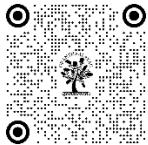


URBANIZATION AND PERSISTENT EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITIES IN HOSHIARPUR 1961- 2011

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ABSTRACT

Urbanization is recognized as a process with a wide range of educational social economic and environmental concepts and it is particularly common in developing countries. The study discusses the conditions and landscape of education in Hoshiarpur, Punjab. Hoshiarpur is developing day by day economically. Hoshiarpur has been affected significantly by the dominant educational scenario. The purpose of this research is to know the urbanization and educational growth of Hoshiarpur. To investigate the Mission and growth of urban education in Hoshiarpur, To measure the levels of development in general and urban Hoshiarpur between 1961 and 2011. With the help of schooling one can reducing poverty, unemployment and inequalities as well as improving health and nutrition, and promoting sustained human development. A good quality education equips pupils with literacy skills for life and further learning. Development in education can be measured through the process of availability of educational facilities, infrastructure staffing and amenities within the school, accessibility within easy reach and achievements in terms of literacy levels.

Keywords: Organization, Urban Education and Growth, Hoshiarpur, Literacy, Educational Scenario, Human Development, Educational Facilities

1. INTRODUCTION

Urbanization research is becoming increasingly important around the world, particularly in the developing countries, with fast growing populations. Since ancient times, cities have played an important role in civilization. Though it is relatively new phenomena. Urbanization has become a prominent field of research among academics. Geographers, Anthropologists, Sociologists, Economists, demographers and town planners were among the first to examine towns in the Western countries. Urbanization is a process of becoming urban, moving to cities changing from agriculture to other pursuits common to cities and corresponding changes of behavior patterns.¹

The present global trend is a significant expansion of metropolitan areas, with this expansion being driven by population growth and migration. In comparison to Western countries, developed East Asian countries and developing South American countries, our country's levels of urbanization is extremely low. The level Varies by state depending on the level of industrial development, the evolution of settlements, agricultural development, education, and land tenure

system. Punjab is one of the country's most densely populated regions. Urbanization a way of life and a state of being 'urbane'.²

HOSHIARPUR: Punjab has 23 districts. Hoshiarpur is one among them. This is the 7th largest district in Punjab in terms of population. Hoshiarpur is a city as well as Municipal Corporation in the Hoshiarpur District of Punjab, India. It is situated in the Doaba region at the foot of the Shivalik Mountains. According to mythology, the town was created by two parties. First, Hargobind and Ramchand, who were the diwans of Emperor Tughlak and Hoshiar Khan name is at second who was lived at Bajwara. Hoshiarpur is also known as a city of Saints. Hoshiarpur is a semi urban town. Mostly the resident of the town or of rural background is partly dependent on the agriculture. It is located 46.4 km from Jalandhar, which is connected by road and rail. It had a population of 57,691. In 1971, Up from 50,739 in 1961. It is classified as a Class 1 municipality. Hoshiarpur district had four tehsils and six sub-tehsils. Tehsils of Hoshiarpur are: Dasuya, Garhshankar, Hoshiarpur, Mukerian.

2. EDUCATION

Education is an essential element for long term growth and development. There is a need for economic progress, eradication of poverty and societal development for literacy and education. "Learning to know, learning to live together, learning to do, and learning to be, are all abilities that should be taught at school". (UNESCO). As a result, education is the most important factor in achieving long term sustainability and growth. Education is the way to get scientific and technical Knowledge. Sustainable development education has come to be viewed as a process of learning how to make decisions that include the economy, environment and equity of all communities in the long run. A crucial objective of education is to develop the capacity for such future oriented thinking. With this in mind, educational facilities in the Hoshiarpur district have been increased and modernized. Every revenue village in the area now has a primary school and the literacy rate has risen from 50.09% in 1981 to 70.74% in 1991. In the state, the district ranks number one in literacy. According to the 1991 census, the literacy rate in the district was 70.74. Compared 258.51% for the Punjab state as a whole (65.66% for males and 50.41% for females). Literacy is an essential component of effective social and economic involvement in India, and it contributes to both human development and poverty reduction. A fundamental right is the right to education. India is one of the countries whose literacy rates are still below the 75% mark. But significant progress is being made. Understanding improves as a result of the knowledge and decision making skills acquired via schooling.

2.1. OBJECTIVES

1. To look into the distribution and growth of urban education in a Hoshiarpur.
2. To measure the levels of development in general and urban Hoshiarpur in particular, between 1961 and 2011.
3. To understand the growth of institutions of Urban Hoshiarpur.

