



THE STUDY OF DEVELOPMENTAL GAPS IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF MALDA DISTRICT, WEST BENGAL, INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

Education is the dynamic force for the development of the society. Education means reconstruction of society with human power. Education refers to the backbone of society for the social upliftment. A society's total development depends on appropriate education. Education is the main driving force of the nation. Education shapes a society in the sense of socio-cultural, Demographic, economic, and politically. A country's Quality of life and social wellbeing controlled significantly by the educational development of that place. Educational gap makes the regional disparity of a place which creates imbalance societal development as it brings the equity and equality in the society. The present paper is to show the developmental gaps in the education system of Maldah District, West Bengal. The study has been conducted based on Secondary data collection and used some appropriate statistical techniques. The result has been showed that there is an educational gap in response to the spatial and temporal context in Maldah district, West Bengal.

KEY WORDS: - Educational Gap, Educational System, Literacy Rate, Educational Infrastructure, Malda District.

INTRODUCTION

Education refers to the backbone of every society for their development. It is the key factor for human resource development like skill, knowledge, affection. Regional development more or less depends on the educational system and its status, quality of that place. Demography also affects the educational profile of that place. So several geographical factors either physical or socio-cultural aspect nurture the educational system of that place. India is a developing country and its development depends on educational status. The average literacy rate of India is 74.04% (Census 2011) and the male-female literacy rate is 81.14% and 65.46% (Census 2011). West Bengal has literacy of 76.26 % and male-female literacy is 81.69 % and 70.54 % respectively (Census 2011). Malda is a state of West Bengal has average literacy rate is 61.73% and the male-female literacy rate is 66.24% and 56.96% respectively (Census 2011). So it is seen that generally, a huge developmental gap remain in contrast to the general average literacy rate of the country as well as the state. Malda has high male-female and rural-urban literacy gap according to the census report.

OBJECTIVES

- [1] To study the pattern of literacy rate of 2001 and 2011 of Malda district
- [2] To know the educational facilities and to measure the educational development
- [3] To find out the developmental gaps of the educational system based on 2001 and 2011 census data
- [4] To suggest few proposals to minimize the developmental gaps in education

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The study is based on secondary data sources like district statistical handbook (2001 & 2011), District Information System for Education (DISE), District Census Handbook (2001 & 2011) and department of family and welfare, Govt. of WB. For easy interpretation few statistical methods e.g. Rural-Urban Literacy Rate, Rural-Urban differential Index (URDI), Pupil-Teacher Ratio, Composite Index, Availability of Educational Infrastructure etc. To show the spatial variation of educational infrastructure and to know the temporal variation of educational development difference value related to education are calculated. The Composite Index of Development of Education has been calculated by using following formula-Composite Index (CI) by using Z score of all the parameter, Where M-Male, F-Female, R-Rural, and U-Urban

STUDY AREA

The study area Malda district located between latitudes 24 °40'20"N and 25 °32'8"N, and longitudes 87 ° 45'50"E to 88 °28'10"E, the district is bounded to its due south by the district of Murshidabad across the river Ganga, by Bangladeshand Dakshin Dinajpur district to its east and northeast, by Uttar Dinajpur district to its direct north and by the states of Bihar to its direct west and Jharkhand across the Ganga to the southwest. Malda is spreading over an area of 3733 sq.km with a population of 32.91 lakh in 2001. Malda has 15 numbers of blocks.

SPATIAL VARIATION OF LITERACY RATE

A literate person above ages 7 years is considering his or her ability to read and writing knowledge. Literacy rate considers an indication of educational as well as social development of a place. The average rate of literacy of Malda district is 45.1 %(1991), 50.3 %(2001) and 61.73 %(2011) respectively. Here the table no. 1 showed the Block wise distribution and there the variation of Malda District with the census year 2001 and 2011. The present study area Malda has faced a wide educational gap with respect to block wise and census year (2001 & 2011) wise. From below table 1, it's seen that Harishchandrapur-II (40.7%) has represented lowest literacy rate and Bamongola (56.1%) has highest literacy rate in the census year 2001 and in the census year 2011 Harishchandrapur-I (52.47%) has represented lowest and Bamongola (68.09%) has highest literacy rate.

