



## **Chapter V**

# **Educational Growth of Aurangabad City**



## **1. Introduction**

Education is the base for any development in India the educational awareness and opportunity for education as a slower space. The educational growth is discussed in this chapter.

Education is another concept of indicator of the development of economy. Urbanisation results in better educational development of the areas. The technical advancement generates the need of skilled labour, efficient worker and professional authorities. So it becomes need of the day to provide for educational growth of the area, both urban and rural.

From 1960 – 61 to 1993 – 94 the primary education institution increased by 150% and secondary school increased by 400% during the same period the number of students in primary education increased by 2 1/2 times and students in secondary education by 7 times. As per the government policy there should be primary school within 3 kms area. In the year 1960 – 61 the per student expenditure of primary student was Rs. 28 which increased to Rs. 1040 by 1993 – 94 and for secondary school it was Rs. 1525 per student. The educational growth of the state of Maharashtra can be shown as follows :

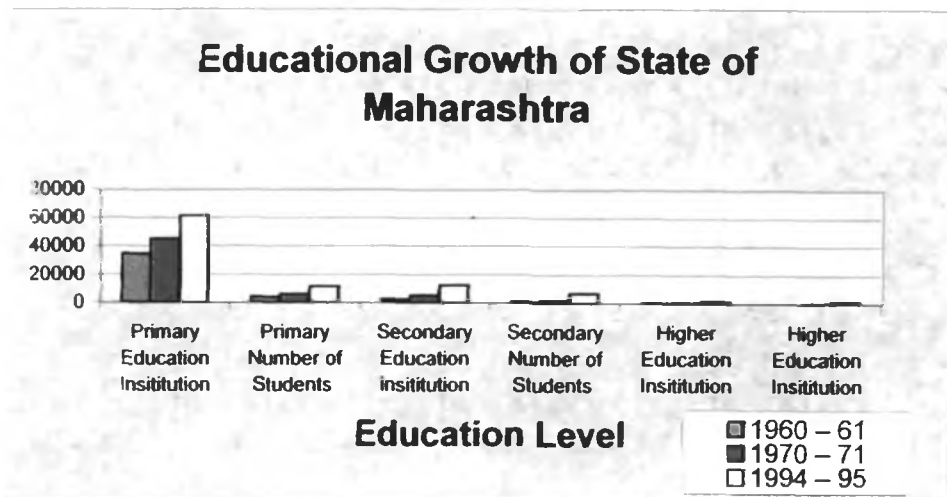
## Educational Progress of Maharashtra

Table 17

Education level	1960 - 61	1970 - 71	1994 - 95
Primary Education Insitution	34594	45143	61303
Primary Number of Students	4178	6229	11512
Secondary Education insitution	2468	5339	12562
Secondary Number of Students	858	1936	6875
Higher Education Insitution	211	547	1304
Higher Education Insitution	111	328	1388

(Source : Economical survey of Maharashtra. Mumbai  
published in March 1995 Page No. T. 66)

Graph 17



The feature of educational growth can be listed as follows :

- i. The growth of education has reached to the Talika level but it is not evenly balanced, the Marthawada is still a backward region.
- ii. The percentage of the students undergoing higher education is increasing from 1976 – 1977.
- iii. The education institution imparting technical knowledge is increasing there are 84 degree colleges and 284 polytechnic colleges giving the technical education by the year 1983.
- iv. For the construction of school buildings the government is providing assistance to various schools from rural areas.
- v. The percentage of dropouts is also considerable of the total students entering in primary education only 5% can attend higher education.
- vi. The government has given permission to run the technical, engineering and medical colleges on no grant basis, because of which the higher education has reached to the grass root level.

- vii. Industrial units, co-operative suger factories are also running private colleges and schools, hence the contribution of these institutions can not be ignored.
- viii. There are agricultural colleges and the universities working for imparting the higher and technical education to the rural youths.
- ix. The government of Maharashtra is trying to develop the educational institution and schools and colleges through the various educational programmes and policies.
- x. The educational growth of the Maharashtra in general and the developing city in special is a result of
  - a. Increase in population and there by need of education
  - b. Need for the developing industrial sectors
  - c. Increase in educational awareness in the all types of social composition.

