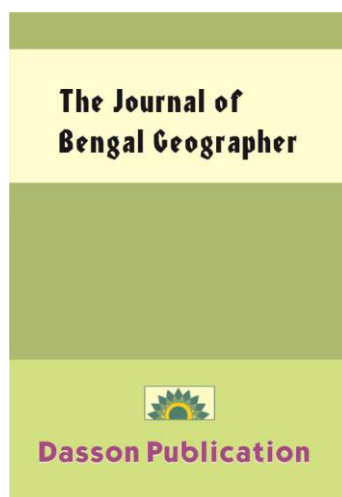


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Levels of development of literacy in Bankura district, West Bengal

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Abstract

literacy may be defined as the person who is more than seven years of age read, write and understanding in any language of society . It is an essential part of human life which eradicates poverty and mental isolations. Literacy influences on society for creating friendly and peaceful environment. It is an important index of development of society. It influences on fertility, mortality, social advancement, friendly international relations, economic growth, political maturity, occupation etc. Illiteracy on the other hand is the major hindrance of development. It retarded society from of all sides by ignorance of real understanding of society. The district Bankura is located in between 22°38'N to 23°38'N latitude and 86°36' E to 87°46' E longitude. It is located at the western part of West Bengal and eastern part of Chhotonagpur plateau. The eastern part of this district is a part of Gangetic deltaic region. According to the census 2011 more than quarter number peoples are illiterates. Here the literacy is 70.26% where the male is 80.05% and female is only 60.05%. Here many people migrates seasonally to the eastern part of some other district like Burdwan and Hooghly as a labour to the agricultural field of paddy sowing and cutting times of both aman and boro seasons. Here many people are very poor. In this paper I will try to show the development and problem of literacy by different statistical, cartographic methods. Literacy development index and index of deprivation have been computed for this purposes and lastly a major comparison will be made to show the temporal variation and trends of literacy.

Key words: 1. Composite index, 2. Literacy, 3. Literacy development index, 4. State of deprivation, 5. Temporal change.

Introduction

Literacy may be defined as the persons whose age seven years or more and who read write and understanding in any language of society. 'Literacy in india has made remarkable strides since independence. This has been further confirmed by the result of the census 2011. The literacy rate has increased from 18.33 % in 1951 to 74.04 % in 2011.' (Action plan india, UNESCO, sept 2012) National education policy (1986) wants to eradicate illiteracy from India . For this purposes it introduced several program me like the National Literacy Mission (1988), Saaksahar Bharat in 2009. National literacy Mission 1988 launched in 1988 continued till 10th five year plan i.e. March 2007. The main aim of NLM was to literate the age group of 15-35 . The target was 127.45 million persons become literate of which 60% learners were females, while 23% learners belonged to S.C and 12% to S.T. After that 11th five year plan (2007-2012) was launched and target more from previous national literacy mission . Another other programmes like at the different age groups like Sarba Sikha Abhijan , Shishu Siksha Abhijan , mid day meal programs , Adult education etc. Sarba Sikhsa Abhijan is provided with useful and relevant elementary education for all the children in the age group of 6-14 years of children for pre primary stage . After that the target was increased for education up to 10th class. For this purposes mid day meal programme introduced for stopping dropouts in the school level and to stop school time hungerness of the children. Education is for the old age group persons who are not able to go to school. They study

especially in the night school and in the non formal educational centres . LPSRO (Literacy Promotion and Social Rehabilitation Organization) for literacy improvement is developed all over world.

It has established by social workers as a non political organizations. It mainly works at the remote areas. In 2011 the present literacy was 74.01% in india. The target of national literacy mission is to achive 100% literacy all trough the country in near future.

A state of deprivation means something is missing and situation is serious. Index of educational deprivation means the areas which are educationally backward. The deprivation and development goes paralelly that is only it is an indicator of development. Deprivation directly or indirectly influences on several demographic attributes like fertility, mortality, migration, social awareness etc.

Studyarea

The district Bankura in west Bengal is located in between 22°38'00" N to 23°38'00" N latitude and 86°36'00" E to 87°46'00" E longitude.(Fig no- 1) This district `s western part is a part of Chhotonagpur plateau and the eastern one is a part of Gangetic delta. In 2011 census the literacy position is 70.26 % of total literacy where as 80.05% are male and 60.05 % are female category. In 2011 West Bengal literacy is 76.26% of total literacy where as male is 81.69% and 70.54% are of female category which is higher than the district from all categories. In india 2011 census the total literacy is 74.04% which is also higher than the district Bankura . In the district female literacy is so much lower , it is only 60.05% which higher in West Bengal i.e 70.54%. In 2001 the total literacy level of Bankura was 62.00% where 75.8% male and 47.6% are female. During the last 10years 2001 to 2011 about 12.45% female literacy, 8.5% total literacy and 4.25% male literacy has increased. This is a positive sides of female literacy in this district.

