
A Comparativestudy On Present Education System In Haryana And Its Neighbouring States

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Abstract: India has the second largest education system in the world. The Indian education system has gone through many phases. Great effort has been put to shape up the present scenario of education system. 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. This paper is descriptive in nature, based on the data collected from different websites of ministry as well as reports of planning commission.

Keywords: Education, Gross Enrolment Ratio, Haryana, Literacy Rate.

INTRODUCTION

Indian education system has got contribution from both public as well as private sector. It is controlled by Central Government as well as State Government. Education has been specified as one of the fundamental rights in the constitution of India. Modern Indian education system is divided into many levels: pre-primary level, primary level, middle level education, secondary education, undergraduate level and postgraduate level. Pre primary level education or preschool education is provided to children before the age of five. It aims at satisfying a child's needs of fun, enjoyment, freedom, choice, belongingness, respect and love. These needs form the basis for healthy development and life-long learning.

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 2018-19

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. 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 neighboring 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 analyzed on the basis of such factors.

Primary education consists of the education till fifth standard. It is meant for children belonging to age group of 6-11 year. Middle level education is imparted to students studying in classes from sixth to eighth. Secondary education is imparted to students studying in classes from ninth to twelve. After completion of school education, college education starts. College education has two levels generally- Graduation level and post graduation level. After completion of school education, the students choose course of their interest. The undergraduate course

lays a foundation of the student's field of interest. After completing the undergraduate course, a postgraduate level course can be pursued. It adds to the knowledge acquired by a student during the undergraduate course. Government is investing a lot of money in education sector to improve the level of education in India. A major portion of the total budget is spent on providing good education to children as education is the base of a nation. Government is putting great effort to reform the education sector but due to the problems like corruption less than one fourth of the total fund allocated is spent on education actually.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Objectives of The Study

1. To compare the education system of Haryana with its neighboring states on the basis of different indicators.
2. To suggest policy recommendations to improve the education scenario of the Haryana as well as other states under the study.

Data and Research Methodology

The present study is descriptive cum exploratory. It is primarily based on secondary data collected from various sources like national reports and economic surveys, websites etc. of state and national level departments of education for time period of 2018-2019. The analysis has been done on the basis of different indicators, like Gross Enrolment Ratio, Drop-out rate, Number of schools and colleges, Number of Universities, Number of persons who can read English, etc. Descriptive statistical tools like bar graphs, linear charts, etc. have been used for interpretation of the data.

Analysis and Interpretation

Scenario of Education Sector In Haryana And It's Neighbouring States

Haryana has seen a tremendous change in last few decades. Government has done a lot so that more and more children can have access to the education. When compared with its neighboring states and India as a whole, Haryana has shown a mixed picture. In some areas, it has outperformed India and other states while it has also lagged behind them in certain areas which will be clearer from the following comparative tables, based on different indicators of education system.

Gross Enrollment Ratio

The Gross Enrollment Ratio is a statistical measure used in the education sector to determine the number of students enrolled in school at several different grade levels (like elementary, middle school and high school). An elementary formula used by most countries to calculate the Gross Enrollment Ratio is that, the country divides the number of individuals who are actually enrolled in schools by the number of children who are of the corresponding school enrollment age. The following table shows the GER of different states in 2018-19 in different classes:

Table 1

States/UTs	Classes I-V (6-11 years)			Classes VI-VIII (11-14 yrs)			Classes I-VIII (6-14 yrs)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Haryana	87.56	91.00	89.10	75.34	79.64	78.13	83.13	86.50	85.35
Himachal Pradesh	105.71	102.67	103.62	110.06	111.04	111.16	109.36	112.30	109.38
Punjab	103.50	102.05	103.10	94.50	88.71	92.18	107.76	104.57	103.25
Rajasthan	119.10	112.21	115.20	94.12	71.70	83.15	105.97	95.70	102.34
Uttar Pradesh	103.59	112.35	111.10	72.19	63.19	71.23	93.05	94.16	93.14
Delhi	119.74	120.23	120.14	109.15	104.02	108.35	115.14	117.16	116.46
India	114.23	113.21	113.80	81.34	76.14	80.56	104.24	103.24	102.46

