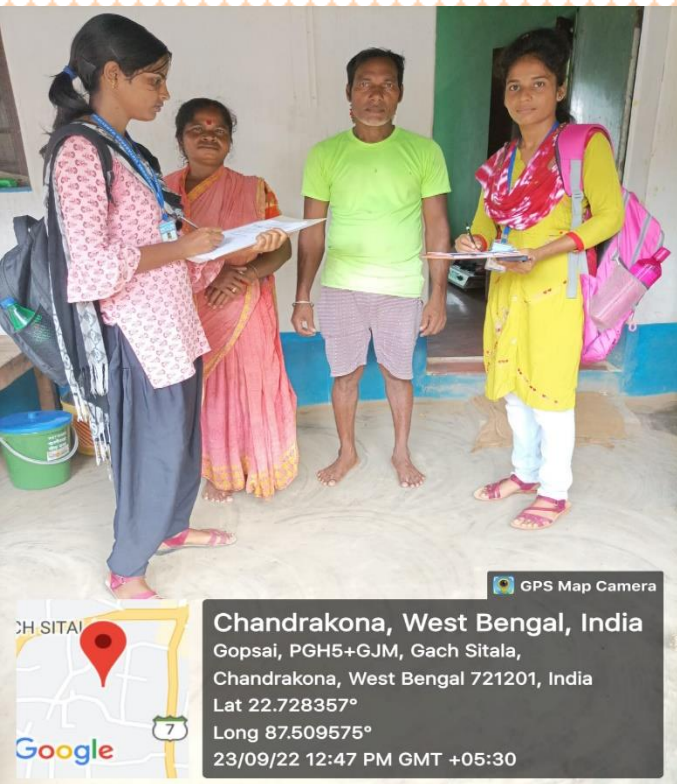


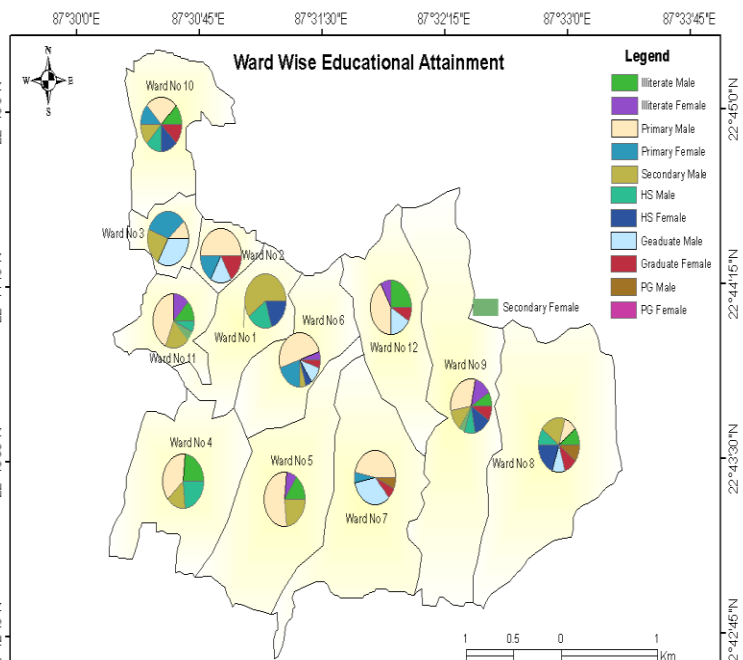


CHANDRAKONA VIDYASAGAR MAHAVIDYALAYA



GPS Map Camera
 Chandrakona, West Bengal, India
 Gopsai, PGH5+GJM, Gach Sitala,
 Chandrakona, West Bengal 721201, India
 Lat 22.728357°
 Long 87.509575°
 23/09/22 12:47 PM GMT +05:30

A Project Report on “Educational Attainment of Urban Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Population A Case Study in Chandrakona Municipality”



Funded by College Authority (Chandrakona Vidyasagar Mahavidyalaya) Affiliated to Vidyasagar University

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We are also indebted to the official staff of the local authority and the local residents for their assistance in providing maps, relevant documents, and information, which greatly contributed to the success of our project.

Chandrakona: Paschim Medinipur



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Introduction

One of the key pillars of human resource development is education. It is widely recognized as a potent tool for driving social change and economic progress. The educational infrastructure provided by society stands as a crucial determinant of its socioeconomic development (Hussain & Bhat, 2010). By offering avenues for employment and skill development, education plays a pivotal role in initiating social, economic, and cultural progress. It fosters the holistic development of individuals and contributes to the overall advancement of society. Hence, education emerges as a primary driving force behind a nation's socioeconomic and cultural development (Chowdhury, 2010).

Through education, individuals can contribute to poverty reduction and lead dignified lives. Girls' education, in particular, yields significant multiplier effects, improving family nutrition, health, and economic performance while reducing poverty (UNESCO Report, 2011).

The Indian Constitution lays down guidelines and recommendations for national educational development. Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights underscores the importance of education as a fundamental right (Charturvedi, 2007). The state is mandated to provide free and compulsory primary education to all children aged six to fourteen, as per Article 45. Special attention is given to the economic and educational welfare of marginalized groups, including scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other disadvantaged segments of society, under Article 46 (Sindhu, 2014).

Government initiatives for SC & ST educational progress

The National Policy on Education (NPE) of 1986 and the Programme of Action (POA) of 1992 acknowledged the diversity of tribal areas and emphasized the importance of providing educational materials in tribal languages. Working groups during the Xth Five-Year Plan (2002-07) and XIth Five-Year Plan (2007-12) stressed the need to enhance the quality of education for tribal children and ensure equity in access. The National Programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), aimed at achieving Universal Elementary Education (UEE), places special emphasis on educating tribal children. These children constitute an important focus group under SSA. The United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000 established eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), including reducing child mortality, combating infectious diseases, eradicating illiteracy,

and empowering women. The UN recognizes that achieving few of the MDGs is possible without improvements in girls' education. The widespread dissemination of education among the disadvantaged sections of society is crucial, as education is essential for socioeconomic development. The promotion of educational interests among weaker sections, especially Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST), is enshrined in our Constitution as a Directive Principle of state policy.

Issue

According to the Census, 2011 the total population of Paschim Medinipur is 722,686 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes populations are 94092 (13.02) and 26984 (3.73) respectively. The literacy rate of Paschim Medinipur district is 78.00% but the Sc and ST literacy rates of the seven municipalities are given in table 1

Status of Educational Attainment of Sc & ST in West Bengal

S. No.	Name of the District	SC Literacy Rate 2001			SC Literacy Rate 2011			Change of Total Literacy	Change of male Literacy	Change of Female Literacy
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
	West Bengal	59.04	70.54	46.9	69.43	77.22	61.23	10.39	6.68	14.33
1	Bankura	42.92	58.22	27.11	54.03	65.74	42.1	11.11	7.52	14.99
2	Bardhaman	51.99	63.74	39.59	62.74	71.5	63.6	10.75	7.76	14.07
3	Birbhum	45.74	57.75	33.05	59.42	67.98	50.42	13.68	10.23	17.37
4	Dakshin Dinajpur	51.99	63.74	39.59	66.26	73.82	58.24	14.27	10.08	18.65
5	Darjeeling	62.43	73.91	50.31	72.94	80.59	65.00	10.51	6.68	14.69
6	Haora	61.13	70.5	51.4	71.33	77.29	65.12	10.2	6.79	13.72
7	Hugli	56.01	67.26	44.73	68.36	76.29	60.24	12.35	9.03	15.51
8	Jalpaiguri	61.78	73.37	49.62	73.04	80.11	65.54	11.26	6.74	15.92
9	Koch Bihar	64.35	75.82	52.29	73.57	80.67	66.01	9.22	4.85	13.72
10	Kolkata	70.54	77.25	62.26	79.31	85.02	72.85	8.77	7.77	10.59

12	Malda	51.17	62.75	38.87	61.04	68.58	52.91	9.87	5.83	14.04
13	Murshidabad	48.91	58.05	39.27	62.23	68.45	55.68	13.32	10.4	16.41
14	Nadia	63.09	71.76	53.94	73.34	79.01	67.29	10.25	7.25	13.35
15	North 24 Parganas	70.74	70.79	61.41	79.7	85.37	73.69	8.96	14.58	12.28
16	Paschim & Purba Medinipur	54.32	62.25	41.39	75.52	83.17	67.25	21.2	20.92	25.86
17	Purulia	45.15	63.01	26.35	56.07	69.82	41.63	10.92	6.81	15.28
18	South 24 Parganas	67.36	79.63	54.21	76.31	84.38	67.76	8.95	4.75	13.55
19	Uttar Dinajpur	50.06	63.49	35.71	62.41	70.87	53.31	12.35	7.38	17.6

Table 1 presents the distribution of male and female literacy rates among the SC population of West Bengal based on the 2001 and 2011 census data. In 2011, the highest SC male literacy rates were observed in North 24 Parganas at 85.37%, followed by Kolkata at 85.02% and South 24 Parganas at 84.38%. Conversely, the lowest SC male literacy rates were found in Bankura at 65.74%, followed by Birbhum at 67.98%, Malda at 68.58%, and Murshidabad at 68.45%. In contrast, in 2001, the highest SC male literacy rates were reported in South 24 Parganas at 79.63%, followed by Kolkata at 77.25% and Koch Bihar at 75.82%. The lowest SC male literacy rates were observed in Murshidabad at 58.05%, followed by Bankura at 58.22%.

