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Education Status of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in Rajasthan

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Abstract:

In the development paradigm of the yesteryears, the social sectors were the responsibility of the state. Some innovative programmes that the government has been implementing: the Lok Jumbish and Saroa Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) mid day are three examples in education in Rajasthan. Rajasthan has traditionally been classified as a state ranking low on human development. In the three decades of development up to the early 1980s, the state exhibited slow progress on almost all economic and social and health indicators. In the 1980s, like most other southern and northwestern states, Rajasthan too began to display improvement in its economic and social performance.

1. State of Literacy and Education

The literacy rate among males in Rajasthan in 2001 was 75.50 per cent and among females 43.85 percent, up from 54.99 per cent and 20.84 per cent respectively in 1991. The gap between literacy rates in the state compared to the national aggregate has reduced from being 15 percent points in 1991 to a mere three per cent points in 2001 Southern Districts are lagging in social attainment exist between the far western districts (e.g low literacy rates and extremely adverse sex ratios in Jaisalmer, Barmer and some eastern ones (e.g. low female literacy and high infant mortality in Bharatpur. Human development raises three question are.

- How to stabilize growth rates in state income.
- Instill pro-poor (job-creating) growth.
- Stabilize and deepen the early gains in literacy.

The incremental population above 6 years between 1991 and 2001 is taken into consideration, the literacy rate was 137 per cent in 2001; implying that, technically all those who entered the age group six years plus and many more became literate. Literacy rates among incremental populations in the period 1991-2001 have been rapid in most parts of the state. Private initiatives, though not gender neutral, has synergized with other state initiatives, even in rural areas of the state. Relatively lower literacy among the incremental populations is seen in parts of the west (geographically difficult region, traditionally orthodox) and south (large ST populations, remote hilly locales.) The ratio of male incremental literacy to female incremental literacy during 1991-2001 was 130. Such a ratio, if it exceeds 100, implies higher spread of literacy among boys than girls. Only in two districts viz., Sikar and Jhunjhunu, girls outperform boys. The ratio exceeds 150 in Alwar, Bhilwara, Dungarpur, Jalore and Tonk The spread of literacy appears more inclusive when analysed with respect to socially deprived groups, viz., SCs and STs. In the said incremental populations, SC/ST groups – despite the age – old discrimination (against SCs) and isolation (among STs)- have experienced a virtual equality in literacy: the incremental literate to incremental total population ratio among SC/STs, and the same ratio among total incremental population in this period, has been almost unity: only in seven districts out of 32 has this ratio been some what less than one they could be marked as ‘hot-spot’ on this SC/ST populations have by large been equal gainers in the state’s literacy campaigns. Population in 2011 was 68million and sex ratio has reduced at 926.contribution in national income was 5.67%. under 6 year sex ratio females per 1000 male has reduced and reached at 883.

GDP growth rate%(for state)4.1%(2009-10)NDP growth rate for india is 4%.HDI value(0.434)and HDI rank out of 23is 17.literacy for all is 67.06% and for male 80.5% and for female is 52.66%in 2011.

