  
**Districts in Various Literacy Regions (Age 10 and above) in Four Provinces of Pakistan during 1981 and 1998:**

	<b>PUNJAB</b>	<b>SINDH</b>	<b>NWFP</b>	<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>
Very High 59.77% and above	Rawalpindi, *Gujrat, *Jhelum, Lahore.	Karachi East, Karachi South Karachi Central		
High Level 45.00%- 59.77%	**Attock, Chakwal, **Sargodha, *Faisalabad, Toba Tek Singh, Mandi Bhauddin, *Gujranwala, Narowal, Sialkot	Karachi West , *Sukkur, Malir.	*Abbotabad, Haripur	Quetta
Low level 30.23%- 45 %	Bhakkar, Khushab, **Mianwali, Hafizabad, **Sheikhupura, **Shahiwal, **Multan, Khanewal, **Kasur, **Vehari, Pakpattan, Layyah, **Bhawalpur, *Bhawalnagar, **Jhang, D.G.Khan, Okara, Rahimyarkhan.	Nausharo Feroze, **Shikarpur, **Larkana, Khairpur, Nawabshah, Dadu, Hyderabad, Sanghar, Mirpurkhas	**Malakand P.A., **Chitral, **Peshawar, Nowshehra, Mansehra, Swabi, **Kohat, **Bannu, Charsadda, **D.I. Khan, Karak, **Mardan, Hangu	Ziarat, **Panjgur, Pishin
Very Low level 30.23 % and below	Lodhran, Muzfargarh, Rajanpur	Jacobabad, Ghotki, Badin, Thatta, Umerkot, Tharparkar.	Upper Dir, Swat, Lower Dir, Shangla, Kohistan, Tank, Buner, Batagram, Hangu, Laki Marwart	Killa Abdullah, Chaghi, Kohlu Loralai, Barkhan, Zhob, Sibi, Musakhel, Killa Saifullah, Kech, Jafarabad , Dera Bugti Nasirabad, Jhal Magsi, Gwadar, Bolan, Kalat, Mastung, Khuzdar Awaran, Kharan, Lesbela,

\* These districts were in the Region of Low Literacy in 1981.

\*\* These districts were in the Region of Very Low Literacy in 1981.

Highest: Karachi Central (76.00%)

Lowest: Musakhel (10.37%)

## **13. FACTORS AFFECTING LITERACY RATE IN PAKISTAN**

Though several factors have been affecting the literacy situation in Pakistan, both positively and negatively, the following are the most significant:-

### **13.1 Allocations for Education**

In Pakistan, allocations for education in general and for enhancement of literacy in particular, have, always been very low with, 2.3 % of GNP being the highest figure in 9<sup>th</sup> Plan (1998-2003). The allocations for education in terms of percentage of GNP, have been continuously declining for the last many years (e.g. 2.34 in 1997-98, 2.2 % in 1998-99 and 2.14 % for 1999-2000). The first three Development Plans (1955-1970) did not contain any allocations for literacy. Separate allocations for literacy started with the non-plan period (1970-78) in which Rs. 2.3 million were allocated for literacy but actually only Rs. 5.00 million were spent. Rs. 12.5 million and Rs.8.5 millions, were respectively spent during the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> plans periods for the first time.

The message arising out of EFA 2000 Assessment noted that, “Education is characterized by the need to make tough choices between competing options of nearly equal attractiveness. There will never be sufficient funds to do all that educational planners would wish. The challenge therefore is to find new ways of meeting objectives. It may imply the need for thorough structural reforms; put another way, it may mean doing things in different way. Sometimes this involves thinking the unthinkable, questioning the long-accepted practices”. Funding constraints also impose a greater demand on the administration of the public education system and the rapid increase of literacy in developing countries like Pakistan.

The Ninth Five Year Plan (1998-2003) has the provision of an additional 0.35 % increase in the allocation for education every year, so that by the end of the plan period (2002-2003) it will reach the level of 4 % of GNP, which is the minimum requirement as per UNESCO recommendations. The 9<sup>th</sup> Plan also targets to increase the literacy rate to 60% by the year 2003, and 75 % by the year 2010 by increasing the allocations for education. The National Education Policy (1998-2010) also aims at achieving a 55% literacy rate by 2003, by spending a total of Rs. 559,290.00 million on the education sector and 5,000.00 million specifically on literacy by 2003. As per data provided by EFA Wing of the Ministry of Education, about 81 adult literacy/training projects, will be completed in three phases upto 2015 for which about Rs. 178 million will be spent. According to National Plan of Action the total number of literates in the country will be raised to 126 million, and the number of illiterates will shrink to 20.4 million by the year 2015\*. Though the allocations for literacy are meager yet if 4 % of GNP as planned in the Education Policy is actually spent, we can hope for a more positive picture. However, if resources allow, more allocations should be made especially (e.g. at least 1% of GNP) for adult literacy and non-formal basic education programs in Pakistan.

Source: National Action Plan: Our Roadmap to EFA, UNESCO & EFA Wing, Federal Ministry of Education, Govt. of Pakistan. p.7-8

## 13.2 Public Expenditure on Primary Education

Public expenditure on primary education in any country has a direct bearing on the literacy rate of that country. A picture of the expenditure of the education budget allocated for primary education from 1990 onward is given below in table 9.

**Table 12**  
**Public Expenditure on Primary and Basic Education in Pakistan.**

Years	Allocations for primary and basic education		
	As % of total educational budget	As percentage of GNP	Per pupil as % of per capita GNP
1991	46.31	0.78	6.00
1995	48.23	0.85	7.93
1998	51.80	1.1	11.6

**Source:** *A Synthesis Report of Education for All 2000 Assessment: In the South and West Asia sub-region for the Asia –Pacific Region, UNESCO: 2001*

Though Table 12 indicates an increase in the allocations for primary education in Pakistan, these are not proportionate to the increases in the other countries, like India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. Bhutan spends 61 % of its total education budget on primary and basic education.

Table 13 below provides a picture of allocations made specifically for literacy and NFBE in different plans and policies of Pakistan.

**Table 13**  
**Allocations for Adult Literacy, Non-Formal and Mass Education in Pakistan**

<b>Plan</b>	<b>Total Allocations for Educational Sector (in Million Rs.)</b>	<b>Allocations for Literacy and Mass Education (in Million Rs.)</b>	<b>Literacy Allocation as Percentage of total Allocations for Education Sector</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure (in Million Rs.)</b>	<b>Percentage of Actual Expenditure to Total Literacy Allocations</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> . Plan to 5 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1955-83)	15,577.67	-	-	-	-
6 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1983-88)	18,830	750	4.0 %	724.00	96.53 % (0.038%)
7 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1988-1993)	22,684.8	300	1.32 %	510.308	170.10 % (0.022%)
8 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1993-98)	20,232.8	1750	8.6 %	409.164	23.34 % (0.02%)
9 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1998-2003)	133,500	1000	0.74 %	-	-

**Source:** *National Education Policy (1998-2010), Govt. of Pakistan, Ministry of Education, Islamabad, P.134*

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate the percentage of total allocation.

Table 13 indicates that investment on adult literacy and mass education was not given serious consideration during the initial five 5 Years Plan or upto 1983. In the 6<sup>th</sup> Plan, the allocations for literacy and mass education were only 4.0 percent of the total allocation for the education sector. With such meagre funding a considerable rise in the literacy rate of the country cannot be expected. It was only in the 8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and the National Education Policy of 1998-2010 in which literacy and mass education were seriously addressed and allocations increased for this purpose. The 9<sup>th</sup> five Year Plan has an allocation of Rs.1,000 million, which constitute less than one percent of the total education budget for education sector. But again it is uncertain that the entire amount allocated for literacy will actually be released or spent.

### 13.3 Gender Issues

In Pakistan, like most of the developing countries, the traditional ascription of feminine and masculine standards of behavior, division of labor and family responsibilities, have been the main barriers in achieving a female literacy rate equal to that of males. In the rural areas, the poor people send only their sons to school, and that too by making great personal sacrifice, but female children are kept without schooling. The country has not been able to provide adequate opportunities for the girls to acquire education. This lack of providing adequate opportunity for female education is also reflected in the gender parity index in Pakistan which deteriorated from 54 per cent to 48 per cent between 1990 and 1998 (Haq, 1998, p.5)\*. As a result, the situation has not only hampered the overall process of national development, but has also adversely affected the management of the day-to-day affairs of women, like child-care/child rearing, economic participation and social mobility. The

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\*Source: *Human Development Report 1998*, Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Center, Oxford University Press, Karachi.

lowest female literacy rate in Pakistan in district Kohistan (2.95 %), and highest in Karachi Central (73.92 %), indicates the sharp variations of attitude of the populace towards the education of girls. It is desirable that adult female literacy projects are initiated by the government or NGOs in Balochistan, NWFP and the three districts of Sindh where the female literacy rate is very low. It may be synthesized from the statistics presented here that significant reductions in adult illiteracy can be achieved most cost-effectively by allocating a large percentage of resources for the education of women. In particular, it is argued that money spent on the education of women who are mothers, or likely to become mothers, is more as effective as compared to the same money spent on the education of fathers. Resources invested on the education of women contribute not only to the development of the women themselves, but also significantly improve the participation and educational achievement of their children.

The trends in respect of male and female literacy rates from 1981 to 1998 for various provinces of Pakistan also indicate that the male literacy rate in 1981 for Punjab has increased from 36.82 to 57.20 percent against a rise in the female literacy rate from 16.82 to 35.10 % (**i.e. more than double**). In the Sindh Province, the male literacy rate has increased from 39.70% in 1981 to 45.29 % in 1998, while in the same province the female literacy rate has increased from 21.60 to 34.78 percent. In NWFP, the increase in the male literacy rate has been from 25.80 % to 51.39%, whereas the female literacy rate has increased from 6.5 to 18.82 % (**i.e. three times**) for the same period. In Balochistan, the increase for the male literacy rate is from 15.2% to 34.03% and for females from 4.30 to 14.09 % (**more than three times**), for the same period.

### **13.4 Participation Rate**

Table VII and IX of Part II of this profile, and Table 14 (Part-I) given below, indicate that participation rates in various provinces have a significant co-relation with literacy rates ( $r = 0.93$ ). The Table further reveals that there are 30 districts in Pakistan which have less than 20 percent and only 7 districts which have more than 60 percent participation rate at primary level. All districts in the NWFP and Balochistan province have less than 60 percent participation rate. The participation rate in this section has been worked out on the basis of statistics given in the Population Census Reports. The population of 5-9 years old children and enrolment figures has been taken from District Census Reports (Table No.15) of the 1998 Population Census. In spite of the achievements, the participation rate in Pakistan did not exceed 60 percent, set against the target of 100 percent net participation rate by the year 2000. This implies that 8 million children of 5-9 age group were never enrolled in school and half of the 12 million that are enrolled may drop out before completing-primary education. Of all the E-9 countries, Pakistan has the lowest survival rate at the fifth grade. At that rate, the total number of out-of-school children may reach 14 million by the year 2003.

**Table 14**  
**Participation Rate of School Going Children in Pakistan (by Provinces) 1998**

Area	Literacy rate	Number of districts with participation rate:				Districts with lowest participation rate.	Districts with highest participation rate.
		Less than 20%	20 to 40 %	40-60 %	Above 60 %		
Punjab	46.56	----	10	17	7	D.G.Khan (23.69 %), Rajanpur (25.01 %), Muzzarfargarh (27.49 %)	Gujrat (74.78 %), Rawalpindi (74.55 %), Sialkot (74.09 %)
Sindh	45.29	4	13	4	---	Thatta (16.29 %), Shikarpur (18.20 %), Badin (18.35 %)	Karachi Central (68.92 %), Karachi South (64.51 %), Karachi East (62.02 %)
NWFP	35.41	10	10	4	----	Kohistan, (4.49 %) Shangla (6.39 %), Batagram (12.19 %)	Abbotabad (48.86 %), Haripur 42.07 %), Kohat (41.80 %), Quetta(56.68%)
Balochistan	24.8	16	8	02	----	Jhal Magsi (3.04 %), Kohlu (4.68 %), Dera Bughti (7.25 %)	Ziarat (42.45 %), Panjgur (39.64 %),
All Pakistan	43.92	30	41	27	7	Jhal Magsi (3.04 %), Kohlu (4.68 %), Dera Bughti (7.25 %)	Gujrat (74.78 %), Rawalpindi (74.55 %), Sialkot (74.09 %)

Not only the low primary participation rate affects the process of promotion of literacy in Pakistan, a major problem is the retention of children who get admitted to primary schools. The survival rate up to grade 5 in Pakistan is only 49.7% while the repetition rate for each grade in the primary schools in Pakistan is about 15.74 %. Recent announcement of free education upto 10<sup>th</sup> grade in all public school and 2% quota of free education in private schools by Punjab province may prove helpful; in enhancing the participation rate, survival rate and literacy rate.

(Source: 1. World Education Statistics UNESCO 1998; 2. A synthesis Report of Education for All 2000 Assessment: In the South and West Asia sub-region for the Asia –Pacific Region p-58).

All this suggests that a considerable number of non-literates, in the form of non-enrolled and dropout children, are being added every year to the already massive pool of illiterates. It has been estimated that if past trends continue, and no significant acceleration occurs in the rate of promotion of literacy, Pakistan could well end up with the dubious distinction of being home to more than 108.7 million non-literates by 2025 AD, as per projection procedures adopted in National Education Policy (1998-2010), keeping in view the population growth factor. To prevent such a denouncement, it is important to launch, a massive national effort aimed simultaneously at the eradication of illiteracy, and Education For All (EFA) in accordance with the goals of Dakar Framework of Action.

### **13.5 Lack of Institutional Infrastructure**

One of the root causes of sporadic, staggered and half-hearted programmes of adult literacy in the country is that adult literacy and non-formal basic education have not been institutionalized in Pakistan. There never existed permanent organizational set-up at national and provincial level. In 1981, a Literacy Commission was created at federal level, on adhoc basis, under development budget. Neither was this Commission converted into a permanent body (i.e. under re-current budget) nor was any efforts made to staff this important organization with competent experts and specialists. During 1982-2000, most of the time, the executive posts of the Commission were filled on political grounds but not based on professional competence or experience of incumbents in the field of literacy and mass education. During 1990s, Balochistan created a skeleton structure in the form of Directorate of Literacy and Non-formal Education. After the abolition of National Literacy Commission at Federal level in 2001-2002, Punjab has recently started to shape literacy and mass education in an institutionalized form. Punjab earlier constituted the Punjab Commission for Literacy and EFA, and now in 2003 a separate Department of Literacy and Non-formal Education headed by a separate Minister, but it is still in its infancy. Sindh and NWFP have not established any institution on a permanent basis for this important task. The absence of a system of equivalence of certification for Non-formal basic education institutions is another constraint. The formal education system remained reluctant to accepting and recognizing any equivalence for entry into the formal system.

## **14. LITERACY AND FERTILITY-A STRONG CORRELATION**

Table VIII-A to VIII-E in Part II of this profile and Table 15 (Part-I), shows that literacy rate has strong correlation with fertility rate. Statistics on literacy rate and fertility rate in Pakistan indicate that the fertility rate is directly dependent on the level of education of mothers. In other words, the educational level of mothers inversely influences family size. The illiterate women in Pakistan have 4.71 children on an average, while literate and secondary school certificate holder women have 3.63 –3.21 children. This correlation is quite significant and emphasizes the importance of literacy and schooling because studies suggests that schooling of girls also affects fertility. Table 15 reveals that among illiterate women, Sindh has the highest fertility rate while in the province of Punjab as well as in other provinces, literate women and specifically the degree holders have the lowest fertility rate.



**Table 15**  
**Mean Fertility Rate Comparison in Pakistan (By Provinces)**

Area	Literacy rate	Female literacy rate	Average numbers of children born by women who are:			
			Illiterate	Literate	Matric & above	Degree Holders & above
Punjab	46.56	35.10	4.46	3.97	3.02	1.97
Sindh	45.29	34.78	5.33	4.01	3.68	2.38
NWFP	35.41	18.82	5.03	3.41	3.07	2.98
Balochistan	24.83	14.09	4.13	3.11	2.91	2.12
All Pakistan	43.92	31.58	4.71	3.63	3.21	2.59

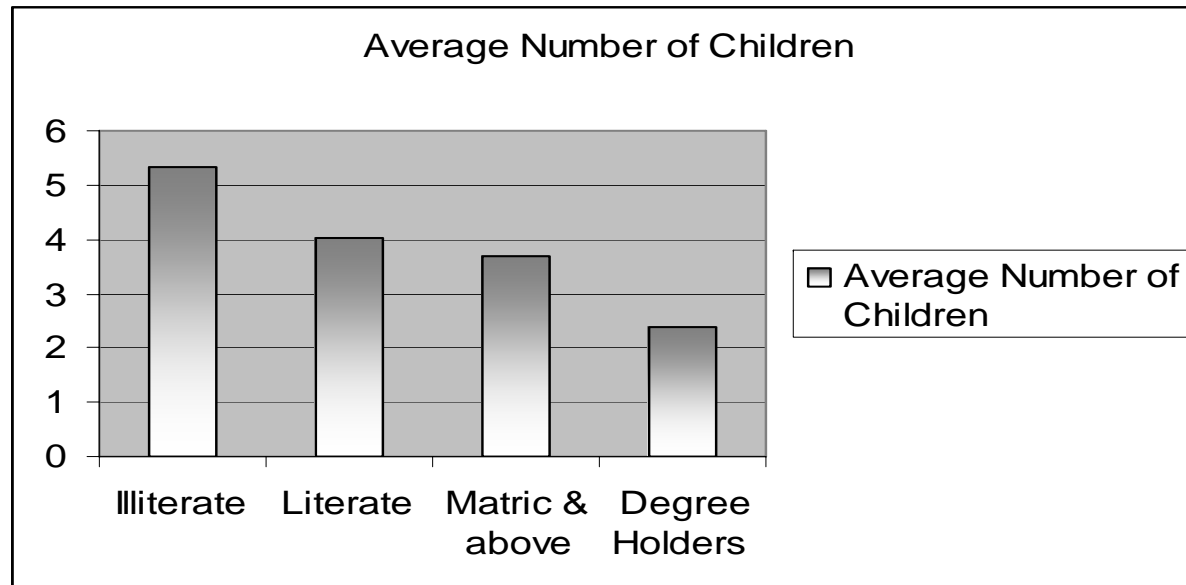
*Source: Census Report of 1998.*

Table 15 also shows that in comparison to women in provinces, a Balochistani woman has the lowest fertility rate at all levels (except degree level), while a Sindhi woman has the highest. Another interesting outcome of the analysis of this table is that from among all the provinces, Balochistan has the lowest fertility rates for illiterate, literate and women educated upto the secondary level and beyond.

## Graph No.4

### LITERACY RATE DIRECTLY EFFECTS THE FERTILITY

The Case of Sindh



## **15. DAKAR FRAMEWORK OF ACTION (2000)**

The Dakar Framework for Action provided a guideline for enhancing literacy by declaring that, education is a fundamental human right. “It is the key to sustainable development and peace and stability within and among countries, and thus an indispensable means for effective participation in the societies and economies of the twenty-first century, which are affected by rapid globalization”. The Declaration further affirms that “political will and stronger national leadership” are needed for the effective and successful implementation of National Plans in each of the countries concerned. However, political will must be underpinned by resources. The international community acknowledges that many countries currently lack the resources to achieve education for all within an acceptable time frame. New financial resources preferably in the form of grants and concessional assistance, must therefore be mobilized by bilateral and multilateral funding agencies, including the World Bank and regional development banks, and the private sector”.

### **15.1 Six Goals of Dakar Framework of Action for EFA:**

1. Expanding and improving comprehensive early childhood care and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children.
2. Ensuring that by 2015 all children, particularly girls, in difficult circumstances and those belonging to ethnic minorities, have access to and complete free and compulsory primary education of good quality;
3. Ensuring that the learning needs of all young people and adults are met through equitable access to appropriate learning of life skills programmes;
4. Achieving a 50 percent improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults;
5. Eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005, and achieving gender equality in education by 2015, with a focus on ensuring girls’ full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality;
6. Improving all aspects of the quality of education and ensuring excellence of all so that recognized and measurable learning outcomes are achieved by all, especially in literacy, numeracy and essential life skills.

## **16. LITERACY AND NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR EFA (2001-2015)**

Consequent upon the World Conference on Education For All (Jomtien, Thailand 1990) and as a follow up of Dakar Framework of Action 2000, Ministry of Education, Govt. of Pakistan, had developed a National Plan of Action for EFA (2001-2015). Thrust areas of NPA for EFA include primary education, adult literacy, and early childhood education. The NPA for EFA has been focused to achieve the following main objectives:

1. To reach the disadvantaged population groups in rural and urban areas with emphasis on out of school girls, and illiterate women.
2. To promote community participation and ownership of basic education programs at grassroots level.
3. To improve the relevance and quality of basic education through enhancing learning achievements of the children, youth and adults.

The NPA (2001-2015) derives its roots from Article 37-B of “Constitution of Pakistan” which states that State shall “remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory secondary education within minimum possible period”. In addition to the Constitution of Pakistan, the NPA for EFA derives its directions from major policy documents of Pakistan, like National Education Policy 1998-2010, Education Sector Reforms (ESR), and Education Sector Development Program under Perspective Development Plan (2001-2011) etc.

The NPA for EFA (2001-2015) aims to:

- i. Increase literacy rate upto 86 %.
- ii. Impart literacy skill to 81 million illiterate adults.
- iii. A total of 525,000 literacy courses or classes/cycles will be organized during 2001-2015.
- iv. About 90,000 Non Formal Basic Education schools and 110,000 Vocational/Trade Centres will be opened.
- v. An estimated amount of Rs.180.0 Billion will be needed for the component of Adult Literacy.

The National Plan of Action for EFA (2001-2015) was finalized and launched on 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2003, by the Ministry of Education. The actual implementation of NPA will however be linked with the provision of substantial resources needed for this purpose. It is estimated that an additional amount of Rs.430 billion will be needed to achieve EFA targets. The NPA envisages to mobilize Rs.178 billion from national resources, and there exist a finance gap of Rs.253 billion. Now the question arises that who will fill this gap ? In case the Government of Pakistan can not succeed in mobilizing additional resources, this NPA will merely remain a planning document, and will not transform into reality.

## 17. UNITED NATIONS LITERACY DECADE – A NEW GLOBAL THRUST

United Nations Literacy Decade (UNLD, 2003-2012) was launched jointly by UN Secretary General Mr. Kofi Annan, and Director General UNESCO, Mr. Koïchiro Matsuura, in February 2003. The UN General Assembly at its 56<sup>th</sup> session proclaimed the United Nations Literacy Decade for the period towards 2003-2012.

### *Literacy is Crucial*

*“literacy is crucial to the acquisition, by every child, youth and adult, of essential life skills that enable them to address the challenges they can face in life and represents an essential step in basic education, which is an indispensable means for effective participation in the societies and economies of the twenty first century..... literacy for all is at heart of basic education for all and creating literate environments and societies is essential for achieving the goals of eradicating poverty, reducing child mortality, curbing population growth, achieving gender equality and ensuring sustainable development, peace and democracy”.*

*(Un General Assembly Resolution – 56<sup>th</sup> Session)*

The United Nations Literacy Decade (2003-2012) aims to extend the use of literacy to those who do not currently have access to it. Over 861 million adults are in that position, and over 113 million children are not in school and therefore not gaining access to literacy either. The Decade will focus on the needs of adults with the goal that people everywhere should be able to use literacy to communicate within their own community, in the wider society and beyond. Literacy efforts have so far failed to reach the poorest and most marginalised groups of people – the Decade will particularly address such populations, under the banner of **Literacy for all: voice for all, learning for all.**

The outcome of the Decade will be locally sustainable literate environments. These environments will give people opportunities to express their ideas and views, engage in effective learning, participate in the written communication which characterises democratic societies, and exchange knowledge with others. This will include increasingly the use of electronic media and information technologies, both as a means of self-expression and for accessing and assessing the vast stores of knowledge available today.

Literacy is a plural concept, with diverse literacies shaped by their use in particular contexts. The Decade will work to promote literacies across the full range of purposes, contexts, languages, and modes of acquisition which communities of learners identify for themselves.