Table 5 illustrates the change in male literacy from 2001 to 2011, which is 6.68% overall. Murshidabad exhibited the highest increase at 8.55%, while Bankura had the lowest increase at 2.84%. In Bardhaman, North 24 Parganas, Howrah, South 24 Parganas, Paschim & Purba Medinipur, Purulia, Koch Bihar, Hooghly, Kolkata, and Darjeeling, the change in SC female literacy was less than 5% between 2001 and 2011. In other districts of West Bengal, the change in male literacy exceeded 5%. The highest SC female literacy rates were recorded in North 24 Parganas at 73.69%, followed by Kolkata at 72.85%. The lowest SC female literacy rates were found in Purulia at 41.63%, followed by Bankura at 42.1% in 2011. In the 2001 census report, the

highest female literacy rates among the SC population were in Kolkata at 62.26%, followed by North 24 Parganas at 61.41%. The lowest percentage of SC female literacy rates were in Purulia at 26.35%, followed by Bankura at 27.11%.

Table 5 further demonstrates the change in female literacy from 2001 to 2011, which is 14.33% for West Bengal overall. The highest change was observed in Medinipur (Purba and Paschim) at 25.86%, while the lowest was in Kolkata at 10.59%. In Purulia, Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Uttar Dinajpur, and Dakshin Dinajpur, the change in SC female literacy exceeded 15% between 2001 and 2011.

S. No.	Name of the District	ST. Literacy Rate 2001			ST. Literacy Rate 2011			Change of Total Literacy	Change of male Literacy	Change of Female Literacy
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
	West Bengal	43.4	47.38	29.15	57.92	68.16	47.71	14.52	10.78	18.56
1	Bankura	49.6	67.84	31.13	59.37	72.93	46.01	9.77	5.09	14.88
2	Bardhaman	41.83	55.36	28.19	54.74	65.41	44.22	12.91	10.05	16.03
3	Birbhum	31.2	44.17	18.17	47.48	57.57	37.67	16.28	13.4	19.05
4	Dakshin Dinajpur	42.82	55.14	67.84	57.02	65.54	48.5	14.2	10.4	18.28
5	Darjeeling	55.48	67.07	45.85	74.26	81.5	67.16	18.78	14.43	21.31
6	Haora	52.06	61.16	42.19	70.86	77.08	64.23	18.8	15.92	22.04
7	Hugli	45.45	59.23	31.94	60.67	71.39	50.29	15.22	12.16	18.35
8	Jalpaiguri	42.59	54.24	30.67	58.7	67.93	49.51	16.11	13.69	18.84
9	Koch Bihar	55.31	66.38	43.3	66.89	74.82	58.35	11.58	8.44	15.05
10	Kolkata	76.39	83.66	67.07	82.06	86.81	76.57	5.67	3.15	9.5
11	Malda	32.16	44.72	19.63	46.86	55.83	37.86	14.7	11.11	18.23
12	Murshidabad	35.79	44.16	25.01	51.34	59.15	43.32	15.55	12.98	18.31
13	Nadia	40.63	51.78	29.2	57.75	65.35	49.98	17.12	13.57	20.78
14	North 24	46.09	58.38	33.27	64.78	72.9	56.4	18.69	14.52	23.13

	Parganas									
15	Paschim & Purba Medinipur	47.97	61.24	33.29	62.15	72.88	51.27	14.18	11.64	17.98
16	Purulia	42.64	61.26	23.4	53.86	67.84	39.77	11.22	6.58	16.37
17	South 24 Parganas	43.29	56.33	29.28	59.72	69.03	50.17	16.43	12.7	20.29
18	Uttar Dinajpur	28.68	49.51	17.63	43.76	51.96	35.48	15.08	12.45	17.85

The highest ST male literacy appeared in Kolkata at 86.81% followed by Darjeeling with 81.5% and lowest in Uttar Dinajpur at 51.96% followed by Malda with 55.83%, Birbhum 57.57% and Murshidabad with 59.15% in the census year of 2011. On the other hand in the census year of 2001, the highest ST male literacy was found in Kolkata with 83.66% literacy and the Lowest ST male literacy was found in Uttar Dinajpur with 39.51% literacy. Table- shows the change in ST male literacy from 2001 to 2011 is 10.78% for West Bengal. This change is highest for Haora at 15.92% and lowest for Kolkata at 3.15%. The Highest ST female literacy is recorded in Kolkata at 76.57% followed by Darjeeling at 67.16%. The lowest ST female literacy is found in Uttar Dinajpur 35.48% followed by Malda and Birbhum with 37.86% and 37.67% respectively in the census year of 2011. On the basis of the 2001 census report, the highest female literacy of the ST population appears in Kolkata with 67.07%. The lowest percentage of ST female literacy rate is found in the district of Uttar Dinajpur with 17.63%. Table- shows the change in female literacy from 2001 to 2011 is 18.56% for West Bengal. This change is highest for North 24 Parganas 23.13% and lowest for Kolkata 9.5%.

The literacy rate in the urban areas of Paschim Medinipur district is shown in table –

Name of Town	Total	Male Literacy	Female Literacy	SC Literacy	Male Literacy	Female Literacy	ST Literacy
Chandrakona	83.23	77.11	61.83	69.46	76.62	51.87	63.98
Ramjibanpur	84.19	80.54	59.79	70.19	85.25	64.76	75.18

Khirpai	82.39	79.05	59.88	69.56	79.69	57.26	67.98
Kharar	85.51	83.36	65.53	74.51	73.68	53.95	63.82
Ghatal	89.48	86.74	69.74	78.35	75.31	61.04	68.35
Medinipur	88.99	85.2	70.7	77.97	80.16	61.86	70.92
Kjaragpur	85.76	86.22	72.66	79.4	74.02	56.31	64.96
District	78	82.89	66.86	74.86	77.9		69.3

Objectives of study

- i). To know the literacy rate of Sc and ST people of the study area
- ii). To know the spatial variation of the literacy rate of the Sc & ST population.
- iii). To know the major controlling factors of urban literacy of Sc & ST people.

