

Human Resource Development in District Shopian of Jammu and Kashmir-A Geographical Analysis

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Abstract

This article focuses attention on the problems of human resource development in district Shopian of Jammu and Kashmir. The broad objective of this paper is to examine the levels of human resource development in education sector. The aim of this paper is to analyse the conditions necessary for human resource development in the study area. The notion of human resource development includes not only education, vocational training, nutrition but also health and access to the sources of self-determination. The human resource development is a process to enhance the knowledge, develop the skills and modify the hidden abilities within an individual in a society. The process of human resource development open the doors of opportunities to push the region towards the modernization. The development of human resource is vital for any organisation that is dynamic and growth oriented in nature. Human resource development is an organized activities based on experience and learning, conducted within a specialized time and designed to produce behavioural change. It plays an important role to eradicate the poverty and inequality in a region. The Indian country, bestowed with vast amount of natural resources but remained backward over the decades as the resources are not properly developed in the form of a human capital. Also the natural resources of Jammu and Kashmir are not properly managed and developed in the form of human capital to enhance the socio-economic development. The development of human resource enables all individuals to modify and improve their skills in a sustainable manner to invest the human capital for the betterment of quality of life. Development is a continuous and systematic learning process which never ends.

Keywords: Human Resource Development, Education, Human Capital, Skill Development, Shopian

Introduction

Education is one of the most essential factor to achieve the sustainable development goals for any country. Education sector has seen massive growth during the recent years due to the application of Information and Communication Technology to enhance the quality of education as well as human resource development (Seddiky, 2015). The existence of Science and Technology also has a great impact on the lifestyles and human habits. Human resources have an important role in the implementation of education. Education process can not be separated from the role of human resources because human resource is itself as an important aspect in the education field. Humans have an important role in every activity because sometimes humans acts as planners, sometimes actors and sometimes determinants to achieve the organizational goals (Tanjung, 2020). Human resource development is a process to enhance the knowledge, develop the skills and modify the hidden abilities within an individual in a society. The process of human resource development open the doors of opportunities to push the region towards the modernization. The development of human resource is vital for any organisation that is dynamic and growth oriented in nature. Human resource development is an organized activities based on experience and learning, conducted within a specialized time and designed to produce behavioural change. It plays an important role to eradicate the poverty and inequality in a region. The notion of human resource development includes not only education, vocational training, nutrition but also health and access to the sources of self-determination. Human beings are born with capabilities to make their lives comfortable. In any type of planning, development must enable

all individuals to sharpen and expand skills to the fullest and to invest this human capital for the betterment of quality of life. India, endowed with vast natural resources remained backward till recently until the fruits of a sustained investment in human resource over the decades started to manifest in the form of a human capital. Human resource development can be used as a potent instrument of reduction of poverty and inequalities. There may be taken various positions as what constitutes pertinent and what makes impertinent as far as human resource development is concerned. This discourse has led the researchers to evolve two theoretical constructs which may be considered as constituting yardsticks of ever-going process of development of human resources: enabling conditions; and developed human resources i.e., human capital. The purpose of sustainable development is to create an environment in which all people can expand their capabilities or productive power (Baghel, 1995). The opportunities for developing skills for the present generation should also be developed for the posterity, as well. In any type of planning, development must enable all individuals to sharpen and expand skills and capabilities to the fullest and to invest this human capital, so developed, in the betterment of quality of life, as people are central to all activities related to development and that human resources development (HRD) is a basic prerequisite to economic and social development (Chirmade, 1988). Believing that people are the most valuable assets, it is a necessary to provide them a wide variety of programmes to develop a highly knowledgeable, skilled and specialised workforce to face the challenges which a fast developing technology has posed, as well as to supply the growing demand for a spectrum of competence in the regional, national and global economy to overcome vertical and horizontal inequalities in the quality of life. The concept of human resource development was first introduced by Leonard Nadler in 1969 in a conference in the United States. In 1984 Leonard Nadler defined human resource development as the learning organized experiences for a specific time designed to bring behavioural change. It is a frame work designed to help the employees to develop their personal and organizational skills, abilities and knowledge. Human resource development is a process which will help to increase the knowledge, capabilities and attitude of people working at all levels in a business understanding (Bashir et al. 2011). Human resource development is a process in which technologies such as training, counselling and organization development interventions are used to facilitate, initiate and promote this process in a continuous way.

Research Methodology

The entire analysis is carried out using data obtained exclusively from secondary official sources both published and unpublished. The data have been collected from text books, Journals and articles etc. The data was also collected from the Digest of Statistics 2019-20, Government of Jammu and Kashmir. Live registers of District Employment Exchange (Unpublished). Records from District Industrial Training Institute (Unpublished). Office of the Census Commissioner, Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar. District Census Handbook 2011, Shopian and statistical Handbook District Shopian 2019-20.

Study Area

The researcher selects district Shopian as the study area in the Union Territory, Jammu and Kashmir. District Shopian is a newly created district that came into existence after being carved out from district Pulwama. It was earlier known as 'Sheen-e-van' meaning 'forest of snow'. Frederic Drew, while justifying the basis of its nomenclature, states that it is the distortion of word "SHAHPAYAN" meaning 'Royal Stay' (Executive Summary, District Profile Shopian). Recently, the historians have found the etymology of this historical town from the Persian word shahpayan where 'shah' means 'Emperor' and 'payan' means 'stop-over' as it was the abode where different emperors especially Mughals used to take rest after coming from a chaotic journey through the Pir Panjal Range. Shopian, a historical town has gained its importance from the period of Mughal rulers. From the period 1872-1892 A.D. there were six Wazarat Headquarters in Kashmir and Shopian was one among them. Total geographical area of district Shopian is about 852 sq. kms comprising of 229 villages with a total population of 2.66 lac as per census 2011. The district is geo-coordinated between 33°29' to 33°50' North latitude and 74°32' to 75°5' East longitude with an average height of 3042 meters amsl. It is situated towards southwest of summer capital of J&K Union Territory, Srinagar, at a distance of 51 km. The district is flanked by District Budgam in northeast, District Pulwama in north, District Anantnag in east and District Kulgam in southwest. The vast Pir Panjal Range divorces district Shopian from district Poonch and district Rajouri. District Shopian is connected with its

neighbouring districts and other places of Kashmir Valley by all-weather motorable roads. It has eras of old road connectivity with district Anantnag and with district Kulgam. District Shopian as an earliest Town of Kashmir possesses historical importance, since this town is situated on the ancient imperial road usually known as Mughal Road, which interlinked Lahore with Srinagar. Currently under construction Mughal Road links District Shopian with districts Rajouri and district Poonch (District Census Handbook Shopian, 2011). Literacy rate is one of the indicator of the progress and development of a country, education sector has been remained a priority sector always in the pace of development and has made great improvements during the past decades of planned development. Educational institutions of various standards have been opened to spread the education in the district. New Higher Secondary and Colleges were opened to increase the enrolment of students to increase the literacy rate in the Union Territory and particularly in the district Shopian. The Central and state government implement many schemes in order to increase the enrolment in the schools. Mid-Day Meal, Poshan and Bati Anmol schemes were implemented to get the interest of children towards the education to increase the literacy rate in the district. The main focus of the education department from several decades remained to provide the basic education to all. The district administration set the target of sent percent basic education goal but they failed to achieve the same. Seminars and relays were conducted to aware the public about to provide the basic education to all children up to age 14 years. But the department of education and district administration faced several challenges to provide the basic education to all children.

