

# Geographical study of educational development in Alwar district

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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 skills, trades or professions and mental, moral and aesthetic advancement. Education is the effort of one generation of society to pass on its knowledge to the next generation. In this view, education works 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 is able to 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 socializes 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 the society and a responsible citizen. There is a close relationship between education and society. On the one hand, education transmits the heritage of tradition from one generation to the next and thus helps in maintaining the continuity of culture, while on the other hand, ecological changes push 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 provides education to the boys and girls studying in Alwar district and prepares them for bright work in the future and to serve the country. It is also to promote the intelligence of people through education and is helpful in the development of the district, state and country. Educational development in the study area has been studied in the presented research paper.

**Keywords:-** Educational infrastructure and format, status of schools in the study area, annual distribution of educational institutions in the study area, higher education colleges and universities and conclusions.

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## **I. Study Area :-**

Alwar, known as 'Kashmir of Eastern Rajasthan', was founded by Raoraja Pratap Singh of Kachwaha dynasty. Its capital was Viratnagar. The Pandavas spent their exile at the house of the king of Virat Nagar. This area is counted among the oldest areas of Rajasthan. During the Mahabharata period, it was known as Matsya Kshetra. After independence, on 18 March 1948 (first phase of unification), Matsya Sangh was established by merging Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli and later on 15 May 1949, United Greater Rajasthan was formed by merging Matsya Sangh and Greater Rajasthan (fourth phase). Construction was done. Presently Alwar district comes under Jaipur division. Ruparel and Sabi rivers flow through Alwar district.

The latitudinal position of Alwar district ranges from 27 degrees 4 minutes north latitude to 28 degrees 4 minutes north latitude. The longitudinal position of Alwar district ranges from 76 degrees 7 minutes east longitude to 77 degrees 13 minutes east longitude. The area of Alwar district is 8380 square kilometers. Neighboring districts located on the border of Alwar district are Bharatpur, Dausa, Jaipur and Sikar districts. Alwar district has total 16 tehsils which include 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. The population density in Alwar district is 438 per square kilometer. The sex ratio in Alwar is 895.



## **II. Introduction :-**

Educational sociology is that branch of geography which studies education and sociology in a coordinated 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 a science which studies the processes, people groups, institutions and committees that fulfill the needs related to education.

The word education is formed by adding suffix 'A' to the root 'Shiksh' of Sanskrit language. 'Shiksha' means learning and teaching. The word 'education' means the act of learning and teaching. When we look at the use of the word education, broadly it is 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 man's innate powers are developed, his knowledge and skills are increased and his behavior is changed and thus he is made a civilized, cultured and capable citizen. Man acquires and undergoes new experiences every moment, which affects his day-to-day behaviour. This learning and teaching happens informally through various groups, festivals, newspapers, magazines, radio, television etc. This teaching and learning comes in a comprehensive and detailed form of education. In the narrow sense, education is a purposeful social process that runs in a planned manner at a certain time and in certain places (school, college) in a society, through which the student learns to pass the related examinations by studying a certain curriculum.

There is a deep connection between education and society. On the one hand, education transmits the heritage of tradition from one generation to the next 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 a medium of change. It determines the direction of change, presents its alternative models, gathers technical resources and creates a fertile ground for innovations. Both these functions of education are important, because

if neglect of tradition makes the society unoriented, then rejection or slowness of change can prove to be cultural paralysis. The role of both these functions is important in realizing the visions of alternative future.

**Objective :-**

1. To study the nature 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 presented research paper. Primary data was collected through questionnaires, schedules, personal contacts, diaries, magazines, newspapers and various websites and books. Compilation of secondary data: Census report has been obtained from District Alwar, Office of the District Collector, District Statistics Department, Alwar.

**Educational infrastructure and format in the study area**

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

**Annual distribution of educational institutions in the study area:-**

The annual distribution of educational institutions in the study area Alwar district from 2001 to 2020 is shown in table number 3.5, from the study of which it is clear that in the study area Alwar district, there were 2348 primary schools in the year 2001-02, which increased to 2612 in the year 2005-06. Similarly in 2010-11, it decreased to 1551. This decrease was 1061, the main reason for which is the decreasing number of boys and girls in government schools and increase in private schools. Similarly, in the year 2015-16, it again decreased to 1410 in the year 2018. In -19, it again decreased to 1322, which is 88 less as compared to the year 2015-16, the main reason for which is the lack of efforts of the government in the field of education, lack of facilities, transfer of teachers.

