

BLOCK WISE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN UDHAM SINGH NAGAR DISTRICT OF UTTARAKHAND

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Abstract: The study aims to analysis the presence of disparity of education facilities such as availability of educational institutions, teacher- pupil ratio and teacher's availability per institution in seven blocks of Udham Singh Nagar district, Uttarakhand state of india. Education is the base of all development and advancement of civilization, aims as evolution of better man and development of mind. Education is the basic need for the development of any country or state. The present work is an attempt to study the differentials of education facilities in U.S.Nagar district of Uttarakhand.

Keywords: Educational facilities, Institutions, Teacher's Availability.

Introduction: "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world" (Nelson Mandela). A good education is necessary for every individual to move forward in life and to earn respect in society. In today's world educated and skilled individuals have better conditions and more successful lives. A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as literate(cenus of india). According to census 2011, Uttarakhand has literacy rate of 79.63%.In comparison to male literacy rate, female literacy rate of the state is less. About 88% of male are literate in the state whereas the literacy rate in the female population is just 70%. Comparing the literacy of various districts of the state, Dehradun, Nainital, Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Pauri Garhwal top on the list. The state has more than 19000 schools for primary, secondary and senior secondary education. More than 500 degree colleges and 29 universities are part of higher education in Uttarakhand.The state abides by the 'Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009' to make free education mandatory for the children in the age range of 6-14 years. Tilak(1979) in his work evaluated the inter-state disparities in educational development in India. Kumar (1982) identified the inter-district disparities in educational development in Karnataka. Joshi(2000) observed that there was a wide range of spatial variations by district in crude literacy rate and female literacy rate.

Objectives of the study: The main objectives of the study are;

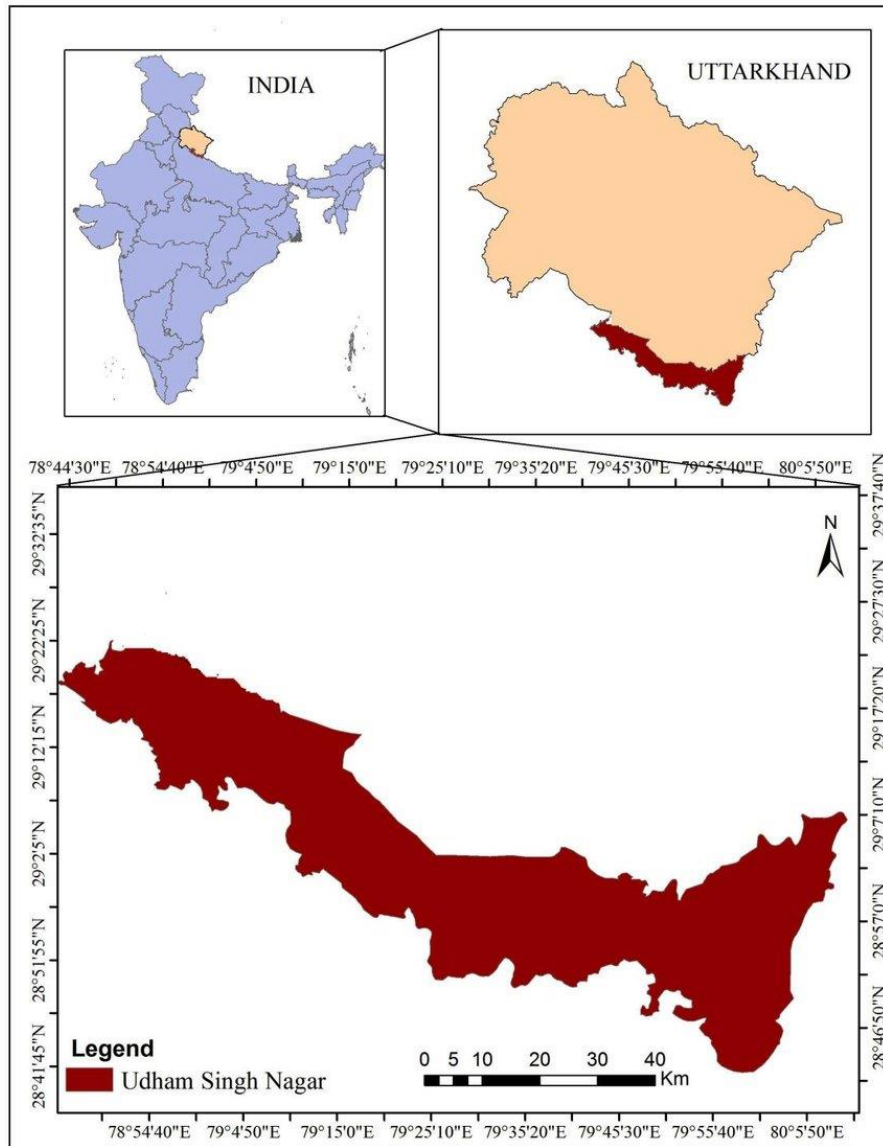
- To analyses block wise availability of education facilities in udham singh nagar district of Uttarakhand.
- To study the growth of primary, secondary, higher education in the district.