Education should be taken as an indicator for the measurement of development of any society. Maharashtra is a educationally developed state. But the rural areas are backward in education because of lack of amenities for the rural students. Marathwada as compared to rest of Maharashtra backward.

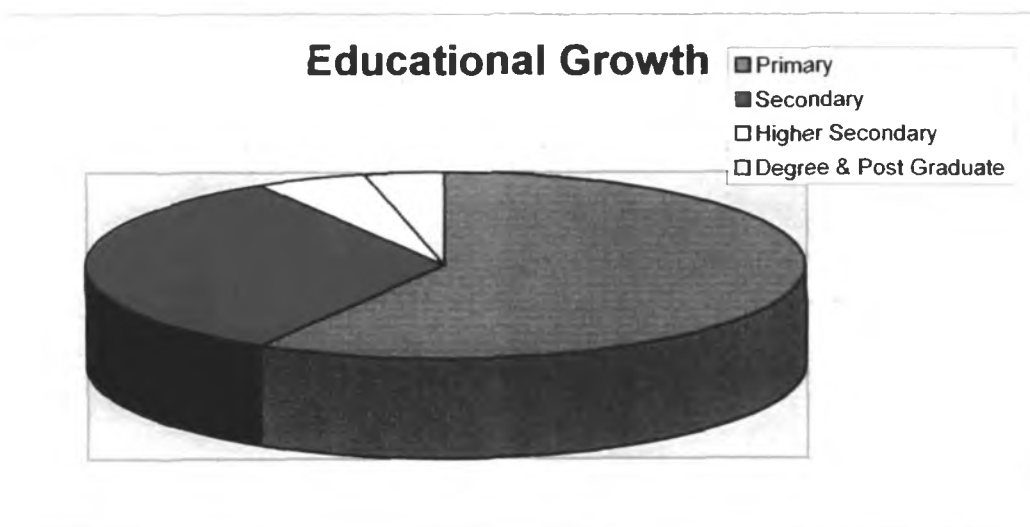
The process of urbanisation has resulted in the educational growth. The urbanisation requires better - educated youth for the purpose of working in industrial sectors and various service sectors. The educational growth of Aurangabad city and district can be illustrated from the following data as per the date of the year 1995.

**Table 18**

Type of schools	Number	Number of students
• Primary schools	1962	1435000
• Secondary schools	1100	803000
• Higher secondary schools	170	129000
• Degree and post graduate	120	86000

(Source : Economical survey of Maharashtra, Page no. T. 76)

**Graph 18**



The institutes extending technical education is also increasing from the year when the city being increasingly developed industrially. There are the government owns three I.T.I. and the number of students taking education is about 200 in city of Aurangabad alone. Apart from I.T.I. there are 3 engineering degree colleges and 3 medical colleges owned by government and non – government institutes. The need of the area is making it possible to attract the students to higher education. Both traditional and professional education pattern is consistently increasing. The development of the city and the industrial area lead to pressing demand for the educational development. The literacy rate is also considerably increasing in the urban area. Because of the development of road and rail transportation from the near rural areas. There is a flow of students from rural to urban area for getting better educational opportunities.

The planned educational growth of the Aurangabad city has resulted in various considerations. The industrial development and urbanisation is the basic cause of the educational awareness among the people, earning in and around the city of Aurangabad, because it is the pressing need of the area of the developing city. Following consideration can be stated to be the educational growth along with the urbanisation of the said city and fringe area. Technical and vocational education should be given top priority.

- i. The number of educational units are increasing from 1971 to 1995. The percentage increase is 25% after every five years.
- ii. The number of students taking education in these education societies is increasing regularly. This is because of increase in population and because of need of education in industrial units.
- iii. The education has become important need of the day, for better job opportunities there is a educational growth.
- iv. There are number of schools and colleges developed in and around the city at places like Walunj, Chikalhana and Pandharpur near Walunj which has created the growth of educated youth.

