

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF HEALTH AND EDUCATION STATUS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RAJASTHAN

*Dr. Kanta Choudhary**

ABSTRACT

As we all know that growth of any nation is depending on the sectors of the economy and the sector depending on production done through people, it means people engaged in that sector are also working and when people are working means they are maintaining good standard of living and good standard of living shows that they are having proper education and proper health services. So, with this research paper we are just trying to highlight the educational and health infrastructure of economy of Rajasthan which is very helpful requirement for developing human capital for human resource. Thus, this paper highlights the educational and health status of the Rajasthan which contribute to economy of Rajasthan.

Keywords: *Rajasthan Economy, Education, Health status, Growth.*

Introduction

Human resource, we all know is very essential requirement of any economic production because when we have human resource or labour resource only then any kind of technique can be used. Along with that all type of management, direction and supervision can be done for the production of goods and services and producing more goods and services is contributing more towards GDP. As GDP increases, the growth rate of economy increases likewise. So, for this reason there is a need to develop more educational and health infrastructure as well as provide time to time modification in this type of requirements to the people and some changes and policies so that nation or an economy can build strong citizen smart brain and can stop brain drain to develop the economy in a faster way.

* Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur

With this point of view this paper highlights the importance of education and health infrastructure in economy of Rajasthan. As we all know now that Rajasthan is a faster growing economy in India. It is in the top 10 states of the country, so we need to check that the policies related to education and health working properly in this state and how their contribution towards the overall economic growth of the country. Position of Rajasthan among top 10 states of India is seen in the table given below. On the basis of the table it can be seen that Rajasthan holds 8th rank in terms of nominal GDP in trillion Indian rupees. This becomes possible with growing educational and health infrastructure in this state.

Table : 1

Source: wikipedia.org data related to 2019-20

Rank	State	Nominal (2019-20) GDP
		(trillion INR, lakh crore)
1	Maharashtra	29.79
2	Tamil Nadu	20.54
3	Gujarat	17.03
4	Karnataka	15.88
5	Uttar Pradesh	15.79
6	West Bengal	13.14
7	Andhra Pradesh	10.80
8	Rajasthan	10.20
9	Telangana	09.69
10	Madhya Pradesh	09.62

Objectives of the study: The attempts have been made through this paper is :

1. To analyze the education status of Rajasthan.
2. To analyze the health status of Rajasthan.

Research methodology

For the study secondary data has been used from various sites of Government of India and Rajasthan. For tabular presentation support of Excel sheet has been taken.

Educational achievement in Rajasthan

Private and public sector both provide education facilities in India, which is funded by three tier of government like central, state and local to increase the level of education at all levels. As we know that education of child is compulsory in the world

education, The Nalanda University was considered the oldest university-system of education. Western education system embedded come into India with the founding of the British Raj. Education in India is control by both the Union Government and states, with some responsibilities lying with the Union and the states having autonomy for others. the Indian Constitution provide education as a fundamental right through its various articles in which one is famous as Right to Education act 2009. Thus, it is important for every state to maintain the education standard to this level. The improvement education standard is calculated in terms of rising primary education, net attendance rate and increasing literacy to approximately 2/3 of the population. Rajasthan improved education system is the one way to improve economy of Rajasthan or as one of the main contributors to the economic rise of Rajasthan. In the table given below it can be seen that literacy rate has been improved since independence in Rajasthan. But drastic change in literacy level has been seen in male literacy rate compare to female. Initially since independence female literacy rate was negligible. In 1951 the literacy rate among female was only 2.66%. This rate has been changed over the period and till 2011 census it reaches to 52.12 % but it is still lesser than male literacy rate that is 79.19% in 2011. Comparing rural area again male literacy rate is higher than female literacy but female literacy rate is better in urban area as compare to rural areas. We can see this reality in the table given below.

Table:- 2

Literacy rate in Rajasthan (in percentage)						
Years	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1951	13.88	2.66	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1961	28.08	7.01	21.74	3.19	59.93	26.89
1971	33.87	10.06	27.04	4.85	64.53	34.94
1981	44.77	14	35.32	6.78	72.29	41.46
1991	54.99	20.44	47.64	11.59	78.5	50.24
2001	75.7	43.85	72.1	37.34	86.45	64.67
2011	79.19	52.12	76.16	45.8	87.91	70.73

Source: Census of India

Girl's education is the main challenge confronting education strategies in Rajasthan along to it education for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes is also another challenge for Rajasthan Government. for universalizing literacy and ensuring quality education, primary education in Rajasthan is identified as the key issues to

strengthen initiatives. As well as all stages of education is important such as at primary, secondary and higher among which primary and elementary education is very important part of any education system.

