

4. CHAPATER

SSA Implementation in Haryana

4. State Profile

"There is a region called Haryana which is like a heaven on earth"- Vikrami Samwat, 1385.⁵² Haryana was formed as a new state of India on Tuesday 1st November, 1966. Haryana's 5000 year old history is steeped in glory. It was here, 3000 long year ago that Lord Krishna preached " BHAGVAD GITA", the gospel of duty, to Arjun at the onset of great battle of Mahabharat: " Your right is to do your duty and not bother about the fruits(outcomes) thereof " Haryana is proud of a rich culture heritage, the state is rich in folk. The seasonal and religious festivals glorify the culture of this region. This state has always remained a State for diverse races, cultures and faiths. It is on this soil that they met, fused and crystallized into something truly India.

Haryana has a total of 81 cities and towns, 6745 villages, 19 districts, 45 subdivisions, 65 tehsils, 31 sub tehsils and 114 community development blocks. For administrative purposes state is divided in to four divisions such as Ambala, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Hisar. Haryana is situated in the north between 27 deg 37' to 30 deg. 35' latitude and between 74 deg 28' to 77 deg 36' longitude. The climate of Haryana is very hot in summer and cold in winters. The river Yamuna flows along its eastern boundary. The entire state is inter connected with the roads of the length of 23684 Kilometres and also have the rail network.

4.1 Culture:

Haryana is proud of a rich cultural heritage. The state is rich in folklore. The people have their own traditions. The seasonal and religious festivals glorify the culture of this region. The dance is said to be the mother of all arts. Music and poetry exist in tune, painting and architecture in space. The creator and the creation, the artist and his work are one and the same thing. The dance is just not a form of recreation but

⁵²<http://www.haryana-online.com/history/history.htm>

something needed to release the physical and emotional energy. Folk dances, like any other creative art, helps in sublimating the performer's worries and cares.

Haryana has always remained a State for diverse races, cultures and faiths. It is on this soil that they met, fused and crystallized into something truly India. The people of Haryana have preserved their old religious and social traditions. They celebrate festivals with great enthusiasm and traditional fervor. Their culture and popular art are expressed mines, dramas, ballads and songs in which they take great delight.

With Hindi, Panjabi, Urdu and English forming the main languages, there are numerous dialects which are spoken throughout the length and breadth of Haryana. However, almost all of them have their base in Hindi with a smattering of Urdu and Panjabi thrown in for good measure. In towns and cities, English is still to be adopted as the household lingo, but is spoken in a hazy mixture of Hindi. The most striking feature of Haryana is its language itself; or rather, the manner in which it is spoken. Popularly known as Haryanavi (or as Bangaru or Jatu), it is perhaps a bit crude.

4.2 Administration:

Haryana has a total of 81 cities and towns. It has approx 6745 villages. For administrative purpose the whole state is further sub divided into four division - Ambala, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Hissar There are four Divisions, Districts 21, Sub-Divisions 57, Tehsils 74, Sub-Tehsils 44, Blocks 119, Towns 154 and Villages including Uninhabited 6841⁵³

4.3 Location:

Haryana is situated in the north between 27 degree 37' to 30 deg 35' latitude and between 74 degree 28' to 77 deg 36' longitude. Haryana has Uttar Pradesh and Utraanchal on its eastern border, Panjab on its western border, Himachal Pradesh and Shivalik Hills on its northern border and Delhi, Rajasthan and Aravali Hills on its southern border. The altitude of Haryana varies between 700 ft to 900 ft. above the sea level.

4.4 Geography:

⁵³(2011 Census)

Haryana has four main geographical features.

(a) Shivalik Hills: altitude varying between 900 to 2300 meters. These hills are the source of the rivers like Saraswati, Ghaggar, Tangri and Markanda.

(b) Ghaggar Yamuna Plain: It is divided into 2 parts – the higher one is called 'Bangar' while the lower one is called 'Khadar'.

(c) The semi-desert sandy plain: This area borders the state of Rajasthan and includes the districts of Sirsa and parts of Fatehbad, Hissar, Bhiwani and MahenderGarh district.

(d) Aravali hills: This is a dry area with uneven, irregular landscape.

4.5 Climate:

Climate of Haryana is similar to other states of India lying in the northern plains. It is very hot in summer (up to a high of 50 deg Celsius) and cold in winters (down to a low of 1 deg Celsius). The hottest months are May and June and the coldest being December and January. Rainfall is varied with Shivalik Hills region being the wettest and the Aravali Hills region being the driest. About 80% of the rainfall occurs in the monsoon season (July-September) and sometimes causes local flooding.

