

Top 10 Educated State In India 2020

Education in India Education in India is primarily managed through the state-run public education system, which falls under the command of the government at three levels: Education in India is primarily managed through the state-run public education system, which falls under the command of the government at three levels: central, state, and local. Educational access and quality vary significantly based on factors such as location (urban or rural), gender, caste, language, and socioeconomic status. Under various articles of the Indian Constitution and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, free and compulsory education is provided as a fundamental right to children aged 6 to 14

The table lists state level regulations that were imposed by the respective state and central governments before 24 March 2020. On 24 March, Prime Minister Narendra Modi ordered a nationwide lockdown from 12:01 am of 25 March for three weeks.

Kerala officially Keralam (Malayalam: [ˈkɐːɾɐɭɐm] Kēraḷam), is a state on the Malabar Coast of southern India. Malayalam is the most widely spoken language and, alongside English, serves as an official language of the state. With 33 million inhabitants according to the 2011 census, Kerala is the 13th-most populous state in India. It was formed on 1 November 1956 under the States Reorganisation Kerala, officially Keralam (Malayalam: [ˈkɐːɾɐɭɐm] Kēraḷam), is a state on the Malabar Coast of southern India. Thiruvananthapuram is the capital city while the Kochi metropolitan area is the state's most populated region. Covering 38,863 km² (15,005 sq mi), Kerala is primarily a strip of coastal plains sandwiched by the Western Ghats and the Laccadive Sea, bound by Karnataka to the northeast, Tamil Nadu to the east, and the Lakshadweep islands in the western vicinity. It was formed on 1 November 1956 under the States Reorganisation Act, which unified the country's Malayalam-speaking regions into a single state

Pharmaceutical industry in India In the United States, Indian pharmaceutical companies supply nearly half of all generic prescriptions by volume. India is also the largest vaccine manufacturer globally by volume, accounting for over 60% of the world's vaccine production. Companies in India, Top Pharmaceuticals & Drugs Stocks in India by Market Capitalization, List of Top Pharmaceuticals & Drugs Stocks in India {2020} BSE" - The pharmaceutical industry in India was valued at an estimated US\$50 billion in FY 2023-24 and is estimated to reach \$130 billion by 2030. India is often described as the “pharmacy of the world,” supplying around one-fifth of global demand for generic medicines and exporting pharmaceuticals to over 200 countries in 2023–24, with approximately 70% of exports destined for highly regulated markets such as North America and Europe

During the British East India Company rule (1757–1857), and the British Raj (1858–1947), measures aiming at amelioration were enacted, including Bengal Sati Regulation, 1829, Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, Female Infanticide Prevention Act, 1870, and Age of Consent Act, 1891. The Indian constitution prohibits discrimination based on sex and empowers the government to undertake special measures for them. Women's rights under the Constitution of India mainly include equality, dignity, and freedom from discrimination; additionally, India has various statutes governing the rights of women. Major pharmaceutical hubs in India are, broadly anticlockwise from the northwest: Baddi, Paonta Sahib, Sikkim, Kolkata, Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Mysore, Chennai, Pondicherry, Goa, Mumbai... Until the early 1970s, Punjab had a high rate of economic growth but has since lagged behind. Punjab ranked first in GDP per capita amongst Indian states in 1981 and fourth in 2001, but has experienced slower growth than the rest of India in recent years, having the second-slowest GDP per capita growth rate of all Indian states and union territories (UTs) between 2000 and 2010, behind only Manipur. Between 1992 and 2014, Punjab's life expectancy also grew slower than most Indian states, rising from 69.4 to 71.4 years. During this period, Punjab's rank amongst Indian states in life expectancy at birth fell from first to sixth. History of reservation Estimates for the number of suicides in India vary. For example, a study published in The Lancet projected 187,000 suicides in India in 2010, while official data by the Government of India claims 134,600 suicides in the same year. Similarly, for 2019, while NCRB reported India's suicide rate to be 10.4, according to WHO data, the estimated age-standardized suicide... The state's economy is dominated primarily by agricultural production and small and medium-sized enterprises. Punjab has the ninth highest ranking among Indian states and UTs in human development index as of 2018.

Forestry in India 7% per year over 2000–2010, after decades where forest degradation was a matter of serious concern. Forestry in India is a significant rural industry and a major environmental resource. India's forest cover grew at 0. 20% annually over 1990–2000, and has grown at the rate of 0. India is one of the ten most forest-rich countries of the world. India is one of the ten most forest-rich countries of the world. Forestry in India is a significant rural industry and a major environmental resource. Together, India and 9 other countries account for 67 percent of the total forest area of the world

Suicide in India 7% to 24. India's contribution to global suicide deaths increased from 25. 2% increase over 2021 and a jump of 27% compared to 2018. Daily wage earners accounted for 26% of suicide victims, the largest group in the suicide data. 2% increase over 2021 and Suicide is a major national public health issue in India. 6% in 2016 among women, and from 18. 171,000 suicides were recorded in the country in 2022, registering a 4. Suicides during 2022 increased by 27% in comparison to 2018 with India reporting the highest number of

suicides in the world. Suicide is a major national public health issue in India. 3% among men. 3% in 1990 to 36. In 2016, suicide was the most common cause of death in India in both the age groups of 15–29 years and 15–39 years. The rate of suicide per 100,000 population increased to 12. 4 in 2022 which is the highest year for this data. 171,000 suicides were recorded in the country in 2022, registering a 4 1a36358517

