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The Role of Educational Institution on Literacy - A Case Study of Bankura Municipality

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Abstract:
Education is the act of process of imparting of acquiring particular knowledge or skill as for a profession. On the other hand, literacy is influenced by the facilities provided by the urban centre. Educational institution is a good indicator of educational status in any urban area. Educational institution creates a great impact on literacy rate of an area both directly and indirectly from villages as well as country level. But these two indicators do not run always simultaneously. This dependency varies with place and time. For this reason, this present paper aims to analyze ward wise educational facilities and the role of educational institution on literacy for determining socioeconomic status of my study area and also to express the interrelation between them.

Keywords: Educational Institution, Literacy rate, Level of Education, Absolute Residual, Socio-economic development

1. Introduction

The study area, Bankura Municipality is an urban place. Various indicators are responsible for the development of any urban location. Among them, education is one of the vital indicators for shaping the pattern of quality of life of people. Education helps to transfer of knowledge to improve the environment and to utilize scarce resources for the development of the area. Institutional education has a great impact on the rate of literacy, both directly and indirectly from villages as well as country level. But, sometimes the level of literacy and educational facilities are not related to each other. In my study area, ward wise literacy rate does not always depend on availability of educational institution which is an important determinant for understanding the status of the society.

2. Objectives

1. To study educational status of study area.
2. To study ward wise educational facilities and relation to literacy
3. To understand ward wise literacy level
4. To analyze the socioeconomic development of the study area.
5. To understand ward wise level of education of the study area.

3. Methodology

To fulfill study objective and find out inherent explanation of the research, sampling procedure is a very important step of methodology. For this, a questionnaire survey at household level is conducted in my study area.

3.1. Pre Field Work Stage

The pre field work stage has been ended by data collection like Municipality office, Internet, preparation of questionnaires and base map.

3.2. Field Work

This part has been completed mainly by selection of household and data collection from each ward of Bankura Municipality. There are 23 wards in the study area. From each ward, the number of household selected for this purpose is 10. The households are randomly selected. So, the total no. of sample household chosen for the study from all 23 wards is 230.

3.3. Post Field Work Stage

This part of the field work spent for tabulation and analysis of data and preparation of research report. Besides, Statistical technique has been used to show the relationship between educational institution and literacy level.

3.4. Data Base
In order to obtain basic information on the issue dealt in the study, Data has been collected from various sources. The sources of information should be identified as follows:

3.5. Primary Sources
The primary information has been collected from field directly. The household level questionnaire has organized to get information on education, income status of people in study area.

3.6. Secondary Sources
Secondary information has been collected from various sources like District Development Plan, Municipality Office, Internet, Sarbha sikksha Mission, D.I. Office, Census book of Bankura District.

4. Limitation
Although the sampling technique is purposive, objective oriented, it cannot provide information of the entire population in town. In sampling technique, some household are selected for data collection from each ward in Bankura Town. For this, it is unable to provide detailed information about level of education, income status of study area. Even, the household level questionnaire cannot derive correct information because of unwillingness of responder of each household.

4.1. Location of the Study Area
The municipal town of Bankura is located centrally within the district of bankura, South-Western part of West Bengal. The geographical location of Bankura Town is 87-3'-36'' East Longitude and 23-14'-24'' North Latitude. It is the headquarter of the Bankura District. The town is 35km away from the industrial town Durgapur. It is at a distance of around 250km from the state Capital Kolkata. The town is for municipal purposes include the adjoining villages of Rampur, Nutanchati, Kenduti, Rajgram, Patpur, Gopinathpur etc. The town proper is however little more than a mile in length from west to east and slightly over half a mile in breadth from north to south. Bankura Town achieved its municipal status in 1865. The town covers an area of 19.06km2. It comprises 23wards, 12 Mouza, 20103 holding.

