

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE STATE OF RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

Education contributes to improving national and individual welfare through multiple pathways. In every sense, education is one of the most important contributory factors for development. No country can achieve sustainable economic development without substantial investment in human capital. Education enriches people's understanding of themselves and the world. It improves the quality of their lives and leads to broad social benefits to individuals and society. Education increases people's productivity and creativity and promotes entrepreneurship and technological advancements also.

KEYWORDS: Sustainable Economic Development, Substantial Investment, Productivity, Entrepreneurship.

Introduction

Rajasthan inherited a very weak educational set up and system in the state, at the time of its formation. The state government is making concentrated efforts for improving the socio – economic status of people through better development of education and providing better educational infrastructure. The state is endeavoring to achieve the objective of total literacy and quality education through various programmes/schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, continuing Education Programme & Saakshar Bharat Mission etc.

Objectives of the paper

The paper seeks to provide more information about:

- Education status of Rajasthan
- District wise variations (gender based) of scholars in Rajasthan
- Status of school and college education in Rajasthan (both scholars and teachers)
- District wise population based variation of educational institutions in Rajasthan.

Research Methodology

The present paper is based on secondary data. The results have been derived from average, percentage, time series and correlation methods. The educational status of Rajasthan in terms of the number of institutions, enrolment of students and no. of teachers can be seen through the following table 1.

Table 1: Educational Status in Rajasthan

	Item	Unit	2013-14	2014-15
1	Pre-Primary & Primary School	Nos.	55111	41523
	Government	Nos.	47532	37115
	Private	Nos.	7579	4408
2	Upper Primary School	Nos.	56106	37572
	Government	Nos.	26750	21629
	Private	Nos.	29356	15943
3	Secondary/Sr. Hr. Secondary School	Nos.	26613	27147
	Government	Nos.	13221	13319
	Private	Nos.	13392	13828
4	College Education (Arts, Science & Commerce Colleges)	Nos.	1516	1586

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Co- Education	Nos.	1058	1119
Girls	Nos.	458	467
Enrolment			
1 Pre-Primary & Primary School	Lakh Nos.	96.83	90.35
Government	Lakh Nos.	61.09	41.33
Private	Lakh Nos.	35.74	49.02
2 Upper Primary School	Lakh Nos.	39.39	38.86
Government	Lakh Nos.	22.45	19.57
Private	Lakh Nos.	16.94	19.29
3 Secondary/Sr. Hr. Secondary School	Lakh Nos.	58.94	59.96
Government	Lakh Nos.	26.23	26.60
Private	Lakh Nos.	32.71	32.96
4 College Education (Arts, Science & Commerce Colleges)	Lakh Nos.	6.00	7.00
Boys	Lakh Nos.	3.10	3.66
Girls	Lakh Nos.	2.90	3.43
Teachers			
1 Pre-Primary & Primary School	Nos.	111504	89364
Government	Nos.	91182	67365
Private	Nos.	20322	21999
2 Upper Primary School	Nos.	238797	236507
Government	Nos.	140180	120273
Private	Nos.	98617	116234
3 Secondary/Sr. Hr. Secondary School	Nos.	252669	286406
Government	Nos.	84645	103135
Private	Nos.	168024	183271
4 College Education (in Government Colleges)	Nos.	4734	4586
Male	Nos.	2761	2652
Female	Nos.	1973	1934

Source: Some Facts about Rajasthan, 2015, Pg. 97-98, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Planning, Rajasthan, Jaipur

The above table presents that the total pre-primary and primary schools were 41523, upper primary schools were 37572, secondary/higher secondary schools were 27147 and colleges were 1586 in Rajasthan in the year 2014-15. In the same period, the enrolment of the students in pre-primary and primary schools was 90.35 lakhs, in upper primary schools was 38.86 lakhs, in secondary/senior secondary schools was 59.96 lakhs and in college education, it was 7.09 lakhs. The above table also presents that the no. of teachers in pre-primary and primary schools were 89364, in upper primary schools was 236507, in secondary/senior secondary schools was 286406 and in college education was 4586. District wise representation of scholars in various schools of Rajasthan can be seen from the following table 2.

