

Influence of Student Achievement of Present Education System in Haryana

¹Pawan Kumar and ²Dr. Mahesh Kumar

¹Research Scholar, Opjs University, Churu, Rajasthan

²Associate Professor, Opjs University, Churu, Rajasthan

ARTICLE DETAILS

Article History

Published Online: 15April2019

Keywords

Drop-out rate, Education, Gross Enrolment Ratio, Haryana, Literacy Rate..

ABSTRACT

Education has been made too easy for the students so that more and more students can enter into the scope of education system of the country. The announcements like abolishing compulsory CBSE board exams for class 10th from the session 2010-11, introduction of grading system, the passage of Right of Children to free and Compulsory Education Bill, reservation policies etc. are a few among them. Now the question arises as to what extent such efforts in the field of education have succeeded in different states of the country. Haryana is the state with a contribution of 3.7% in the total GDP of India. This present study will throw light on the education system of Haryana, with a comparative eye on its neighbouring states. An analysis of the educational achievements of these states from different angles will help the experts and the researchers to know how far we have gone in achieving our targets and what needs to be done. Along with this, a comparison of the literacy rates and literates of these states has also been made. This paper is descriptive in nature, based on the data collected from different websites of ministry as well as reports of planning commission.

1. Introduction

The present day education system in India has come a long way and the age old traditions have undergone a new makeover. Government of India is doing lots of efforts in this field so that the objective of inclusive growth can be achieved very soon by it. A great achievement of the Indian government is a big jump in the literacy rate from 18.3% in 1950-51 to 74.04% in 2010-11. Such an achievement is the result of a lot of efforts by the Indian government in the education sector. The government is improving the country's education status to enhance the standard of living of the people and also to achieve other goals like, overcoming the problem of poverty and unemployment, social equality, equal income distribution, etc. Education contributes to the individual's well being as well as the overall development of the country. Education is not only an instrument of enhancing efficiency but is also an effective tool of widening and augmenting democratic participation and

upgrading the overall quality of individual and societal life (Goel, 2008). Thus, the importance of education can't be ignored. There has not been any fundamental change in the structure of secondary and higher education in India. If there has been any such change, then only few of the states have been affected. The period since the nineties, especially since last decade, has witnessed growth in response to the demand generated by the expansion of elementary education. Primary as well as higher education sector have also witnessed great attention of the Indian Government. The present paper has made a comparison of elementary education system of Haryana with that of its neighbouring states, like, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Delhi. Major indicators showing the achievements and failures in the education sector have been taken and data has been analysed on the basis of such factors.

2. Total number of recognised educational institutes

1. School Education Institutes

TABLE NO. 1

States	Board of Intermediate/ Secondary Education	Pre-Degree/ Junior Colleges/ Higher Schools	High/ Post Basic Schools	Middle/ Sr. Basic Schools	Primary/ Jr. Basic Schools	Pre-Primary/ Pre Basic Schools
Haryana	1	3,278	3,493	3,439	13,073	17
Himachal Pradesh	1	1,674	1,413	4,921	11,301	14
Punjab	1	2,380	2,741	9,110	16,954	0
Rajasthan	3	6,675	12,460	38,889	49,538	8
Uttar Pradesh	1	8,547	7,889	51,948	132,403	0
Delhi	3	1,350	474	583	2,586	50
India	48	66,917	123,726	367,745	823,162	67,822

It is clear from the above statistics that, Haryana is either second or third among the neighbouring states in the school education institutes. A good number of pre-primary schools is there in the state making it second to Delhi. This may be because of the increased number of working mothers in Delhi as well as Haryana. So far as the category of primary schools is concerned, Haryana is far behind all the states except Delhi and HP. The number of schools in the state should be increased so that more and more students can get enrolled in them. In the category of higher secondary schools, UP has the largest number of institutes followed by Rajasthan and Haryana. In case of high schools, Rajasthan is at number one, while UP and Haryana are at 2nd and 3rd position. In the category of middle schools, Haryana is behind all the states except Delhi. UP has highest number of middle schools. In

case of primary schools, again UP is at the top and Haryana is on the 4th position.