Google Map of Bankura
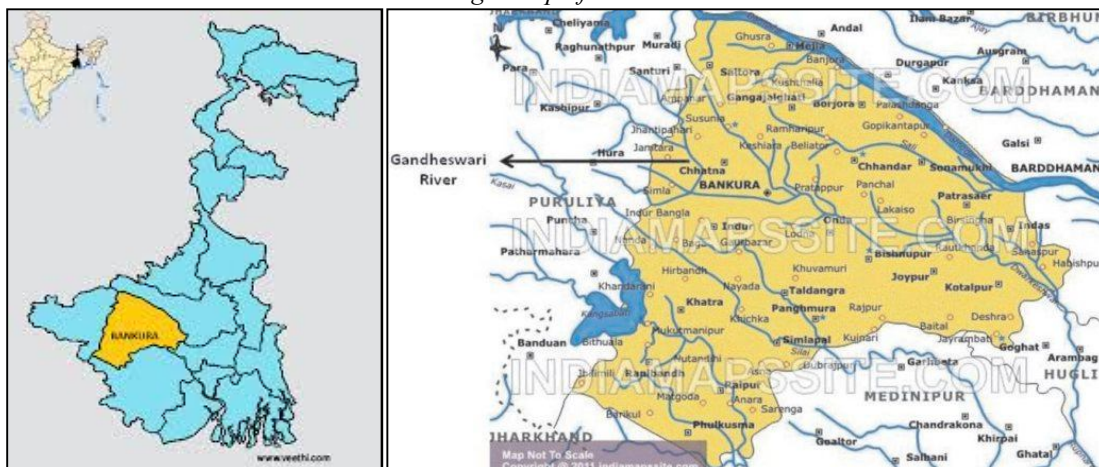
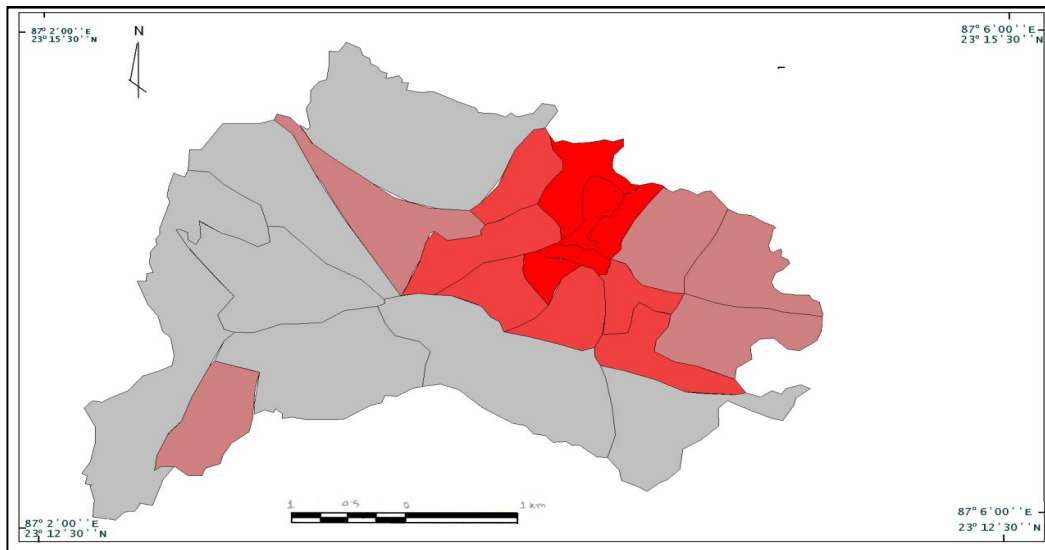*West Bengal*   *Bankura District* ↓

Figure 1

Figure 2: Location Map of Bankura Municipality
Source: Census of Bankura, 1991

4.2. Population Dynamics
The changes in population size and structure brought about by mortality, fertility, migration over a period of time is known as population dynamics. According to Census2011, total population of Bankura Town is 138036 out of which the percentage of male and female population is 51.24% and 48.76%. It indicates that male population is more than female population. But, in the previous year 2001, the percentage of male and female population was 51.49% and 48.51%. So, it is cleared that male population has been decreased in the last decade (2011) but, female population has been increased.