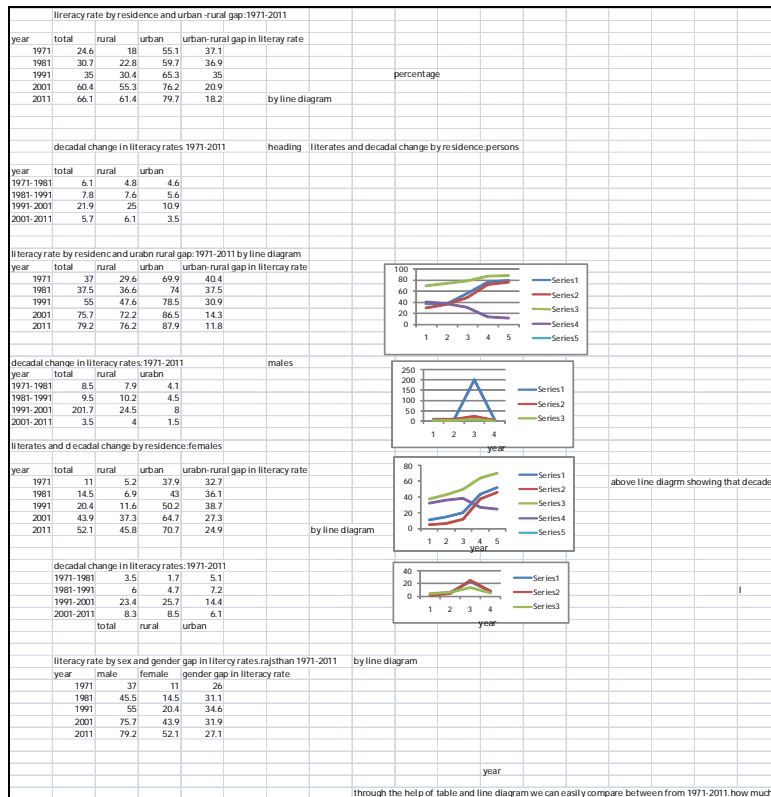


Figure 1

2. Enrolment and Retention

According to NSS sources, the net enrolment ratio for SC/ST girls during 1986-87 to 1995-96 increased from 14 to 41 per cent in rural Rajasthan, in contrast to that of all girls' enrollment increasing from 25 to 42 per cent: a no mean achievement. A serious problem, though, is the high drop – out rate; only about 60 percent children who enroll in class 1 reach class 8 a geographically difficult region (the desert) or ST habited region (the south) other than Nagaur, School drop-out rates are also high in Jodhpur, Barmer, Karouli, Sawaimadhapur and Udaipur. More progressive districts like Bikaner, Churu, Hanumangarh, Jaipur and Jhunjhunu, showing larger drop-out than average, require more detailed exploration.