Table 1: Block-wise Literacy rate of Malda District in the year 2001 and 2011

Sub-Division / C.D.Block / M	Literacy rate 2001	Literacy rate 2011
1	2	3
Harishchandrapur-I	44.1	52.47
Harishchandrapur-II	40.7	54.34
Chanchal-I	56.1	65.09
Chanchal-II	44.5	57.38
Ratua-I	45	60.13
Ratua-II	47.8	56.19
Gazole	51	63.07
Bamongola	56.1	68.09
Habibpur	48.2	58.81
Old Malda	47.7	59.61
English Bazar	50.4	63.03
Manikchak	44.1	57.77
Kaliachak-I	54.3	65.25
Kaliachak-II	46.1	64.89
Kaliachak-III	41.8	54.16

District Total	50.3	61.73
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N.B. Literacy relates to percentage of literates in population aged 7 years and above.

Source: Census of India, 2001 & 2011

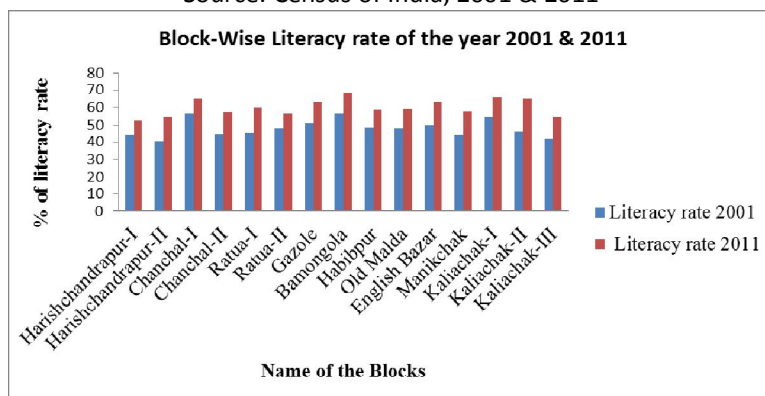


Fig1: Block-Wise Literacy rate of the census Year 2001 & 2011

GENDER DISPARITIES ON LITERACY RATE

A gender disparity is one of the burning issues now a day. Varieties of parameters are determined for this disparity. Literacy is one of the indicators to indicate the gender disparity of a particular place. Malda district has high block-wise male-female literacy gaps than another district in West Bengal. With this report in the year 2001 Bamongola, Habibpur, Manikchak, Gazole, Kaliachak-III has high male female literacy difference, Kaliachak-II, Harishchandrapur-I, Harishchandrapur-II, Chanchal-I, Old Malda, Englishbazar, Kaliachak-II has medium Male-Female literacy Difference and rest of the block like Kaliachak-I, Chanchal-II has low Male Female literacy difference. On the other hand in the year 2011 Gazole, Bamongola, Habibpur, Harishchandrapur-I, Kaliachak-II, Old Malda has high Male-Female Literacy difference, Chanchal-I, Ratua-I, English Bazar, Kaliachak-I has medium M-F Literacy Difference and rest of the blocks like Harishchandrapur-II, Chanchal-II, Ratua-II, Manikchak, Kaliachak-III has low M-F literacy Difference.

Table 2: Gender-Wise Block level Literacy rate by Malda District in the year 2001 and 2011

Sub-Division / C.D.Block / M	Literacy rate 2001				Literacy rate 2011				Changing Scenario of Literacy of the year 2001 & 2011			
	Male	Female	Total	M-F Literacy Difference	Male	Female	Total	M-F Literacy Difference	*M – Literacy Difference	*F- Literacy Difference	Total Literacy Difference	M-F Literacy Difference
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Harishchandrapur-I	53.1	34.6	44.1	18.5	57.37	47.21	52.47	10.16	4.27	12.61	8.37	8.34
Harishchandrapur-II	47.7	33.3	40.7	14.4	57.21	51.23	54.34	5.98	9.51	17.93	13.64	8.42
Chanchal-I	63.8	47.9	56.1	15.9	68.76	61.22	65.09	7.54	4.96	13.32	8.99	8.36
Chanchal-II	51.3	37.4	44.5	13.9	59.97	54.66	57.38	5.31	8.67	17.26	12.88	8.59
Ratua-I	53.	36.2	45	16.9	64.	55.8	60.1	8.36	11.07	19.61	15.13	8.54