4.3. Literacy Level
The term Literate refers to a person who is able to read or write. It is a vital indicator for understanding status of society. According to census 2011, the percentage of male and female literate is 81% and 67%. But in 2001, it was 89.40% and 73.90% that is a negative impact for the improvement of my study area. To understand spatial variation and to find out gender gap in literacy, ward-wise literacy rate of male and female must be identified.

People	Literacy In %
Male	81
Female	67

Table 1: Literacy Level
Source: Census, 2011
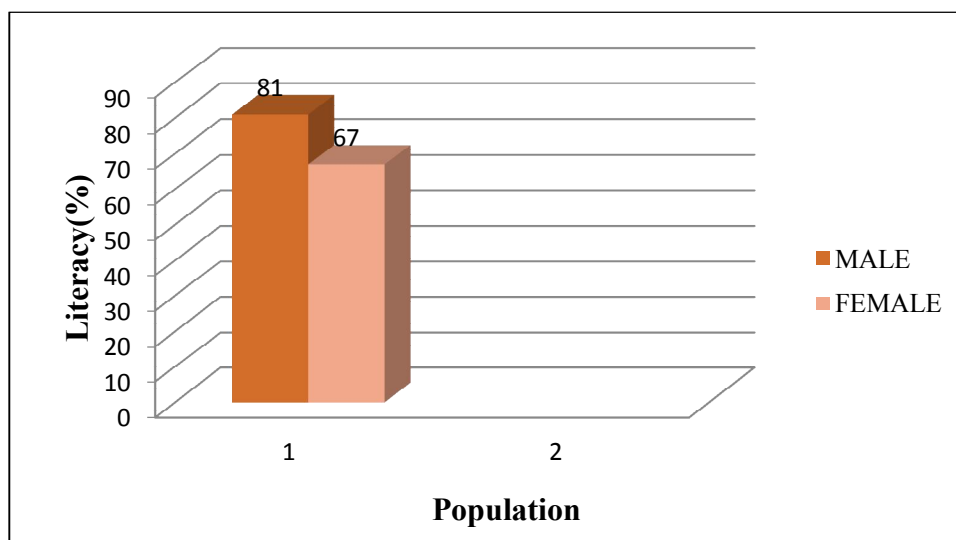
Figure 3: Literacy Level Of Bankura Town
Source: Census of India,2011

WARD NO	MALE	FEMALE	MALE Z SCORE	FEMALE Z SCORE
1	98.3	89.8	0.85	1.29
2	98.7	94.1	0.96	0.89
3	97.8	87.8	1.03	1.4
4	88.2	71.2	0.87	0.66
5	95.6	88.9	-0.86	-1.3
6	92.1	82.6	0.47	0.79
7	88.9	76.4	-0.16	0.04
8	93.1	81.7	0.73	-0.69
9	93.6	81.5	0.02	-0.06
10	97.5	90	0.11	-0.09
11	98.5	94.5	0.82	0.92
12	90.8	79.7	1	1.45
13	94.7	82.3	-0.39	-0.3
14	97.4	84.6	0.31	-7.09
15	91.6	79.7	0.8	0.28
16	90.8	78.8	-0.25	-0.3
17	93.2	79.4	-0.39	-0.41
18	95.8	83.4	0.04	-0.33
19	76.9	60.9	0.51	0.14
20	92	78.6	-2.9	-2.52
21	95.9	88.7	-0.17	-0.43
22	97.7	93.2	0.53	0.76
23	79.1	63.7	-2.5	-2.19