## **2. Education set up of Aurangabad city**

The educational growth should be properly and carefully studied because of the reason that merely urbanisation may not be the cause of education growth but educational awareness, more of social reformers and increase in population are some other reasons for educational development of city. The growth of education should have quality growth. The number of educated youth is less important than the education they can get from institution.



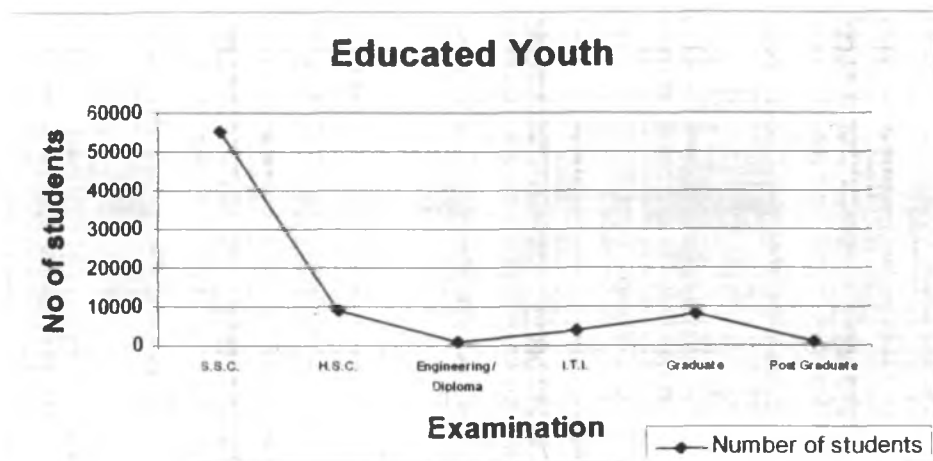
The following is the data of Aurangabad city and nearby places for the period from 1982 – 85

Table 19

Sr. No.	Examination Passed	Number of students
1	S.S.C.	55300
2	H.S.C.	8848
3	Engineering / Diploma	830
4	I.T.I.	3600
5	Graduate	7924
6	Post Graduate	981

(Reference: Dainik Lokmat Dashakpurti Visheshank, Page no. 201)

Graph 19



The above table shows the figures of educated youth registered with employment exchange. This shows that the urbanisation and industrialisation is not sufficient to absorb the educated youth in their working organisation. The generation of employment is very important for the purpose of making education resourceful. The educational growth can always be linked with the employment opportunities.

Here, we can observe one more extreme picture that the advanced urban areas are having the best possible educational infrastructure and in villages still there are no premises for school-going children neither the scientific-development of mindset of these children is possible. So at the same time, we observe the talented youth against illiterate youth. This of course leads to imbalance growth of educational environment.

Employment opportunity is created by means of industrialisation but because of the process of automation the percentage generation of employment is not sufficient to absorb the educated youth. This is the only point which should be taken note of by the export in the field. We the labour intensive country is working on the line of capital intensive country as a result of which the employment opportunities are reducing considerably.

This is also creating unrest in the mind of the educated unemployed youth of the nation. If proper opportunities are generated then only educational will get importance. The education should be useful for technical development so vocational education is the need of the day.

Many of the industrial units are establishing their own school/colleges for the development of education. They are also establishing the training centres to obtain skilled labour. Advancement of technology generates the want of employees who are specially trained, so urban areas are very important for the educational development. Maharashtra is an educationally developed state.

However, there is again regional imbalance of educational development. There are planned efforts being undertaken for the educational development. Marathwada is experiencing the need of such educational development.

So to create the industrial awareness, to create the entrepreneurial mind-set, to provide technically educated staff / workers to create efficient services sectors the education has a vital role to perform. Accordingly, what role urbanisation has played in

up liftment of the educational facilities is to be studied, which will result in up liftment of entire region of the state. Proper quality education is a key factor for opening a opportunities and enhancing earnings.

