



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Educational Status Of The Slum Area Of Bankura Municipal Corporation: A Geographical Analysis

Dipendu Mondal

Assistant Professor, Saltora B.ed College, Bankura, West Bengal

Abstract- A country can progress through education. However, in regions of the world where slum areas exist, the advancement of education is relatively limited.

The word slum refers to the informal settlements in which the condition of houses is bad, and living conditions are very poor. Bankura Municipality Corporation has 295 slum areas, which are home to 46341 people. This represents around 33.73% of the overall population of BMC (Bankura Municipality Corporation). The slum dwellers in BMC are mainly deprived of better educational and basic educational amenities, i.e., safe drinking water, a library, computer aided learning, toilets, electricity, etc., the lowest percentage of literacy rate in ward number 19.

Moreover, the number of wardwise schools is not sufficient . In some wards, the number of schools is much lower than the population. Basic amenities are lacking in various schools. Due to this, various difficulties are seen among the students. All those difficulties can be removed through various government schemes. Along with this, if various types of awareness campaigns are conducted in the slum areas, the population will be aware of education, and the literacy rate will increase in the future.

Keywords - Slum Area, Literacy Rate, Educational Status, Problems, Recommendations

Introduction- A country must improve its education system to progress. It can be stated that the advancement of a country depends upon the enhancement of its education system. The government makes many efforts to enhance the education sector. However, access to education remains delayed in certain regions of the country. An example of a prominent location is the slum area. Nearly every country worldwide has slum areas.

According to the United Nations, around 1.1 billion individuals reside in urban areas characterised by slums or slum-like circumstances. According to scientists, this population is expected to increase to over 2 million within the next 30 years.

According to the 2011 census, over 65.5 million individuals, which accounts for 22.5% of India's population, resided in slums. This represents 17% of urban India and 5.4% of the total population. The total slum population as per the USHA survey is 42208, and the percentage of slum population in the total population is 30.72% in Bankura Municipal Corporation area.

The word “slum” was first used in London at beginning of the 19th century to describe a “room of low repute” or “low, unfrequented parts of the town,” but has since The term has undergone many iterations in meaning and application (UN-HABITAT, 2003b).

A slum is an urban residential area with a high population density, characterised by poorly constructed dwelling units, and commonly linked to poverty . A confluence of demographic, social, economic, and political factors contribute to the growth and persistence of slums. Typical factors contributing to this issue include rapid migration from rural to urban areas, inadequate urban planning, economic stagnation and downturn, poverty, elevated unemployment rates, dependence on informal economic activities, historical colonialism and segregation, political factors, natural disasters, and social conflicts.

Usually found in towns and cities, slums also exist in suburban communities in certain nations, characterized by substandard housing and unfavorable living conditions. Although slums may vary in size and other attributes, the majority of them lack dependable sanitation facilities, access to clean water, reliable electricity, law enforcement, and other essential services. Slum residences encompass a range of housing types, including both makeshift shanty houses and more formally constructed structures. However, due to substandard construction or a lack of proper upkeep, these dwellings have seen significant deterioration.

The UN defines slums as

.... individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following conditions: access to improved water, access to improved sanitation, sufficient living area, housing durability, and security of tenure.

As per the West Bengal government, a slum is a densely populated settlement consisting of poorly constructed, often temporary, tenements. Closely packed together, these tenements typically lack proper sanitation and access to clean drinking water, leading to filthy conditions. The settlement must also contain a minimum of 20 households.

According to the Census 2011, a slum is characterised as a small area with a minimum population of 300, or approximately 60–70 families. These households are typically poorly constructed and overcrowded, situated in an unclean environment. Slums often lack basic infrastructure and suffer from inadequate access to sanitary and drinking water amenities.

Objectives

1. Determine the educational status of the study area.
2. To observe the educational status of each ward in the study area.
3. To analyse the literacy rate of each ward.
4. To Observe the Literacy Rates of Males and Females in the Study Area.
5. To measure the educational level in the study area.
6. To analyse the wardwise educational infrastructure.
7. To evaluate the school amenities in In study area.