## 17.1 Why has it been established?

There are three reasons which justify the Decade:

- One in five people over the age of 15 cannot communicate through literacy or take any part in the surrounding literate environment. The EFA Global Monitoring Report 2002 spelled out the scope of the challenge – over 862 million people without access to literacy. Two thirds of these people are women, with illiteracy thus adding to the deprivation and subordination to which women are already subject. In an interconnected world where literacy is a key to communication such exclusion is unacceptable.
- Literacy is a human right. Basic education, within which literacy is the key learning tool, was recognised as a human right over 50 years ago, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is a scandal that this right continues to be violated for such a large proportion of humanity.
- Literacy efforts up to now have proved inadequate, at national and international levels. The Decade is an opportunity to make a sustained collective effort which will go beyond one-shot programmes or campaigns.

The Literacy Decade is an initiative of the United Nations General Assembly, adopted unanimously in a resolution of December 2001. Thus it expresses strongly the collective will of the international community, both those who face a big literacy challenge and those who may be in a position to give assistance in meeting it. The nations of the world recognise that the promotion of literacy is in the interest of all, as part of efforts towards peace, respect and exchange in a globalising world.

The Literacy Decade is also part of broader international work in education and development. The Education for All (EFA) goal of increasing literacy rates by 50% by 2015 provides the overall target for the Decade, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) set the Decade in the context of poverty reduction. Literacy promotion is at the heart of both EFA and MDG goals.

## 17.2 How will it make a difference?

The International Plan of Action for the Literacy Decade proposes six lines of action to implement literacy for all:

**Policy change:** policies must provide a framework for local participation in literacy, including multilingual approaches and freedom of expression. National policy environments must link literacy promotion with strategies of poverty reduction and with programmes in agriculture, health, HIV/AIDS prevention, conflict resolution and other social concerns.

**Flexible programmes:** diverse and meaningful literacies require flexible modes of acquisition and delivery, using appropriate materials and languages, focusing on relevant purposes, and generating interesting, culturally relevant and gender-sensitive materials at the local level. Well-trained non-formal facilitators will respect learners' needs. Programmes should enable learners to move on to more formal learning opportunities.

**Capacity-building:** as well as increasing and improving the training of literacy facilitators, capacity-building will focus on areas which need strengthening in particular countries. These may include the planning and management of programmes, research and documentation, material production and curriculum design.

**Research:** new policies for literacy will be most effective when they are based on the results of empirical research. This will answer questions such as: what is the long-term impact of literacy? How can local communities better participate? What is the extent of civil society engagement in literacy? Studies, databases and papers will make the outcomes of this research widely available.

**Community participation:** strong community ownership of the purposes and processes of literacy will result in its effective use. This requires good communication between government and communities, inter-community networks, community learning centres and other ways of ensuring that literacies are relevant and useful to people in their daily lives and serve their aspirations.

**Monitoring and evaluation:** better literacy indicators are necessary to show what progress is made during the Decade, both in terms of literacy rates and numbers, and in terms of the impact of literacy. UNESCO will work with its institutes and its partners to find improved ways of measuring literacy, in local contexts and worldwide.

**Who will be involved?** A key feature of the Decade will be the prominent role which learners take in the design of literacy strategies for their own situations. Standardised, one-size-fits-all literacy programmes have not on the whole been effective or led to sustainable literate environments. Other partners should participate in literacy promotion on the understanding that they will work in respectful ways with learners and their communities, jointly negotiating strategies, methods and approaches. Community-based organisations, NGOs and civil society will provide channels for collective action. Governments will have the responsibility to work closely with them, negotiating resource provision: training input, financial support, institutional recognition and validation. At the international level, the UN General Assembly asked UNESCO to take on the coordinating role, bringing partners together for joint action and policy debate. The whole of the UN system is implicated, each part promoting literacy components within its own area of specialisation. International civil society networks have a responsibility both to sensitise their own members and to raise the awareness of governments and the general public about literacy.

**Table 16 – Focus Areas and Key Strategies of UNLD**

Focus Areas	Key Strategies of UNLD
1. <i>Policy and planning:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>plan for the Literacy Decade through incorporating a Literacy for All component in Education for All plans, with a realistic time frame for the entire 10-year period of the Literacy Decade</li> </ul>
2. <i>Advocacy:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>draw up plans for advocacy actions at all levels in cooperation with all stakeholders, such as government functionaries, NGOs, civil society, institutions, funding agencies, local communities, local governments and potential learners</li> </ul>
3. <i>Capacity-building:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>develop training programmes for all categories of stakeholders in the areas of planning, research, training, curriculum development, materials development, monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>
4. <i>Partnership:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>build effective partnerships with other ministries, NGOs, civil society, institutions, universities, the private sector, funding agencies, international agencies, United Nations agencies and the media</li> </ul>
5. <i>Research:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>carry out baseline study for priority identification; support action research for developing alternative models and process research to review programme implementation</li> </ul>
6. <i>Monitoring and evaluation:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>establish and activate realistic monitoring and evaluation mechanisms; develop databases and keep track of current status of literacy</li> </ul>
7. <i>Celebration:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>plan regular celebrations of the Literacy Decade on International Literacy Day in order to maintain momentum and commitment; plan regular media events as part of the celebrations</li> </ul>
8. <i>Resource support:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensure adequate human and financial resources.</li> </ul>

### 17.3 Literacy for All: the vision

In the rapidly changing world of today’s knowledge society, with the progressive use of newer and innovative technological means of communication, literacy requirements continue to expand regularly. In order to survive in today’s globalized world, it has become necessary for all people to learn new literacies and develop the ability to locate, evaluate and effectively use information in multiple manners. As recalled in paragraph 8 of the draft proposal and plan for a United Nations literacy decade, “Literacy policies and programmes today require going beyond the limited view of literacy that has dominated in the past. Literacy for all requires **a reviewed vision of literacy .....**”.



The vision for the Literacy Decade situates Literacy for All at the heart of Education for All. Literacy is central to all levels of education, especially basic education, through all delivery modes – formal, non-formal and informal. Literacy for All encompasses the educational needs of all human beings in all settings and contexts, in the North and the South, the urban and the rural, those in school and those out-of-school, adults and children, boys and girls, and men and women.

Literacy for All has to address the literacy needs of the individual as well as the family, literacy in the workplace and in the community, as well as in society and in the nation, in tune with the goals of economic, social and cultural development of all people in all countries. Literacy for All will be effectively achieved only when it is planned and implemented in local contexts of language and culture, ensuring gender equity and equality, fulfilling learning aspirations of local communities and groups of people. Literacy must be related to various dimensions of personal and social life, as well as to development. Thus, literacy efforts must be related to a comprehensive package of economic, social and cultural policies cutting across multiple sectors. Literacy policies must also recognize the significance of the mother tongue in acquiring literacy and provide for literacy in multiple languages wherever necessary.

#### **17.4 Implementation at the National level**

The State must play the central and crucial role in planning, coordinating, implementing and financing programmes for Literacy for All. In order to fulfill this role, the State must build symbiotic partnership with a variety of stakeholders. It is therefore necessary to mobilize the local communities, NGOs, teachers' associations and workers' unions, universities and research institutions, the private sector and other stakeholders to contribute to and participate in all stage of literacy programmes.

The successful implementation of the Literacy Decade requires that Literacy for All be the central focus of all Education for All plans and programmes. Thus, it is necessary to remember that a plan for the Literacy Decade and its implementation at the national level must be incorporated in the national Education for All plan and its implementation. Where the national Education for All plan has already been formulated, the Literacy for All component can be added as a supplement. Where the national Education for All plan is being finalized, it would be appropriate to incorporate the Literacy for All component within it. In the process of incorporating a Literacy for All component in the Education for All plans, a checklist of questions and key elements can be a useful guide.

The Literacy Decade must be viewed as a unity, not as a sum of 10 successive single years. Every country, therefore, must plan within its own 10-year perspective for implementing Literacy for All. In so doing, attention should be paid to ensuring that the initial period of the Decade is devoted to the creation of comprehensive and reliable databases on literacy.

## **17.5 Resource Mobilization**

The Literacy for All intervention must not suffer or languish on account of insufficient funding. Governments need to mobilize adequate resources in support of Literacy for All. The following strategies may be adopted at the national level:

- a) Incorporate the Literacy for All component across the budget for all levels of education, from basic to higher education;
- b) Attract additional funding through coordination and resource sharing with other ministries and departments where literacy is a component of programmes of advocacy, extension education and poverty reduction;
- c) Mobilize the private sector and civil society to support the Literacy for All programme.

At the international level, successful resource mobilization will require:

- a) Ongoing consultation among United Nations agencies in support of Literacy for All as a component of Education for All;
- b) Involvement of bilateral agencies for their financial support and commitment;
- c) Mobilization of international civil society in support of Literacy for All.

A special role should be given to the World Bank with the task of integrating the Decade in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and preparing a special funding chapter with Education for All. At the regional level, it is also possible to attract financial resources from regional organizations and regional banks. In order to attract international funding, it is essential to formulate credible projects based on research, justifying investment in literacy. These projects must also have carefully worked out costs and effects based on actual studies.

## **17.6 International support and coordination**

The United Nations system as a whole sets the promotion of literacy in the context of human rights, seen as indivisible and interdependent. The right to education, enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of which literacy is both a crucial element and a tool, connects with the right to equality (especially gender equality), to development, to health and to freedom of expression, United Nations agencies as well as the World Bank engaged in these various sectors recognize these connections and frequently include literacy as one of the problems to be addressed and solved in conjunction with the fulfillment of other rights. As the coordinating agency at the international level for the achievement of the goals of the Dakar Framework for Action for Education for All, as well as for the Literacy Decade, UNESCO will work within the Education for All coordination mechanism already established, through which it will identify literacy components in the ongoing development programmes of various international and bilateral agencies and forge joint mobilization and maximum use of resources among these agencies in support of the Decade.

In consultation with the relevant United Nations agencies, UNESCO will work towards creating meaningful and goal-oriented partnerships in order to encourage inclusive planning and implementation of the Literacy Decade. Such a partnership will ensure efficient delivery of different inputs provided by the United Nations agencies. A key partner will be the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the lead agency in the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative. The World Bank will work with UNESCO in literacy assessment and cost and financing analysis for literacy, for which OECD and UNICEF can also be key partners. UNESCO will facilitate cooperation among other United Nations agencies whose mandates and programme are strongly relevant to achieving Literacy for All, such as those listed below:

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: rural development, agricultural extension programmes.
- International Labour Organization: learning and training for work, elimination of child labour.
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: right to education, gender equality, right to development, right to freedom of expression, indigenous peoples (languages, cultures, knowledge).
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS: education about HIV/AIDS.
- United Nations Development Programme: rural development, participatory citizenship, democratic governance, poverty reduction, sustainable livelihood.
- United Nations Population Fund: teacher training and curriculum development regarding reproductive health and population.
- Office of the United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees: education as a key issue in supporting refugee children.
- World Food Programme: Food for Education.
- World Health Organization: Health for All, primary healthcare education, access to health information, safe motherhood, HIV/AIDS prevention.

However, *political will and commitment at all levels, a broad coordinated, multidisciplinary efforts to reach the unreached, consistent and coherent policy, sustainable resource mobilization, encouraging progress of literacy teachers and prioritizing adult literacy in formal education system* are suggested as core strategies for Pakistan to achieve the targets of UNLD (2003-2012) to maximum possible extent.

In Pakistan, UNESCO, JICA and Ministry of Education have joined hands to prepare a Strategic Framework of Action for UNLD. It is hoped that this Strategic Framework of Action will mobilize support required for implementation of Adult Literacy component of NPA (2001-2015) and achievement of EFA goals by Pakistan.

# **PART – II**

## **Statistical Tables**

**(Based on 1998 Census data and projections)**

**Table I**  
**Literacy Rates (10 Years & above) of Pakistan by Sex**  
**1972, 1981, 1998, 2001, 2003, 2005 and 2008**

(Literacy Rates in Percentage)

<b>Years</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>1972</b>	<b>21.70</b>	<b>30.20</b>	<b>11.60</b>
<b>1981</b>	<b>26.20</b>	<b>35.10</b>	<b>16.00</b>
<b>1998</b>	<b>43.92</b>	<b>54.43</b>	<b>31.58</b>
<b>2001 (Estimated)</b>	<b>48.11</b>	<b>58.81</b>	<b>35.61</b>
<b>2003 (Estimated)</b>	<b>51.13</b>	<b>61.93</b>	<b>38.57</b>
<b>2005 (Estimated)</b>	<b>54.33</b>	<b>65.21</b>	<b>41.78</b>
<b>2008 (Estimated)</b>	<b>59.52</b>	<b>70.46</b>	<b>47.11</b>

**N.B:** projections are based upon the following growth rates.

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Growth Rate</b>	<b>3.0855</b>	<b>2.6143</b>	<b>4.0807</b>









**Table II**  
**Literacy Rates (10 Years & above) of Pakistan by Urban & Rural Areas**  
**1972, 1981, 1998, 2001, 2003, 2005 and 2008**

(Literacy Rates in Percentage)

<b>Years</b>	<b>All Areas</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>
<b>1972</b>	<b>21.70</b>	<b>41.50</b>	<b>14.30</b>
<b>1981</b>	<b>26.20</b>	<b>47.10</b>	<b>17.30</b>
<b>1998</b>	<b>43.92</b>	<b>63.08</b>	<b>33.64</b>
<b>2001 (Estimated)</b>	<b>48.11</b>	<b>66.42</b>	<b>37.83</b>
<b>2003 (Estimated)</b>	<b>51.13</b>	<b>68.74</b>	<b>40.91</b>
<b>2005 (Estimated)</b>	<b>54.33</b>	<b>71.14</b>	<b>44.24</b>
<b>2008 (Estimated)</b>	<b>59.52</b>	<b>74.91</b>	<b>49.74</b>

**N.B:** projections are based upon the following growth rates.

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>All Areas</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>
<b>Growth Rate</b>	<b>3.0855</b>	<b>1.7333</b>	<b>3.9893</b>







**Table III**

**Literacy Rates (10 Years & above) by Sex & Urban and Rural Areas of Pakistan  
1972, 1981, 1998, 2001, 2003, 2005 and 2008**

Literacy Rates in Percentage

Years	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
1972	21.70	30.20	11.60	41.50	49.90	30.90	14.30	22.60	4.70
1981	26.20	35.10	16.00	47.10	55.30	37.30	17.30	26.20	7.30
1998	43.92	54.81	32.02	63.08	70.00	55.16	33.64	46.38	20.09
2001 (Estimated)	48.11	59.29	36.19	66.42	72.97	59.10	37.83	51.30	24.02
2003 (Estimated)	51.13	62.49	39.27	68.74	75.03	61.89	40.91	54.86	27.06
2005 (Estimated)	54.33	65.85	42.61	71.14	77.14	64.80	44.24	58.68	30.48
2008 (Estimated)	59.52	71.24	48.16	74.91	80.41	69.43	49.74	64.90	36.44

N.B: projections are based upon the following growth rates.

Parameter	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Growth Rate	3.0855	2.6563	4.1654	1.7333	1.3963	2.3281	3.9893	3.4165	6.1359

**Growth Rate**

<b>Years</b>	<b>All Areas</b>			<b>Urban</b>			<b>Rural</b>		
	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>1998</b>	<b>3.0855</b>	<b>2.6563</b>	<b>4.1654</b>	<b>1.7333</b>	<b>1.3963</b>	<b>2.3281</b>	<b>3.9893</b>	<b>3.4165</b>	<b>6.1359</b>







**Table IV**  
**Literacy Rates (10 Years & above) of Pakistan by Sex and Province**  
**1972, 1981,1998, 2001, 2003, 2005 and 2008**

(Literacy Rates in Percentages)

PROVINCE	Years	All Areas		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
PUNJAB	1972	20.70	29.10	10.10
	1981	27.40	36.80	16.80
	1998	46.56	57.20	35.10
	2001 (Estimated)	51.13	61.83	39.97
	2003 (Estimated)	54.42	65.12	43.59
	2005 (Estimated)	57.92	68.59	47.54
	2008 (Estimated)	63.60	74.14	54.14
SINDH	1972	30.20	39.10	19.20
	1981	31.50	39.70	21.60
	1998	45.29	54.50	34.78
	2001 (Estimated)	48.29	57.63	37.83
	2003 (Estimated)	50.39	59.82	40.01
	2005 (Estimated)	52.59	62.10	42.32
	2008 (Estimated)	56.07	65.67	46.03

<b>N.W.F.P.</b>	<b>1972</b>	<b>15.50</b>	<b>23.10</b>	<b>4.70</b>
	<b>1981</b>	<b>16.70</b>	<b>25.80</b>	<b>6.50</b>
	<b>1998</b>	<b>35.41</b>	<b>51.39</b>	<b>18.82</b>
	<b>2001 (Estimated)</b>	<b>40.43</b>	<b>58.03</b>	<b>22.70</b>
	<b>2003 (Estimated)</b>	<b>44.17</b>	<b>62.94</b>	<b>25.73</b>
	<b>2005 (Estimated)</b>	<b>48.25</b>	<b>68.25</b>	<b>29.16</b>
	<b>2008 (Estimated)</b>	<b>55.10</b>	<b>77.07</b>	<b>35.17</b>
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	<b>1972</b>	<b>10.10</b>	<b>14.80</b>	<b>4.30</b>
	<b>1981</b>	<b>10.30</b>	<b>15.20</b>	<b>4.30</b>
	<b>1998</b>	<b>24.83</b>	<b>34.03</b>	<b>14.09</b>
	<b>2001 (Estimated)</b>	<b>29.00</b>	<b>39.23</b>	<b>17.37</b>
	<b>2003 (Estimated)</b>	<b>32.16</b>	<b>43.13</b>	<b>19.98</b>
	<b>2005 (Estimated)</b>	<b>35.67</b>	<b>47.42</b>	<b>22.97</b>
	<b>2008 (Estimated)</b>	<b>41.66</b>	<b>54.67</b>	<b>28.32</b>

**N.B:** projections are based upon the following growth rates.

<b>Growth Rate</b>	<b>All Areas</b>		
	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>3.1681</b>	<b>2.6284</b>	<b>4.4295</b>
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>2.1588</b>	<b>1.8813</b>	<b>2.8417</b>
<b>N.W.F.P.</b>	<b>4.5203</b>	<b>4.1366</b>	<b>6.4533</b>
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>5.3122</b>	<b>4.8550</b>	<b>7.2309</b>

**Growth Rate**

<b>PUNJAB</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>3.1680</b>	<b>2.6284</b>	<b>4.4295</b>
<b>SIND</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>2.1588</b>	<b>1.8813</b>	<b>2.8417</b>
<b>N.W.F.P.</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>4.5203</b>	<b>4.1366</b>	<b>6.4533</b>
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>5.3122</b>	<b>4.8550</b>	<b>7.2309</b>







**Table V**  
**Literacy Rates (10 Years & above) of Pakistan by Urban, Rural,**  
**Sex and Province**

**1981,1998,2001, 2003, 2005 and 2008**

(Literacy Rates in Percentages)

	Years	All Areas			Urban			Rural			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
<b>PUNJAB</b>											
		1981	27.40	36.80	16.80	46.70	55.20	36.70	20.00	29.60	9.40
		1998	46.56	57.20	35.10	64.48	70.94	57.23	37.95	50.40	24.78
	(Estimated)	2001	51.13	61.83	39.97	68.26	74.15	61.90	42.49	55.36	29.40
	(Estimated)	2003	54.42	65.12	43.59	70.90	76.37	65.22	45.82	58.94	32.95
	(Estimated)	2005	57.92	68.59	47.54	73.64	78.66	68.72	49.40	62.75	36.94
	(Estimated)	2008	63.60	74.14	54.14	77.95	82.22	74.32	55.32	68.93	43.83
<b>SINDH</b>											
		1981	31.50	39.70	21.60	50.80	57.80	42.20	15.60	24.50	5.20
		1998	45.29	54.50	34.78	63.72	69.75	56.66	25.73	37.89	12.23
	(Estimated)	2001	48.29	57.63	37.83	66.32	72.10	59.68	28.11	40.92	14.22
	(Estimated)	2003	50.39	59.82	40.01	68.11	73.71	61.79	29.81	43.07	15.73
	(Estimated)	2005	52.59	62.10	42.32	69.95	75.36	63.97	31.62	45.34	17.39
	(Estimated)	2008	56.07	65.67	46.03	72.81	77.90	67.38	34.54	48.97	20.23
<b>N.W.F.P.</b>											
		1981	16.70	25.90	6.50	35.80	47.00	21.90	13.20	21.70	3.80
		1998	35.41	51.39	18.82	54.33	67.48	39.10	31.29	47.65	14.69
	(Estimated)	2001	40.43	58.00	22.70	58.48	71.93	43.31	36.44	54.75	18.65
	(Estimated)	2003	44.17	62.86	25.73	61.42	75.05	46.37	40.33	60.05	21.86
	(Estimated)	2005	48.25	68.14	29.16	64.51	78.32	49.64	44.64	65.88	25.63
	(Estimated)	2008	55.10	76.90	35.17	69.44	83.48	54.99	51.99	75.68	32.54

<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>										
	<b>1981</b>	<b>10.30</b>	<b>15.20</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>32.20</b>	<b>42.40</b>	<b>18.50</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>9.80</b>	<b>1.80</b>
	<b>1998</b>	<b>24.83</b>	<b>34.03</b>	<b>14.09</b>	<b>46.86</b>	<b>58.14</b>	<b>33.08</b>	<b>17.47</b>	<b>25.75</b>	<b>7.94</b>
<b>(Estimated)</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>29.00</b>	<b>39.23</b>	<b>17.37</b>	<b>50.07</b>	<b>61.47</b>	<b>36.65</b>	<b>20.97</b>	<b>30.54</b>	<b>10.32</b>
<b>(Estimated)</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>32.16</b>	<b>43.13</b>	<b>19.98</b>	<b>52.33</b>	<b>63.80</b>	<b>39.25</b>	<b>23.69</b>	<b>34.21</b>	<b>12.29</b>
<b>(Estimated)</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>35.67</b>	<b>47.42</b>	<b>22.97</b>	<b>54.69</b>	<b>66.21</b>	<b>42.02</b>	<b>26.76</b>	<b>38.33</b>	<b>14.63</b>
<b>(Estimated)</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>41.66</b>	<b>54.67</b>	<b>28.32</b>	<b>58.43</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>46.56</b>	<b>32.13</b>	<b>45.45</b>	<b>19.01</b>

N.B: projections are based upon the following growth rates.

