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Mapping and Analysis of the Educational Status of Haryana

Mr. Ashwani*

Department of Geography, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India

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Abstract: India has the world's second-largest educational system. The Indian educational system has seen significant changes. A lot of work has gone into shaping the current educational system. The announcements included the elimination of mandatory CBSE board examinations for class 10th beginning in the 2010-11 school year, the implementation of a grading system, after the passage of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill. Haryana is the state that contributes 3.7 percent of India's overall GDP. The purpose of this research is to shed light on Haryana's educational system, as well as to examine several other sectors. This document is both qualitative and quantitative in character, and it is based on information gathered from several government websites as well as reports from the Planning Commission, the Government of Haryana, and the Government of India. All the districts of the region are divided into three categories on the basis of composite index of each of the district. Districts having highest composite index are Karnal and Yamuna nagar while the Panchkula has lowest composite index. Rest of the districts depicts moderate picture. Ambala and Kaithal region have higher composite index as these districts are more urbanized and people of these districts are more education conscious.

Keywords: Education, Location quotient, Haryana, Literacy Rate.

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INTRODUCTION

Both the public and private sectors have contributed to India's education system. It is governed by both the central and state governments. In India's constitution, education is listed as one of the fundamental rights. The modern Indian education system is organised into many levels: pre-primary, primary, middle, and secondary school, as well as undergraduate and postgraduate education. Children under the age of five get pre-primary education, sometimes known as preschool education. It strives to provide a child's basic requirements for play, enjoyment, freedom, choice, belonging, respect, and love. These requirements are the foundation for healthy growth and lifelong learning. India's current education system has come a long way, and age-old traditions have been given a fresh lease of life. The Indian government is putting in a lot of work in this area in order to attain the goal of inclusive growth as soon as possible. The Indian government has achieved a significant increase in literacy rates, from 18.3 percent in 1950-51 to 74.04 percent in 2018-19. The Indian government put forth a lot of effort in the education sector to accomplish this result. The government is working to improve the country's educational standing in order to raise people's living standards and achieve other objectives such as conquering poverty and unemployment, social equality, and equitable income distribution, among others. Education helps to individual well-being as well as the country's overall growth. Education is not just a tool for increasing efficiency, but it is also a powerful weapon for increasing democratic involvement and improving the

overall quality of personal and communal life. Resultantly, the value of education cannot be underestimate. In India, there has been no significant change in the organisation of secondary and higher education. Only a few states have been affected if there has been any such shift. Over the 1990s, and especially since the last decade, there has been an increase in response to the demand created by the expansion of basic education. The Indian government has paid special emphasis to both primary and secondary education. The current article has conducted an intra-analysis of Haryana's educational system, poor literacy, particularly among women, and the effects of sex ratio on education.

METHODS

This work is entirely based on secondary information gathered from many publications, articles, books, research papers, newspapers, and websites. To begin, raw data from various sources is gathered and categorised into three categories: low, medium, and high. Geometric diagrams such as bar graphs and Thematic maps are used to visualise the data for a better understanding. By summing the Location Quotients of each indicator, a Composite index is created in the end to provide an overall assessment. A commonly used geographic indicator is the location quotient (a ratio of ratios). It's used to compare and map the relative distributions of subareas to the entire region. The calculation of Location Quotient by the given formula:-

$$LQ = \frac{Xi / \sum Xi}{Ni / \sum Ni}$$

Where, LQ is location quotient, X_i is the value of variable in area i , $\sum X_i$ is the total value of the variable in district combined, N_i is value of variable in state, $\sum N_i$ is the total value of variable in state combined.

Study Area

Haryana was created out of Punjab (east Punjab) on November 1, 1966, and has a total size of 44,212 square kilometres. It is India's 20th largest state in terms of land area. New Delhi, the country's capital, is surrounded by four Haryana districts (Sonapat, Gurugram, Jhajjar, and Faridabad). According to the 2011 census, Haryana has a population of almost 25 million people, making it India's 17th most populous state. The population density per square kilometre is at 570, which is higher than the national average. The state's growth rate is at 19 percent, slightly higher than the national rate of around 17 percent. The state's population is rapidly increasing, and growth and progress are being made at a rapid pace. The state's literacy rate is at 76 percent, a figure that has greatly improved in recent years. Haryana's sex ratio is 70 points behind the national average, leaving a lot to be desired.' The Haryana Census 2011 figures provide information that might be useful in developing a better development strategy for the state. The Haryanvi people account for around 2% of India's overall population. A large portion of the population is Hindu and lives in rural regions.