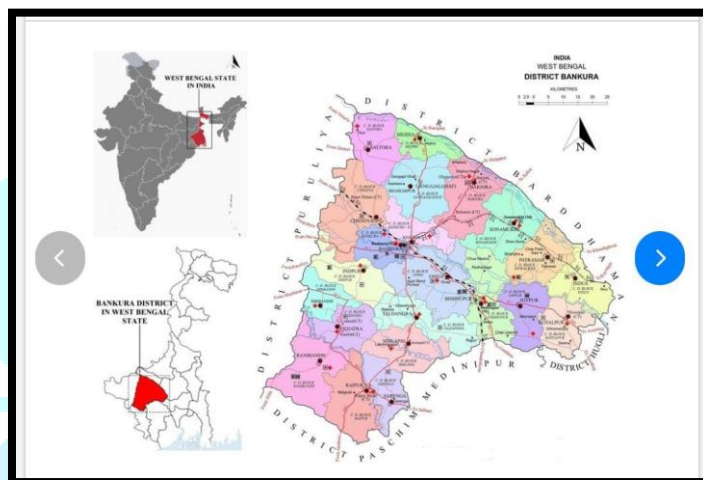
Methodology- While doing different types of research activities, we need to collect different types of information about the place. Most of the types of information we have needed while working on this topic are the ones we have collected from-

1. Different types of books and related journals.
2. Different types of websites.
3. Bankura Municipality office.
4. Bankura district statistical handbook.

After collecting various data from the above places, their study, statistical analysis, and explanation have been done. In certain instances, we have conducted a comparative analysis of one subject against another.

Location of the study area- Bankura Municipality is located in the middle of Bankura district. This region is known as the "Rarh" region. This is a major division of the Medinipur region. The geographical location of Bankura town is 87°3'36" North Latitude and 23°14'24" East Longitude. It is located as the main headquarters of Bankura district. To the north and east of this district is Burdwan. Medinipur is to the south west. and Hooghly District towards the southeast. Located in Purulia district. The region is famous for the Damodar River, which separates Bankura and Burdwan districts. The River Damodar flows along the northern border of this district.

Study Area Map.



Source-<http://www.google.com>

Bankura Municipal Corporation was formed in 1865. Its total area is 19.06 square kilometers. The Bankura municipal area is of great geographical importance. It is connected with other cities and districts through various roads and railways. Durgapur city is located just 35 km from Bankura city. Which is known as a major industrial city in West Bengal, India. On the other hand, it is located only two and a half kilometres from Kolkata. It is connected to Howrah by the North East Railway. Moreover, the NH-60 highway passes over this area. As a result, this region has developed an easy communication system with various cities in West Bengal.

Geographically, it is a part of the Bankura uplands. The vast plains of Bankura and Bishnupur. A number of hill ridges, etc., are seen scattered on the western side of this region. It is a part of the Chotanagpur plateau.

Geological features indicate that metamorphic or igneous rocks make up the majority of it. The eastern part is an alluvial region. Hence, this region is quite developed in agriculture.

The climate of Bankura is a savanna climate in nature, classified as an Aw category. Here are the primary characteristics of climate:

1. The annual temperature range is about 30.04°C.
2. Annual rainfall is about 156.11 mm.
3. Total rainy days: 135.62.

Bankura Municipal Corporation is divided into 23 wards. As per the 2011 census, the total population of this area is 137386, out of which 69843 are male and 67543 are female.

Educational status of the study area

According to the 2011 report, the literacy rate in India is 74.04%, while the male literacy rate is 82.14% and the female literacy rate is 65.46%.