Litercy level is much lower than the other district of west Bengal. The position of Bankura is 14th. Among the 19th district . It is due to difficult terrain, low female literacy rate, poverty, S.C and tribal areas, poor economy, seasonal migration etc. In this paper the assessment of literacy pattern , changes and female literacy level should be explained .

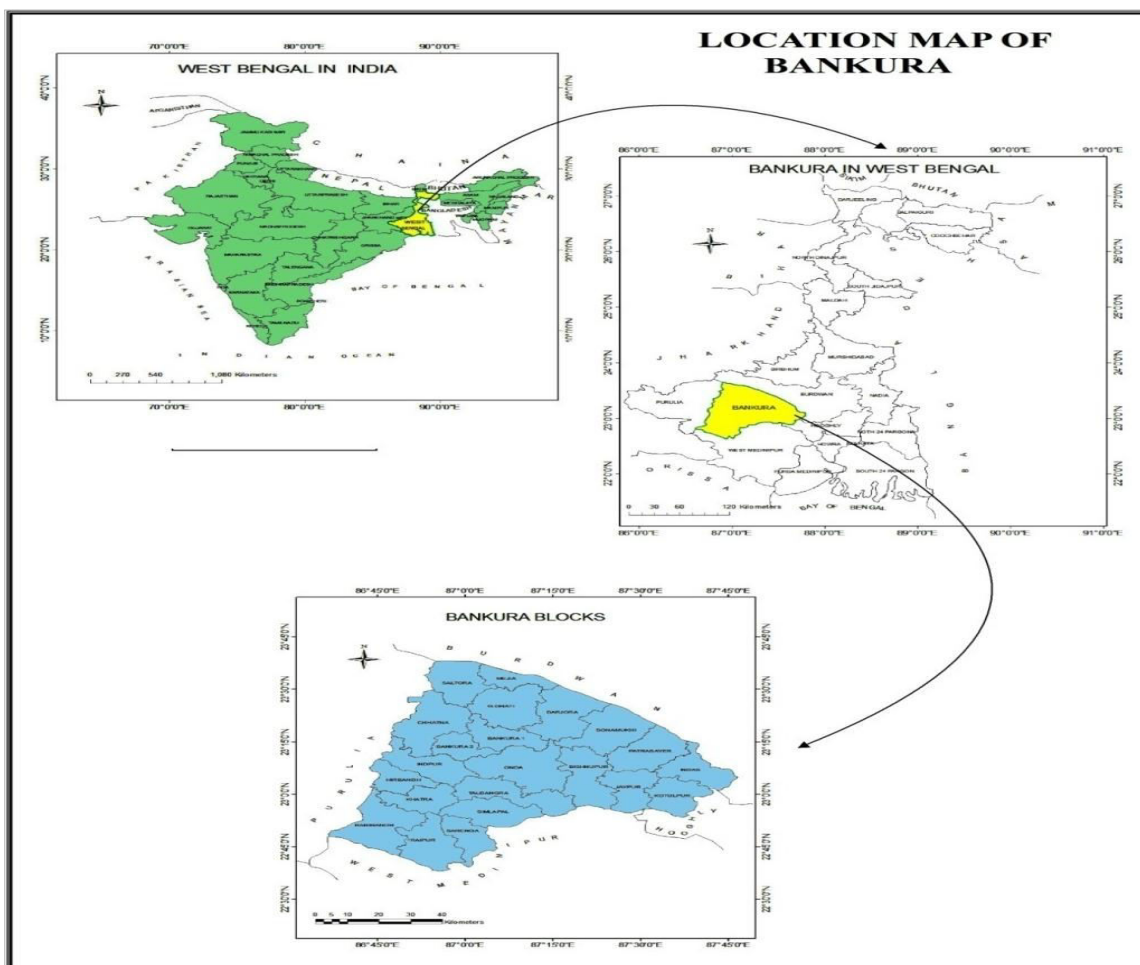


Fig no

Objectives and methodology

The main objectives of this paper is to probe

- To find out the index of deprivation of the C.D blocks
- To calculate the literacy development index of C.D blocks
- Lastly to analyze the temporal changes of literacy development of C.D blocks in between 2001 and 2011.