Table 2: School Education in Rajasthan (Scholars)

Districts	Pre-primary & Primary		Upper primary (Middle)		Sec. & Sr. Sec.		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Ajmer	92948	72965	128489	107132	107031	63823	328468	243920
Alwar	129218	112261	194161	166367	213245	134165	536624	412793
Banswara	93991	87020	76217	61430	66847	48303	237055	196753
Baran	45716	41049	62049	49823	50342	30141	158107	121013
Barmer	117962	97195	139430	103823	82913	36622	340305	237640
Bharatpur	79792	73182	134386	111571	131556	77552	345734	262305
Bhilwara	75965	61499	111111	95497	79631	45685	266707	202681
Bikaner	75313	67961	119151	95096	87583	52363	282047	215420
Bundi	44192	38074	57055	45471	48591	27619	149838	111164
Chittorgarh	45329	38206	72842	62143	45512	28682	163683	129031
Churu	54151	49539	108697	108076	98033	66967	260881	224582
Dausa	58375	56807	97082	82429	113211	68021	268668	207257

Dholpur	57005	50927	83156	69035	58403	34631	198564	154593
Dungarpur	65198	59655	66470	56189	49786	40035	181454	155879
Ganganagar	44529	40686	88204	79746	87377	66096	220110	186528
Hanumangarh	41147	34851	84770	77567	93857	69728	219774	182146
Jaipur	201907	185532	239800	220887	339454	241571	781161	647990
Jaisalmer	30074	23418	35188	25227	17848	5096	83110	53741
Jalore	57491	50140	118092	81153	63216	26066	238799	157359
Jhalawar	47649	43344	86508	71919	50067	27845	184224	143108
Jhunjhunu	77940	62852	74918	70169	165100	114588	317958	247609
Jodhpur	109744	102565	170386	145962	148858	71947	428988	320474
Karauli	41120	42484	89410	80310	78793	42235	209323	165029
Kota	61102	55900	72689	69017	93185	60895	226976	185812
Nagaur	113282	94521	170920	147316	151373	84630	435575	326467
Pali	60980	49415	127249	109233	82086	43901	270315	202549
Rajsamand	44998	39788	63147	56193	34969	20736	143114	116717
S.Madhopur	48457	43781	66761	51718	71937	34441	187245	129940
Sikar	87980	77673	108273	101616	172269	140985	368972	320274
Sirohi	39195	27748	55761	36634	35842	15658	130798	80040
Tonk	50389	44834	69749	58096	67114	37007	187252	139937
Udaipur	130162	110160	116667	98598	101774	70853	348603	279611

Source: Statistical Abstract 2015, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Planning, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

As we can see from the above table, the highest representation of boys' scholars is in Jaipur district and is followed by Alwar and Nagaur. Also the highest representation of girls' scholars is again in Jaipur district and is again followed by Alwar and Nagaur. Coming down to the representation of boys in Pre-primary & primary schools, Jaipur leads the chart and is followed by Udaipur and Alwar. If we talk about girls' representation in the same, Jaipur again leads the table and is followed by Alwar and Udaipur. Coming to the participation of boys in Upper primary schools, Jaipur again leads the table and is followed by Alwar and Nagaur. The same ranking holds true for participation of girls in Upper primary schools, where Jaipur is the leader and is followed by Alwar and Nagaur. When we talk about boys' representation in Sec. & Sr. Sec. schools, Jaipur again leads the chart and is followed by Alwar and Sikar and in terms of girls representation in Sec. & Sr. Sec. schools, Jaipur is again the leader and is followed by Sikar and Alwar. The no. of teachers in Pre-primary & Primary schools, Upper primary, Sec. & Sr. Sec. schools in Rajasthan can be seen in the following table 3.

Table 3: School Education in Rajasthan (Teachers)

Districts	Pre-primary & Primary		Upper primary (Middle)		Sec. & Sr. Sec.		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ajmer	1654	1802	3953	4565	3962	4538	9569	10905
Alwar	2604	1340	9929	4213	11814	4083	24347	9636
Banswara	3910	1671	3506	1748	1688	586	9104	4005
Baran	1511	378	3514	919	2172	697	7197	1994
Barmer	4311	997	5690	1143	2517	515	12518	2655
Bharatpur	2490	713	7032	1798	6685	1371	16207	3882
Bhilwara	2833	1731	3887	3304	2518	1532	9238	6567
Bikaner	2376	1150	4395	2603	2768	1865	9539	5618
Bundi	1471	883	2566	1452	2147	954	6184	3289
Chittorgarh	1676	1225	2821	2304	1545	928	6042	4457
Churu	1485	579	4844	1763	4808	1515	11137	3857
Dausa	1987	466	4937	854	4486	662	11410	1982
Dholpur	1198	349	3319	840	2695	512	7212	1701

Dungarpur	2729	1297	2787	1353	1477	518	6993	3168
Ganganagar	1502	1072	3761	2901	3639	2256	8784	4385
Hanumangarh	1016	464	5029	2179	3521	1020	24174	13730
Jaipur	3265	3119	11696	7386	18129	8432	15469	7711
Jaisalmer	1229	249	1495	453	508	76	4799	1114
Jalore	2534	347	4492	797	2075	314	8975	1856
Jhalawar	1666	536	4081	1604	1949	523	13994	4777
Jhunjhunu	1354	1335	4118	2281	8247	1838	10786	6547
Jodhpur	3576	1433	6239	3244	5314	2833	14723	7217
Karauli	1999	415	3719	613	4908	3558	13887	3072
Kota	1351	875	3500	2668	4071	621	8147	4488
Nagaur	3731	820	9034	2082	8169	1584	14190	3041
Pali	1847	649	6022	2287	3296	1000	11761	3863
Rajsamand	1502	909	2453	1635	1425	310	16622	4905
S.Madhopur	1827	437	3601	957	3892	1120	6836	2487
Sikar	2452	1087	6744	2267	12667	2833	12834	4538
Sirohi	1388	402	1948	723	1408	443	6646	4375
Tonk	2426	871	4557	1869	3638	1184	11054	3361
Udaipur	3878	2644	3977	3614	3310	3250	8558	6553