Methodology: Present study is based on secondary data collected through various government sources/publications on different block of U.S.Nagar district of Uttarakhand. Some of the data is available in the published form while remaining is downloaded from the official websites of the government offices from the internet. Suitable diagram , graphs are used for analyzing the data.

Study Area: The Udham Singh Nagar district is located in the state Uttarkhand sharing borders with Uttar Pradesh on south and Nepal on east. It was a portion of Nainital before the Tarai belt was separated to form the present Udham Singh Nagar on 30/09/1995. It is located approximately latitude 28°53' N and 29°23' N and laterally extends between longitude 78°45' E and 80°08' E. total geographical area is 2542 sq.km. The area of elevation is 298 m. Total population is about to 16 lakh in which male (over 8 lakh) and female also around 8 lakh (usnagar.nic.in). It is known as Gateway to Kumaun hills. There are total 7 blocks in the district ; Kashipur, Bajpur, Gadarpur, Rudrapur, Sitarganj, Khatima. In the past this land which is full of forest land was neglected till 1948 due to difficult climate. Marshy lands, extreme heat, rains which lasted months,a place full of wild animals, diseases and

no means of transportation prevented the human race to form a colony here. (usnagar.nic.in) But today due to the efforts of Community this place is the most developed region in the Uttarakhand State and the Financial very stable land. After formation of district in this agricultural land, industrial developments have taken place. People from all walks of life are found here.

Figure 1 Location map of Udham Singh Nagar District.

