Eduaction: Infrastructure and policy of Haryana

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Haryana is one of the economically developed states of India. Notwithstanding, Haryana is one third of population is illiterate and the proportion of population declines steeply primary level toward higher levels of education.

Literacy rate in Haryana has seen an upward trend and is 76.64 percent as per 2011 population census. Male literacy stands at 85.38 percent, while female literacy is at 66.67 percent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 percent of which male and female were 78.49 percent and 55.73 percent literate respectively. As of 2013, Gurgaon city had the highest literacy rate in Haryana at 86.30% followed by Panchkula at 81.9 per cent and Ambala at 81.7 percent. In terms of districts, as of 2012 Rewari had the highest literacy rate in Haryana at 74%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy was 79%, and



female 67%.

It is not expectantly progress in providing education to its population. Our analysis of the distribution of theeducational levels, taking district as a unit, it is the disparity in educational attainment. Attainment of all kinds of education level is better in urban areas than rural areas. On the other hand, the larger variation in higher educational attainment is district-level. For the rest, attainment of graduate and above is highest 20.36 percent in Gurgaon followed by Panchkula district (17.90 percent) and Faridabad (15.04 percent) whereas the lowest 1.59 percent in Mewat district followed by Fatehabad (4.59 percent) and Palwal (4.64 percent).

Infrastructure

Department of Elementary Education, Haryana

Department of Elementary Education, Haryana is a unit of the Government of Haryana in India that looks after the school education in the state of Haryana.

Director Secondary Education, Haryana

Director of Secondary Education, Haryana is a unit of the Government of Haryana in India that looks after the school education in the state of Haryana**.**

Department of Higher Education, Haryana

Department of Higher Education, Haryana is a unit of the Government of Haryana in India that looks after the school education in the state of Haryana.

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Rajiv Gandhi Education City, Sonipat

Rajiv Gandhi Education City, Sonipat is a site in Sonipat, Haryana, India on which it is planned to host at least 13 educational institutions including universities, medical colleges and engineering colleges. The park is planned to cover 5,000 acres and foundation stones were laid in June 2012. As of October 2015 the project was not complete.

Schools

Haryana Board of School Education, established in September 1969 and shifted to Bhiwani in 1981, conducts public examinations at middle, matriculation, and senior secondary levels twice a year. Over seven lakh candidates attend annual examinations in February and March; 150,000 attend supplementary examinations each November. The Board also conducts examinations for Haryana Open School at senior and senior secondary levels twice a year. The Haryana government provides free education to women up to the bachelor's degree level. In 2015-2016, there were nearly 20,000 schools, including 10,100 state government schools (36 Aarohi Schools, 11 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, 21 Model Sanskriti Schools, 8744 government primary school, 3386 government middle school, 1284 government high school and 1967 government senior secondary schools), 7,635 private schools (200 aided, 6612 recognized unaided, and 821 unrecognied unaided private schools.)and several hundred other central government and private schools such as Kendriya Vidyalaya, Indian Army Public Schools, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya and DAV schools affiliated to central government's CBSE and ICSE school boards.

Universities and higher education

Hisar has three universities: Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University - Asia's largest agricultural university, Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology, Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences); several national agricultural and veterinary research centres (National Research Centre on Equines), Central Sheep Breeding Farm, National Institute on Pig Breeding and Research,Northern Region Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute and Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes (CIRB); and more than 20 colleges including Maharaja Agrasen Medical College, Agroha. Union Minister Ravi Shankar Prasad announced on 27 February 2016 that National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT) would be set up in Kurukshetra to provide computer training to youth and a Software Technology Park of India (STPI) would be set up in Panchkula’s existing HSIIDC IT Park in Sector 23. Hindi and English are compulsory languages in schools whereas Punjabi, Sanskrit and Urdu are chosen as optional languages.

Policies and schemes

Haryana Education Department is running various educational schemes, programmes, grants, bursaries, financial awards, loans scholarships, fellowships of School Education & Literacy,

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Elementary Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education, Adult Education, Tribal Education, Technical and Medical Education and Vocational Studies, skill development etc. The special assistance is given to the students belonging to Scheduled Caste(SC) and Scheduled Tribe(ST), Other Backward Classes(OBC) and Socially, Educationally Backward Classes(SEBC), Minority Category and below poverty line(BPL), Rural areas, Disabled/Physically Handicapped (PH) students. Also this offers benefits to all those students of undergraduate (UG) and post graduation (PG), Ph.D. students studying in class 09th standard, 10th standard, 11th standard, 12th standard, college and university Students, general category students, researchers, top Science students.

- The benefits are in terms of below mentioned:
- Interest Subsidy (CSIS) on Education Loan
- Scholarship/Cash/Incentive/Awards
- Various vocational and technical training
- Educational assistance and facilities And others much more etc.