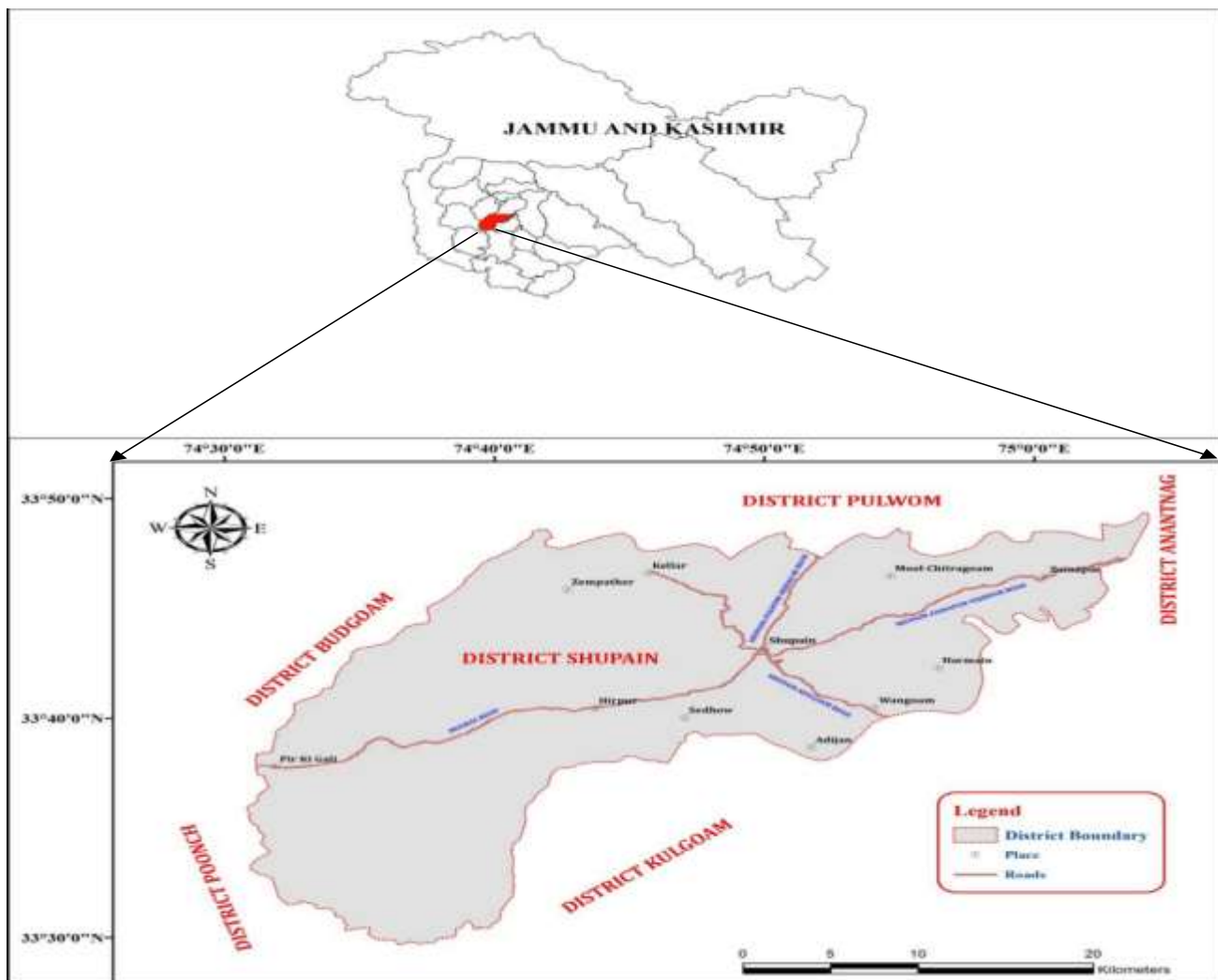


Fig1: Location Map of District Shopian

Source: Directorate of Geology & Mining, J&K Govt.

Population scenario in district Shopian

The population of district Shopian shows an increasing trend from previous several decades. During the decade 2001-2011, there has been a population growth rate of 25.85 in the district against 23.71 of Union Territory Jammu and Kashmir. Most of the population is living in rural areas and only 8.17% of population resides in town. Census 2011 depicts that Muslims account for 98.52% of population followed by Hindus 1.17% and Sikhs 0.07%. The working force (main workers) in the district accounts for 21% of population. The main occupation of the work force are cultivators, processing, manufacturing etc. (Census Handbook 2011). The literature available on population was collected and examined and the data was presented in the table number 1.

Table 1--: Population of different Census in district Shopian

Census year	Total	Male	Female
1971	98318	53667	44651
1981	126023	67174	58849
1991 (estimated)	158403	83546	74857
2001	211332	108460	102872
2011	266215	136480	129735

Source: District Census Hand Book Shopian 2011

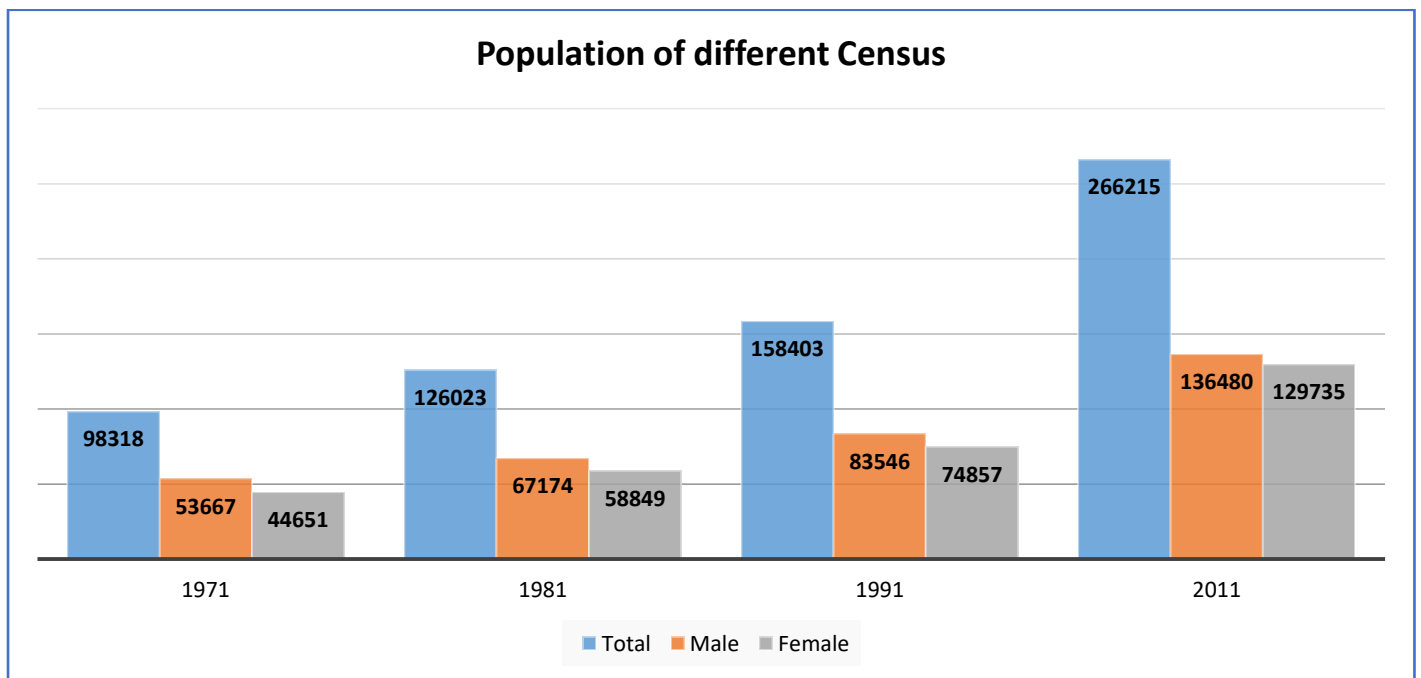


Fig 2: Population of district Shopian from 1971 to 2011

The above table reveals that the total population of district Shopian as per census 1971 was 98318 persons, out of which 53667 were males and were 44651 females. The total number of population increased to 126023 persons in which 67174 were male and 58849 were female population as per census 1981. The table also reveals that the population of district Shopian further increased to 158403 persons which includes 83546 males and 74857 females as per census 1991. The total number of population of district Shopian further increased to 211332 persons in which males were 108460 and females were 102872 as per 2001 census. During the census 2011, the number of population increased to 266215, out of which 136480 were males and 129735 were females. The figure No. 2 reflects that there were 53667 males in district Shopian in 1971 which increased to 67174 in the year 1981 and further increased to 83546 in 2001 and again increased to 136480 during the census year 2011. Similarly there were 44651 females in district Shopian during the

year 1971 which increased to 58849 in the year 1981 and further increased to 74857 in the year 1991 and again increased to 129735 during the census year 2011. The data was collected to find out the area and sex wise population of the district Shopian and was presented in the table number 2.

Table 2--: Area/Sex wise Population

Year	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Census 2011	236739	120407	116332	29476	16073	13403	266215	136480	129735

Source: District Census Hand Book Shopian 2011

The above table reflects that as per census 2011, the total number of rural population was 236739 persons out of which 120407 persons were males and 116332 persons were females. The table also reflects that the total number of urban population in district Shopian as per census 2011 was 29476 persons in which 16073 were males and 13403 were females. The table further reveals that the total population of district Shopian was 266215 which includes 136480 males and 129735 females as per census 2011. The figure No.3 reveals that about 49% of population in district Shopian consists of females and 51% of population consists of males. The figure No.4 further reveals that in district Shopian 89% of population belongs to rural areas and 11% of population belongs to urban areas.