Chapter-II

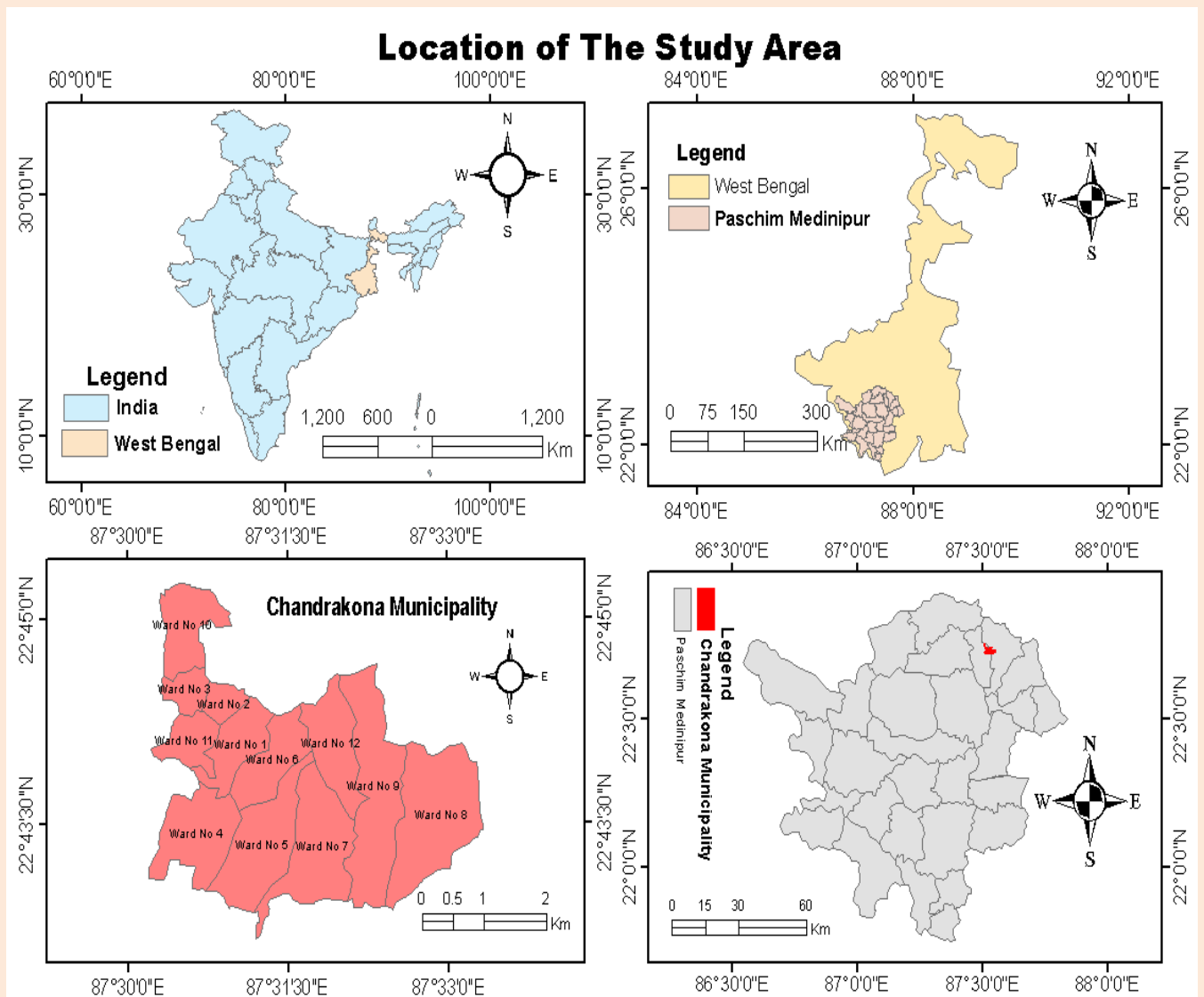
2.1. Location of the study area

Chandrakona is municipality in the Ghatal subdivision of Paschim Medinipur district in the state of West Bengal, India. The municipality is situated between Ghatal and Garhbeta. Its founder was King Chandraketu, and in Ain-E-Akbari, it's mentioned as 'Mana.

Location: Chandrakona is positioned at 22.44°N 87.31°E, with an average elevation of 28 meters (91 feet).

Area Overview: Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, a scholar, social reformer, and a significant figure of the Bengal Renaissance, was born at Birsingha on 26 September 1820.

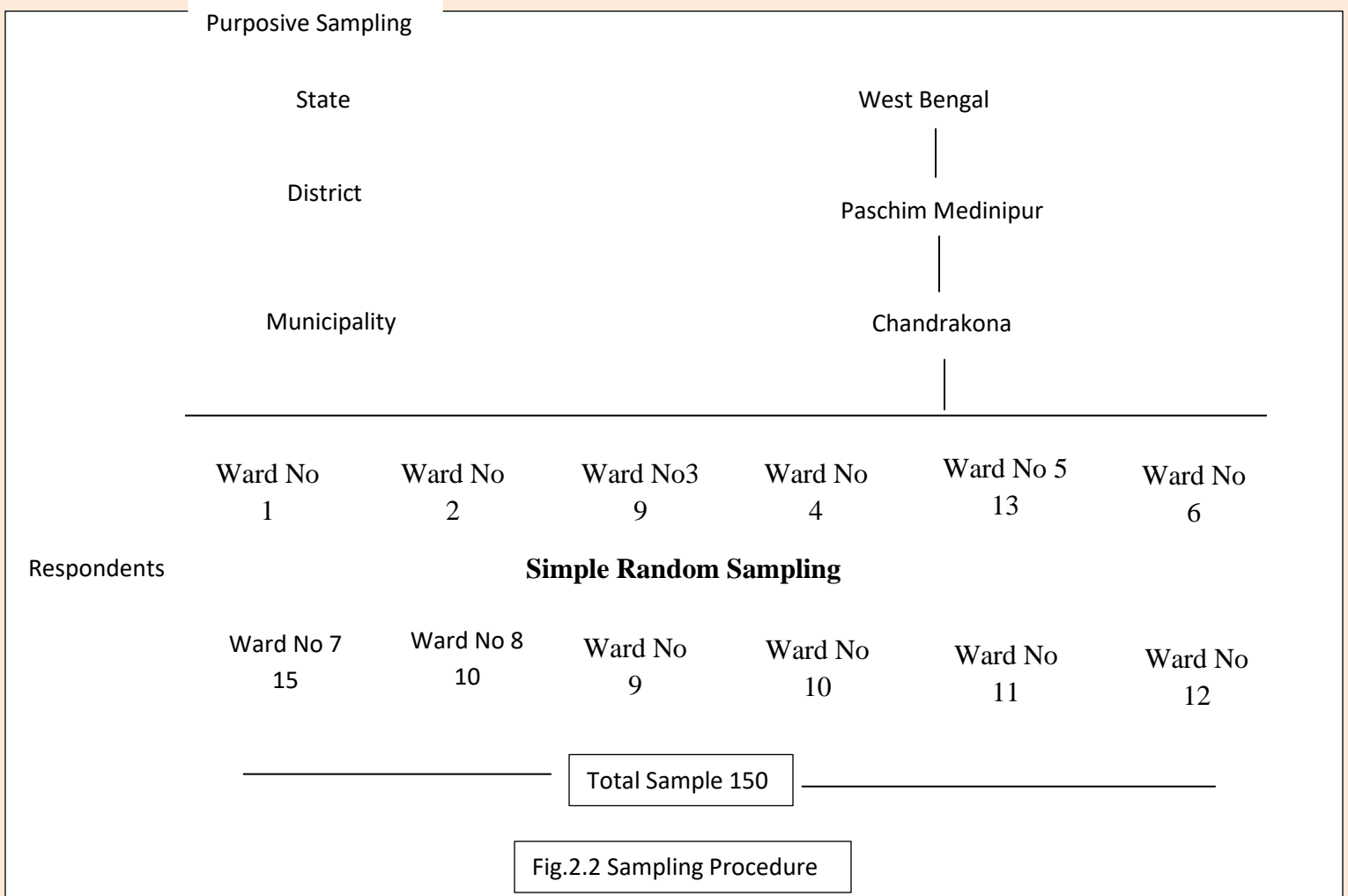
Ghatal subdivision, depicted on the map, has alluvial soils. Around 85% of the total cultivated area is cropped more than once. The population density is 1,099 per km², but as it's a small subdivision, only a



little over a fifth of the people in the district reside here. Urban areas account for 14.33% of the population, while 86.67% live in rural areas.

2.2. Sample and Sampling Technique

The present study has been conducted in purposively selected Chandrakona Municipality of district of Paschim Medinipur. The sample respondent was collected from 12 ward of Chnadrakona municipality. 150 sample are uniformly selected from all ward of this municipality.



2.3. Method of data collection

In order to achieve the research objectives, the present study included mainly quantitative methods. Data were collected by using both secondary sources and primary field surveys. Secondary sources included literature from various

journals, research reports, forest department records, village records, the internet, previous research, annual reports and other related documents of different governmental websites. The primary data were collected at the individual/ household level with a structured questionnaire.

3.3.1. **Variables and their measurement:**

In order to achieved the objectives mainly urban SC & ST educational attainments status following dependent and independents variables were collected.

A). Independent variable

i). Socio-personal Characteristics

- 1.) Age
- 2.) Marital Status
- 3.) Family Composition
- 4.) No of family Member
- 5.) Father's & Mother's educational qualification

ii). Economic Character

- 1.) Income
- 2.) Occupation

B). Dependable variables

- 1.) Educational Qualification

Tools of Data Analysis: -

The spatial distribution of literate and illiterate people ArcGIS 10.8.1 was used. The tabulation and data manipulation was done by Excel sheet 2016 and R Studio. The spatial distribution of all variables was shown by ArcGIS 10.8.1. To know the major determinant multiple linear regression was performed in R Studio.

Demographic Dimension of Urban Schedule Caste & Schedule Tribe

The main focus of this chapter is to analysed the various attributes of educational attainment within this study municipality. For this purpose, 150 representatives of SC and ST people were selected from different wards of this municipality. This chapter has been divided into the following subchapters for better understanding.

Educational Qualification of SC & ST population

Table 1 and the diagram has shown that the maximum people of in this study area are primarily passed. Out of 150 samples, 65 samples are primarily passed and it holds 43.33% of the total sample. Interestingly

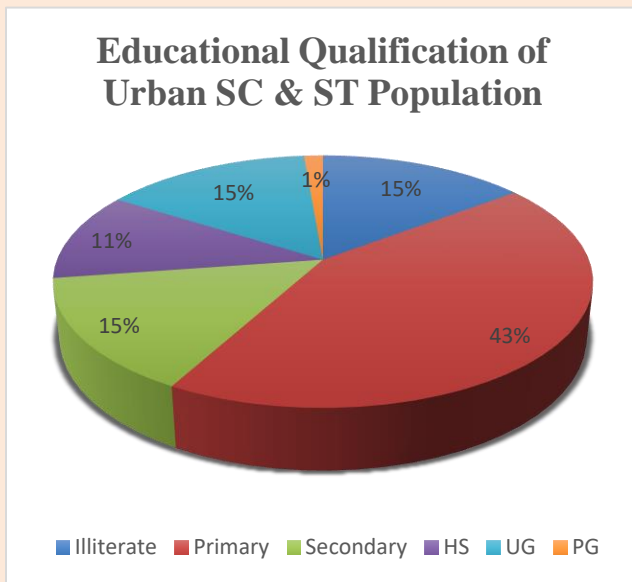


Table 1
Educational Qualification of Urban SC & ST Population

Educational Qualification	No of Sample	Per cent
Illiterate	22	14.67
Primary	65	43.33
Secondary	22	14.67
HS	17	11.33
UG	22	14.67
PG	2	1.33
Total	150	100.00

the illiterate people, secondary passed and graduate people are the same these are both 14.67 % out of the whole sample people. In this study, area the higher secondary passed people are 11.33 % out of the total collected sample. The lowest percentage of educated is the graduate and 1.33% out of the total sample.