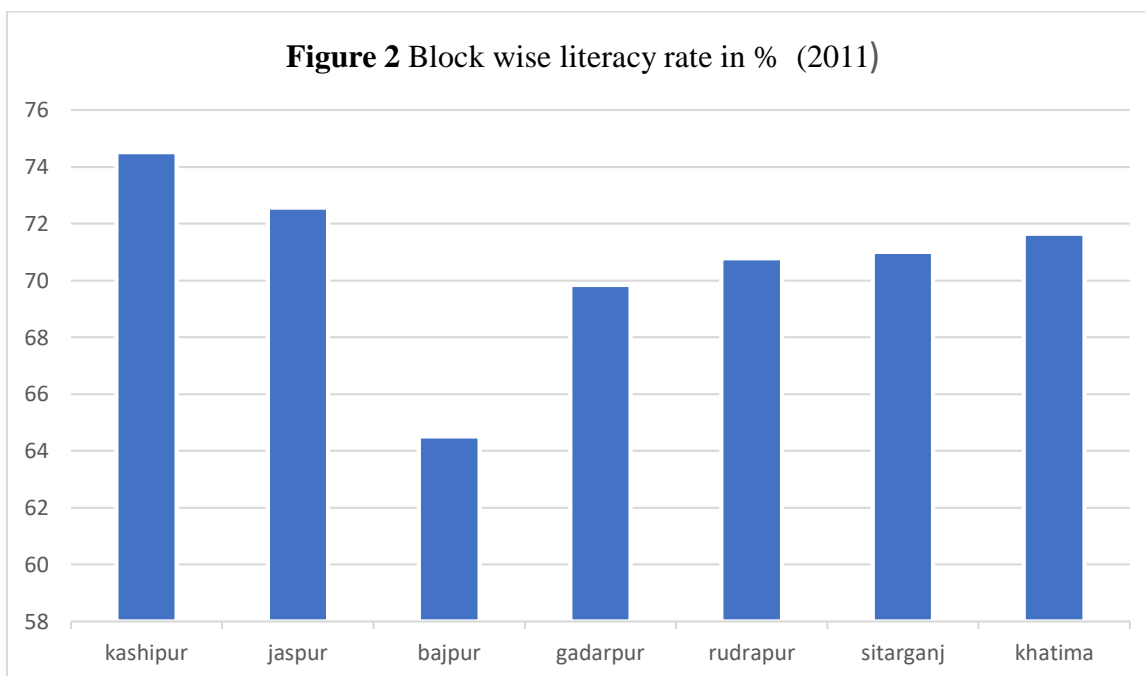
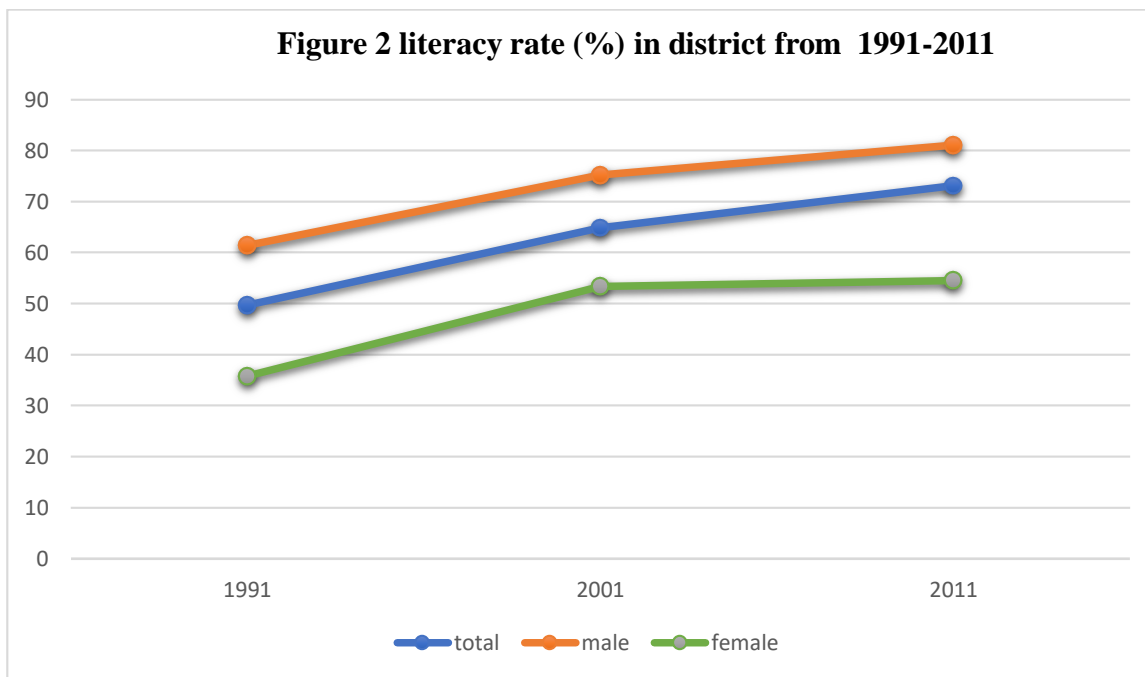


Source: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/The-study-area-map-of-Udham-Singh-Nagar_fig1_348507555

Table 1 Growth of literacy rate in Udham Singh Nagar district

year	Literacy rate in %		
	male	female	total
1991	61.42	35.83	49.66
2001	75.22	53.35	64.86
2011	81.09	54.45	73.10

