

# A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF BARMER DISTRICT

Prof (Dr) Irfan Mehar<sup>1</sup> & Chitra Joshi<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Professor and former Head, Department of Geography, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur.

<sup>2</sup>Research Scholar, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur.

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**ABSTRACT:** “Education” is a major component of human development. Human capital can be created by investing in human beings that will further assists in future manufacture processes and economic growth. Thus it becomes imperative for each and every human resource to gain and acquire necessary education and also essential skills. Including education, Rajasthan has always been holding back in all social sectors. Education is a tool of social change. It empowers people and societies, creates an awareness of one’s own strengths and internal potential enabling individual to battle domination, prohibiting and discernment. Barmer locale is the same in spite of the way that is situated in an aggressive domain where supply of school framework isn’t financially savvy. “Female literacy was one of the lowest in the country and is still lagging behind male literacy”. So in this article author study the literacy rate, school infrastructure, information on schools/ schooling as per DISE and various government initiatives for the education by the Rajasthan government.

**Key Words:** E-Commerce, SET, Online Payment Systems, Stripe, Recommended online Payment Method- PayPal

## INTRODUCTION

“Education is a major component of human development”. Human capital can be created by investing in human beings that will further assists in future manufacture processes and economic growth. Thus it becomes imperative for each and every human resource to gain and acquire fundamental education and also essential skills. Including education, Rajasthan has always been holding back in all social sectors. Though, the times of the 90’s has witnessed greater attention to detail on the account of the state with persistent support from innovative programs like “Lok Jumbish, DPEP and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)” fastening development in common literacy in Rajasthan. Education is a tool of social change. It empowers people and societies, creates an awareness of one’s own strengths and internal potential enabling individual to battle domination, prohibiting and discernment.

Barmer locale is the same in spite of the way that is situated in an aggressive domain where supply of school framework isn’t financially savvy. “Female literacy was one of the lowest in the country and is still lagging behind male literacy”.



## LITERACY RATE OF BARMER DISTRICT

Literacy has been proved to be a powerful instrument for bringing social change. It empowers people and at large whole societies. Literacy generates knowledge and makes an individual aware of his own strength and internal potential enabling individual to battle domination, prohibiting and discernment. After India’s freedom literacy has been recognized as an instrument for social and economic development.

“In the year 2011, Average literacy rate of Barmer was 56.53 against the figure of 58.99 of 2001. If data has

been observed considering gender, male and female literacy comes out to be 70.86 and 40.63 respectively. For 2001 census, same data stands at 72.76 and 43.45 in Barmer District. Total literate in Barmer District were 1,188,322 of which male and female were 783,461 and 404,861 respectively. In 2001, Barmer District had 902,027 in its district”.

“In 2001, the aggregate literacy rate in Barmer has been observed as 59.0 and the literacy rates were greater in Gudhamalini and Barmer blocks as against the district aggregate. According to table 1 and figure 1, the maximum literacy rate was noted in Barmer and the minimum in Ramsar. Through blocks, the total male literacy rates were recorded as higher than the female literacy rates. The total male literacy rate in 2001 was 72.8 for the district as a whole compared to 43.5 percent for females. The gender difference therefore is 29.3. The lowest male literacy rate is recorded in Chohtan at 65.2 percent and the highest rate in Barmer (79.8%). In case of female literacy the range is 52.9 percent in Gudhamalani and 34.3 percent in Ramsar. The gender difference is the highest in Pachpadra (33.2 percentage points) and the lowest in 23.9 percentage points in Gudhamalani (table 1)”.

**Table 1: Gender “Literacy Rate” across Blocks and Regions: 2001**

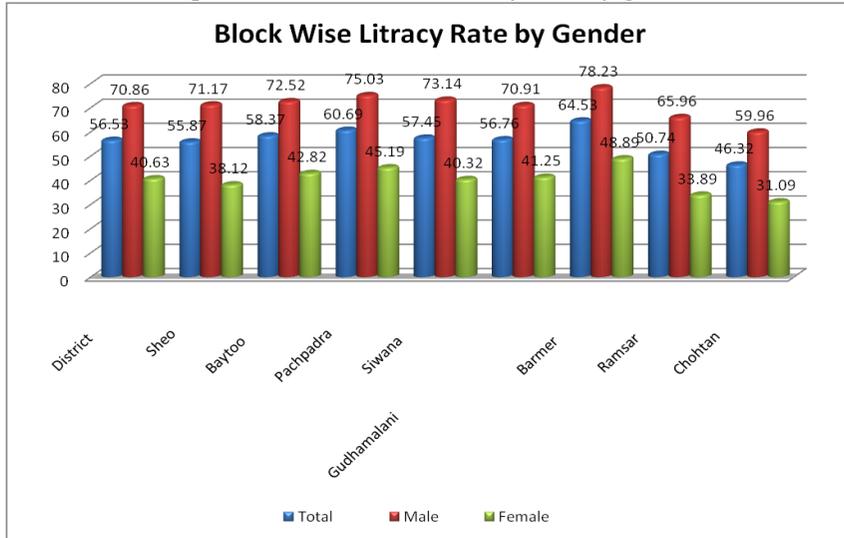
Blocks	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
District	59.0	72.8	43.5	57.6	71.3	42.0	75.8	88.9	60.2
Sheo	57.0	71.8	39.4	57.0	71.8	39.4			
Baytoo	56.2	70.1	40.9	56.2	70.1	40.9			
Pachpadra	58.2	74.0	40.8	54.3	70.7	36.5	74.1	87.0	58.
Siwana	58.8	73.3	43.0	58.8	73.3	42.9			
Gudhamalani	64.8	76.2	52.3	64.8	76.2	5			
Barmer	66.1	79.8	49.8	61.2	75.1	44.8	76.9	90.1	61.2
Ramsar	51.7	66.2	34.7	51.7	66.2	51.7			
Chohtan	52.3	65.2	37.4	52.3	65.3	37.4			