	1				17	1	3					
Ratua-II	54.5	40.8	47.8	13.7	58.31	53.98	56.19	4.33	3.81	13.18	8.39	9.37
Gazole	61.5	40.1	51	21.4	69.79	56.13	63.07	13.66	8.29	16.03	12.07	7.74
Bamongola	67.5	44.1	56.1	23.4	75.52	60.20	68.09	15.32	8.02	16.10	11.99	8.08
Habibpur	59.7	36.4	48.2	23.3	66.69	50.74	58.81	15.95	6.99	14.34	10.61	7.35
Old Malda	56.6	38.1	47.7	18.5	65.25	53.66	59.61	11.59	8.65	15.56	11.91	6.91
English Bazar	57.9	42.5	50.4	15.4	66.96	58.88	63.03	8.08	9.06	16.38	12.63	7.32
Manikchak	55.5	31.9	44.1	23.6	64.18	58.88	57.77	5.30	8.68	26.98	13.67	18.30
Kaliachak-I	53.8	46.6	54.3	7.2	68.13	58.88	65.25	9.25	14.33	12.28	10.95	-2.05
Kaliachak-II	53.8	37.8	46.1	16	69.60	58.88	64.89	10.72	15.80	21.08	18.79	5.28
Kaliachak-III	52.1	30.7	41.8	21.4	59.91	58.88	54.16	1.03	7.81	28.18	12.36	20.37
District Total	58.8	41.3	50.3	17.5	66.24	58.88	61.73	7.36	7.44	17.58	11.43	10.14

N.B. Literacy relates to percentage of literates in population aged 7 years and above.

Source: Census of India, 2001 & 2011* M-Male, F-Female

Literacy among Rural-Urban Population

With the calculation of Rural-Urban Literacy rate during the year 2001 and 2011 in the Table No. 3 and to clear the complexity of data the researcher made the Mean value to identify the actual Rural-Urban literacy gap of the Malda district. According to mean value of Table 4, Gazole, Chanchal-I, Old Malda, English Bazar and Kaliachak-I has high rural-Urban literacy gap on the other hand rest of the blocks like Harishchandrapur-I, Harishchandrapur-II, Chanchal-II, Ratua-I, Ratua-II, Bamongola, Habibpur and Manikchak has comparatively low Rural-Urban literacy difference.

Table 3: Block-Wise Rural Urban Literacy Rate of Malda district in the year 2001 & 2011

Sub-Division / C.D.Block / M	Rural 2001			Urban 2001			Rural 2011			Urban 2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Harishchandrapur-I	53.10	34.60	44.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.37	47.21	52.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
Harishchandrapur-II	47.70	33.30	40.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.21	51.23	54.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chanchal-I	63.80	47.90	56.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.39	60.85	64.72	82.00	73.99	78.04
Chanchal-II	51.30	37.40	44.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.97	54.66	57.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ratua-I	53.1	36.20	45.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.1	55.81	60.1	0.00	0.00	0.00

	0		0				7		3			
Ratua-II	54.5 0	40.80	47.8 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.3 1	53.98	56.1 9	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gazole	61.5 0	40.10	51.0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.0 0	55.03	62.1 3	91.8 2	86.12	88.9 9
Bamongola	67.5 0	44.10	56.1 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.5 2	60.20	68.0 9	0.00	0.00	0.00
Habibpur	57.6 0	33.40	45.6 0	81.0 0	66.10	73.7 0	64.0 5	47.35	55.7 9	85.1 2	74.91	80.1 2
Old Malda	56.6 0	38.10	47.7 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.6 5	51.83	57.9 0	75.6 2	65.57	70.7 2
English Bazar	57.9 0	42.50	50.4 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.2 1	59.10	63.2 6	65.0 9	57.21	61.2 7
Manikchak	55.5 0	31.90	44.1 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.1 8	50.89	57.7 7	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kaliachak-I	61.6 0	46.60	54.3 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.7 1	60.20	63.5 2	71.1 5	66.67	68.9 7
Kaliachak-II	53.8 0	37.80	46.1 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.8 6	60.13	65.1 2	55.3 7	49.42	52.4 5
Kaliachak-III	52.1 0	30.70	41.8 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.5 4	47.61	53.7 5	63.8 6	53.05	58.5 5
District Total 2011	56.6 0	30.40	47.8 0	78.9 2	74.03	76.5 8	64.1 9	54.29	59.3 7	78.9 2	74.03	76.5 8

N.B. Literacy relates to percentage of literates in population aged 7 years and above.