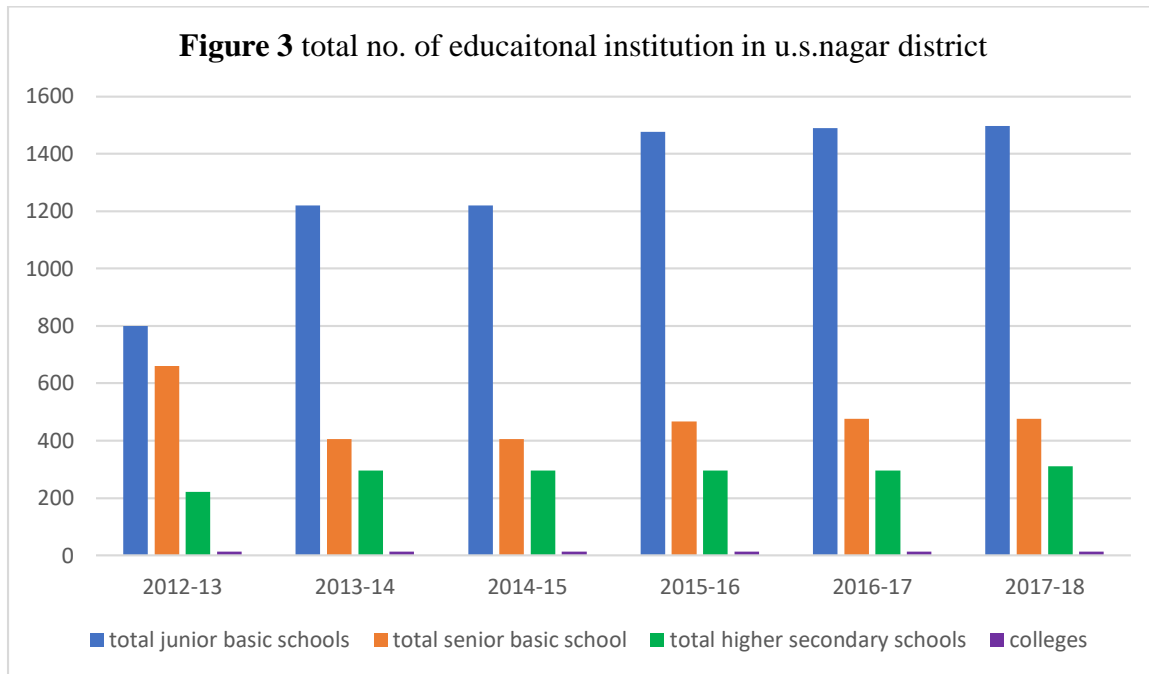
Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Uttarakhand



Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Uttarakhand

Data Analysis and Discussions

Growth of Educational Institutions in Udham Singh Nagar District: District had 1694 schools and college in total in 2012-13 out of which 47% were junior basic schools, 38.96% were senior basic schools, 13.04% were higher secondary schools and 0.76% were colleges. Number of schools and colleges in 2017-18 changed to 2296, out of which 65.15% were junior basic schools, 20.77% were senior basic schools, 13.50% were higher secondary schools and 0.56% were colleges. CAGR (compound annual growth rate) in district between 2012-13 to 2017-18 was 13.34% for junior basic schools, -6.29% for senior basic schools, 7.0% for higher secondary schools. Junior basic schools witnessed maximum while senior basic schools witnessed minimum growth in district.



Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Uttarakhand

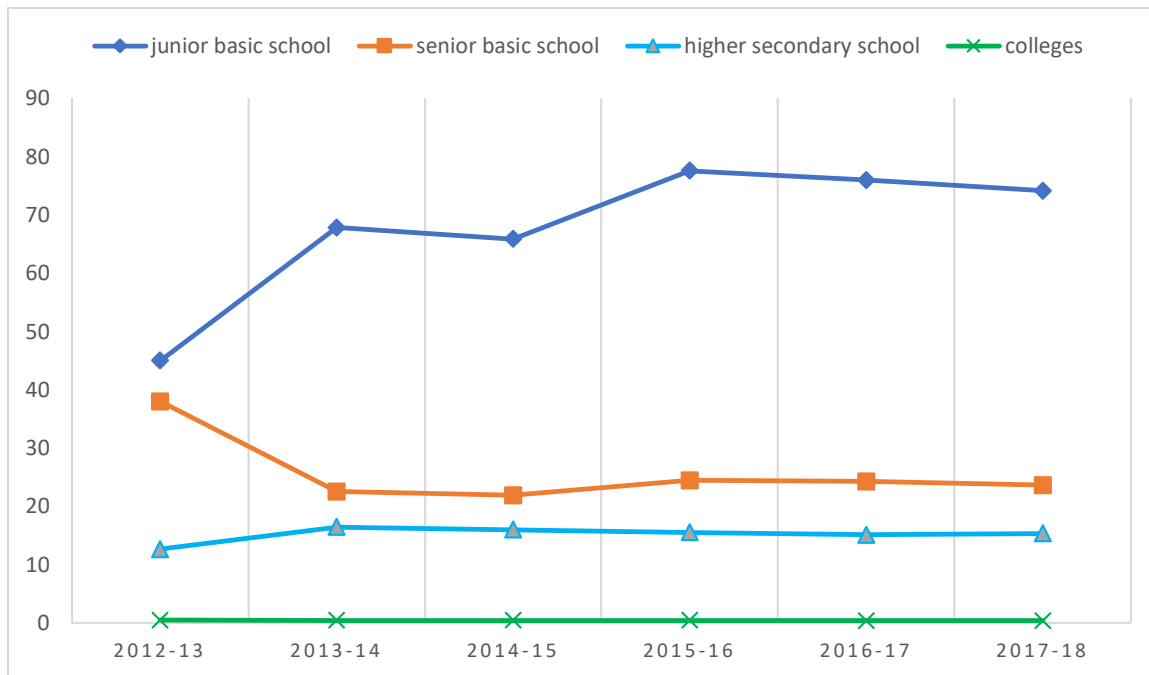
Now coming to block wise growth during the study period, CAGR for junior basic school was 18.15% for jaspur, 19.14% for kashipur, 5.88% for Bajpur, 12.12% for gadarpur, 17.67% for rudrapur, 16.00% for sitarganj, 20.05% for khatima. CAGR for senior basic school was -7.67% for jaspur, -3.8% for kashipur, -0.7% for Bajpur, -10.1% for gadarpur, -6.4% for rudrapur, -5.2% for sitarganj, -8.6% for khatima. CAGR for higher secondary school was 8.7% for jaspur, 13.8% for kashipur, 14.8% for Bajpur, 4.5% for gadarpur, 6.9% for rudrapur, 1.9% for sitarganj, 9.8% for khatima.

Availability of Educational Institution in Udham Singh Nagar District: There is lack of uniformity in the block as far as junior basic schools per lakh population are concerned. Average number of J.B.S in the district on per lakh populations was 45 in 2012-13 which increased to 74.13 per lakh population in 2017-18. There was fall in the numbers thereafter to 77.54 in 2015-16 and it decline 75.95 in 2016-17, 74.13 in 2017-18. Talking to block wise availability of J.B.S, there was disparity observed. Block like kashipur, Bajpur, khatima witnessed below the 110 J.B.S per lakh population while block jaspur witnessed around 162 J.B.S per lakh population in the year 2017-18.

There is absence of uniformity in the block wise as far as senior basic schools per lakh population are concerned. Average number of school in the district on per lakh population were 22.53 in 2013-14 which slightly increased to 23.64 per lakh population in 2017-18. Talking to block wise availability of S.B.S there was less disparity observed in the district. Block jaspur has highest no. of S.B.S 47.28 per lakh population in 2017-18 and block kashipur, gadarpur, sitarganj witnessed 37.42, 36.60, 38.10 respectively S.B.S as per lakh population in 2017-18.

Average number of higher secondary schools in the district on per lakh population was 12.65 in 2012-13 which increased marginally to 15.36 in 2017-18. Coming to block wise availability of higher secondary school block jaspur witnessed 29.57 highest higher secondary school, kashipur 14.56, rudrapur 21.81 and sitarganj 13.10 per lakh population in 2017-18.