Growth Rate	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
PUNJAB	3.1681	2.6284	4.4295	1.9158	1.4867	2.6481	3.8398	3.1802	5.8676
SINDH	2.1588	1.8813	2.8417	1.3419	1.1116	1.7483	2.9872	2.5981	5.1595
N.W.F.P.	4.5203	4.1129	6.4533	2.4841	2.1503	3.4684	5.2081	4.7356	8.2788
BALUCHISTAN	5.3122	4.8550	7.2309	2.2316	1.8744	3.4777	6.2832	5.8472	9.1226

### Growth Rate

<b>PUNJAB</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>3.1680</b>	<b>2.6284</b>	<b>4.4295</b>	<b>1.9158</b>	<b>1.4867</b>	<b>2.6480</b>	<b>3.8398</b>	<b>3.1802</b>	<b>5.8676</b>
<b>SIND</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>2.1588</b>	<b>1.8813</b>	<b>2.8417</b>	<b>1.3419</b>	<b>1.1116</b>	<b>1.7483</b>	<b>2.9872</b>	<b>2.5980</b>	<b>5.1595</b>
<b>N.W.F.P.</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>4.5203</b>	<b>4.1129</b>	<b>6.4533</b>	<b>2.4840</b>	<b>2.1503</b>	<b>3.4684</b>	<b>5.2080</b>	<b>4.7356</b>	<b>8.2788</b>
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>5.3122</b>	<b>4.8550</b>	<b>7.2309</b>	<b>2.2316</b>	<b>1.8744</b>	<b>3.4777</b>	<b>6.2832</b>	<b>5.8472</b>	<b>9.1226</b>





**Table VI-A**  
**District-wise Rate (10 Years & above) of Literacy by Sex & Urban and**  
**Rural areas of Punjab**  
**Punjab**

(Literacy Rates in Percentages)

Province/District	Year	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Attock</b>	<b>1981</b>	24.10	37.00	11.10	48.50	59.70	34.60	20.20	32.90	7.80
	<b>1998</b>	49.27	66.94	31.99	69.41	80.83	56.32	43.65	62.66	25.87
	<b>2001</b>	55.90	74.32	38.56	73.94	85.27	61.38	50.01	70.20	31.97
	<b>2003</b>	60.80	79.69	43.67	77.13	88.36	65.00	54.75	75.73	36.81
	<b>2005</b>	66.14	85.45	49.47	80.45	91.57	68.83	59.95	81.70	42.38
	<b>2008</b>	75.04	94.87	59.62	85.70	96.60	75.01	68.68	91.53	52.37
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		4.2962	3.5490	6.4243	2.1310	1.7984	2.9073	4.6368	3.8624
<b>Rawalpindi</b>	<b>1981</b>	46.60	60.80	31.30	56.80	66.40	45.20	37.20	55.00	20.00
	<b>1998</b>	70.45	81.19	59.18	76.01	82.21	68.84	63.94	79.86	49.02
	<b>2001</b>	75.78	85.44	66.22	80.02	85.37	74.15	70.35	85.29	57.42
	<b>2003</b>	79.56	88.40	71.37	82.81	87.54	77.91	74.98	89.12	63.81
	<b>2005</b>	83.52	91.46	76.93	85.70	89.77	81.86	79.92	93.12	70.91
	<b>2008</b>	89.84	96.25	86.08	90.22	93.22	88.17	87.93	99.45	83.06
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		2.4610	1.7157	3.8179	1.7285	1.2643	2.5055	3.2374	2.2180
<b>Jhelum</b>	<b>1981</b>	39.97	53.39	24.73	55.90	63.70	46.70	35.10	50.80	20.40
	<b>1998</b>	63.92	77.66	50.47	77.21	84.85	68.00	58.55	74.31	44.38
	<b>2001</b>	69.44	82.97	57.24	81.74	89.25	72.66	64.08	79.47	50.90
	<b>2003</b>	73.39	86.71	62.25	84.90	92.32	75.95	68.06	83.11	55.78
	<b>2005</b>	77.55	90.62	67.70	88.19	95.48	79.38	72.28	86.91	61.12
	<b>2008</b>	84.25	96.81	76.78	93.36	100.44	84.82	79.11	92.94	70.11
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		2.8003	2.2287	4.2855	1.9180	1.7008	2.2350	3.0556	2.2626
<b>Chakwal</b>	<b>1981</b>	39.69	54.63	25.66	56.60	63.75	49.15	37.44	53.34	22.71
	<b>1998</b>	56.72	73.42	42.15	70.72	79.82	61.81	54.75	72.45	39.55
	<b>2001</b>	60.41	77.35	46.01	73.55	83.05	64.36	58.55	76.47	43.62
	<b>2003</b>	63.00	80.09	48.77	75.51	85.28	66.12	61.22	79.28	46.56
	<b>2005</b>	65.70	82.92	51.71	77.51	87.56	67.93	64.02	82.19	49.70
	<b>2008</b>	69.98	87.36	56.44	80.62	91.10	70.73	68.47	86.75	54.81
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		2.1224	1.7541	2.9625	1.3187	1.3312	1.3573	2.2607	1.8176

Province/District	Year	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Sargodha</b>	<b>1981</b>	24.90	35.90	12.80	41.50	51.60	30.10	19.30	30.50	7.00
	<b>1998</b>	46.30	59.16	32.66	64.17	72.34	55.26	23.72	53.74	39.09
	<b>2001</b>	51.66	64.61	38.53	69.30	76.78	61.51	24.60	59.39	52.95
	<b>2003</b>	55.57	68.52	43.02	72.95	79.90	66.07	25.20	63.48	64.83
	<b>2005</b>	59.77	72.67	48.03	76.78	83.14	70.97	25.82	67.86	79.37
	<b>2008</b>	66.69	79.37	56.66	82.92	88.24	79.00	26.78	74.99	107.51
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		3.7161	2.9819	5.6647	2.5969	2.0073	3.6383	1.2204	3.3881
<b>Bhakkar</b>	<b>1981</b>	17.72	27.50	6.61	36.68	50.56	20.73	14.42	23.46	4.18
	<b>1998</b>	34.17	49.72	17.55	55.13	67.65	41.54	30.07	46.18	12.91
	<b>2001</b>	38.37	55.20	20.85	59.24	71.22	46.96	34.23	52.04	15.75
	<b>2003</b>	41.45	59.18	23.39	62.15	73.70	50.96	37.33	56.36	17.99
	<b>2005</b>	44.78	63.45	26.24	65.20	76.27	55.31	40.70	61.03	20.54
	<b>2008</b>	50.28	70.44	31.17	70.06	80.29	62.52	46.33	68.78	25.06
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		3.9382	3.5450	5.9121	2.4258	1.7276	4.1734	4.4178	4.0642
<b>Khushab</b>	<b>1981</b>	21.37	34.60	7.50	31.40	45.04	17.10	18.48	31.60	4.74
	<b>1998</b>	40.50	59.83	21.77	51.64	65.91	37.39	36.70	57.71	16.55
	<b>2001</b>	45.34	65.90	26.27	56.38	70.49	42.93	41.42	64.18	20.64
	<b>2003</b>	48.88	70.29	29.78	59.78	73.72	47.06	44.91	68.89	23.91
	<b>2005</b>	52.70	74.96	33.76	63.38	77.10	51.60	48.68	73.95	27.69
	<b>2008</b>	58.99	82.57	40.75	69.20	82.46	59.24	54.95	82.25	34.53
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		3.8323	3.2739	6.4690	2.9696	2.2649	4.7094	4.1184	3.6063
<b>Mianwali</b>	<b>1981</b>	21.40	33.70	8.00	37.60	52.80	20.50	18.00	29.60	5.50
	<b>1998</b>	42.76	63.78	22.07	57.07	73.49	39.93	38.30	60.98	17.29
	<b>2001</b>	48.32	71.38	26.40	61.43	77.91	44.92	43.76	69.28	21.16
	<b>2003</b>	52.42	76.94	29.75	64.52	81.00	48.58	47.82	75.42	24.22
	<b>2005</b>	56.86	82.94	33.52	67.77	84.21	52.54	52.27	82.12	27.71
	<b>2008</b>	64.25	92.82	40.09	72.95	89.27	59.10	59.72	93.29	33.92
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		4.1559	3.8239	6.1510	2.4849	1.9640	3.9997	4.5418	4.3433
<b>Faisalabad</b>	<b>1981</b>	31.76	41.61	20.68	46.20	54.64	36.45	25.60	35.95	14.08
	<b>1998</b>	51.94	60.85	42.16	64.18	69.81	57.89	42.53	53.85	30.27
	<b>2001</b>	56.65	65.07	47.81	68.01	72.89	62.81	46.52	57.83	34.65
	<b>2003</b>	60.02	68.05	51.99	70.69	75.03	66.33	49.38	60.65	37.91
	<b>2005</b>	63.60	71.16	56.53	73.48	77.22	70.04	52.42	63.60	41.48
	<b>2008</b>	69.37	76.10	64.10	77.87	80.63	75.99	57.33	68.30	47.48
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		2.9357	2.2609	4.2790	1.9524	1.4517	2.7586	3.0310	2.4054

Province/District		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Jhang</b>	<b>1981</b>	20.35	30.04	9.30	41.70	53.97	27.60	14.27	23.20	4.12
	<b>1998</b>	37.12	51.53	21.43	57.50	66.82	47.29	30.73	46.72	13.36
	<b>2001</b>	41.27	56.68	24.83	60.85	69.39	52.00	35.18	52.86	16.44
	<b>2003</b>	44.30	60.39	27.39	63.20	71.15	55.41	38.51	57.40	18.88
	<b>2005</b>	47.54	64.35	30.22	65.63	72.96	59.03	42.14	62.33	21.69
	<b>2008</b>	52.86	70.78	35.02	69.46	75.76	64.91	48.25	70.52	26.69
	GROWTH RATE	3.5990	3.2252	5.0330	1.9079	1.2642	3.2182	4.6156	4.2037	7.1651
<b>Toba Tek Singh</b>	<b>1981</b>	30.25	40.85	18.67	43.05	53.30	31.90	27.78	38.45	16.11
	<b>1998</b>	50.50	61.34	39.13	63.15	70.70	55.19	47.51	59.12	35.34
	<b>2001</b>	55.28	65.90	44.59	67.57	74.31	60.80	52.23	63.78	40.60
	<b>2003</b>	58.72	69.13	48.64	70.68	76.83	64.85	55.63	67.09	44.53
	<b>2005</b>	62.36	72.52	53.07	73.94	79.42	69.17	59.26	70.58	48.84
	<b>2008</b>	68.27	77.91	60.47	79.11	83.48	76.19	65.14	76.14	56.10
	GROWTH RATE	3.0605	2.4201	4.4489	2.2794	1.6757	3.2771	3.2070	2.5629	4.7295
<b>Gujranwala</b>	<b>1981</b>	29.90	38.20	20.50	43.10	50.80	34.30	21.40	29.90	11.70
	<b>1998</b>	56.55	63.60	48.80	63.97	68.78	58.59	48.65	57.99	38.59
	<b>2001</b>	63.28	69.59	56.87	68.59	72.56	64.40	56.24	65.18	47.64
	<b>2003</b>	68.21	73.89	62.98	71.85	75.19	68.58	61.94	70.46	54.82
	<b>2005</b>	73.52	78.45	69.75	75.27	77.92	73.04	68.23	76.17	63.08
	<b>2008</b>	82.27	85.84	81.28	80.70	82.20	80.28	78.87	85.62	77.87
	GROWTH RATE	3.8198	3.0441	5.2342	2.3501	1.7984	3.1996	4.9495	3.9735	7.2723
<b>Hafizabad</b>	<b>1981</b>	19.64	28.26	9.75	35.24	45.80	23.19	15.06	23.12	5.78
	<b>1998</b>	40.74	51.79	28.67	54.68	63.13	45.47	35.47	47.52	22.32
	<b>2001</b>	46.34	57.63	34.68	59.09	66.81	51.21	41.26	53.96	28.33
	<b>2003</b>	50.49	61.89	39.37	62.22	69.38	55.43	45.63	58.74	33.21
	<b>2005</b>	55.02	66.46	44.70	65.52	72.05	60.00	50.47	63.93	38.93
	<b>2008</b>	62.58	73.96	54.07	70.80	76.25	67.57	58.71	72.60	49.41
	GROWTH RATE	4.3855	3.6275	6.5502	2.6179	1.9056	4.0403	5.1682	4.3290	8.2719
<b>Gujrat</b>	<b>1981</b>	31.30	42.80	18.70	49.80	58.90	38.60	26.80	38.70	14.30
	<b>1998</b>	62.18	72.98	51.55	72.79	79.28	65.37	57.93	70.17	46.57
	<b>2001</b>	70.19	80.19	61.65	77.83	83.55	71.74	66.37	77.94	57.36
	<b>2003</b>	76.09	85.38	69.46	81.39	86.52	76.33	72.67	83.59	65.91
	<b>2005</b>	82.49	90.91	78.26	85.10	89.60	81.21	79.57	89.65	75.73
	<b>2008</b>	93.11	99.89	93.60	91.00	94.42	89.12	91.16	99.58	93.27
	GROWTH RATE	4.1204	3.1889	6.1464	2.2578	1.7633	3.1474	4.6387	3.5625	7.1921

Province/District		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Mandi</b>	<b>1981</b>	23.44	33.40	12.07	44.58	54.48	33.66	21.30	31.30	9.84
	<b>1998</b>	47.44	58.77	35.64	67.08	75.35	58.64	43.83	55.76	31.36
	<b>2001</b>	53.73	64.93	43.14	72.10	79.79	64.68	49.78	61.74	38.48
	<b>2003</b>	58.37	69.40	49.01	75.65	82.89	69.04	54.19	66.08	44.10
	<b>2005</b>	63.42	74.17	55.66	79.37	86.11	73.70	58.99	70.73	50.54
	<b>2008</b>	71.82	81.94	67.38	85.31	91.19	81.28	67.01	78.31	62.01
	GROWTH RATE	4.2344	3.3798	6.5763	2.4327	1.9260	3.3192	4.3362	3.4550	7.0559
<b>Sialkot</b>	<b>1981</b>	30.80	40.10	20.60	52.50	59.10	44.80	25.00	34.90	14.30
	<b>1998</b>	58.92	65.96	51.52	72.32	75.98	68.19	53.84	61.98	45.52
	<b>2001</b>	66.07	72.01	60.57	76.53	79.42	73.44	61.65	68.59	55.84
	<b>2003</b>	71.30	76.36	67.46	79.46	81.81	77.16	67.47	73.39	63.99
	<b>2005</b>	76.96	80.96	75.15	82.52	84.26	81.07	73.84	78.52	73.33
	<b>2008</b>	86.29	88.39	88.34	87.31	88.08	87.31	84.54	86.89	89.95
	GROWTH RATE	3.8894	2.9708	5.5403	1.9019	1.4889	2.5019	4.6160	3.4361	7.0484
<b>Narowal</b>	<b>1981</b>	25.53	34.70	15.47	47.60	56.21	38.17	21.73	31.01	11.57
	<b>1998</b>	52.65	65.60	39.76	67.46	75.45	59.32	50.52	64.17	36.99
	<b>2001</b>	59.82	73.40	46.97	71.74	79.47	64.12	58.63	72.96	45.41
	<b>2003</b>	65.14	79.11	52.48	74.75	82.27	67.53	64.75	79.47	52.06
	<b>2005</b>	70.93	85.27	58.65	77.88	85.17	71.13	71.50	86.57	59.69
	<b>2008</b>	80.60	95.41	69.28	82.82	89.71	76.88	82.98	98.43	73.28
	GROWTH RATE	4.3497	3.8171	5.7098	2.0724	1.7467	2.6274	5.0880	4.3706	7.0758
<b>Lahore</b>	<b>1981</b>	48.40	54.60	40.90	53.40	59.30	46.40	20.20	28.40	10.60
	<b>1998</b>	64.66	69.05	59.68	69.15	72.73	65.10	41.70	50.35	31.74
	<b>2001</b>	68.05	71.97	63.80	72.38	75.40	69.11	47.39	55.70	38.52
	<b>2003</b>	70.41	73.99	66.70	74.61	77.23	71.92	51.61	59.59	43.82
	<b>2005</b>	72.85	76.06	69.73	76.92	79.11	74.84	56.20	63.74	49.86
	<b>2008</b>	76.67	79.28	74.54	80.50	82.01	79.45	63.87	70.52	60.50
	GROWTH RATE	1.7184	1.3907	2.2476	1.5320	1.2081	2.0119	4.3558	3.4257	6.6640
<b>Kasur</b>	<b>1981</b>	18.70	26.80	9.50	30.40	40.00	19.60	15.30	23.30	6.70
	<b>1998</b>	36.21	47.64	23.44	49.36	57.20	40.60	32.15	44.69	18.12
	<b>2001</b>	40.69	52.73	27.49	53.77	60.93	46.17	36.65	50.13	21.60
	<b>2003</b>	43.98	56.42	30.57	56.92	63.55	50.30	40.00	54.13	24.28
	<b>2005</b>	47.53	60.37	34.00	60.26	66.28	54.80	43.65	58.44	27.29
	<b>2008</b>	53.41	66.82	39.87	65.64	70.59	62.31	49.76	65.55	32.53
	GROWTH RATE	3.9637	3.4419	5.4563	2.8922	2.1263	4.3768	4.4648	3.9055	6.0270

Province/District		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Okara</b>	<b>1981</b>	24.84	34.54	13.74	43.33	52.87	31.94	20	29.62	9.11
	<b>1998</b>	37.79	49.27	24.99	58.74	68.18	47.35	31.26	43.08	18.39
	<b>2001</b>	40.69	52.46	27.77	61.98	71.31	50.76	33.82	46.02	20.82
	<b>2003</b>	42.75	54.70	29.80	64.24	73.48	53.16	35.65	48.10	22.61
	<b>2005</b>	44.92	57.03	31.97	66.58	75.71	55.68	37.57	50.27	24.56
	<b>2008</b>	48.37	60.72	35.53	70.25	79.18	59.69	40.65	53.70	27.80
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		2.4989	2.1114	3.5813	1.8060	1.5072	2.3430	2.6619	2.2280
<b>Sheikhupura</b>	<b>1981</b>	22.4	30.9	12.5	39.4	48.3	28.7	18.7	27	9.1
	<b>1998</b>	43.78	53.28	33.33	57.56	64.34	50.09	38.78	49.26	27.25
	<b>2001</b>	49.28	58.66	39.63	61.54	67.68	55.26	44.11	54.77	33.07
	<b>2003</b>	53.32	62.54	44.47	64.35	70.00	59.01	48.06	58.79	37.62
	<b>2005</b>	57.69	66.68	49.91	67.28	72.40	63.00	52.36	63.10	42.81
	<b>2008</b>	64.93	73.41	59.34	71.94	76.16	69.51	59.56	70.16	51.95
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		4.0206	3.2566	5.9386	2.2548	1.7011	3.3303	4.3838	3.6002
<b>Vehari</b>	<b>1981</b>	19.2	27.9	9.2	37.6	47.5	26.1	16.3	24.8	6.6
	<b>1998</b>	36.79	49.4	23.18	56.66	66.12	46.48	32.9	46.13	18.6
	<b>2001</b>	41.26	54.64	27.29	60.91	70.09	51.46	37.24	51.47	22.33
	<b>2003</b>	44.54	58.44	30.42	63.92	72.88	55.08	40.45	55.37	25.23
	<b>2005</b>	48.09	62.50	33.91	67.08	75.77	58.95	43.93	59.56	28.50
	<b>2008</b>	53.93	69.13	39.92	72.12	80.32	65.27	49.73	66.46	34.21
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		3.8995	3.4178	5.5863	2.4415	1.9646	3.4529	4.2177	3.7182
<b>Sahiwal</b>	<b>1981</b>	21.7	30.5	11.7	43.6	52.8	32.9	17.5	26.1	7.6
	<b>1998</b>	43.9	54.72	32.25	65.76	70.91	60.1	39.42	51.36	26.62
	<b>2001</b>	49.71	60.67	38.57	70.71	74.70	66.84	45.49	57.88	33.21
	<b>2003</b>	54.01	64.98	43.46	74.21	77.34	71.75	50.05	62.67	38.49
	<b>2005</b>	58.68	69.61	48.96	77.88	80.07	77.02	55.07	67.87	44.60
	<b>2008</b>	66.45	77.17	58.55	83.74	84.34	85.66	63.56	76.48	55.65
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		4.2318	3.4980	6.1457	2.4468	1.7498	3.6079	4.8928	4.0622
<b>Pakpattan</b>	<b>1981</b>	16.92	24.99	7.8	40.69	51.08	28.88	13.24	20.93	4.54
	<b>1998</b>	34.7	46.98	21.33	57.63	66.08	48.47	30.75	43.7	16.65
	<b>2001</b>	39.39	52.52	25.47	61.28	69.15	53.11	35.68	49.76	20.94
	<b>2003</b>	42.86	56.56	28.67	63.84	71.28	56.44	39.40	54.26	24.40
	<b>2005</b>	46.64	60.93	32.28	66.51	73.47	59.99	43.50	59.17	28.43
	<b>2008</b>	52.94	68.10	38.55	70.72	76.89	65.73	50.48	67.38	35.76
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		4.3155	3.7830	6.0962	2.0685	1.5261	3.0927	5.0817	4.4255

Province/District		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Multan</b>	<b>1981</b>	23.5	32.6	12.9	41.3	50.3	30.1	16.7	25.8	6.2
	<b>1998</b>	43.38	53.25	32.28	60.9	67.51	53.21	29.47	41.61	16.18
	<b>2001</b>	48.34	58.07	37.95	65.22	71.11	58.84	32.58	45.27	19.16
	<b>2003</b>	51.95	61.52	42.28	68.27	73.61	62.92	34.83	47.89	21.45
	<b>2005</b>	55.84	65.17	47.09	71.46	76.21	67.28	37.23	50.66	24.02
	<b>2008</b>	62.21	71.07	55.37	76.53	80.27	74.39	41.16	55.12	28.45
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		3.6717	2.9284	5.5436	2.3108	1.7461	3.4081	3.3974	2.8515
<b>Khanewal</b>	<b>1981</b>	25.64	36.28	13.65	43.41	53.68	31.76	21.37	32.08	9.33
	<b>1998</b>	39.94	53.63	25.11	60.68	70.55	49.97	35.38	49.9	19.64
	<b>2001</b>	43.19	57.46	27.96	64.37	74.04	54.13	38.67	53.95	22.40
	<b>2003</b>	45.50	60.16	30.04	66.96	76.45	57.10	41.04	56.82	24.45
	<b>2005</b>	47.94	62.99	32.27	69.65	78.95	60.22	43.54	59.86	26.68
	<b>2008</b>	51.84	67.49	35.94	73.89	82.85	65.24	47.59	64.71	30.43
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		2.6415	2.3257	3.6505	1.9897	1.6205	2.7018	3.0101	2.6328
<b>Lodhran</b>	<b>1981</b>	14.87	23.06	5.34	30.76	42.77	16.99	13.1	20.88	4.03
	<b>1998</b>	29.9	42.68	15.96	47.66	59.24	35.05	26.83	39.82	12.65
	<b>2001</b>	33.82	47.58	19.36	51.49	62.75	39.83	30.45	44.63	15.48
	<b>2003</b>	36.72	51.15	22.02	54.21	65.20	43.37	33.13	48.15	17.71
	<b>2005</b>	39.86	54.99	25.05	57.08	67.74	47.23	36.04	51.95	20.26
	<b>2008</b>	45.09	61.31	30.39	61.66	71.75	53.66	40.90	58.21	24.79
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		4.1945	3.6877	6.6523	2.6092	1.9347	4.3517	4.3073	3.8705
<b>Dera Ghazi</b>	<b>1981</b>	16.3	23.2	8.12	42.26	53.88	28.7	12.75	19.04	5.27
	<b>1998</b>	30.61	42.09	18.05	61.79	69.34	53.63	25	37.22	11.58
	<b>2001</b>	34.21	46.76	20.78	66.07	72.50	59.89	28.15	41.89	13.31
	<b>2003</b>	36.84	50.15	22.83	69.09	74.68	64.46	30.48	45.33	14.60
	<b>2005</b>	39.68	53.79	25.08	72.25	76.93	69.38	32.99	49.05	16.01
	<b>2008</b>	44.35	59.75	28.88	77.26	80.43	77.47	37.15	55.21	18.40
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		3.7764	3.5660	4.8111	2.2599	1.4950	3.7462	4.0403	4.0217
<b>Rajanpur</b>	<b>1981</b>	10.95	15.52	5.32	33.76	44.47	20.7	8.34	12.21	3.54
	<b>1998</b>	20.73	29.01	11.35	49.95	60.07	38.93	15.47	23.55	6.26
	<b>2001</b>	23.20	32.40	12.97	53.53	63.34	43.52	17.25	26.44	6.92
	<b>2003</b>	25.01	34.87	14.18	56.05	65.62	46.88	18.55	28.57	7.40
	<b>2005</b>	26.96	37.53	15.51	58.69	67.99	50.49	19.95	30.86	7.92
	<b>2008</b>	30.18	41.91	17.72	62.89	71.69	56.45	22.25	34.66	8.75
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		3.8257	3.7480	4.5582	2.3311	1.7845	3.7854	3.7012	3.9396