Divisions and districts of Haryana

Divisions and districts of Haryana

Divisions	**Districts**
Ambala	Ambala, Kurukshetra, Panchkula, Yamuna nagar
Faridabad	Faridabad, Palwal, Nuh
Gurugram	Gurugram, Mahendragarh, Rewari,
Hisar	Fatehabad, Jind, Hisar, Sirsa,
Rohtak	Jhajjar, Charkhi Dadri, Rohtak, Sonipat, bhiwani
Karnal	Karnal, Panipat, Kaithal

Haryana has 22 administrative districts. An administrative district is a geographical unit that is under the responsibility of a District Magistrate and Deputy Commissioner. Deputy

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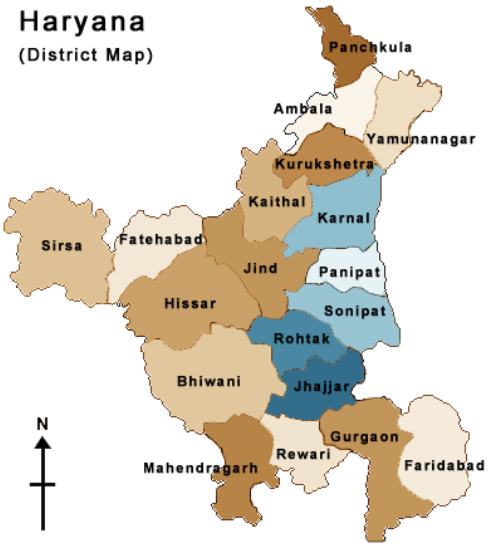

Commissioner is assisted by several additional officers in the proper functioning of the administration. In a district, the main function of the Superintendent of Police is to maintain law and order. When the state of Haryana was formed, it had around seven administrative districts. Rest of the districts was formed later on by the re-organizing of the existing districts. Haryana has always remained a rendezvous for diverse races, cultures and faiths. Haryana emerged as a separate state on November 1st, 1966. With around 1.37 percent of the total geographical area and less than 2 percent of India's population, Haryana has carved a place of distinction for itself during the past three decades. Whether it is agriculture or industry, canal irrigation or rural electrification, Haryana has marched towards modernity with leaps and bounds. Today, Haryana is among the most prosperous states in India, having one of the highest per-capita incomes in the country.

Ambala District: Ambala District is an administrative district of Haryana and Ambalatown is the district headquarters. This district is located in the north-eastern part of the state. Ambala District has three tehsils. History of Ambala District claims that it is one of the ancient districts of Haryana.

Bhiwani District: Bhiwani District of Haryana was created in the year 1972 with its headquarters at Bhiwani. Bhiwani District has five sub-divisions and Bhiwani, Loharu, Tosham, Siwani, Charkhi Dadri and Bawani Khera are the major towns of the district.

Faridabad District: Faridabad District forms a part of Gurgaon division of Haryana. Faridabad city is the district headquarters. The district derived its name from the name of its headquarters.

Fatehabad District: Fatehabad District, an administrative district of Haryana, derived its name from its headquarters town Fatehabad. This district was formed in the year 1997.

Gurgaon District: Gurgaon District is one of the 21 administrative districts of Haryana. It has its headquarters located at Gurgaon city. Gurgaon District is situated in the southern-most part of the state. Gurgaon is one of the popular industrial hubs of the country.

Hisar District: Hisar District has its administrative headquarters located at Hisar city. This administrative district is considered as one of the politically prominent districts of the state. Hisar District forms a part of Hisar Division of Haryana.

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Jhajjar District: Jhajjar District was created in the year 1997 by carving out Rohtak District. Jhajjar town is the district headquarters. Bahadurgarh and Beri are some of the main towns of the district.

Jind District: Jind District, one of the administrative districts of Haryana, has its headquarters at Jind town. This district has three sub-divisions. This district is known for its popular temples dedicated to Lord Shiva.

Kaithal District: Kaithal District of Haryana was initially a part of Karnal District and in the year 1973 it became a part of Kurukshetra District. Kaithal District was created in the year 1989 with its headquarters at Kaithal town.

Karnal District: Karnal District is one of the oldest districts of Haryana with its headquarters at Karnal. Karnal District is famous for its agriculture research institutes. **Kurukshetra District:** Kurukshetra District of Haryana has its headquarters at Kurukshetra town. This town is considered as a holy city and is named after King Kuru.

Mahendragarh District: Mahendragarh District was formed in the year 1948 with its headquarters at Narnaul. Mahendragarh District has two tehsils namely Narnaul and Mahendragarh.

Mewat District: Mewat District is one of the administrative districts of Haryana. It is a newly formed district of Haryana with its headquarters at Nuh town. This district was created in the year 2005.

Panchkula District: Panchkula District of Haryana was created in the year 1995 with its headquarters at Panchkula. Panchkula District has two sub divisions and two tehsils.

Panipat District: Panipat District is a historical district of Haryana. Panipat town is the district headquarters. Three battles of Panipat were fought here. Today, Panipat District is considered as one of the industrial centres of the country.

Rewari District: Rewari District of Haryana came into existence in the year 1989. Rewari town is the district headquarters. Rewari District is located in the southern portion of the state.

Rohtak District: Rohtak District is an administrative district of Haryana with its headquarters located at Rohtak town. Rohtak District is situated in the south-eastern region of Haryana.

Sirsa District: Sirsa District is one of the 21 administrative districts of Haryana. Sirsa town is the district headquarters. Sirsa District has three sub-divisions and four tehsils.

Sonipat District: Sonipat District of Haryana derives its name from its headquarters town Sonipat. Sonipat District has three sub-divisions and seven development blocks.

Yamuna Nagar District: Yamuna Nagar District of Haryana was formed in the year 1989. Yamuna Nagar town is the district administrative headquarters. Initially Yamuna Nagar District was a part of Ambala District.

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