Source: Census of India 2001 & 2011

Table 4: Rural-Urban Literacy Difference of Malda District in the year 2001 & 2011

Sub-Division / C.D.Block / M	Rural Male Literacy Difference	Rural Female Literacy Difference	Urban Male Literacy Difference	Urban Female Literacy Difference	Total Rural Literacy Difference	Total Urban Literacy Difference	x [□]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Harishchandrapur-I	4.27	12.61	0.00	0.00	8.37	0.00	4.21
Harishchandrapur-II	9.51	17.93	0.00	0.00	13.64	0.00	6.85
Chanchal-I	4.59	12.95	82.00	73.99	8.62	78.04	43.37
Chanchal-II	8.67	17.26	0.00	0.00	12.88	0.00	6.47
Ratua-I	11.07	19.61	0.00	0.00	15.13	0.00	7.64
Ratua-II	3.81	13.18	0.00	0.00	8.39	0.00	4.23
Gazole	7.50	14.93	91.82	86.12	11.13	88.99	50.08
Bamongola	8.02	16.10	0.00	0.00	11.99	0.00	6.02
Habibpur	6.45	13.95	4.12	8.81	10.19	6.42	8.32
Old Malda	7.05	13.73	75.62	65.57	10.20	70.72	40.48
English Bazar	9.31	16.60	65.09	57.21	12.86	61.27	37.06
Manikchak	8.68	18.99	0.00	0.00	13.67	0.00	6.89
Kaliachak-I	5.11	13.60	71.15	66.67	9.22	68.97	39.12
Kaliachak-II	16.06	22.33	55.37	49.42	19.02	52.45	35.78
Kaliachak-III	7.44	16.91	63.86	53.05	11.95	58.55	35.29

District Total	2011	7.59	23.89	0.00	0.00	11.57	0.00	7.18
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N.B. Literacy relates to percentage of literates in population aged 7 years and above.

Source: Census of India, 2001 & 2011, Calculated by the Researcher

STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO

Pupil-Teacher ratio is a parameter of Educational development and its progress of a place. According to govt. rules the standard Pupil-Teacher ratio of a school in several educational level is is According to mean value of table No. 5 Kaliachak-I, Ratua-I, Kaliachak-III has low Pupil teacher ratio and Chanchal-I, Harishchandrapur-I, Harishchandrapur-II, Chanchal-II, Gazole, Bamongola, Manikchak, Kaliachak-II has medium Student-Teacher ratio and rest of the blocks like Ratua-II, Habibpur, Old Malda, English Bazar has high student teacher ratio.

Table 5: Student-Teacher Ratio of different Education Level in Malda, 2013-14

Sub-Division / C.D. Block / M	Primary School	Upper Primary School	Secondary School	Higher Secondary School	College & University	Professional & Technical	Special & Non Formal	x□
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harishchandrapur-I	80	57	129	76	125	0	41	73
Harishchandrapur-II	122	89	93	87	0	0	42	62
Chanchal-I	40	53	62	72	242	10	38	74
Chanchal-II	99	76	70	108	0	0	38	56
Ratua-I	80	87	94	102	241	0	46	93
Ratua-II	73	61	55	96	0	0	40	46
Gazole	43	47	82	91	197	13	21	71
Bamongola	41	38	53	71	188	10	25	61
Habibpur	40	55	51	106	0	16	17	41
Old Malda	41	60	45	83	0	0	32	37
English Bazar	35	62	81	65	0	9	30	40
Manikchak	52	91	58	114	0	0	48	52
Kaliachak-I	80	157	160	102	238	11	38	112
Kaliachak-II	43	150	56	67	0	19	34	53
Kaliachak-III	86	143	54	109	165	0	43	86

Sources: District Statistical Handbook 2013-14, Calculated by Researcher

INSTITUTION-PUPIL RATIO

Institution and pupil ratio is one of the parameter which indicates the developmental aspect of any place in education sector. Table No. 6 represent a clear idea about Institution-Pupil ratio of Malda District on census year 2001 and 2011. According to Table No. 6 Kaliachak-III, Kaliachak-III, Bamongola, Gazole, and Ratua-I has high Institution-student ratio and Harishchandrapur-I, Chanchal-I has medium Institution-student ratio and rest of the block of Malda District like Harishchandrapur-II, Chanchal-II, Ratua-II, Habibpur, Old Malda, English Bazar, Manikchak, Kaliachak-II has low Institution-student ratio.