Haryana is a state in the northern region of India and is the nation's seventeenth most populous state. The state borders with Punjab and Himachal Pradesh to the north and north east and Rajasthan to the west and south, respectively. The river Yamuna defines its eastern border with Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

Haryana surrounds Delhi on three sides, forming the northern, western and southern borders of Delhi. Consequently, the National Capital Region has acquired large area of Haryana. The state is divided into six administrative divisions; these are Ambala, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hisar, Rohtak and Karnal. I had taken Ambala and Karnal regions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to the 2011 Census of India, Ambala region has total population of 3868503 people and Karnal region has total population of 3785065 out of the 25351462 in the whole Haryana. A population is the number of living things that live together in the same place. These people are called inhabitants or residents. The population includes all individuals that live in that certain area. After analyzing the data, it was found that population is not equally distributed in the region. Yamuna nagar has the highest population with the number 1214205; while Panchkula has the lowest with 561293 rests of the districts contain moderate number of population.

The total number of literate people in a certain age group represented as a percentage of the total population in that age group is known as the literacy rate. Literacy is critical for India's socioeconomic development. Haryana has a literacy rate of 67.91 percent, with Ambala having an 81.75 percent literacy rate and Karnal having a 74.73 percent literacy rate. Highest literacy among these districts is of Panchkula which is 81.88 percent and lowest literacy is of Kaithal which is 69.15 percent. Highest literacy rate is also low in this region which shows that the status of education is not very good in this region (Fig.1).

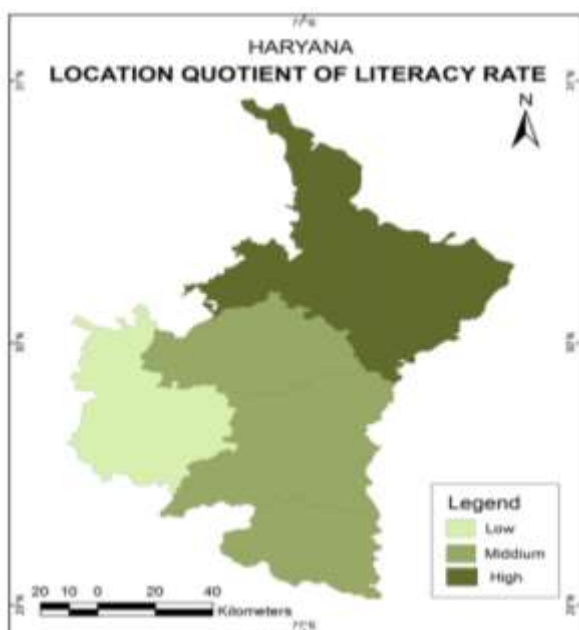


Fig 1: Location quotient of Literacy rate

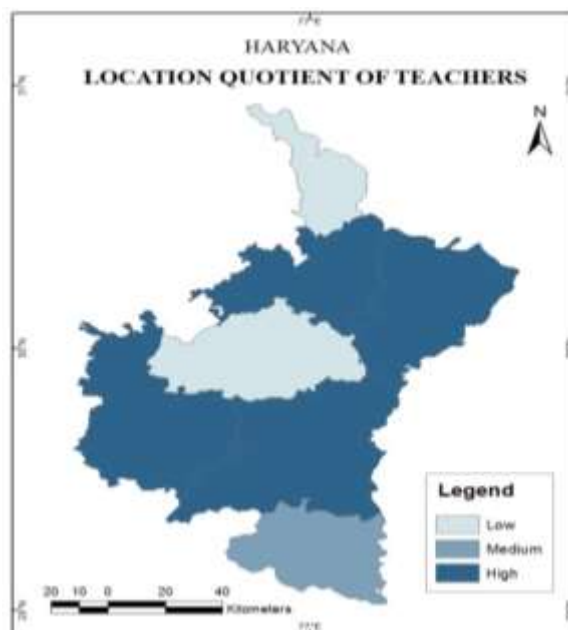


Fig 2: Location quotient of Teachers

The male-to-female ratio in a population is known as the sex ratio. The ratio in most sexually reproducing species is about 1:1. It is the proportional distribution of sexes in a population. Haryana is even struggling towards creating a better atmosphere for women despite many laudable programmes launched by the state. The sex ratio of Haryana is 879 in which Ambala has sex ratio of 885 and Karnal has sex ratio 887. Highest sex ratio among these districts is of Kurukshetra which is 888 and lowest sex ratio is of Panipat which is 864.

