

FIFTH ALL INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

1986

DISTRICT REPORT

DISTRICT JIND



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DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICE, JIND

(District Survey Unit)

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FIFTH ALL INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

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D I S T R I C T R E P O R T

D I S T R I C T J I N D

MOHINDER SINGH

DIŠT. SURVEY OFFICER

DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICE JIND

(Distt. Survey Unit)

NIEPA DC



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PREFACE

An effort has been made in this report to assess the strength and weakness in different categories of schools in the district. The District Survey Unit under the direct control of the state Survey Unit was assigned this important task in April 1987. This task was completed within a record duration of 8 months inspite of many odds. A brief description of the process has been given in the 1st chapter. The district wise reports, it is hoped, will enable the district education officers' to get apprised for the strengths and weaknesses of educational facilities in their respective districts. Besides, the district education officer will be at the receiving end in case efforts are made to provide the basic facilities in accordance with this report and this report will facilitate the process in the district. The consolidated picture of the district has been given from Chapters I to VII. It is hoped that the report would be studied with concern so as to evolve a satisfactory system of supplies and disposals so that the schools may not face any deficiency in times to come.

Suraj Mal
District Education Officer
JIND

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I have been able to accomplish the fifth All India Educational Survey successfully. It is largely due to the inspiration and guidance of Dr. Sarwan Kumar State Survey Officer, Haryana, Chandigarh. His deep understanding of both the conceptual as well as the practical aspects of survey and complete identification with the job have been a living example to us all and unruffled expression always considerate and sympathetic view of our problems and polite but firm handling of difficult situations made him an ideal captain of the team engaged into stupendous undertaking. Therefore I am indebted to him for showing us the right direction in steering the survey ship through difficult waters.

The district Education Officer has always been Co-Operative and helpful for the massive operation of the actual survey in the district. And we owe our gratitude to him. The Deputy District Education Officer, the Sub-Divisional Education Officer's who organised and co-ordinated the work in their respective area of jurisdiction also deserve our sense of gratefulness. Indeed the heads of different institutions deserve our full toss thanks for filling up the forms.

The great mass information collected in the field was checked and tabulation in our seven regional tabulation offices located at Jind, Julana, Kalayat, Uchana, Narwana Rajond and Safidon with the help of 32 odd tabulators and the respected Block Education Officer's. All of them deserve praise for hard work put in by them to complete the work in the stipulated period. The regional tabulation offices were looked after by sh. Chander Bhan Gupta Block Education Officer, Sh. Suraj Bhan Block Education Officer, Sh. Nirmal Singh B.E.O., Sh. Bhagat Singh B.E.O

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Sh. Telu Ram B.E.O. and Sh. Avad Bihari B.E.O. and Sh. Bixha Ram B.E.O. respectively and their clerks namely sh Randhir Singh. I would like to record my appreciation of the assistance provided by these officers/clerks.