4.6 Rivers of Haryana:

The river Yamuna flows along its eastern boundary. The ancient Saraswati river was thought to have flowed through Haryana but it has now disappeared. The river Ghaggar is its main seasonal river. It rises up in the outer Himalayas between the Yamuna and the Sutluj and enters Haryana near Pinjore, district Panchkula. Passing through Ambala and Hissar it reaches Bikaner in Rajasthan and runs a course of 290 miles before finally disintegrating in the deserts of Rajasthan. The Markandariver's is also a seasonal river which originates from the lower Shivalik hills and enters Haryana near Ambala.

4.7 Transport System:

The main transport systems in Haryana are Roads and Railway.⁵⁴ Haryana is a trend setter in the field of passenger transport. It has total length of

⁵⁴<http://hartrans.gov.in/index.htm>

23684 kilometres. The remotest parts of the state are linked with metalled roads. its modern bus fleet of 3,864 buses covers a distance of 1.15 million Kilometres per day. About 2 million passengers travel by these buses every day. It was the first State in the country to introduce luxury video coaches. The length of the national highways passing through Haryana is 665 km. Railway System: Haryana is well connected on the rail network. Under the NCR there is already a proposal to provide rail corridor connecting towns around Delhi linking the major satellite towns like Faridabad, Gurgaon, Bahadurgarh, Kundli etc. Similarly, there is also a proposal to provide rapid mass transportation system between Delhi and these satellite towns.

4.8 Water:

Water is available as Haryana is a land of canals. It has tapped its ground water resources to maximum. Life irrigation schemes pump sets, and water channels supply adequate amount of water to the fields and industries. The State has already launched an ambitious program of brick lining the water courses. The Sutluj-Haryana link (SYL) canal will further add to Haryana's prosperity.

4.9 Educational Institutions:

Haryana has a network of educational institutions. While a primary school is available within in radius of one kilometre, middle level education facilities are available within a radius of 1.87 kilometres and high schools are available within a radius of 2.1 kilometres. There were 13111 Primary Schools, 3660 Middle Schools, 3324 High and 2267 Senior Secondary Schools functioning during 2011-12 in the State.⁵⁵ There are 187 Polytechnic colleges, 164 Engg. Colleges, 176 MBA, 62 MCA and 32 B. Pharmacy colleges in the state⁵⁶. Presently, there are 23 Universities and 680 Colleges. The ChaudharyCharan Singh Agriculture University at Hissar being one of the biggest Agriculture University in Asia is dedicated to agricultural education, research and development. The National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal has been upgraded to the status of 'deemed university'. NDRI provides excellent education in the field of dairy science and technology. PGIMS Rohtak and NBRC Gurgaon are the premier institute of medical science.

⁵⁵ <http://haryana.gov.in/haryana%20state/ataglace.asp>

⁵⁶Source: - Haryana at a Glance – DPR Haryana – May, 2012

Haryana’s main concern is to tackle the problem of illiteracy among its female population. The importance of education among girls and its overall impact on the welfare of children and community as a whole cannot be over ruled. Concessions and incentives for girls especially those belonging to backward and scheduled castes have gone a long way in promoting female education. Scheduled Caste girls in primary, middle and high classes are being provided with free uniforms. Scheduled Caste students are provided grants for books and stationery articles and are awarded scholarships and reimbursement of tuition fees.

4.10 SSA Implementation in Haryana

SarvaShikshaAbhiyan (SSA) was formally launched in the State w.e.f. 18th April 2002. SSA is an effort to universalize elementary education by community ownership of the school system. The SSA has a clear time frame, responding to the demand for quality basic education, effectively involving the participation of the community in management of schools.⁵⁷

The SarvaSikshaAbhiyaan programme is introduced in Haryana by the name of Haryana School ShikshaPariyojnaParishad, which is a Registered Society of Haryana Government Department. This is primarily responsible for implementation of RashtriyaMadhyamikShikshaAbhiyan (RMSA) and SarvaShikshaAbhiyan (SSA) in State of Haryana. This scheme is envisioned to attain an enrolment rate of 75% from 52.26% in the year of 2005-06 at secondary stage within 5 years by providing a secondary school within a most reasonable distance of any territory. The other objectives comprise improving excellence of education conveyed at secondary level through assembling all secondary schools conform to set norms, eliminating gender, disability barriers and socio-economic, providing universal access to secondary level education by the year of 2017, i.e., by the end of 12th Five Year Plan and achieving universal retention by 2020.⁵⁸