Education has been the top priority right from the very First Plan and universal primary education was declared goal. But, unfortunately, in so far as rural India is concerned, these goals have remained unfulfilled. A study of primary education revealed that, the drop out percentage of school going children is more than 20 %. There is an indication stating that our educational system is failure to help the rural mases through mass education.

The large number of schools are started in rural areas, but their functioning not satisfactory. Educations of women / girls in another area, especially from poor households, are not well - equipped to compete with the students from urban areas due to scare opportunities available in the country for all educated youth.

Almost all institutions of higher learning like colleges, I.T.I.'s, Engineering, Medical Colleges, etc. are generally located in big cities. Students completing their school education from rural areas and joining these institutions for higher studies generally find

the two different environment and they find it difficult to adjust, thus the failure and drop-outs is the result of that. As such, lack of proper education is having a retarding effect on rural development. To ensure real rural economic growth and development, we have to ensure quality education in schools.

The urbanisation has shown a favourable growth of education in the areas, which are nearby the urban land. The migration of rural youth to urban areas has shown that these migrants had at least some level of education. Well-educated persons are coming to cities. The percentage of educated migrants is increasing shows that there has been notable improvement in educational facilities available in rural areas.

Continuation of increasing trend of migration of well-educated individuals could be beneficial from the point of view of economic development of urban areas. As a consequence, the personal income levels will also increase substantially.

Education is supposed to be the key factor for the development of the state and country. The urbanisation has played vital role in these areas. As because of urbanisation, many educational institutions are established to provide the necessary

education to rural as well as urban youth. The planned effort to uplift educational standards is the major point of concern.

Before 1976, education was the exclusive responsibility of states. The Central Govt. was only concerned with certain areas like co-ordination and determination of standards in technical and higher education.

In 1976, through the 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment, education was incorporated in concurrent list and became a joint responsibility of the Centre and the State. Union Govt. has the clear responsibility of quality and character of education. In addition to policy formulation, the Ministry of Human Resources Development (HRD) shares with the states the responsibility of educational planning.

The educational facilities should be provided in rural sector in order to bring out uniform development. But we find that, a lot of work in this area is needed to be done because of the reason that, villages are still be done because of the reason that, villages are still backward in education. Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) has been accepted as a national goal. The Five Year Planning policy accepted by our country consistently giving importance to the policy of speeding up of education.

### **3. Educational Growth in Rural & Urban Sector**

At present 84% of the rural population have schools within a distance of 3 kms. This shows the improvement in educational awareness. Educational level is an important parameter for an individual, which influences migration motivation and determines mobility pattern to a large extent. Approximately, 5% of the people migrated for this reason.

There is lack of opportunities for rural youth to acquire sufficient as well as quality education in the rural sector. The standard schools in the rural areas are comparatively low. The pattern of education is also so derived that, most of the youths are left untrained and are unable to take up any type of self-employment. And the capital investment in self-employed business unit rural poor cannot afford. There is also very poor facility of transportation and communication. The trading facilities in rural areas are also very poor, so please prefer to migrate to urban areas in search of livelihood.

The educated youth get better opportunities as far as employment is concerned. The migration of well-educated people from rural zones to urban zones is favourable for urban development. Due to such migrations of educated youth, rural

development is hampered, the economy remains static or may some times deteriorate for want of educated youth.

In order to improve the rural economy and the status of rural population, it is essential that, educational facilities in the rural areas are strengthened and improved. The teachers should impart quality education. This requires incentives to teachers to work in rural areas. Every individual should contribute for the development of the villages. This, in turn, will help the goal of improving the quality of the life of each citizen of the country. Quality is not important concept quality education is important.

The urbanisation has shown the favourable effect on the educational pattern in both rural and urban society. This helps in upliftment of the standard of living even in rural areas, which was expected from urbanisation. The rural education institutions should be provided with government financial assistance.