Province/District		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Layyah</b>	<b>1981</b>	18.9	28.58	7.78	45.68	58.28	31.38	16.01	25.39	5.22
	<b>1998</b>	38.68	52.98	23.39	62.45	72.6	51.54	34.92	49.86	18.95
	<b>2001</b>	43.89	59.08	28.40	65.99	75.47	56.26	40.07	56.17	23.79
	<b>2003</b>	47.75	63.53	32.33	68.47	77.45	59.64	43.92	60.81	27.69
	<b>2005</b>	51.95	68.31	36.80	71.03	79.47	63.22	48.14	65.83	32.22
	<b>2008</b>	58.94	76.17	44.69	75.06	82.62	69.01	55.25	74.16	40.46
	GROWTH RATE	4.3027	3.6973	6.6892	1.8565	1.3008	2.9618	4.6942	4.0496	7.8792
<b>Muzaffargarh</b>	<b>1981</b>	16.8	25.8	6.3	40.3	51.1	27.7	14.1	22.9	3.9
	<b>1998</b>	28.45	40.87	14.77	55.53	64.83	44.92	24.12	36.96	10.05
	<b>2001</b>	31.22	44.33	17.17	58.76	67.61	48.92	26.52	40.22	11.88
	<b>2003</b>	33.22	46.79	18.98	61.02	69.53	51.78	28.25	42.55	13.28
	<b>2005</b>	35.34	49.39	20.98	63.37	71.50	54.81	30.09	45.01	14.84
	<b>2008</b>	38.78	53.57	24.38	67.05	74.57	59.70	33.08	48.98	17.54
	GROWTH RATE	3.1472	2.7430	5.1398	1.9036	1.4098	2.8847	3.2084	2.8559	5.7262
<b>Bahawalpur</b>	<b>1981</b>	20.43	27.44	12.21	42.85	52.22	31.86	13.67	19.96	6.29
	<b>1998</b>	35.03	44.86	23.95	57	65.28	47.12	26.31	36.44	15.13
	<b>2001</b>	38.53	48.93	26.97	59.94	67.90	50.49	29.53	40.52	17.66
	<b>2003</b>	41.05	51.84	29.20	61.99	69.71	52.87	31.90	43.50	19.59
	<b>2005</b>	43.74	54.92	31.61	64.11	71.56	55.36	34.45	46.69	21.72
	<b>2008</b>	48.10	59.90	35.60	67.42	74.44	59.32	38.67	51.92	25.36
	GROWTH RATE	3.2226	2.9336	4.0426	1.6927	1.3217	2.3287	3.9266	3.6042	5.2987
<b>Bahawalnagar</b>	<b>1981</b>	19.53	28.33	9.6	30.31	40.33	18.71	17.21	25.71	7.67
	<b>1998</b>	35.07	45.52	23.78	52.86	61.22	43.86	30.81	41.77	18.96
	<b>2001</b>	38.89	49.49	27.91	58.31	65.90	50.98	34.14	45.50	22.24
	<b>2003</b>	41.66	52.33	31.05	62.25	69.22	56.35	36.57	48.18	24.74
	<b>2005</b>	44.63	55.34	34.55	66.46	72.70	62.29	39.16	51.01	27.52
	<b>2008</b>	49.49	60.17	40.55	73.32	78.26	72.40	43.40	55.57	32.29
	GROWTH RATE	3.5035	2.8289	5.4807	3.3257	2.4856	5.1391	3.4849	2.8958	5.4679
<b>Rahim Yar</b>	<b>1981</b>	20.00	28.00	10.6	44.5	53.6	33.7	15.1	22.9	6.1
	<b>1998</b>	33.09	43.4	21.82	57.03	64.97	48.45	26.92	37.88	14.91
	<b>2001</b>	36.16	46.89	24.78	59.58	67.21	51.66	29.81	41.40	17.46
	<b>2003</b>	38.37	49.37	26.98	61.35	68.75	53.91	31.91	43.92	19.39
	<b>2005</b>	40.71	51.98	29.37	63.16	70.33	56.26	34.16	46.60	21.54
	<b>2008</b>	44.50	56.16	33.37	65.99	72.75	59.98	37.83	50.93	25.22
	GROWTH RATE	3.0061	2.6115	4.3384	1.4700	1.1381	2.1585	3.4595	3.0048	5.3980



**Table VI-C**  
**District-wise Rate of Literacy (10 Years & above) by Sex & Urban and**  
**Rural areas of NWFP**

**NWFP**

(Literacy Rates in Percentages)

Province/District	Years	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Chitral</b>	<b>1981</b>	12.70	21.90	2.30	–	–	–	14.10	24.10	2.90
	<b>1998</b>	40.30	58.02	22.09	56.65	71.53	38.19	38.40	56.29	20.42
	<b>2001</b>	49.41	68.90	32.93	–	–	–	45.83	65.38	28.82
	<b>2003</b>	56.60	77.27	42.97				51.56	72.24	36.25
	<b>2005</b>	64.83	86.66	56.07				58.01	79.82	45.61
	<b>2008</b>	79.49	102.92	83.58				69.23	92.71	64.37
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		7.0287	5.8986	14.2332				6.0706	5.1166
<b>Upper Dir</b>	<b>1981</b>	14.80	24.94	3.93	–	–	–	14.80	24.94	3.93
	<b>1998</b>	21.21	36.10	6.10	41.05	58.59	22.61	20.34	35.09	5.38
	<b>2001</b>	22.60	38.53	6.59	–	–	–	21.51	37.27	5.69
	<b>2003</b>	23.58	40.25	6.94				22.33	38.80	5.90
	<b>2005</b>	24.60	42.04	7.31				23.19	40.39	6.12
	<b>2008</b>	26.21	44.87	7.90				24.52	42.90	6.47
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		2.1393	2.1992	2.6199				1.8880	2.0288
<b>Lower Dir</b>	<b>1981</b>	5.93	10.08	1.31	–	–	–	5.93	10.08	1.31
	<b>1998</b>	29.90	48.76	12.25	43.51	60.54	24.12	28.97	47.86	11.52
	<b>2001</b>	39.78	64.40	18.17	–	–	–	38.33	63.00	16.91
	<b>2003</b>	48.12	77.52	23.64				46.19	75.67	21.83
	<b>2005</b>	58.21	93.32	30.75				55.67	90.89	28.20
	<b>2008</b>	77.44	123.25	45.63				73.65	119.65	41.39
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		9.9842	9.7162	14.0538				9.7800	9.5960
<b>Swat</b>	<b>1981</b>	8.70	15.10	1.70	23.70	35.90	9.20	7.60	13.40	1.20
	<b>1998</b>	28.75	43.16	13.45	48.05	62.89	31.18	25.53	39.75	10.62
	<b>2001</b>	35.50	51.95	19.37	54.43	69.43	38.67	31.62	48.16	15.60
	<b>2003</b>	40.86	58.78	24.71	59.15	74.16	44.65	36.46	54.73	20.17
	<b>2005</b>	47.03	66.51	31.52	64.28	79.22	51.54	42.05	62.20	26.06
	<b>2008</b>	58.08	80.05	45.41	72.82	87.46	63.93	52.07	75.36	38.30
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		7.2844	6.3726	12.9379	4.2451	3.3529	7.4439	7.3878	6.6052

Province/District	Years	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Shangla</b>	<b>1981</b>	4.82	8.64	0.55	–	–	–	4.82	8.64	0.55
	<b>1998</b>	14.73	25.16	3.71	–	–	–	14.73	25.16	3.71
	<b>2001</b>	17.94	30.38	5.20	–	–	–	17.94	30.38	5.20
	<b>2003</b>	20.46	34.45	6.50	–	–	–	20.46	34.45	6.50
	<b>2005</b>	23.33	39.07	8.14	–	–	–	23.33	39.07	8.14
	<b>2008</b>	28.42	47.18	11.40	–	–	–	28.42	47.18	11.40
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	6.7920	6.4892	11.8833	–	–	–	6.7920	6.4892	11.8833
<b>Buner</b>	<b>1981</b>	7.77	13.90	1.35	–	–	–	7.70	13.90	1.35
	<b>1998</b>	22.62	38.18	7.65	–	–	–	22.62	38.18	7.65
	<b>2001</b>	27.31	45.63	10.39	–	–	–	27.36	45.63	10.39
	<b>2003</b>	30.97	51.39	12.74	–	–	–	31.06	51.39	12.74
	<b>2005</b>	35.12	57.88	15.63	–	–	–	35.25	57.88	15.63
	<b>2008</b>	42.41	69.18	21.22	–	–	–	42.64	69.18	21.22
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	6.4874	6.1239	10.7423	–	–	–	6.5441	6.1239	10.7423
<b>Malakand P.A.</b>	<b>1981</b>	16.30	26.40	5.41	–	–	–	16.30	26.40	5.40
	<b>1998</b>	39.50	55.21	22.74	39.29	51.40	25.26	39.52	55.64	22.48
	<b>2001</b>	46.18	62.89	29.30	–	–	–	46.21	63.46	28.91
	<b>2003</b>	51.25	68.59	34.69	–	–	–	51.28	69.28	34.20
	<b>2005</b>	56.87	74.81	41.07	–	–	–	56.91	75.63	40.44
	<b>2008</b>	66.48	85.21	52.92	–	–	–	66.54	86.27	52.02
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	5.3446	4.4354	8.8133	–	–	–	5.3477	4.4831	8.7515
<b>Kohistan</b>	<b>1981</b>	1.40	1.87	0.73	–	–	–	1.40	1.90	0.70
	<b>1998</b>	11.08	17.23	2.95	–	–	–	11.08	17.23	2.95
	<b>2001</b>	15.96	25.50	3.77	–	–	–	15.96	25.43	3.80
	<b>2003</b>	20.36	33.11	4.45	–	–	–	20.36	32.95	4.50
	<b>2005</b>	25.97	42.99	5.24	–	–	–	25.97	42.71	5.33
	<b>2008</b>	37.41	63.62	6.71	–	–	–	37.41	63.03	6.88
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	12.9400	13.9546	8.5616	–	–	–	12.9400	13.8480	8.8300
<b>Mansehra</b>	<b>1981</b>	14.13	20.92	6.52	44.28	54.00	33.35	12.99	19.66	5.51
	<b>1998</b>	36.32	50.90	22.71	68.49	76.74	59.65	34.40	49.24	20.65
	<b>2001</b>	42.90	59.55	28.30	73.97	81.65	66.10	40.85	57.90	26.07
	<b>2003</b>	47.94	66.11	32.78	77.86	85.10	70.77	45.81	64.50	30.46
	<b>2005</b>	53.58	73.40	37.96	81.96	88.69	75.79	51.37	71.86	35.58
	<b>2008</b>	63.29	85.88	47.32	88.52	94.36	83.97	61.00	84.50	44.92
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	5.7104	5.3695	7.6169	2.5988	2.0888	3.4794	5.8960	5.5492	8.0814

Province/District	Years	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Batagram</b>	<b>1981</b>	3.52	5.63	0.71	–	–	–	–	–	–
	<b>1998</b>	18.31	29.40	6.48	–	–	–	18.31	29.40	6.48
	<b>2001</b>	24.49	39.36	9.57	–	–	–	19.45	31.56	6.67
	<b>2003</b>	29.74	47.81	12.42	–	–	–	20.26	33.09	6.80
	<b>2005</b>	36.11	58.07	16.11	–	–	–	21.09	34.70	6.93
	<b>2008</b>	48.30	77.73	23.79	–	–	–	22.41	37.25	7.13
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	10.1859	10.2112	13.8909	–	–	–	2.0397	2.3953	0.9584
<b>Abbottabad</b>	<b>1981</b>	26.70	41.60	10.90	48.84	59.50	33.90	23.20	38.40	7.90
	<b>1998</b>	56.61	74.52	39.11	76.73	85.69	64.71	51.85	71.33	34.18
	<b>2001</b>	64.64	82.59	49.00	83.10	91.39	72.53	59.76	79.57	44.26
	<b>2003</b>	70.61	88.46	56.95	87.63	95.39	78.26	65.69	85.58	52.59
	<b>2005</b>	77.14	94.74	66.19	92.42	99.58	84.45	72.20	92.05	62.48
	<b>2008</b>	88.08	105.00	82.92	100.09	106.20	94.65	83.21	102.68	80.90
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	4.5199	3.4887	7.8050	2.6929	2.1688	3.8762	4.8443	3.7099	8.9984
<b>Haripur</b>	<b>1981</b>	24.85	39.02	10.45	39.69	51.43	26.18	22.91	37.28	8.54
	<b>1998</b>	53.72	70.45	37.40	69.73	79.36	59.54	51.39	69.09	34.34
	<b>2001</b>	61.55	78.19	46.84	77.02	85.67	68.83	59.26	77.04	43.90
	<b>2003</b>	67.39	83.82	54.42	82.30	90.16	75.82	65.17	82.84	51.71
	<b>2005</b>	73.79	89.85	63.22	87.94	94.88	83.51	71.67	89.07	60.90
	<b>2008</b>	84.54	99.73	79.18	97.14	102.43	96.54	82.65	99.32	77.86
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	4.6393	3.5366	7.7889	3.3704	2.5844	4.9520	4.8669	3.6958	8.5299
<b>Mardan</b>	<b>1981</b>	15.95	26.10	5.10	26.90	38.82	13.62	14.10	23.80	3.60
	<b>1998</b>	36.45	53.50	18.38	48.27	62.83	31.86	33.31	50.92	14.93
	<b>2001</b>	42.17	60.72	23.05	53.52	68.40	37.01	38.77	58.23	19.19
	<b>2003</b>	46.48	66.07	26.80	57.33	72.39	40.91	42.89	63.69	22.69
	<b>2005</b>	51.23	71.90	31.16	61.41	76.61	45.21	47.46	69.65	26.82
	<b>2008</b>	59.27	81.60	39.07	68.08	83.40	52.52	55.23	79.65	34.47
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	4.9818	4.3124	7.8330	3.4991	2.8728	5.1259	5.1870	4.5755	8.7273
<b>Swabi</b>	<b>1981</b>	14.93	25.22	4.36	16.64	28.15	4.94	14.76	24.92	4.30
	<b>1998</b>	36.03	53.99	18.28	43.35	60.95	25.52	34.45	52.47	16.74
	<b>2001</b>	42.09	61.75	23.54	51.33	69.85	34.10	40.01	59.84	21.28
	<b>2003</b>	46.69	67.54	27.87	57.45	76.50	41.36	44.20	65.32	24.97
	<b>2005</b>	51.79	73.86	32.98	64.30	83.78	50.18	48.84	71.30	29.30
	<b>2008</b>	60.50	84.48	42.48	76.14	96.01	67.05	56.72	81.31	37.24
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	5.3189	4.5792	8.7970	5.7940	4.6490	10.1413	5.1122	4.4772	8.3235

Province/District	Years	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Charsadda</b>	<b>1981</b>	13.29	21.43	4.71	19.19	30.06	7.02	11.70	19.11	3.40
	<b>1998</b>	31.11	46.92	14.07	39.82	55.26	23.07	28.97	44.87	11.88
	<b>2001</b>	36.15	53.88	17.07	45.29	61.53	28.46	34.00	52.16	14.81
	<b>2003</b>	39.95	59.08	19.41	49.36	66.10	32.74	37.82	57.67	17.16
	<b>2005</b>	44.16	64.79	22.08	53.78	71.01	37.65	42.08	63.77	19.89
	<b>2008</b>	51.31	74.40	26.78	61.18	79.06	46.45	49.38	74.13	24.80
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	5.1303	4.7176	6.6491	4.3875	3.6464	7.2494	5.4782	5.1491	7.6369
<b>Peshawar</b>	<b>1981</b>	21.80	31.30	10.90	36.00	46.10	23.30	13.10	21.60	3.80
	<b>1998</b>	41.79	55.97	25.85	54.09	65.27	41.11	29.19	46.14	10.74
	<b>2001</b>	46.88	62.02	30.11	58.12	69.40	45.44	33.62	52.75	12.90
	<b>2003</b>	50.61	66.40	33.32	60.97	72.30	48.58	36.95	57.68	14.58
	<b>2005</b>	54.63	71.10	36.89	63.96	75.32	51.94	40.60	63.07	16.47
	<b>2008</b>	61.28	78.78	42.96	68.73	80.08	57.41	46.76	72.11	19.79
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	3.9021	3.4779	5.2109	2.4238	2.0665	3.3964	4.8259	4.5658	6.3022
<b>Nowshetra</b>	<b>1981</b>	23.79	36.82	8.72	43.52	58.09	21.15	16.17	27.06	4.86
	<b>1998</b>	42.50	60.55	22.68	55.64	70.42	36.62	37.59	56.48	18.06
	<b>2001</b>	47.08	66.11	26.85	58.11	72.85	40.35	43.62	64.31	22.77
	<b>2003</b>	50.41	70.09	30.04	59.81	74.52	43.04	48.18	70.13	26.57
	<b>2005</b>	53.97	74.31	33.62	61.56	76.23	45.91	53.20	76.47	31.01
	<b>2008</b>	59.79	81.13	39.80	64.29	78.86	50.58	61.74	87.07	39.09
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	3.4721	2.9693	5.7838	1.4557	1.1387	3.2818	5.0874	4.4235	8.0275
<b>Kohat</b>	<b>1981</b>	19.40	32.10	6.40	36.80	51.30	18.20	15.40	27.00	4.00
	<b>1998</b>	44.06	65.00	23.48	67.02	79.10	51.45	34.52	57.95	13.94
	<b>2001</b>	50.92	73.62	29.53	74.50	85.38	61.81	39.80	66.31	17.38
	<b>2003</b>	56.08	79.99	34.41	79.94	89.84	69.84	43.77	72.55	20.12
	<b>2005</b>	61.76	86.91	40.10	85.78	94.54	78.93	48.13	79.37	23.31
	<b>2008</b>	71.38	98.44	50.44	95.36	102.05	94.81	55.50	90.82	29.05
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	4.9435	4.2375	7.9461	3.5893	2.5799	6.3036	4.8626	4.5951	7.6203
<b>Hangu</b>	<b>1981</b>	12.20	21.82	2.91	20.78	33.02	7.91	10.19	19.06	1.80
	<b>1998</b>	30.50	53.48	9.84	45.90	65.71	25.33	26.23	49.75	5.91
	<b>2001</b>	35.85	62.65	12.20	52.79	74.19	31.11	30.99	58.93	7.29
	<b>2003</b>	39.93	69.61	14.08	57.95	80.45	35.67	34.64	65.97	8.38
	<b>2005</b>	44.48	77.36	16.25	63.61	87.23	40.90	38.71	73.85	9.64
	<b>2008</b>	52.29	90.62	20.15	73.16	98.50	50.23	45.74	87.48	11.89
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	5.5378	5.4149	7.4295	4.7720	4.1309	7.0860	5.7193	5.8059	7.2436

Province/District	Years	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
<b>Karak</b>	<b>1981</b>	19.3	34.75	3.57	24.75	40.01	7.39	18.93	34.37	3.32
	<b>1998</b>	41.92	68.15	18.12	53.84	75.59	31.78	41.07	67.59	17.20
	<b>2001</b>	48.07	76.75	24.14	61.75	84.57	41.11	47.09	76.16	22.99
	<b>2003</b>	52.66	83.08	29.22	67.67	91.14	48.81	51.58	82.46	27.90
	<b>2005</b>	57.69	89.93	35.37	74.15	98.23	57.94	56.50	89.29	33.86
	<b>2008</b>	66.16	101.28	47.11	85.05	109.90	74.96	64.77	100.61	45.26
	GROWTH RATE	4.6684	4.0415	10.0270	4.6778	3.8132	8.9595	4.6614	4.0583	10.1598
<b>Bannu</b>	<b>1981</b>	16.04	27.20	3.40	34.40	47.50	17.20	14.20	24.90	2.10
	<b>1998</b>	32.11	50.79	12.18	60.47	72.25	45.05	29.63	48.71	9.62
	<b>2001</b>	36.29	56.71	15.26	66.80	77.80	53.39	33.74	54.83	12.58
	<b>2003</b>	39.38	61.03	17.73	71.38	81.74	59.80	36.79	59.34	15.05
	<b>2005</b>	42.73	65.68	20.60	76.28	85.87	66.97	40.11	64.21	18.00
	<b>2008</b>	48.30	73.34	25.80	84.26	92.47	79.37	45.67	72.28	23.55
	GROWTH RATE	4.1673	3.7417	7.7949	3.3738	2.4978	5.8274	4.4217	4.0261	9.3654
<b>Lakki Marwat</b>	<b>1981</b>	14.26	25.35	1.89	27.46	42.81	10.42	13.27	24.04	1.25
	<b>1998</b>	29.71	50.32	8.63	48.81	66.64	29.29	27.54	48.40	6.38
	<b>2001</b>	33.82	56.79	11.28	54.02	72.05	35.15	31.33	54.76	8.51
	<b>2003</b>	36.87	61.56	13.49	57.81	75.90	39.69	34.14	59.46	10.30
	<b>2005</b>	40.19	66.73	16.13	61.85	79.96	44.83	37.20	64.56	12.48
	<b>2008</b>	45.75	75.32	21.09	68.46	86.45	53.80	42.31	73.05	16.64
	GROWTH RATE	4.4124	4.1155	9.3445	3.4415	2.6373	6.2681	4.3885	4.2023	10.0631
<b>Dera Ismail Khan</b>	<b>1981</b>	18.40	27.30	8.00	38.40	50.30	24.60	13.70	21.80	4.10
	<b>1998</b>	31.28	43.19	17.86	65.17	75.02	53.80	24.70	36.93	11.00
	<b>2001</b>	34.35	46.83	20.58	71.55	80.50	61.77	27.41	40.53	13.09
	<b>2003</b>	36.56	49.43	22.62	76.14	84.38	67.72	29.38	43.12	14.70
	<b>2005</b>	38.92	52.17	24.86	81.03	88.44	74.25	31.48	45.88	16.52
	<b>2008</b>	42.74	56.57	28.65	88.96	94.91	85.25	34.94	50.35	19.66
	GROWTH RATE	3.1706	2.7351	4.8376	3.1603	2.3793	4.7107	3.5279	3.1492	5.9772
<b>Tank</b>	<b>1981</b>	15.80	25.86	3.85	27.10	39.63	11.54	13.35	22.80	2.23
	<b>1998</b>	26.25	42.44	8.59	43.14	59.38	24.71	23.15	39.27	5.71
	<b>2001</b>	28.71	46.32	9.90	46.83	63.77	28.26	25.51	43.22	6.74
	<b>2003</b>	30.48	49.10	10.88	49.46	66.88	30.91	27.22	46.08	7.53
	<b>2005</b>	32.35	52.04	11.95	52.24	70.14	33.81	29.04	49.12	8.41
	<b>2008</b>	35.38	56.80	13.77	56.71	75.33	38.67	32.00	54.07	9.93
	GROWTH RATE	3.0312	2.9570	4.8339	2.7725	2.4072	4.5806	3.2911	3.2499	5.6865

**Table VI-D**  
**District-wise Rate of Literacy (10 Years & above) by Sex & Urban and**  
**Rural areas of Balochistan**

**Balochistan**

(Literacy Rates in Percentages)

Province/District	Years	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Quetta</b>	<b>1981</b>	36.70	46.30	23.20	42.80	52.50	29.20	17.10	26.50	4.10
	<b>1998</b>	57.07	67.27	44.53	64.23	73.82	52.28	34.13	45.71	20.58
	<b>2001</b>	61.69	71.85	49.96	69.00	78.40	57.94	38.56	50.33	27.36
	<b>2003</b>	64.98	75.08	53.94	72.38	81.60	62.05	41.82	53.66	33.08
	<b>2005</b>	68.45	78.46	58.24	75.92	84.94	66.45	45.37	57.21	39.99
	<b>2008</b>	73.99	83.80	65.35	81.55	90.21	73.64	51.25	62.99	53.16
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		2.6311	2.2218	3.9099	2.4166	2.0250	3.4855	4.1490	3.2589
<b>Pishin</b>	<b>1981</b>	9.00	15.00	1.80	10.60	15.80	4.50	8.80	14.90	1.50
	<b>1998</b>	31.14	47.29	13.15	37.13	47.21	24.92	30.71	47.30	12.33
	<b>2001</b>	38.77	57.91	18.68	46.32	57.27	33.71	38.29	58.00	17.88
	<b>2003</b>	44.86	66.29	23.60	53.68	65.14	41.23	44.35	66.44	22.91
	<b>2005</b>	51.91	75.88	29.82	62.22	74.09	50.42	51.38	76.11	29.35
	<b>2008</b>	64.63	92.92	42.36	77.62	89.88	68.20	64.06	93.32	42.57
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		7.5748	6.9877	12.4095	7.6526	6.6506	10.5925	7.6290	7.0312
<b>Chaman</b>	<b>1981</b>	6.96	9.96	3.33	4.21	6.74	1.06	4.21	6.74	1.06
	<b>1998</b>	16.10	23.75	6.77	29.06	39.78	14.70	13.66	20.58	5.37
	<b>2001</b>	18.67	27.69	7.67	40.87	54.42	23.38	16.81	25.06	7.15
	<b>2003</b>	20.60	30.67	8.34	51.29	67.05	31.86	19.31	28.58	8.65
	<b>2005</b>	22.74	33.97	9.07	64.38	82.63	43.41	22.18	32.59	10.47
	<b>2008</b>	26.37	39.60	10.28	90.54	113.03	69.04	27.30	39.68	13.95
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		5.0569	5.2447	4.2620	12.0350	11.0077	16.7286	7.1689	6.7866
<b>Chagai</b>	<b>1981</b>	10.10	17.00	1.90	19.70	30.50	6.10	9.10	15.50	1.50
	<b>1998</b>	26.99	37.99	13.76	45.42	58.64	30.07	22.95	33.55	10.10
	<b>2001</b>	32.10	43.78	19.51	52.63	65.81	39.85	27.02	38.45	14.14
	<b>2003</b>	36.04	48.13	24.63	58.07	71.07	48.07	30.13	42.10	17.70
	<b>2005</b>	40.46	52.90	31.09	64.07	76.75	58.00	33.59	46.11	22.15
	<b>2008</b>	48.12	60.97	44.10	74.24	86.14	76.85	39.55	52.84	31.01
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		5.9524	4.8437	12.3519	5.0365	3.9201	9.8381	5.5922	4.6471