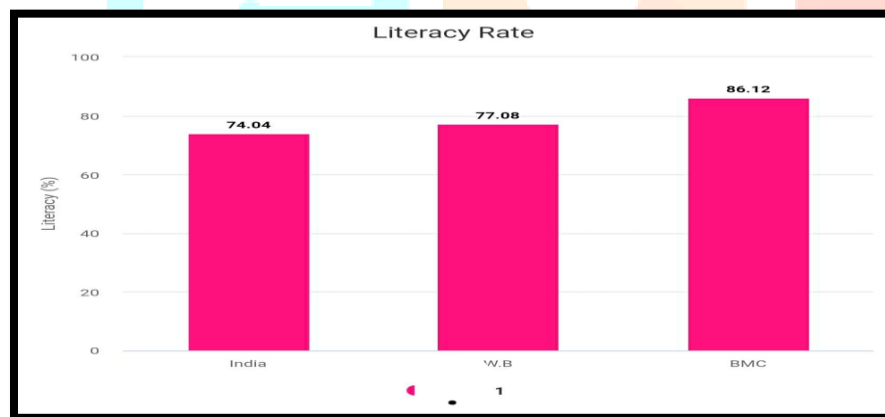
On the other hand, as per the 2011 census, the literacy rate in West Bengal is 77.08%, the male literacy rate is 82.67%, and the female literacy rate is 71.16%.

The literacy rate of the BMC region is 86.12%, as per the 2011 census report. Whereas the male literacy rate is 91.46 % and the female literacy rate is 80.61%.

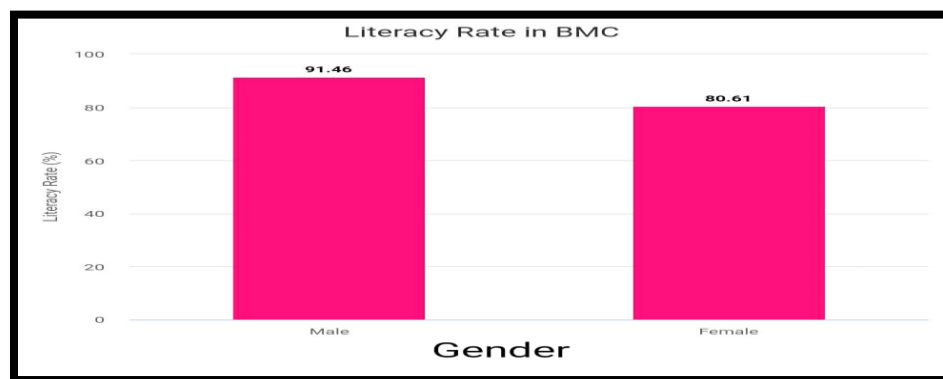
LITERACY RATE

Compare among India, W.B and BMC

According to the 2011 census report		
India-74.04 %	W.B- 77.08 %	BMC – 86.12 %
Male- 82.14 %	Male-82.67 %	Male- 91.46 %
Female – 65.46 %	Female – 71.16 %	Female –80.61 %