Source: Statistical Abstract 2015, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Planning, Rajasthan, Jaipur

The above table shows the highest representation of male teachers in Alwar and is followed by Hanumangarh and Jaipur. Also the highest female representation of female teachers is shown by Hanumangarh and is followed by Ajmer and Alwar. If we talk about participation of male teachers in Pre-primary & primary schools, Barmer leads the table and is followed by Banswara and Udaipur. And similarly talking about participation of female teachers in the same context, Jaipur leads the table and is followed by Udaipur and Alwar. Moving on to the representation of male teachers in Upper primary schools, Jaipur again leads the chart and is followed by Alwar and Nagaur. Talking about the representation of female teachers in the same context, Jaipur again leads the table and is followed by Ajmer and Alwar. Finally talking about the participation of male teachers in Sr. & Sr. Sec. schools, Jaipur again leads the chart and is followed by Sikar and Alwar and talking about female teachers in the same context, Jaipur again leads the table and is followed by Ajmer and Alwar. The district wise no. of colleges, scholars and teachers can be seen from the following table 4.

Table 4: College Education in Rajasthan

Districts	Colleges			Scholars			Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Fem	Total
Ajmer	28	13	41	12576	10129	22705	175	182	357
Alwar	64	39	103	15921	12554	28475	216	138	354
Banswara	18	3	21	6261	3748	10009	48	25	73
Baran	13	2	15	3147	2785	5932	33	8	41
Barmer	9	3	12	2460	1377	3837	36	19	55
Bharatpur	28	17	45	11576	8846	20422	137	79	216
Bhilwara	20	8	28	7072	4017	11089	95	67	162
Bikaner	22	8	30	10912	6016	16928	119	102	221
Bundi	11	2	13	3848	1950	5798	45	29	74
Chittorgarh	18	3	21	4236	3771	7007	42	24	66
Churu	37	9	46	8155	6221	14376	93	33	126
Dausa	26	14	40	11205	4411	15616	92	54	146
Dholpur	14	4	18	2089	602	2691	23	12	35
Dungarpur	11	3	14	3665	3076	6741	30	11	41
Ganganagar	45	25	70	8975	7448	16423	55	60	115
Hanumangarh	40	21	61	4970	4885	9855	25	9	34

Jaipur	161	76	237	38143	28449	66592	151	117	268
Jaisalmer	2	1	3	825	342	1167	23	2	25
Jalore	9	4	13	2316	653	2969	32	7	39
Jhalawar	13	1	14	2982	1691	4673	41	19	60
Jhunjhunu	64	49	113	20213	20602	40815	47	19	66
Jodhpur	26	11	37	2621	4924	7545	16	3	19
Karauli	14	3	17	3732	1792	5524	53	12	65
Kota	23	9	32	11720	8229	19949	115	193	308
Nagaur	28	7	35	5827	2957	8784	52	20	72
Pali	19	5	24	4262	2173	6435	47	30	77
Rajsamand	10	2	12	2224	1909	4133	39	25	74
S.Madhopur	12	5	17	4105	2836	6941	86	12	98
Sikar	60	34	94	18069	15002	33071	141	57	198
Sirohi	9	1	10	2701	1307	4008	49	23	72
Tonk	21	8	29	5216	2903	8119	61	39	100
Udaipur	33	6	39	9965	9741	19706	44	95	139

Source: Statistical Abstract 2015, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Planning, Rajasthan, Jaipur

The above table presents that the highest no. of colleges in Rajasthan is present in Jaipur and is followed by Jhunjhunu and Alwar. In terms of representation of girls' college, Jaipur again leads the table and is followed by Jhunjhunu and Sikar. If we talk about the no. of scholars present in colleges, Jaipur again leads the table and is followed by Jhunjhunu and Sikar. A similar trend is followed in representation of girls' scholars in colleges, where Jaipur leads the chart and is followed by Jhunjhunu and Sikar. Finally, if we talk about no. of teachers in these colleges, Ajmer leads the table and is followed by Alwar and Kota and talking about girls teachers in these colleges, Kota leads the table and is followed by Ajmer and Alwar.