3. Number Of Colleges & Polytechnics

Uttar Pradesh is having maximum number of colleges when compared with other states under the study. Haryana is having the highest teacher training colleges, i.e. 447 Colleges. But this figure doesn't signify that education is being provided at a good scale in the state as there is very less scope of B.Ed. as compared to other courses. Medical colleges are also much enough which shows that the students are more keen to enter into this field. Number of other colleges should also be increased. This has been made clear with the help of table no.2:

TABLE NO. 2

States	Arts, Fine Arts, Social Science Commerce	Arts, Work, & Architecture	Engineering/ Technology/ Architecture	Medical	Education/ Teacher Training	Others	Total Colleges
Haryana	238		154	50	447	113	1,002
Himachal Pradesh	377		14	23	82	86	582
Punjab	234		82	37	48	177	578
Rajasthan	1,135		96	54	111	214	1,610
Uttar Pradesh	2,361		212	104	128	299	3,104
Delhi	89		15	8	2	41	155
India	14,321		2,894	2,074	3,357	3,292	25,938

4. Degree And Above Level Colleges

Again, Uttar Pradesh is on number one in case of colleges for general education, deemed universities and polytechnics. But, Rajasthan is having the highest number of other colleges including research institutions. Haryana is having maximum

colleges for professional education like BBA, MBA, and engineering institutes etc. But this number doesn't create a good number of opportunities as these colleges lack the required quality.

TABLE NO. 3

States	College for General Education	College for Professionals Education	Other (Including Research Institutions)	University/ Deemed Univ. / Inst. Of National Importance	Poly-technic
Haryana	179	520	50	10	32
Himachal Pradesh	64	11	6	5	26
Punjab	231	229	12	12	89
Rajasthan	993	261	214	22	71
Uttar Pradesh	2,050	335	147	36	163
Delhi	89	40	41	18	79
India	13,381	6,936	2,782	406	1,956

It has been seen that a large number of MBA graduates are getting frustrated due to non-availability of jobs in the corporate world. Their skills are not as per the requirements of the corporate world. So, there is a need to improve the quality of education rather than just increasing the number.

5. Literacy Rates of States and India

The literacy rate of Haryana in 2011 has come to 76.64 which is more than the Indian literacy rate. It is higher in comparison to Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh too. The literacy

rate of UP is lower in comparison to Haryana which clarifies that the total number of literates in this state are more only because of more population. Highest rate is of Delhi followed by HP and Punjab. In case of the rural literacy rates HP is at the top followed by Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, and UP. Rajasthan is at the bottom of this category. In urban literacy rate also, HP is at the top while UP is at the bottom. Haryana is at the third place among the states under the study. These mixed figures show that Haryana people need to get more education related opportunities.

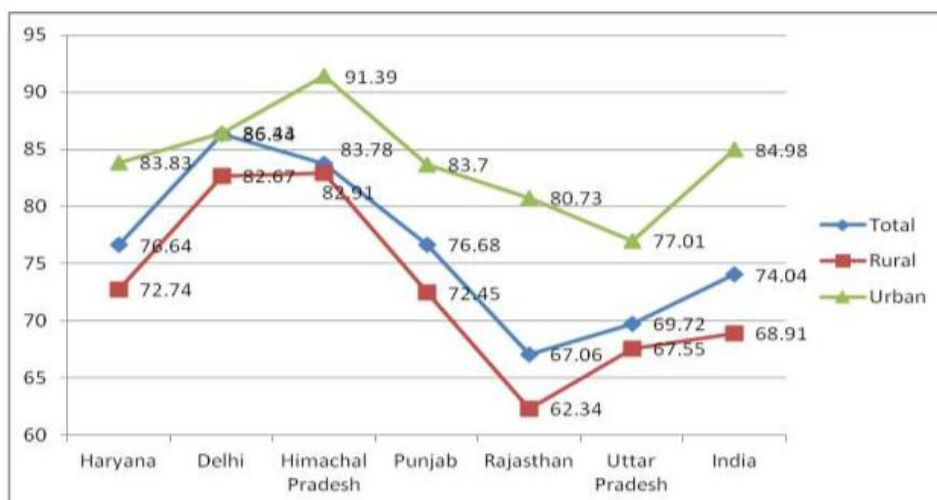


FIGURE NO. 1

6. Male Literacy Rates of States and India

The male urban literacy rate of Haryana is lower than that of India as a whole. In case of overall male literacy rate, Haryana is far better than Punjab, Rajasthan, UP as well as India as a whole. Again urban literacy rate is impressive as

compared to the rural rate which cross checks the above given figures of total number of rural literates in the state. Delhi and HP have higher male literacy rate in general as well as in rural and urban areas as compared to Haryana.