Source: Population Census, 2001.

**Table 2:- Block wise literacy rate by gender**

Blocks	Total	Male	Female
District	56.53	70.86	40.63
Sheo	55.87	71.17	38.12
Baytoo	58.37	72.52	42.82
Pachpadra	60.69	75.03	45.19
Siwana	57.45	73.14	40.32
Gudhamalani	56.76	70.91	41.25
Barmer	64.53	78.23	48.89
Ramsar	50.74	65.96	33.89
Chohtan	46.32	59.96	31.09

**Graph: - 4.2 Block wise literacy rate by gender**

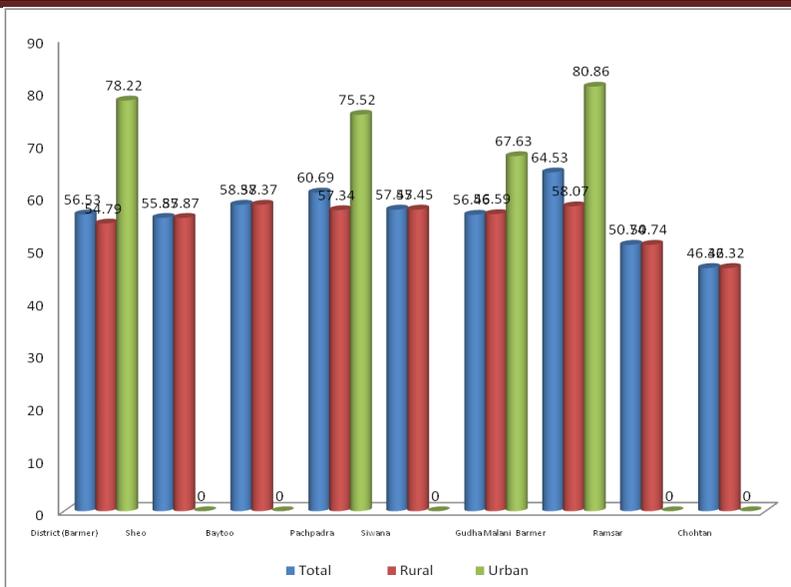


The total literacy rate of Barmer is recorded as 56.53 %, whereas the male literacy rate is 70.86% and female literacy rate is 40.63 %. “When noted about the block level, a significant disparity is visible in male-female literacy rate. This block has the greatest male literacy rate of 78.23 % and female literacy rate of 48.86 %. Likewise, the minimum male and female literacy rate is observed in Chohtan block, 59.9 % and 31 % respectively”.

**Table 3: “Literacy Rate Across Blocks and Regions”**

Blocks	Total	Rural	Urban
District	56.53	54.79	78.22
Sheo	55.87	55.87	
Baytoo	58.37	58.37	
Pachpadra	60.69	57.34	75.52
Siwana	57.45	57.45	
GudhaMalani	56.46	56.59	67.63
Barmer	64.53	58.07	80.86
Ramsar	50.74	50.74	
Chohtan	46.32	46.32	

**Graph 2: Literacy Rate across Blocks and Regions**



“In the literacy rate of rural and urban Barmer, A considerable disparity is observed. Literacy rate in Rural Barmer is of 54.79 percent whereas the same in urban areas is 78.22 %. When block level data is observed closely the data reveals that rural areas literacy rate falls behind the literacy rate of urban areas. Chohtan has recorded as having the lowest literacy rate of 46.32 % in rural areas. Thus, Barmer block has 58 % of rural literacy and 80 % of urban literacy. In urban regions, male literacy rates are higher than those of females. The literacy rate among rural regions is maximum in Baytoo at 58.37% and it is the minimum in 46.32% in Chohtan. Male literacy rate is the maximum in Barmer tehsil 78.23% and 48.89% female in Barmer”.