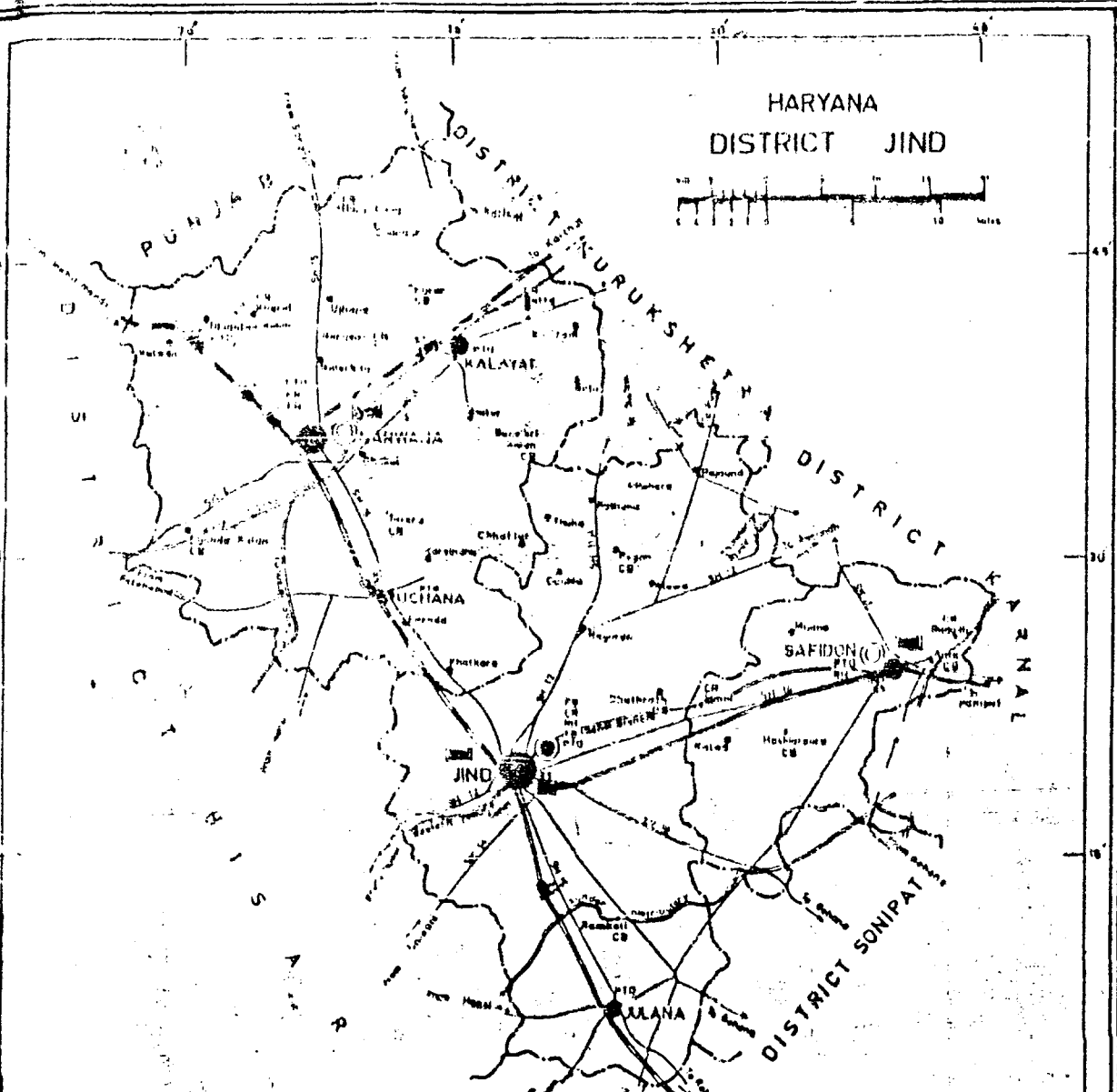
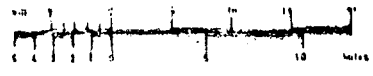
The District Tabulation work from table 32 to 12 was done by sh. Dinesh Chand Science Master, Govt. Middle School Shando. From Table No. 1 to 31, the tabulation was done in the office of Block Education Officer Kayat by sh. Randhir Singh. I am greatly thankful to these persons for their Co-Operation rendered in the preparation of the report.

This brief acknowledgement, is, by no means exhaustive and there are many more un-named teachers to whom my thanks are due.

Mahender Singh
District Survey Officer

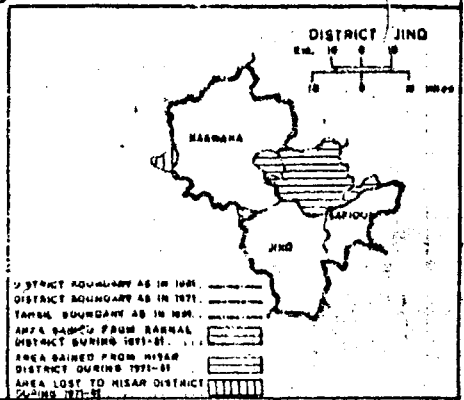
HIND

HARYANA DISTRICT JIND



Note: Other villages having PTO/RM/TS are shown as ...
are shown as ...
Western Yamuna Canal ...