Table 6: Institution-Pupil Ratio of Malda District 2013-14

Sub-Division / C.D. Block / M	Primary School Level	Upper Primary School Level	Secondary School Level	Higher Secondary School Level	General College & Universit y	Professiona l & Technical Schools, Colleges & Universitie s	Special & Non- formal Educatio n	x□
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harishchandrapur-I	192	126	1806	2132	1635	0	59	850
Harishchandrapur-II	265	222	1369	1503	0	0	55	488
Chanchal-I	129	147	1314	1801	3147	100	61	957
Chanchal-II	229	189	1412	1476	0	0	63	481
Ratua-I	239	346	2005	2540	5064	0	55	1464
Ratua-II	227	200	1464	1899	0	0	60	550
Gazole	111	130	1661	1838	4335	100	23	1171
Bamongola	92	105	1758	1675	4896	100	28	1236
Habibpur	108	150	2052	2471	0	74	20	696
Old Malda	126	170	903	1938	0	0	40	454
English Bazar	157	169	1611	1565	0	188	35	532
Manikchak	191	201	1752	2270	0	0	62	639
Kaliachak-III	234	419	2781	2288	5250	100	48	1589
Kaliachak-II	148	561	1825	1887	0	130	48	657
Kaliachak-III	202	401	1676	2217	4464	0	60	1289
Total	169	229	1678	1888	3916	145	43	1153

Source: District Statistical Handbook 2013-14, Calculated by Researcher

The Level of Educational Development

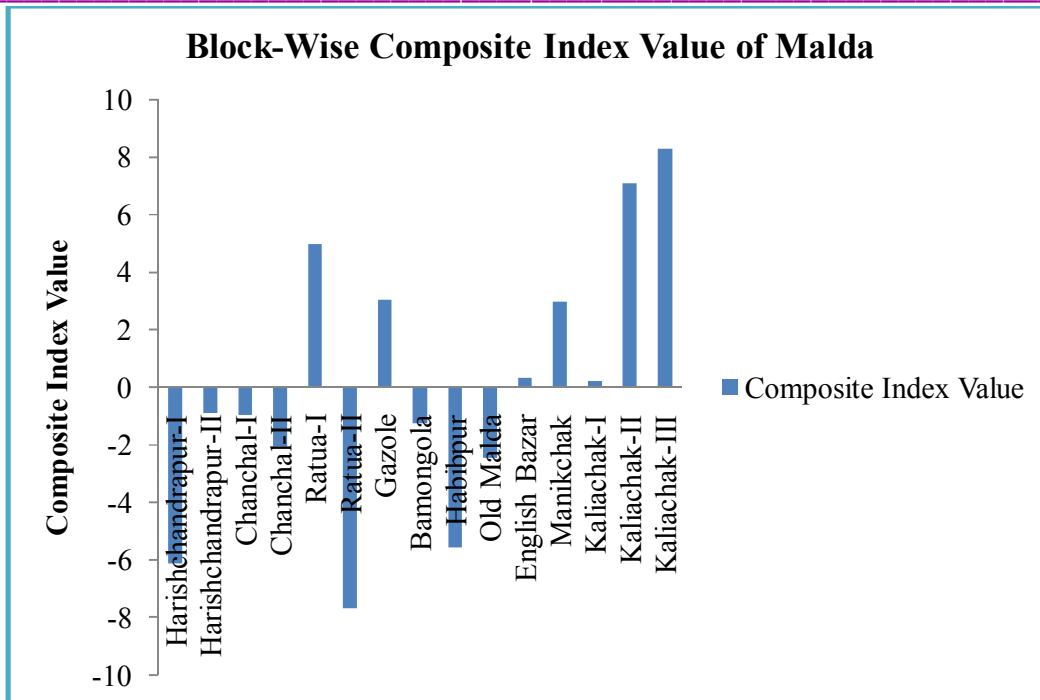
The educational development in different block of Malda has been calculated on the basis of some selected parameters on the basis of 2011 census year this are; Male Literacy Difference (X_1), Female Literacy Difference (X_2), Male-Female literacy difference (X_3), Rural Male literacy difference (X_4), Rural female literacy difference (X_5), Urban male literacy difference (X_6), Urban female literacy difference (X_7), Total Rural Literacy Difference (X_8), Total Urban Literacy difference (X_9), Rural Urban total literacy difference (X_{10}), Pupil teacher enrolment ratio (X_{11}), and Institution pupil enrolment ratio (X_{12}).