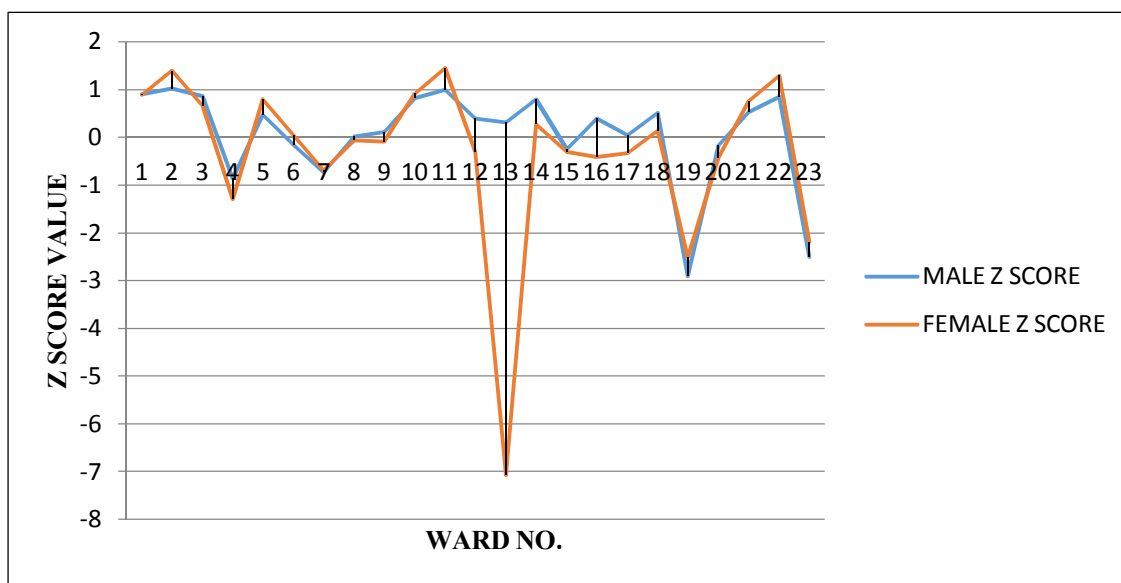Table 2: Ward-Wise Literacy Rate
Source: Municipality office

Figure 4: Gender Gap in Literacy
Source: Municipality Office

The following diagram denotes that male literate is high (98.7%) in Ward no.2 but, female literate is high(94.5%) in Ward no.11 .The gender gap in literacy is high in Ward no.4 and it is low in Ward no.11.The literacy rate is low (71.4%) in Ward no.23. It denotes poor status of society. Whereas high literacy rate is found in Ward No.22 (95.45%).

4.4. Level of Education
Education is a process by which one can understand his or her position in the society. It is not a process of learning for living best but a leading process of socialization for future adjustment. To understand distinct educational status of study area, it is needed to show ward-wise level of education.
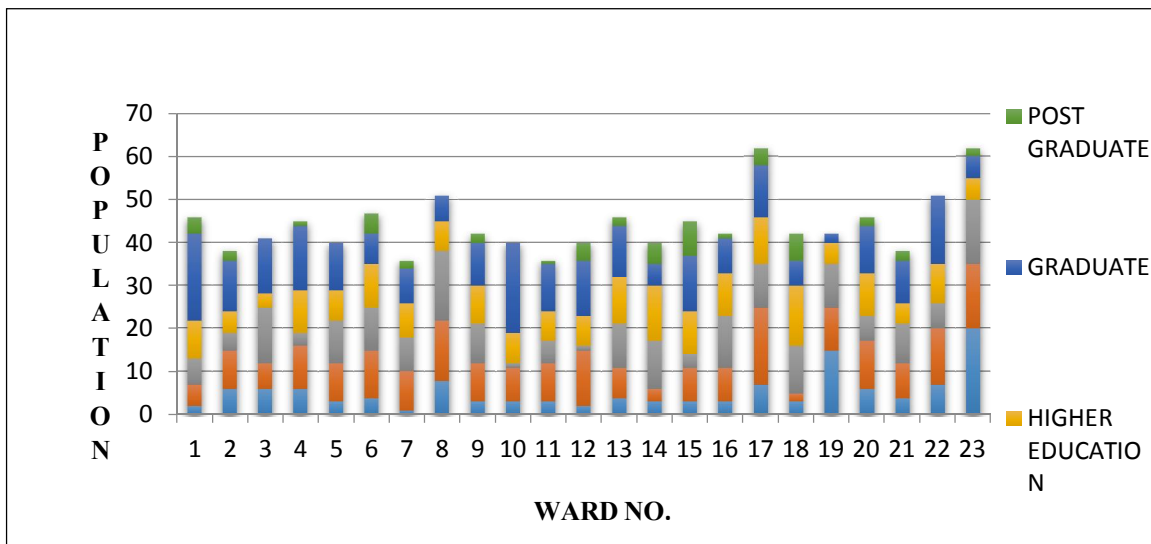
Figure 5: Wardwise Level of Education
Source: Field Survey