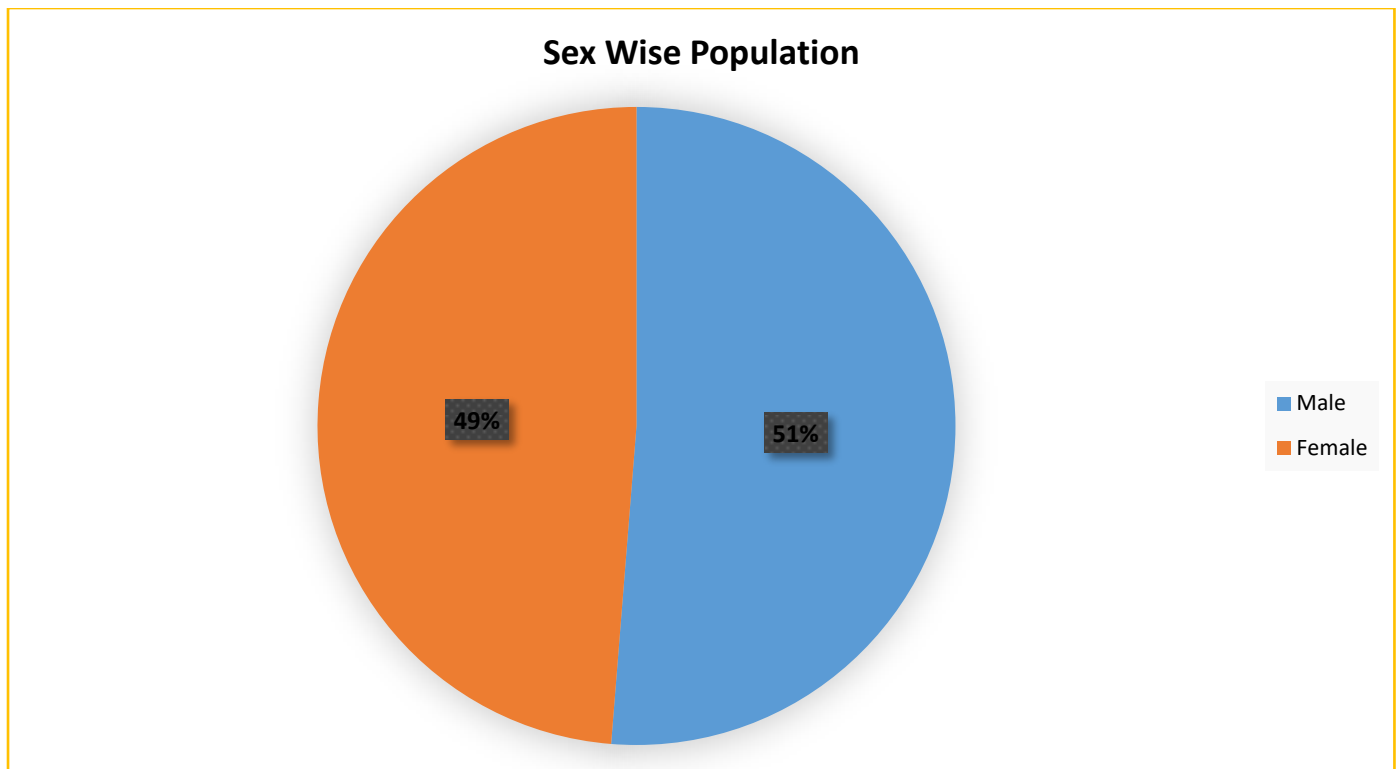


Fig 3: Sex wise percentage of Population in district Shopian

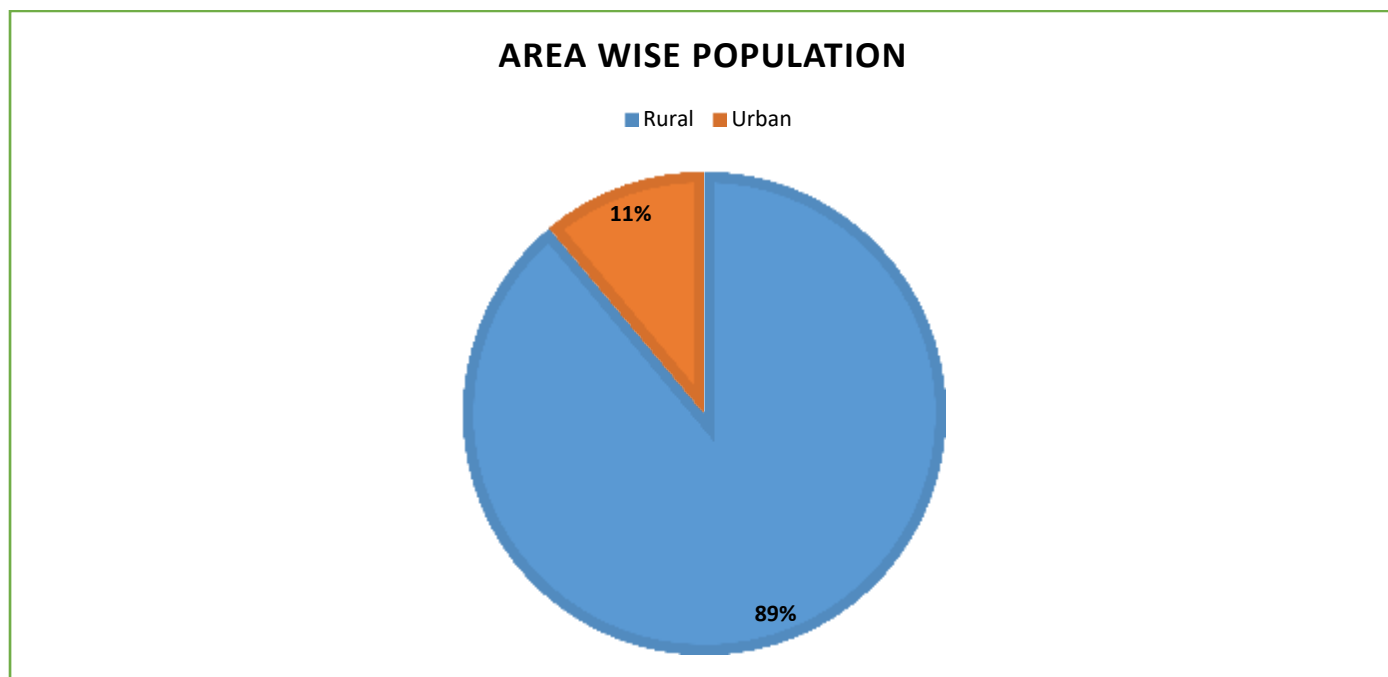


Fig 4: Area wise percentage of population in district Shopian

The data was also collected about the tehsil wise population present in district Shopian and was presented in table number 3.

Table 3: Tehsil wise population of district Shopian

Name of Tehsil	Male	Female	Total
Barabugh	9196	9208	18404
Chitragam	14055	13820	27875
Hermain	10511	10588	21099
Keegam	10067	9750	19817
Keller	15720	14854	30574
Zainapora	10204	10130	20334
Shopian	66727	61385	128112
Total	136480	129735	266215

Source: District Census Hand Book Shopian 2011

The above table depicts that Tehsil Barabugh has total number of population 18404, Chitragam 27875, Hermain 21099, Keegam 19817, Keller 30574, Zainapora 20334 and Tehsil Shopian 128112 persons as per census 2011. The data figure in the table reflects that Tehsil Shopian has highest number of population in the

district ranking number one. Whereas Tehsil Barabugh has lowest number of population in the district ranking number 7 as per census 2011. The table also reflects that Tehsil Barabugh has 9196 number of males and 9208 number of females in the district. The number of females is more than the males. The Tehsil Chitragam has 14055 males as compared to 13820 females. The number of males is more than the females. Likewise, Tehsil Hermain has 10511 number of males out of the total population of the tehsil and 10588 number of females. The number of females is more than the number of males. Similarly in Tehsil Keegam the number of male population is 10067 persons as against the female population of 9750. The number of male population is more than the female population. The table also reveals that the total number of male population in Tehsil Keller was 15720 persons as compared to 14854 females. Therefore, the number of male population is more than the female population in the district. Similarly the Tehsil Zainapora has 10204 number of males and 10130 number of females respectively. The number of males is more as compared to females. The Tehsil Shopian has 66727 number of males and 61385 number of females in the district. The number of males is more as compared to females. The table further reveals that the total population of district Shopian was 266215 persons, out of which 136480 were males and 129735 were females as per census 2011. The figure No. 5 reveals that out of the total sent percent of population, Tehsil Barabugh has 7%, Chitragam has 10%, Hermain has 8%, Keegam has also 7%, Keller has 12%, Zainapora has 8% and Tehsil Shopian has 48% of population in the district.

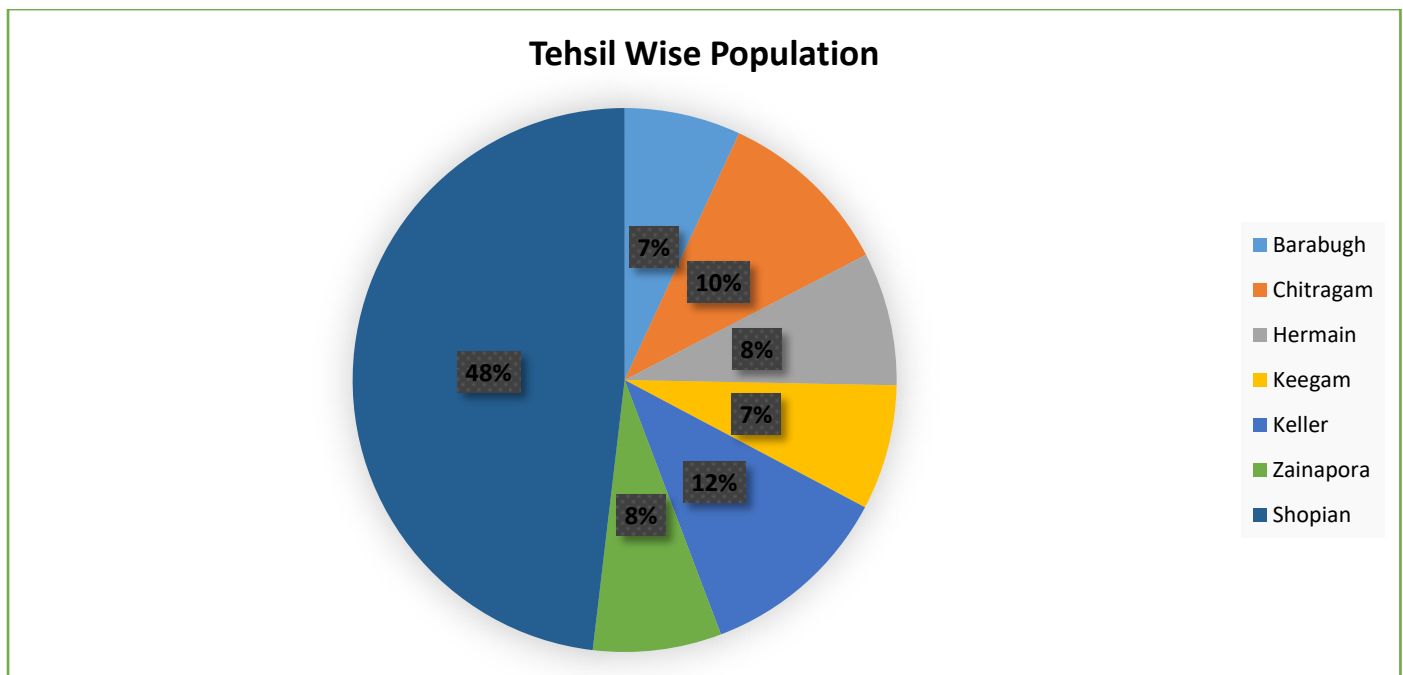


Fig 5: Tehsil wise percentage of population

The data on population was also examined on block wise and was presented in table number 4.