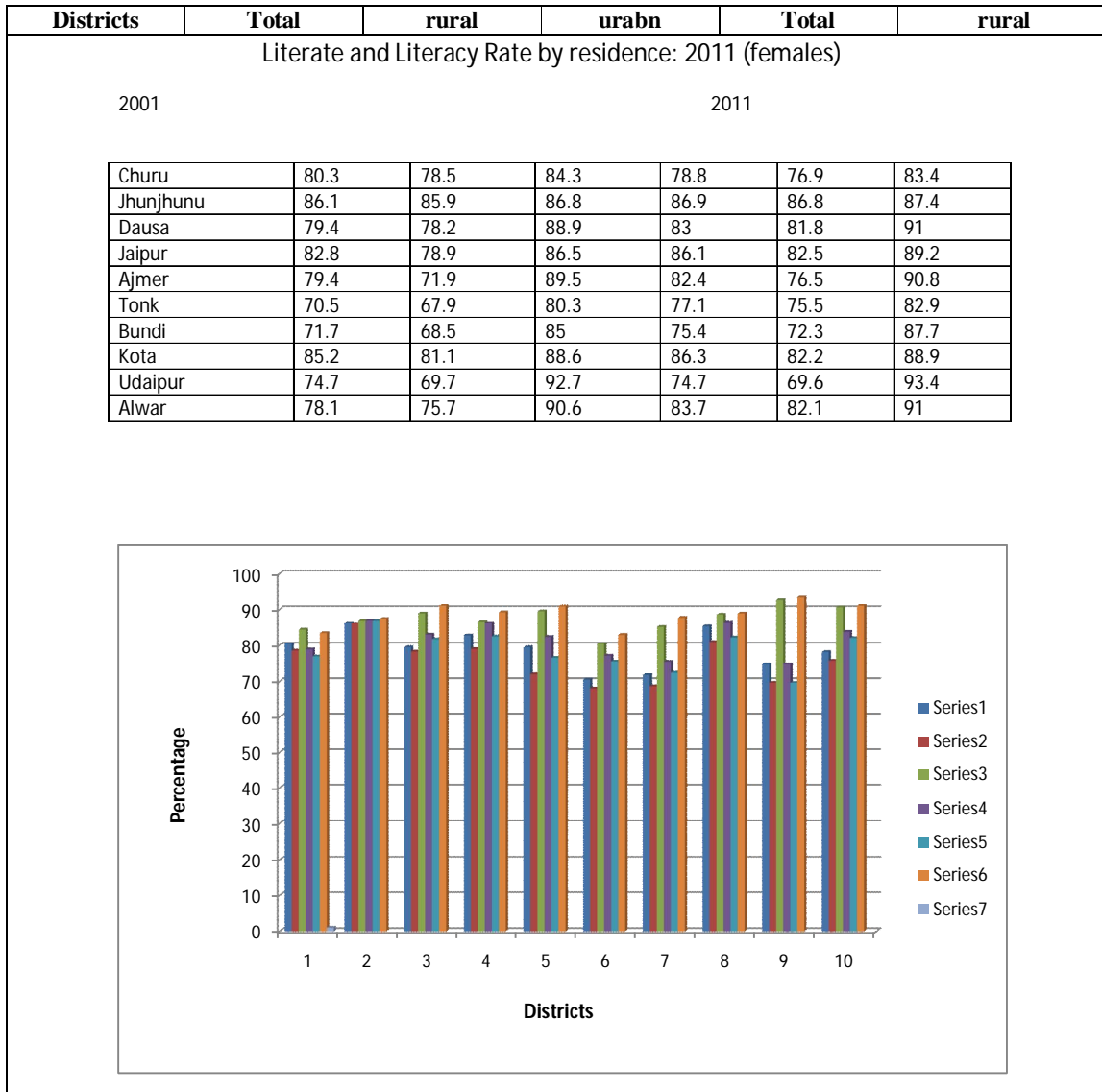


Figure 2

3. Educational Infrastructure

Three critical impediments are: only one – room schools, only one-teacher schools and non-availability of girls toilet in schools. Worst position are Banswara, Barmer, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Jalore, Jodhpur and Rajsamand, most of which are educationally backward as well Girls’ toilets are available in less than 50 per cent of the primary schools in any of the districts.