4.5. Educational Institution

In Bankura town, it is seen that primary school is available in each ward. Out of 120 educational institution, the number of primary school is 84(70%). The number of primary with upper primary and upper primary school is less (2). The number of upper primary with S.E., H.S is 18(15%) and no. of special school is 10 (8.33%) and no. of college is 4(3.33%). Therefore, the expansion of primary education is sufficient. It benefits poorer section of society who has no alternate education system. There is no doubt that primary education is the basis for development.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION	PERCENTAGE
Primary school	70
Primary with upper primary school	1.66
Upper primary only	1.66
Upper primary with secondary, H.S.	15
Special school	8.33
College	3.33

Table 3: Educational Institution of Bankura Town
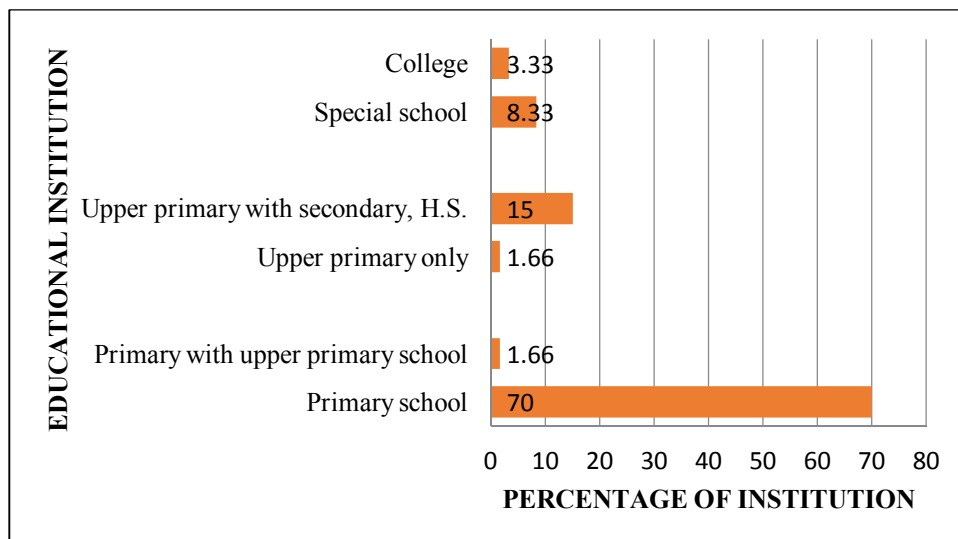*Source: District Institute office*

Figure 6: Educational Institution of Bankura Town
Source: District Institute Office

Photo No 1. Christan College

Photo No 2. Saradamani College

Photo No 3.Bankura Girls High School

Photo No 4.Bankura Christan ColleGiete School

Photono 5. Madar Tarasa Sishu Nikatan

Photo No 6.Saraswati Sarada Sishu Mandir

Figure 7: Educational Institution of Bankura Municipality

4.6. The Relation between Educational Institution and Literacy Rate
Educational institution is essential for development of educational status of any urban place. Availability of educational institution improves level of education in the society.(Figure no.8)