Gender-wise Educational qualification of SC & ST Population

In third-world countries like India, women are often disadvantaged compared to men. To gauge this discrepancy in educational attainment, we aim to assess the male-female educational levels in our study area.

Table 2 displays the gender-wise educational qualifications of urban SC & ST individuals in this study municipality. Among the total sample, male illiteracy stands at 5.33%. The percentage of males who have completed primary education is 36.67%, while for females, it's 6.67% out of the 150 samples. Regarding secondary education, 13.33% of males and 1.33% of females have passed. For higher secondary education, the figures are 6.00% for males and 5.33% for females. The percentage of males

with undergraduate degrees is 9.33%, while for females, it's 5.33%. Only 1.33% of males hold post-graduate degrees, whereas no females in the sample have achieved this level of education.

Overall, males outnumber females across all educational categories, indicating a disparity in educational attainment between genders in this study area.

Spatial distribution of Literacy and Illiteracy

To analyse the spatial distribution of urban SC & ST educational attainment status of this study area we trying to analyse the

Ward Wise Literacy & Illiteracy 3		
Ward No	Illiteracy	Literacy
Ward 1	0 (0.00)	5 (3.33)
Ward 2	0 (0.00)	6 (4.00)
Ward 3	0 (0.00)	9 (6.00)
Ward 4	3 (2.00)	10 (6.67)
Ward 5	3 (2.00)	10 (6.67)
Ward 6	1 (06.7)	19 (12.67)
Ward 7	0 (0.00)	15 (10.00)
Ward 8	1 (06.7)	9 (6.00)
Ward 9	5 (3.33)	18 (12.00)
Ward 10	1 (06.7)	7 (5.33)
Ward 11	4 (2.67)	12 (10.67)
Ward 12	4 (2.67)	8 (8.00)
Total	22 (14.67)	128 (85.33)

Table 2			
Gender Wise Educational Qualification			
Educational Qualification	Gender	No of Sample	%
Illiterate	Male	14	9.33
	Female	8	5.33
Primary	Male	55	36.67
	Female	10	6.67
Secondary	Male	20	13.33
	Female	2	1.33
HS	Male	9	6.00
	Female	8	5.33
UG	Male	14	9.33
	Female	8	5.33
PG	Male	2	1.33
	Female	0	0.00
		150	100.00

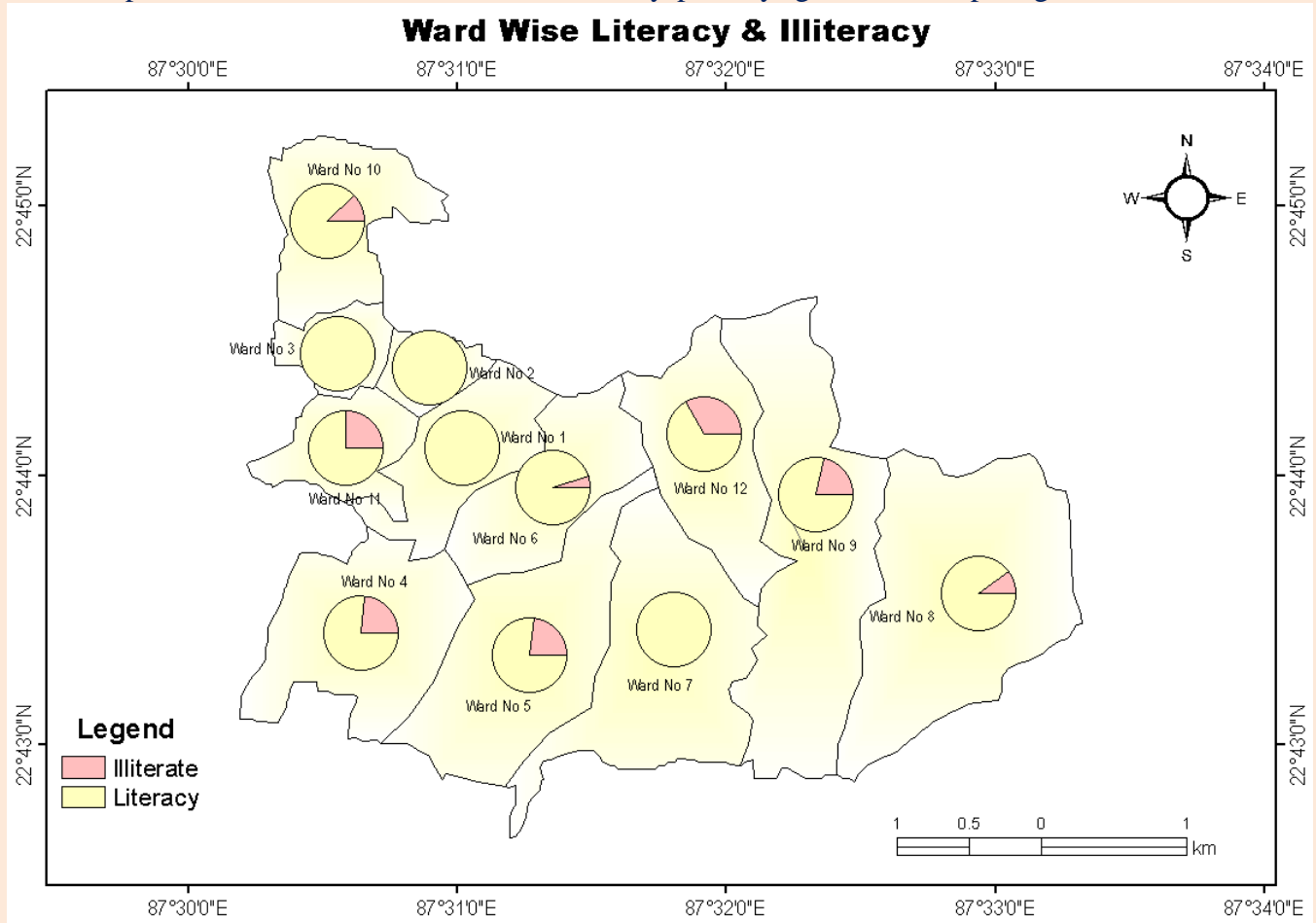
ward-wise distribution sample. Table 3 and Fog 1 have shown the ward-wise distribution of educational qualifications. From table 3 it is clear that the highest illiteracy belongs in Ward no 9 and holds 5.33% out of the total sample. Wards no 6, 8 and 10 are held illiteracy and it has 0.67 % out of the total sample. Ward no 11 and 12 are the same illiterate people and it is 2.67 out of the whole sample. Only 2.00% of illiterate people lived inwards no 4 and 5. Ward no 1, 2,3 and 7 have no illiterate SC & ST people.

Ward no 6 has maximum literacy and is 12.67 % out of the total sample. The second maximum literacy ward no 12.00% and is ward no 9. Ward no 7 has 10.67% literacy out of the total sample and this ward holds the third position.

Ward Wise Spatial Distribution of Literate People

Table 4 has shown the ward wise distribution educational attainment of people. From ward no 1, only 5 sample were taken. Among them 2.00% sample has secondary

educational qualification from out of whole sample, and 13 % has higher secondary passed people of out total sample. Besides these two there have not any primary, graduate and post graduate and illiterate