BOUNDARY, STATE	.....
BOUNDARY, DISTRICT	.....
BOUNDARY, TAHSIL	.....
HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT, TAHSIL	.....
STATE HIGHWAY	.....
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD	.....
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE	.....
CANAL	.....
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME	.....
URBAN AREA WITH POPULATION SIZE—CLASS II, III, IV & V	.....
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE	.....
DEGREE COLLEGE	.....
REST HOUSE, TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW, FOREST BUNGALOW AND CANAL BUNGALOW	
RIVER AND STREAM	



75 East of Greenwich 15

C O N T E N T S

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The District was formed at the time of reorganisation of the composite state of Punjab and creation of Haryana in November, 1966 with two Tehsils of Narwana and Jind,, which had been a part of Sangrur District. Actually, the Sanskrit name of the town was Jayanti, as mentioned in the Mahabharata. District Jind represents one of the three major Tirtha complexes of Haryana. As many as eight Tirthas are located in this District. There are some temples of considerable antiquity and importance here, which are of special architectural and historical interest.

1.2 According to 1981 census, the total area of the District was 3306 Square Kilometers, which occupies 7.48 percent of the total area of the state. In January, 1973 six villages were transferred to Narwana Tehsil, 43 villages to Jind Tehsil and 5 villages to Safidon Tehsil from Kaithal Tehsil of Kurukshetra District. Two villages namely Bithmara and Surewala of Narwana Tehsil were transferred to Tohana Tehsil of Hissar District in 1979. On its east and north east lies the District of Karnal and Kurukshetra. On the north west, it borders on the Patiala and Sangrur District of Punjab. In the north West, West and South West it has a common boundary with District Hissar and Sirsa. In its South and South east lie the District of Rohtak and Sonapat.

1.3 According to 1981 Census, the total population of Jind District in the rural and urban areas is 797198 and 131084 respectively. The sex wise population i.e.

males and females in the rural areas is 428674 and 358524 respectively. In the urban areas sex wise population i.e. males and females is 700295 and 60789 respectively. As per 1981 census, the total population of Scheduled Caste in the rural areas by males and females is 88369 and 75306 respectively. In the urban areas sex-wise population of scheduled castes i.e. males and females is 9128 and 7934 respectively. The total population of scheduled tribe in rural as well as the urban areas is almost nil. The density of population per square kilometer is 284 as compared to that of the state 292. The literacy rate of the district is 26.18 as compared to that of State 36.14. It means that literacy rate is in the sad plight. It requires greater attention to be paid in this field. In this modern age illiteracy is considered a kind of curse. This more and more people should be motivated and encouraged to take part in the programmes sponsored by the Govt. time to time. Female literacy is 12.25 percent as compared to male literacy which is 38.08 respectively. It means greater emphasis is to be laid out on the programme of female literacy. In this modern age of science, the illiteracy of females has got more importance, as the whole responsibility of looking after the welfare of the family is on their shoulders. Thus, the female literacy programme can not be ignored. The Government as well as the other social organisation must take immediate steps to spread the programme of female literacy. This is one of the major steps to remove the backwardness of the district as compared to the other districts.

1.4 Regarding the economy of the district Jind, it is primarily agriculture. In 1981 census, it was

traced that 74 percent of the total main workers were cultivators and agricultural labourers. Among the food-grains mostly wheat, bajra, rice, cotton and gram pulse are grown. The climate of Jind district is sub-tropical continental monsoon type. In its physical features, it represents a level plain without any hill stream. Water level is relatively low. Medium soils particularly loam (Bhangar and Nardak) are found in the district. Canals are the main source of irrigation. The rain fall during the year 1986-87 was very low. It reflects the inadequacy and uncertainty of rainfall which is mainly concentrated during the rainy season. The situation, however has been considerably improved by the availability of irrigation water. A very small area of 4 Sq. Kilometer was covered under reserved forests during the year 1980.

1.5 The level of Industrialization in the district as compared to the state is as below. There were 48 registered working factories in the district during the year 1979 and the estimated number of workers employed in them was 1187. Twenty eight of these factories manufactured cotton textiles and 13 food products. There are some cotton ginning and pressing units and items like steel wire ropes, cattle feed and leather products are also manufactured. Of the six large and medium scale units in Jind, 3 are in public sector namely Milk Plant of the Haryana Dairy Development Corporation, cattle feed plant of Haryana, Agro Industries corporation and Tannery Unit of the Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation. Three private sector units are the Industrial cables (India) Ltd. at Kila Zafargarh (Julana), K.C. Textiles at Pindara (Jind) and Haryana Roller Flour Mills Jind. There are small scale units also.