Province/District	Years	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Loralai</b>	<b>1981</b>	5.50	8.70	1.60	32.60	42.30	16.90	4.00	6.60	0.80
	<b>1998</b>	20.47	30.12	9.24	53.28	66.15	33.39	15.82	24.25	6.39
	<b>2001</b>	25.81	37.50	12.59	58.11	71.58	37.65	20.16	30.51	9.22
	<b>2003</b>	30.13	43.40	15.48	61.56	75.45	40.79	23.70	35.56	11.77
	<b>2005</b>	35.17	50.23	19.02	65.22	79.52	44.20	27.87	41.44	15.03
	<b>2008</b>	44.35	62.53	25.92	71.13	86.05	49.84	35.52	52.14	21.69
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	8.0373	7.5785	10.8657	2.9319	2.6651	4.0868	8.4242	7.9556	13.0012
<b>Musakhel</b>	<b>1981</b>	1.40	2.50	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>1998</b>	10.37	14.34	4.80	16.05	23.80	6.28	9.86	13.53	4.66
	<b>2001</b>	14.77	19.52	-	14.16	21.50	5.27	11.56	15.36	6.36
	<b>2003</b>	18.69	23.97	-	13.03	20.10	4.69	12.86	16.71	7.82
	<b>2005</b>	23.65	29.44	-	11.99	18.78	4.18	14.30	18.18	9.63
	<b>2008</b>	33.68	40.07	-	10.58	16.97	3.51	16.76	20.64	13.14
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	12.5009	10.8215	-	-4.0826	-3.3264	-5.6569	5.4504	4.3130	10.9219
<b>Barkhan</b>	<b>1981</b>	4.10	6.90	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>1998</b>	15.67	23.69	6.41	37.14	49.48	21.15	13.95	21.51	5.32
	<b>2001</b>	19.85	29.45	9.25	38.00	50.87	22.00	17.39	26.50	7.43
	<b>2003</b>	23.24	34.05	11.82	38.59	51.82	22.59	20.14	30.45	9.29
	<b>2005</b>	27.22	39.37	15.10	39.19	52.78	23.20	23.33	34.99	11.61
	<b>2008</b>	34.48	48.94	21.80	40.10	54.26	24.13	29.09	43.10	16.22
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	8.2062	7.5258	13.0220	0.7699	0.9265	1.3283	7.6249	7.1969	11.7896
<b>Killa Saifullah</b>	<b>1981</b>	5.1	7.9	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>1998</b>	17.55	24.98	8.92	33.88	43.12	23.18	15.08	22.24	6.75
	<b>2001</b>	21.83	30.61	12.22	34.11	43.27	24.51	19.06	27.56	9.83
	<b>2003</b>	25.24	35.05	15.07	34.27	43.36	25.44	22.28	31.79	12.64
	<b>2005</b>	29.19	40.13	18.59	34.42	43.46	26.40	26.04	36.68	16.24
	<b>2008</b>	36.31	49.17	25.46	34.66	43.61	27.91	32.92	45.44	23.67
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	7.5402	7.0064	11.0569	0.2268	0.1130	1.8761	8.1191	7.4075	13.3661
<b>Zhob</b>	<b>1981</b>	5.90	9.00	2.00	25.40	38.70	7.40	4.00	6.00	1.40
	<b>1998</b>	16.78	24.53	6.90	47.84	63.37	24.22	10.40	15.80	3.75
	<b>2001</b>	20.18	29.28	8.59	53.49	69.13	29.86	12.31	18.74	4.46
	<b>2003</b>	22.82	32.94	9.93	57.63	73.26	34.33	13.77	21.01	5.01
	<b>2005</b>	25.81	37.07	11.49	62.09	77.64	39.46	15.41	23.54	5.63
	<b>2008</b>	31.03	44.24	14.30	69.43	84.70	48.65	18.24	27.93	6.69
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	6.3414	6.0755	7.5564	3.7944	2.9434	7.2237	5.7816	5.8609	5.9670

Province/District	Years	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Sibi</b>	<b>1981</b>	11.50	17.60	4.40	25.30	33.60	15.00	7.50	12.80	1.60
	<b>1998</b>	25.47	35.25	13.60	41.63	52.25	29.08	17.92	27.44	6.19
	<b>2001</b>	29.31	39.85	16.60	45.45	56.48	32.68	20.90	31.39	7.86
	<b>2003</b>	32.18	43.24	18.95	48.20	59.50	35.33	23.15	34.34	9.22
	<b>2005</b>	35.34	46.92	21.64	51.11	62.67	38.19	25.65	37.56	10.81
	<b>2008</b>	40.66	53.04	26.41	55.80	67.75	42.93	29.91	42.97	13.72
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	4.7885	4.1703	6.8633	2.9728	2.6312	3.9709	5.2571	4.5878	8.2837
<b>Ziarat</b>	<b>1981</b>	8.60	14.90	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>1998</b>	34.34	51.38	17.02	51.49	65.71	19.87	33.93	50.91	16.98
	<b>2001</b>	43.84	63.92	26.13	58.37	73.97	20.88	44.29	64.96	25.76
	<b>2003</b>	51.60	73.95	34.77	63.46	80.04	21.58	52.89	76.41	34.01
	<b>2005</b>	60.73	85.54	46.27	68.99	86.61	22.31	63.17	89.89	44.91
	<b>2008</b>	77.54	106.42	71.03	78.21	97.49	23.44	82.45	114.68	68.13
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	8.4853	7.5534	15.3589	4.2685	4.0243	1.6676	9.2849	8.4601	14.9059
<b>Kohlu</b>	<b>1981</b>	3.96	6.12	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>1998</b>	12.15	17.83	4.85	39.84	55.15	17.76	9.19	13.61	3.57
	<b>2001</b>	14.81	21.53	6.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>2003</b>	16.90	24.42	7.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>2005</b>	19.28	27.69	8.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>2008</b>	23.50	33.44	10.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	6.8169	6.4922	7.7198	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Dera Bugti</b>	<b>1981</b>	3.90	6.70	0.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>1998</b>	11.73	18.89	2.97	28.71	41.94	12.94	10.05	16.64	1.96
	<b>2001</b>	14.25	22.68	3.83	43.16	60.19	18.30	9.53	13.76	4.11
	<b>2003</b>	16.22	25.62	4.54	29.80	44.77	12.39	10.95	17.97	2.08
	<b>2005</b>	18.46	28.95	5.39	30.24	45.95	12.18	11.34	18.54	2.13
	<b>2008</b>	22.42	34.76	6.95	30.93	47.78	11.86	11.94	19.42	2.21
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	6.6919	6.2869	8.8732	0.7465	1.3127	-0.8652	1.7365	1.5553	1.2009
<b>Jafarabad</b>	<b>1981</b>	6.10	10.50	1.30	19.50	31.10	5.20	4.40	7.80	0.80
	<b>1998</b>	18.51	27.50	8.64	27.46	38.24	15.56	16.26	24.80	6.92
	<b>2001</b>	22.52	32.59	12.07	29.17	39.66	18.88	20.48	30.42	10.13
	<b>2003</b>	25.66	36.50	15.08	30.37	40.64	21.48	23.88	34.85	13.05
	<b>2005</b>	29.24	40.88	18.85	31.62	41.64	24.43	27.85	39.93	16.82
	<b>2008</b>	35.56	48.45	26.33	33.59	43.18	29.65	35.08	48.97	24.62
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	6.7474	5.8270	11.7858	2.0340	1.2232	6.6597	7.9922	7.0411	13.5321



Province/District	Years	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Nasirabad</b>	<b>1981</b>	4.70	8.10	0.80	17.40	27.20	4.70	3.70	6.60	0.50
	<b>1998</b>	12.69	19.51	5.06	21.78	32.77	8.86	11.05	17.06	4.39
	<b>2001</b>	15.12	22.78	7.01	22.66	33.87	9.91	13.40	20.17	6.44
	<b>2003</b>	17.00	25.27	8.70	23.27	34.62	10.68	15.24	22.56	8.32
	<b>2005</b>	19.10	28.02	10.81	23.89	35.38	11.50	17.34	25.22	10.74
	<b>2008</b>	22.76	32.72	14.97	24.86	36.57	12.86	21.03	29.83	15.76
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	6.0167	5.3070	11.4606	1.3295	1.1019	3.7997	6.6475	5.7453	13.6317
<b>Jhal Magsi</b>	<b>1981</b>	4.80	8.10	1.10	19.80	29.60	7.70	3.60	6.20	0.60
	<b>1998</b>	12.28	17.64	5.97	24.36	34.45	13.30	11.31	16.34	5.36
	<b>2001</b>	14.49	20.24	8.05	25.27	35.38	14.65	13.84	19.39	7.89
	<b>2003</b>	16.19	22.18	9.82	25.89	36.02	15.62	15.84	21.73	10.21
	<b>2005</b>	18.08	24.30	11.98	26.53	36.67	16.66	18.12	24.35	13.21
	<b>2008</b>	21.34	27.88	16.15	27.52	37.67	18.34	22.18	28.89	19.43
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	5.6811	4.6847	10.4614	1.2266	0.8966	3.2672	6.9657	5.8660	13.7475
<b>Bolan</b>	<b>1981</b>	3.80	6.60	0.80	19.90	32.60	4.50	3.00	5.30	0.60
	<b>1998</b>	15.74	23.08	6.93	36.24	48.93	21.54	12.34	18.87	4.45
	<b>2001</b>	20.23	28.79	10.14	40.28	52.57	28.40	15.84	23.61	6.34
	<b>2003</b>	23.91	33.35	13.08	43.23	55.14	34.14	18.71	27.41	8.02
	<b>2005</b>	28.26	38.65	16.86	46.39	57.84	41.04	22.09	31.83	10.16
	<b>2008</b>	36.31	48.20	24.68	51.56	62.13	54.11	28.35	39.83	14.46
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	8.7194	7.6420	13.5417	3.5890	2.4175	9.6483	8.6749	7.7559	12.5094
<b>Kalat</b>	<b>1981</b>	6.20	10.60	1.10	19.40	32.20	5.40	5.00	8.70	0.70
	<b>1998</b>	19.86	29.24	9.44	44.67	60.20	28.14	15.69	24.17	6.21
	<b>2001</b>	24.39	34.97	13.79	51.75	67.23	37.66	19.20	28.95	9.13
	<b>2003</b>	27.97	39.41	17.76	57.09	72.36	45.73	21.96	32.64	11.80
	<b>2005</b>	32.07	44.40	22.88	62.97	77.89	55.53	25.13	36.81	15.26
	<b>2008</b>	39.39	53.11	33.43	72.96	86.98	74.31	30.74	44.09	22.43
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	7.0879	6.1505	13.4792	5.0284	3.7492	10.1977	6.9584	6.1948	13.7010
<b>Mastung</b>	<b>1981</b>	9	15.1	1.8	19.8	32.7	6.1	7.4	12.7	1.2
	<b>1998</b>	27.58	37.66	15.73	53.19	66.12	38.97	23.05	32.81	11.44
	<b>2001</b>	33.61	44.25	23.06	63.32	74.87	54.06	28.17	38.79	17.03
	<b>2003</b>	38.34	49.27	29.76	71.13	81.33	67.24	32.20	43.38	22.20
	<b>2005</b>	43.74	54.87	38.40	79.90	88.36	83.63	36.80	48.50	28.95
	<b>2008</b>	53.29	64.47	56.30	95.12	100.05	116.01	44.97	57.34	43.10
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	6.8093	5.5230	13.6004	5.9851	4.2287	11.5261	6.9118	5.7419	14.1833

Province/District	Years	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Khuzdar</b>	<b>1981</b>	4.20	7.00	0.70	15.30	23.30	3.70	3.20	5.40	0.40
	<b>1998</b>	17.46	25.33	8.39	30.71	42.01	17.57	12.28	18.77	4.83
	<b>2001</b>	22.45	31.78	13.01	34.73	46.62	23.13	15.57	23.39	7.50
	<b>2003</b>	26.55	36.98	17.42	37.69	49.96	27.78	18.24	27.08	10.05
	<b>2005</b>	31.39	43.02	23.33	40.91	53.55	33.37	21.36	31.35	13.47
	<b>2008</b>	40.37	53.97	36.16	46.27	59.42	43.93	27.09	39.06	20.91
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	8.7426	7.8587	15.7313	4.1836	3.5282	9.5969	8.2320	7.6038	15.7818
<b>Awaran</b>	<b>1981</b>	2.60	4.60	0.40	15.30	23.30	3.70	–	–	–
	<b>1998</b>	14.79	23.16	5.60	–	–	–	14.79	23.16	5.60
	<b>2001</b>	20.10	30.80	8.92	–	–	–	19.38	29.95	8.92
	<b>2003</b>	24.66	37.26	12.17	–	–	–	23.20	35.54	12.17
	<b>2005</b>	30.26	45.06	16.60	–	–	–	27.78	42.18	16.60
	<b>2008</b>	41.12	59.93	26.45	–	–	–	36.39	54.54	26.45
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	10.7673	9.9748	16.7937	–	–	–	9.4226	8.9424	16.7937
<b>Kharan</b>	<b>1981</b>	4.40	7.70	0.40	17.10	32.50	1.60	3.30	5.70	0.30
	<b>1998</b>	15.05	23.73	5.69	31.75	48.89	13.91	12.50	19.97	4.41
	<b>2001</b>	18.70	28.94	9.09	35.41	52.54	20.37	15.81	24.92	7.09
	<b>2003</b>	21.61	33.04	12.42	38.09	55.13	26.28	18.49	28.88	9.72
	<b>2005</b>	24.97	37.72	16.98	40.96	57.84	33.89	21.63	33.46	13.34
	<b>2008</b>	31.02	46.01	27.13	45.69	62.16	49.64	27.36	41.75	21.43
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	7.5020	6.8448	16.9033	3.7071	2.4310	13.5658	8.1492	7.6539	17.1293
<b>Lasbela</b>	<b>1981</b>	6.40	10.30	1.40	15.60	22.10	5.60	4.50	7.70	0.70
	<b>1998</b>	22.30	32.16	10.46	34.88	45.79	20.54	14.88	23.59	4.98
	<b>2001</b>	27.80	39.32	14.92	40.20	52.07	25.83	18.38	28.74	7.04
	<b>2003</b>	32.19	44.95	18.90	44.19	56.73	30.10	21.15	32.79	8.87
	<b>2005</b>	37.28	51.40	23.94	48.58	61.81	35.08	24.35	37.41	11.17
	<b>2008</b>	46.47	62.83	34.14	55.99	70.29	44.12	30.07	45.58	15.79
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	7.6192	6.9269	12.5581	4.8470	4.3784	7.9446	7.2883	6.8076	12.2342
<b>Kech(Turbat)</b>	<b>1981</b>	5.80	9.50	0.80	17.10	28.40	3.00	4.10	6.70	0.40
	<b>1998</b>	27.51	38.07	16.28	45.34	59.71	28.80	23.74	33.29	13.77
	<b>2001</b>	36.21	48.64	27.71	53.85	68.08	42.93	32.36	44.18	25.71
	<b>2003</b>	43.48	57.27	39.49	60.40	74.30	56.01	39.79	53.34	38.99
	<b>2005</b>	52.22	67.42	56.30	67.74	81.08	73.09	48.93	64.42	59.12
	<b>2008</b>	68.73	86.14	95.81	80.46	92.45	108.94	66.70	85.48	110.40
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	9.5894	8.5081	19.3918	5.9036	4.4682	14.2301	10.8829	9.8893	23.1415

Province/District	Years	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Gwadar</b>	<b>1981</b>	6.10	10.80	0.90	11.60	20.60	1.80	2.80	4.90	0.30
	<b>1998</b>	25.47	35.52	13.81	34.07	46.27	19.87	14.84	22.19	6.38
	<b>2001</b>	32.78	43.82	22.36	41.20	53.37	30.36	19.92	28.97	10.94
	<b>2003</b>	38.78	50.41	30.83	46.77	58.70	40.27	24.24	34.60	15.68
	<b>2005</b>	45.88	57.99	42.51	53.09	64.57	53.41	29.49	41.33	22.47
	<b>2008</b>	59.04	71.55	68.84	64.21	74.48	81.60	39.58	53.95	38.53
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		8.7706	7.2543	17.4253	6.5429	4.8751	15.1724	10.3074	9.2914
<b>Panjgur</b>	<b>1981</b>	7.00	11.20	1.20	16.00	26.50	3.70	6.50	10.40	1.10
	<b>1998</b>	31.35	39.35	22.34	44.32	54.13	33.75	29.93	37.77	21.06
	<b>2001</b>	40.85	49.12	37.43	53.05	61.40	49.85	39.19	47.42	35.46
	<b>2003</b>	48.72	56.94	52.79	59.81	66.78	64.66	46.90	55.19	50.18
	<b>2005</b>	58.12	66.02	74.47	67.42	72.64	83.87	56.13	64.24	71.02
	<b>2008</b>	75.73	82.41	124.76	80.70	82.40	123.89	73.49	80.65	119.57
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		9.2200	7.6717	18.7682	6.1765	4.2909	13.8872	9.3985	7.8817

**Table VI-B**  
**District-wise Rate of Literacy (10 Years & above) by Sex & Urban and**  
**Rural areas of Sindh**

**Sindh**

(Literacy Rates in Percentages)

Province/District	Years	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Jacobabad</b>	<b>1981</b>	10.9	17.5	3.2	29.2	42.78	13.2	7.4	12.6	1.2
	<b>1998</b>	23.66	34.08	12.3	43.86	57.02	29.57	16.86	26.37	6.47
	<b>2001</b>	27.13	38.33	15.60	47.12	59.99	34.09	19.50	30.04	8.71
	<b>2003</b>	29.72	41.46	18.28	49.44	62.05	37.49	21.48	32.77	10.62
	<b>2005</b>	32.55	44.84	21.41	51.86	64.18	41.22	23.67	35.74	12.95
	<b>2008</b>	37.33	50.44	27.16	55.72	67.52	47.52	27.37	40.72	17.43
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		4.6645	3.9985	8.2424	2.4220	1.7045	4.8587	4.9631	4.4400
<b>Shikarpur</b>	<b>1981</b>	22.9	35.6	8.7	44.8	59.4	28.4	17.7	30.00	4.1
	<b>1998</b>	31.94	44.95	18.04	55.33	68.34	41.26	23.92	36.88	10.15
	<b>2001</b>	33.87	46.84	20.52	57.43	70.05	44.07	25.23	38.25	11.91
	<b>2003</b>	35.22	48.14	22.36	58.87	71.22	46.05	26.14	39.19	13.25
	<b>2005</b>	36.63	49.48	24.36	60.35	72.40	48.12	27.08	40.15	14.74
	<b>2008</b>	38.84	51.56	27.70	62.65	74.22	51.40	28.56	41.64	17.30
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		1.9765	1.3812	4.3832	1.2495	0.8281	2.2214	1.7873	1.2219
<b>Larkana</b>	<b>1981</b>	22.12	32.63	9.93	40.96	52.4	27.5	16.45	26.63	4.69
	<b>1998</b>	34.95	48.56	20.48	51.95	65.16	37.83	27.68	41.44	13.1
	<b>2001</b>	37.89	52.09	23.27	54.18	67.71	40.02	30.34	44.80	15.70
	<b>2003</b>	39.98	54.58	25.34	55.71	69.47	41.55	32.26	47.20	17.72
	<b>2005</b>	42.19	57.20	27.59	57.29	71.28	43.14	34.29	49.72	20.00
	<b>2008</b>	45.74	61.35	31.35	59.75	74.07	45.64	37.59	53.75	23.97
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		2.7273	2.3662	4.3501	1.4080	1.2902	1.8937	3.1084	2.6354
<b>Khairpur</b>	<b>1981</b>	21.66	34.23	7.05	33.07	46.55	17.38	17.76	30.02	3.52
	<b>1998</b>	35.5	49.69	19.77	50.68	63.94	36.05	30.61	45.1	14.48
	<b>2001</b>	38.73	53.07	23.72	54.65	67.62	41.00	33.70	48.46	18.58
	<b>2003</b>	41.05	55.45	26.77	57.46	70.20	44.68	35.93	50.84	21.95
	<b>2005</b>	43.51	57.93	30.23	60.42	72.87	48.68	38.30	53.33	25.92
	<b>2008</b>	47.47	61.87	36.26	65.15	77.07	55.37	42.16	57.30	33.27
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		2.9489	2.2166	6.2532	2.5430	1.8847	4.3851	3.2540	2.4231

Province/District	Years	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Sukkur</b>	<b>1981</b>	26.34	37.49	12.81	43.86	54.35	31.13	18.77	30.21	4.9
	<b>1998</b>	46.62	59.83	31.22	59.76	70.59	46.9	31.72	47.4	13.78
	<b>2001</b>	51.56	64.97	36.53	63.11	73.92	50.42	34.80	51.32	16.54
	<b>2003</b>	55.14	68.65	40.57	65.45	76.23	52.91	37.01	54.11	18.68
	<b>2005</b>	58.98	72.53	45.05	67.88	78.61	55.52	39.37	57.06	21.09
	<b>2008</b>	65.23	78.76	52.72	71.69	82.33	59.69	43.19	61.78	25.32
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		3.4155	2.7878	5.3799	1.8363	1.5498	2.4402	3.1345	2.6851
<b>Ghotki</b>	<b>1981</b>	22.44	37.00	5.00	32.10	47.95	13.39	20.66	35.00	3.44
	<b>1998</b>	29.01	44.21	11.85	49.38	64.63	32.72	24.87	40.14	7.52
	<b>2001</b>	30.35	45.62	13.80	53.28	68.13	38.31	25.70	41.12	8.63
	<b>2003</b>	31.29	46.59	15.27	56.05	70.56	42.55	26.26	41.79	9.46
	<b>2005</b>	32.25	47.57	16.91	58.96	73.08	47.27	26.84	42.47	10.38
	<b>2008</b>	33.74	49.09	19.69	63.62	77.04	55.34	27.74	43.51	11.91
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		1.5220	1.0528	5.2069	2.5658	1.7715	5.3963	1.0969	0.8093
<b>Nawabshah</b>	<b>1981</b>	23.00	34.1	10.8	46.1	58.00	32.3	18.3	29.1	6.6
	<b>1998</b>	34.13	47.62	19.62	54.26	64.94	42.69	26.47	41	10.89
	<b>2001</b>	36.59	50.51	21.80	55.84	66.25	44.84	28.25	43.56	11.90
	<b>2003</b>	38.33	52.53	23.39	56.92	67.13	46.34	29.51	45.35	12.62
	<b>2005</b>	40.15	54.64	25.09	58.03	68.03	47.89	30.81	47.22	13.38
	<b>2008</b>	43.05	57.96	27.87	59.72	69.40	50.30	32.89	50.16	14.62
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		2.3488	1.9839	3.5742	0.9633	0.6670	1.6541	2.1950	2.0371
<b>Naushahro Feroze</b>	<b>1981</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>1998</b>	39.14	54.27	22.6	53.34	66.15	39.57	35.99	51.66	18.8
	<b>2001</b>	42.99	58.91	25.75	54.73	67.70	41.01	40.55	57.17	22.61
	<b>2003</b>	45.76	62.22	28.08	55.68	68.76	42.00	43.91	61.16	25.58
	<b>2005</b>	48.72	65.71	30.63	56.64	69.83	43.02	47.55	65.43	28.93
	<b>2008</b>	53.51	71.33	34.89	58.12	71.47	44.59	53.58	72.41	34.80
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		3.1768	2.7711	4.4393	0.8618	0.7764	1.2013	4.0587	3.4338
<b>Dadu</b>	<b>1981</b>	21.5	32.5	8.6	39.6	50.6	26.2	18.5	29.4	5.7
	<b>1998</b>	35.56	48.03	21.65	54.3	66.6	41.11	30.34	42.98	16.08
	<b>2001</b>	38.86	51.46	25.48	57.41	69.91	44.51	33.11	45.96	19.31
	<b>2003</b>	41.23	53.88	28.40	59.58	72.21	46.93	35.09	48.06	21.82
	<b>2005</b>	43.75	56.41	31.66	61.84	74.58	49.49	37.19	50.25	24.65
	<b>2008</b>	47.81	60.44	37.27	65.38	78.28	53.58	40.59	53.74	29.60
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		3.0041	2.3242	5.5810	1.8744	1.6293	2.6854	2.9527	2.2589