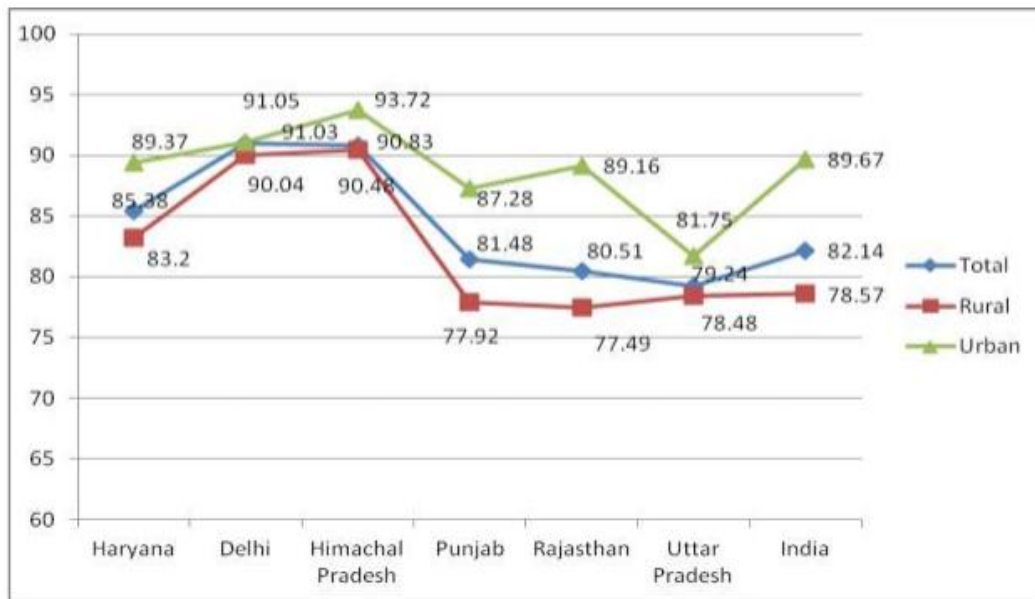


FIGURE NO. 2

7. Female Literacy Rates of States and India

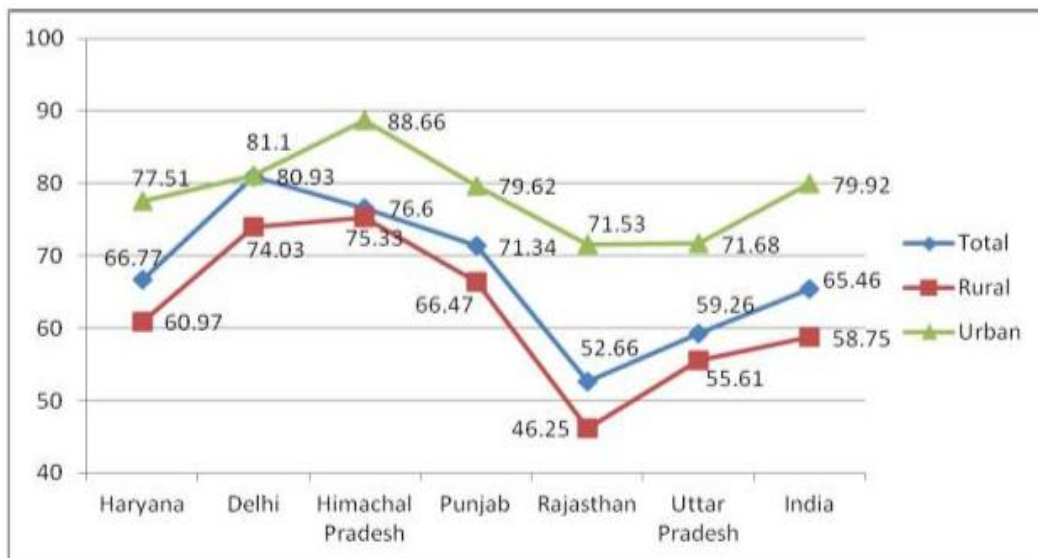


FIGURE NO. 3

Female literacy rate of Haryana is very low in 2011, making it at number fourth in the race of the neighbouring states. But it is again higher than the India as a whole which gives a feeling of satisfaction. Just like male urban literacy rate, female urban literacy rate of Haryana is less than the national average. Female literacy rate is lowest in Rajasthan and its inter-state

difference in rural female literacy rate is more significant as compared to the urban female literacy rate. The reasons may be the belief of Rajasthan people that female education is not important and their only duty is to handle their houses. Such misconceptions should be reduced among Indian people so that overall figures can be improved. Delhi is having the highest

female literacy rate but in the category of rural and urban female literacy rates, HP has shown better performance. This will be clearer from the figure no. 3