(Source: Abstract of Selected Educational Statistics 2018-19 & Economic Survey 2018-19)

In the age group of 6-11 years and in 6-14 years, Delhi is at the top. In the age group of 11-14 years, HP is showing highest GER. Delhi and Rajasthan are far better in the Gross enrolment ratio in each class group. Among all the states under the study, Haryana is at the bottom in all the three age groups. This implies that all the children of this age group are not getting enrolled in the schools. This may be due to the following reasons:

1. Either the parents are not still aware of the education programs in the state, or
2. They are not interested in sending their wards to the schools.

But so far as GER of girls is concerned, it is more than that of boys in all the categories, especially in case of Haryana unlike Punjab Rajasthan and HP. The GER, higher than 100, may imply that more and more students are

coming from outside the state for getting education there. For the purpose of inclusive education, this problem must be addressed by the concerned authorities. Some crucial steps need to be taken by the government because this situation may lead to a fall in literacy rate in the coming years.

Drop-Out Rates

Drop-out rate is the proportion of children which cease to remain enrolled in the schooling system. There are a number of methods for estimating dropout rate. One of them, followed in the Selected Education Statistics (SES) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, is as follows:

Gross dropout rates for classes (I-V) = $\{1 - (\text{Enrolment in Class V during the reference year} / \text{Enrolment in Class I four years ago})\} \times 100$.

Gross dropout rates for classes (I-VIII) = $\{1 - (\text{Enrolment in Class VIII during the reference year} / \text{Enrolment in Class I seven years ago})\} \times 100$.

The following table shows the different drop-out rates of students in the states under study in the year 2018-19.

Table 2

States	Classes I-V (6-11 years)			Classes VI-VIII (11-14 yrs)			Classes I-VIII (6-14 yrs)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Haryana	-1.13	-2.24	-1.64	19.59	8.10	14.37	20.17	19.46	19.84
Himachal Pradesh	0.35	1.17	0.74	1.42	3.41	2.38	22.28	18.93	20.65
Punjab	-24.59	-10.67	-18.07	-24.04	-13.43	-19.12	41.23	39.45	40.42
Rajasthan	49.11	52.11	50.51	41.19	59.68	50.32	70.52	73.42	71.64
Uttar Pradesh	42.38	41.70	42.06	50.66	55.23	52.78	29.19	15.09	23.83
Delhi	9.82	17.07	13.30	-32.61	-21.13	-27.10	-5.22	9.15	1.97
India	30.25	27.25	28.86	40.59	44.39	42.39	53.38	51.97	52.76

(Source: Abstract of Selected Educational Statistics 2018-19)

Here, Himachal Pradesh is on number one as the drop-out rate in class VI-VIII (age group of 11-14 years) is the lowest in this state. In the age group of 11-14 years, the drop-out rate is lowest in HP followed by Haryana. In Haryana and Punjab, drop-out rate even comes out negative which is largely because of the inconsistent enrolment data or some errors in the data. Rajasthan and UP are again bad performers in this category. Drop-out rate of girls in this category is less than that of boys of the same group in Haryana, while it is reverse in case of HP, Rajasthan and UP. As compared to India as a whole, Haryana has shown better performance in all the categories. Moreover, in class I-VIII, its drop-out rate is lower than Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. This shows that once students get admission into the schools, the tendency to leave schools is low in comparison to other states as well as India as a whole. In the age group of 6-11 years, HP is found to be the best performer as its drop-out rate is the lowest. Drop-out rate is very high in case of Rajasthan and UP, in this category.

Total Number of Recognised Educational Institutes School Education Institutes

Table 3

States	Board of Intermediate/ Secondary Education	Pre-Degree/ Junior Higher Schools	Colleges/ Sec.	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

Sources: Statistics of School Education- 2018-19; Statistics of Higher and Technical Education- 2018-19 (Abstract Provisional); Economic Survey 2018-19.

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.