Province/District	Years	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Hyderabad</b>	<b>1981</b>	28.7	36.5	19.8	41.2	48.3	33	18.1	26.4	9.00
	<b>1998</b>	44.25	52.63	34.97	61.3	67.32	54.58	24.84	35.76	12.89
	<b>2001</b>	47.76	56.14	38.66	65.75	71.38	59.65	26.27	37.73	13.73
	<b>2003</b>	50.26	58.61	41.34	68.90	74.23	63.29	27.26	39.10	14.33
	<b>2005</b>	52.89	61.19	44.20	72.20	77.18	67.14	28.30	40.52	14.94
	<b>2008</b>	57.08	65.27	48.87	77.44	81.84	73.38	29.92	42.75	15.92
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		2.5795	2.1761	3.4025	2.3648	1.9723	3.0040	1.8795	1.8011
<b>Badin</b>	<b>1981</b>	14.83	21.84	6.79	37.03	49.02	23.51	12.06	18.4	4.85
	<b>1998</b>	24.63	35.07	12.9	44.76	56.24	31.33	20.52	30.66	9.23
	<b>2001</b>	26.94	38.13	14.45	46.28	57.62	32.96	22.54	33.55	10.34
	<b>2003</b>	28.59	40.31	15.58	47.33	58.56	34.09	23.99	35.63	11.15
	<b>2005</b>	30.35	42.62	16.80	48.39	59.51	35.26	25.54	37.83	12.03
	<b>2008</b>	33.19	46.34	18.82	50.04	60.97	37.10	28.05	41.40	13.48
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		3.0292	2.8251	3.8473	1.1215	0.8115	1.7035	3.1759	3.0491
<b>Thatta</b>	<b>1981</b>	17.78	26.47	7.72	35.39	49.92	18.83	15.84	23.9	6.47
	<b>1998</b>	22.14	31.58	11.4	45.92	56.98	33.9	18.99	28.31	8.34
	<b>2001</b>	23.01	32.58	12.21	48.08	58.33	37.61	19.61	29.17	8.72
	<b>2003</b>	23.62	33.26	12.78	49.58	59.24	40.30	20.03	29.76	8.99
	<b>2005</b>	24.23	33.96	13.38	51.12	60.17	43.19	20.46	30.35	9.26
	<b>2008</b>	25.19	35.04	14.34	53.52	61.59	47.91	21.13	31.28	9.68
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		1.2984	1.0437	2.3194	1.5440	0.7811	3.5191	1.0726	1.0011
<b>Sanghar</b>	<b>1981</b>	19.24	28.46	8.48	41.00	53.95	26.03	13.21	21.44	3.55
	<b>1998</b>	30.87	42.88	17.45	53.15	64.65	40.55	23.94	36.18	10.17
	<b>2001</b>	33.56	46.10	19.82	55.64	66.75	43.85	26.59	39.68	12.25
	<b>2003</b>	35.48	48.37	21.58	57.37	68.18	46.20	28.51	42.20	13.86
	<b>2005</b>	37.50	50.76	23.49	59.14	69.65	48.67	30.58	44.88	15.69
	<b>2008</b>	40.77	54.57	26.68	61.92	71.91	52.63	33.96	49.22	18.89
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		2.8202	2.4405	4.3363	1.5385	1.0700	2.6419	3.5594	3.1258
<b>Mirpurkhas</b>	<b>1981</b>	25.26	34.34	14.98	38.65	48.47	27.42	14.75	23.15	5.31
	<b>1998</b>	35.97	45.99	25.05	59.8	68.02	50.92	23.13	34.21	10.98
	<b>2001</b>	38.29	48.42	27.43	64.59	72.21	56.80	25.04	36.65	12.48
	<b>2003</b>	39.91	50.12	29.14	67.99	75.15	61.09	26.40	38.37	13.60
	<b>2005</b>	41.61	51.87	30.96	71.57	78.20	65.70	27.84	40.18	14.81
	<b>2008</b>	44.28	54.61	33.90	77.30	83.02	73.29	30.14	43.04	16.83
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		2.1010	1.7332	3.0707	2.6006	2.0133	3.7082	2.6817	2.3238

Province/District	Years	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Tharparkar</b>	<b>1981</b>	16.4	23.7	7.9	38.2	49.2	25.5	11.9	18.4	4.2
	<b>1998</b>	18.32	28.33	6.91	57.27	71.14	41.68	16.35	26.17	5.14
	<b>2001</b>	18.68	29.24	6.75	61.51	75.92	45.46	17.29	27.85	5.33
	<b>2003</b>	18.93	29.86	6.64	64.51	79.29	48.16	17.95	29.03	5.45
	<b>2005</b>	19.17	30.49	6.54	67.66	82.81	51.03	18.63	30.26	5.59
	<b>2008</b>	19.55	31.47	6.39	72.67	88.37	55.65	19.71	32.20	5.79
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		0.6534	1.0552	-0.7845	2.4106	2.1929	2.9324	1.8863	2.0938
<b>Umerkot</b>	<b>1981</b>	16.24	24.04	7.02	30.87	42.35	16.89	13.62	20.71	5.28
	<b>1998</b>	24.83	36.32	11.94	49.5	64.27	31.79	19.51	30.06	7.84
	<b>2001</b>	26.76	39.06	13.11	53.80	69.18	35.54	20.79	32.10	8.41
	<b>2003</b>	28.13	41.01	13.96	56.87	72.66	38.29	21.69	33.54	8.81
	<b>2005</b>	29.57	43.05	14.86	60.12	76.31	41.25	22.62	35.04	9.23
	<b>2008</b>	31.87	46.30	16.32	65.35	82.14	46.12	24.10	37.43	9.89
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		2.5290	2.4570	3.1736	2.8165	2.4840	3.7902	2.1366	2.2158
<b>Karachi East</b>	<b>1981</b>	53.79	58.91	47.21	57.95	62.90	51.57	13.78	20.26	5.53
	<b>1998</b>	73.11	75.72	70.05	73.11	75.72	70.05	-	-	-
	<b>2001</b>	77.18	79.15	75.10	76.17	78.24	73.94	-	-	-
	<b>2003</b>	80.02	81.52	78.67	78.28	79.97	76.65			
	<b>2005</b>	82.96	83.97	82.41	80.45	81.73	79.47			
	<b>2008</b>	87.57	87.77	88.35	83.82	84.45	83.88			
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		1.8216	1.4876	2.3483	1.3764	1.0971	1.8179		
<b>Karachi West</b>	<b>1981</b>	57.37	61.33	52.53	57.85	61.79	53.02	32.19	37.39	25.48
	<b>1998</b>	56.04	62.14	48.32	57.13	63.22	49.38	45.1	50.98	38.11
	<b>2001</b>	55.81	62.28	47.61	57.00	63.48	48.76	47.87	53.85	40.92
	<b>2003</b>	55.65	62.38	47.15	56.92	63.65	48.36	49.80	55.85	42.90
	<b>2005</b>	55.50	62.48	46.69	56.84	63.82	47.95	51.82	57.92	44.98
	<b>2008</b>	55.27	62.62	46.00	56.71	64.08	47.36	55.00	61.18	48.29
	<b>GROWTH RATE</b>		-0.1379	0.0772	-0.4902	-0.0736	0.1347	-0.4175	2.0035	1.8404





**Table VII-A**  
**District-wise Rate of Literacy by Sex & Urban and**  
**Rural areas of Punjab**  
**Punjab**  
**1998**

(Literacy Rates in Percentages)

Province/District	Age Group	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Attock</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	49.27	66.94	31.99	69.41	80.83	56.32	43.65	62.66	25.87
	<b>15-24</b>	63.91	82.78	45.81	81.61	88.91	72.78	58.59	80.61	38.83
<b>Rawalpindi</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	70.45	81.19	59.18	76.01	82.21	68.84	63.94	79.86	49.02
	<b>15-24</b>	82.14	87.81	76.25	84.48	86.83	81.83	79.22	89.10	69.90
<b>Jhelum</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	63.92	77.66	50.47	77.21	84.85	68.00	58.55	74.31	44.38
	<b>15-24</b>	78.79	87.93	70.02	88.45	89.06	83.48	75.53	87.32	64.94
<b>Chakwal</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	56.72	73.42	42.15	70.72	79.82	61.81	54.75	72.45	39.55
	<b>15-24</b>	73.22	86.57	61.74	85.58	86.55	78.81	71.77	86.55	59.24
<b>Sargodha</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	46.30	59.16	32.66	64.17	72.34	55.26	23.72	53.74	39.09
	<b>15-24</b>	59.52	73.32	45.77	76.07	80.60	71.34	52.34	70.04	35.05
<b>Bhakkar</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	34.17	49.72	17.55	55.13	67.65	41.54	30.07	46.18	12.91
	<b>15-24</b>	44.21	64.24	24.32	65.43	76.06	54.43	39.91	61.80	18.21
<b>Khushab</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	40.50	59.83	21.77	51.64	65.91	37.39	36.70	57.71	16.55
	<b>15-24</b>	52.42	75.62	31.38	63.74	76.99	51.38	48.42	75.12	24.44
<b>Mianwali</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	42.76	63.78	22.07	57.07	73.49	39.93	39.79	60.98	17.29
	<b>15-24</b>	53.30	78.15	30.25	69.01	83.39	54.68	48.82	76.54	23.55

Province/District	Age Group	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Faisalabad</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	51.94	60.85	42.16	64.18	69.81	57.89	42.53	53.85	30.27
	<b>15-24</b>	64.74	71.81	57.36	74.94	76.57	73.20	55.96	67.60	44.09
<b>Jhang</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	37.12	51.53	21.43	57.50	66.82	47.29	30.73	46.72	13.36
	<b>15-24</b>	47.96	65.31	30.38	68.32	75.16	61.17	41.07	61.91	20.12
<b>Toba Tek Singh</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	50.50	61.34	39.13	63.15	70.70	55.19	47.51	59.12	35.34
	<b>15-24</b>	64.94	74.78	55.31	75.55	79.46	71.73	62.26	73.60	51.16
<b>Gujranwala</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	56.55	63.60	48.80	63.97	68.78	58.59	48.65	57.99	38.59
	<b>15-24</b>	69.89	74.47	65.08	74.91	75.78	73.95	64.34	72.99	55.41
<b>Hafizabad</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	40.74	51.79	28.67	54.68	63.13	45.47	35.47	47.52	22.32
	<b>15-24</b>	54.32	66.82	41.39	66.43	72.28	60.44	49.51	64.68	33.77
<b>Gujrat</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	62.18	72.98	51.55	72.79	79.28	65.37	57.93	70.17	46.57
	<b>15-24</b>	79.59	85.67	73.88	84.76	86.17	83.21	77.37	85.38	70.23
<b>Mandi</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	47.44	58.77	35.64	67.08	75.35	58.64	43.83	55.76	31.36
	<b>15-24</b>	64.61	75.55	53.91	81.19	84.70	77.78	61.32	73.74	49.14
<b>Sialkot</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	58.92	65.96	51.52	72.32	75.98	68.19	53.84	61.98	45.52
	<b>15-24</b>	74.52	78.78	70.32	83.60	83.40	83.76	71.09	76.98	65.35
<b>Narowal</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	52.65	65.60	39.76	67.46	75.45	59.32	50.52	64.17	36.99
	<b>15-24</b>	70.11	84.14	56.95	81.23	85.42	77.24	68.51	83.95	54.06
<b>Lahore</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	64.66	69.05	59.68	69.15	72.73	65.10	41.70	50.35	31.74
	<b>15-24</b>	73.06	74.81	71.15	77.31	77.71	76.85	50.90	59.88	40.82
<b>Kasur</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	36.21	47.64	23.44	49.36	57.20	40.60	32.15	44.69	18.12
	<b>15-24</b>	47.69	61.32	32.83	60.35	66.37	53.88	43.70	59.75	26.11

Province/District	Age Group	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Okara	10 & above	37.79	49.27	24.99	58.74	68.18	47.35	31.26	43.08	18.39
	15-24	49.31	62.52	41.57	68.96	74.86	62.42	43.04	58.42	27.48
Sheikhupura	10 & above	43.78	53.28	33.33	57.56	64.34	50.09	38.78	49.26	27.25
	15-24	55.61	65.15	45.50	68.19	72.01	64.08	50.92	62.58	38.45
Vehari	10 & above	36.79	49.40	23.18	56.66	66.12	46.48	32.90	46.13	18.60
	15-24	48.64	63.60	33.34	68.47	74.78	61.91	44.56	61.29	27.53
Sahiwal	10 & above	43.90	54.72	32.25	65.76	70.91	60.10	39.42	51.36	26.62
	15-24	56.81	68.22	45.34	76.06	77.75	74.31	52.60	66.10	39.06
Pakpattan	10 & above	34.70	46.98	21.33	57.63	66.08	48.47	30.75	43.70	16.65
	15-24	46.54	62.12	30.64	69.11	74.70	63.41	42.42	59.83	24.64
Multan	10 & above	43.38	53.25	32.28	60.90	67.51	53.21	29.47	41.61	16.18
	15-24	52.78	62.56	42.30	69.27	72.57	65.61	38.82	53.91	22.92
Khanewal	10 & above	39.94	53.63	25.11	60.68	70.55	49.97	35.38	49.90	19.64
	15-24	51.55	67.07	35.49	71.68	78.27	64.87	46.93	64.51	28.73
Lodhran	10 & above	29.90	42.68	15.96	47.66	59.24	35.05	26.83	39.82	12.65
	15-24	39.80	55.92	22.72	57.34	67.44	46.66	36.60	53.82	18.36
Dera Ghazi	10 & above	30.61	42.09	18.05	61.79	69.34	53.63	25.00	37.22	11.58
	15-24	39.28	53.42	24.40	71.38	75.56	67.09	33.01	49.16	15.86
Rajanpur	10 & above	20.73	29.01	11.35	49.95	60.07	38.93	15.47	23.55	6.26
	15-24	27.50	37.96	16.14	60.11	68.69	51.20	21.14	32.14	9.03
Layyah	10 & above	38.68	52.98	23.39	62.45	72.60	51.54	34.92	49.86	18.95
	15-24	49.90	68.83	32.92	73.18	79.71	66.45	40.07	64.67	27.50

Province/District	Age Group	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Muzaffargarh</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	28.45	40.87	14.77	55.53	64.83	44.92	24.12	36.96	10.05
	<b>15-24</b>	35.60	50.66	19.76	64.45	70.99	57.11	30.73	47.09	13.74
<b>Bahawalpur</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	35.03	44.86	23.95	57.00	65.28	47.12	26.31	36.44	15.13
	<b>15-24</b>	44.60	55.90	32.77	65.24	70.98	58.87	36.12	49.50	22.36
<b>Bahawalnagar</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	35.07	45.52	23.78	52.86	61.22	43.86	30.81	41.77	18.86
	<b>15-24</b>	46.88	59.02	34.76	64.20	69.40	58.93	42.54	56.37	28.77
<b>Rahim Yar</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	33.09	43.40	21.82	57.03	64.97	48.45	26.92	37.88	14.91
	<b>15-24</b>	42.62	54.37	30.58	67.56	72.85	62.12	35.87	49.38	22.02

**Table VII-D**  
**District-wise Rate of Literacy by Sex & Urban and**  
**Rural areas of Balochistan**  
**1998**  
**Balochistan**

(Literacy Rates in Percentages)

Province/District	Age Group	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Quetta</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	57.07	67.27	44.53	64.23	73.82	52.28	34.13	45.71	20.58
	<b>15-24</b>	63.49	72.46	53.42	66.11	73.66	57.55	55.45	68.71	41.01
<b>Pishin</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	31.14	47.29	13.15	37.13	47.21	24.92	30.71	47.3	12.33
	<b>15-24</b>	34.91	55.73	15.11	41.59	53.84	27.04	34.47	55.84	14.43
<b>Qilla Abdullah</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	16.1	23.75	6.77	29.06	39.78	14.7	13.66	20.58	5.37
	<b>15-24</b>	17.78	27.53	7.13	31.41	42.14	17.5	15.28	24.58	5.42
<b>Chagai</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	26.99	37.99	13.76	45.42	58.64	30.07	22.95	33.55	10.1
	<b>15-24</b>	33.96	48.81	16.68	54.46	70.35	37.01	29.39	24.18	11.96
<b>Loralai</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	20.47	30.12	9.24	53.28	66.15	33.39	15.82	24.25	6.39
	<b>15-24</b>	24	35.99	11.2	60.76	76.46	38.62	18.12	28.2	7.98
<b>Musakhel</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	10.37	14.34	4.8	16.05	23.8	6.28	9.86	13.53	4.66
	<b>15-24</b>	15.07	19.77	8.09	24.55	34.64	11.63	14.28	18.64	7.74
<b>Barkhan</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	15.67	23.69	6.41	37.14	49.48	21.15	13.95	21.51	5.32
	<b>15-24</b>	23.3	35.13	9.43	51.58	69.03	29.58	20.97	32.26	7.81
<b>Killa Saifullah</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	17.55	24.98	8.92	33.88	43.12	23.18	15.08	22.24	6.75
	<b>15-24</b>	22.48	33.19	12.05	41.33	53.04	30.33	19.4	29.95	9.05

Province/District	Age Group	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Zhob</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	16.78	24.53	6.9	47.84	63.37	24.22	10.4	15.8	3.75
	<b>15-24</b>	21.12	30.95	9.03	57.72	74.99	31.23	12.73	19.75	4.59
<b>Sibi</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	25.47	35.25	13.6	41.63	52.25	29.08	17.92	27.44	6.19
	<b>15-24</b>	31.67	93.54	17.86	50.21	67.71	37.07	22.7	34.86	8.4
<b>Ziarat</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	34.34	51.38	17.02	51.49	65.71	19.87	33.93	50.91	16.98
	<b>15-24</b>	41.92	65.22	23.1	61.21	77.55	27.45	41.5	64.84	23.06
<b>Kohlu</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	12.15	17.83	4.85	39.84	55.15	17.76	9.19	13.61	3.57
	<b>15-24</b>	17.31	25.35	7.41	51.54	70.64	25.61	13.18	19.64	5.32
<b>Dera Bugti</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	11.73	18.89	2.97	28.71	41.94	12.94	10.05	16.64	1.96
	<b>15-24</b>	15.67	26.22	3.41	35.44	51.7	15.13	13.5	23.42	2.18
<b>Jafarabad</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	18.51	27.5	8.64	27.46	38.24	15.56	16.26	24.8	6.92
	<b>15-24</b>	25.4	38.57	11.8	34.03	47.46	20.08	23.15	36.24	9.66
<b>Nasirabad</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	12.69	19.51	5.06	21.78	32.77	8.86	11.05	17.06	4.39
	<b>15-24</b>	18.33	28.97	6.95	27.17	40.97	11.28	16.61	26.52	1.55
<b>Jhal Magsi</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	12.28	17.64	5.97	24.36	34.45	13.3	11.31	16.34	5.36
	<b>15-24</b>	18.33	25.92	9.48	32.5	44.72	18.95	17.16	24.42	8.66
<b>Bolan</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	15.74	23.08	6.93	36.24	48.93	21.54	12.34	18.87	4.45
	<b>15-24</b>	21.95	32.49	9.75	44.76	60.42	28.3	17.83	27.76	6.12
<b>Kalat</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	19.86	29.24	9.44	44.67	60.2	28.14	15.69	24.17	6.21
	<b>15-24</b>	24.6	37.77	11.22	51.54	71.35	32.89	19.91	32.18	7.25
<b>Mastung</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	27.58	37.66	15.73	53.19	66.12	38.97	23.05	32.81	11.44
	<b>15-24</b>	33.87	47.06	19.06	61.32	74.57	47.19	29.1	42.42	13.99

Province/District	Age Group	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Khuzdar</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	17.46	25.33	8.39	30.71	42.01	17.57	12.28	18.77	4.83
	<b>15-24</b>	22.34	33.41	10.81	35.91	49.86	21.76	16.48	26.45	6.12
<b>Awaran</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	14.79	23.16	5.6	-	-	-	14.79	23.16	5.6
	<b>15-24</b>	20.77	34.57	6.9	-	-	-	20.77	34.57	6.9
<b>Kharan</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	15.05	23.73	5.69	31.75	48.89	13.91	12.5	19.97	4.41
	<b>15-24</b>	19.53	32.53	7.34	37.94	59.65	17.98	16.44	27.99	5.57
<b>Lasbela</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	22.3	32.16	10.46	34.88	45.79	20.54	14.88	23.59	4.98
	<b>15-24</b>	30.01	43.79	14.1	43.75	56.92	26.6	21.07	34.45	6.74
<b>Kech</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	27.51	38.07	16.28	45.34	59.71	28.8	23.74	33.29	13.77
	<b>15-24</b>	35.84	51.59	21.57	56.86	74.7	38.6	31.44	46.35	18.26
<b>Gwadar</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	25.47	35.52	13.81	34.07	46.27	19.87	14.84	22.19	6.38
	<b>15-24</b>	32.27	46.18	17.52	42.19	57.93	26.64	19.36	30.93	6.85
<b>Panjgur</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	31.35	39.35	22.34	44.32	54.13	33.75	29.93	37.77	21.06
	<b>15-24</b>	38.85	49.77	28.84	51.19	62.71	40.22	37.33	48.21	27.43





**Table VII-C**  
**District-wise Rate of Literacy by Sex & Urban and**  
**Rural areas of NWFP**  
**1998**  
**N.W.F.P.**

(Literacy Rates in Percentages)

Province/District	Age Group	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Chitral</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	40.30	58.02	22.09	56.65	71.53	38.19	38.40	56.29	20.42
	<b>15-24</b>	55.05	79.24	32.90	70.46	86.82	52.41	53.18	78.21	30.79
<b>Upper Dir</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	21.21	36.10	6.10	41.05	58.59	22.61	20.34	35.09	5.38
	<b>15-24</b>	30.34	52.14	8.20	52.46	73.65	31.46	29.30	51.15	7.09
<b>Lower Dir</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	29.90	48.76	12.25	43.51	60.54	24.12	28.97	47.86	11.52
	<b>15-24</b>	40.38	66.99	16.38	56.96	77.22	33.46	39.21	66.16	15.30
<b>Swat</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	28.75	43.16	13.45	48.05	62.89	31.18	25.53	39.75	10.62
	<b>15-24</b>	37.08	56.84	17.49	56.19	73.23	38.02	33.80	53.92	14.08
<b>Shangla</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	14.73	25.16	3.71	-	-	-	14.73	25.16	3.71
	<b>15-24</b>	21.20	36.50	5.72	-	-	-	21.20	36.50	5.72
<b>Buner</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	22.62	38.18	7.65	-	-	-	22.62	38.18	7.65
	<b>15-24</b>	30.06	52.71	9.62	-	-	-	30.06	52.71	9.62
<b>Malakand P.A.</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	39.50	55.21	22.74	39.29	51.40	25.26	39.52	55.64	22.48
	<b>15-24</b>	50.14	70.86	29.07	46.77	63.29	29.49	50.52	71.72	29.03
<b>Kohistan</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	11.08	17.23	2.95	-	-	-	11.08	17.23	2.95
	<b>15-24</b>	14.34	22.01	3.34	-	-	-	14.34	22.01	3.34