Schooling is divided into four main levels: primary education, secondary education, higher education, and vocational education, and can be completed in publicly funded or private schools. The approximate ratio of the total number of public schools to private schools in India is 10:3. 1a36358517

Reservation in India Based on provisions in the Indian constitution, it allows the union government and the states and union territories of India to allocate a specific percentage of reserved quotas or seats, in higher education admissions, employment, political bodies, etc. also tried to ensure that people thus educated were suitably employed, and he appealed both for a class-free India and the abolition of untouchability. , for "socially and economically backward citizens". Reservation is a system of affirmative action in India that was established during the British Raj. Since its implementation, reservation has been a subject of massive debates and controversies over its impact, execution and effectiveness, significantly shaping the agendas of political parties and the actions of social groups 1a36358517

Economy of Punjab, India 91 lakh crore (US\$110 billion) in gross domestic product (GDP) for the 2025-26 The economy of Punjab is the 16th largest state economy in India with 8. The economy of Punjab is the 16th largest state economy in India with 8. 91 lakh crore (US\$110 billion) in gross domestic product (GDP) for the 2025-26 fiscal year. Its GDP ranks 16th amongst Indian states with US\$2720 (2,27,950) per capita 1a36358517

Women in India Their position in society deteriorated early in India's ancient The status of women in India has been subject to many changes over the time of recorded India's history. Their position in society deteriorated early in India's ancient period, especially in the Indo-Aryan speaking regions, and their subordination continued to be reified well into India's early modern period. women in India has been subject to many changes over the time of recorded India's history 1a36358517

According to Economic Survey 2023, the turnover in the domestic pharmaceutical market was estimated to be \$41 billion. India's pharmaceutical exports revenue was \$25.3 billion in fiscal year 2022–23, according to the data released by Pharmexcil. India ranked third globally in terms of dollar value of drugs and medicines exports. 1a36358517 The male-to-female suicide ratio in 2021 was 72.5 : 27.4. 1a36358517 == History == 1a36358517

Higher education in India Accreditation for higher learning is overseen by various autonomous institutions established by the University Grants Commission (UGC). Public universities are supported by the union government and the state governments Higher education system in India includes both public and private universities. education system in India includes both public and private universities. Public universities are supported by the union government and the state governments, while private universities are mostly supported by various bodies and societies. Universities in India are recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC), which draws its power from the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. The main governing body is the University Grants Commission, which enforces its standards, advises the government, and helps coordinate between the center and the state 1a36358517

Several women have served in various senior official positions in the Indian government, including that of the President of India, the Prime Minister of India, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. However, many women in India continue to face significant difficulties. The rates of malnutrition are... 1a36358517 English is used as a major medium of instruction in higher... 1a36358517 == State level regulations (before 24 March) == 1a36358517 As of 2025, India has over 1000 universities, with 57 central universities, 416 state universities, 147 deemed universities, 361 state private universities and 159 Institutes of National Importance which include AIIMS, IIMs, IITs, IISERs, IITs and NITs among others. The country also has 53,354 colleges, including government degree colleges, private colleges, standalone institutes and post-graduate research institutions, functioning under these universities as reported by the Department of Higher... 1a36358517 Kerala has been a prominent exporter of spices since 3000 BCE. The Chera dynasty, the first major kingdom in the region, rose to prominence through maritime commerce but often faced invasions from the neighbouring Chola and Pandya dynasties. In the 15th century, the spice trade attracted Portuguese traders to Kerala, initiating European colonisation in India... 1a36358517 Without a major effort to expand electricity generation... 1a36358517

Indian state government responses to the COVID-19 pandemic The Indian state governments have responded to the COVID-19 pandemic in India with various declarations of emergency, closure of institutions and public The Indian state governments have responded to the COVID-19 pandemic in India with various declarations of emergency, closure of institutions and public meeting places, and other restrictions intended to contain the spread of the virus 1a36358517

Issues including grade inflation, corruption, fraudulent institutions, and poor employment prospects frequently affect students in India. Half of all graduates in India are considered unemployable. It has also been argued that this system has been associated with an emphasis on rote learning and external perspectives. 1a36358517 As of 2010, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates India's forest cover to be about 68 million hectares, or 22% of the country's area The 2013 Forest Survey of India states its forest cover increased to 69.8 million hectares by 2012, per satellite measurements; this represents an increase of 5,871 square kilometers of forest cover in 2 years. However, the

gains were primarily in northern, central and southern Indian states, while northeastern states witnessed a net loss in forest cover over 2010 to 2012. In 2018, the total forest and tree cover in India increased to 24.39% or 8,02,088 km². It increased further to 24.56 percent or 807,276 square kilometres in 2019. 1a36358517

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