Table 4: Block wise population of district Shopian

Name of Block	Male	Female	Total
Barabugh	14719	14443	29162
Chitragam	16369	16022	32391
Hermain	10511	10588	21099

Kanjiullar	8294	7975	16251
Kaprin	9283	9128	18411
Ramnagri	8731	8344	17075
Keller	22490	21272	43762
Zainapora	10204	10130	20334
Shopian	19856	18398	38254
M.C. Shopian (Urban)	16073	13403	29476
Total	136480	129735	266215

Source: District Census Hand Book Shopian 2011

The above table indicates that the Block Barabugh has the total population of 29162 persons, Chitragam has 32391, Hermain has 21099, Kanjiullar has 16251, Kaprin has 18411, Ramnagri has 17075, Keller has 73762, Zainapora has 20334, Shopian has 38254 and M.C. Shopian (urban) has 29476 persons as per census 2011. The table also indicates that Block Keller has highest population 43762 persons ranking first and Block Shopian has second highest population ranking 2nd in the district. Whereas Block Kanjiullar has lowest population 16251 ranking 9th in the district. The table reflects that Block Barabugh has total male population 14719 and total female population 14443 as per census 2011. The total male population in Block Chitragam was 16369 as compared to female population of 16022. Whereas Block Hermain has 10511 number of males and 10588 number of females. Block Kanjiullar has 8294 males and 7975 females. The number of males is more than the females. In Block Kaprin the number of male population was 9283 as against the female population 9128 as per census 2011. Similarly the Block Ramnagri has 8731 number of males and 8344 number of females. The table further reflects that Block Keller has 22490 males and 21272 females as per census 2011. Likewise the Block Zainapora has 10204 number of males as compared to 10130 number of females. The Block Shopian has 19856 males as against 18398 females. Besides the blocks, the M.C. Shopian (urban) has 16073 number of males and 13403 number of females in the district. The figure No. 6 reveals that out of total percent of population, Block Barabugh has 11%, Chitragam has 12%, Hermain has 8%, Kanjiullar has 6%, Kaprin has 7%, Ramnagri has 6%, Keller has 17%, Zainapora has 8%, Shopian has 14% and M. C. Shopian has 11% of population in the district Shopian.

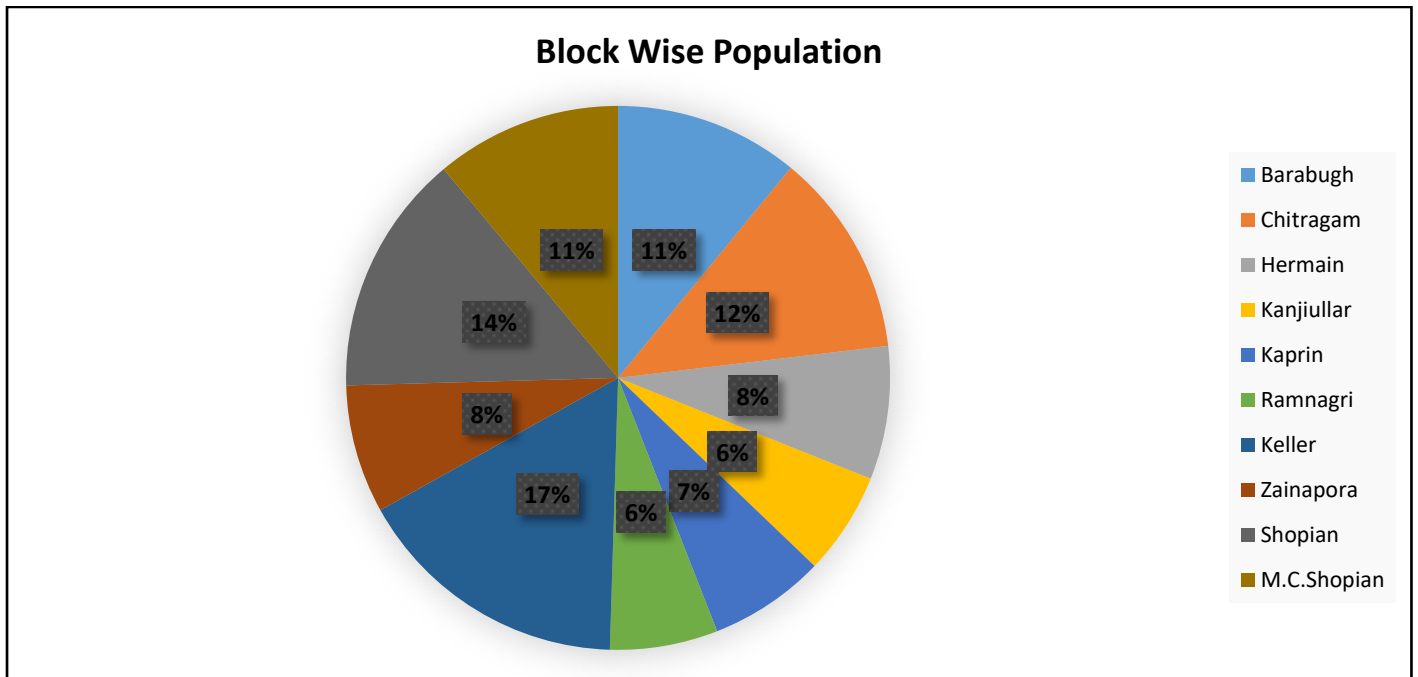


Fig 6: Block wise percentage of population

Table 5: Population by Religion in district Shopian

Year	Muslims	Hindus	Christians	Sikhs	Budhists	Jains	Parsis	Religion not stated	Total
2011	262263	3116	429	178	06	01	06	216	266215

Source: District Census Hand Book Shopian 2011

The above table reflects that the total number of Muslim population in district Shopian was 262263 persons as per census 2011. The table also reflects that there were 3116 Hindu persons, 429 Christians, 178 Sikhs, 06 Budhists and only 1 Jain population in the district as per census 2011. The table also reflects that the number of Parsis was only 06 and the number of others who religion is not stated was only 216 as per census 2011 in the district Shopian (fig. 7). Hence it is clear from the data in the table that district Shopian is a muslim dominant district.

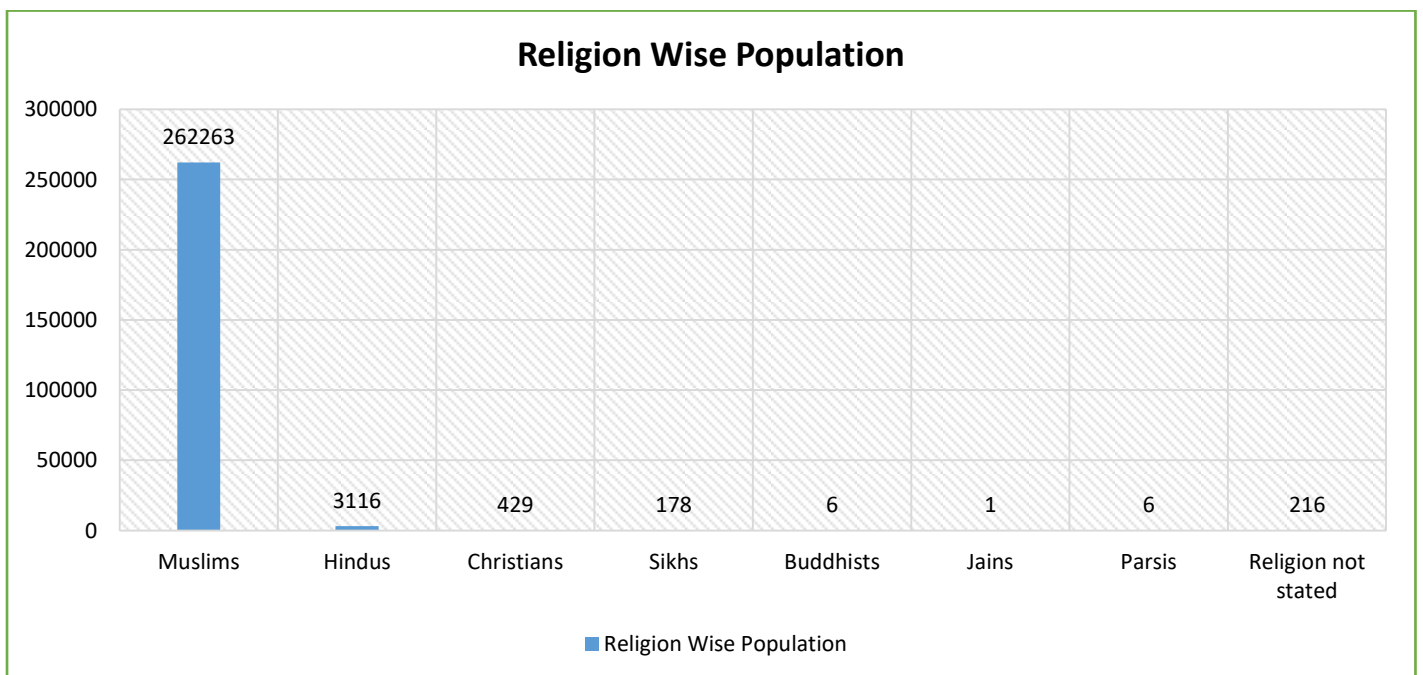


Fig 7: Religion wise population of district Shopian

The population data was also examined on the basis of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste and was presented on the table no---

Table 6: Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste/Social Caste Population in district Shopian

Scheduled Tribe Population									
Year	Rural			Urban			Total		
Census 2011	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	11296	10502	21798	15	07	22	11311	10509	21820
Scheduled Caste/ Social Caste Population									
2011	05	0	05	38	0	38	43	0	43

Source: District Census Hand Book Shopian 2011

The above table reveals that the Scheduled Tribe population in rural areas in district Shopian was 21798 in which the number of males were 11296 and the number of females were 10502 as per census 2011. Similarly the total number of Scheduled Tribe population in urban areas in district Shopian was only 22 persons, out of which 7 were females and 15 were males. The table further reveals that the total Scheduled Tribe population in district Shopian was 21820 persons which includes 11311 males and 10509 females as per census 2011. The table also reveals that the total Scheduled Caste/Social Caste population in rural areas in district Shopian was only 5 male persons. In urban areas the total Scheduled Caste/Social Caste population was only 38 male persons. Hence it is reflected from the figure No. 8 that the total Scheduled Caste/Social Caste population in district Shopian was only 43 persons as per census 2011.