Province/District	Age Group	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Mansehra</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	36.32	50.90	22.71	68.49	76.74	59.65	34.87	49.24	20.65
	<b>15-24</b>	46.53	65.56	30.79	80.25	85.62	74.88	44.40	64.14	28.27
<b>Batagram</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	18.31	29.40	6.48	-	-	-	18.31	29.40	6.48
	<b>15-24</b>	24.44	40.69	7.92	-	-	-	24.44	40.69	7.92
<b>Abbottabad</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	56.61	74.52	39.11	76.73	85.69	64.71	51.85	71.33	34.18
	<b>15-24</b>	71.21	88.73	54.29	88.46	93.42	80.69	66.44	86.98	49.01
<b>Haripur</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	53.72	70.45	37.40	69.73	79.36	59.54	51.39	69.09	34.34
	<b>15-24</b>	69.69	86.48	53.57	84.42	88.95	79.72	67.45	86.09	49.76
<b>Mardan</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	36.45	53.50	18.38	48.27	62.83	31.86	33.31	50.92	14.93
	<b>15-24</b>	45.84	68.33	23.30	57.98	74.19	40.31	42.39	66.55	18.72
<b>Swabi</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	36.03	53.99	18.28	43.35	60.95	25.52	34.45	52.47	16.74
	<b>15-24</b>	46.70	70.02	24.52	55.69	76.15	35.24	44.75	68.64	22.24
<b>Charsadda</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	31.11	46.92	14.07	39.82	55.26	23.07	28.97	44.87	11.88
	<b>15-24</b>	40.02	62.01	17.88	50.49	69.24	30.48	37.46	60.18	14.90
<b>Peshawar</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	41.79	55.97	25.85	54.09	65.27	41.11	29.19	46.14	10.74
	<b>15-24</b>	48.84	65.64	30.64	61.44	72.96	48.60	35.80	57.80	12.67
<b>Nowshera</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	42.50	60.55	22.68	55.64	70.42	36.62	37.59	56.48	18.06
	<b>15-24</b>	51.72	73.56	28.26	65.81	81.08	45.12	46.16	70.01	22.67
<b>Kohat</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	44.06	65.00	23.48	67.02	79.10	51.45	34.52	57.95	13.94
	<b>15-24</b>	54.39	78.81	29.62	77.58	87.09	63.77	43.64	73.64	17.84
<b>Hangu</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	30.50	53.48	9.84	45.90	65.71	25.33	26.23	49.75	5.91
	<b>15-24</b>	38.37	66.74	12.18	54.44	76.20	31.49	33.96	63.89	7.32

Province/District	Age Group	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Karak</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	41.92	68.15	18.12	53.84	75.59	31.78	41.07	67.59	17.20
	<b>15-24</b>	54.00	86.08	25.28	65.19	87.81	43.50	53.18	85.95	23.97
<b>Bannu</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	32.11	50.79	12.18	60.47	72.25	45.05	29.63	48.71	9.62
	<b>15-24</b>	39.02	62.43	15.80	68.41	78.55	56.59	36.51	60.93	12.58
<b>Lakki Marwat</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	29.71	50.32	8.63	48.81	66.64	29.29	27.54	48.40	6.38
	<b>15-24</b>	37.45	65.21	11.13	58.73	77.47	38.88	35.02	63.71	8.12
<b>Dera Ismail</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	31.28	43.19	17.86	65.17	75.02	53.80	24.70	36.93	11.00
	<b>15-24</b>	40.06	55.18	23.82	75.78	82.53	68.35	32.94	49.67	14.96
<b>Tank</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	26.25	42.44	8.59	43.14	59.38	24.71	23.15	39.27	5.71
	<b>15-24</b>	32.96	53.64	11.27	51.28	68.19	32.80	29.44	50.78	7.21

**Table VII-E**  
**Literacy Rates by Sex & Urban and Rural**  
**Areas of Islamabad**

**Islamabad**

**1998**

**(Literacy Rates in Percentages)**

Province/District	Age Group	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Islamabad</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	72.38	80.64	62.39	77.25	83.2	69.68	62.52	75.09	48.78
	<b>15-24</b>	81.31	86.62	74.86	84.1	87.88	79.31	75.68	83.95	66.49

**Table VII-B**  
**District-wise Rate of Literacy by Sex & Urban and**  
**Rural areas of Sindh**  
**1998**  
**Sindh**

(Literacy Rates in Percentages)

Province/District	Age Group	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Jacobabad	10 & above	23.66	34.08	12.30	43.86	57.02	29.57	16.86	26.37	6.47
	15-24	29.03	42.65	15.94	50.15	64.11	36.62	21.44	34.93	8.47
Shikarpur	10 & above	31.94	44.95	18.04	55.33	68.34	41.26	23.92	36.88	10.15
	15-24	36.47	51.76	21.98	62.38	74.38	50.33	27.50	43.63	12.53
Larkana	10 & above	34.95	48.56	20.48	51.95	65.16	37.83	27.68	41.44	13.10
	15-24	40.94	56.97	25.89	58.86	71.82	46.25	32.94	50.17	17.00
Khairpur	10 & above	35.50	49.69	19.77	50.68	63.94	36.05	30.61	45.10	14.48
	15-24	41.54	58.02	25.03	57.70	71.00	44.19	36.30	53.77	18.85
Sukkur	10 & above	46.62	59.83	31.22	59.76	70.59	46.90	31.72	47.40	13.78
	15-24	51.99	65.36	37.78	65.77	74.67	56.09	36.09	54.39	16.96
Ghotki	10 & above	29.01	44.21	11.85	49.38	64.63	32.72	24.87	40.14	7.52
	15-24	34.91	53.05	15.59	56.89	71.37	32.28	30.33	49.27	10.03
Nawabshah	10 & above	34.13	47.62	19.62	54.26	64.94	42.69	26.47	41.00	10.89
	15-24	40.07	55.99	24.98	63.22	72.34	54.08	30.84	49.20	13.82
Naushahro Feroze	10 & above	39.14	54.27	22.60	53.34	66.15	39.57	35.99	51.66	18.80
	15-24	45.19	62.64	28.34	60.93	72.89	49.14	41.61	60.28	23.67

Province/District	Age Group	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Dadu</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	35.56	48.03	21.65	54.30	66.60	41.11	30.34	42.98	16.08
	<b>15-24</b>	40.86	54.29	27.57	60.56	72.02	49.82	35.12	49.30	20.88
<b>Hyderabad</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	44.25	52.63	34.97	61.30	67.32	54.58	24.84	35.76	12.89
	<b>15-24</b>	50.94	59.31	42.54	69.46	73.19	65.55	29.17	42.49	16.70
<b>Badin</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	24.63	35.07	12.90	44.76	56.24	31.33	20.52	30.66	9.23
	<b>15-24</b>	29.95	42.77	16.82	51.15	62.28	39.46	25.59	38.70	12.20
<b>Thatta</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	22.14	31.58	11.40	45.92	56.98	33.90	18.99	28.31	8.34
	<b>15-24</b>	25.10	36.19	14.04	51.08	61.80	40.79	21.53	32.76	10.26
<b>Sanghar</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	30.87	42.88	17.45	53.15	64.65	40.55	23.94	36.18	10.17
	<b>15-24</b>	37.01	50.63	23.06	62.28	72.56	51.71	28.80	43.51	13.70
<b>Mirpurkhas</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	35.97	45.99	25.05	59.80	68.02	50.92	23.13	34.21	10.98
	<b>15-24</b>	43.39	54.39	32.25	69.41	75.34	63.38	28.89	42.73	14.85
<b>Tharparkar</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	18.32	28.33	6.91	57.27	71.14	41.68	16.35	26.17	5.14
	<b>15-24</b>	24.85	39.35	9.21	65.90	79.20	51.24	22.56	37.11	6.85
<b>Umerkot</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	24.83	36.32	11.94	49.50	64.27	31.79	19.51	30.06	7.84
	<b>15-24</b>	30.44	45.01	15.39	56.17	71.31	39.44	24.80	39.01	10.24
<b>Karachi East</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	73.11	75.72	70.05	73.11	75.72	70.05	-	-	-
	<b>15-24</b>	78.82	79.06	78.50	78.82	79.06	78.50	-	-	-
<b>Karachi West</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	56.04	62.14	48.32	57.13	63.22	49.38	45.10	50.98	38.11
	<b>15-24</b>	64.21	68.45	58.88	65.42	69.47	60.27	51.39	57.18	44.80
<b>Karachi South</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	67.59	71.63	62.67	67.59	71.63	62.67	-	-	-
	<b>15-24</b>	74.58	76.16	72.64	74.58	76.16	72.64	-	-	-

Province/District	Age Group	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Karachi Central</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	76.00	77.83	73.92	76.00	77.83	73.92	-	-	-
	<b>15-24</b>	81.17	80.56	81.82	81.17	80.56	81.82	-	-	-
<b>Malir</b>	<b>10 &amp; above</b>	53.56	61.44	42.87	55.65	62.69	45.43	49.16	58.57	38.05
	<b>15-24</b>	59.79	66.69	50.15	61.77	67.61	52.91	55.13	64.38	44.69

**Table VIII-A**  
**Linkage between Literacy & Fertility**  
**Province-wise and District-wise Rates of Literacy & Fertility**  
**1998**  
**PUNJAB**

(Literacy Rates in Percentages)

Province/District	Age Group	Illiterate		Literate		Matric & above		Degree & above	
		% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child
<b>Attock</b>	15 & above	77.25	4	22.55	3	4.98	2	0.76	2
	15-19	69.36	1	30.64	1	4.83	0	0.55	0
	20-24	70.93	1	28.81	1	7.03	1	0.75	0
<b>Rawalpindi</b>	15 & above	49.09	4	50.33	3	14.39	3	3.36	3
	15-19	44.54	2	55.11	1	7.56	1	0.00	0
	20-24	40.81	2	58.86	2	20.82	2	1.29	3
<b>Jhelum</b>	15 & above	55.07	4	44.66	4	9.31	3	1.35	3
	15-19	42.20	2	57.55	1	11.82	1	0.19	0
	20-24	42.06	2	57.71	2	14.55	2	1.23	1
<b>Chakwal</b>	15 & above	69.59	5	30.13	4	6.20	3	0.91	3
	15-19	60.58	2	38.75	2	6.84	1	0.17	1
	20-24	60.33	3	39.37	2	11.03	2	1.12	4
<b>Sargodha</b>	15 & above	76.85	5	22.88	4	4.51	4	0.57	4
	15-19	70.70	1	29.06	1	4.71	1	0.08	1
	20-24	70.83	3	29.02	2	5.95	2	0.78	2
<b>Bhakkar</b>	15 & above	89.86	5	9.98	4	1.84	3	0.22	3
	15-19	84.94	1	15.00	1	1.77	0	0.00	0
	20-24	88.04	2	11.90	2	2.53	3	0.11	2



Province/District	Age Group	Illiterate		Literate		Matric & above		Degree & above	
		%Woman	Av_Child	%Woman	Av_Child	%Woman	Av_Child	%Woman	Av_Child
<b>Khushab</b>	15 & above	86.36	4	13.27	3	2.74	3	0.53	3
	15-19	78.51	2	21.49	1	2.96	1	0.00	0
	20-24	83.20	2	16.31	2	3.42	1	0.49	2
<b>Mianwali</b>	15 & above	86.89	5	12.89	4	3.36	3	0.51	3
	15-19	84.30	2	15.36	2	3.18	2	0.41	0
	20-24	82.51	2	17.08	2	4.79	1	0.36	1
<b>Faisalabad</b>	15 & above	62.88	5	36.85	4	9.65	4	1.88	3
	15-19	65.01	2	34.80	2	6.46	1	0.21	1
	20-24	57.80	3	41.92	2	10.25	2	1.67	2
<b>Jhang</b>	15 & above	84.96	4	14.61	4	3.49	3	0.80	3
	15-19	81.47	2	18.08	1	2.65	2	0.06	0
	20-24	83.19	2	16.55	2	4.55	2	0.57	1
<b>Toba Tek Singh</b>	15 & above	67.20	5	32.51	4	6.86	3	0.98	3
	15-19	66.30	2	33.62	2	5.20	2	0.00	0
	20-24	59.02	2	40.74	2	9.02	2	1.17	2
<b>Gujranwala</b>	15 & above	63.52	5	36.21	4	7.71	3	0.88	3
	15-19	59.06	2	40.73	2	9.13	1	0.12	1
	20-24	56.09	3	43.66	3	10.51	2	0.63	2
<b>Hafizabad</b>	15 & above	79.98	5	19.65	4	3.63	3	0.49	3
	15-19	73.04	1	26.55	1	4.33	1	0.19	1
	20-24	73.40	2	26.01	2	4.39	2	0.61	2
<b>Gujrat</b>	15 & above	55.78	5	43.95	4	10.24	3	1.63	3
	15-19	43.57	1	56.15	2	8.63	1	0.59	3
	20-24	40.39	2	59.39	2	14.47	2	1.87	1

Province/District	Age Group	Illiterate		Literate		Matric & above		Degree & above	
		%Woman	Av_Child	%Woman	Av_Child	%Woman	Av_Child	%Woman	Av_Child
<b>Mandi Bahauddin</b>	15 & above	75.62	5	24.23	4	3.99	3	0.55	4
	15-19	69.16	1	30.84	1	2.87	1	0.00	0
	20-24	63.85	2	36.09	2	6.81	1	0.54	2
<b>Sialkot</b>	15 & above	54.50	6	45.29	4	32.40	5	1.45	4
	15-19	41.07	1	58.78	1	12.53	1	0.39	1
	20-24	44.31	3	55.45	2	15.59	2	1.13	2
<b>Narowal</b>	15 & above	72.27	5	27.45	4	4.74	3	0.48	3
	15-19	51.36	1	48.07	1	6.48	1	0.00	0
	20-24	60.23	2	39.42	2	7.25	2	0.51	2
<b>Lahore</b>	15 & above	78.46	6	21.29	4	4.30	4	0.84	3
	15-19	74.35	1	25.65	3	3.45	1	0.00	0
	20-24	74.50	3	25.26	2	5.51	2	0.33	2
<b>Kasur</b>	15 & above	83.25	5	16.37	4	4.05	3	0.57	3
	15-19	78.44	2	21.35	2	4.61	1	0.00	0
	20-24	79.11	2	20.67	2	4.87	2	0.70	2
<b>Okara</b>	15 & above	82.52	5	17.33	4	3.61	4	0.55	4
	15-19	79.77	1	20.12	2	3.16	1	0.19	1
	20-24	79.58	3	20.34	2	4.38	2	0.46	2
<b>Sheikhupura</b>	15 & above	73.66	5	25.98	4	5.32	3	0.83	3
	15-19	70.81	2	28.87	1	5.51	2	0.16	1
	20-24	68.68	3	31.07	2	7.84	2	0.51	2
<b>Vehari</b>	15 & above	84.47	5	14.85	4	2.61	3	0.55	3
	15-19	81.06	2	18.83	1	2.15	1	0.37	1
	20-24	82.11	2	17.46	2	3.31	2	0.50	2

Province/District	Age Group	Illiterate		Literate		Matric & above		Degree & above	
		%Woman	Av_Child	%Woman	Av_Child	%Woman	Av_Child	%Woman	Av_Child
<b>Sahiwal</b>	15 & above	76.92	6	22.74	5	5.22	3	0.88	4
	15-19	75.53	1	24.14	1	4.44	1	0.00	0
	20-24	74.72	3	25.04	2	6.60	2	0.49	2
<b>Pakpattan</b>	15 & above	86.19	4	13.35	4	2.57	3	0.46	3
	15-19	80.32	1	19.31	1	2.19	1	0.31	1
	20-24	83.16	2	16.38	2	2.87	2	0.41	1
<b>Multan</b>	15 & above	81.09	5	18.57	4	4.18	4	0.60	4
	15-19	78.98	2	20.23	1	3.73	1	0.18	0
	20-24	75.81	3	24.08	3	5.25	2	0.68	5
<b>Khanewal</b>	15 & above	83.28	5	16.56	4	3.87	3	0.77	3
	15-19	80.07	1	19.66	1	4.18	1	0.14	2
	20-24	79.70	2	20.23	2	4.76	2	0.68	2
<b>Lodhran</b>	15 & above	90.19	5	9.68	4	1.71	3	0.34	4
	15-19	86.68	1	13.32	1	2.47	1	0.28	1
	20-24	87.50	3	12.33	2	2.76	2	0.37	3
<b>Dera Ghazi Khan</b>	15 & above	88.66	5	11.03	4	3.15	4	0.89	4
	15-19	88.96	2	10.74	2	2.70	2	0.28	2
	20-24	88.37	3	11.48	2	3.77	2	0.59	2
<b>Rajanpur</b>	15 & above	92.56	5	7.32	4	1.85	4	0.44	4
	15-19	91.94	2	7.96	2	1.40	2	0.07	1
	20-24	92.28	3	7.65	3	2.25	2	0.31	2
<b>Layyah</b>	15 & above	84.55	5	14.95	4	3.52	4	0.59	4
	15-19	80.67	2	18.43	1	2.95	1	0.00	0
	20-24	80.43	3	19.15	3	4.60	3	0.51	2

Province/District	Age Group	Illiterate		Literate		Matric & above		Degree & above	
		%Woman	Av_Child	%Woman	Av_Child	%Woman	Av_Child	%Woman	Av_Child
<b>Muzaffargarh</b>	15 & above	90.03	5	9.90	5	2.24	4	0.32	3
	15-19	88.99	2	11.01	2	1.71	1	0.07	0
	20-24	88.47	3	11.40	3	2.75	2	-	-
<b>Bahawalpur</b>	15 & above	83.83	5	15.88	4	3.58	3	0.64	3
	15-19	82.50	2	17.28	1	3.17	1	0.15	1
	20-24	82.50	3	17.27	2	4.28	2	0.30	2
<b>Bahawalnagar</b>	15 & above	82.50	5	17.16	4	3.68	3	0.66	3
	15-19	77.83	1	22.03	1	5.41	1	0.34	0
	20-24	80.65	2	19.01	2	4.35	3	0.30	2
<b>Rahim Yar Khan</b>	15 & above	83.31	5	15.64	4	4.20	4	1.10	3
	15-19	85.39	2	14.03	2	3.17	2	0.63	1
	20-24	81.23	3	17.56	2	5.22	3	0.85	3

**Table VIII-B**  
**Linkage between Literacy & Fertility**  
**Province-wise and District-wise Rates of Literacy & Fertility**  
**1998**  

**Sindh**

(Literacy Rates in Percentages)

Province/District	Age Group	Illiterate		Literate		Matric & above		Degree & above	
		% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child
<b>Jacobabad</b>	15 & above	90.58	3	9.19	3	1.79	3	0.54	3
	15-19	89.83	1	9.99	1	2.15	1	0.38	2
	20-24	90.02	2	9.78	2	2.47	2	0.59	2
<b>Shikarpur</b>	15 & above	91.32	2	8.46	3	1.38	2	0.71	1
	15-19	92.68	0	7.20	1	1.32	0	0.24	3
	20-24	82.97	1	8.27	1	1.82	1	0.58	0
<b>Larkana</b>	15 & above	88.76	4	10.96	4	2.38	3	0.75	-
	15-19	84.89	1	14.93	1	3.93	1	0.26	1
	20-24	88.13	2	11.62	2	3.52	2	0.56	2
<b>Khairpur</b>	15 & above	86.92	4	12.72	4	2.85	4	0.98	3
	15-19	85.49	1	14.25	1	4.00	1	0.17	1
	20-24	86.18	2	13.65	2	3.45	2	1.09	2
<b>Sukkur</b>	15 & above	82.10	4	16.95	4	3.69	3	1.36	3
	15-19	84.07	1	15.24	1	3.42	1	0.07	1
	20-24	82.33	2	16.59	2	4.12	2	0.98	1
<b>Ghotki</b>	15 & above	90.65	4	8.78	3	1.76	3	0.61	3
	15-19	88.47	1	10.95	1	2.35	1	0.81	1
	20-24	89.18	2	10.36	2	2.71	2	0.43	2

Province/District	Age Group	Illiterate		Literate		Matric & above		Degree & above	
		% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child
<b>Nawabshah</b>	15 & above	88.30	4	11.02	4	2.45	3	1.20	4
	15-19	85.24	2	14.40	1	3.79	1	0.95	1
	20-24	86.74	2	12.92	2	3.21	2	1.38	3
<b>Naushahro Feroze</b>	15 & above	87.73	4	11.86	4	1.77	3	0.95	4
	15-19	86.54	1	13.15	1	2.63	1	0.76	1
	20-24	86.03	2	13.57	2	2.94	3	-	-
<b>Dadu</b>	15 & above	83.54	4	14.78	4	2.75	3	1.54	4
	15-19	84.66	2	14.22	1	3.61	2	0.25	2
	20-24	82.92	3	15.64	2	3.53	2	1.28	2
<b>Hyderabad</b>	15 & above	84.15	4	15.47	4	3.11	3	1.49	3
	15-19	85.04	1	14.66	1	2.92	1	0.33	0
	20-24	84.41	2	15.28	2	3.89	2	0.69	3
<b>Badin</b>	15 & above	91.29	4	8.37	4	1.55	3	1.04	3
	15-19	90.33	1	9.51	2	2.43	1	0.82	1
	20-24	90.94	2	8.75	2	2.03	2	0.72	2
<b>Thatta</b>	15 & above	93.50	3	6.25	3	1.25	3	0.66	3
	15-19	93.25	1	6.53	1	1.33	2	0.89	2
	20-24	93.79	2	6.01	2	1.00	1	0.31	2
<b>Sanghar</b>	15 & above	88.92	4	10.85	4	2.47	4	0.94	3
	15-19	88.26	1	11.34	2	3.26	1	0.68	1
	20-24	88.97	2	10.87	2	3.20	2	0.67	2
<b>Mirpurkhas</b>	15 & above	84.35	4	15.22	4	4.08	4	1.36	4
	15-19	87.41	1	12.30	2	3.61	2	0.05	1
	20-24	84.37	2	15.00	3	5.03	3	0.83	2

Province/District	Age Group	Illiterate		Literate		Matric & above		Degree & above	
		% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child
<b>Tharparkar</b>	15 & above	96.27	5	3.63	4	1.08	3	0.14	4
	15-19	92.87	2	7.11	1	2.59	1	0.00	
	20-24	95.77	3	4.12	2	1.43	3	0.08	2
<b>Umerkot</b>	15 & above	91.78	4	7.83	4	1.66	3	0.44	3
	15-19	90.98	1	8.79	1	2.50	2	0.17	0
	20-24	92.16	2	7.61	2	2.18	2	0.44	2
<b>Karachi East</b>	15 & above	42.76	6	56.62	4	22.14	4	10.06	3
	15-19	56.45	3	43.25	2	16.72	2	1.07	3
	20-24	44.24	3	55.19	3	24.04	2	6.88	2
<b>Karachi West</b>	15 & above	61.63	6	37.56	5	9.61	5	1.80	3
	15-19	62.61	7	36.53	6	7.60	5	1.52	4
	20-24	70.99	7	27.97	7	4.96	7	0.98	5
<b>Karachi South</b>	15 & above	44.65	5	54.62	4	17.90	3	5.81	3
	15-19	48.45	2	50.78	2	18.66	1	0.56	2
	20-24	39.93	3	59.60	2	23.24	2	4.62	2
<b>Karachi Central</b>	15 & above	32.33	5	66.61	4	27.16	4	11.22	3
	15-19	41.72	2	57.92	2	28.09	2	1.25	1
	20-24	32.31	2	67.27	2	29.73	2	8.47	2
<b>Malir</b>	15 & above	71.64	5	27.62	5	8.99	5	4.16	3
	15-19	69.58	6	29.42	5	9.79	4	4.33	6
	20-24	74.16	7	25.01	5	7.30	4	3.98	3

**Table VIII-C**  
**Linkage between Literacy & Fertility**  
**Province-wise and District-wise Rates of Literacy & Fertility**  
**1998**  
**NWFP**

(Literacy Rates in Percentages)

Province/District	Age Group	Illiterate		Literate		Matric & above		Degree & above	
		% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child
<b>Chitral</b>	15 & above	87.95	5	12.00	3	4.61	3	0.68	4
	15-19	71.16	1	28.64	2	9.90	2	0.00	0
	20-24	77.36	3	22.64	2	11.62	2	0.96	2
<b>Upper Dir</b>	15 & above	98.14	5	5.16	1	0.55	3	0.04	2
	15-19	95.97	2	4.03	2	1.55	2	0.00	0
	20-24	96.85	3	3.14	2	0.75	3	0.02	5
<b>Lower Dir</b>	15 & above	94.94	6	4.97	4	1.26	4	0.19	5
	15-19	90.33	2	9.58	2	1.67	2	0.02	2
	20-24	91.31	4	8.46	3	2.56	3	0.29	6
<b>Swat</b>	15 & above	92.37	5	7.49	4	2.00	3	0.24	4
	15-19	87.11	2	12.79	2	3.33	2	0.02	2
	20-24	89.34	3	10.52	3	3.31	3	0.23	3
<b>Shangla</b>	15 & above	98.54	5	1.37	4	0.55	5	0.27	1
	15-19	99.50	6	0.50	9	0.12	10	0.00	-
	20-24	99.76	7	0.24	6	0.00	-	0.00	-
<b>Buner</b>	15 & above	96.93	5	2.84	4	0.67	3	0.03	2
	15-19	92.90	2	6.90	2	1.29	1	0.00	-
	20-24	95.74	3	4.20	3	1.30	2	0.06	0