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION(X)	LITERACY(Y)	X2	Y2	XY	YC	Y-YC
5	94.05	25	8845.403	470.25	87.67	6.38
2	96.4	4	9292.96	192.8	91.39	5.01
1	92.8	1	8611.84	92.8	92.63	0.17
5	79.7	25	6352.09	398.5	88.91	-9.21
6	92.25	36	8510.063	553.5	87.67	4.58
4	87.35	16	7630.023	349.4	88.91	-1.56
6	82.65	36	6831.023	495.9	86.43	-3.78
4	87.4	16	7638.76	349.6	88.91	-1.51
4	87.55	16	7665.003	350.2	88.91	-1.36
8	93.78	64	8794.688	750.24	83.95	9.83
3	96.5	9	9312.25	289.5	90.15	6.35
9	85.25	81	7267.563	767.25	82.71	2.54
8	88.5	64	7832.25	708	85.19	3.31
2	91	4	8281	182	91.39	-0.39
3	85.65	9	7335.923	256.95	90.15	-4.5
6	84.8	36	7191.04	508.8	86.43	-1.63
6	86.3	36	7447.69	517.8	86.43	-0.13
4	89.6	16	8028.16	358.4	88.91	0.69
9	68.9	81	4747.21	620.1	82.71	-13.81
5	85.3	25	7276.09	426.5	87.67	-2.37
5	92.3	25	8519.29	461.5	87.67	4.63
8	95.45	64	9110.703	763.6	83.95	11.5
6	71.4	36	5097.96	428.4	86.43	-15.03

Table 4: Calculation for Absolute Residual
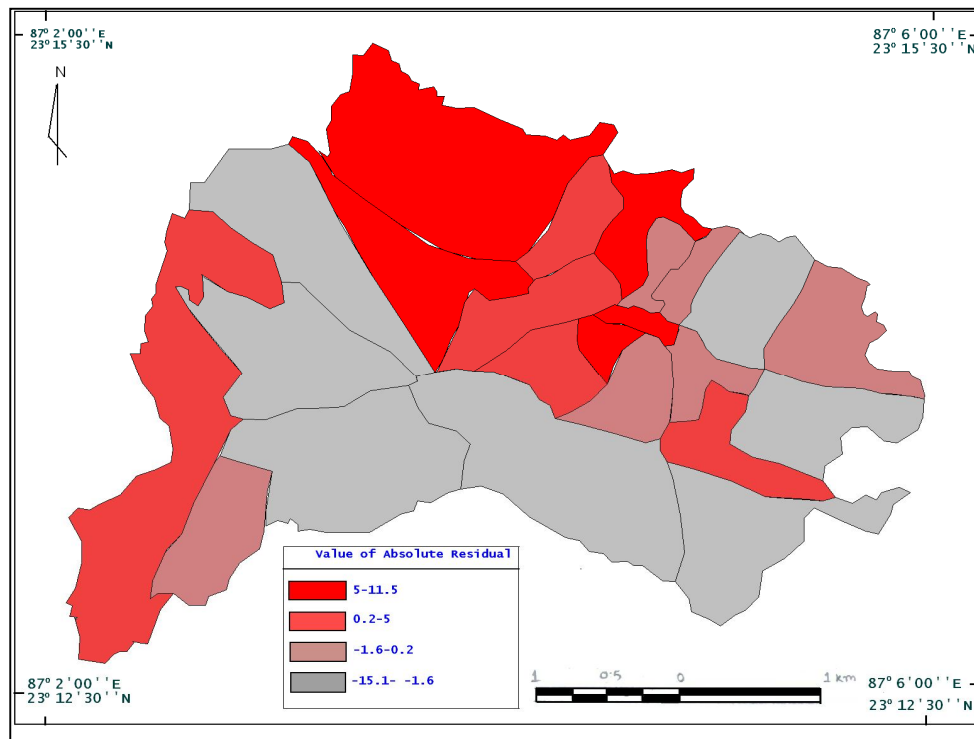*Source: Municipality Office*