8. Conclusion

Gross enrolment ratio of Haryana in the age group of 6 to 11 years is 90.10, which is less than this ratio of India as a whole and all the neighbouring states under the study. Gross enrolment ratio of girls is more than that of boys in all age groups in Haryana. In the age group of 6-14 years, except UP and Delhi, GER of girls is less than that of boys. In spite of various schemes of the government of Haryana to provide universal elementary education, the goal has not been achieved. More efforts are needed to make people aware about government schemes for free education and importance of education in everyone's life. In the age group of 11-14 years, drop-out rate of HP is the lowest and much lesser than that of Haryana. So far as the drop-out rate is concerned in the age group of 6 to 14 years, Haryana's experience is quite satisfactory because except Delhi, where the drop-out rate is the lowest, all other states and India as a whole have higher drop-out rates than Haryana. But still there is a need to bring down the drop-out rate to zero level if we want to have universal elementary education. In all age groups, drop-out rate of girls is lower than that of boys in case of Haryana. This reveals that the girls are more interested in studies than boys. In the context of number of recognised schools and institutes,

Haryana is better than HP, Punjab and Delhi. In spite of large number of institutes, literacy rate is not very high. There is a dire need to upgrade qualitative education rather than emphasising only quantitative aspect of education. It is clear from the above tables and figures that Haryana has made commendable progress in the establishment of colleges and institutes delivering graduate and post-graduate courses. HP and Punjab are far behind Haryana. Regarding the level of education in rural areas, Haryana is above the national average as well as Rajasthan and UP. HP is ahead of Haryana in this case. In the case of percentage of children who can read English as well as other languages and do arithmetic, HP is far ahead of Haryana. This reveals that there is something lacking in educational institutes of Haryana which is necessary for making the learning effective. There is a need for sincere and dedicated teachers to make learning effective. The literacy rate of Haryana was less than the national average at the time of its origin (population census- 1961) but now it has become greater than the national average. This is a matter of satisfaction for the state. It is more than the literacy rates in Punjab, Rajasthan and UP. Literacy rate of Delhi and HP is higher than that of India. Delhi, HP and Punjab are ahead of Haryana in the female literacy rate also. Female education is rather more important than the education of the men as one female can make the whole family literate. Thus, steps should be taken in this direction to improve the status of literacy rate among women, especially in the rural areas of the state.

References

1. Ahmad, A. T., Professional Commitment of Government and Private School Teachers with Special Reference to their Rural Urban Dichotomy. *International Journal of Humanities Social Sciences and Education* 2017, 4(6): 95- 103.
2. Altun, M., (2017) the Effects of Teacher Commitment on Student Achievement *International Journal of Social Sciences & Educational Studies* ISSN 2520-0968.
3. Arjunan, M., & Balamurugan, M. (2013). Professional commitment of teachers working in tribal area schools. *International Journal of Current Research and Development*, 2(1), 65-74.
4. Badhwar, M. (2014) Professional commitment and accountability of teachers *International Refereed Journal of Reviews and Research* Volume 2 Issue 2 March 2014.
5. Bala, R., (2016) Professional commitment of school teachers in the state of Punjab. *Scholarly research journal for humanity science & English language*. <http://www.srjis.com/pages/pdf/files/150348439021.%20Ranju%20Bala.pdf>.
6. Dhillon, S.S., Sarfraz, Mohd. (2018). Influence of Professional Commitment of Teachers of Coaching Centres on Achievement of students who appeared in Competitive Examinations. M.A. Education, Dissertation, Central University of Punjab, Bathinda.
7. Gupta, M., & Nain, I. (2015) an exploratory study of professional commitment among teacher educators working in B. ED colleges.
8. Kumar, A. (2012). A study of professional commitment in relation to thinking style, job values and teacher's effectiveness of teachers working in teacher training institutions of Haryana.

9. Park, I. (2005). Teacher commitment and its effects on student achievement in American high schools. *Educational Research and Evaluation*, 11(5), 461-485.
10. Rathee, R., & Rajain, P. (2016) Student attitude: A reflection of teachers' commitment *International Journal of Research & Development in Technology and Management Science – Kailash Volume - 22| Issue 4 | 2016 | ISBN - 1-63102-462-0*.
11. Sawhney, N., (2015) Education Professional Commitment among Secondary School Teachers in Relation to location of their School. *Global journal for research analysis press* (4) Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/2855_81649
12. Sood, V., & Anand, A. (2010). Professional commitment among b. ed. teacher educators of Himachal Pradesh. *E-journal of All India Association for Educational Research*, 22(1).