The Level of Educational Development of Malda District of Census Year 2001 and 2011

Name of the Blocks	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	ΣX
Harishchandrapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.80	0	-	-

-I	1.34	0.99	0.07	1.15	1.20	0.90	0.91	1.18	0.90			0.01	6.12
Harishchandrapur													
-II	0.26	0.11	0.06	0.54	0.66	0.90	0.91	0.63	0.90	0.94	0	0.90	0.88
Chanchal-I	-	-	-	-	-			-		-			-
	1.13	0.84	0.07	1.05	1.09	1.27	1.28	1.10	1.27	1.35	0	0.26	0.96
Chanchal-II													
	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.27	0.43	0.90	0.91	0.37	0.90	0.92	0	0.92	2.06
Ratua-I													
	0.74	0.46	0.04	1.05	1.25	0.90	0.91	1.14	0.90	0.98	1	1.52	4.98
Ratua-II	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
	1.48	0.87	0.13	1.30	1.00	0.90	0.91	1.18	0.90	0.80	-1	0.75	7.69
Gazole	-	-	-	-	-			-		-			-
	0.11	0.28	0.19	0.11	0.39	1.53	1.63	0.23	1.58	1.58	0	0.79	3.05
Bamongola	-	-	-										-
	0.20	0.26	0.13	0.06	0.02	0.90	0.91	0.06	0.90	0.90	0	0.95	1.24
Habibpur	-	-	-	-	-			-		-			-
	0.51	0.63	0.27	0.45	0.73	0.79	0.65	0.56	0.72	0.67	-1	0.39	5.57
Old Malda													
	0.00	0.38	0.35	0.25	0.81	1.10	1.03	0.55	1.07	1.10	-1	0.99	2.45
English Bazar													
	0.12	0.21	0.27	0.48	0.20	0.82	0.78	0.36	0.81	0.77	-1	0.79	0.32
Manikchak													
	0.01	1.98	1.88	0.27	1.04	0.90	0.91	0.64	0.90	0.94	-1	0.53	2.97
Kaliachak-I													
	1.73	1.05	2.11	0.88	0.86	0.98	1.06	0.89	1.02	1.08	2	1.83	0.22
Kaliachak-II													
	2.18	0.76	0.67	2.66	2.21	0.57	0.55	2.48	0.56	0.35	-1	1.15	7.09
Kaliachak-III	-			-									
	0.26	2.23	2.28	0.13	0.31	0.79	0.66	0.05	0.73	0.72	1	1.08	8.28

Source: Calculated By Author



The Level of Educational development is high where educational gap is low and educational development is low where educational gap is high. From the Table No. 7, by calculating composite index with Z score it is clear that Ratua-I, Gazole, Manikchak, Kaliachak II and Kaliachak III has high educational gap so it indicates that there have low educational development, on the other hand Harishchandrapur-II, Chanchal-I, Chanchal-II, Bamongola, Old Malda, English Bazar, Kaliachak-I has medium type of educational gap and rest of three block like Ratua-II, Habibpur, Harishchandrapur-I, has lowest educational gap which indicates high educational development.

CONCLUSION

The overall scenario of the educational status of Malda District, West Bengal is not Satisfactory. Specially the male female literacy ratio is comparatively high although it's less than average gap of country but the rate is very low to the actual rate of country as well as state West Bengal. The spatial distribution and developmental gap is noticeable. Old Malda, Harishchandrapur-I and Habibpur has low developmental gaps and indicates high educational development according to the composite index made by the author. In Comparison of developmental gaps of education of two decade like 2001 and 2011 census year there is little bit progress in education sector. Hope that in the future the developmental gaps become less because several scheme and policy are taken by the govt. to eradicate the minimum gaps among the blocks.

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