

## **Geographical study of the status of educational institutions in Alwar district**

**Nikita Gupta**

*Research Scholar , Department of Geography , Raj Rishi Bhartrihari Matsya University , Alwar , Rajasthan*

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### **Abstract**

Education is the process of acquiring knowledge, proper conduct, technical proficiency, learning etc. Education includes knowledge, proper conduct and technical proficiency, teaching and learning etc. Thus it focuses on the advancement of skills, trades or professions and mental, moral and aesthetic. Education is the effort of the society for one generation to pass on its knowledge to the next generation. From this point of view, education acts as an institution, which plays an important role in connecting the individual with the society and maintains the continuity of the culture of the society. The child learns the basic rules, systems, norms and values of the society through education. The child can connect with the society only when he is oriented to the history of that particular society. Education is the process of developing the inherent potential and personality of an individual. This process socialises him to play the role of an adult in the society and provides the individual with the necessary knowledge and skills to become a member of society and a responsible citizen. There is a close relationship between education and society. Education on the one hand transmits the heritage of tradition from one generation to another and thus helps in maintaining the continuity of culture, while on the other hand ecological changes lead it to become a means of adaptation. The responsibility of education work in the study area Alwar district is being fulfilled by the education department. The education department prepares the boys and girls studying in Alwar district for bright work in future and to serve the country by giving them education. It is also to promote the intelligence of the people through education and is helpful in the development of the district, state and country. The study of educational development in the study area has been done in the presented research paper.

**Key words :- Educational infrastructure and nature, status of schools in the study area, primary school, upper primary school, secondary school, higher secondary school, annual distribution of educational institutions in the study area, higher education colleges and universities and conclusion.**

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### **I. Introduction :-**

Educational sociology is that branch of geography which studies education and sociology in an integrated manner in social geography. Educational sociology emphasizes that the objectives of sociology should be achieved through the educational process. Educational Sociology studies all those social reactions and social inter-processes for social development and progress, without knowing which the nature and problems of education cannot be solved. In short, educational sociology is that science, which studies the processes, people groups, institutions and societies that meet educational needs.

The word education is derived from the root 'Shiksha' of Sanskrit language by adding suffix 'A'. 'Shiksha' means learning and teaching. The word 'education' means the act of learning. When we look at the use of the word education, it is broadly used in two forms, in broad form and in narrow form. In a broad sense, education is an ongoing purposeful social process in a society by which the innate powers of man are developed, his knowledge and skills are increased and behavior is changed and thus he is made a civilized, cultured and capable citizen. Man acquires and gets new experiences every moment, due to which his day-to-day behavior is affected. This learning and teaching happens informally through various groups, festivals, newspapers, magazines, radio, television etc. This teaching-learning comes in a broad and comprehensive form of education. In a narrow sense, education is a purposeful social process in a society at a certain time and in certain places (school, college) in a planned manner. By which the student learns to pass the related examinations by reading a certain syllabus.

There is a deep connection between education and society. On the one hand, education transmits the heritage of tradition from one generation to another and thus helps in maintaining the continuity of culture, on the other hand, ecological changes inspire it to become a means of adaptation. In this aspect, education becomes the medium of change. It sets the direction of change, presents its alternative model, collects technical means and creates a sense of innovation. Both these functions of education are important, because if the neglect of

tradition makes the society unoriented, then the rejection or slowness of change can prove to be cultural paralysis. Both of these functions play an important role in realizing the visions of an alternate future.

**Study Area :-**

Alwar, known as 'Kashmir of Eastern Rajasthan', was founded by Ravraja Pratap Singh of the Kachwaha dynasty. Its capital was Viratnagar. The Pandavas had spent their exile at the king of Virat Nagar. This area is counted among the oldest areas of Rajasthan. In Mahabharata period it was known as Matsya Kshetra. After independence, on March 18, 1948 (first phase of integration), Alwar, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur and Karauli, Matsya Union was established and later on May 15, 1949, Matsya Union and Greater Rajasthan (fourth phase) were merged to form United Greater Rajasthan. Constructed. Presently Alwar district comes under Jaipur division. Ruparel and Sabi rivers flow through Alwar district.

The latitudinal position of Alwar district is from 27 degree 4 minutes north latitude to 28 degree 4 minutes north latitude. The longitudinal position of Alwar district is from 76 degree 7 minutes east longitude to 77 degree 13 minutes east longitude. The area of Alwar district is 8380 square kilometers. Neighboring districts bordering Alwar district are Bharatpur, Dausa, Jaipur and Sikar districts. There are total 16 tehsils of Alwar district which are Alwar, Thanagaji, Kishangarh Bas, Tijara, Govindgarh, Kathumar, Bansur, Raini, Malakheda, Kotkasim, Laxmangarh, Rajgarh, Mundawar, Behrod, Neemrana, Ramgarh. The total population of Alwar district is 36,74,179. Alwar district has a population density of 438 per square kilometer. Sex Ratio in Alwar is 895.



**Objective :-**

1. To study the pattern of education in Alwar district.

2. To clarify the distribution pattern of educational institutions in the study area.

**Hypothesis :-**

- 1. Higher education is developing in the study area.
- 2. There is a change in the pattern of educational institutions in the study area.

**Data Collection :-**

Primary and secondary data have been used in the present research paper. The primary data has been collected through questionnaire, schedule, personal contact, diaries, magazines, newspapers and various websites and books. Compilation of secondary data has been obtained from the census report of District Alwar, Office of the District Collector, District Statistics Department, Alwar.