The Eighth plan approach paper lays emphasis on the following points relating to the rural development. Proportion of outlay on schemes benefiting the rural population to be raised to 50%. Investment to help improve facilities for housing, education, health, child-care and essential services.



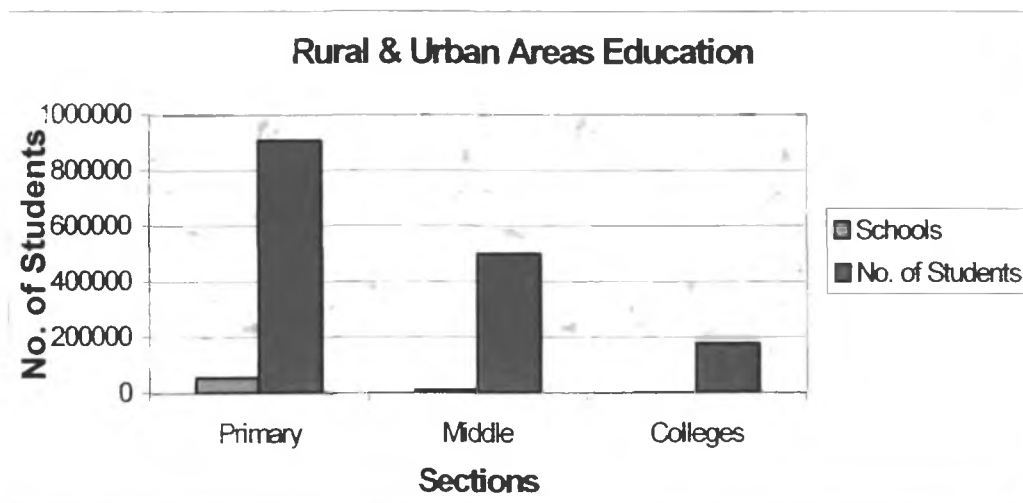
In both rural and urban areas education is rapidly spreading. following is the data related to the year 1987-88 :

Table 20

Sections	Schools	No. of Students
Primary	55300	907030
Middle	8800	501080
Colleges	720	177000

(Source : The State of Maharashtra by A.B. Savedi 1989 Page no. 203)

Graph 20



This is resulting in the increased number of educated unemployed. In Maharashtra as on 31st December 1987, the number of educated unemployed youth were 25,44,910 of which educated unemployed youth from rural areas are 10,45,914.

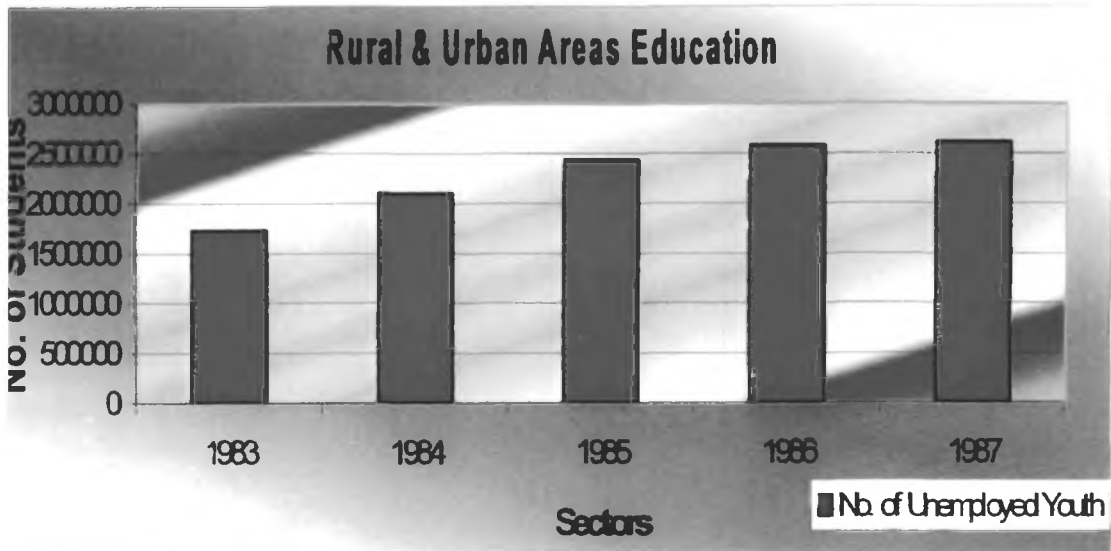
The number of educated unemployed youth is consistently increasing that is denoted by the following data :

