

**A STUDY OF AWARENESS OF EDUCATION OF BPL (RURAL)
FAMILIES IN HARYANA FROM 1998 TO 2007**

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ABSTRACT

Below poverty line is the line of poverty fixed by the Govt. as well as state and the Govt. of India. It is based on the criteria to fix the poverty line income of the family and status of the family. Different states have different criteria for fixing the limit of income and status of family. On the basis of the criteria fixed by the Haryana State Govt. the BPL (rural) families in the year 1998 was 6.5 lacs and the year 2002 it was 3.87 lacs. In the year 2006 it was 3.18 lacs. For decreasing this figure the education was the main aspect, more education to the BPL families can reduce the above said figures.

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INTRODUCTION

Main purpose of education to educate individuals within society, to prepare them for work in economy as well as to integrate people into society and teach them morals of society.

Education is an important aspect of the work of society and it will raise the issues of country and to promote the knowledge and understandings of rural communities. The education essential takes is to enable people to understand themselves and society.

The poverty is co-related with the range of home grounds variables including parental education that also influence the family outcomes. This it is very difficult to separate these influence and to know the extent of which type of education of poor families is being held back by too few financial resources rather than other home background's factors. Because such factors are so difficult to (developer's), researcher' often treat all mechanism operating via socio-economic status as a single effect.

Educational outcomes generally improve as the socio-economic status (SES) of children rises "in all-countries, at all age levels, and for all subjects" (UNESCO EFA. 2004, p.48). This has come to be referred to as the socio-economic gradient (Willms, 2006) SES is usually measured as a constructed variable that includes parental education. Most studies do not separately distinguish the effects of parental education, financial resources, and other home background factors. This it is not clear whether there is also a socio-economic.

It is widely agreed that the relationship between poverty and education operated in two directions: poor people are often unable to obtain access to an adequate education, and without an adequate education people are often constrained to a life of poverty.

More and better education not only improves a poor countries economic growth and upgrading the BPL figures but it brings social benefit that improves the situation of poor, improves health of family members, great participations of women in market labour.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Haryana state comes in existence in November 1966. Earlier it was the part of Punjab. The literacy rate of Haryana is 67.91% which is comparatively higher than the National average which is 64.80%. The growth rate of Haryana is 28.43% (1997 to 2002) The criteria was fixing the BPL line to annual income of family should be less than Rs. 20,000 and land should not be more than 2 hectares, TV or fridge. And again in the year 2007 (Xth plan) the survey was conducted with the 13 parameters.

To decrease the number of BPL families and to upgrade the status of the BPL families the State Govt. of Haryana has implemented (started) many schemes of education for these families. The state govt. also has three tier-system of education, primary education, Secondary Education and Higher Education.

METHODOLOGY

To study and research of the above said subject a systematic procedure is adopted for proper methodology and valid, reliable tools from represented BPL families in the rural areas. In these research four methods is being adopted for finalizing the result of the topic:

1. Selecting the criteria the districts, villages and number of families.
2. Use of these tools for questioning for the BPL families.
3. Tabulations of results.

CONCLUSION

On the above four systems and scale the questionnaire A and B was prepared that is for the year 1998 and 2007 and it was asked from the members of the BPL (RURAL) families those were selected randomly.

The main purpose of the study to evaluate the awareness of education in BPL (RURAL) families in Haryana during the last ten years through the survey with questionnaire finding on the basis of analysis of situations of the year 2007 of the BPL (RURAL) and it will be very useful for making any development programe in the rural villages. From the

year 1998 to 2007 as the survey conducted from the BPL (RURAL) families of the BPL families in average 60 to 65% which shows the BPL (RURAL) families in state Haryana is awarded by the system of Education.

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