Source - Census of India 2011



Source - Census of India 2011

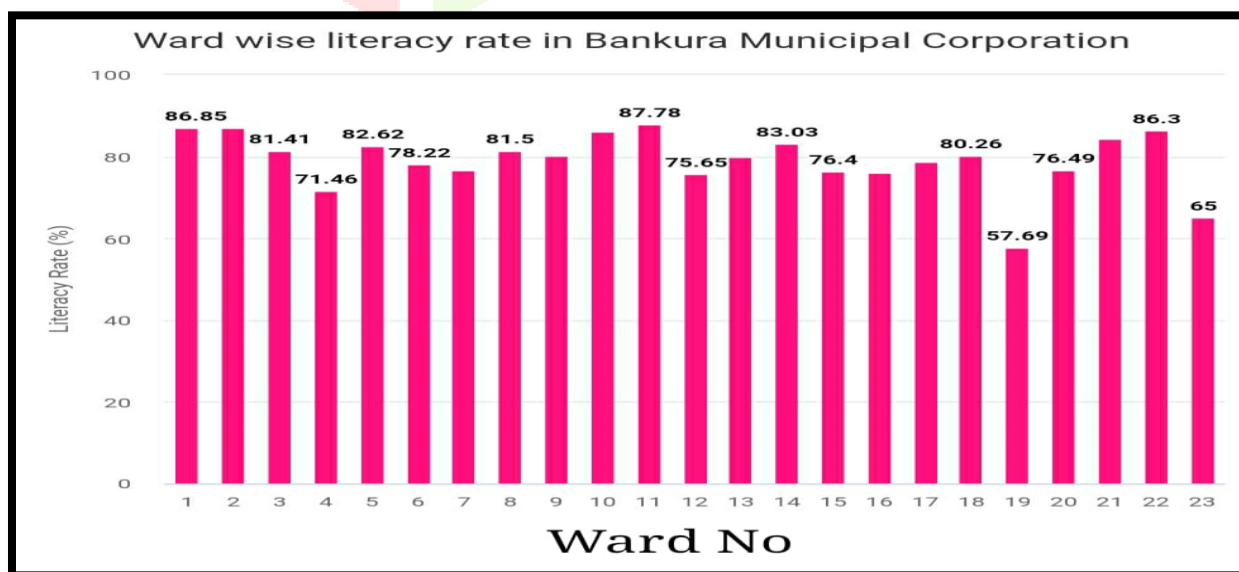
From the above data, it is clear that the literacy rate in the BMC region is very high. According to 2011 data, the literacy rate in the BMC region is 86.12 %. Whereas India's literacy rate is 74.04 % and West Bengal's literacy rate is 77.08 %. BMC Region is a part of an urban region, so the literacy rate is quite high. This region consists of 23 wards. The literacy rate of each ward is different.

Wardwise literacy rate in BMC

WARD NO.	LITERACY RATE (%)
1	86.85
2	87.13
3	81.41
4	71.46
5	82.62
6	78.22
7	76.64
8	81.5
9	80.18
10	86.12
11	87.78 – MAXIMUM
12	75.65
13	79.87
14	83.03
15	76.4
16	76.08
17	78.76
18	80.26
19	57.69- MINIMUM
20	76.49
21	84.19
22	86.3
23	65.00

Source - Bankura Municipality Office

From the above information it is known that ward no-11 of this region has maximum literacy rate (87.78%), while ward no-19 has minimum (57.69%) literacy rate.



Source - Census of India 2011

WARDWISE SLUM AREA LIST

Ward Number And Name Of The Slum Area
Ward number-1- Gopinathpur Namopara 2- Kerani Bazar 3- Upper Teligara Basti 4- Moyrabandh Jamaipara Bustee 5- Kamrar Math Basti 6-Bagdi Para 7- Moldubka Bauri Para 8- Jogi Para 9- Rampur Bagdi Para Bustee 10- School Danga 11- Talpukur 12- Shikharua Para 13- Bhakat Para 14- Simul Danga 15- Chamari Busti 16- Malpara 17- Patpur , Bauri Para Paschim 18- Bauri Para 19- Muslim Para Masjidgora 20- Namo Bagdi Para Bustee 21- Muchipara Purba 22- Bhakat Para 23- Chaitkali Bustee

Source- Municipality Office

Clusterwise Schools In BMC

All the schools belonging to BMC are divided into seven clusters viz.-

Name Of Cluster	Total School
1.Gopinathpur PS Cluster	19
2. Kendua Girls HS Cluster	13
3. Lokepur Cluster	25
4. SS Pal HS Crc Cluster	20
5. Indira PS Cluster	18
6. Municipal HS Cluster	27
7. Sadar Cluster	1
Total Schools In Cluster	123

Source- Municipality Office

Wardwise Distribution Of Slum Population And Literacy

Ward numbers 4, 10, 12, 17, 19, 20, and 22 are notable among the wards of BMC that have an illiterate slum population. Medium illiterate slum populations are 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 23, while wards with the least illiterate slum population are 1, 2, 8.