The present study is mainly based on the secondary data are collected from district census hand book and district primary census abstract 2001 and 2011. All the information are properly computed and useful tables has been created to fulfill the objectives of the study. The literacy development Index is calculated by two parameters total literacy and female literacy of all the blocks. For the calculation the following formula has been used . Index of Deprivation (IOD) in crude literacy rate and female literacy rate are calculated by the following formula

$$IOD_{xy} (\text{index}) = \frac{(\text{target } y - \text{value } y)}{(\text{target } y - \text{minimum } y)}$$

Where IOD_{xy} = Index of Deprivation for the x^{th} block of y^{th} criteria (literacy)

Target y = maximum achievable target (National literacy Mission Target) for the y^{th} criteria

Minimum y = minimum value of y^{th} criteria amongst all blocks of Bankura district

Value xy = This is the value x^{th} block of y^{th} criteria.

Composite Index of deprivation (CIOD) : Comprising both IOD of crude literacy rate , female literacy rate are giving $2/3^{\text{rd}}$

weightage of crude literacy and $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ weight age to female literacy rate .

Literacy development index = $(1 - CIOD)$

In the last step the ranking of blocks are done on the basis of literacy development index (L.D.I) for 2001 and 2011 respectively and find out the changes of LDI within a gap of 10 years.

Analysis of the study

Literacy rate and index of deprivation

All the analysis has been done in two steps i.e 2001 and 2011 both the census year:

The total literacy of West Bengal was 69.22% in 2001 and 76.26% in 2011 where the district Bankura was 62.04% in 2001 and 70.26% in 2011. The female literacy rate in west Bengal was 59.61% in 2001 and 70.54% in 2011 where the Bankura was 47.56% and 60.05% respectively.

Table no-1: Literacy development index-2001

Sl.no	Name of the block	Total literacy % (T)	Female literacy % (F)	IOD (T)	IOD (F)	CIOD= (2T+1F)/3	LDI(1-CIOD)
1	Bankura 1	63.4	48.1	.82	.84	.83	.17
2	Bankura 2	64.0	49.5	.80	.82	.81	.19
3	Chhatna	58.7	42.2	.92	.93	.92	.08
4	Saltora	55.1	38.1	1	1	1	0
5	Mejia	59.3	43.9	.91	.91	.91	.09
6	G.Ghati	60.6	44.8	.88	.89	.88	.12
7	Barjora	63.4	49.6	.82	.81	.82	.18
8	Onda	59.8	45.7	.90	.88	.89	.11
9	Indpur	61.9	44.6	.85	.89	.86	.14
10	Khatra	63.9	47.7	.80	.84	.81	.19
11	Hirbandh	58.2	38.7	.93	.99	.95	.05
12	Ranibandh	61.7	43.8	.85	.91	.87	.13
13	Taldangra	65.3	51.5	.77	.78	.77	.23
14	Simlapal	63.2	48.4	.82	.83	.82	.18
15	Raipur	64.9	49.2	.78	.82	.79	.21
16	Sarenga	68.7	53.6	.70	.75	.72	.28
17	Bishnupur	58.3	44.6	.93	.89	.92	.08
18	Joypur	66.9	54.8	.74	.73	.74	.26
19	Kotulpur	68.6	57.7	.70	.68	.69	.31
20	Sonamukhi	58.7	45.9	.92	.87	.90	.10
21	Patrasayer	56.1	44.3	.98	.90	.95	.05
22	Indas	64.6	54.1	.79	.74	.77	.23

Source : District census handbook-2001, Bankura and calculated by the author

The highest crude literacy rate in the Sarenga block 68.7% and lowest in the Saltora (55.1) block. The highest female literacy was at the block Kotulpur (57.7)

and lowest in Saltora (38.1) block. The crude literacy were higher than the district's average of the following blocks like Bankura 1, Bankura 2, G.Ghati, Barjora, Khatra, Taldangra, Simlapal, Raipur, Sarenga, Joypur, Kotulpur and Indas. And rest of the blocks are of the lower in percentage of district average. In case of female literacy rate the following blocks are of higher than the district (47.56%) average are Bankura 1, Bankura 2, Barjora, Khatra, Taldangra, Simlapal, Raipur, sarenga, Joypur, kotulpur, Indas blocks.