Province/District	Age Group	Illiterate		Literate		Matric & above		Degree & above	
		% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child
<b>Malakand P.A.</b>	15 & above	88.76	5	10.14	4	3.46	3	0.49	4
	15-19	81.32	2	17.39	2	4.94	2	0.09	1
	20-24	84.18	3	14.71	3	6.11	2	0.23	2
<b>Kohistan</b>	15 & above	99.44	4	0.53	3	0.14	3	-	-
	15-19	99.73	1	0.27	2	0.00	-	0.00	-
	20-24	98.28	2	1.72	2	0.44	2	0.00	-
<b>Mansehra</b>	15 & above	86.14	5	13.80	4	3.08	4	0.36	3
	15-19	85.85	6	14.07	6	2.59	5	0.17	3
	20-24	87.23	6	12.47	6	1.21	4	0.15	3
<b>Batagram</b>	15 & above	97.86	4	1.99	3	0.80	3	0.10	2
	15-19	95.80	1	4.01	3	0.89	2	0.00	-
	20-24	97.91	2	1.85	2	0.90	1	0.00	-
<b>Abbottabad</b>	15 & above	80.25	5	19.61	5	3.60	4	0.20	3
	15-19	84.50	6	15.41	5	2.97	5	0.25	4
	20-24	86.09	6	13.82	6	1.68	6	-	-
<b>Haripur</b>	15 & above	78.54	5	21.07	3	5.13	3	0.93	3
	15-19	65.96	2	33.82	1	6.09	1	0.05	2
	20-24	68.06	2	31.43	2	8.94	2	0.93	1
<b>Mardan</b>	15 & above	88.07	5	11.83	4	3.98	4	0.86	3
	15-19	84.88	3	15.01	2	4.05	2	0.15	1
	20-24	86.41	3	13.51	3	5.02	3	0.81	2
<b>Swabi</b>	15 & above	91.14	5	8.56	4	2.22	3	0.19	2
	15-19	86.71	2	13.09	1	2.87	1	0.24	0
	20-24	87.15	3	12.68	2	4.21	2	0.21	1

Province/District	Age Group	Illiterate		Literate		Matric & above		Degree & above	
		% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child
<b>Charsadda</b>	15 & above	93.08	5	6.58	4	2.43	3	0.51	3
	15-19	88.48	2	11.42	2	3.83	2	0.29	4
	20-24	90.86	3	8.73	2	3.49	2	0.33	2
<b>Peshawar</b>	15 & above	57.78	5	42.27	4	17.78	4	17.66	3
	15-19	62.78	3	37.10	3	19.45	2	3.63	0
	20-24	58.24	4	41.73	3	18.04	3	17.86	2
<b>Nowshehra</b>	15 & above	87.46	5	12.26	4	3.71	3	0.93	3
	15-19	83.89	2	15.69	2	3.47	1	0.10	1
	20-24	84.97	3	14.78	3	5.18	2	1.04	2
<b>Kohat</b>	15 & above	86.04	5	13.75	4	4.67	4	0.73	4
	15-19	83.77	2	15.83	2	4.49	3	0.50	2
	20-24	84.11	3	15.68	2	6.24	2	0.50	2
<b>Hangu</b>	15 & above	95.11	5	4.56	4	1.24	3	0.25	4
	15-19	92.89	2	6.44	2	1.82	2	0.00	
	20-24	94.09	3	5.64	2	1.85	2	0.17	1
<b>Karak</b>	15 & above	92.86	6	6.86	4	2.67	3	0.36	4
	15-19	84.12	2	15.49	2	4.50	2	0.00	
	20-24	88.38	3	11.45	2	5.49	2	0.48	2
<b>Bannu</b>	15 & above	94.93	6	4.99	5	1.55	5	0.26	4
	15-19	93.70	3	6.26	3	1.63	3	0.05	4
	20-24	93.67	4	6.26	4	2.15	4	0.19	3
<b>Lakki Marwat</b>	15 & above	95.84	5	4.10	4	1.31	3	0.17	4
	15-19	94.66	2	5.30	2	1.88	1	0.00	
	20-24	94.22	3	5.78	2	1.48	2	0.18	1

Province/District	Age Group	Illiterate		Literate		Matric & above		Degree & above	
		% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child
<b>Dera Ismail Khan</b>	15 & above	87.28	5	12.37	4	3.96	4	1.15	3
	15-19	87.57	2	12.12	2	4.12	2	0.59	1
	20-24	88.05	3	11.51	2	4.05	2	0.87	2
<b>Tank</b>	15 & above	95.74	5	4.04	4	1.25	3	0.20	3
	15-19	93.00	2	6.79	2	2.21	1	0.00	
	20-24	95.19	3	4.67	2	1.76	3	0.14	3

**Table VIII-E**  
**Fertility Rates of Islamabad**

**Islamabad**

**1998**

(Literacy Rates in Percentages)

Province/District	Age Group	Illiterate		Literate		Matric & above		Degree & above	
		%Woman	Av_Child	%Woman	Av_Child	%Woman	Av_Child	%Woman	Av_Child
<b>Islamabad</b>	15 & above	44.36	3	54.94	3	18.88	2	11.24	2
	15-19	46.02	1	53.98	1	20.51	1	1.32	1
	20-24	41.24	1	58.26	1	21.09	1	8.61	1

**Table VIII-D**  
**Linkage between Literacy & Fertility**  
**Province-wise and District-wise Rates of Literacy & Fertility**  
**1998**  
**Balochistan**

(Literacy Rates in Percentages)

Province/District	Age Group	Illiterate		Literate		Matric & above		Degree & above	
		% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child
<b>Quetta</b>	15 & above	66.93	4	33.06	3	12	5	5.126	1
	15-19	66.93	1	34.01	2	11.92	1	1.06	0
	20-24	66.93	2	30.06	2	12.89	1	3.44	0
<b>Pishin</b>	15 & above	93.37	5	6.34	4	1.26	5	0.15	4
	15-19	90.51	1	9.29	1	1.93	2	0.02	0
	20-24	92.49	3	7.51	2	1.10	2	0.12	5
<b>Qilla Abdullah</b>	15 & above	96.97	5	2.92	5	0.43	5	0.07	3
	15-19	97.00	2	2.87	2	0.69	2	0.00	0
	20-24	96.93	3	2.93	3	0.33	2	0.09	0
<b>Chagai</b>	15 & above	92.93	5	6.61	5	1.18	6	0.13	4
	15-19	89.18	2	10.70	4	1.10	1	0.00	0
	20-24	91.80	3	7.78	5	1.38	5	-	-
<b>Loralai</b>	15 & above	93.36	5	6.61	4	1.62	4	-	-
	15-19	91.20	1	8.80	1	3.66	2	0.06	0
	20-24	91.72	2	8.24	3	2.51	3	0.49	2
<b>Musakhel</b>	15 & above	93.77	4	5.85	3	2.77	3	0.67	2

Province/District	Age Group	Illiterate		Literate		Matric & above		Degree & above	
		% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child
<b>Barkhan</b>	15 & above	96.41	4	2.67	3	0.81	3	-	-
	15-19	96.35	1	3.65	1	1.28	1	0.06	1
	20-24	95.17	2	3.97	2	0.98	2	0.24	0
<b>Killa Saifullah</b>	15 & above	93.12	4	6.88	3	1.53	4	0.04	0
	15-19	92.23	2	7.77	0	0.83	0	0.00	-
	20-24	90.27	2	9.73	2	2.45	3	0.21	0
<b>Zhob</b>	15 & above	97.53	5	2.45	5	0.81	4	-	-
	15-19	97.85	1	2.09	1	0.46	2	0.00	-
	20-24	97.32	2	2.65	3	0.99	2	0.28	3
<b>Sibi</b>	15 & above	92.74	4	7.02	4	1.65	3	-	-
	15-19	90.51	2	9.38	3	2.19	3	0.00	-
	20-24	91.88	3	7.75	3	1.95	2	-	-
<b>Ziarat</b>	15 & above	89.38	5	10.35	4	1.38	2	-	-
	15-19	78.49	2	21.51	2	2.45	1	0.00	-
	20-24	85.45	2	14.55	2	2.34	2	-	-
<b>Kohlu</b>	15 & above	98.33	3	1.49	3	0.37	4	0.07	3
	15-19	98.62	1	1.34	1	0.13	3	0.00	
	20-24	96.72	2	2.75	3	0.80	3	0.03	2
<b>Dera Bugti</b>	15 & above	98.34	3	1.62	4	0.13	2	0.07	3
	15-19	98.70	2	1.30	2	0.02	2	0.16	3
	20-24	98.44	2	1.41	2	0.36	1	0.15	2
<b>Jafarabad</b>	15 & above	95.82	4	4.03	3	1.22	3	-	-

Province/District	Age Group	Illiterate		Literate		Matric & above		Degree & above	
		% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child
<b>Nasirabad</b>	15 & above	98.67	3	1.31	3	0.36	3	-	-
	15-19	98.03	1	1.97	2	0.57	2	0.00	-
	20-24	97.77	2	2.19	2	0.76	2	-	-
<b>Jhal Magsi</b>	15 & above	97.87	4	1.63	4	0.45	3	-	-
	15-19	97.46	1	2.11	1	0.42	0	0.85	0
	20-24	97.39	3	1.45	1	0.58	2	0.58	1
<b>Bolan</b>	15 & above	96.66	5	3.14	4	0.53	5	0.07	3
	15-19	94.18	2	4.60	1	0.39	1	0.00	
	20-24	96.98	2	2.77	2	0.76	4	0.06	2
<b>Kalat</b>	15 & above	96.83	4	3.06	4	0.53	3	0.19	3
	15-19	95.74	1	4.24	1	0.85	1	0.26	1
	20-24	96.37	2	3.57	3	0.75	2	0.23	0
<b>Mastung</b>	15 & above	94.16	5	5.34	4	1.10	3	0.39	4
	15-19	91.65	3	7.74	2	1.64	1	0.00	
	20-24	91.90	4	7.65	3	2.25	2	0.20	5
<b>Khuzdar</b>	15 & above	94.08	4	5.80	4	1.12	4	-	-
	15-19	91.80	1	8.18	1	1.62	2	0.22	2
	20-24	93.57	2	6.19	3	1.52	2	0.22	1
<b>Awaran</b>	15 & above	98.57	4	1.30	2	0.24	2	0.18	2
	15-19	96.24	2	3.76	0	0.54	0	0.54	1
	20-24	97.35	2	2.00	1	0.98	2	0.00	
<b>Kharan</b>	15 & above	93.10	5	5.60	4	1.88	5	1.23	4

Province/District	Age Group	Illiterate		Literate		Matric & above		Degree & above	
		% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child	% Woman	Av_Child
<b>Lasbela</b>	15 & above	94.31	4	5.53	4	1.06	4	0.23	-
	15-19	91.56	2	8.14	1	1.37	2	0.00	-
	20-24	91.76	2	7.91	3	1.55	4	0.05	1
<b>Kech</b>	15 & above	91.07	5	8.63	4	2.17	4	0.34	4
	15-19	80.56	2	19.21	1	4.17	1	0.42	1
	20-24	8.72	4	1.23	3	0.39	2	0.03	2
<b>Gwadar</b>	15 & above	92.77	5	6.79	4	1.32	4	0.68	4
	15-19	87.00	1	12.85	1	2.14	2	1.29	1
	20-24	90.10	3	9.42	3	2.07	5	0.66	2
<b>Panjgur</b>	15 & above	85.21	4	14.33	5	3.78	4	0.64	4
	15-19	80.78	2	18.85	2	5.37	2	0.12	0
	20-24	82.48	3	17.26	4	6.00	4	0.77	2



**Table IX-A**  
**District-wise Participation Rates of School going Children (5-9 Years)**

**PUNJAB**

**1998**

(Participation Rates in Percentages)

<b>Province/District/ Age Group</b>	<b>Population (5-9)</b>	<b>School Going Upto Primary Level</b>	<b>Participation Rate 1998 %</b>
<b>Attock</b>	175822	91029	51.77
<b>Rawalpindi</b>	446658	332982	74.55
<b>Jhelum</b>	129878	95379	73.44
<b>Chakwal</b>	146372	88710	60.61
<b>Sargodha</b>	398241	211872	53.2
<b>Bhakkar</b>	171569	63572	37.05
<b>Khushab</b>	132203	61550	46.56
<b>Mianwali</b>	165724	81905	49.42
<b>Faisalabad</b>	785067	456548	58.15
<b>Jhang</b>	435090	199798	45.92
<b>Toba Tek Singh</b>	240332	139539	58.06

<b>Province/District/ Age Group</b>	<b>Population (5-9)</b>	<b>School Going Upto Primary Level</b>	<b>Participation Rate 1998 %</b>
<b>Gujranwala</b>	505867	292733	57.87
<b>Hafizabad</b>	121681	67016	55.08
<b>Gujrat</b>	290755	217418	74.78
<b>Mandi Bahauddin</b>	170797	105098	61.53
<b>Sialkot</b>	394937	292715	74.12
<b>Narowal</b>	195331	110472	56.56
<b>Lahore</b>	852697	546198	64.06
<b>Kasur</b>	376300	156472	41.58
<b>Okara</b>	342641	149834	43.73
<b>Sheikhupura</b>	502341	249129	49.59
<b>Vehari</b>	330026	129491	39.24
<b>Sahiwal</b>	274500	118291	43.09
<b>Pakpattan</b>	200703	70225	34.99
<b>Multan</b>	498255	215483	43.25
<b>Khanewal</b>	326027	131187	40.24

<b>Province/District/ Age Group</b>	<b>Population (5-9)</b>	<b>School Going Upto Primary Level</b>	<b>Participation Rate 1998 %</b>
<b>Lodhran</b>	199103	62903	31.59
<b>Dera Ghazi Khan</b>	297694	70523	23.69
<b>Rajanpur</b>	200718	50190	25.01
<b>Layyah</b>	186680	70319	37.67
<b>Muzaffargarh</b>	472666	129959	27.49
<b>Bahawalpur</b>	401406	139172	34.67
<b>Bahawalnagar</b>	319195	123385	38.66
<b>Rahim Yar Khan</b>	539221	173083	32.1

**Table IX-B**  
**District-wise Participation Rates of School going Children (5-9 Years)**

**Sindh**

**1998**

(Participation Rates in Percentages)

<b>Province/District/ Age Group</b>	<b>Population (5-9)</b>	<b>School Going Upto Primary Level</b>	<b>Participation Rate 1998 %</b>
<b>Jacobabad</b>	253851	55315	21.79
<b>Shikarpur</b>	152483	27753	18.2
<b>Larkana</b>	335866	95669	28.48
<b>Khairpur</b>	266382	89299	33.52
<b>Sukkur</b>	144862	52397	36.17
<b>Ghotki</b>	170176	41587	24.44
<b>Nawabshah</b>	177431	53063	29.91
<b>Naushahro Feroze</b>	184084	70633	38.37
<b>Dadu</b>	274912	88576	32.22
<b>Hyderabad</b>	438506	157471	35.91
<b>Badin</b>	193106	35427	18.35

<b>Province/District/ Age Group</b>	<b>Population (5-9)</b>	<b>School Going Upto Primary Level</b>	<b>Participation Rate 1998 %</b>
<b>Thatta</b>	187145	30489	16.29
<b>Sanghar</b>	242843	73582	30.3
<b>Mirpurkhas</b>	148380	42596	28.71
<b>Tharparkar</b>	166329	21589	12.98
<b>Umerkot</b>	114391	26665	23.31
<b>Karachi East</b>	342780	212576	62.02
<b>Karachi West</b>	298909	160139	53.57
<b>Karachi South</b>	209556	135178	64.51
<b>Karachi Central</b>	274155	188934	68.92
<b>Malir</b>	144447	51125	35.39

**Table IX-C**  
**District-wise Participation Rates of School going Children (5-9 Years)**

**N.W.F.P**

**1998**

**(Participation Rates in Percentages)**

<b>Province/District/ Age Group</b>	<b>Population (5-9)</b>	<b>School Going Upto Primary Level</b>	<b>Participation Rate 1998 %</b>
<b>Chitral</b>	54711	22821	41.71
<b>Upper Dir</b>	107687	15695	14.57
<b>Lower Dir</b>	135330	21178	15.65
<b>Swat</b>	221583	42767	19.30
<b>Shangla</b>	77656	8843	11.39
<b>Buner</b>	90131	14749	16.36
<b>Malakand P.A.</b>	79174	16582	20.94
<b>Kohistan</b>	86790	3899	4.49
<b>Mansehra</b>	190576	67554	35.45
<b>Batagram</b>	54734	6670	12.19

<b>Province/District/ Age Group</b>	<b>Population (5-9)</b>	<b>School Going Upto Primary Level</b>	<b>Participation Rate 1998 %</b>
<b>Abbottabad</b>	132384	64682	48.86
<b>Haripur</b>	101670	42777	42.07
<b>Mardan</b>	247479	70885	28.64
<b>Swabi</b>	169383	43912	25.92
<b>Charsadda</b>	175101	32565	18.60
<b>Peshawar</b>	331410	138532	41.80
<b>Nowshera</b>	139399	42608	30.57
<b>Kohat</b>	92003	30178	32.80
<b>Hangu</b>	56089	11148	19.88
<b>Karak</b>	76413	20659	27.04
<b>Bannu</b>	120758	25203	20.87
<b>Lakki Marwat</b>	89486	22275	24.89
<b>Dera Ismail Khan</b>	148066	30900	20.87
<b>Tank</b>	42728	7191	16.83

**Table IX-E**  
**Participation Rates of School going Children (5-9 Years)**

**Islamabad**

**1998**

(Participation Rates in Percentages)

<b>Province/District/ Age Group</b>	<b>Population (5-9 Years)</b>	<b>School Going upto primary level</b>	<b>Participation Rate</b>
<b>Islamabad 5-9 Years</b>	<b>105553</b>	<b>63880</b>	<b>60.52</b>



**Table IX-D**  
**District-wise Participation Rates of School going Children (5-9 Years)**

**Balochistan**

**1998**

(Literacy Rates in Percentages)

Population (5-9)	Population (5-9)	School Going	Participation Rate 1998 %
		Upto Primary Level	
<b>Quetta</b>	112442	64864	57.68
<b>Pishin</b>	68489	21957	32.06
<b>Qilla Abdullah</b>	67543	10730	15.89
<b>Chagai</b>	36003	10053	27.92
<b>Loralai</b>	49591	10080	20.33
<b>Musakhel</b>	27174	2796	10.29
<b>Barkhan</b>	18276	2994	16.38
<b>Killa Saifullah</b>	36388	7899	21.71
<b>Zhob</b>	53472	7673	14.35
<b>Sibi</b>	29089	5149	17.7
<b>Ziarat</b>	5666	2405	42.45

Population	Population (5-9)	School Going	Participation Rate 1998 %
		Upto Primary Level	
<b>Kohlu</b>	16771	785	4.68
<b>Dera Bugti</b>	33234	2411	7.25
<b>Jafarabad</b>	74570	13191	17.69
<b>Nasirabad</b>	43163	3211	7.44
<b>Jhal Magsi</b>	20076	751	3.74
<b>Bolan</b>	50073	9863	19.7
<b>Kalat</b>	42672	5450	12.77
<b>Mastung</b>	27545	6181	22.44
<b>Khuzdar</b>	73978	13949	18.86
<b>Awaran</b>	20698	2915	14.08
<b>Kharan</b>	37089	5135	13.85
<b>Lasbela</b>	49635	10629	21.41
<b>Kech</b>	71159	27540	38.7
<b>Gwadar</b>	30282	10338	34.14
<b>Panjgur</b>	45999	18234	39.64























Province/District/ Age Group	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Mianwali</b>	49.42	55.99	42.39	65.18	68.76	61.43	45.7	53.02	37.84
<b>5-9</b>									
<b>Faisalabad</b>	58.15	59.79	56.4	65.79	66.57	64.97	52.9	55.18	50.43
<b>5-9</b>									
<b>Jhang</b>	45.92	54.21	36.88	57.92	60.54	55.1	42.45	52.39	31.55
<b>5-9</b>									
<b>Toba Tek Singh</b>	58.06	60.49	55.45	65.7	67.4	63.92	56.33	58.94	53.51
<b>5-9</b>									
<b>Gujranwala</b>	57.87	59.1	56.55	61.42	62.76	60.01	54.5	55.67	53.24
<b>5-9</b>									
<b>Hafizabad</b>	55.08	58.51	51.35	65.99	68.43	63.39	50.97	54.82	46.76
<b>5-9</b>									
<b>Gujrat</b>	74.78	75.76	73.73	76.57	75.56	77.65	74.16	75.83	72.37
<b>5-9</b>									
<b>Mandi</b>	61.53	64.34	58.48	72.43	73.94	70.82	59.67	62.71	56.35
<b>5-9</b>									
<b>Sialkot</b>	74.09	74.94	73.23	76.93	77.5	76.35	73.22	74.16	72.28
<b>5-9</b>									
<b>Narowal</b>	56.56	59.58	53.35	64.64	66.6	62.5	55.48	58.63	52.15
<b>5-9</b>									

Province/District/ Age Group	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Lahore</b>	64.01	65.55	62.46	67.36	68.53	66.19	51.07	54.17	47.98
<b>5-9</b>									
<b>Kasur</b>	41.58	44.57	38.37	58.8	59.69	57.85	36.84	40.42	33
<b>5-9</b>									
<b>Okara</b>	43.56	48.7	38.41	56.83	57.48	56.18	39.87	46.28	33.46
<b>5-9</b>									
<b>Sheikhupura</b>	49.59	51.92	47.1	60.03	61.17	58.82	46.01	48.75	43.06
<b>5-9</b>									
<b>Vehari</b>	39.24	43.51	34.63	55.36	58.12	52.38	36.3	40.85	31.39
<b>5-9</b>									
<b>Sahiwal</b>	43.09	47.64	38.2	59.33	61.01	57.56	40.22	45.3	34.73
<b>5-9</b>									
<b>Pakpattan</b>	34.99	42.14	27.28	52.36	56.05	48.37	32.31	39.99	24.03
<b>5-9</b>									
<b>Multan</b>	43.25	49.34	36.69	51.59	55.09	47.84	38.25	45.91	29.96
<b>5-9</b>									
<b>Khanewal</b>	40.24	45.5	34.57	57.32	59.68	54.82	36.82	42.68	30.49
<b>5-9</b>									
<b>Lodhran</b>	31.59	36.7	26.05	48.78	52.23	45.1	28.78	34.18	22.9
<b>5-9</b>									



**Table X-E**  
**Participation Rates of School going Children**  
**by Sex, Urban and Rural Islamabad**

**Islamabad**

**1998**

(Participation Rates in Percentages)

Province/District/ Age Group	All Areas			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Islamabad 09-May	60.52	61.26	59.73	62.75	62.68	62.83	56.8	58.88	54.59



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## Formulae used for Calculating the Growth Rate and Projections

### Growth Rates of Literacy in Pakistan

Annexure - 1

S.No.	Year of census	Literacy Rate	Growth Rate
1	1951	16.4	
2	1961	16.3	-0.06114357
3	1972	21.7	2.635467846
4	1981	26.2	2.115932219
5	1998	43.92	3.085530026

Formula Used 
$$r = ({}^t\sqrt{P_t/P_0} - 1) \times 100$$

$r$  = The average annual growth rate

$P_t$  = The census count for later census

$P_0$  = The census count for earlier year

$t$  = The interval in years

**Excepted Literacy Rate for 2001** 48.1122266

**Excepted Literacy Rate for 2003** 51.12706621

Formula Used 
$$P_t = P_0 \times (1 + r/100)^t$$

$r$  = The average annual growth rate

$P_t$  = The census count for later census

$P_0$  = The census count for earlier year

$t$  = The interval in years

Source: Bogue, Donald J. *Principes of Demography*, New York: Jhon Wiley and Sons, Inc. 1