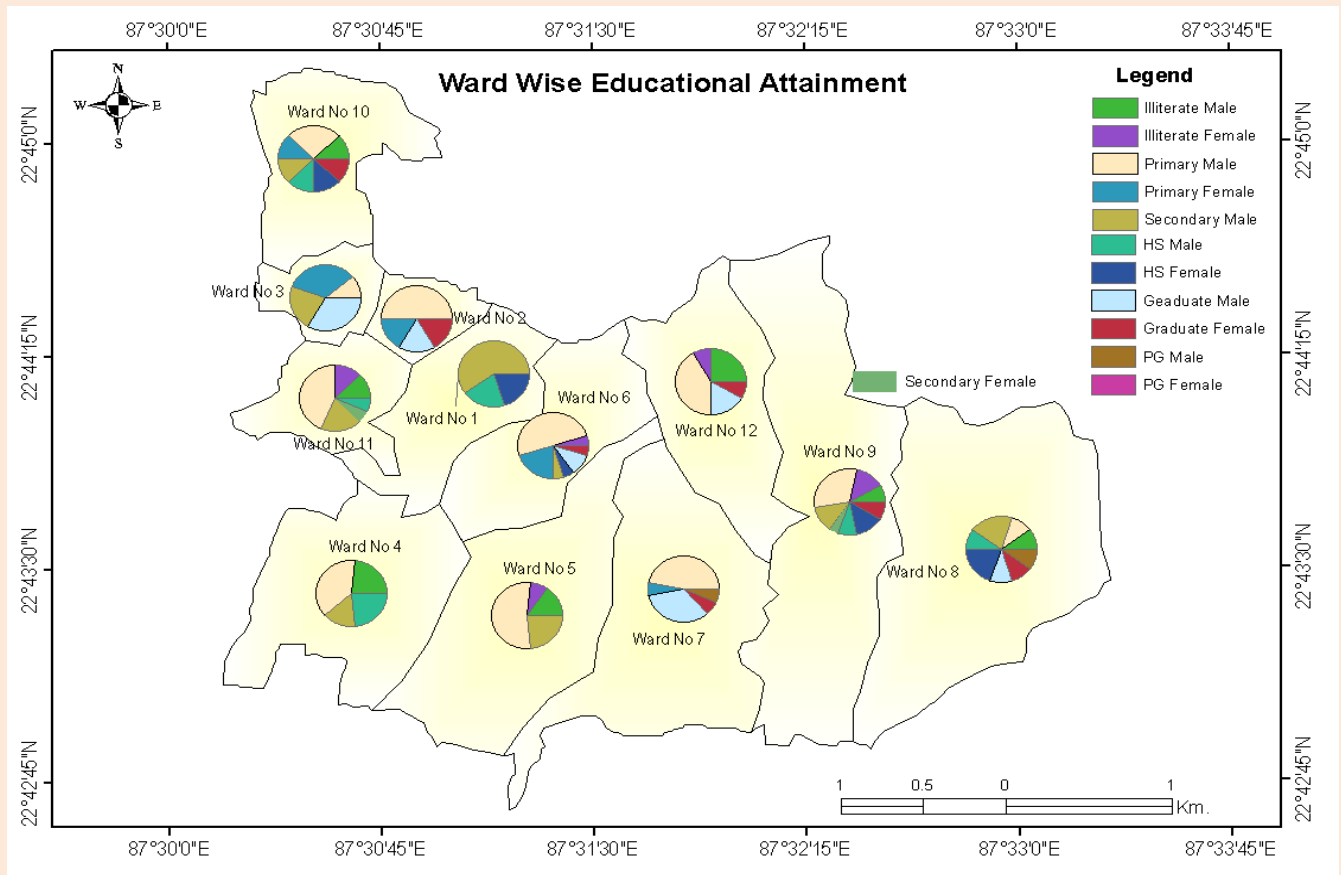
people of the study area. From ward 2 the sample no is 6. Among them 2.67% people are primary and 1.33% are graduate people out of whole sample. Besides this, there are no other educational qualifications for this ward.

The sample size is 9 from ward no 3. Among this ward 2.67% of primary 2.00% graduate and 1.33% secondary out the of the hole sample. Among ward no 4, 2 of 00% people are illiterate,

Table No 4							
Ward Wise Education Qualification							
Ward	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	HS	UG	PG	Total
Ward 1	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (2.00)	2 (1.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5
Ward 2	0 (0.00)	4 (2.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (1.33)	0 (0.00)	6

Ward 3	0 (0.00)	4 (2.67)	2 (1.33)	0 (0.00)	3 (2.00)	0 (0.00)	9
Ward 4	3 (2.00)	5 (3.33)	2 (1.33)	3 (2.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	13
Ward 5	3 (2.00)	7 (4.67)	3 (2.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	13
Ward 6	1 (0.67)	14 (9.33)	1 (0.67)	1 (0.67)	3 (2.00)	0 (0.00)	20
Ward 7	0 (0.00)	8 (5.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (4.00)	1 (0.67)	15
Ward 8	1 (0.67)	1 (1.33)	2 (1.33)	3 (2.00)	2 (1.33)	1 (0.67)	10
Ward 9	5 (5.33)	7 (4.67)	4 (2.67)	5 (5.33)	2 (1.33)	0 (0.00)	23
Ward 10	1 (0.67)	3 (2.00)	1 (1.33)	2 (1.33)	1 (0.67)	0 (0.00)	8
Ward 11	4 (2.67)	7 (4.67)	4 (2.67)	1 (0.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	16
Ward 12	4 (2.67)	5 (5.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (2.00)	0 (0.00)	12
Total	22	65	22	17	22	2	150

Source of Data



Educational Attainment of Urban SC People in the Study Area

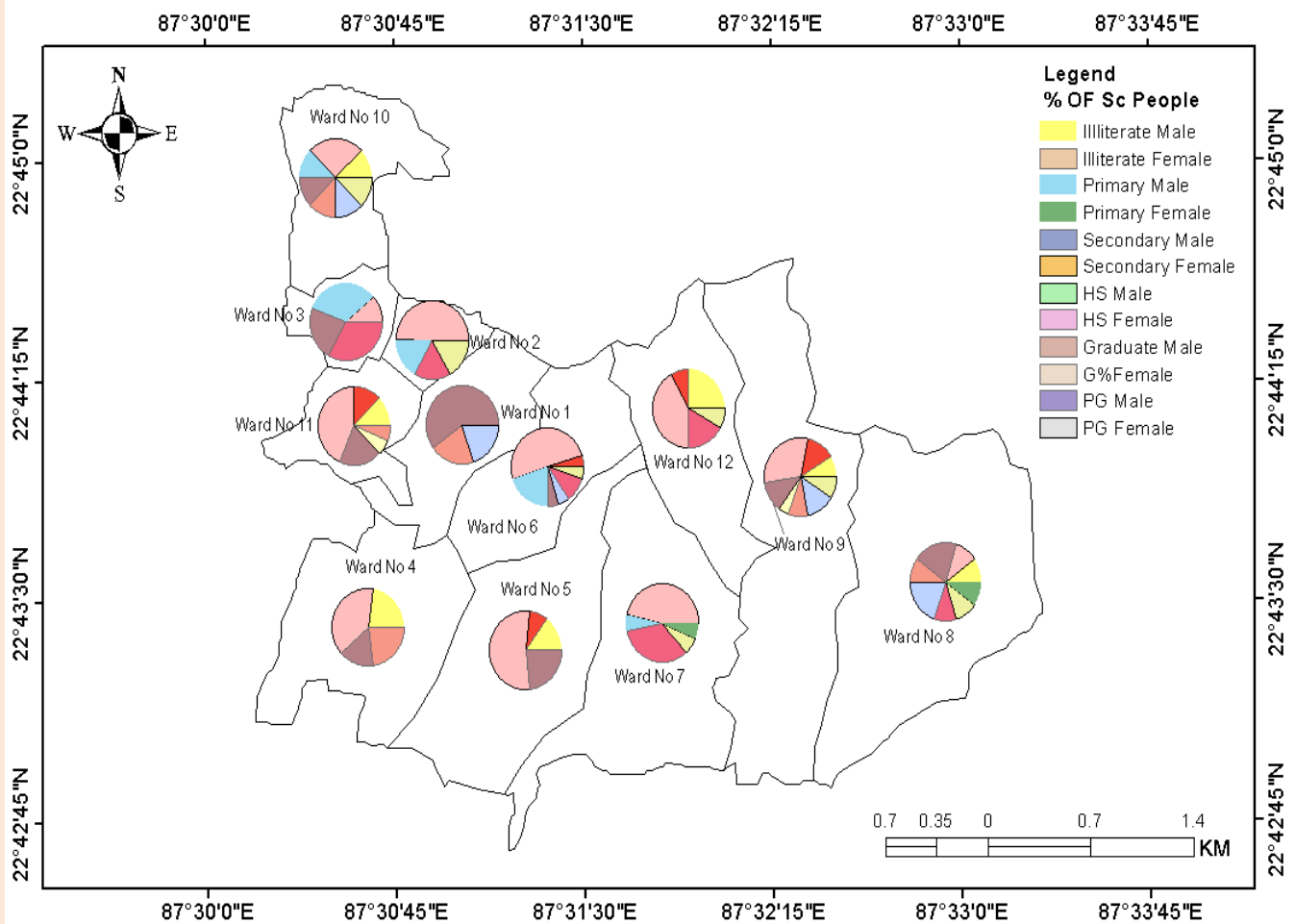
To study the educational attainment of urban Sc people, we select Chandrakona municipality as our study area. Our sample size is 150 and 134 is the Sc population out of them.