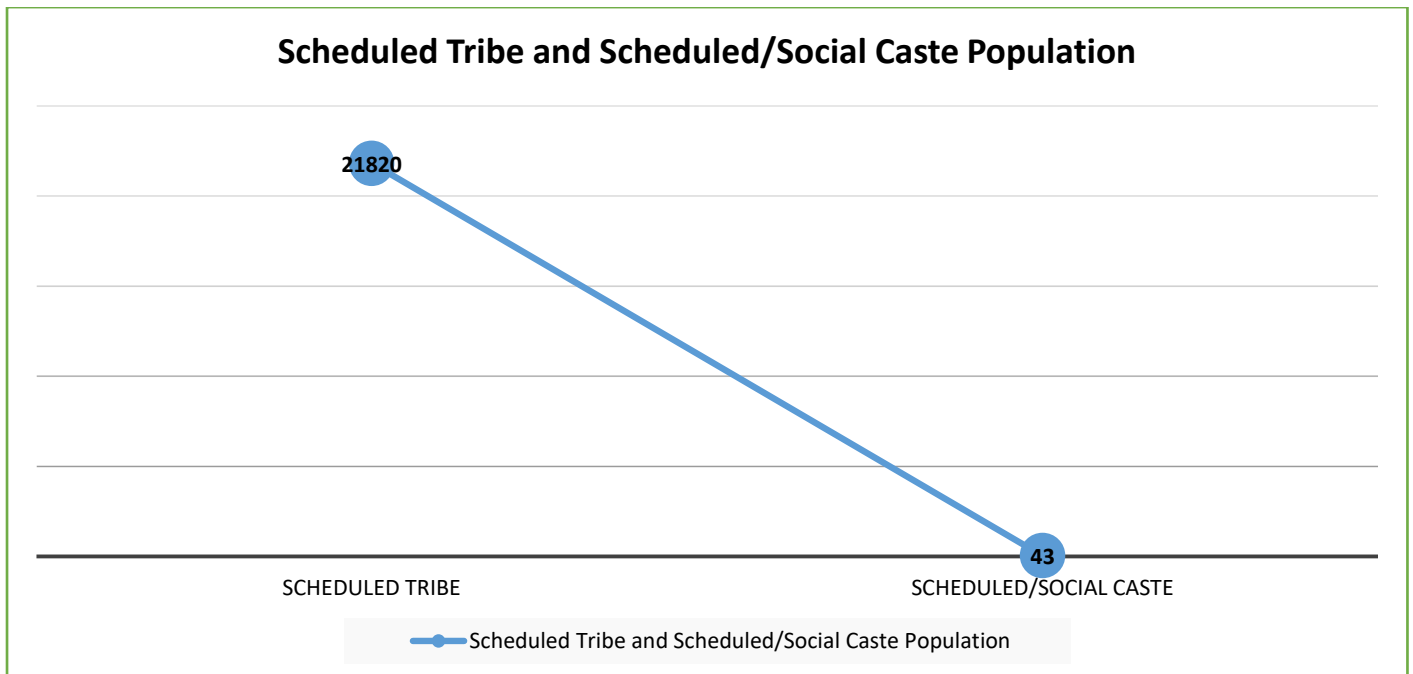


Fig 8: Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled/ Social Caste Population in district Shopian

The data of different census was also collected regarding the sex ratio of Jammu and Kashmir and district Shopian and was presented in the table number 7.

Table 7: Sex Ratio of Jammu and Kashmir and district Shopian

Jammu and Kashmir				District Shopian		
Year	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	882	888	809	880	880	NA
1911	876	884	810	868	870	821
1921	870	877	814	847	848	828
1931	865	876	785	848	847	868
1941	868	881	790	837	835	858
1951	873	882	823	843	842	859
1961	878	884	844	865	865	860
1971	864	865	860	832	830	855
1981	892	897	875	876	877	863
1991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2001	892	917	818	950	950	954
2011	889	908	840	951	965	756

Source: District Census Hand Book Shopian 2011

The above table depicts that the sex ratio of Jammu and Kashmir during the census year 1901 was 882 which decreased to 876 and again decreased to 870 during the census year 1911 and 1921 respectively. The sex ratio of Jammu and Kashmir further decreased to 865 in the year 1931 and increased to 868 during the year 1941. The sex ratio of Jammu and Kashmir again increased to 873 and 878 during the census year 1951 and 1961 respectively. In the census year 1971 the sex ratio of Jammu and Kashmir decreased to 864 and increased to 892 during the year 1981. The sex ratio of Jammu and Kashmir increased to 892 and again decreased to 889 during the census year 2001 and 2011 respectively. The table also reflects that the sex ratio of district Shopian as per census 1901 was 880 which decreased to 868 and again decreased to 847 during the census year 1911 and 1921 respectively. The sex ratio further increased to 848 in the year 1931 and decreased to 837 in the year 1941. It increased to 843 during the census year 1951 and again increased to 865 in the year 1961. The sex ratio of district Shopian again decreased to 832 in the year 1971 and again increased to 876 during the census year 1981. It further increased to 950 in the census year 2001 and again increased to 951 as per census 2011.

The table further reveals that the rural and urban sex ration of Jammu and Kashmir was 888 and 809 during the census year 1901. The rural and urban sex ratio of Jammu and Kashmir decreased to 881 and 790 during the census year 1941. Whereas it further increased to 897 and 975 in the year 1981. The rural and urban sex ratio of Jammu and Kashmir again increased to 917 and 818 during the census year 2001 and the sex ratio of Jammu and Kashmir in rural areas decreased to 908 and in urban areas it further increased to 840 during the census year 2011 respectively. The data in the above table further reveals that the sex ratio in rural and urban areas in district Shopian was 870 and 821 respectively as per census 1911. The rural sex ratio in district Shopian decreased to 830 and the urban sex ratio increased to 855 during the census year 1971. It further increased to 877 and 863 during the census year 1981. The table also reflects that the rural and urban sex ratio of district Shopian for the census year 2001 was 950 and 954 respectively. The rural sex ratio increased to 965 and the urban sex ratio decreased to 756 during the census year 2011.

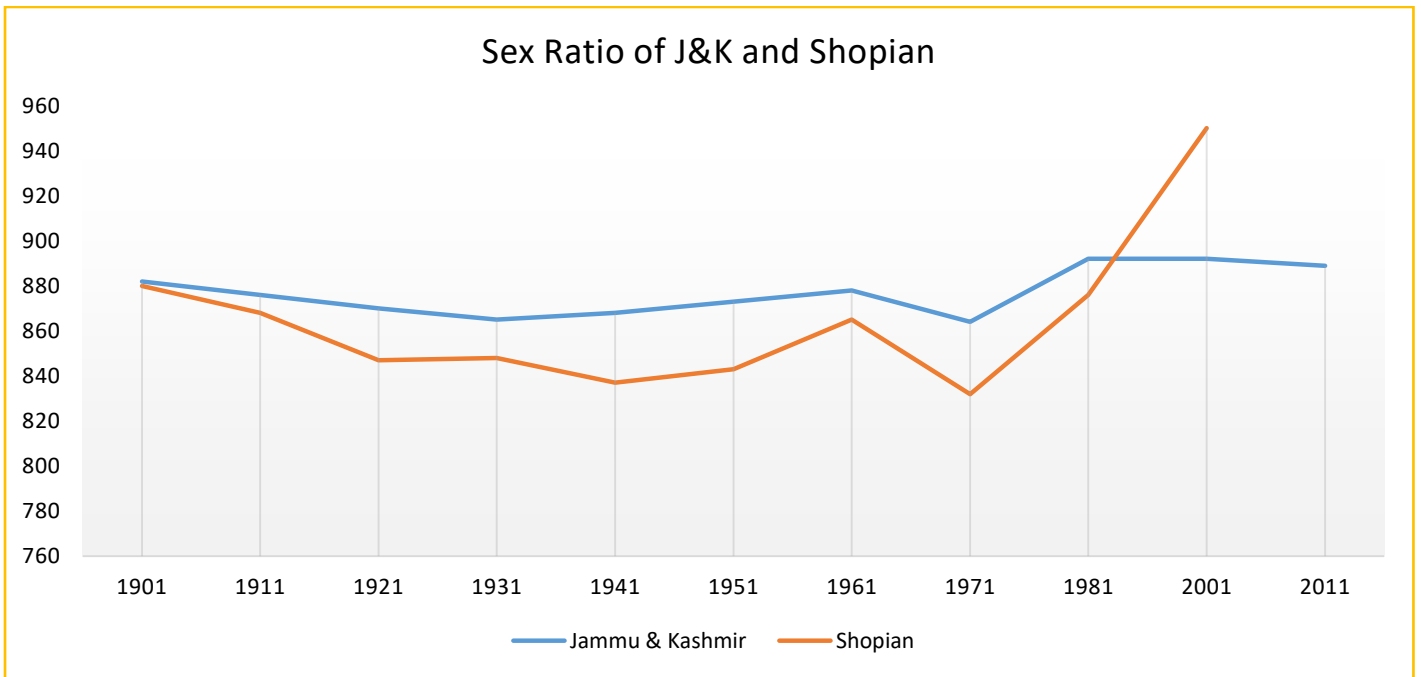


Fig 9: Trend in Sex Ratio between J&K and district Shopian

The data related population figure was also analysed to find out the decadal growth of Jammu and Kashmir and district SHopian and was presented in the table number 8--

Table 8: Decadal growth of population

Decade	Decadal growth of population	
	Jammu & Kashmir	District Shopian
Census 2001-2011	23.71	25.85

Source: District Census Hand Book Shopian 2011

The above table reflects that the decadal growth of population in Jammu and Kashmir was 23.71% as against 25.85% in district Shopian as per census 2011. The data in the table shows that the decadal growth of population of district Shopian was 2.14% more than the Jammu and Kashmir.