Clusterwise School Facilities

Details	Facilities
Male Teachers	372
Female Teachers	482
Boys School	5
Girls School	10
Primary School	98
Upper Primary School	5
Pre Primary Teacher	86
Mid Day Meal	Yes, 102 No ,21
Residential	Yes, 2 No ,121
Classroom	602
Boys Toilet	170
Girls Toilet	192
Computer Learning	No ,117 Yes ,6
Electricity	No ,15 Yes ,108
Library	No, 18 Yes ,105
Playground	Yes, 39 No, 84
Drinking Water.	Tap, 73 No, 12
Ramps	Yes ,67 No , 56
Computer	Yes ,170 No, 91 Schools
Total School -123	

Source - Municipality Office

Educational status And Related Problems

From the above information, it is known that the total number of schools in the BMC region is 123, with total seven cluster areas. All the information that is known from this data is-

1. In 123 schools, there are total male teachers 372 while there are 482 female teachers.
2. The number of girls' schools is ten, while the number of boys' schools is only five. The rest of the schools are co-ed .
3. The number of pre-primary teachers is relatively low.
4. Out of 123 schools, 102 provide midday meals, while the remaining 21 do not.
5. The number of classrooms is sufficient in each school, but relatively less with boys toilets than girls toilets.
6. Most of the schools here do not have computer aided learning. Only six schools have computers. The rest of the schools have no provision for this. Therefore, the students here are lagging behind in computer education.
7. Some schools do not have electricity. As a result, there is a problem with the operation of electric supported equipment.
8. Out of 123 schools, 18 have no library facility, due to which students find it difficult to study.
9. Most of the schools have no provision of playgrounds for playing, due to which the physical development of the students is hindered and their all round development is difficult.

Recommendations –

1. The female literacy rate is lower than the male literacy rate. To increase the literacy rate and engage them in different types of educational projects.
2. Some of the wards have the minimum literacy rate; therefore, the dropout rate should be minimised with the help of a consciousness programme between male and female students.
3. Female students attendance is lower than that of male students. We have to find out the reason behind the absence in the classroom. Are engaged in other household work, they have gone for livelihood income with their parents, or they take care of their siblings.
4. In some cases, the number of schools within a cluster is extremely low. The government should establish new schools or improve the capacity of the old ones.
5. In the least literate wards improve to a high or moderate literacy level. Start some campaigns in slum areas to rejuvenate literacy levels.
6. Most of the schools don't have basic amenities like playgrounds, school libraries, electricity, computer-aided learning, safe drinking water, etc.
7. The school committee should inform the concerned authorities to set up the basic facilities in the school.

Conclusion-- The complete discussion above shows that the education rate in the BMC region is quite good. However, the education rate in some wards is relatively low. The main reason for this is that there are some problems with the school infrastructure. As a result, those school students are far behind in education. If the government and other authorities conduct awareness programmes in these areas, then this problem can be solved to some extent.

References-

1. Barman, Dhiren. "Socio-Economic Condition of Slum Dwellers in Bankura Town: An Exploratory Analysis." *Shanlax International Journal of Economics*, vol. 12, no. 1, 2023, pp. 85-92.
2. Calvet, Louis-Jean (1999). *Towards an Ecology of World Languages*. Cambridge: Polity. ISBN 978-0-7456-2956-8.
3. Caves, R. W. (2004). *Encyclopedia of the City*. Routledge. p. 601. ISBN 9780415252256.
4. "Defining literacy, UNESCO" (PDF). 18 October 2018.
5. Gorai, P.(ESTD Year: 2014), Physical and social infrastructure of Bankura Municipality - A Geographical analysis, Monthly Issue, An International Scholarly Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal, JETIR,ISSN: 2349-5162
6. Kundu ,P. (2015), The Role of Educational Institution on Literacy - A Case Study of Bankura Municipality, Vol 3 Issue 7, July, 2015, p-179- 186, THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL STUDIES, (ISSN 2321 - 9203) www.theijhss.com
7. Lankshear, Colin; Knobel, Michelle (2007). "Sampling the 'New' in New Literacies". *A New Literacies Sampler*. New York: Peter Lang. p. 2. ISBN 978-0-8204-9523-1.
8. Lindquist, Julie (2015). "Literacy". *Keywords in Writing Studies*. Logan: Utah State UP. pp. 99–102.
9. "Population living in slums". United Nations. Retrieved 15 May 2022.
10. Rowsell, Jennifer; Pahl, Kate (2020). *The Routledge Handbook of Literacy Studies*. Routledge. ISBN 978-0-367-50172-3.
11. Street, Brian (2001). "Introduction". *Literacy and Development: Ethnographic Perspectives*. London: Routledge. p. 11.
12. UN-HABITAT 2007 Press Release Archived 2011-02-06 at the Wayback Machine on its report, "The Challenge of Slums: Global Report on Human Settlements 2003".
13. What are slums and why do they exist? Archived 2011-02-06 at the Wayback Machine UN-Habitat, Kenya (April 2007)

