



EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN HARYANA - A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT:

The Haryana State which has been chosen for the present study has been carved out of the erstwhile Punjab State (India) and came into existence on November 1, 1996. The total geographical area of the State is 44,212 sq.km. Constituting about 1.3% of the total geographical area of country. It is now one of the small states of India. It extends between 27° 39'N to 30° 55'N latitudes and 74° 27' E to 77° 36' E longitudes. As the land resource is non replaceable and non-producible with its finite extent, it is major constraint to the balanced development of the state. Union territory of Chandigarh forms the capital of the Haryana State.

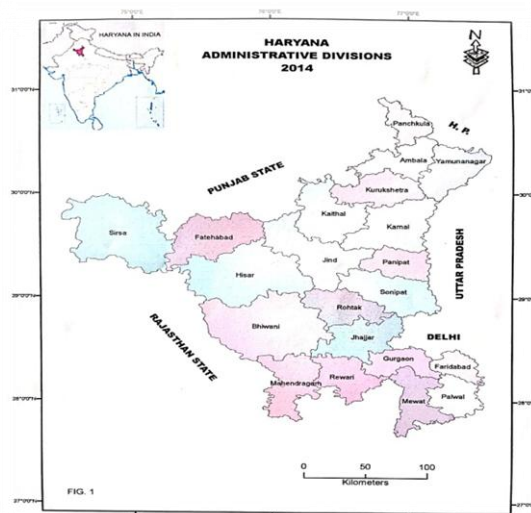


KEYWORDS: atmospheric pollen, Grass pollen, systematic atmospheric.

INTRODUCTION:

It is bounded on the north by Punjab State, on the south and southwest by Rajasthan State, on the north-east by Himachal Pradesh, on the south-east by Delhi and the Yamuna River forms a natural boundary in the east separating Uttar Pradesh (Fig 1). There are 21 districts in Haryana in 2015 as against 11 in 1975-76. Haryana is primarily an alluvial plain. Soils constitute its major natural resource and agriculture is its main stay. Besides, it shares the Siwalik foothills in the north and Aravalli hills in the south. After its formation, Haryana followed a deliberate policy to

take of its proximity to Delhi. New industrial and residential estates were established in its neighborhood. As strong influence of this national capital of India on the economy and society of the state was a natural outcome.



The following Table No. 1.1 reveals the district wise population of Haryana

| District | Population in 2011 |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Ambala | 11,28,350 |
| Panchkula | 6,61,293 |
| Yamunanagar | 12,14,205 |
| Kurukshetra | 9,64,655 |
| Kaithal | 10,74,304 |
| Karnal | 15,05,324 |
| Panipat | 12,05,437 |
| Sonipat | 14,50,001 |
| Rohtak | 10,61,204 |
| Jhajjar | 9,58,405 |
| Faridabad | 18,09,733 |
| Palwal | 10,42,708 |
| Gurgaon | 15,14,432 |
| Nuh | 10,89,263 |
| Rewari | 9,00,332 |
| Mahendergarh | 9,22,088 |
| Bhiwani | 16,34,152 |
| Jind | 13,34,152 |
| Hissar | 17,43,931 |
| Fatehabad | 8,42,011 |
| Sirsa | 12,95,189 |
| Total | 2,5351,462 |

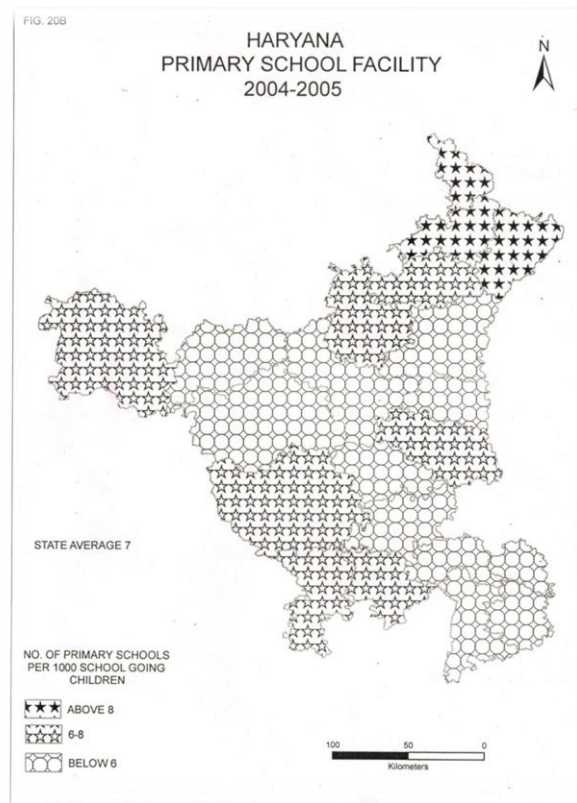
Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 2015

EDUCATION

Education is one of the major agencies of socialization; an agency which by its very nature is intended to ensure continuity rather than discontinuity. Education plays an important role in bringing about social change. In a science based world, education and research are crucial to the entire development process of a country its welfare, progress and security. In the present study the educational institutions are classified as primary schools, middle schools, high/ higher secondary schools.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