Table 4(a): District wise Educational Institutions per 10k of Population

Districts	Pre-primary & primary schools	Pre-primary & primary schools/ 10k population	Upper primary schools	Upper primary schools/ 10k population	Sec. & Sr. Sec. Schools	Sec. & Sr. Sec. schools/ 10k population	Colleges	Colleges/10k population
Ajmer	1146	4.430347	1282	4.956112	669	2.586302	41	0.158502806
Alwar	1845	5.026645	2259	6.154575	1477	4.024041	103	0.280620307
Banswara	2351	13.09579	712	3.966057	419	2.333958	21	0.116976394
Baran	833	6.80778	738	6.031383	455	3.718535	15	0.122589081
Barmer	3536	13.53957	1550	5.93505	528	2.021746	12	0.045948773
Bharatpur	1255	4.925049	1396	5.478381	962	3.775217	45	0.176595382
Bhilwara	2186	9.09072	1317	5.476889	545	2.266442	28	0.116441062
Bikaner	1591	6.745407	1067	4.52379	705	2.989008	30	0.127191833
Bundi	1060	9.558229	643	5.798058	357	3.21914	13	0.117223569
Chittorgarh	1309	8.494848	948	6.152113	399	2.589339	21	0.136280983
Churu	836	4.110643	1132	5.566086	731	3.594354	46	0.226183715
Dausa	1081	6.617157	953	5.833627	657	4.021714	40	0.244853186
Dholpur	836	6.925495	696	5.765723	384	3.181088	18	0.14911352
Dungarpur	1885	13.58696	637	4.591454	300	2.16238	14	0.100911083
Ganganagar	1279	6.5087	1223	6.223722	783	3.984607	70	0.356222857
Hanumangarh	544	3.061849	1185	6.669653	802	4.513976	61	0.343332373
Jaipur	2636	3.975816	2858	4.310654	2458	3.707343	237	0.357461481
Jaisalmer	959	14.69018	407	6.234519	163	2.496871	3	0.045954686
Jalore	1479	8.081614	998	5.453314	419	2.289517	13	0.071035146
Jhalawar	912	6.460237	937	6.637326	412	2.91844	14	0.099170299
Jhunjhunu	1123	5.247644	1166	5.448578	1193	5.574746	113	0.528035409
Jodhpur	2548	6.926077	1591	4.324721	981	2.666594	37	0.100574908
Karauli	1116	7.652557	862	5.910846	521	3.572565	17	0.116571215

Kota	677	3.469734	878	4.499892	747	3.828496	32	0.16400517
Nagaur	2167	6.540374	1956	5.90354	1141	3.443732	35	0.10563595
Pali	1084	5.336043	1430	7.039245	567	2.791085	24	0.118141167
Pratapgarh	1028	11.84939	404	4.656765	196	2.259223	8	0.092213174
Rajsamand	1157	10.02218	750	6.496656	307	2.659298	12	0.103946502
S.Madhopur	881	6.594775	708	5.299774	486	3.637981	17	0.127254463
Sikar	1497	5.595693	1478	5.524672	1377	5.14714	94	0.351366141
Sirohi	742	7.152	423	4.077218	205	1.975957	10	0.096388143
Tonk	1112	7.80673	921	6.465826	485	3.404914	29	0.203592781
Udaipur	3135	10.20611	1283	4.176857	730	2.376543	39	0.12696602
Rajasthan	47826	6.987222	36788	5.374607	22561	3.296088	1312	0.191678914

Source: Statistical Abstract 2015, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Planning, Rajasthan, Jaipur (Here, the Green coloured cells indicate values above State Average and Red cells indicate values below it).

The third column refers to the 'No. of primary schools per 10k of population' and it can be seen that districts like Ajmer, Alwar, Bharatpur, Churu, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Kota, Pali and Sikar lie in the low developed category in need of significant improvements. In terms of 'No. of middle schools per 10k of population', districts like Bikaner, Banswara, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Pratapgarh, Sirohi and Udaipur are low developed and urgent improvements are hereby needed. In terms of 'No. of secondary/higher secondary schools per 10k of population', districts like Ajmer, Banswara, Barmer, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sirohi and Udaipur lie in the low developed category and hence, significant improvements are needed in this category. In terms of 'No. of colleges per 10k of population', 23 districts namely Ajmer, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, S.Madhopur, Sirohi and Udaipur are low developed and hence care needs to be taken for this category especially. School education should be free of cost, free textbooks and dresses should be distributed for economically weaker children, proper arrangement of mid – day meals should be made for students studying in classes I to V to solve the problem of illiteracy and dropouts from school education in the state. Also, the student – teacher ratio should be reduced and quality education with good infrastructural facilities should be imparted to the students. Also, the no. of higher education institutions should be high and the overall cost of education to student should reduce. At the same time, the investment in higher education should increase, both by private players and public sector.

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