






<p>Research Paper in Political Science</p>	    
<p>Moinul Hoque</p> <p>Ph.D. Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Sri Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan</p>	<p><b>A Field Study on Education of the Mandia Educational Block under Barpeta District in Assam</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Mabdia Educational Block is situated at South-West of the District Barpeta most In the Char areas under Barpeta district of Assam. The river lets Manah, Banki, Chawlkhowa and Bhelengi with the mighty Brahmaputra flows over the areas of the block Mandia. The areas is scattered for the rivers and is known as char areas having almost the same percent minority Muslim community. The social life style is hard to harder except a few families. Almost all the family affected with the barrier of river and suffered from all sides. Last decade of 20<sup>th</sup> century the many panchayats areas were constant and the position of all sides was not so bad. But erosion of Brahmaputra and Banki has carried sorrow to some Panchayats. The Mandia educational Block is bearing many educational institutions from primary to higher secondary schools. Natural barrier is hindering to acquire as aspire education. As a result the side of literature, literary rate is low than the state. An educational survey is done to find out the actual literary position of the 'Mandia Fduactional block. The Educational block consists of 19 Gaon panchayat of Baghbar L.A. constituency and 8 gaonpanchayat of Jania L.A. constituency.</p>

### Introduction

This research paper intends to provide broad outline of the settlement of the dweller and establishment of the educational institutions in the Mandia Educational Block Initially consisting of 80% and 20% of Muslim and Hindus respectively, At present the ratio of Muslim and Hindus goes to 96 and 04%, all were Bengali rooted Neo Assamese or Charua or Pamua Musalman and Hindus. Actually the both communities Charua or Pomua migrated from East Bengal (Present Bangladesh) during the period 1905 to 1965.

The mother tongue (dialect) both communities are Bengali related but not pure Bengali. The language movement of Assam compelled them to accept Assamese as their mother language (1956-1960). The language problem has been running since 1960 to the present day. In fact the communities used their own dialect in all domestic affairs that is neither the Assamese language nor Bengali, and Assamese or English in offices. The difference of language domestic and official or institutions appears as a wall to understand the facts. Due to proper understanding

and delivered speech many students left education, though they have aspiration. Not only students but also all people of this community feel uneasy in writing and speaking matter. Only sharp and brilliant children are rich in writing and speaking in either Assamese or in the other languages.

The dweller of the areas established many educational institutions in the pace of time. Following are the Primary and upper primary schools covering the Mandia Educational block.

1. Primary School (Provincilised+ Venture) - 399
2. Middle School.(Provincilised+Venture) - 126
3. KBV - 01
4. RBC - 01
5. Model School - 01
6. Some Maktab and Madrassas - (Religious Schools)

All the schools are mostly Assamese medium, though the same percent of Bengali lingual related people or Neo-Assamese dwelt in this area except Maktab and Madrassa. Besides of them there has many high, higher and colleges for higher education.

**Materials and Methods**

The study is analytical and qualitative in nature. Both primary and secondary data are collected for this study. The primary data is based on the survey carried out in 27 village panchayats populated by Neo-Assamese Muslims. Secondary data is collected from books, local news paper reports and government reports. Observation and interview guide are used for data collection. Objective of the study is to investigate the distinctive features of the educational position of the Educational block.

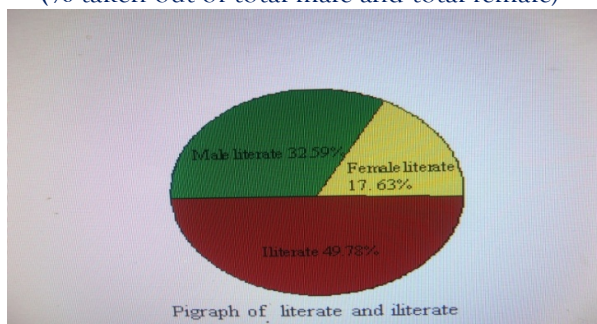
**Result of the Survey**

Surveyed 27 Gaon panchayats and sample have taken 10 families from each.  
Total sampling population is 1890.  
Total 270 Families, Sampling population = 1890  
Male = 955  
Female= 935  
Less than 6 years those are out of Education.  
Boys=265, Girls=275, Total = 540

**Table-1**

(Literate and illiterate have found out 1350 people.)		
Total Male = 690	literate = 440	Illiterate = 250
Total female = 660	literate= 238	Illiterate = 422
Average literacy rate= 50.22 %	-	Illiteracy rate = 49.78%
Male literacy rate= 63.77 %	-	Illiteracy rate = 36.23 %
Female literacy rate= 36.06 %	-	Illiteracy rate= 63.94%

(% taken out of total male and total female)



**Table-2**

Stage wise literary status from primary up to university of male and female)							
	Primary	Middle	High	Higher	Bachelor	P.G	Total
<b>Male</b>	241	193	125	91	36	4	430
<b>%</b>	35%	27.97 %	18.11 %	13.18 %	5.21%	.58 %	
<b>Female</b>	240	190	22	65	31	2	650
<b>%</b>	36.92 %	29.23 %	18.77 %	10 %	4.77%	.31 %	

**Problems to increase Literacy rate up to 100%**

The Mandia Educational Block” has been facing lots of problems since the beginning of the block established. The river Brahmaputra and others river lets of him changed original structure through erosion. People had left here and there for shelter and earning something to maintain themselves. The institutions scattered almost out of the areas. The painful economic condition compelled to avoid education. Priority was given to earning rather than education. Moreover some less facility caused the low literacy rate as they may be identified below:

- i) Insufficient school for learning.
- ii) Lack of sufficient teachers in school.
- iii) Irregular of teacher and negligence.
- iv) Poor condition of school buildings.
- v) Poor infrastructure of schools.
- vi) Remote transportation.
- vii) Natural barrier.
- viii) Poverty
- ix) Ignocence
- x) Child diseases.
- xi) Less publicity of education.
- xii) Weak step of Government toward these areas.
- xiii) Corruption of Char leaders.
- xiv) Political vain power of teachers and leaders.
- xv) Weak role of N.G.Os.

**Conclusion**

The figures show that the literacy rate of the Mandia Educational blocks comparatively below than the state literacy rate 73% as well as central rate 74%. But it is noted that the literacy rate has been rapidly increasing due efforts of DPEP and SSA, to increase the literacy rate should stop all kinds of corruption regarding education. It is possible when the Government, Public, including parents and NGO’s members and other social institutions should step forward to increase literacy rate up to 100% for the welfare of the state and for the human beings.

**References**

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