In the study area, Alwar district, there were 1536 upper primary schools in the year 2001-02, which increased to 2087 in the year 2005-06, this increase was 551, similarly in 2010-11, it decreased to 1802. This decrease was 285, the main reason for which was the increase in government schools. The number of boys and girls is decreasing and the number of private schools is to increase, similarly in the year 2015-16, it again increased to 2532, the main reason for which is the increase in the efforts of the government to open upper primary schools in the field of education, increase in facilities and number of students. Enrollment has to increase. In the year 2017-18, it again decreased to 2123, which was 409 less as compared to the year 2015-16, mainly due to adjustment of upper primary schools into secondary and other upper primary schools.

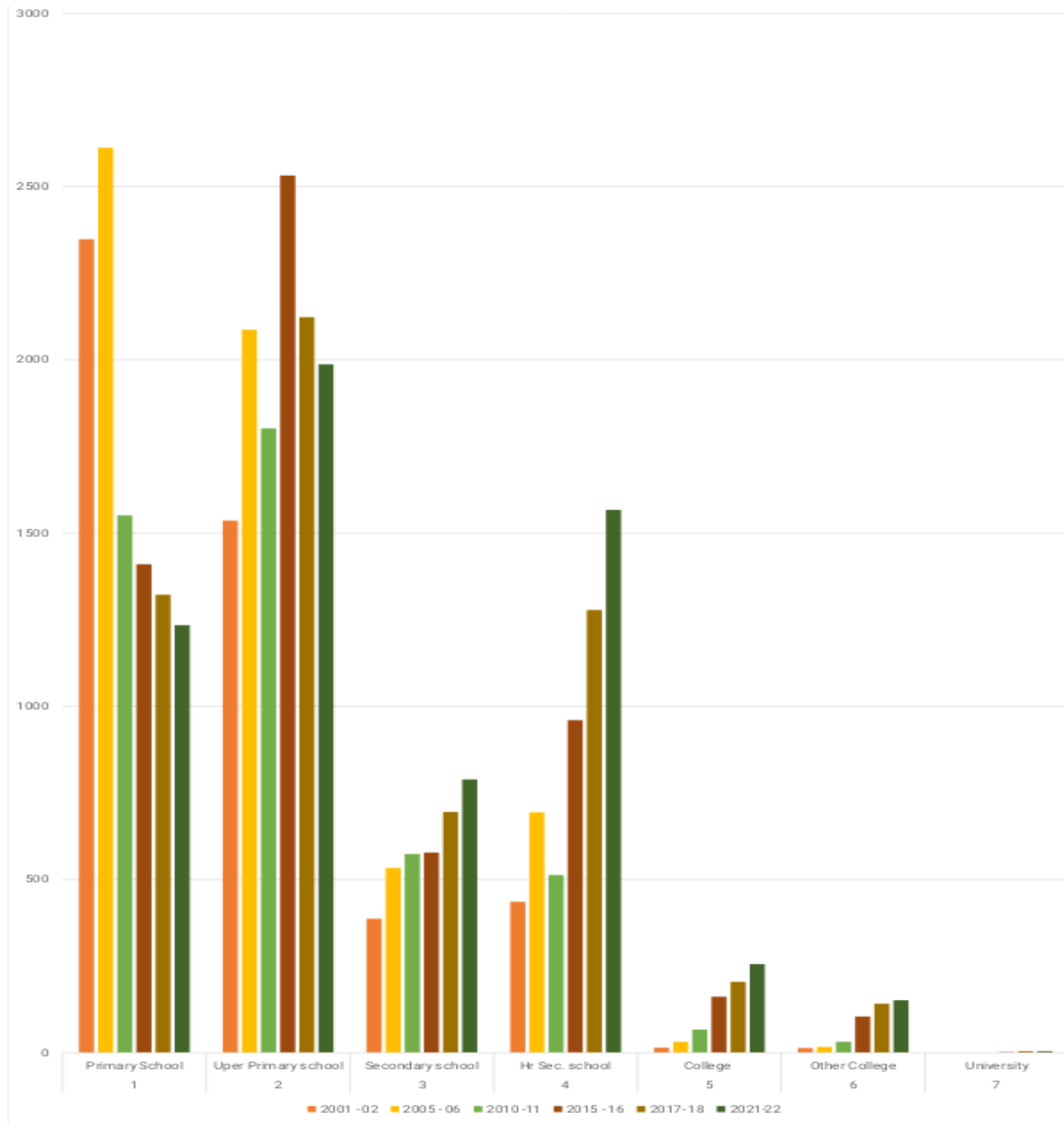
**Table No.:- 3.1**

**Annual status of educational institutions in Alwar district (2001 to 2022)**

S.no	Schools	2001 - 02	2005 - 06	2010 -11	2015 - 16	2017- 18	2021-22
1	Primary School	2348	2612	1551	1410	1322	1234
2	Uper Primary school	1536	2087	1802	2532	2123	1987
3	Secondary school	387	534	574	578	695	789
4	High Secondary school	436	694	513	960	1278	1567
5	College	15	32	67	162	205	256
6	Other College	14	17	32	105	142	152
07	University	0	0	0	02	05	05
Total		4736	5976	4550	5749	5770	5990

Source :- Office, Education Department, Alwar

In the study area, Alwar district, there were 387 secondary schools in the year 2001-02, which increased to 534 in the year 2005-06, this increase was 147. Similarly, in 2010-11, it again increased to 573. This increase was 40, the main reason for which was the increase in higher primary schools. Government schools were to be upgraded to secondary schools. Similarly, in the year 2015-16 it increased to 578, this increase was 05. In the year 2017-18, it again increased to 695. This increase was of 117, mainly due to the efforts of the government in the field of education by upgrading the upper primary schools to secondary.



In the study area, Alwar district, there were 436 higher secondary schools in the year 2001-02, which increased to 694 in the year 2005-06, this increase was 298, similarly in 2010-11, it again decreased to 513. This decrease was 181, the main reason for which was higher secondary schools. There was shortage of teachers in secondary schools and transfer of teachers resulting in reduction in teaching work. Similarly, in the year 2015-16, it again increased to 960, this increase was 447. Similarly, in the year 2017-18, it again increased to 1278. This increase was 318 more than the year 2015-16, mainly due to the efforts of the government in the field of education. Secondary schools were also upgraded to higher secondary. The state government, along with providing teachers for the educational development of the district, also developed basic facilities.