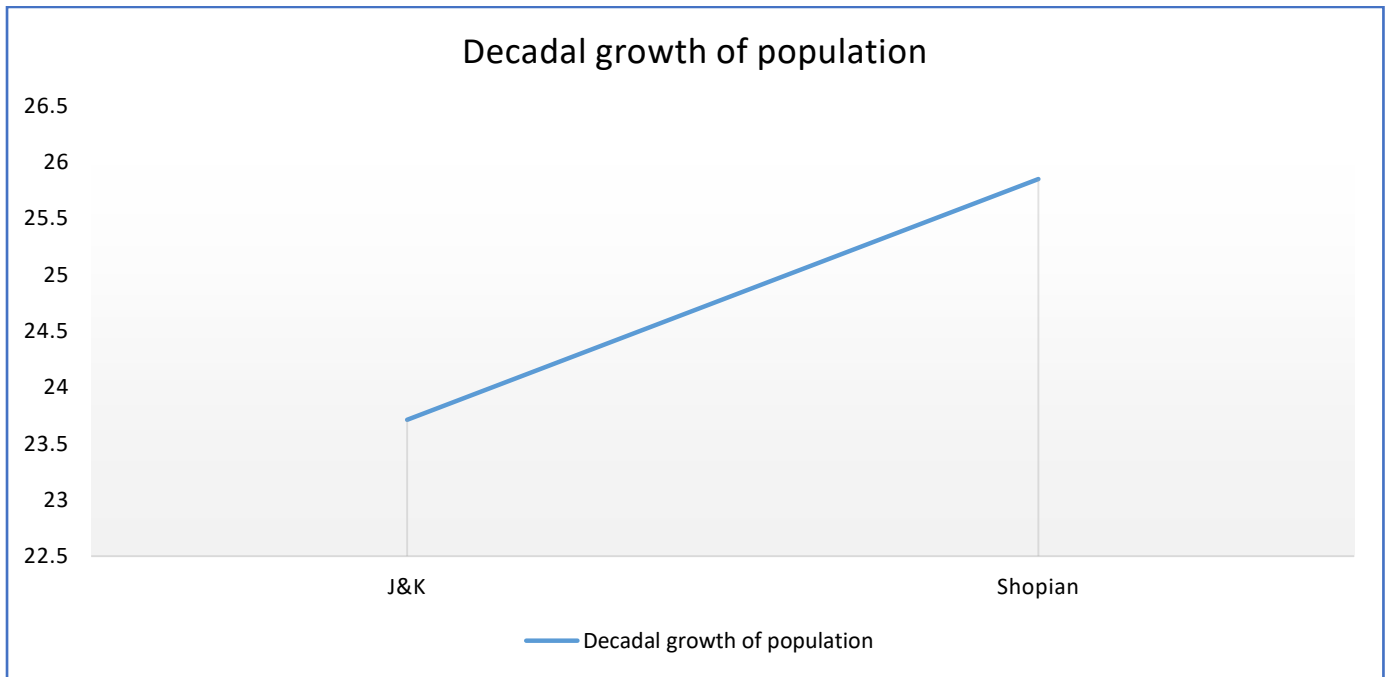


Fig 10: Decadal growth of population from 2001-2011

Human Resource Development in district Shopian

The level of literacy, number of educational institutions, trained teachers, trained IT man power and computer training institutions, teacher pupil ratio, institution teacher ratio and institution pupil ratio have been taken as the different indicators of human resource development in district Shopian.

The literacy rate of Jammu and Kashmir and district Shopian have been examined from different census and was presented in the table number 9.

Table 9: Growth of literacy in Jammu and Kashmir and district Shopian

District Shopian								
1981			2001			2011		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
17.82	26.46	7.95	44.70	54.40	34.30	62.49	71.86	52.77
Jammu and Kashmir								
26.67	36.29	15.88	55.52	66.60	43.00	67.16	76.75	56.43

Source: District Census Hand Book Shopian 2011

The above table reflects that the total literacy rate in district Shopian was 17.82 % as per census 1981 which increased to 44.70% during the census year 2001 and again increased to 62.49% in the census year 2011. The table also reflects that the total literacy rate of Jammu and Kashmir was 26.67% as per census 1981 which increased to 55.52% in the census year 2001 and again increased to 67.16% during the census year 2011. The table further reveals that the literacy rate among males and females as per census 1981 in district Shopian was 26.46% and 7.95% respectively. Whereas the literacy rate in district Shopian among males and females increased to 54.40% and 34.30% respectively in the census year 2001 and again increased to 71.86% and 52.77% during the census year 2011. The table also reflects that the literacy rate of Jammu and Kashmir during the census 1981 in males and females was 36.29% and 15.88% respectively. The literacy

rate of males and females in Jammu and Kashmir increased to 66.60% and 43% in the census year 2001 and again increased to 76.75% and 56.43% respectively as per census 2011.

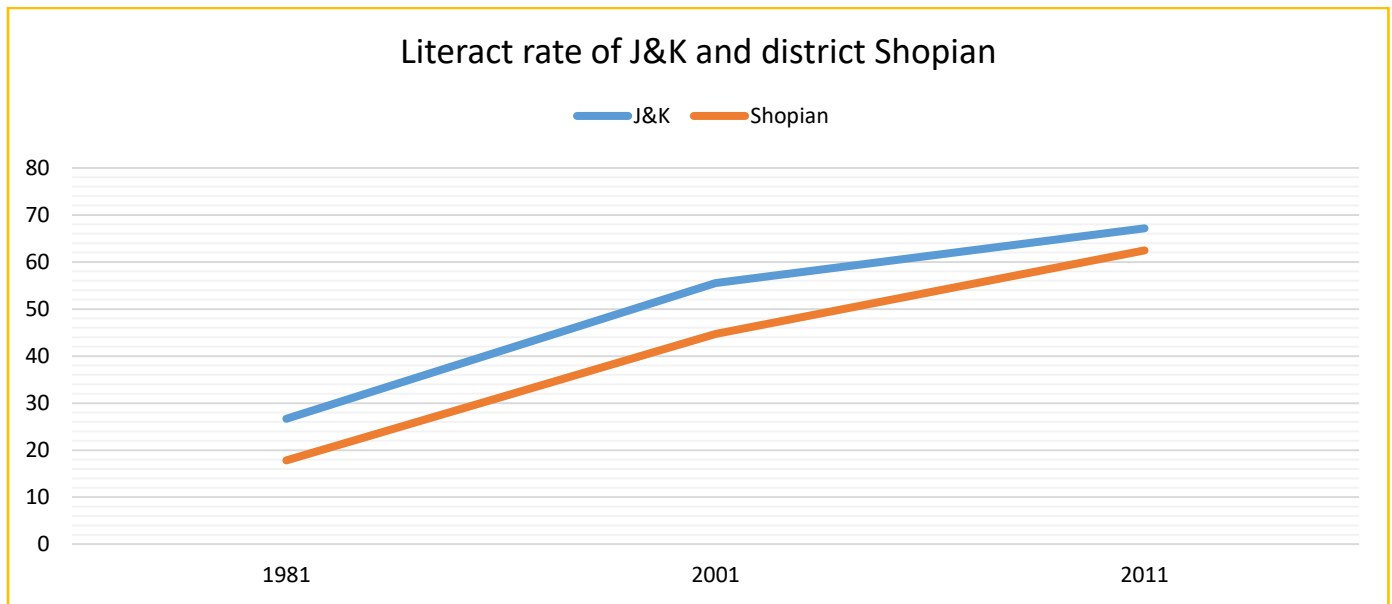


Fig 11: Literacy rate of J&K and district Shopian in different census

The number of educational institutions in district Shopian are presented in table number 10.