“The male literacy in Barmer has improved significantly from a low of 20.0 percent in 1981 to 78.23 percent in 2011, while the female literacy improved a slower rate from 7.7 percent to 48.89 percent these same period”.

**SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE**

“Barmer has 5163 Govt. schools, of which 5141 are till elementary grade. The district has 371 contractual teachers. Out of total Govt. schools in Barmer, 597 elementary schools have Anganwadi Centres. In other words, total 11.56 percent of government schools have AWCs. In Barmer, a typical school has 3.73 teachers on average at elementary to higher secondary grade, while it is approximately 3.8 teachers at the elementary level. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 27 in Barmer, while it is 26 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades (source - DISC 2015-16)”.

“In the period of 2007-08 (as on September end 2007), there were 142 middle schools and 89 secondary schools. In middle schools, there were 840 male teachers and 157 female teachers. At the secondary level, there were 870 male teachers and 250 female teachers”.

As evident from the table, in the time period of 2015-16, “Barmer had 5163(Government Schools–Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade) schools with 478864 students and 15422 teachers which imply a student teacher ratio of 26. Barmer also holds 597 Number of school having AWC (Anganwari center). Boy’s enrolment is 253630 and girl’s enrolment is 225234. Which demonstrates that Girls enrolment is 1.13 times greater than boys enrolment in primary to Sr. secondary level school. It also discloses that aggregate teachers is 15422 out of which 371 are contractual teachers, 12668 are male teachers and 2754 are female teachers which displays that Male teachers are 4.60 times greater than female teachers (Government Schools–Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade). 3.73 is the average number of teachers per school. Table also discloses that at the Government Schools–primary Grade Only, the ratio of boys outdo the girls giving a gender parity of 1.07. The district has 5141 schools at pre-primary and primary level and 597 schools having Anganwari centers. Total enrolment excluding AWC (Anganwari center) is 408651. Out of these boys enrolment is 211635 and girl enrolment is 197016. Total teachers in elementary grade are 15155. Out of this 368 are contractual teachers. 12475 is male teachers and 2680 is female teachers. This shows that Male teachers are 4.65 times more than female teachers. Pupil teacher ratio is 27 in elementary grade schools. All these factors reflect on the fact that Barmer has poor higher level educational institutions. It is also revealed that Barmer has 14 colleges. The strength of these colleges in 2004-05 was 2919 of which 31

percent are girls with a gender parity of 0.44. There were 58 teachers (47 male and 11 female) in the school. The pupil teacher ratio of 50.3. Even in colleges there are more male teachers compared to female teachers (50.3 male teachers compared to 10 female teachers). (The gender parity ratio is 0.44, which is less than 1, indicating that there are fewer female teachers than male teachers)."

**AVERAGE ANNUAL DROPOUT RATE**

"Information on drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Barmer displays that at the primary level, the drop-out rate is as high as 49.7 %. It is observed to vary along the grades; it is 47.3 % at the Secondary level, 51 % at the Higher Secondary level. However, At the Higher Secondary level drop-out rate , , decrease. In Barmer, boys have a habit of to drop out slightly greater than girls, and dropout rate rises with the grade ranking, excluding for at the Higher Secondary level. At the Higher Secondary level, dropout rate among boys is 39 %, whereas the same among girls is as high as 34.9 percent".



**4. Boys dropout %**

"Higher Secondary	39%
Secondary	52.9%
Upper Primary	46.6%
Primary	50.39%"

Source: DISE, 2015-16



**5. Girls dropout %**

"Higher Secondary	34.9%
Secondary	48.8%
Upper Primary	48.18%
Primary	48.91%"

Source: DISE, 2015-16

There has been a steady increase observed in the "Average Dropout Rate for both boys and girls through higher grades. Just at the higher secondary level dropout rate go back, for both boys (39%) and girls (34.9%)"

**Educational Status —Block**

Between the 11 blocks of Barmer, "Baytu has the highest percentage of school with AWCs, 31.14 percent followed by Sindhari with 25.77 percent and Barmer with 20.68 percent. On the contrary, Balotra (U) has just 3.46 percent schools with AWCs. In the entire district, out of 1852 schools, only 597 schools have AWCs. Blocks like Shiv, Chottan, Dhorimana have even less than 20 percent of such schools which have AWCs in it".