1.6.1 Fifth All India Educational Survey: The fifth all India Educational Survey was conducted by N.C.E.R.T New Delhi in the year 1987. In the state of Haryana, this task was entrusted to Dr. Sarwan Kumar H.E.S. (I) and a cell was constituted under his kind control at the State level by the respected Director School Education Haryana Sh. Ramindra Jakhu I.A.S. The Director of School Education Haryana, Chandigarh appointed a District Survey Officer in each District in the month of March 1987. He was made responsible to conduct this survey of his district under the direct control of the concerned district education Officer. Sh. I, Mahender Singh, was appointed as District Survey officer for the district of Jind. The reference date for this survey was fixed on 30.9.1986. All information regarding the number of schools, facilities in them, number of villages/habitations are taken into account as it stood on 30.9.1986. The whole district is divided into eight Community Development Blocks. Each Block is headed by a Community Development Block Education Officer who was entrusted with the task of filling up the formats of school Information form, Urban Information Form and village Information form. The S.I.F. contains the information of a particular school in all aspects i.e. educational, drinking water facility, enrolment and management of the school, game etc. The U.I.F. format is meant for collecting information regarding the educational facilities in the Urban areas whereas the V.I.F. is meant to collect the information of educational facilities in the villages. The District survey officer's were given training by the N.C.E.R.T. experts and State Survey units at S.C.E.R.T Gurgaon from 8.4.1987 to 10.8.1987 about filling up of these formats. All the district education officer's took

part in the programme. The respected Director School Education sh. Ramindra Janku directed all the District Education Officers and other officials to take keen interest in the job entrusted to them and to give a clear picture of educational facilities in their districts. The community development Block education officer's of Jind district were given training at Karnal from 20.4.87 to 22.4.87. The Headmasters of Pillu-khera and Safidon Blocks were given training regarding filling up of these formats on 28.4.87 to 29.4.87 respectively. The Headmasters of Primary / Middle / High schools of Jind Block were trained on 27.4.87. A meeting of all the Heads of Primary/Middle / High was held at Narwana of Rajond and Kalayat and Uchana Blocks. May 15th, 1987 was fixed as the date for collection of these formats duly filled by the Community Development Block ~~Development~~ Education Officers' from the respected schools. These formats were checked by the District Survey Officer at the Block level alongwith the Community Development Block Education Officer. A sample checking was made by the State Survey Unit in the month of July 87. The Block level tabulations were done by well trained teacher under the guidance of their C.D.B.E.O. This task was completed upto October 87. In the months of November and December 87, the tabulations of District level were done at two centres. Tabulation of information regarding Table No. (1-31) was done at Block Education Officer's office Kalayat by sh. Randhir Singh Clerk under the direct control of the District Survey Officer. The Tabulation of information from table No.32 to 128 was done at Jind D.E.O. Office by Sh. Dinesh Chander Science Master Govt. Middle School Samdo under the supervision of District Survey officer.

1.6.2 A village is better called a revenue state meaning thereby an Estate (specific and demarcated area of land) marked as such for the purposes of levy/realisation of the land revenue, whereas habitation is a part of land of the village. The types of schools covered under the survey are Primary, upper Primary, Secondary and Senior Secondary (+ 2 stage) schools managed by Govt. Local bodies, private aided and private unaided. The total number of habitations in whole of the district are 349, whereas the total number of villages are 338 and six towns. The estimated population of the District is 905498.

CHAPTER - II

PRIMARY EDUCATION

2.1 Out of 349 habitations, 342 habitations are properly served with the Primary Education within their habitation. It means that a population of 896882 out of the total population of 905498 is served with a Primary School Education facility within the habitations. Six habitations whose total population is 8469 is served with a Primary school upto a distance of 1 KM, ~~km~~ whereas the remaining One habitation whose total population is 147 is served with this facility upto a distance of 2 KM. This last mentioned habitation falls in Jind Block.

2.2 Out of 349 habitations, 348 are served with a Primary School/Section within a distance of 1 Kilometer. It shows that 99.9% of the total population enjoys the facility. No new Primary school is proposed on the basis of the given criteria.