Figure 4 Availability of Educational Institution per lakh population in udham singh nagar



Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Uttarakhand

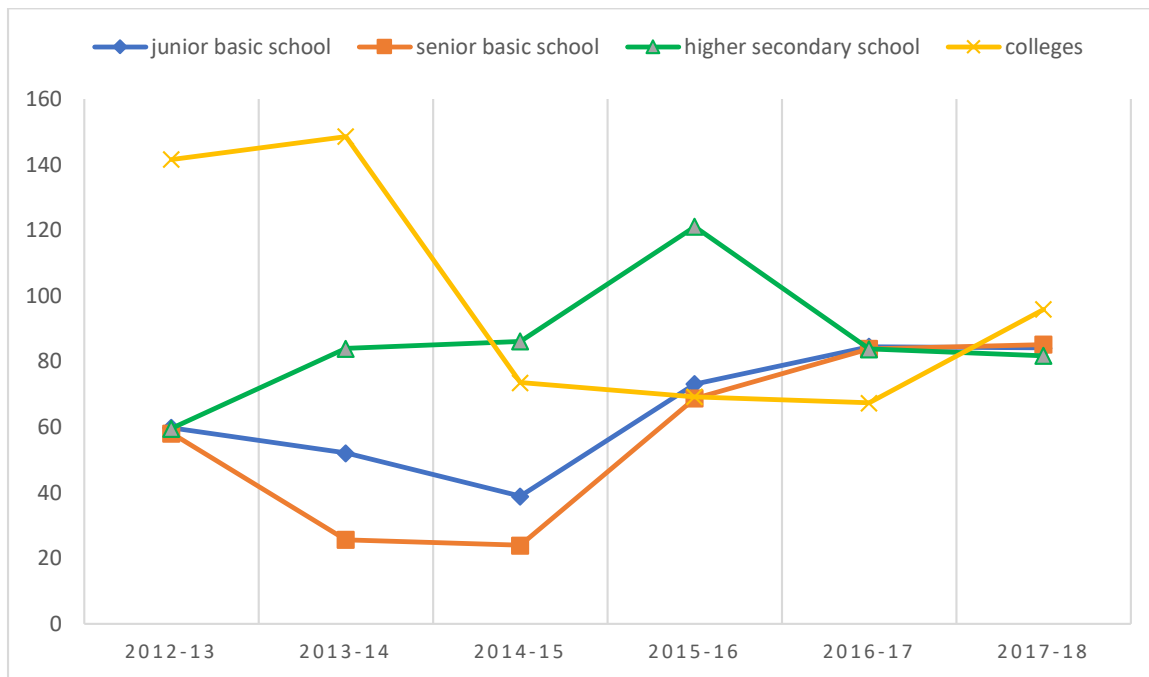
Pupil Teacher ratio in the district: teacher pupil ratio is the key determinant of quality of education. Average teacher students ratio in the district between 2012-13 to 2017-18 changed from 59.73 to 84.11 for junior basic school, 58.07 to 85.14 for senior basic school, from 59.48 to 81.72 for higher secondary school and 141.55 to 95.90 for colleges. Improvement with respect to teacher pupil was maximum for senior basic school while minimum(negative) in the case of colleges.

Average teacher students ratio in the district for J.B.S. was 59.53 in 2012-13 which fell down in 2014-15(38.86) and again rise in 2015-16 (73.10).

Average teacher students ratio in the district for S.B.S. was 58.07 in 2012-13 , 25.58 in 2013-14, 23.91 in 2014-15 , 68.74 in 2015-16, 83.85 in 2016-17 and 85.14 in 2017-18.

Average teacher students ratio in the district for higher secondary school lied between 59.48 to 81.72 during the year 2012-13 to 2017-18.