⁵⁷Study on Monitoring The Financial Aspects Relating to SarvaShikshaAbhiyan in Haryana, Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Elementary Education and Literacy) Government of India, 2005

⁵⁸ <http://www.sarvashikshaabhiyan.org.in/ssa-in-india/haryana.htm>

4.11 Demographic Profile

The state is administratively divided into four divisions, i.e. Hisar, Ambala, Rohtak and Gurgaon. There are 21 districts, 54 subdivisions, 74 tehsils and 119 blocks. There are 102 towns and 6955 villages out of which the number of inhabited villages is 6764 in the state as per census 2001 against 84 towns and 7073 villages as per census 1991. As per the provisional data of the census 2011, there are 6841 villages.

The education districts and blocks are co-terminus with revenue districts and CD blocks. Whole of Mewat district (Hathin block of Palwal) and Sadhaura & Chhachhrauli blocks of Yamuna Nagar district are dominantly populated by minority community (muslims only). These parts of the State are educationally quite backward. The State can be divided in two natural regions, i.e., the Sub-Himalayan Terai and the Indo-Gangetic plain. The plain has on the north The Himalayas and in the south the Rajasthan desert. Situated between the depression of the rivers Ganga and Indus, Haryana constitutes a level ground of moist land. In the south of the plains, there are many hillocks of the Aravali range. As per the provisional data of the census 2011 approximately 11 % increase in the female literacy rate has been observed as compare to 2001 census. The gender gap in literacy is high with lowest female literacy in the district Mewat. The district Fatehabad has also reported second lowest female literacy rate in the state having the second highest sex ratio of 903. However, sex ratio is highest at 906 in the state. As far as Literacy Rate is concerned, it has increased from 67.91% to 76.69% from 2001 to 2011 census. The male Literacy Rate has gone up from 78.43% to 85.38% while female Literacy has shown an increase from 55.73% to 66.77%. It shows that state needs to take extra measures to tackle low female Literacy Rate.⁵⁹

The present system of school education in Haryana State can be grouped in four categories of schools, Primary, consisting of I to V Class, Middle consisting of VI to VIII classes, High, consisting of VI to X classes, Senior Secondary consisting of VI to X classes and XI & XII classes. Out of these four, Primary Schools & Middle Schools are standalone units and admit students of their respective levels only. But High and

⁵⁹<http://hsspp.in/Demographicprofile.aspx>

Sr. Secondary Schools have overlapping levels, since these schools have also classes up to Middle level. Primary & Upper Primary Schools are also being run by private managements as aided schools and even non aided schools in urban as well as rural areas. The State has 15756 Primary and Upper Primary Schools and number of teachers in these schools is 65554.

Haryana, being one of those states which had the benefit of having DPEP implemented, started with definite advantages while switching to implement SSA. Out of 21 districts in the state, DPEP was implemented in seven educationally backward districts and this has given a good base to the Elementary Education System in the State like establishment of Cluster Resource Centres (CRCs), Block Resource Centres (BRCS) and School Management Committees (SMCs). In addition, enrolment of children including the disabled children in Primary Classes made a quantum-jump. Prior to launching of DPEP, under the scheme “Book Banks” introduced in 1975-76, students belonging to schedule caste and weaker section of society are given Text Books free of cost in the beginning of the academic session. The SSA, therefore, came out to the State in the midst of these advantages and hence better placed theoretically to achieve the SSA objectives.

4.12 Organisational Setup/ Management Structure

In Haryana, administrative control in respect of Primary Schools, vests with the Director Public Instructions (Primary) whereas the administrative control of other three levels viz. Middle, High and Sr. Secondary vests with the DPI (Secondary). In order to improve efficiency of the delivery system and to make Elementary Education as independent unit, the Haryana Government in their perspective plan on SSA committed to undertake Institutional reforms in order to improve the efficiency of previous system. It was proposed that Director Primary Education will be re-designated as Director Elementary Education who could also work in dual capacity holding charge of State Project Director (SSA). The State Project Director (SPD) in response to our query on these reforms informed that the matter regarding reorganization of school education system including the setting up of separate Elementary Education Directorate was discussed at the highest level of the State

Government and the view taken was that a separate Elementary Education Directorate may create more problems than it may solve.

