

Comparative Analysis of Status of Education in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh

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Abstract

Human development with increased social welfare and well being of the people is the ultimate objective of development planning. In any developing and emerging economy, social sector plays a significant role. Education is the main component of Social Sector. It is the key instrument for developing human capability. An appropriate education system cultivates knowledge, better skills, positive values and attitude among masses of the society. The state governments are taking initiatives and making efforts to promote education in respective states. In the light of this statement the paper will analyze the various schemes and the efforts made by three neighboring states viz. Punjab , Haryana, Himachal Pradesh.

Swami Vivekananda said “Education is the manifestation of perfection already present in man. The main purpose of education is to detect talent in human proactively and the purpose of school education is to guide the child’s discovery of himself, identify and nurture his potential to the fullest. Teachers must perceive children as seeds nurtured and not as clay to be moulded. In the ancient times, children were sent to Gurukul’s, to learn various arts of that time from their Guru’s. The modern day class room teaching was brought by Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay in 1830. Education gives the power to an individual for understanding the various concepts prevailing around him. It helps in making an individual self- reliant and empowers him with proper implementation of knowledge. Education is the fundamental right under our constitution. It is provided by both the sectors public as well as private sector and the control is in the hands of centre & state. The present education system is divided into different levels such as pre-primary, primary, elementary education, secondary education, undergraduate level & post graduate level.

With reference to our current education system we will be discussing the status of Education in three neighboring states viz. Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh

Objectives of the study

- To find out the literacy rate in each state.
- Comparative analysis of benefits provided by states under common schemes.
- Various other schemes running at various levels of education in each state.
- Expenditure incurred by states on Education

Status of Education in the state of Punjab

Education is the most important single input for the overall improvement of human resources & the appropriate education system cultivates knowledge, better skills, positive values and attitude among masses of the society. The major thrust areas related to education sector in the state of Punjab are:

1. Qualitative improvement in school education.
2. 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio
3. Zero Drop Out Rate
4. Implementation of Right to Free & Compulsory Education Act

When we talk about the literacy rate in the state, it has been improved from 69.7 percent in 2001 to 75.8 percent in 2011. There are wide gaps between rural-urban and male-female literacy rate. Literacy rate in urban area is 83.2 percent as compared to 71.4 percent in rural area. Male literacy rate is 80.4 percent whereas female literacy rate is 70.7. which means there is a need to bridge the gap between gender literacy rate.

	No. of Literates			Literacy Rate (in percentage)		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Rural	6158807	4838850	10997657	76.6	65.7	71.4
Urban	4277249	3432231	7709480	86.7	79.2	83.2
Total	10436056	8271081	18707137	80.4	70.7	75.8

Source: Director Census Operation, Punjab.

This variation in the literacy rate is not only confined to the gender but it can also be seen in the various districts of Punjab.

District wise Literacy Rate in Punjab, 2011 Census.

Percentage of Literacy Census 2011

Name of District	Total	Male	Female
Hoshiarpur	84.6	88.8	80.3
Pathankot	84.6	89.2	79.3
SAS Nagar	83.8	87.9	79.2
Ludhiana	82.2	86.0	77.9
Kapurthala	79.1	83.2	74.6
Amritsar	76.3	80.2	71.9
Patiala	75.3	80.2	69.8
Bathinda	68.3	73.8	61.9
Mansa	61.8	67.3	55.7

Source: Director, Census Operations, Punjab.

Enrolment of students in schools have been decreased from last year i.e. 54.91 lakh in 2016-17 to 52.65 lakhs in 2017-18. Same is the case with enrolment of SC students is been decreased from 20-21 lakhs in 2016-17 to 19.16 lakhs in 2017-18.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme was started in 2000-01 with afunding of 75:25 to attain universal elementary education. The funding pattern was revised in 2014-15 to 65:35 and 2015-16 to 60:40. During the financial year 2018-19, Government of India has released an amount of Rs. 233.24 crore against the due share of Rs. 369.45 crore whereas the state government has released the corresponding state share of Rs. 155.49 crore.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan			
S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Beneficiaries (in Nos.)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. In Lakh.)
		2017-18	2017-18
1	Education gaurantee scheme (EGC/Now AIE)	7040	4081.40
2	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidayala (KGBV)	1593	490.95
3	Mid Day Meal Scheme (i) No. of Students	1481696	26194.77
	Total	1490329	30767.12

Source: Director General Schools Education, Punjab.

For the purpose of having strong foundation in student's life the state has launched "**Parho Punjab, Parhao Punjab**" scheme in 2017.

Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhayamik Shiksha Abhiyan and Teacher Education have been submerged into single integrated scheme i.e. "Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan" in the year 2018-19. The objective is 100 percent achievement in terms of school access, enrolments of children of age group 4-18, retention and zero dropout. An amount of Rs. 1175.38 crores has been approved under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan by GOI for the year 2018-19.

Girls Education

As girl education is more significant for the like Punjab having adverse Sex Ratio (895) and low level of female work participation rate (0.16) showing traditional gender bias of society against women. Girls accounted for 49 percent in 2018 in the total enrolment in school.

Enrollment of Girls in 2018 (in Percentage)

	Girls	SC Girls
Primary	49	49
Middle	48	48
High	47	48
Sr. Sec.	48	50

Higher Education

In the state of Punjab there are 51 govt. colleges, 136 private aided colleges and 440 self finaced private colleges. There are 11 state universities and 16 private universities providing quality and affordable education to the youth. Some of the initiatives by the state govt. are as follows:

Rshitrya Uchchtar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) , Construction of 15 new colleges have been proposed, Upgrdation of traditional libraries into E-libraries.

There are 270 Degree, 193 Diploma ad 18 high level educational institutes through which tehcnical education is provided to the students. Chief Minister Scholarship Scheme has been implemented for the benefit of Meritorious Students.

Status of Education in the state of Haryana

According to 2011 census Haryana has a literacy rate of 75.6 percent. Male and female literacy rate differs considerably as against 84.1 percent literacy rate for males to 65.9 percent for females. The literacy rate of females in the state is very as compared to other two states, which is the matter of great concern.

The state of Haryana has provided Rs. 80 crore for the year 2018-19 under RTE Act, 2009 for free uniform, free sttionery, free school bag and other activities like development of smart class rooms, language labs Digital boards, science kits and others. The state government is running various schemes for imparting and making ease for people to get all these facilities. Some of the schemes are: **Beti ka Salam Rasthra ke Naam, Mid Day Meal, Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Composite School Grant, Cluster Resourse Centre Grant, Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan**

The Budget Provision and Expenditure on Mid-day-Meal

(in lakh)

Year	Budget Provision	Funds Released	Expenditure
2017-18	34500.00	30514.46	30452.77
2018-19	38859.21	8133.55	-

Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

The main objective of this scheme is to provide support in implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsary Education Act, promotion of Vocationalization of Education, enhancement of learning outcomes. For the year 2018-19 the GOI has approved Rs. 1523.72 crore under this scheme.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs)

31 KGBVs are functioning in residential mode and 1 is functioning as Day Boarding School. 2831 students have been enrolled in these schools.

For **Secondary Education** there are incentive schemes, Aarohi schools, Mukhya Mantri School Beautification Motivational scheme, Swaran Jayanti Flagship Programme, Students Legal Literacy Programme, Scouts & Guides Programme.

The Number of Government Schools and Enrollment therein in the State.

Year	Education Level	Number of Govt. Schools	Total Students	Girls Students	No. of Govt. Teachers	PTR
2017-18	Secondary and Senior Secondary (9 th to 12 th)	3380	629524	321601	24231 (including 1928 guest PGTs)	26
2018-19	Secondary and Senior Secondary (9 th to 12 th)	3320	610946	314616	23825 with guest PGT	26

(As per MIS data) Source: Secondary Education Department, Haryana

Scheme-wise Number of Beneficiaries and Expenditure.

Name of Schemes	2017-18		2018-19	
	No. of Beneficiaries	Exp. Incurred (in lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries	Exp. Incurred (in lakh)
Education Encouragement For Excellence (EEE) – Rajiv Gandhi scholarship for High/ Sr.Sec. School students	13187	131.87	237	2.36
Award of Punjabi second language on Board Matric exam 11 th to 12 th	28	0.25	2	0.02
Monthly Stipend to BPL students in classes	22472	318.45	2250	37.52

11 th to 12 th				
Monthly Stipend to BC-A students in classes 11 th to 12 th	144778	2067.36	56566	884.86
Monthly Stipend to Grandson and Grand- daughter of Freedom Fighter	40	0.91	25	0.64
National Talent Search Scholarship	25405	12.31	-	-
Providing Free Bicycle to SC Students Boys and Girls (classes 9 th and 11 th) and Girls transport safety policy	11700	341.26	18641	987.34
Cash Award Scheme for SC students in classes 9 th and 12 th	210774	3056.22	4532	65.71
Monthly stipend to all SC students in classes 9 th & 12 th	345055	6691.33	49837	1195.34
National Merit Scholarship Scheme	8312	4.16	-	-
Haryana State Merit Scholarship Scheme	438	7.89	156	2.81

Source: Secondary Education Department, Haryana.