Table 5												
Ward WISE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF MALE AND FEMALE OF THE SC POPULATION												
	Illiterate		Primary		Secondary		HS		Graduate		PG	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ward 1	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (2.24)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.75)	1 (0.72)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Ward 2	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (2.239)	1 (0.75)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.75)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Ward 3	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.746)	3 (2.24)	2 (1.49)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (2.24)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Ward 4	3 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5 (3.731)	0 (0.00)	2 (1.49)	0 (0.00)	3 (2.24)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Ward 5	2 (1.49)	1 (0.746)	7 (5.224)	0 (0.00)	3 (2.24)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Ward 6	0 (0.00)	1 (0.75)	10 (7.463)	4 (2.99)	1 (0.75)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.75)	2 (1.49)	1 (0.75)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Ward 7	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	7 (5.224)	1 (0.75)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5 (3.73)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.75)	0 (0.00)
Ward 8	1 (0.746)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.75)	0 (0.00)	2 (1.49)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.75)	2 (1.49)	1 (0.75)	1 (0.75)	1 (0.75)	0 (0.00)
Ward 9	1 (0.746)	2 (0.00)	7 (5.224)	0 (0.00)	3 (2.24)	1 (0.75)	2 (1.49)	3 (2.24)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Ward 10	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (1.49)	1 (0.75)	1 (0.75)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.75)	1 (0.75)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.75)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Ward 11	2 (1.49)	1 (0.00)	7 (5.224)	0 (0.00)	3 (2.24)	1 (0.75)	1 (0.75)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Ward 12	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.75)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (1.49)	1 (0.75)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Total	9	5	51	10	20	2	9	8	14	4	2	0

Table 5 has shown that in ward no 1 the primary and illiterate people are not found. 2.24% of people are male secondary passed and secondary passed Sc female are not found in ward no 1. In ward no1 0.75% of 5% Sc people are higher secondary passes and both they are male and female Sc people. In this ward graduate and postgraduate Sc people are not seen. In ward no 2 there are no illiterate male or female Sc people and found. Besides this, ward no 2 higher secondary and graduate and postgraduate male and female Sc people are not found. In this ward, 2.23% of male Sc people are primary and 0.75% Sc females

are primary. The graduate Sc male population is 0.75% in ward no 2. In this ward, no 3 illiterate male and female people, secondary female higher secondary male and female Sc people graduate female and postgraduate male and female are not found. In ward no 3, 0.75% Sc males are primary, 2.24% Sc females are primary, 1.49% of male Sc people are secondary and only 2.24% Sc males are graduates in this ward. In ward no 4, graduate and postgraduate male and female, graduate male and female, higher secondary male secondary female and illiterate male are not found. In ward 4, the Sc male people and higher secondary male people are 2.24%. 3.73% Sc male people are primarily in this ward.

GENDER WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SC POPULATION OF DIFFERENT WARD



In ward no 5, 1.49% of male people are secondary passed and only 0.75% Sc. In ward no 5, 5.22% Sc male, 2.24% Sc male 0.75% Sc female and 1.49 Sc males are primary, secondary, and illiterate respectively. Besides this other educational sector is not hold any Sc male and female people. In ward no 6, 7.45% are primary Sc male. Besides this illiterate females, secondary males, higher secondary males and females, higher secondary males and females, graduate females and postgraduates are not found in this ward. In ward no 8, illiterate male primary males, higher secondary males, graduate males and female and postgraduate males hold same the figure and it is 0.75% out of whole people. Besides this statistic,

secondary passed Sc males and higher secondary females hold 1.49% of the total l population. In ward no 9, the figure for illiterate males and secondary males is the same and is 0.75%. The statistic of illiterate female, higher secondary male is same and is 1.49 % out of total sample in this ward. Maximum Sc male of this ward is primary and it hold 5.22% out of total sample. Besides this information, in other educational sector does not hold any people. In ward no 10, there are no illiterate male and female, secondary female, graduate male and postgraduate male and female. Only 1.49% male Sc people are primary and 0.75% people are primary female, secondary male, higher secondary male and female and graduate female. In ward no 11, 5.22% Sc male are primary passed. In this ward, illiterate female, secondary female higher secondary male are same percent and it is 0.75% of total sample. 2.24% Sc male people are secondary passed and male illiteracy is 1.49% of the total population in the ward no 1. In the ward no 12, 1.49% and 0.75% are graduate they are Sc male are graduate and Sc female respectively. In ward no 12, only 0.75% Sc male are primary passed.

Table no 6

Gender Wise Educational Qualification of ST Population

Ward	Illiterate		Primary		Secondary		HS		UG		PG		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Ward 1	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ward 2	0 (0.00)	0	0 (0.00)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (6.25)	0	0	1 (6.25)
Ward 3	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ward 4	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ward 5	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ward 6	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ward 7	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (6.25)	0	0	1 (6.25)
Ward 8	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ward 9	1 (6.25)	1 (6.25)	0 (0.00)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 (12.50)	0	0	4 (25.00)
Ward 10	1 (6.25)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (6.25)
Ward 11	0 (0.00)	1 (6.25)	0 (0.00)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (6.25)
Ward 12	3 (18.75)	1 (6.25)	0 (0.00)	4 (25.00)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8 (50.00)
Total	5 (32.25)	3 (18.75)	0 (0.00)	4 (25.00)	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	16 (100)

Educational Attainment of Urban ST People in the Study Area

In this study, we select Chandrakona municipality as our study area. We are select 16 sample from. Among indigenous people the literacy rate is 49.00 % and illiteracy is 51.00%. In ward no 2 and ward no 7 under graduate female is 6.25% among whole ST sample. In ward no 12, 12.50% women are undergraduate. In this municipality 25.00% women are primary passed and located in ward no 12. In this municipality 32.25% tribal male are illiterate and they live in ward no 12, 9 and ward no 10.

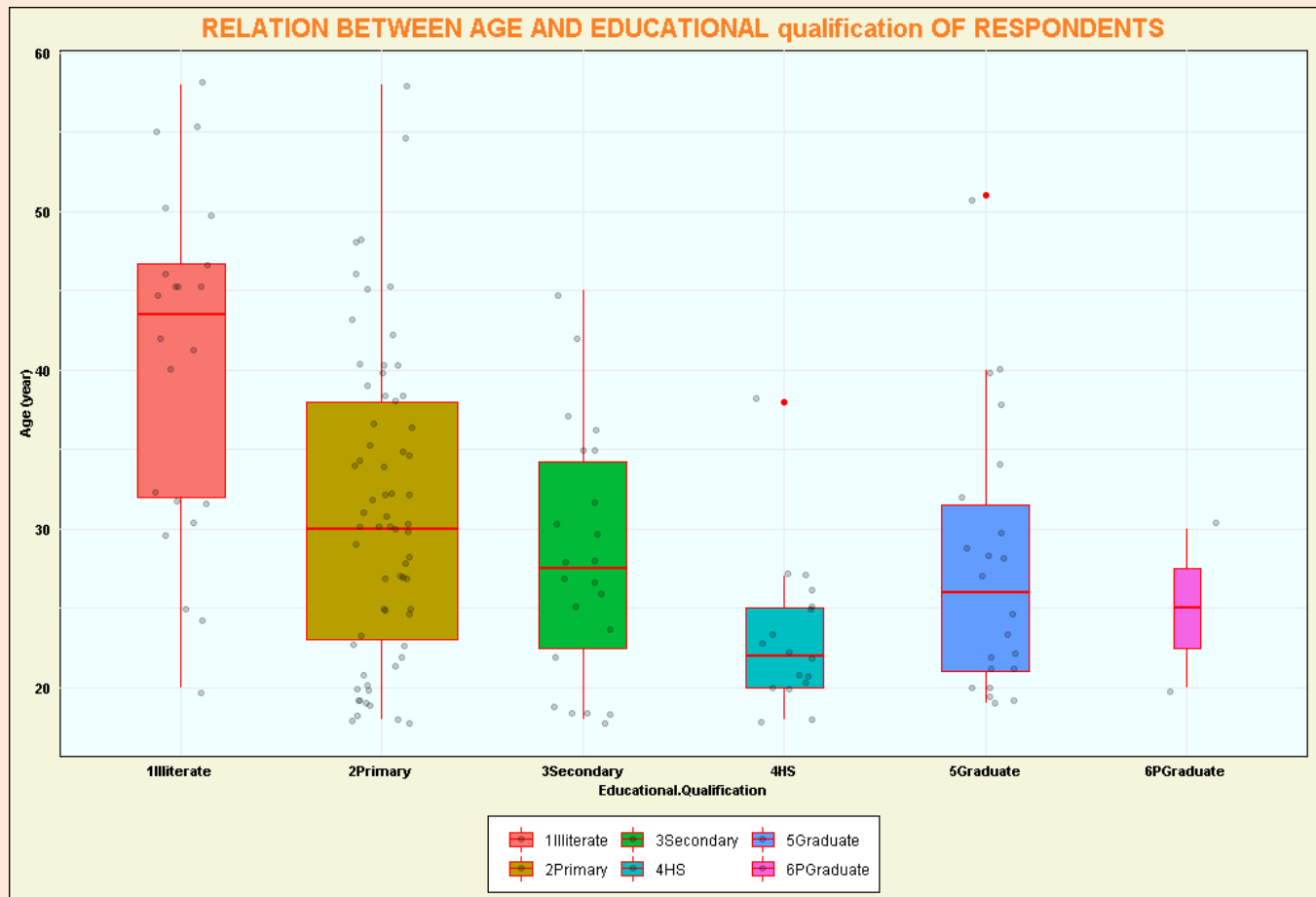


Fig. 4 has expressed the statistical information of respondents with their age. The minimum age of illiterate people is 20 years and maximum age of illiterate people is 58 years. The median age of illiterate people of this study area is 43.50 years and first quartile and 3rd quartile of these category people are 32.00 years and 46.75 years. From the fig 4 it is expressed that the minimum age of primary passed people is 18 years old and maximum age is 58 years old. The median age of this group of people is 30 years. The first quartile and third quartile age of primary passed people are 23 years and 38 years and mean age is 31.18 years. Similarly, the minimum age of secondary passes people of this municipality is 18 years and maximum

age is 55 years old. The statistics of age of higher secondary people are minimum is 18 years, median is 22 years, mean is 23.29 years, maximum is 38 years and 1st quartile and third quartile are 20 years and 25 years respectively. The minimum age of graduate passed people is 19 years and maximum are 51 years and mean are 27.64 years. The minimum age of postgraduate people is 20 years and maximum are 30years.