2.3 Out of 338 villages in the whole of the district, there are ~~338~~ 337 villages with Scheduled Castes population. The remaining one village falls in the zero percent range of the scheduled caste population. There are 206 villages where the scheduled caste population is upto 25%. 50 villages fall in the range of 26--50% ; 3 villages falls in the group of 51--75% and 1 (One) village has more than 75%
2 scheduled caste population. 261 such villages have the primary school/Section facility within the habitations. It is further added that the Scheduled Tribe population in the whole of the district falls in the range of zero percent .

2.4 There are 261 Primary schools which are situated

in rural areas. Out of 261 Primary schools, 260 Primary schools are Government Institutions while the remaining one Primary school is private unaided. In comparison to 261 Primary schools running in rural areas. There are 19 schools which are of Primary level and are located in urban areas. Out of these 19 Primary schools, 17 are government institutions while the remaining 2 are private unaided. There are 451 schools in total, having Primary classes, located in rural area including two private unaided and two private aided. Out of 451 schools, 447 Government schools have Primary stage, whereas in Urban area only 41 schools have Primary classes out of these 41 schools, 28 are Govt. Institutions, 7 Private aided and six are private unaided.

2.5 In rural areas, out of 261 Primary schools, 243 schools have pucca building, while 3 have partly pucca buildings and there is only one school which has a kucha building and this school falls in Safidon block. On the other hand in Urban areas there are total 19 Primary schools out of which 17 schools have pucca buildings. Out of the remaining two schools one has partly pucca building and the other one runs in an open space i.e. it has no building. The school which is being run in open space falls in Uchana Block. Hence, out of 280 Primary schools in the whole of the district, 260 schools have pucca buildings. There are 14 Primary schools which run in open space in rural areas. Thus the strength of 14 Primary schools without buildings is much larger than the only one Primary school which runs in open space in Urban area. The situation in the Kalayat Block is the worst of all where ten Primary schools function in open space out of the total 14 primary schools in rural area, being run in open space.

2.6 As already discussed, the number of Primary schools in rural areas is 261. There are 21 such schools with zero instructional rooms, whereas in Urban areas, out of 19 Primary schools, only two schools have the zero instructional rooms. In rural and urban areas, 13 and 5 Primary schools have only one instructional room respectively. Thus the strength of schools which are lacking in instructional rooms is more in rural areas than in urban areas.

2.7 In rural areas, 38 Govt. schools do not require any additional room. The Private unaided schools situated in rural areas do not also require any additional room, while out of 261 total Primary schools in rural areas 37 Primary schools are in need of one additional room for each school. Similarly, 79 Primary schools require two additional rooms whereas 63 and 16 Primary schools require 3 and 4 rooms respectively. There are only 27 Primary schools which are in requirement of 5 or more additional rooms. Also in Urban areas, the situation is like that of rural areas. There are total 19 primary schools in the Urban areas out of which 3 schools do not require any additional room whereas 2, 2, 2, 1 and 7 Govt. schools require 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 or above additional instructional rooms respectively.

2.8 There are 261 Primary schools located in rural areas which contain 1388 total sections. Only 951 sections have usable blackboards facility. On the other hand 358 sections have even no blackboards and 79 sections have unusable or damaged blackboards. On comparing the blackboard facility in different blocks in rural areas, it is found that the situation is very bad in Julana, Narwana, Raound and Kalavat blocks than the other remaining blocks.

In block Jind, Pilukhera, Safidon and Uchana, the availability of block boards is already in sufficient number. The block board facility in urban areas is much better than in rural areas. There are 19 Primary schools which have 152 sections in Urban areas out of which only 28 sections do not have any blockboard and 5 have unusable blockboards. It has already been pointed out above that the Primary schools which fall in the rural areas need more attention as far as the availability of blackboard facility is concerned.

2.9 Out of 261 Government Primary schools situated in rural areas, 260 primary schools are government institutions. In these institutions only 151 primary schools have proper drinking water facility for the students. There are urinals lavatories in 132 and 66 primary schools respectively. Out of 260 primary schools only 83 primary schools are provided with medical check up facilities in rural areas. The only one private un-aided primary school is having all these facilities for drinking water, urinal and medical check-up. As far as the primary schools in urban areas are concerned the 15 Government Primary schools out of 17 have the proper drinking water facility while 8 schools have urinal facility ~~wh~~ five (5) schools have the lavatories and only 6 primary schools are having the facility for medical check-up. On comparing the facilities provided in rural areas and urban areas the rural areas primary schools are lagging far behind than the urban primary schools. As water is the basic need of all, therefore, drinking water facility should be provided to each and every primary school in rural areas particularly. The higher authorities are requested to look into the matter sympathetically and the necessary steps should be taken.