Websites-

14. <https://www.unesco.org/en/literacy/need-know#:~:text=Literacy%20empowers%20and%20liberates%20people,on%20health%20and%20sustainable%20development.>
15. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/socialsciences/slums#:~:text=A%20slum%20is%20an%20area,halth%20facilities%2C%20and%20recreational%20groups>
16. <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slum>
17. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4746497/>
18. <http://bankuramunicipality.org/Default.aspx?PageID=77>
19. <https://bankura.gov.in/public-utility/bankura-municipality/>
20. <https://bankura.gov.in/history/>
21. <https://bankura.gov.in/natural-resources/>
22. <https://localbodydata.com/municipality-bankura-250209>
23. <https://www.census2011.co.in/data/town/801733-bankura-west-bengal.html>
24. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bankura>
25. https://www.google.com/search?q=historical+background+of+bankura+municipality&sca_esv=594013187&sxsrf=AM9HkKl_nDk6KUAMXM-X5DpOX41TtRFz3Q%3A1703697379911&ei=41uMZdqSN8-P4-EPiumX2As&oq=Historical+background+OF+BANKURA++MUNI&gs_lp=Egxnd3Mtd2l6LXNlcnA iJkhp3RvcmljYWwgYmFja2dyb3VuZCBPRiBCQU5LVVJBICBNVU5JKgIIADIFECEY oAEyBR AhGKABMgUQIRigATIFECEY oAFImLoCUPYkWIWgAnABeACQAQKYAb8GoAHFPqoBDjAuM S4xMi4wLjMuMi4zuAEBYAEA-

AEBwgIJEAAyBxgeGLADwgIJEAAyCBgeGLADwgIGEAAyBxgewgIGEAAyYBRgewgIGEAAy
CBgewgIQEAAyGAQYigUYQxixAxiDAcICCxAAGIAEGIoFGJECwgIFEAAyGATCAgoQABiAB
BiKBRhDwgINEAAyGAQYigUYQxjJA8ICCxAAGIAEGIoFGJIDwgIHECEYoAEYCsICBBaHGB
XiAwQYASBBiAYBkAYK&sclient=gws-wiz-serp

- 26. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Bankura_district
- 27. <https://www.bankura.org/site/History.htm>
- 28. <http://bankuramunicipality.org/Default.aspx?PageID=77#:~:text=The%20geographical%20location%20of%20Bankura,from%20the%20industrial%20town%20Durgapur.>
- 29. <https://www.census2011.co.in/data/town/801733-bankura-west-bengal.html>
- 30. http://bankuramunicipality.org/fckeditor/userfiles/file/AMRUT/Demographic_Growth.pdf
- 31. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_Bankura_district#:~:text=It%20is%20situated%20betwee
[n%202022,separated%20by%20the%20Damodar%20River.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_Bankura_district#:~:text=It%20is%20situated%20betwee)
- 32. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bankura#:~:text=overuse%20by%20humans.->
[,Climate,C%2C%20on%208%20May%201977.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bankura#:~:text=overuse%20by%20humans.-)
- 33. <https://www.ceicdata.com/en/india/rainfall-by-district-cumulative/rainfall-cumulative-west-bengal-bankura-actual>
- 34. <https://weatherandclimate.com/india/west-bengal/bankura>