3. METHODOLOGY

The nature of the study will be both primary and secondary sources. The secondary data will be collected from office documents, particularly annual reports, administration reports, annual plans. Records and references of government of Punjab, Articles and Books.

4. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Past4.03 software was used to analysis and design two way ANOVA.

4.1. INTER-DISTRICT EDUCATION SCENARIO

In the Hoshiarpur district, formal primary education began in year 1805 at the turn of 19th century (DEO Hoshiarpur 2007). According to another source of information, a government high school was established in Hoshiarpur in June 1848. The school was placed under the Education Department in 1856. Later on in August 1859, teaching of English subject was also started. The Christian missionaries had discovered long before 1901 that Hoshiarpur was a

wholesome place to serve as a foothold for the spread of their mission. They set up a number of educational institutions in the district and became pioneer for the propagation of Western type of education. Though Hoshiarpur is an economically backward district. Yet in the field of education, it is one of the most advanced districts of the state. In 1901, the proportion of literate persons in the district was 4% (7.3 males and 0.2 females.) The number of pupils receiving instruction was 4,813 in 1880-81, 9,794. In 1890 -91, 9,639 in 1900-1 and 10,772 in 1903-4. The district stood 12th among the 23 districts of the Punjab in respect of literacy. The literacy rate in the district has been increasing since 1947, which may be due to the opening of a number of primary, middle, high, senior secondary schools and colleges. According to the 1971 census, the literacy rate of the district was above the state level. It was 40.88% of total population of the district (50.21 for males and 30.51 for females). As against 33.6% (40.38. 4 males and 25.90 for females of the Punjab state. The figures for literacy rate were 28.8% for Hoshiarpur and 24.2% for state in 1961.

Table no 1: Literacy in Hoshiarpur and Punjab

Year	Persons	Male	Female		Persons	Male	Female			
1971*	40.9		50.2	30.5			33.7		40.4	25.9
1981	50.1		58.2	41.2			43.4		51.2	34.4
1991	72.1		80.2	63.3			58.5		65.7	50.4
2001	81		86.5	75.3			69.7		75.2	63.4
· 2011	84.59		88.75	80.31		75.84		80.4	70.73	

Sources: Registrar General of India, Census 2001, 1991.

Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1974, 1985, 1995 Economic and Statistical

Organization, Punjab Note: Exclude children in the age group 0-6 who were treated as illiterates in the 2011 and 1991 Census.* Total literates

5. EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN HOSHIARPUR

It is well documented that schooling is one of the most powerful instruments for reducing poverty and employment and inequalities, as well as improving health and nutrition and promoting sustained human development. A good quality basic education equips peoples with literacy skills for life and further learning. Development in education can be measured through the process of availability of educational facilities, their infrastructure, staffing and amenities within the school, accessibility within easy reach and achievements in terms of literacy levels.

6. PRIMARY SCHOOLS

History of the establishment of primary schools in the district can be traced back to as early as the beginning of 19th century and by the beginning of 20th century. At the time of independence, there were 199 primary schools in Hoshiarpur district. (DEO, Hoshiarpur, 2007). Efforts of consecutive governments in spreading elementary education are visible. In post-independence, a substantial increase in the number of schools has been recorded. There has been a threefold increase in the number of government primary schools registered in a little more than half a century i.e., from year 1951 to 2008.

Table 2 Government Primary Schools in District Hoshiarpur

Block	1971	1991	2001	2011
Bhunga	101	133	162	164
Dasuya	99	154	154	137
Garhshankar	38	141	141	141
Hajipur	24	43	59	82
Hoshiarpur-I	106	179	180	182
Hoshiarpur-II	107	111	111	111
Mahilpur	76	133	135	136
Mukerian	38	84	157	115

Talwara	35	68	68	104
Tanda	49	71	109	112
Total	673	1117	1276	1284

Source DEO, Hoshiarpur, 2008

$p(0.05)$ within row block = 8.625E-08 , $p(0.05)$ within column = 8.613E-08

Government Primary Schools: In the district Hoshiarpur significant difference was reported within block and years ($p < 0.05$). In the year 1971, maximum primary school was found in Hoshiarpur-II followed by Hoshiarpur I and minimum was reported in Hajipur block. In 1991 maximum school was in Dasuya and minimum was in Hajipur. In the block tanda we can see that significant change in this block as in year 191 school was 49 and in 2008 112. Significant difference was also reported within different years in 1971, 2001, 2008 in each block of Hoshiarpur district. Growth in the number of primary schools during last five decades shows that Hajipur has recorded nearly 16 times increase in the number of government primary schools, whereas Mukerian recorded around 14 times increase. Dasuya and Hoshiarpur recorded lowest increase in the number of primary schools. There were 1284 government primary schools in 2008 (DEO Hoshiarpur 2008.) compared to 673 in 1971.