Technical Education Institutions, Intake Capacity and Admissions during 2018-19.

Course	No. of Institute			Sanctioned Intake			Admissions for the Session			percent vacancy
	Govt. / Aided	Pvt.	Total	Govt. / Aided	Pvt.	Total	Govt./ Aided	Pvt.	Total	
DIPLOMA (Engg. & Pharmacy)	41	144	185	14275	31271	45546	11827	12025	23852	47.63
B. ARCH.	2	9	11	120	400	520	120	269	389	25.19
B. TECH.	13	100	113	3921	29707	33628	2244	8781	11025	67.21
Grand Total	56	253	309	18316	61378	79694	14191	21075	35266	55.75

Source: Technical Education Department, Haryana.

The government has started 36 new government colleges. Out of total 149 government colleges 64 are exclusively for girls.

Status of Education in the state of Himachal Pradesh

According to 2011 census HP has a literacy rate of 82-80 percent. Male and female literacy rate differs considerably as against 89.53 percent literacy rate for males to 75.93 percent for females.

The government has initiated many schemes to cater the need of education in the state, these are: State Sponsored Scholarship Scheme, Atal Adarsh Vidyalay Yojna, Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat, Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan,

For **Senior Secondary Education** there are schemes such as Thakur Sen Negi Uttkrishtha Chhatravriti Yojna, Maharishi Blamiki Chhatravriti Yojna, Indra Gandhi Uttkrishtha Chhatravriti Yojna, NDA Scholarship Scheme, and a number of other scholarships.

Education to female is as important as educating the males, in this regard the state is is having 10 **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya**. These Vidyalaya's are catering the neds of as many as 508 girls belonging to SC/ST and miniority communities.

Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan is also running ion the state. The govt. is providing facilities under this scheme such as: Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Girls Hostel in Educationally Backward Blocks, ICT Projects, Vocational education

Rashtriya Ucchar Shiksha Abhiyan has been implemented in the state to improve the higher education system. Under the scheme, MHRD,GOI has sanctioned Rs. 231 crore and released an amount of Rs. 176 crore (2013-17).

In the year 1968 the department of Technical Education was established and in the year 1983 the Vocational and Industrial and Training Institutes were also brought under the umbrella of this department.

Intake of students	
Degree Level	3430
B- Pharmacy	900
Diploma Level	6500
Govt./ Private ITI's	49319
Total	60149

Other Findings

Expenditure by Govt's on Education (In Crores)			
Year	Punjab	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh
2018-19	12236	14383	7044

The literacy rate of Himachal Pradesh is far good than that of Punjab and Haryana. Literacy rate of female is not up to the mark in all three states. Literacy rate of females in Haryana is lowest among these states.

Literacy Rate in three states (in Percentage)

	Punjab	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh
Male	80.40	84.10	89.53
Female	70.70	65.90	75.93
Total	75.80	75.60	82.80

- GOI has approved Rs. 1175.38 crores to Punjab and Rs. 1523.72 crores to Haryana under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan ,
- There are 32 KGBVs in Haryana, 22 KGBVs in Punjab and only 10 KGBVs in HP. 2831 girls were enrolled in Haryana, 1553 girls were enrolled in Punjab and 508 girls were enrolled in HP. But the literacy rate of females in HP is far better than the other two states.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalas

	Punjab	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh
Number of KGBVs	22	32	10
Enrollment of girls	1553	2831	508

- In the state of Punjab a total of 49 percent girls were enrolled in schools in the year 2018

- Under Rastriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) the punjab government has allocated Rs. 172 crores, whereas in HP GOI has sanctioned Rs. 231 crore and released an amount of 176 crores from 2013-17.

Education has become a vast and complex institution throughout the world. It prepares citizens for various roles demanded by social institutions, such as family, government and the economy. In this paper, it has been observed that Himachal Pradesh is far better in terms of education to the expenditure incurred by the respective government. All three governments are running so many schemes but the focus is required to improve the current situation. The government's need to focus on the better utilization of the resources allocated to them. Education to females is as important as males. Government's must make efforts to encourage people to enroll themselves for the basic education, because for the achievement of overall social welfare and economic development of the country largely depends on the educated youth.

References

Economic Survey of Punjab 2018-19

Economic Survey of Haryana 2018-19

Economic Survey of Himachal Pradesh 2018-19