**Academic Structure and Format in the Study Area**

The responsibility of education work in the study area is being fulfilled by the Department of Education. The education department prepares the boys and girls studying in Alwar district for bright work in future and to serve the country by giving them education. It is also to promote the intelligence of the people through education and is helpful in the development of the district, state and country. Under the study of educational structure and form in the study area, we are including the following points which are as follows.

**Status of schools in the study area :-**

The status of schools in the study area Alwar district has been displayed in Table No. 1 to 4, whose analysis is as follows.

primary school :-

The status of primary schools in the study area Alwar district has been displayed in table number 1 to 4, from which it is clear from the study that there were 2612 primary schools in the study area Alwar district in the year 2005-06, which decreased to 1551 in 2010-11. It was 1061, the main reason for which is the decreasing number of boys and girls in government schools, similarly in the year 2017-18, it again decreased to 996, which decreased by 555 compared to the year 2010-11, and in the year 2018-19, it increased to 1296. This increase was of 300, the main reason for which is the government's efforts in the field of education, increase in facilities and increase in the number of students.

**Upper Primary School :-**

The status of upper primary schools in the study area Alwar district has been displayed in table no 1 to 4, from which it is clear that there were 2087 upper primary schools in the study area Alwar district in the year 2005-06 which in 2010-11

**Table No. :- 1  
Status of Schools in Alwar District 2005 - 06**

| S.N.  | Schools                 | Male School | Female School | Total |
|-------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------|
| 1     | Primary school          | 2612        | 0             | 2612  |
| 2     | Middle school           | 2087        | 0             | 2087  |
| 3     | Secondary School        | 519         | 15            | 534   |
| 4     | Higher Secondary School | 667         | 27            | 694   |
| Total |                         | 5885        | 42            | 5927  |

Score :- DEO OFFICE ALWAR

Decreased to 1802, this decrease was 285, the main reason for which is the decreasing number of boys and girls in government schools, similarly in the year 2017-18, it decreased again to 936, which decreased by 866 compared to the year 2010-11, similarly in the year 2018. In 19, it increased to 2025, this increase was 1089, the main reason for which is the government's efforts in the field of education, increase in facilities and increase in the number of students.

**Table No. :- 2  
Status of Schools in Alwar District 2010- 11**

| S.N. | Schools | Male School | Female School | Total |
|------|---------|-------------|---------------|-------|
|------|---------|-------------|---------------|-------|

|              |                         |      |    |      |
|--------------|-------------------------|------|----|------|
| 1            | Primary school          | 1551 | 0  | 1551 |
| 2            | Middle school           | 1802 | 0  | 1802 |
| 3            | Secondary school        | 562  | 12 | 574  |
| 4            | Higher Secondary school | 491  | 22 | 513  |
| Total School |                         | 4406 | 34 | 4440 |

Score :- DEO OFFICE ALWAR

**Secondary school :-**

The status of secondary schools in the study area Alwar district has been displayed in table number 1 to 4, from which it is clear that there were 534 secondary schools in the study area Alwar district in the year 2005-06, in which 519 were available for boys and 15 for girls. which increased to 574 in 2010-11, of which 562 secondary schools were available for boys and 12 for girls, this increase was 40 mainly due to the upgradation of upper primary government schools to secondary schools. Similarly, in the year 2017-18, it again increased to 723, which was 149 more than the year 2010-11, in which there were 704 male schools and 19 female schools. Similarly, in the year 2018-19, it decreased to 669, this decrease was 54, mainly due to the efforts of the government in the field of education, secondary schools were upgraded to higher secondary.

**Table No. :- 3**

**Status of Schools in Alwar District 2017-18**

| S.N.         | Schools                 | Male School | Female School | Total |
|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------|
| 1            | Primary school          | 996         | 0             | 996   |
| 2            | Middle school           | 936         | 102           | 1038  |
| 3            | Secondary school        | 704         | 19            | 723   |
| 4            | Higher Secondary school | 964         | 48            | 1012  |
| Total School |                         | 3600        | 169           | 3769  |

Score :- DEO OFFICE ALWAR

**Higher Secondary School :-**

The status of higher secondary schools in the study area Alwar district has been displayed in table number 1 to 4, from which it is clear that in the study area Alwar district there were 694 higher secondary schools in the year 2005-06, of which 667 were for boys and 27 were for girls. which were reduced to 513 in 2010-11

**Table No. :- 4**

**Status of Schools in Alwar District 2018-19**

| S.N.  | Schools                 | Male School | Female School | Total |
|-------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------|
| 1     | Primary school          | 1296        | 0             | 1296  |
| 2     | Middle school           | 2025        | 22            | 2047  |
| 3     | Secondary school        | 660         | 09            | 669   |
| 4     | Higher Secondary school | 1154        | 23            | 1177  |
| Total |                         | 5135        | 54            | 5189  |

Score :- DEO OFFICE ALWAR

In which 491 secondary schools were available for male students and 22 for female students, this shortfall was 181, the root cause of which was shortage of teachers in higher secondary schools, transfer of teachers resulting in reduction in teaching work. Similarly, in the year 2017-18, it again increased to 1012, which has almost doubled to 499 more than the year 2010-11, in which there were 964 male schools and 48 female schools. Similarly, in the year 2018-19, it increased to 1177, this increase was 165, mainly due to the efforts of the government in the field of education, secondary schools were upgraded to higher secondary.

**II. Conclusion:-**

It is clear from the above study that the number of primary, upper primary schools was more in the study area in 2005-06 but its number decreased in 2019-20 while the number of secondary and higher secondary schools increased. There has been improvement in where colleges, professional colleges and universities were zero in the year 2005-06, now new colleges and universities have been opened by the state government in the field of higher education, due to which educational development of the district as well as employment opportunities have increased. It has also promoted social and economic development.

**Reference :-**

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