Table no- 2 : literacy development index -2011

Sl no	Name of the block	Total literacy %	Female literacy %	IOD (T)	IOD (F)	CIOD= (2T+1F)/3	LDI (1-CIOD)
1	Bankura 1	68.74	57.87	.81	.82	.81	0.19
2	Bankura 2	73.59	63.33	.69	.71	.70	0.30
3	Chhatna	65.73	53.33	.89	.91	.90	0.10
4	Saltora	61.45	48.45	1	1	1	0
5	Mejia	66.83	54.98	.86	.87	.86	0.14
6	G.Ghati	68.11	55.75	.83	.87	.84	0.16
7	Barjora	71.67	61.81	.73	.74	.73	0.27
8	Onda	65.82	55.81	.89	.86	.88	0.12
9	Indpur	67.42	54.25	.85	.89	.86	0.14
10	Khatra	72.16	60.33	.72	.77	.74	0.26
11	Hirbandh	64.18	52.12	.93	.93	.93	0.07
12	Ranibandh	68.53	55.75	.82	.86	.83	0.17
13	Taldangra	69.80	61.13	.78	.75	.77	0.23
14	Simlapal	68.44	58.09	.82	.81	.82	0.18
15	Raipur	71.73	59.74	.73	.78	.75	0.25
16	Sarenga	74.25	63.62	.67	.71	.68	0.28
17	Bishnupur	66.30	56.69	.87	.84	.86	0.14
18	Joypur	74.57	65.74	.66	.66	.66	0.34
19	Kotulpur	78.01	70.70	.57	.57	.57	0.43
20	Sonamukhi	66.16	56.55	.87	.84	.86	0.14
21	Patrasayer	64.87	56.00	.91	.85	.89	0.11
22	Indas	71.76	64.00	.73	.70	.72	0.28

Source : Primary census abstract 2011 and Calculated by the author

Literacy rate and index of deprivation 2011

In 2011 census the crude literacy rate of the following blocks are higher than the district(70.26%) percentage like Bankura 2, Barjora, Khatra, Raipur, Sarenga, Joypur, Kotulpur, Indas, which has changed from the census 2011. In the census 2011 the literacy is higher than the district in eight blocks where as in 2001 the number were in twelve blocks. In the female category literacy higher than the district (60.05) are the following blocks like Bankura 1, Barjora, Khatra, Taldangra, Sarenga, Joypur, Kotulpur, Indas and remaining blocks are lower than the district. The highly deprived block for literacy is Saltora in both the census 2001 and 2011 in crude literacy and in female category. The highest developed blocks is Kotulpur in both the census.

Trends of literacy development index (L.D.I)

The calculation of LDI is done with composite index of deprivation. In this study LDI ranges between 0.00 to 0.43 in 2001 and 2011 census year. The LDI grouped into three category.

- Highly literacy developed area (0.30- 0.45)
- Moderately developed area (0.15-0.30)
- Low literacy developed area (0.00-0.15)

Highly developed area

Joypur, Kotulpur, Bankura2 are the highly developed area. The blocks Kotulpur and Joypur are highly developed in agriculture by the Kangsabati river valley project . All the amenities of

education are also available here. On the other hand the Bankura-2 is nearer to the Municipalities areas which is developed by agriculture , business and other allied activities.

Moderately developed area

Bankural, Gangajalghati, Barjora, Khatra, Ranibandh, taldangra, Simlupal, Raipur, Sarenga, Indas blocks are in this category. Bankural is nearer to Bankura urban area easy to access education and economic level is much higher than western part like Chhatna. Gangajalghati and Barjora are also easy for education and these blocks are a part of industrial belt and have some extra educational facilities than the other areas. The Indas blocks is highly agricultural developed area and the economic level is also higher and have different types of educational facilities. The other blocks area nearer to the jangal mahal area and have different types of educational institution .

The lower developed area

Educationally lower developed area are in the blocks of Chhatna, Saltora, Mejia, Onda, Indpur, Hirbandh, Bishnupur, Sonamukhi and Patrasayer. These blocks are dominant people of poor Bagdi and Bauri caste. They are maximum landless labour and unconscious about education. They spent money by taking alkohal and in the occasion of fair and festivals. They are illiterate and are not aware of education. The general caste hindu and muslim are in a good position than the Bagdi, Bauri and tribal peoples of this areas. The poor peoples live in a inhospitable house and there is no satisfactory amenities in their houses. They think for next day’s food not for education. Many peoples mainly bauri and adibasi migrates season wise to the eastern part of this same district and the other district like Burdwan and Hooghly as a agricultural labour. The bagdi are the main labour in the village area, without them agriculture is not possible in the three district.