Table 10: Government and Private Institutions count for the year 2020-21

	Primary Schools		Middle Schools		High Schools		Higher Secondary Schools		Colleges		Total	
	Total	For Females	Total	For Females	Total	For Females	Total	For Females	Total	For Females	Total	For Females
Govt.	335	0	141	01	38	03	15	01	03	0	532	05
Private	32	0	66	0	52	01	06	01	01	0	157	02
Total	367	0	207	01	90	04	21	02	04	0	689	07

Source: Chief Education Officer, Shopian

The above table reflects that the total number of Primary schools in district Shopian was 367. Out of which 335 schools were Government and 32 schools were private. There was no separate primary school for females. The table also reflects that there were 207 Middle schools in the district which includes 141 Government schools and 66 private schools and two schools were especially for female students in which both Government and private schools had each one. There were total 90 High schools in the district. The majority of the High schools 52 were private and 38 were Government institutions. The total number of female High schools were 04 in which 03 schools were Government and 01 school was under private ownership. The table depicts that there were total 21 Higher Secondary Schools in the district. Out of the total 21 schools, 15 institutions were run by the Government and 06 institutions were under the private ownership. There were only 02 institutions separate for adult girls in which one was Government and another was private institution. The table reveals that the total number of Colleges in the district was only 04 which includes 03 Government and 01 private College. There is no separate college for women. The figure 12 reveals that there were total 689 institutions in the district Shopian. Out of which 532 institutions were Government and 157 were under the private ownership. The table further reveals that out of the total 689 institutions, 07 were meant for only girls in which 05 were Government and 02 were private.

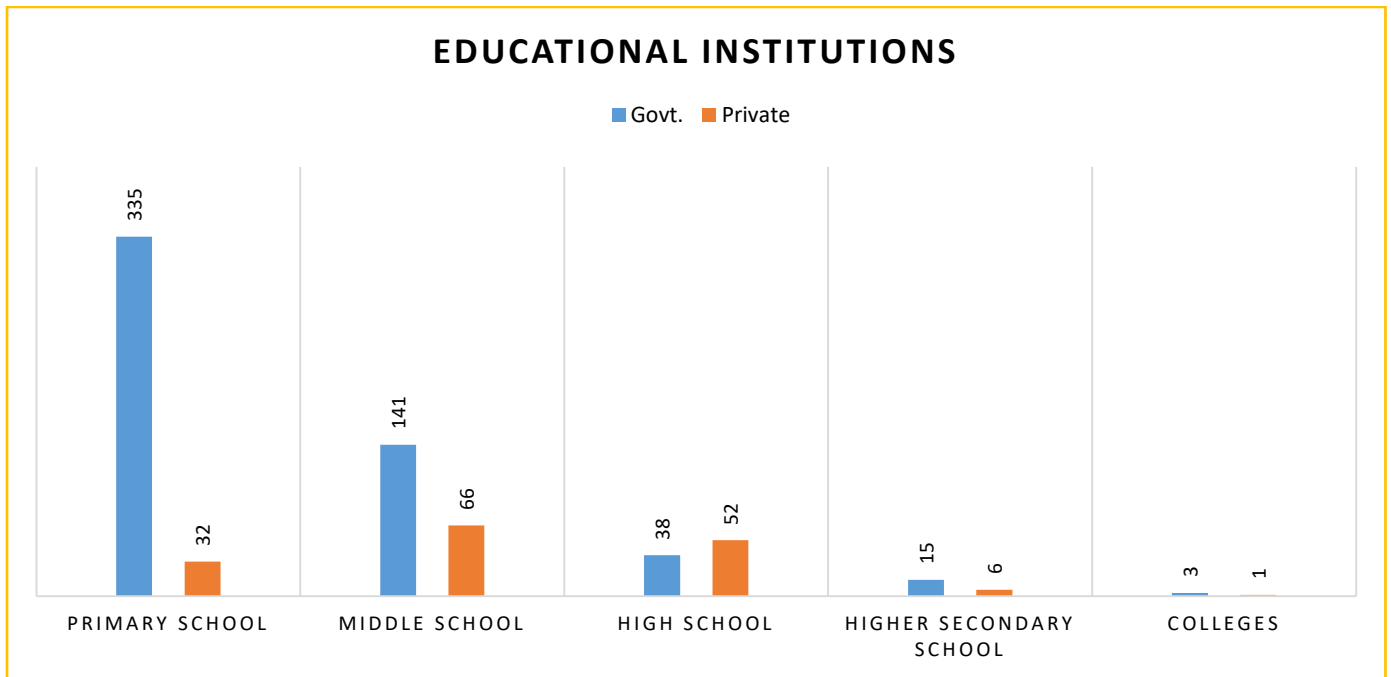


Fig 12: Educational institutions in district Shopian

The total number of enrolment in both private and government schools for the year 2019-20 is presented in table number 11.

Table 11: Enrolment in schools

	Pre- Primary School			Primary School			Middle School			High School			Higher Secondary School			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Govt.	2054	2239	4293	4023	4721	8744	1986	2420	4406	1447	1565	3012	2084	4401	6485	11594	15346	26940
Private	3181	2805	5986	7809	6657	1446	4111	3643	7754	2180	1981	4161	187	459	646	17468	15545	33013
Total	5235	5044	10279	11832	11378	23210	6097	6063	12160	3627	3546	7173	2271	4860	7131	22062	30891	59971

Source: Chief Education Officer, Shopian

The above table reflects that the total enrolment in Pre-Primary schools in district Shopian was 10279. The enrolment of male students in Pre-Primary schools was 5235 and female students was 5044. Hence the number of male students in Pre-Primary schools was more than the female students. Likewise, the total number of enrolled students in the Primary Schools was 23210 which is more than twice the enrolment in Pre-Primary Schools. The total number of male students in Primary schools was 11832 and the female students were 11378. The table further reflects that there were 12160 students enrolled in the Middle schools in which 6097 students were male and 6063 were female. Similarly the total number of students in the High school was 7173 which includes 3627 male and 3546 female students. The table depicts that there were total 7131 students enrolled in the Higher Secondary school which nearly equal to students enrolled in the High schools. The table further depicts that there were total 2271 male and 4860 female students enrolled in the Higher Secondary schools in district Shopian. The data in the table further depicts that the total enrolment during the year 2019-20 in all the institutions in district Shopian was 59971 out of which 22062 were male and 30891 were female students. Hence the table depicts that female students in the district are more enrolled than the male students.

The number of drop-out students for the year 2019-20 are presented in the table number 12.

Table 12: Drop-out students

S. No	Class	Drop-out Students
01	Up to V	152
02	VI-VIII	226
03	IX-XII	678
Total		1056

Source: Statistical Handbook district Shopian, 2019-20

The above table reflects that the total number of drop-out students up to class 5th was 152 students. Whereas there were 226 drop-out students from the 6th to 8th standard in the district. The table further reveals that the number of drop-out students from class 9th to 12th was 678 (fig. 13). The table further reveals that the total number of drop-out students in the district Shopian of Jammu and Kashmir for the year 2019-20 was 1056. The lowest number of drop-out students was found in the lower classes up to Class 5th and the highest number of drop-out students were prevailing in the higher classes from 9th to 12th standard.

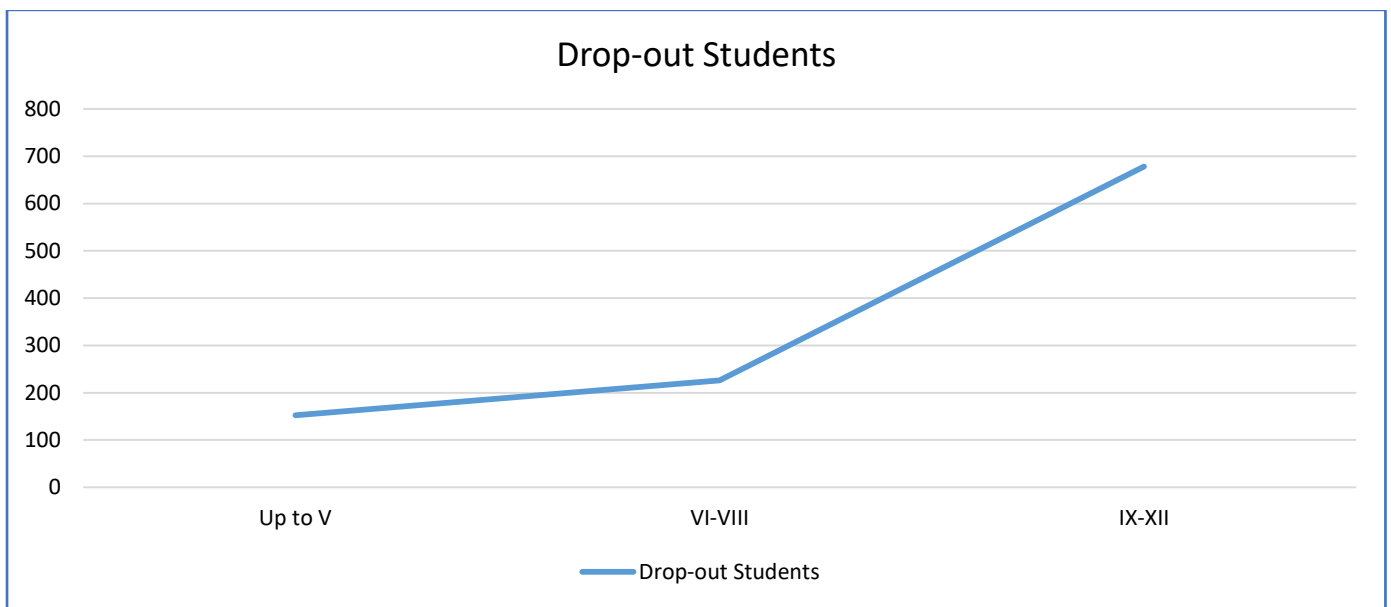


Fig 13: Number of drop-out students in district Shopian

The total number of Government school teachers working in the Department of Education are presented in the table number 13.