This indicator is further divided into other three indicators which are Primary schools, Middle schools and High/Senior Secondary schools. Primary schools are from nursery class till fifth class, middle schools are till tenth class and senior secondary schools are till twelfth class. There are total 7559 schools in region among which 1875 are senior secondary schools, 1195 are middle schools and 4489 are primary schools. Number of primary schools is highest in this region in comparison to middle and senior secondary schools.

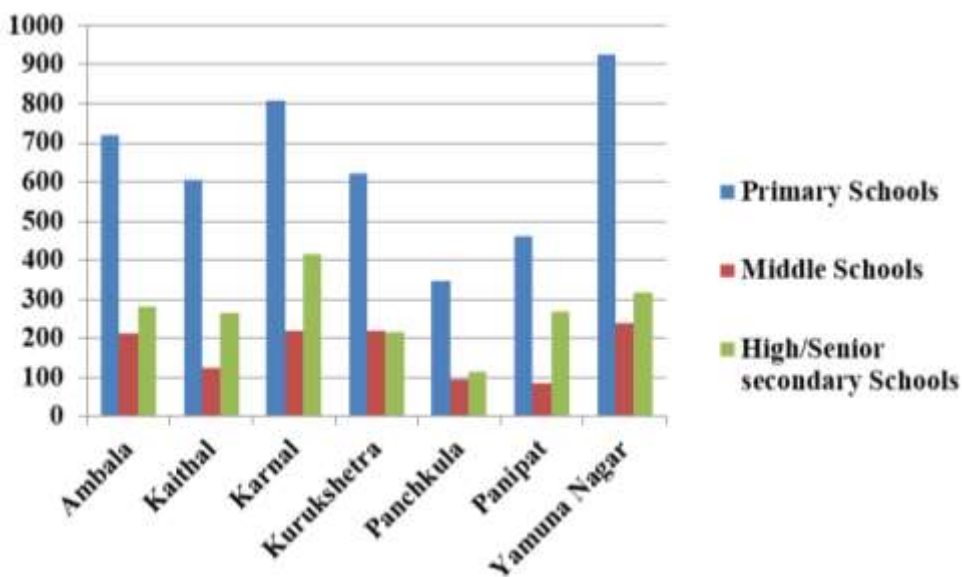


Fig 3: Number of School distribution

After analysis the data in detail we can see that that the number of primary schools is highest in Yamuna nagar which is 926 and the number of middle schools is also highest in Yamuna nagar which is 240 and the number of senior secondary schools is highest in Karnal which is 414. The number of primary schools is lowest in Panchkula which is 346 and the number of senior secondary schools is also lowest in Panchkula which is 114 and the number of middle schools is lowest in Panipat which is 414 (Fig.3).

The total number of students according to the Census 2011, in schools of this region is 1415465. The highest number of students is in Karnal district that is 275062 while the lowest numbers of students are in Panchkula district that is 105356. After analyzing the data in details we can see that the number of student are higher in Karnal, Kaithal, Panipat and Yamuna nagar districts in comparison to Ambala, Panchkula and Kurukshetra. The reason behind the less number of students in these districts is less number of schools in these districts in comparison to other ones with high number of students. If we see the status of number of schools and number of students in these schools we can easily say that the Panchkula, Ambala and Kurukshetra have a low status than other four districts. This is also the reason behind the low literacy rate of Kurukshetra.

According to the Census 2011, the number of teachers in schools of this region is 45362. The highest number of teachers is in Yamuna nagar district that is 7777 while the lowest numbers of teachers are in Panchkula district that is 3822. Detail analysis of data shows that the range is high in highest number of teachers and lowest number of teachers in this region. The reason behind lowest number of teachers in Panchkula is less number of schools and students in this region (Fig.2).

The total number of scholars according to the Census 2011, in recognized schools in this region is 1465163. The highest number of scholars is in Karnal district that is 284415 while the lowest numbers of students are in Panchkula district that is 114619. After analyzing the data in details we can see that the numbers of scholars are higher in Karnal, Kaithal, Ambala, Panipat and Yamuna nagar districts in comparison to Panchkula and Kurukshetra. The reason behind the less number of scholars in these districts is less number of schools in these districts in comparison to other ones with high number of scholars. If we see the status of number of schools, number of teachers and number of students in these schools we can easily say that the Panchkula, Ambala and Kurukshetra have a low

status than other four districts. This is also the reason behind the low literacy rate of Kurukshetra.