**6. Educational status**

"Blocks	No. of schools having AWCs	Total number of schools	Percentage of schools with AWCs
All schools			
Balotara	52	261	19.92
Balotara (U)	8	231	3.46
Barmer	139	672	20.68
Baytu	109	350	31.14
Chohttan	45	273	16.48
Chohttan	29	304	9.54
Dhorimana	60	338	17.75
Shiv	23	283	8.13
Sindhari	100	388	25.77
Siwana	32	211	15.17
All Blocks	597	1852	32.24"

Source: DISE, 2015-16

**PUPIL TEACHER RATIO**

**Table 7.- Block wise Pupil Teacher Ratio**

Pupil Teacher Ratio			
Blocks	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total

Balotara	23	32	27
Balotara (U)	25	31	23
Barmer	22	27	22
Baytu	22	26	23
Chohattan	34	34	31
Chohattan	30	33	28
Dhorimana	27	35	28
Shiv	26	31	23
Sindhari	30	34	32
Siwana	27	28	26
All Blocks	26	30	26

“Barmer comprises of an aggregate of 1852 Government schools. Barmer block holds 672 Govt. schools, the greatest among all blocks, whereas Siwanaholds merely 211 Govt. schools which is the least number of schools any block holds. Enrolment rate of boys are greater than the girls through the blocks of Barmer. In Govt. schools of Barmer, boys enrolment books for 52.96 % and girls enrolment is 47.04 %. Balotra (U) holds the highest percentage (56.13%) of boys enrolment between all blocks and Baytu has the greatest percentage of girls enrolment (48.85%). The overall PTR of the district for primary, upper primary is 26, 30 and 26 respectively”.

**INFORMATION ON SCHOOLS/ SCHOOLING AS PER DISE**

In this we are trying to observe the data provided by Data for Elementary Education (DISE) for the year 2011-12. State likewise identifies it as a reliable data set. In Barmer like the state, struggles have produced good results at the primary level.

“There are 1755 primary and upper primary schools in Barmer. Of the total schools, 5107 are government schools and 3598 are primary schools. Thus the district heavily relies on government schooling. Private determinations are not approaching. Out of the 3589 primary schools in the district, 3389 are government schools, while 5 upper primary schools. Also, out of the total primary and upper primary level schools in Barmer, just 118 lies in urban regions. The district holds 3389 of its government schools as primary schools, whereas just 102 private primary schools”.

**Table 8: Total Number of Schools: 2011-2012**

School category	Total			Rural	
	Govt.	Private	Unrec.	Govt.	Private
Primary only	3389	102	107	3363	92
P + upper primary	1368	382	5	1323	314
P+up+Sec./HS	154	76	1	152	45
UP only	5	0	0	5	0
UP+Sec./ HS	191	8	0	187	7

Source:-<http://dise.in/Downloads/Publications/Publications%202011-12/DistrictReportCards2011-12II.pdf>

The district holds 1755 primary schools with strength of 486128 students enrolled. “Information on drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Barmer at the Primary level is as high as 49.7 %. It is observed to vary along the grades; it is 47.3 % at the Up-per Primary level, 51 % at Secondary level. However, At the Higher Secondary level drop-out rate falls to 37.6 %.In Barmer, boys tend to drop out somewhat more than girls, and dropout rate grows as pupils move up the grade ranking, excluding for at the Higher Secondary level. At the Higher Secondary level, dropout rate among boys is 39 %, whereas the same among girls is as high as 34.9 %”.

It is the responsibility of the state to execute efforts that will uplift the socially deprived sections in education to bring education equality. “The development of school education has generated an opportunity for the younger generation of specifically girls, schedule caste and tribe and rural children to get education”.

**HIGHER EDUCATION**

As per the information provided by govt. of Rajasthan in 2012-13, “total 4 Government College- General Education (Art, Science and Commerce) in Barmer. 1 College for Industrial Education (Polytechnic College) and 4 Industrial Training Institute. According to the census 2012-13 total 4972 students in Government College- General Education (Art, Science and Commerce) Student”.

**GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND ITS IMPACT**

Various schemes and policies are framed by the government of Rajasthan for increasing the literacy rate by encouraging skillful students who are capable to achieve their aims in a very simple way and can skillfully compete at global level to realize their ambitions. These schemes and policies create a set of rules and regulations which are ensured by the government to mainly accomplish all the needs in an efficient way. Rajasthan is among the fast developing state in India. Rajasthan Government targets at making the state comes in front provided with the best educational centers across the country. The problem of education for all has always been the concern for Government as the tribal population of the state has been the biggest challenge faced by Government. Thus, Quality education plays a significant role for these tribal people as it makes them aware and educated for enabling them to fetch fair prices for the anti-facts they sell. Hence, it is more significant for the Government to focus and increase literacy rate of state.

In the year 2002, Indian government made the 86th constitutional amendment through article 21 A, which read thus- " The state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 and 14 years in such a manner as the state may, by law, determine." This was a crisis in the history of India. In reply to this obligation, The Rajasthan Government, had introduced various fascinating schemes like the Lok Jumbush, Shiksha Karmi project, Jan Shala program etc.

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