Impact Government Policies on Higher Education in Rural Haryana: A Case Study of Village Kungar, Bhiwani

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Received: January 12, 2019
Accepted: February 26, 2019

ABSTRACT: Higher education is one of the most important activities organized in modern societies. It creates a demanding but rewarding environment in which individuals may realize their creative and intellectual potential. Through high-level training across the disciplines, it equips people with the necessary knowledge, skills and values to play a wide range of social roles and to become effective citizens. Through research and the production of knowledge, higher education provides a society with the capacity to innovate, adapt and advance.

According to MHRD in India, GER (24.5) is below the world average (26%). In the scenario of Haryana (28.7) is above the national and world average.

The research is based on primary (Field Survey) and secondary data. Snowball sampling has been used to collect the primary data. Various cartographic techniques such as pie charts are used to present the data. Arc map is used to show the map of village. The research reveals that a lot of change in girls' higher education in study area between 2014 and 2018. Many important factors (Transport Facility, Girls College, Distance etc.) are behind improvement of higher education.

Key Words: Gross Enrolment Ratio, Higher Education, Society

Introduction
All the divisions of education have their own importance and benefits. Primary education prepares the base which helps throughout the life, secondary education prepares the path for further study and higher secondary education prepares the ultimate path of the future and whole life. Our good or bad education decides that which type of person we would in the future.

Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) is a statistical measure used in the education sector, to determine the number of students enrolled in school at several different grade levels and use it to show the ratio of the number of students who live in that country to those who qualify for the particular grade level. According to MHRD in India, GER (24.5) is below the world average (26%). In the scenario of Haryana (28.7) is above the national and world average.

In Haryana there are 214 colleges among which 161 are colleges for general education. There are around 53 woman colleges in this state and 4 major universities in Haryana. The government is trying hard to increase the female literacy rate in the state as education of women is lagging behind the literacy rate of men. Mahatma Gandhi’s vision that woman should play an equal and important role in The Nation’s development. Therefore, higher education is important in these circumstances, which is the measure of women’s development. In this paper, the research will try to delineate the impact government policies female higher education in village Kungar District Bhiwani, Haryana.

Objective and Methodology
I. To find out the Impact Government Policies Female Higher Education in study area between 2014 and 2018?
II. To find out the factors working behind the Changing Scenario of Female Higher Education in study area between 2014 and 2018?

The research is based on primary (Field Survey) and secondary data. Snowball sampling has been used to collect the primary data. Various cartographic techniques such as pie charts are used to present the data.
Arc map is used to show the map of village. The secondary sources used for the map of India, Haryana, Bhiwani and Bawani Khera. We have also used the Census of India 2011, data.

**Study Area**

**Kungar** is a village in the Bhiwani district of Haryana which lies in the north-west part of the country. The study area is located 32 kilometers north of the district headquarter, Bhiwani. The Kungar village is located between 29° 00' 00.85'' to 29° 00' 40.57'' north latitude and 76° 04' 47.19'' to 76°06' 00.51'' east longitude (Google Earth, 2017). Kungar derives its name from a very famous landowner Kuvar Singh. Before other people coming here, they used to live near the hill of Dosi. There was only one house in the Jat community. That is why they were tortured. One day all of them came here after fighting with the people of the Dosi. That's why they got the name Goyat. Then they it came and settled down.

**Map 1**

![Study Area Map](source-census-of-india-2011.png)

**Map 2**

![Study Area Map](source-google-earth-2016.png)

Kungar is in two divisions: Chota Pana and Bada Pana. There is a government school for girl's education in Kungar.

**Result and Discussion**

Girls' involvement in higher education in Haryana is increasing due to many reasons. In the scenario of Haryana (28.7) is above the national and world average.
Impact Government Policies Female Higher Education in study area between 2014 and 2018

In 2014, there was only 34 girls students passed out '12th standard' from the govt. school of village. But now we have 38 students who passed out at this level in 2018.

Changing Scenario of Female Higher Education in study area between 2014 and 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Number of Girls Students</th>
<th>Girls Students Enter in College</th>
<th>Girls Students not Enter in College (Quit Higher Education)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6 (17.64%)</td>
<td>28 (82.36%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>26 (68.42%)</td>
<td>12 (31.58%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey, 2018

In 2014, only 6 girls out of 34 girls enrolled in college. About 82 percent of girls did not enter college and left studies. But in 2018 a different picture emerged in the study area.

In 2018, 26 girls out of 38 girls enrolled in college. About 32 percent of girls did not enter college and left studies. Major differences were found in the study between 2014 and 2018. The percentage of girls in higher education has increased significantly.

Factors working behind the Changing Scenario of Female Higher Education in study area between 2014 and 2018

Many important factors are behind improvement of higher education.

Short distance

2014 girls have to go to Bhiwani College to read, but now 2018, girls' college has opened in Bawani khera with full courses. Therefore now the girls of the village have to travel 12 kms instead of 33 kms. Reduced
distance is an important factor working behind the changing scenario of female higher education in study area.

**Transport Facilities**

Before 2014, there was no direct bus to Bhiwani in the village and there was no special bus facility for female too. But at the present time, from village to Bawani Khera, there is a special bus for female at college time. Which have now become a safe and easy journey for girls to college. The facility of free transport has been given to girls by the government. This is another important factor why the entry of girls in higher education has changed significantly.

**Women College**

The college which was opened in Bawani khera is only for women. Therefore, it was not necessary to have a high merit in order to get admission in it. So it became easy to get admission in college. College was only for women, so students of rural surroundings would be able to get permission from the house. That is another important factor why enrollment of girls increased in college.

**Almost Free Education**

College fees for girls were also reduced. Therefore, opportunities for girls to take admission in college become easy for everyone the poor family or the rich family. Scholarship facility is also provided to girls belonging to economically backward families.

**Customer Service Centre**

The admission process was not found in the first village due to lack of customer service center facility. And due to lack of information, many girls were deprived of education. At present, due to which the customer services center in the village all the admissions, related information is easily available.

**Performance of Girls**

In the past, the village girls lit the name of the village at the state level. That is a matter of great pride for the villagers. Due to which awareness increased in the people of the village regarding higher education.

**Conclusions**

Reduced distance is an important factor working behind the changing scenario of female higher education in study area. Therefore now the girls of the village have to travel 12 kms instead of 33 kms. But at the present time, from village to Bawani Khera, there is a special bus for female at college time. Which have now become a safe and easy journey for girls to college. The college which was opened in Bawani khera is only for women. Therefore, it was not necessary to have a high merit in order to get admission in it. So it became easy to get admission in college. College was only for women, so students of rural surroundings would be able to get permission from the house. College fees for girls were also reduced. Therefore, opportunities for girls to take admission in college become easy for everyone the poor family or the rich family. At present, due to which the customer services center in the village all the admissions, related information is easily available. Continuously entry of girls in higher education increase due to these factors.

**References**

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