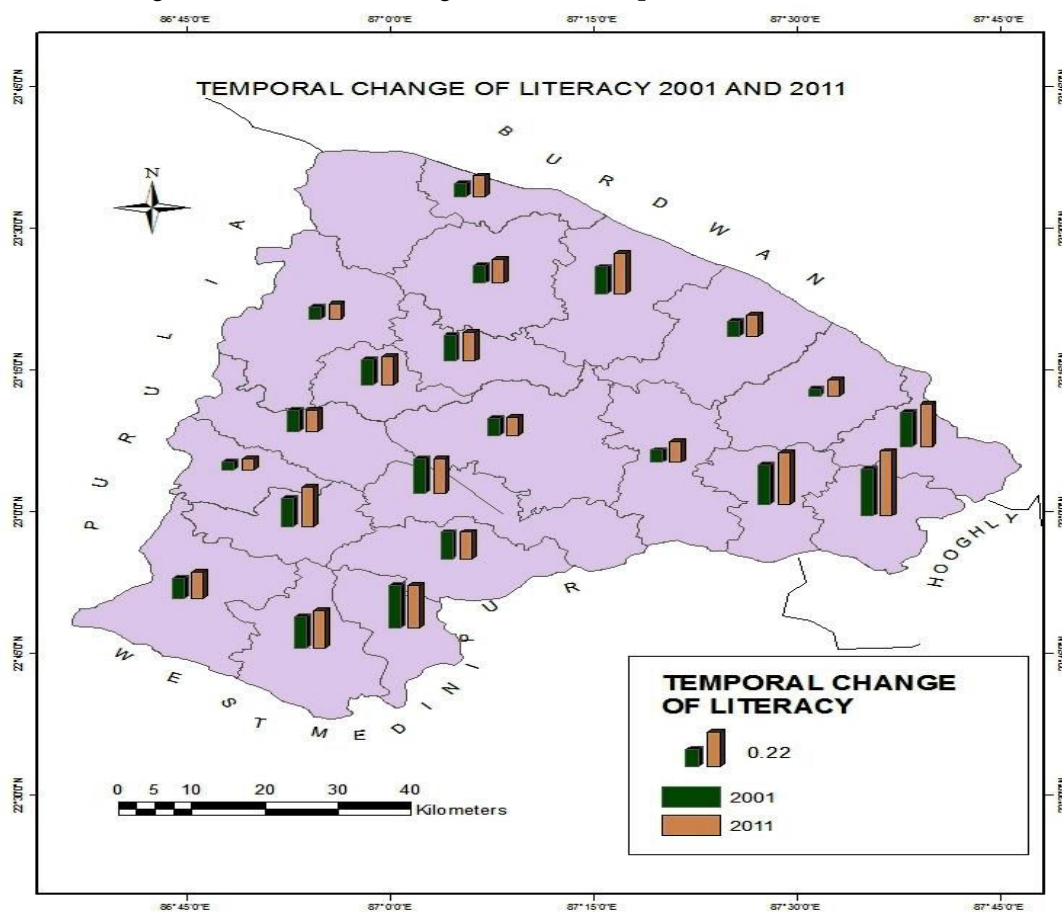


Fig no

Table no- 3: Temporal changes of literacy development index

Name of the blocks	2001	2011	Changes (2011-2001)
Bankura1	0.17	0.19	0.02
Bankura2	0.19	0.30	0.11
Chhatna	0.08	0.10	0.02
Saltora	0	0	0
Mejia	0.09	0.14	0.05
G.Ghati	0.12	0.16	0.04
Barjora	0.18	0.27	0.09
Onda	0.11	0.12	0.01
Indpur	0.14	0.14	0.00
Khatra	0.19	0.26	0.07
Hirbandh	0.05	0.07	0.02
Ranibandh	0.13	0.17	0.04
Taldangra	0.23	0.23	0.00
Simlapal	0.18	0.18	0.00
Raipur	0.21	0.25	0.04
Sarenga	0.28	0.28	0.00
Bihnupur	0.08	0.14	0.06
Joypur	0.26	0.34	0.08
Kotulpur	0.31	0.43	0.10
Sonamukhi	0.10	0.14	0.04
Patrasayer	0.05	0.11	0.06
Indas	0.23	0.28	0.05

Source: Primary census abstract and Calculated by the author

In this table no 3 and fig-2, we will observe the temporal changes of literacy in the district Bankura. During the last ten years (2001 to 2011) the following changes are as follows The maximum change has occurred in the blocks Bankura (.11), Barjora (0.09), Khatra (0.07), Joypur(0.08) Kotulpur(0.10), Patrasayer (0.06), Indas (0.05), Mejia (0.05). In the other blocks changes has occurred below 0.05 literacy development index.