Table 3 Private Primary Schools in District Hoshiarpur

Block	1971	1991	2001	2011
Bhunga	3	4	10	26
Dasuya	4	17	60	82
Garhshankar	12	63	87	79
Hajipur	1	8	29	38
Hoshiarpur-I	35	39	63	87
Hoshiarpur-II	11	47	48	50
Mahilpur	3	30	54	58
Mukerian	10	43	111	118
Talwara	0	10	18	26
Tanda	4	11	31	51
Total	83	272	511	615

Source DEO, Hoshiarpur, 2008. $p(0.05)$ within row block = 7.36E-07 , $p(0.05)$ within column = 0.008261

Private Primary schools: Private sector has also shown keen interest in the expansion of elementary education. The number of private schools has also multiplied manifolds during the same period, from approximately less than 83 in 1971 to 615 (2008). Within the district in some blocks there have significantly difference in schools. In the district Hoshiarpur significant difference was reported within block and years ($p < 0.05$). In the year 1971, maximum private school was found in Hoshiarpur-I followed by Hoshiarpur II and there was no private school in Talwara block. But in 2008 there was 26 private in Talwara. In 1991 maximum school was in Garhshankar and minimum was in Bhunga. In 2008 there was 118 private school in Mukerian. Significant difference was also reported within different years in 1971, 2001, 2008 in each block of Hoshiarpur district.

Table 4 Number of Government Middle schools

Block Govt. Schools	1951	1971	1991	2001	20011
Bhunga	1	3	1	16	22
Dasuya	0	0	3	16	17
Garhshankar	0	2	8	19	16
Hajipur	0	0	0	13	13

Hoshiarpur-I	7	7	19	14	14
Hoshiarpur-II	0	3	6	13	18
Mahilpur	3	7	12	18	25
Mukerian	0	0	3	17	26
Talwara	0	4	8	10	10
Tanda	0	3	6	18	18
Total	11	29	66	154	179

Source DEO, Hoshiarpur, 2007

On an average there is one middle school for a population of 8272 persons. For a population of one lakh there are 12 middle schools in district Hoshiarpur. DEO, Hoshiarpur, 2007.

$p(0.05)$ within row block = 0.03842, $p(0.05)$ within column = 1.57E-13

Government Middle schools: There were nine middle schools in year 1911. Their number increased from 11 in year 1951 to 179 in year 2007. In the district Hoshiarpur significant difference was reported within block and years ($p < 0.05$). In the year 1971, maximum middle school was found in Hoshiarpur-I and Mahilpur and there was no Middle school in Dasuya, Hajipur, and Mukerian block. But in 2007 there was 26 middle schools in Mukerian and was the maximum number. In 1951 there was 11 middle school total and in 2007 179 was reported. Significant difference was reported within different years in 1971, 2001, 2008 in each block of Hoshiarpur district.

Table 5 Number of Government Secondary Schools

Block	1951	1971	1991	2001	2011
Bhunga	0	3	9	19	23
Dasuya	1	1	7	13	15
Garhshankar	1	6	13	16	16
Hajipur	0	0	4	4	4
Hoshiarpur-I	8	8	14	14	14
Hoshiarpur-II	2	4	10	20	20
Mahilpur	0	2	10	15	15
Mukerian	0	2	2	8	8
Talwara	0	0	5	8	8
Tanda	0	6	12	12	13
Total	4	32	80	129	136

Source DEO, Hoshiarpur, 2007

$p(0.05)$ within row block = 3.52E-05, $p(0.05)$ within column = 2.67E-13

Government Secondary schools: Demand for higher education in terms of secondary and higher secondary schools has also increased. In the district Hoshiarpur significant difference was reported within block and years ($p < 0.05$). There were only four secondary schools in 1951 and within two decades the number rose to 32. The number of government secondary schools has increased to 136 (2007.) Reflecting a 34 times increase over more than five decades. Garhshankar and Dasuya blocks have recorded sharp increase in the number of government secondary schools. However, Hoshiarpur II and Mahilpur have also witnessed relatively higher increase in the number of secondary schools, whereas in the Hajipur no increase has been recorded and the number of schools has remained static since 1991.