In Haryana for the implementation of DPEP, a society known as Haryana PrathmikShikshaPariyojnaParishad (HPSPP) was set up in March 1993 as an autonomous and independent society under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860. The implementation of SSA in Haryana was entrusted to this society (HPSPP). The authorities of this society are the Governing Council (Parishad) and Executive Committee (EC). The Governing Council headed by the Chief Minister would periodically review implementation of the Project and lay down necessary broad policy guidelines. The Executive Committee to be chaired by the Chief Secretary with Financial Commissioner and Secretary, Education as the Vice-Chairman of the Committee is mainly to provide directions and guidance for project formulation, prepare strategy for implementation of the Project and monitor and supervise the implementation of the Project. The State Project Director (SPD) is the principal Executive Officer of the Parishad and is responsible for proper administration of the affairs and funds of the Parishad and implementation of various activities of the Parishad under the overall direction and guidance of the Executive Committee.

The State Project Director, who is also Director Primary Education, Haryana is assisted by three Dy. Directors, three Assistant Directors, One Project Officer, One General Coordinator, One Chief Accounts Officer, One Executive Engineer & One Section Officer, besides other supporting staff. Although organizational structure embodies the provision for appointment of one Finance-cum-Internal Audit Officer also but no such appointment has so far been made.

4.13 District Level Implementation Unit (DLU)

At the District Level, the implementation authority is Additional Dy. Commissioner of the district with District Education Officer as the Member Secretary-cum-Chief Coordinator (DPC) for implementation of the Programme. The DPC is assisted by Assistant Project Coordinator, Section Officer (Accounts) besides other supporting staff. During 2003-04, the DLU met 19 times and in 2004-05, seven meeting were held (up to December 2004).

At the Block Level there is a Block Education Officer (BEO) posted in each Educational Block. In order to monitor the various educational activities of the schools falling under the jurisdiction of the block, seven posts of Assistant Block Resource Persons have been sanctioned for each DPC Office as well as for each Block Office. In Gurgaon & Ambala Districts, which we test checked under the Study, there were only 23 and 21 Block Resource Persons against sanctioned posts of 70 & 49 respectively. All these Block Resource Persons were working as Lecturers/ Teachers. Due to deployment of these Teachers as Block Resource Persons, 44 teachers posts had fallen vacant in Gurgaon and Ambala districts. Since this practice prevails in all the blocks it affects vitally the teaching resource personnel and the shortages are endemic in some cases.

None of these ABRCs has been imparted training for capacity development and community mobilization. During interaction with the ABRCs of both these districts, the team noticed that most of them are unaware of their responsibilities and duties.

At the Village Level, there is a Village Education Committee & Village Construction Committee with each school with concerned Head Master/ Head Teacher as the Secretary of the Committee; the other members of the Committee comprise two persons from Panchayat (one of whom must be female), two person from Parent Teachers Association (PTA) (one of whom must be female), one ex-serviceman, one retired teacher and one donor/ NRI. The Chairman of the Committee is elected by members excluding Headmaster/ Head Teacher. In practice the Chairman is usually the Village Sarpanch. The organizational Chart depicting the flow of authority from the State Mission to Schools is at Annexure-B.

4.14 Meetings

After the formation of the Parishad in April 2002, no meeting of the Governing Body was held up to February 2005. As per rules and regulations of the State SSA Parishad, the Executive Committee shall meet as often as necessary but at least once in every quarter of the year. However, the Executive Committee met twice in 2003-2004. During 2004-05, only one meeting has been held as on 11-08-2004. The main functions of the Executive Committee include exercising all administrative, financial

and academic powers including powers to rationalize posts of all descriptions and make appointments, to frame regulations with approval of the State Government including bye laws for the conduct of activities of the Parishad in furthering its objects and also to decide about the bankers of the Parishad. In addition to above, the Annual Reports on the working of the Parishad and the work undertaken by it during the year together with audited accounts are required to be approved by the Executive Committee for placing the same before the Annual General Meeting of the Parishad, which after its approval, shall submit the same to the State Government. The State Government would, with comments, if any, forward the Annual Report along with the audited accounts of the Parishad and Audit Report thereon to the Central Government by 30th September every year.

4.15 Repair and Maintenance for Primary and Middle Schools

Rs. 1700 crore Budget Provision has made for repair and maintenance for Primary and middle schools in the year 2012-13. An amount of Rs. 11,28,29,500/- has been allotted to districts for 240 Govt. Primary/Govt. Middle Schools. An amount of Rs. 27,39,100/- has been allotted for 4 Schools of Mewat in the year 2012-13.