Graph 21

Year	School
1983	1727877
1984	2100276
1985	2437129
1986	2580890
1987	2613667

(source : State of Maharashtra by A.B. Savedi page no. 204)

Graph 21



The above figures denote that during the year 1983 to 1987 the number of unemployed youth has turned out to be 1 ½ times from 1983 to 1987. The number of Registered educated unemployed is as stated above, which does not include the Unregistered educated youths. This shows the purpose of seriousness of the unemployment problem in rural areas, which is equally various as compared to urban areas. The education facilities are rapidly developing, which adds more to the problem of unemployment.

Financial resources and shift in occupation involved in rural development to be brought under the control of local bodies. Focus on rural development programmes to be on socially gainful work other than on relief work. Thus rural development should be looked at progress of the rural sector.

There are certain characteristics, which make a society rural. One of the important characteristics is lack of application of science and technology for exploitation of agricultural raw materials. The economic history of Western countries shows how application of science and technology for converting the agricultural raw material into numerous consumer and industrial products had a snowballing effect on the process of industrialisation and economic developments.

These countries transformed themselves from an Agrarian society to an industrial society, without sacrificing agricultural development, by using the farm – industry linkages.

The increasing use of science the technology for rural upliftment has created general awareness among ruralites that they are useful citizens and can earn their livelihood by themselves without depending much on others. The educational pattern will help rural people to select their own pattern of living. The self-reliance / attitude developing in rural people due to increasing facilities of education will help them for economic development and upliftment of standard of living.

The urbanisation will lead to increase in educational facilities in rural areas. The educational and technical institutes will generate the technically well – trained staff, this new educated youth should be absorbed in industries established near urban centers.

It is observed that, the industries are not generating the employment opportunities as per the required space. Industries are undertaking automation, which on the contrary is removing excess employees from the industries. There are various problems due to which industries are closed and resulting in unemployment.

#### **4. Education & Employment.**

Maharashtra has 20,544 industries, which has provided employment to 11,57,000 employees, including workers and officers, which is reducing the rate of employment generation. This is creating panic in the minds of educated rural / urban youth. Educational development leads to the availability of educated youth. The urbanisation has resulted in educational development. This can be explained in this chapter.

Agriculture, Industry, Service saectors need well - educated and skilled labours for that near urban centres the educational institutions are speedily developing. Aurangabad city in Maharashtra is an urban centre, which has tremendous growth so it is observed that the educational facilities in and around Aurangabad has shown consistent increasing trend.

The Non-Grant Policy accepted and run by Government of Maharashtra has resulted in establishment of many educational institutes even in the so - called rural areas near Aurangabad city. These are providing better educatin to the rural population. The Technical Industries such as I.T.I., Engineering Colleges, Poly

Technical Colleges are also functioning for the upliftment of the rural population.

Educational and employment are the two concepts, which are interrelated to each other. The problem of employment is more serious when the educated youth cannot get better job opportunities. Because of industrialisation there is a scope for employment opportunities. Thus urbanisation can be useful for the development of education and promoting the possibilities of employment opportunities. This will provide better standard of living and good class of civil workers and officers in the society. In short education is the only way by which we can promote the standard of living of society. What is essential is the capacity of earning generated in both rural and urban youths. Thus urbanisation has played positive role in promoting education in both the sectors rural as well as urban.

The urban population is increasing during the aforesaid period. The nature of such a growth is analysed in next chapter.