Chapter -IV

In this chapter, various statistical measurement techniques were performed to understand the relationship between different variables, extract factors for women's employment in the labor market, and assess the empowerment situation of their working status. For better results and analysis, this chapter has been classified into three sections.

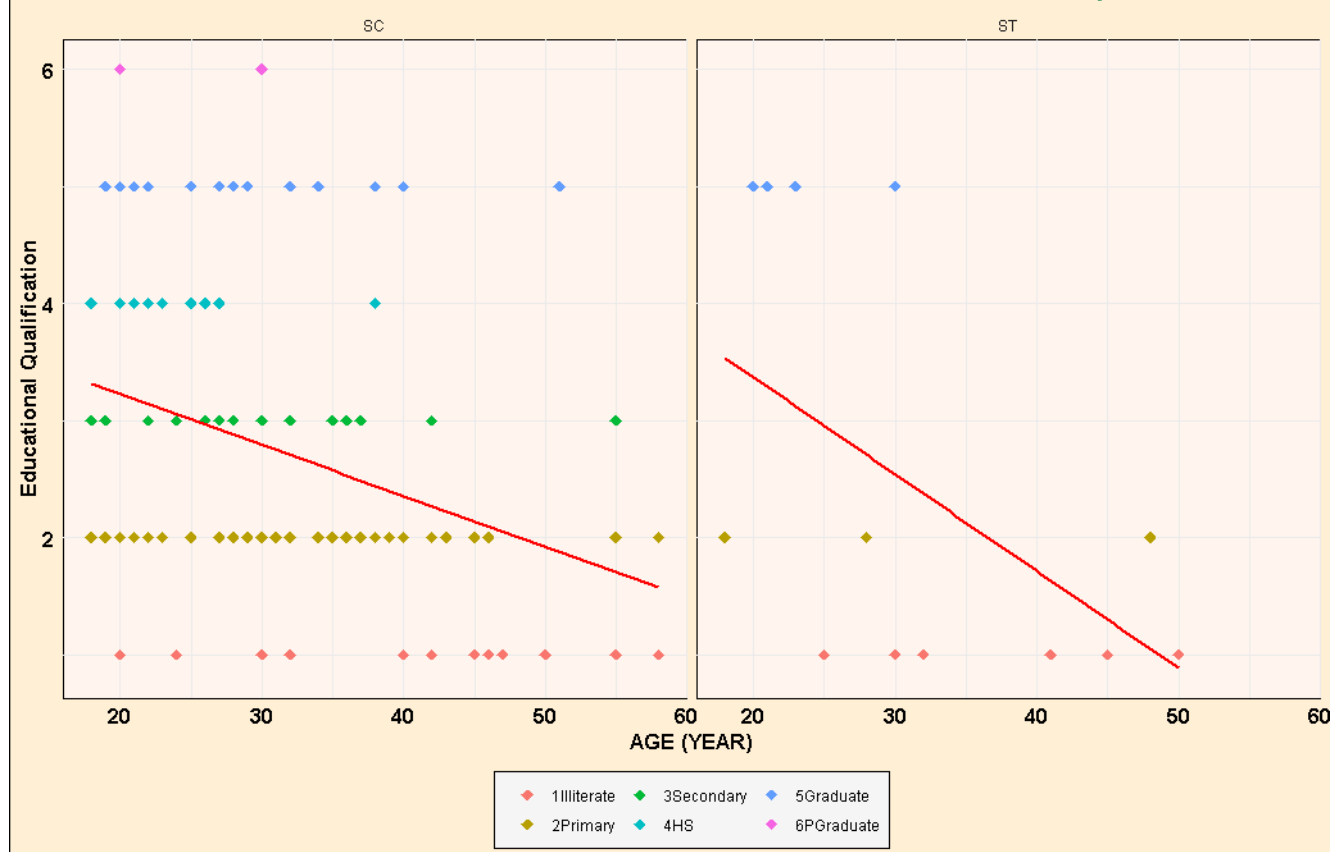
- 4..1. Age and Educational Attainment of Respondents
- 4..2. Age and SC & ST Educational Attainment of Respondents
- 4..3. No of Family Member and Status Educational Attainment of SC & ST Respondents
- 4..4. Major Factor of Educational Attainments of Respondents

4.1. Age and SC & ST Educational Attainments of Respondents: -

The following table 4.1 has revealed the literacy rate of Sc and the ST population of the study area.

Age Group (Year)	Illiterate		Primary		Secondary		H. S		UG		PG	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Below 20	1 (0.67)	0 (0.00)	10 (6.67)	1 (0.67)	5 (3.33)	0 (0.00)	5 (3.33)	0 (0.00)	4 (2.67)	1 (0.67)	2 (1.33)	29 (19.00)
20-30	2 (1.33)	2 (1.33)	22 (14.67)	1 (0.67)	10 (6.67)	0 (0.00)	11 (7.33)	0 (0.00)	8 (5.33)	3 (2.00)	0 (0.00)	59 (39.33)
30 - 40	2 (1.33)	2 (1.33)	22 (14.67)	0 (0.00)	5 (3.33)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.67)	0 (0.00)	5 (3.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	37 (24.67)
40 - 50	6 (4.00)	4 (2.67)	5 (3.33)	2 (1.33)	1 (0.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	18 (12.00)
Above 50	3 (2.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (1.33)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	7 (4.67)
Total	14 (9.33)	8 (5.33)	61 (40.67)	4 (2.67)	22 (14.67)	0 (0.00)	17 (11.33)	0 (0.00)	18 (12)	4 (2.67)	2 (1.33)	150 (100.00)

AGE AND EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS (SC & ST WISE)



From this table and the scatter diagram above, it is evident that there is a negative correlation between the age of the respondents and the literacy rate in this study municipality. This is a positive indication for society because the literacy rate is expected to be high in the younger age groups. However, the rate of literacy increase among the youth is very low due to the negative correlation between age group and scheduled caste (-0.3409233) and scheduled tribe (-0.5412647) respectively.

4.2 Age and Gender-Wise Educational Attainment of Respondents

Table 4.1

Age Group (Year)	Illiterate		Primary		Secondary		H. S		UG		PG		Total
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
10 _ 20	0	1	8	3	4	1	3	2	2	3	1	0	28
20-30	2	2	20	3	9	1	6	5	7	4	1	0	60
30 - 40	3	1	3	19	5	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	37
40 - 50	7	3	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
>50	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
	14	8	39	26	20	2	9	8	14	8	2	0	150