2.10 There is not even a single school which have no teacher either in rural area or in urban area i.e. there is no zero teacher school. Only 25 primary schools out of 260 Govt. primary schools in rural areas are single teacher schools. In urban areas 4 out of 19 primary schools are single teacher schools. When we compare the single teacher schools of different blocks it is found that out of 40 primary schools 11 schools are single teacher schools. The single teacher schools fall in Jind, Safidon and Uchana block's urban area only. The remaining blocks have either two or more teachers in every primary schools.

2.11.1 In rural areas the total number of teachers working at present are 2074. Out of this strength 1526 are male while rest 548 are female, 17 teachers are post-graduate trained and out of these 17 teachers, 15 are male and 2 are female. There is only one male untrained post-graduate working at the primary stage. The total strength of graduate teacher is 44 out of which 40 teachers are trained graduate while remaining four are untrained. Out of 44 teachers 29 are male and 15 are female. There are only two trained teachers who are middle pass out of which one is male and other is female. The bulk of teachers are matriculate trained. The total strength of these teachers who are trained matriculate is 1967. This strength consists of 1440 trained male and 522 trained female and remaining one male and 4 female are untrained. As far as the Higher secondary/PUC/Intermediates trained teachers are concerned, their total strength is 52 only, out of which 44 are trained male and 8 are trained female.

2.11.2 In urban areas 349 teachers are working at present, out of which 112 are male and 237 are female. Two male and one female are trained post graduate teachers working at the primary stage. Out of 41 graduates 14 are male and 27 female. There are 28 Higher Secondary/Intermediate/PUC/teachers. Out of these 28 teachers 4 male while 24 female. Out of these 28 teachers 4 male are trained, 12 female are trained teachers and remaining 12 female are untrained. In Urban area also, the strength of matriculate teachers who are trained is maximum like rural areas. There are 271 matriculate teachers in urban area out of which 91 are male and 180 are female. 90 Male and 159 male are trained whereas one male and 21 female are untrained. Only 6 teachers are middle pass. Out of these 6 teachers one is trained male and remaining 5 are trained female.

2.12. In rural areas the total enrolment at Primary stage is 98643 out of which 62542 boys and 36101 are girls. On the other hand in urban area total enrolment is 15845 out of which 8662 are boys and 7183 are girls. Thus in whole of the district total enrolment is 114438 which consist of 71154 boys and 43284 girls. There are 12282 boys students and 8002 girls students, who belong to Scheduled Castes in whole of the district. In rural areas the strength of scheduled castes is 117929 out of which 11085 students are boys while 6924 students are girls who are studying at the primary stage. In Urban areas 1277 boys students and 1088 girls students who belong to Scheduled Castes are getting their education at primary stage. The percentage of students in I-V class in age group of 6 to below 11 years is 85.25% in rural areas while this percentage is 74.46% in urban areas.

2.13 The age specific ratio for boys and girls in rural area is 90.80 and 59.31 whereas for urban area this ratio stands for boys at 86.38 and that for girls 78.01 at Primary level. So far as Pupil teacher Ratio is concerned it is 47 for the rural area and 45 for the urban area. The percentage of girls at Primary level for rural area is 36.60 and for urban area it is 45.33 which clearly shows that the percentage of girls students in urban area is 8.73% more than that of rural area. The gross enrolment ratio in rural areas is for 6 to below 11 years for boys is 108.65 and for girls it is 71.71. The total gross enrolment in the rural area is 89.19 for boys and girls and for urban areas the total gross enrolment ratio is 103.01 for boys and girls. The total gross enrolment of rural and urban areas is 90.48.