The primary schools lie at the base of the whole educational infrastructure. Their basic purpose is to provide literacy to all the children. In 1985-86 there were 7 primary schools for every 1000 school going children in the state. The density of primary schools was high (above 8) in Gurgaon and Kurukshetra districts. It was moderate (6-8) in Ambala, Karnal, Faridabad, Mahendragarh, Bhiwani, Jind, Hissar and Sirsa, districts. Rohtak and Sonipat districts have below 6 primary schools per 1000 school children. In 2004-05 also there are 7 primary schools per 1000 school going children in Haryana. The density of primary schools was high (above 8) in Panchkula district. It was moderate (6-8) in Ambala, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Sonipat, Gurgaon, Rewari, Mahendragarh, Bhiwani, Fatehabad and Sirsa districts had (below 6) primary schools per thousand school going children in the state. There is no change in primary schools per thousand school going children in Haryana. There were 7 primary school going children in 1985-86 against 7 primary school going children in 2004-05. With the passage of time the population is increasing day by day, therefore, there seems to be no change in the facilities of primary school per thousand school going children. There were 12 districts in 1985-86 while the number of districts has increased to 19 upto 2004-05 in the state.



For example in 1985-86 Ambala district was in existence and there were 8 primary school per 1000 school going children in 1985-86 while upto 2004-05 two districts Panchkula and Yamunanagar were carved out. If we take the average of primary schools Ambala, Panchkula and Yamunanagar per 1000 school going children then it comes to $8+10+7=25/3=8.3$. Therefore the average increase of primary schools per 1000 school going children has been shown 0.3 for Amabala, Panchkula and Yamunanagar in 2004-05. In the same manner average of other districts has been taken into consideration for comparative study. Ambala, Panchkula, Yamunanagar and Sonipat districts have increasing ratio of +0.3, +0.3, +0.3, +1 per thousand school going children respectively. Other districts have declining ratio. Gurgaon, Karnal and Panipat districts have decling ration (over-2) primary schools per 1000 school going children. Moderate declining ration (-1 to -2) is seen in Fataehabad, Sirsa, Hisar, Jind, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Kaithal and Kurukshetra districts. The declining ratio (below -1) is found in Rohtak, Jhajjar, Mahendragarh and Rewari districts. With passage of time from 1985-86 to 2004-05 the number of districts has increased from 12 to 19 but the population of the state has also increased but the facilities could not be increased. Therefore, the ratio of primary schools per 1000 school going children is 7 in 1985-86 and in 2004-05.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

The middle schools play the role of a bridge for carrying the literate persons from a primary stage to a secondary stage of a high school. In 1985-86 there were 3 middle school for 1000 school going children in the state. The density of middle schools in 1985-86 is 3 and above in Ambala, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Faridabad, Gurgram, Mahendergarh, Bhiwani, jind, Hisar and Sirsa districts. The number of middle school ranged below 7 per thousand school going children is in Sonipat and Rohtak districts.

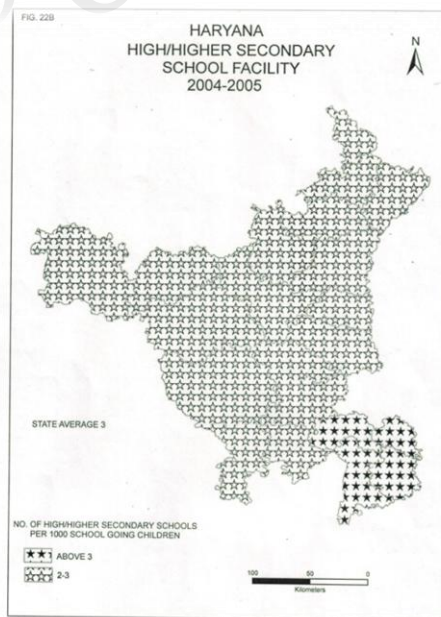
In 2004-05 there are 8 middle school for 1000 school going children. The high density above 9 per 1000 school going children is in Panchkula, Yamunanagar, Ambala, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Faridabad, Mahendergarh and Bhiwani districts. The number of middle schools per 1000 school going children between 7 and 9 are found in Kaithal, Karnal, Panipat, Sonipat, Jind, Hisar, Fatehabad and Sirsa

districts. The number of middle schools ranged below 7 per 1000 school going children is found in Gurgram, districts .



High/ Higher Secondary schools

A great importance is rightly attached to the high/ higher secondary school education since it furnished a people with the first recognised certificate for entry into the employment field or in higher institutions of vocational and general education. There was one high/ higher secondary school for 1000 school going children in Haryana in 1985-86 .No district comes in the range above 3 high/ sr. secondary school . Sirsa and Hisar districts comes in the rang between 2-3 high/ higher secondary school going children Ambala, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Sonipat, Rohtak, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Mahendergarh, Bhiwani, Jind, Hisar, and Sirsa districts have density below -2 school per 1000 school going children .In 2004-05 there are 3 high /higher secondary school for 1000 school going children in Haryana . The density is high (above 3) in Gurgaon ,and Faridabad districts. Panchkula, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra, Panipat, Sonipat, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Mahendergarh, Bhiwani, Jind, Hisar, Fatehabad and Sirsa districts have 2-3 high/ higher secondary school for 1000 school going children.



The range below 2 high /higher secondary schools per thousand school going children is found in Ambala, Kaithal, Karnal and Rewari districts. The above discussion suggests that with the passage of time the population in Haryana is increasing rapidly and new high/higher secondary schools are being opened according showing development trend in educational facilities in the state.

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