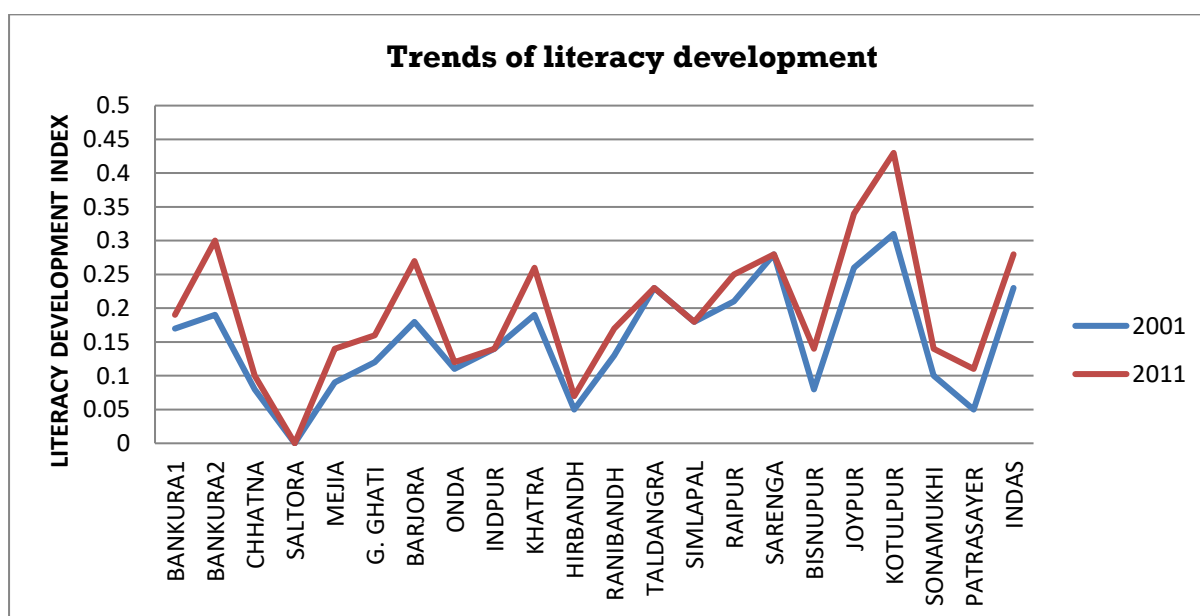


Fig no- 3

Conclusion

Illiteracy is a major hindrance of human development. An illiterate persons does not understand properly the world activities including his life matters also. Only understanding the script of any language is not literacy, it is more than that . In the muslim world many people mainly female can read the holy Koran which is written in Arabic script. And more than 50 % general Muslim (village survey January-2015) people who can read the holy Koran but does not know the meaning and writing. This type of literacy is not useful for the understanding the real event. In India more than quarter percentage people does not know any script of a language, they are totally illiterate and many people are literate who only know the script of any language. This is not real literacy. It should be possible only when all the people of India will try to eradicate the illiteracy. Many N.G.O and government are trying to eradicate the problem. The Indian and State government has introduced Mid Day Meal Programme, Scholarship for backward caste students, Merit cum scholarship for all students and KANNASREE for only girl student etc. to increase the level of literacy. Different types of programme related to literacy has giving positive results. On the other hand development is directly and indirectly related with literacy. If we see the literacy level of the developed countries like U.S.A and Australaya, France etc. the literacy is nearer to 100%. But in India only 74.04% literacy.

In both the census 2001 and 2011 positive changes has been seeing among the total literacy rate and female literacy rate also. Government are sanctioning more primary and madhyamik schools. First of all increase of economic level is urgent necessary work for India to develop the level of literacy. Both agricultural and industrial development are also necessary work for the people of this district to develop the level of literacy. Poor people migrate seasonally to the other district with their children for work as agricultural labour. They are unable to sent their children to the school for poverty. This is a reality in the district Bankura and which is one of the causes of literacy backwardness. But we hopes in future the district should be literate 100% in next 15 to 20 years time bound on the basis of the discussion.

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