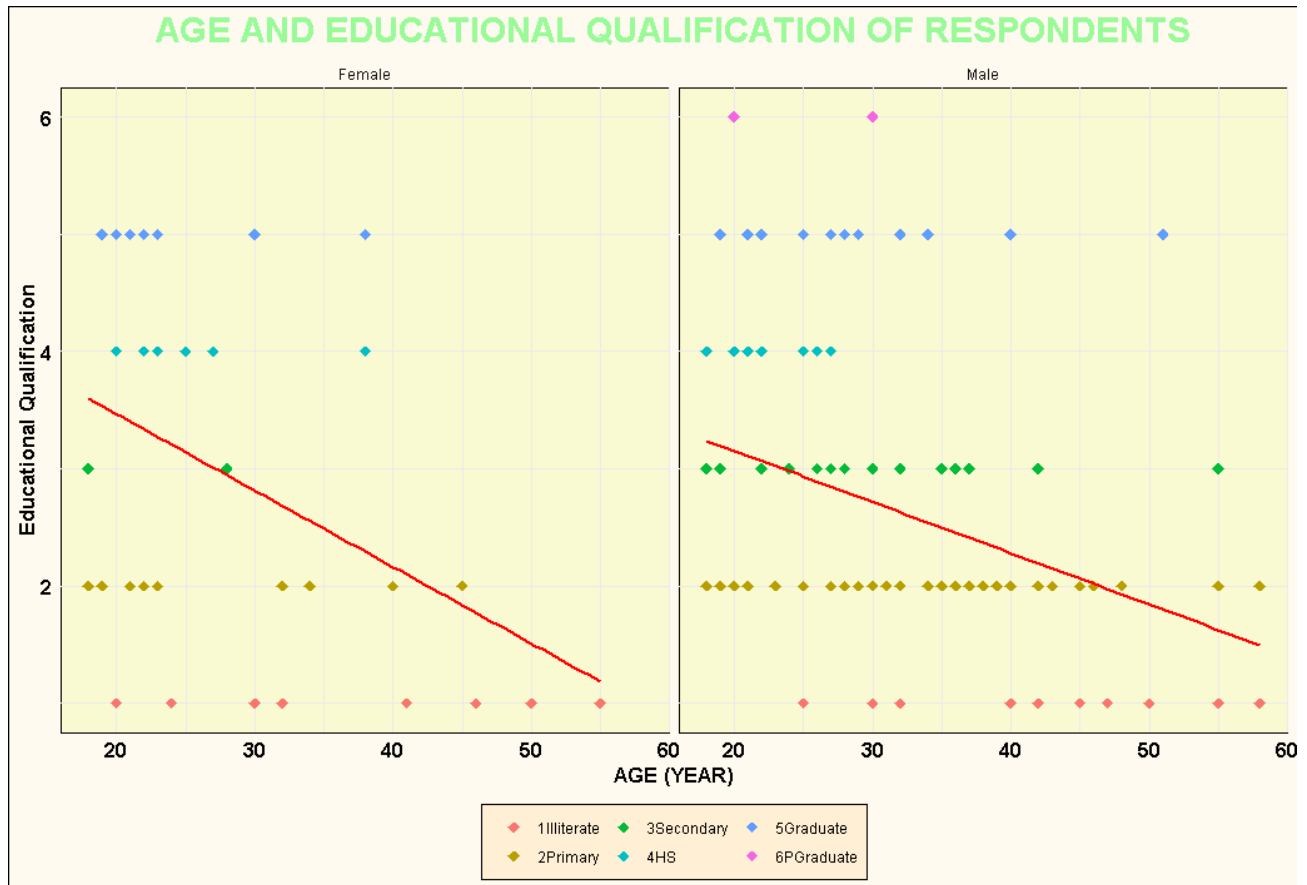
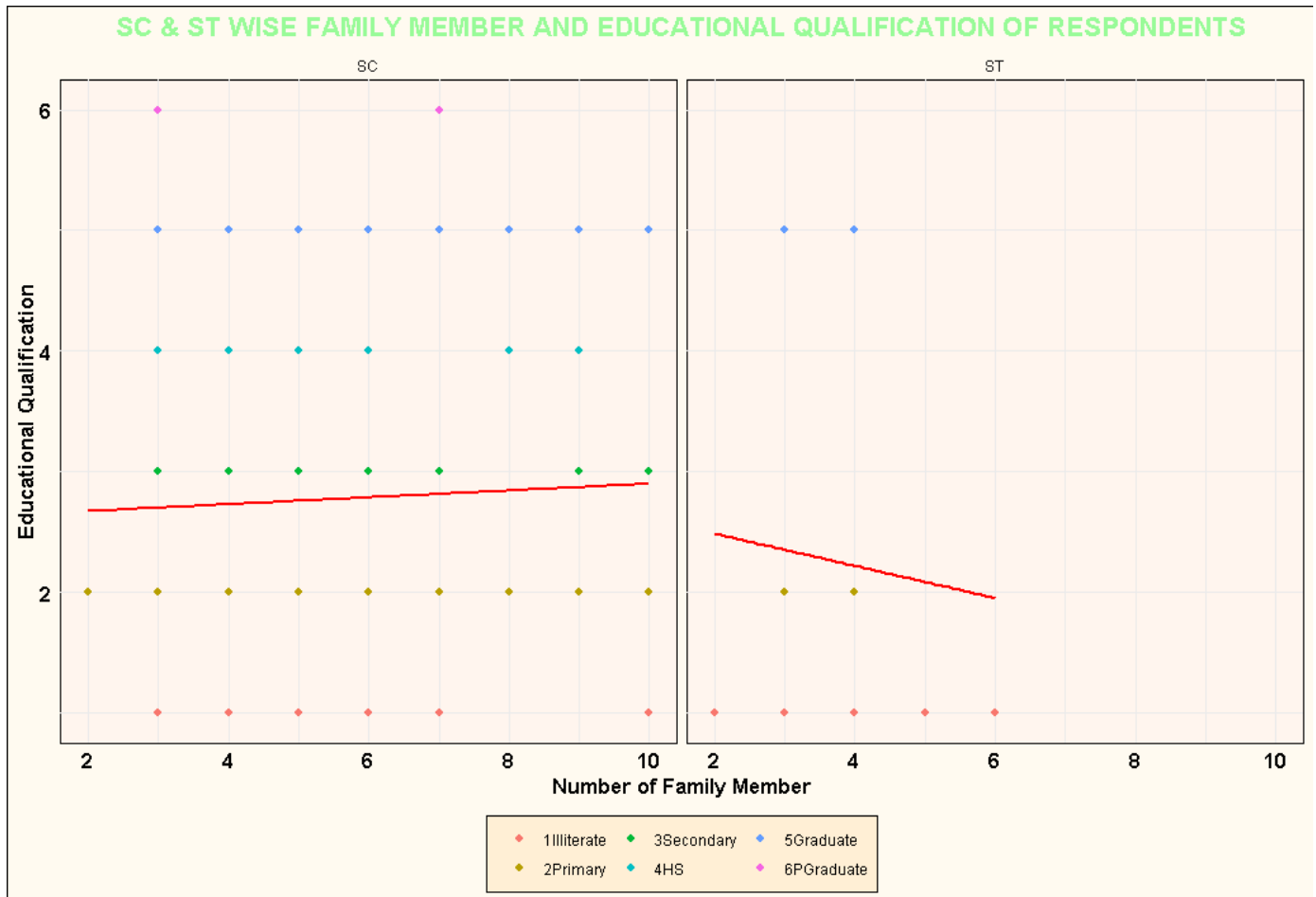


Table 4.2 and Diagram 4.2 depict the gender-wise relationship between age and literacy rate, showing a negative correlation between these variables. The correlation between age and educational qualification among male respondents is -0.3470933, while among female respondents, it is -0.4271392. The progress in the literacy rate among the female population is more satisfactory compared to male respondents in the study area.

4.3 No of Family Member and Status Educational Attainment of SC & ST Respondents

Diagram 4.3 illustrates the relationship between educational attainment and the number of family members among the SC and ST population. The correlation between these variables in the SC population (r) is 0.04960764, indicating a positive relationship. However, in the ST population, the correlation is -0.07874992, suggesting a negative relationship. Therefore, they are negatively related in the ST society.



4.4 Controlling factors for Literacy

Which factors are more responsible for attaining education among urban SC & ST people in Chandrakona municipality? Multiple linear regression was performed in R Studio, a programming software. In this multiple linear regression, educational attainment was assigned different categorical values: primary as 2, secondary as 3, higher secondary as 4, graduate as 5, and postgraduate as 6. The independent variables were age, family members, yearly income of the family, and father's education. The results are as follows: only the father's education is significant in this model. Besides this variable, other variables have no impact on people's educational attainment.

Call:
lm(formula = EQ ~ Age + Family.Member + Yearly.Income + Fathers.Education,
data = eduquas)

Residuals:
Min 1Q Median 3Q Max
-1.28571 -0.77878 -0.04803 0.79418 1.47620

Coefficients:
Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 3.457e+00 5.268e-01 6.564 1.58e-08 ***
Age -1.858e-02 1.433e-02 -1.297 0.1998
Family.Member 6.049e-02 4.910e-02 1.232 0.2229
Yearly.Income 6.350e-07 7.980e-07 0.796 0.4294
Fathers.Education 4.097e-01 1.332e-01 3.076 0.0032 **

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.8341 on 58 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.2201, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1664
F-statistic: 4.093 on 4 and 58 DF, p-value: 0.005456

Chapter-V

Result and Discussion

A country cannot properly develop if a large section of its population remains illiterate. In comparison to the general community, the SC and ST people lag behind in all sectors of the socio-economic aspect. The findings of this study are as follows:

In the studied municipalities, 14.67% of SC and ST people are illiterate. A significant portion of the population has primary education, accounting for 43.33%, while only 2% have attained postgraduate education. There is a substantial gender disparity in educational attainment, with 36.67% of males having completed primary education compared to only 6.67% of females. The situation worsens at the postgraduate level, with no females found to have attained this level of education despite the overall low percentage of postgraduates.

There exists a large spatial variation in SC & ST educational attainment in Chandrakona municipality. In ward no. 5, there is maximum illiteracy, accounting for 3.33% of the total population, while ward no. 6 has the maximum number of literate people, comprising 12.00% of the total population. In ward no. 1, no primary or illiterate individuals are found. Additionally, in ward no. 1, no secondary-passed SC females are found. Ward no. 2 lacks illiterate individuals and secondary-passed, graduate, and postgraduate SC individuals. Ward no. 3 has 0.75% primary SC males, 2.24% primary SC females, 1.49% secondary SC males, and 2.24% graduate SC males. Ward no. 4 lacks graduate and postgraduate SC individuals, with only 2.24% primary SC males. Ward no. 5 has 1.49% secondary-passed male individuals, and in ward no. 6, 7.45% of SC males have primary education. Ward no. 8 lacks illiterate and primary SC males, and has 0.75% illiterate and primary SC females. Ward no. 9 has 5.22% primary SC males and lacks secondary-passed individuals. Ward no. 10 lacks illiterate and secondary-passed individuals, with only 1.49% primary SC males. Ward no. 11 has 5.22% primary SC males. Ward no. 12 has 1.49% graduate SC males and 0.75% graduate SC females.

However, there is a silver lining regarding the educational attainment of SC and ST people in this municipality, as the new generation is more educated compared to the older generation.

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