Table 6 Number of Government Senior Secondary Schools

Block	1951	1971	1991	2001	20011
Bhunga	0	1	2	8	8
Dasuya	1	1	4	10	11
Garhshankar	0	0	3	12	12
Hajipur	0	1	2	6	6
Hoshiarpur-I	0	0	3	8	7
Hoshiarpur-II	0	0	2	9	10
Mahilpur	0	0	5	10	11
Mukerian	0	0	3	19	14
Talwara	0	2	4	5	4
Tanda	0	4	9	11	16
Total	1	9	37	98	99

Source DEO. Hoshiarpur, 2007, 2008

p (0.05) within row block = 0.01242 , p (0.05) within column = 2.36E-13

Seniors Secondary Schools: There has been a significant increase in the rise of senior secondary schools in government. In 1971, there were only nine senior secondary schools, and by the year 2007 their number increased to 99. In the district Hoshiarpur significant difference was reported within block and years ($p < 0.05$). There was only one Sr. Secondary school in 1951 and within two decades the number rose to 37 schools. The number of government Sr. Secondary schools has increased to 99 (2007.) In 1991 maximum school was in Tanda. In the block Tanda we can see that significant change. Significant difference was also reported within different years in 1971, 2001, 2008 in each block of Hoshiarpur district. Growth in the number of sr. sec. schools during last five decades shows that Dassuya has recorded nearly 10 times increase in the number of government sr. sec. schools, whereas Mukerian recorded around 14 times increase.

HIGHER EDUCATION: By the term Higher education is meant education beyond school (12th standard). The objectives of higher education such as employability and enhancing the earning potential seeking and advancing knowledge and wisdom, research and experimentation to more serious and secondary objects like attaining mental and spiritual growth, facilitating better lifestyle and developing a scientific outlook. Higher education in India has developed in a different and diverse streams, with each stream monitored by an apex body, indirectly controlled by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and funded by the state governments. It takes three years to complete graduation course after 12th standard with different streams. i.e. Arts, science, commerce, etc. The main components of the higher education are universities and its allied colleges. In Punjab, there are 232 Arts, Science, Commerce, Home science colleges, 39 engineering, technology and architecture colleges, 6 medical colleges, and 47 teachers training colleges.(Statistical abstract of Punjab, 2007.) However, as per statistical abstract of Punjab 2007, there are 19 arts, science, commerce, home science colleges and two teacher training colleges in Hoshiarpur District. The first college was established in the year 1926 at Hoshiarpur, and there were three colleges by the time India became independent. In 1951, there were four colleges in district, Hoshiarpur added. Their number rose to 11 by 1975. Each College in the state is serving a population of 87,308 persons.(Statistical abstract, 2007.). The information provided by the Punjab University, Chandigarh (2007) Specifies that there are a total of 31 colleges in Hoshiarpur. Arts, science, Commerce, colleges, (80.6%) Including one for the degree of Prabhakar and six teachers training colleges (19.4%). Among these colleges, 11 colleges have only Bachelor of Arts classes.(35.5%), One has both arts and science courses.(3.2%) And 12 have arts, science and commerce courses.(38.7%). Out of these colleges, 11 colleges.(35%) are exclusively for female students. One College of education and 11 arts colleges undertake post- graduation courses also. On an average, there is one college for 47,765 population in Hoshiarpur. There are a total of two colleges per Lac population-1.7 arts colleges and 0.4 teacher training colleges.(Punjab University, 2007.) The number of students varies in different streams. Majority

of students who are studying in colleges pursue arts, science, commerce courses(96%.) out of the total strength of the students, 3/4 of the student belong to general category, 16% from scheduled castes, and approximately 9% from backward castes. A small portion of students are physically handicapped

7. CONCLUSION

Education is the backbone of a country and it determines the growth and development of the people live in it. Imparting education to the citizens has been endeavour of the governments time to time. Different districts of Punjab have contributed towards the spread of education in the state but Hoshiarpur has contributed tremendously in it. Hoshiarpur has always played a significant role in the development of education paraphernalia in the state of Punjab. The educational infrastructure of the district has increased by leaps and bounds and is continuously contributing towards the educational development of billions of students of the state. The statistics shows that Hoshiarpur has not only contributed towards the primary, middle and secondary education, but it has also outshined in the field of Senior Secondary and Higher Education.

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CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

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