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.4:

Table 4

States	Arts, Social Science & Commerce	Fine Arts, Work, Commerce	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

Sources: Statistics of School Education- 2018-19; Statistics of Higher and Technical Education-2018-19 (Abstract Provisional); Economic Survey 2018-19.

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 5

States	College for General Education	College for Professionals Education	Other (Including Research Institutions)	University/ Deemed	Polytechnic
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

Sources: Statistics of School Education- 2018-19; Statistics of Higher and Technical Education- 2009-10 (Abstract Provisional); Economic Survey 2018-19.

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.

Performance Of States Of India (Rural)

The performance of the education sector of any state or country can't be judged until the rural sector is studied on some parameters. The rural students are still not under the cover of full education due to lack of awareness, lack of parental education, poverty, lack of infrastructural facilities, etc. Thus, in this paper the rural parts of these states have also been studied from three points of views: Children who can read English; Children who can read letters etc.; and Children who can recognise letters etc. or do arithmetics.

Percentage Of Children Who Can Read English

Table no. 6 shows that the children in the rural areas of Himachal Pradesh are more capable of reading English. Even they can read English sentences also. Maximum number of children of Haryana (rural) is also on the positive side of this parameter. On all these parameters, Haryana is performing better than the nation as a whole.

Table 6

States	Capital Letters or	Capital Letters or	Words or	Words or	Sentences
	More	More	More	More	
	STD. I	STD. II	STD. III	STD. IV	STD. V
Haryana	65.8	86.2	47.3	60.5	43.8
Himachal Pradesh	72.5	92.4	63.5	84.5	63.3
Punjab	67.7	83.4	39.9	58.0	34.5
Rajasthan	34.6	62.1	20.9	36.1	17.8
Uttar Pradesh	34.8	58.0	16.2	27.1	14.0

All India	43.8	66.2	28.6	44.1	25.7
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Source: ASER Reports for 2019: <http://asercentre.org>

Percentage Of Children Who Can Read Languages

Table 7

States	Letters or	Words or	Std. I level Text or	Std. I Level	Std. II Level Text
	more	more	More	Text or More	or More
	STD. I	STD. II	STD. III	STD. IV	STD. V
Haryana	76.8	64.5	55.3	71.3	65.8
Himachal Pradesh	85.0	75.4	65.7	86.0	73.2
Punjab	85.6	61.0	51.0	75.5	64.3
Rajasthan	57.1	40.1	34.4	57.2	45.0
Uttar Pradesh	56.5	41.3	31.4	51.0	37.7
All India	68.8	55.2	46.6	67.4	52.8

Source: ASER Reports for 2019: <http://asercentre.org>

There is not much difference in the reading capabilities of rural children of all the states at Std. I level, Std. II level and more. This figure has improved in last few years (ASER Reports 2019). This is a positive sign and the government should try to improve it more and more for a bright future of rural India. Haryana's position is better as compared to India as a whole but behind HP.

Percentage of Children Who Can Do Airthmatic

Table 8

States	Recognise Nos. 1-9 or do more STD. I	Recognise Nos. 11-99 or do more STD. II	Add or do more STD. III	Subtract or do more STD. IV	Do Division STD. V
Haryana	77.4	66.7	53.0	68.1	54.9
Himachal Pradesh	86.4	82.5	66.1	84.4	64.1
Punjab	82.7	59.5	50.9	73.3	48.9
Rajasthan	57.2	39.4	27.1	48.2	31.5
Uttar Pradesh	54.8	36.0	20.5	36.9	21.1
All India	69.3	54.6	39.0	58.8	38.0

Source: ASER Reports for 2019: <http://asercentre.org>

Haryana is among the three states which are having a higher percentage of children than India in terms of performance of arithmetic. But, a lot needs to be done to make more and more rural children capable of doing arithmetic calculations. Here also Haryana has lagged behind HP.

CONCLUSIONS

Gross enrolment ratio of Haryana in the age group of 6 to 11 years is 89.10, 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.

Scope Of Further Research

There is a need for further research to know the actual reasons for drop-outs, lower female literacy rates, less rural education level and low gross enrolment ratio in the Haryana as well as India so that remedial measures can be taken according to the requirements and level of education can be upgraded.

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