Figure 8: Absolute Residual Map of Bankura Municipality
Source: Municipality Office

From the given map, it is cleared that ward no. 4,15,19,23 has high amount of dispersion from the actual value of literacy (-15.1to -1.6). It indicates low level of literacy rate. Ward no. 12,18,13,21 belongs to low level of dispersion from actual value of literacy (0.2-5). It indicates better condition of literacy rate. Ward no 6, 7,9,14,15,16,17 belongs to medium amount of dispersion from actual value (-1.6-0.2).
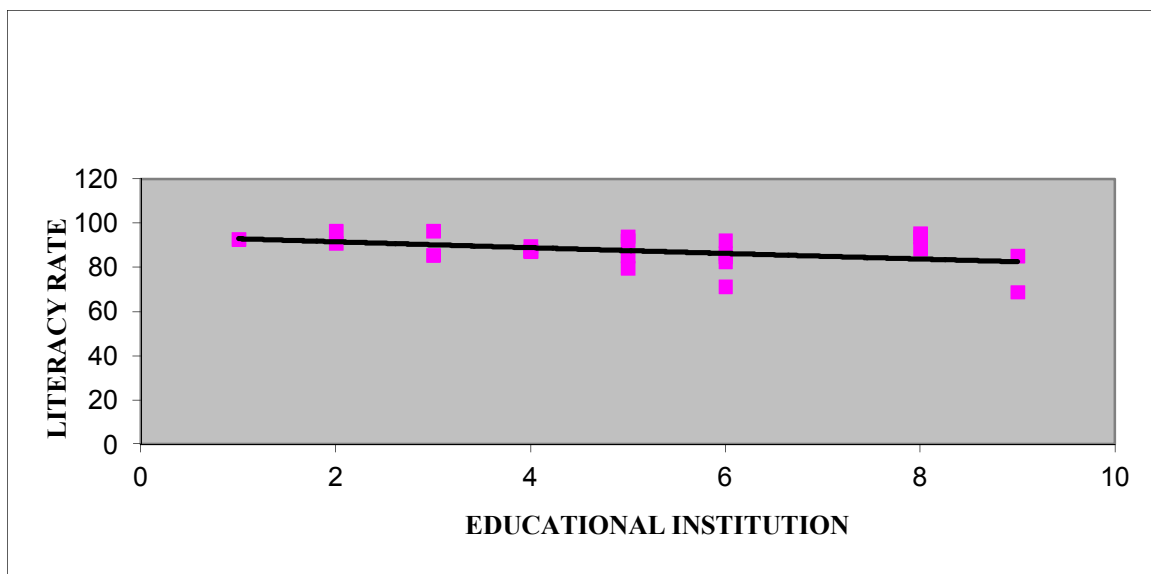
Figure 9: Relation between Educational Institution and Literacy Rate
Source: Municipality Office

It is noticed from following graph that there is negative correlation between educational institution and literacy rate (-0.38). In Bankura town, Ward no. 19 belongs to low literacy rate (68.9%) although no. of institution is 9 in this ward. Even in Ward no.2, literacy rate is high (96%). But, there is only two educational institutions. It denotes that literacy does not always depend on availability of educational institution.

5. Conclusion

 The whole discussion of Bankura Town reveals that although overall literacy rate is good, some wards of Bankura Municipality suffer from low literacy rate due to poverty. On the other hand, some wards have low educational institution but has high literacy rate. So, it is cleared from the above fact that literacy level does not always depend on educational availability and it indicates negative relation between educational institution and literacy in my study area. On the other hand, literacy is influenced by income status of study area. So, a positive correlation exists between them. To improve infrastructure of educational institution, the authority of school management had to take action to combat the problem of low level of infrastructure. Availability of coaching centre should be incorporated for the development of educational status in the town. Finally, women empowerment is very much important to develop economic status of the study area and also to increase female literacy rate in my study area.

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