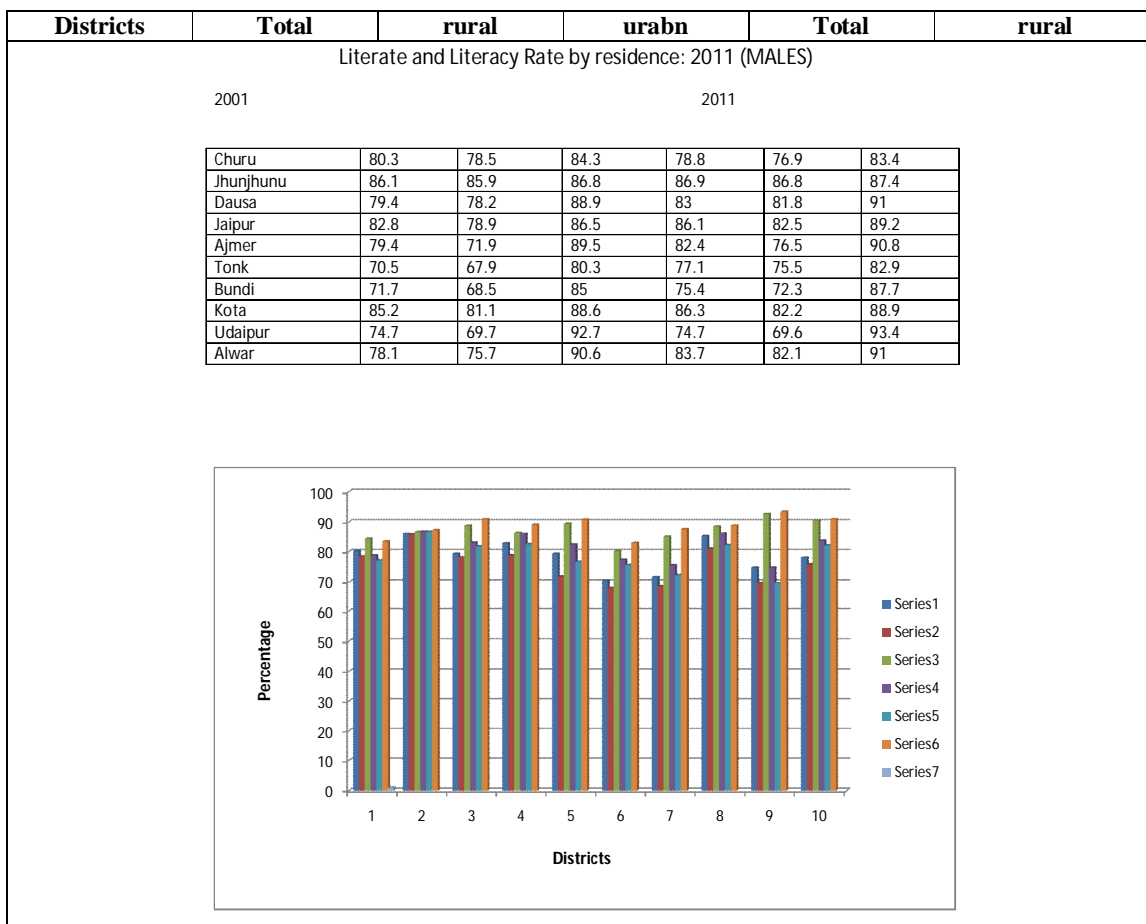


Figure 3

4. Status of Education

4.1. Literacy

The literacy rate among males in Rajasthan in 2001 was 75.70 per cent and among females 43.85 per cent, up from 54.99 per cent and 2.84 per cent respectively, in 1991. These numbers make Rajasthan among the best performers on this count during the decade. Consequently, the gap between literacy rates in the state compared to the national aggregate has reduced from being 15 per cent points in 1991 to a mere three per cent points in 2001. A better way of looking at our achievements in literacy is in terms of incremental Literates to Incremental Population (above 6 years) Ratio.

Gender difference in the spread of literacy is not stark. The ratio of male incremental literacy to female incremental literacy during 1991-2001 was 130. In two districts viz., Sikar and Jhunjhunu, girls outperform boys. The ratio exceeds 150 in Alwar, Bhilwara, Dungarpur, Jalore and Tonk. The spread of literacy appears more inclusive when analysed with respect to socially deprived groups. Viz., SCs and STs. In the said incremental populations, SC/ST groups – despite the age – old discrimination (against SCs) and isolation (among STs)—have experienced a virtual equality in literacy: the incremental literate to incremental total population ratio among SC/STs, and the same ratio between the total incremental population in this period, has been almost unity: only in seven districts out of 32 has this ratio been somewhat less than one.

4.2. Enrollment and Retention

According to NSS sources, the net enrolment ratio for SC/ST girls during 1986–87 to 1995-96 increased from 14 to 41 percent in rural Rajasthan and girls's enrolment increasing from 25 to 42 percent a no mean achievement. Literacy rates among incremental populations in the period 1991-2001 have been rapid in most parts of the state. Relatively lower literacy among the incremental populations on west districts (orthodox, geographically difficult region) and south (hilly regions and ST population). The ratio of male incremental literacy to female incremental literacy 1991-2001 was 130. If it exceeds 100 means higher spread of literacy among boys than girls eg. Sika, Jhunjhnu. In Alwar, Jalore, Bhilwara, Dungarpur the ratio exceeds 150.

5. Refrences

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