Study area: In the year 2001-02, there were 15 general education colleges in Alwar district, which increased to 32 in the year 2005-06, this increase was 17, similarly in 2010-11, it again increased to 67. This increase was 35, the main reason for which was the year 2007. - In 08, the then state government gave recognition to new government and non-government colleges with the aim of promoting higher education. Similarly, in the year 2015-16, it again increased to 162. This increase was almost three times. Similarly, in the year 2017-18, it again increased to 205. This increase was 43 more than the year 2015-16, mainly due to increase in the field of higher education. New colleges were to be opened with the efforts of the government. The state government, along with providing teachers for the educational development of the district, also developed basic facilities.

Study area: In the year 2001-02, there were 14 vocational education colleges in Alwar district, which increased to 17 in the year 2005-06, this increase was 03, similarly in 2010-11, it again increased to 32, this increase was 15, similarly in the year 2015. - It increased again to 105 in 16, this increase was almost five times. In the year 2017-18, it again increased to 142. This increase was almost ten times which was 37 more as compared to the year 2015-16, mainly due to the efforts of the government in the field of higher education, engineering colleges, industrial training colleges, medical colleges, nursing etc. To provide recognition to colleges and teaching training colleges. The state government, along with providing teachers for the educational development of the district, also developed basic facilities.

Study Area: In 2015-16, there were 02 universities in Alwar district which increased to 05 universities in 2017-18, in which 02 are government and 03 are non-government. These universities are doing important work in the field of higher education, which provides higher education, technical education, medical etc. Education and research work is being promoted.

In the study area Alwar district, in the year 2021-22, primary schools decreased to 1234, upper primary to 1987 and secondary increased to 789, higher secondary schools increased to 1567, colleges increased to 256, other colleges increased to 152 and the number of universities remained only 05. The total number of educational institutions reached 5990.

### **III. Conclusion :-**

It is clear from the above study that the number of primary and upper primary schools in the study area was more in 2005-06 but its number decreased in 2017-18 while the number of secondary and higher secondary schools increased. During the same period, the higher education system There has been improvement where in the year 2005-06 there were zero colleges, professional colleges and universities, now new colleges and universities have been opened by the state government in the field of higher education, which has led to the educational development of the district as well as increase in employment opportunities. Social and economic development has also been promoted. Year 2021 - 22 The total number of educational institutions reached 5990.

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