According to estimate of 2011-12, here we compare the achievement of Rajasthan and India we found that:

- a. Till 2011-12 there were only 8 preprimary schools, 47818 primary school and 15691 high or secondary schools found in Rajasthan while in India this rate were 61499, 712437 and 124096 respectively.
- b. Gross enrolment ratio for all categories in secondary and higher education in Rajasthan till 2013-14 data state that in Rajasthan 78.68% students were enrolled at secondary level and 53.03 % at higher secondary level while in overall India it was 76.64 % and 52.21 % respectively.
- c. Plan and non-plan total budget expenditure on elementary education on Rajasthan till 2011-12 were 11947301 Rs thousand as planned and 53510573 Rs. Thousand as non planned expenditure. The total percentage of budget expenditure on education was 58.60 %. While at India level it was 50.06 %.

In 2014, the government of Rajasthan announced a new initiative, the Rajasthan Adarsh Yojana, which would establish one Adarsh (Hindi for “ideal”) school in each of the 9,895 gram panchayats across the state (a gram panchayat comprises a cluster of villages governed by a single village council). The state defined an Adarsh school as an integrated primary and secondary school that is large, child-friendly, and fully staffed; most importantly, it provides a high-quality education. This model government school would serve as a blueprint for other nearby schools and ensure that at least one fully equipped, integrated school would be accessible to the area’s children.

Through the Rajasthan Adarsh Yojana, the government aims to improve the quality of education for at least 4.6 million children by the end of 2018.

Health status of Rajasthan

The state has surged to second place with a jump of six positions and improving the health indicator and significant progress is reflected in the report of NITI Aayog by 2019. The report states that Rajasthan secured second position in improving the performance in health facilities from 2015-16 to 2017-18.

Health status of any economy is indicated through following parameter such as life expectancy, birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate and also maternal mortality rate. Before we analyze these indicators in reference to Rajasthan, first we must aware about its meanings.

- a. **Infant mortality rate:** The number of children dying below the 1 year of age which is divided by the number of live births that year.
- b. **Birth Rate** is the rate shows the number of babies born every year per 1000 people in a population. Death Rate is used to show the number of deaths every year per 1000 people in a population.
- c. The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period.
- d. Life expectancy: Average number of years that a newborn is expected to live if current mortality rates continue to apply.

In the table given below it can be analyzed that crude birth rate has decreased from 29 per thousand to 24.1 per thousand from 2004 to 2017. Analyzing the data, it is also found that crude death rate in Rajasthan has also decreased from 7 per thousand to 6 only per thousand. But drastic change has been observed in case of infant mortality rate which also declined from 67 per thousand to 38 per thousand from 2004 to 2017.

Table:- 3

Health Indicators in Rajasthan			
Years	Crude birth rate @	Crude death rate @	Infant mortality rate \$
2004	29	7	67
2005	28.6	7	68
2006	28.3	6.9	67
2007	27.9	6.8	65
2008	27.5	6.8	63
2009	27.2	6.6	59
2010	26.7	6.7	55
2011	26.2	6.7	52
2012	25.9	6.6	49
2013	25.6	6.5	47
2014	25	6.4	46
2015	24.8	6.3	43
2016	24.3	6.1	41
2017	24.1	6	38

Source: SRS bulletin @per 1000 mid-year population \$ Per 1000 live births

Some fact related to status of Rajasthan in term of health:

In the following table given here some facilities provided in name of different establishment in 12 five-year plans and it is found remarkable status in Rajasthan in

providing all such facilities to rural as well as urban area.

Table: 4	
Number of establishments of health facilities till 12th five year plan	
Facilities	No of Establishments
SC (sub centres)	14407
PHC(primary health centres)	2082
CHC(community health centres)	567
SDH (subdural hematoma)	19
Satellite	8
DH(Dermatitis herpetiformis)	34

Source: Pragati Prativedan 2016-17

In the table given above it can be seen that 14407 sub centers (SC) were established, where primary health centres were 2082 and very less satellite hospitals were established about only 8.

- These facilities covers 4487, 33731 and 134922 populations in Rajasthan through SC, PHC and CHC level hospitals respectively. They also cover 4, 27 and 133 villages of Rajasthan.
- In Rajasthan 111 blood banks were opened till 2016-17, 13 registered Eye banks were opened in the same time period.
- In AYUSH system of health facilities there were 11 Ayurveda, 2 Unani, 3 Naturopathy and 8 Homeopathy till 2016.

Conclusion

On the basis of above research it can be said that Rajasthan has improved its status in terms of education and health facilities which provided it better position in India's other states. In education status it is found that not only literacy rate improved but also facilities related to primary education and higher education has improved along with it is also found that this state focused more on girl's education. Introduction of Adarsh school at Panchayat level also helpful in this way. Taking the analysis of health sector, we found that nowadays government of Rajasthan is working efficiently in providing better health care facilities in terms of Primary HealthCentres, Sub-Centres and Community Health Centres. They are covering villages as well as urban areas. Other facilities like AYUSH system is still needed to be focused more so as to achieve overall growth in health sector. And also there is a need of improving education status to foster the growth of the state which is possible only if female literacy rate increases in rural areas.

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