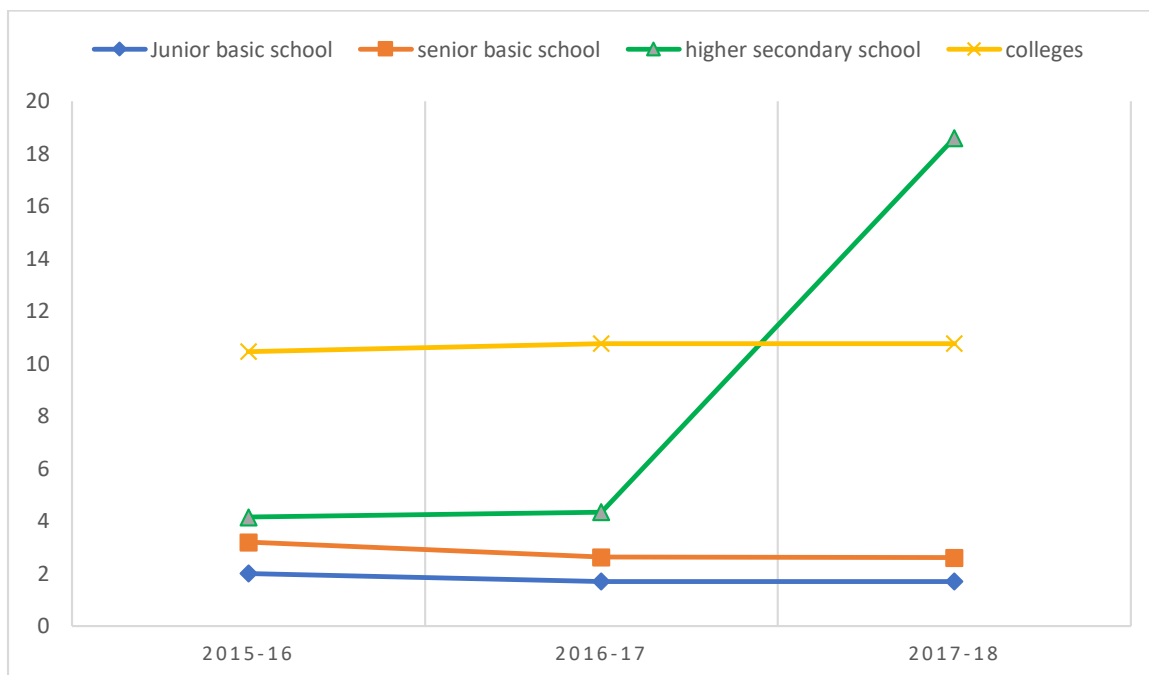
Figure 5 Pupil Teacher ratio in udham singh nagar district



Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Uttarakhand

Availability of teacher in Educational Institutional in U S Nagar district: Teacher availability per institution has shown wide variations in the district. Availability of teacher per institution was maximum in the case of colleges and minimum in the case of Junior basic schools. Teacher availability per institutions in the district changed from 2.0 to 1.7 for J.B.S., 3.19 to 2.6 for S.B.S., 4.15 to 18.6 for higher secondary school and 10.46 to 10.76 for colleges between 2016-17 to 2017-18.

Figure 6 Teacher availability per Institution in the district



Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Uttarakhand

For junior basic schools, block jaspur, kashipur, Bajpur, sitarganj witnessed availability above district average in 2017-18. Gadarpur, rudrapur, and khatima witnessed availability close to district average.

For senior basic schools, block jaspur, kashipur, rudrapur and khatima witnessed availability above the district average throughout the year and rest witnessed the below district average in 2017-18.

The number of teachers in the district per higher secondary school has been considered to be satisfactory seeing the numbers. Almost all blocks witnessed availability above the district average.

Conclusion: The study is mainly concerned with the seen the availability of educational facilities and disparities in terms of school availability, teacher pupil ratio and teacher availability in the both district and block. Availability of educational institutions noted wide variations both district wise and block wise. Rudrapur, kashipur, and gadarpur witnessed high number of junior basic school comparison to other block in 2017-18. Khatima , sitarganj and rudrapur witnessed maximum number of senior basic school rather than other block in 2017-18. When we talk about higher secondary school then again khatima, and rudrapur witnessed maximum schools in year 2017-18. For the Junior basic schools maximum CAGR (compound annual growth rate) was found in khatima and For the higher secondary school maximum CAGR (compound annual growth rate) was found in Bajpur during 2012-13 to 2017-18.

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