Table 1. Location Quotient of Various Indicators

Sl. No.	District Name	LQ (Population)	LQ (Literacy)	LQ (Sex Ratio)	LQ (Primary Schools)	LQ (Middle Schools)	LQ (High Schools)	LQ (Students)	LQ (Teachers)	LQ (Scholars)	Composite Index
1	Ambala	1.032	1.064	1.006	1.123	1.254	0.896	0.983	1.178	0.994	9.529665526
2	Kaithal	0.9826	0.9	1.002	0.943	0.732	1.288	1.187	1.113	1.172	9.321574854
3	Karnal	1.3768	0.973	1.009	1.26	1.277	0.987	1.36	1.131	1.359	10.73234575
4	Kurukshetra	0.8823	0.993	1.01	0.971	1.277	0.761	0.817	0.772	0.761	8.245016363
5	Panchkula	0.5134	1.066	0.993	0.54	0.556	0.97	0.521	0.59	0.548	6.296059541
6	Panipat	1.1025	0.989	0.983	0.719	0.498	1.444	1.073	1.016	1.062	8.885378884
7	Yamuna Nagar	1.1105	1.015	0.997	1.444	1.406	1.027	1.058	1.2	1.104	10.36192291

Composite Index

A composite index is a grouping of equities, indexes or other factors that are combined in a standardized way to provide a useful statistical measure of overall market or sector performance over time. It is

also known simply as a “composite.” Following map shows the composite index of all the indicators which we have taken for showing the overall education status in Ambala and Karnal region of Haryana (Table 1).

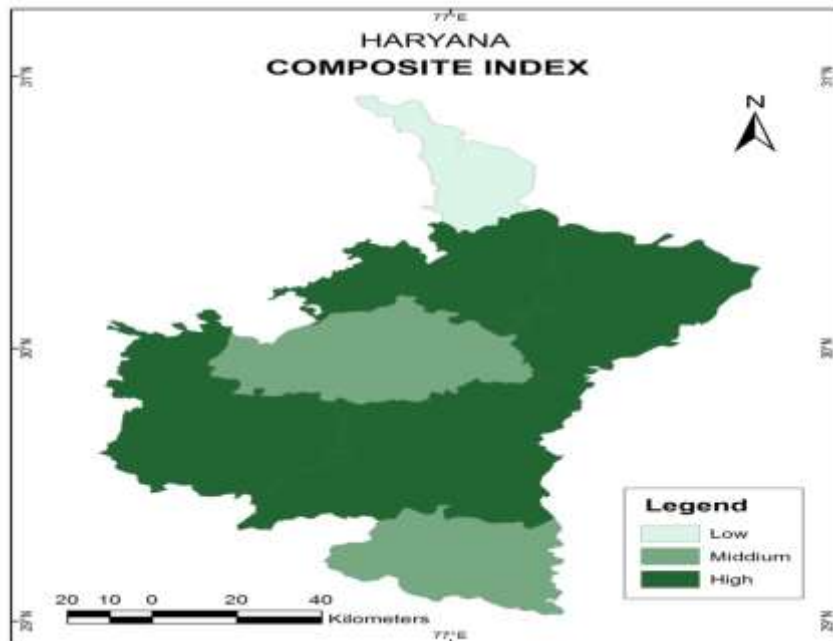


Fig 4: Composite index of educational status of Haryana

All the districts of the region are divided into three categories on the basis of composite index of each of the district. Districts having highest composite index are Karnal and Yamuna nagar while the Panchkula has lowest composite index. Rest of the districts depicts moderate picture. Ambala and Kaithal region have higher composite index as these districts are more

urbanized and people of these districts are more education conscious (Fig. 4).

CONCLUSIONS

Ambala and Karnal are regions in Haryana which is not that much popular as the other regions of the state. This region is not very much developed as we compare this region with the other regions of the state.

The main reason of being less developed is that it does not lie in NCR region like other developed regions of this state. All the advantages of being near to Delhi went to Faridabad and Gurgaon region including Faridabad, Palwal, Nuh, Gurgaon, Mahendragarh and Rewari.

Karnal and Kurukshetra are the most developed districts of this region while the Panchkula perform lower in this context. Education status is not very good in this region. On one hand Karnal has large number of schools and scholars along with students and on the other Panchkula has very less number of schools and students. But when we compare the whole region with state or the country then we find that conditions are far good. But still much more should be done. Administration should be more powerful, people should be more aware about their education and local level of participation should be increased. This reveals that there is something lacking in educational institutes of Haryana which is necessary for making the learning effective. To make learning successful, teachers must be honest and committed.

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