Table 13: Government Teachers for the year 2019-20

Primary Schools			Middle Schools			High Schools			Higher Secondary Schools			Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
706	289	995	604	166	770	292	37	329	196	32	228	1882	531	2413

Source: Chief Education Officer, Shopian

The table reveals that in Primary schools the number of teachers was 995 out of which 706 were male and 289 were female teachers. There were 770 teachers in the Middle schools in which 604 were male and 166 were female teachers. Whereas in High schools the total number of teachers was 329 which includes 37 female and 292 male teachers. Likewise, the number of total teachers in the Higher Secondary schools in district was 228. Out of which the number of male teachers was 196 and female teachers was 32. The table further reflects that there were total 2413 teachers in the Government schools in the district Shopian in which 1882 were male and 531 were female teachers. The fig. 14 reveals that out of the total sent percent teachers in the Government schools, 43% of teachers have been recorded in the Primary Schools, 14% have been recorded in the High Schools, 33% have been recorded in the Middle Schools and 10% have been recorded in the Higher Secondary Schools in district Shopian.

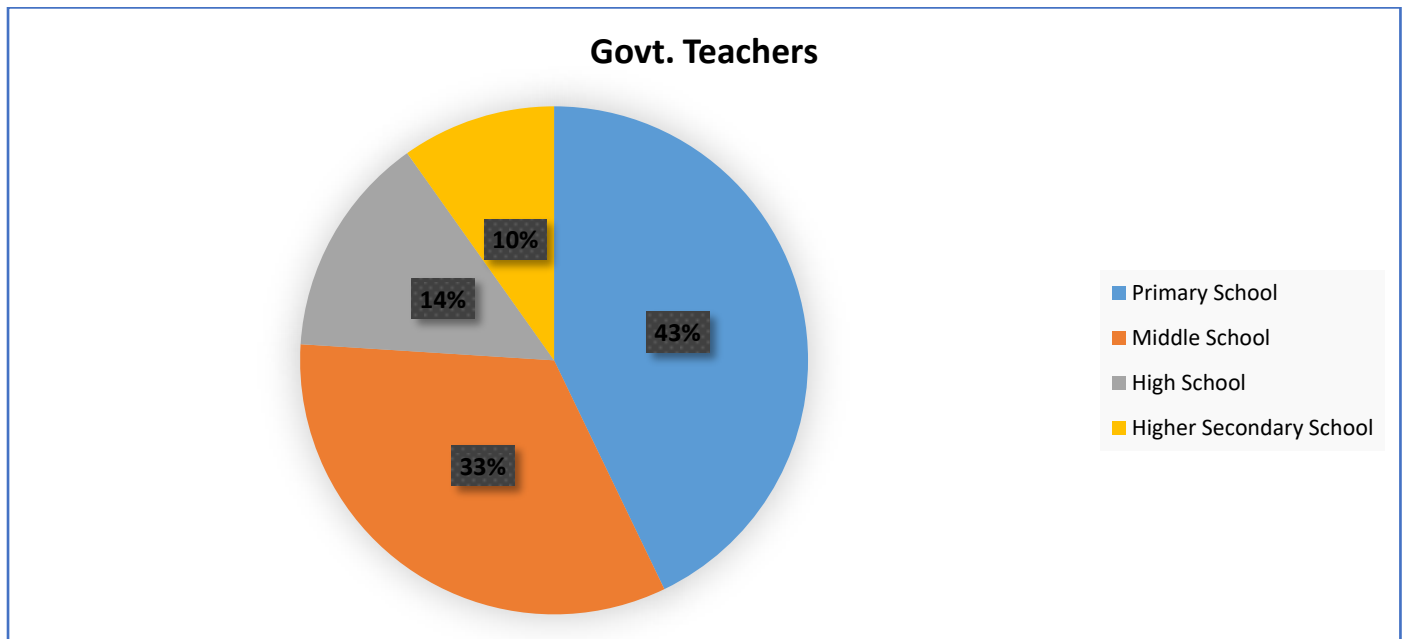


Fig 14: Percentage share of Teachers

The number of Trained Teachers in Government Schools are presented in the table number 15.

Table 15: Trained Teachers

High/Hr. Secondary Schools		Middle Schools		Primary Schools	
Total	Females	Total	Females	Total	Females
96	92	93	87	93	85

Source: Chief Education Officer, Shopian

The table reflects that there were total 96 trained teachers in the High/Hr. Secondary Schools out of which 92 were female trained teachers. Whereas there were total 93 trained teachers in Middle Schools which includes 87 female trained teachers. In Primary Schools there were total 93 trained teachers out of which 85 were female trained teachers. The fig. 16 reveals that highest number of female trained teachers were found in High/Hr. Secondary Schools which is nearly equal to male trained teachers. The fig. 16 further reveals that the lowest number of female trained teachers were found in the Primary Schools.

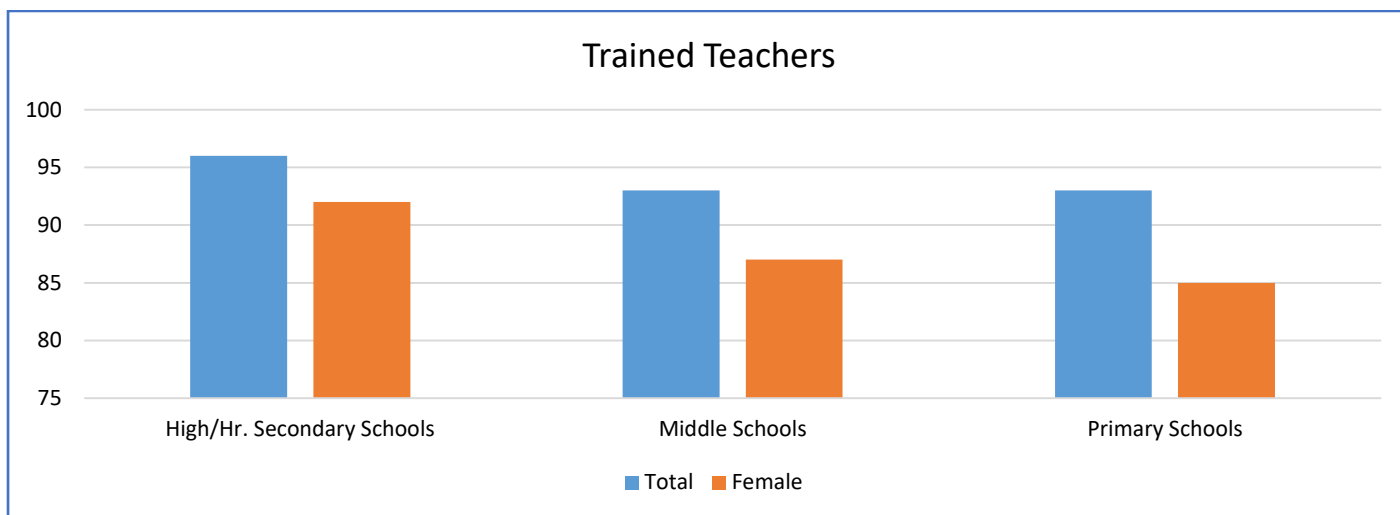


Fig 16: Number of Trained Male and Female Teachers

The institution teacher, teacher pupil and institution pupil ratio in government schools for the year 2019-20 in district Shopian are presented in the table number 16.

Table 16: Institution Teacher, Teacher Pupil and Institution Pupil Ratio in Government Schools

Type of Institution	Institution Teacher Ratio	Teacher Pupil Ratio	Institution Pupil Ratio
Higher Secondary Schools	01:15	01:19	01:293
High Schools	01:09	01:11	01:79
Middle Schools	01:05	01:06	01:31
Primary Schools	01:3	01:31	01:39

Source: Chief Education Officer, Shopian

The table reveals that in Higher Secondary Schools, the Institution Teacher Ratio, Teacher Pupil Ratio and Institution Pupil Ratio was 01:15, 01:19 and 01:293 respectively for the year 2019-20. Similarly in High Schools, the Institution Teacher Ratio was 01:09, the Teacher Pupil Ratio was 01:11 and the Institution Pupil Ratio was 01:79 respectively during the year 2019-20. Likewise, in Middle Schools, the Institution Teacher Ratio, Teacher Pupil Ratio and Institution Pupil Ratio was 01:05, 01:06 and 01:31 respectively in the year 2019-20. The table further reveals that in Primary Schools the Institution Teacher Ratio, Teacher Pupil Ratio and Institution Pupil Ratio was 01:3, 01:31 and 01:39 respectively for the year 2019-20.

Conclusion and Suggestions

Although, there is a good number of educational institutions in the district Shopian, yet these institutions have not having required number of trained teachers, with the result that in most of the institutions the teacher pupil ratio is very low. On the other hand these institutions have dearth of infrastructure which if developed could raise the quality of education and can help to boost the human resource in the district. Each village should have a Middle School and a cluster of ten villages should have a one Senior Secondary School to produce the valuable human resource. Besides, Computer Training Institutions must be located in every tehsil and particularly in the heart of the city to produce a well-qualified IT man power. Separate schools should be established for female students at the Secondary and Senior Secondary level. Teacher parent relationship should be increased to reduce the number of drop-out students. The female work force can be fully utilized by providing them high level of both IT and vocational training so that they can contribute not only in the national income but also change the society. Their skills can further be developed by providing them training in the traditional crafts of the valley and particularly in the district traditional crafts which can be carried out at the house hold level. The need of the time is to take the teacher pupil ratio at every level of schooling and the availability of trained teachers as one of the basic criteria to develop the

human resource in a proper way. Schools for higher education generally above Middle level tend to be locate in every 2 to 3 villages to develop the high quality human resource. The number of both Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools in the district are few, so there is the need to increase the number of these institutions for high quality human resource. The number of Colleges should be increased. One Collage should be separated for women. There should be at least one University in the district for the development of valuable human resource.

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