CHAPTER - III

UPPER PRIMARY (MIDDLE) EDUCATION

3.1 The population of 638375 (70.05% of the total population) residing in 166 habitations is served with the upper primary educational facilities within their habitations. In Community Development Block Jind 68 habitations are served with the facility of upper primary Education upto a maximum distance of 3 KM. This facility is enjoyed by the total population of 132528 residing in this block. The remaining three habitations whose total population is 4355 are served with this facility beyond the distance of 3 KM. Like block Jind, in the block Julana also 3 habitations whose total population is 3358, and in Narwana block 2 habitations which has the population of 2066 are provided with the upper primary education beyond the distance of 3KM. Similar is the case of block Pilukhera, Rajon and Safidon where in 1, 4 & 6 habitations with population of 1392, 8927 and 6970 respectively is availing this facility of upper primary education beyond the distance of 3 KM. Facility given to habitations in different Community development blocks upto the maximum distance of 3 KM is : 19 habitations with population 32542 in Julana block, 27 habitations with population 44587 in Kalayat Block and 17 habitations with Narwana Block with population of 23478. Same is the case with 16, 10, 16 habitations in Community Development Block of Pilukhera, Rajon and Safidon having the population of 19253, 12714 and 28456 respectively are provided with this facility within the distance of 3 KM except these habitations where the facility of upper primary education is provided within their habitations.

3.2 There are 3499 habitations in eight blocks of this district out of which 330 habitations are facilitated with the upper primary/ (Middle) education within a distance of 3KM. Out of these 330 habitations 166 habitations are served within their habitation. There are 15 habitations where a new upper primary school has been proposed and out of these 115 habitations three each in Jind and Julana blocks where as 1,2,6 habitations lie in Pilukhera, Rajond and Safiddon blocks respectively. In Narwana and Rajond blocks, there are two habitations in each where a new primary schools could not be proposed under the given criteria.

3.3. The Scheduled Caste Population residing in 337 villages out of which 135 villages are served within the upper primary education. In these 337 villages, 114 villages fall in percentage upto 25% of the Scheduled Caste population while 21 villages fall between 26.50% of Scheduled Caste Populattion.

3.4 There are total 82 Upper Primary Schools in rural area out of which 80 are Govt. Institutions while out of remaining two schools one is private aided and the other is privated unaided school. Against the strength of 80 upper Primary schools in rural areas, the strength is 2 in urban area i.e there are only two upper primary schools in urban area out of which one is Government while the other is private unaided. Hence it is clear that there are total 84 upper primary schools in whole of the district out of which 81 are govt. Institutions one private aided and remainning two are private unaided schools.

3.5 All the 822 upper primary schools which are

situated in rural area have pucca buildings. Also the two upper primary schools in the urban area have the pucca buildings. Thus the upper primary schools are well placed as far as types of buildings is concerned. There is no disparity of buildings in upper primary schools in rural as well as urban area.

3.6.1 As already mentioned there are 80 Govt. Upper Primary schools out of a total of 82 in all the eight Community Development blocks in rural area. The 77 Govt. Middle Schools have the facility of Library in them. The one private unaided school also have the facility of library. The number of books in different schools are as shown below:

3.6.2 Out of the 80 schools in rural area only 3 schools have the library books upto 100. 46 schools have the books in their library ranging from 101 to 500. The strength of such schools which have this range is large than other ranges. There are 29 schools of Upper Primary Standard having the library books from 501 to 1000 and above. In Urban area both the school have library facilities. The number of books in each of them are 201 to 1000.

3.6.3 In rural area 66 schools out of 80 upper primary schools have their own urinal and drinking water facilities but the facility of Medical check up is available only in 30 upper primary schools. Only 57 schools in rural area have separate urinals for boys and girls. While in urban area both the school are provided with this facility. In case of laboratory facilities the only 25 schools have this facility. So far as urban area is con-

cerned both the schools have facilities of drinking water urinals , seperate urinals for boys and girls and medical check up etc.

3.8 There are 734 trained and two untrained male teachers, 157 trained and two untrained female teachers who are working at different upper primary schools in rural areas at present. There are 170 male and 28 female who are matriculate trained. One female untrained matriculate is also working at this stage. While 22 male and 5 female are higher secondary/PUC etc. trained 253 trained male and one male untrained and 41 trained female are graduates. 104 male trained and one male untrained and 19 female trained and one female untrained, are post graduates. 93 male and 41 female are trained language teachers whereas 92 male and 21 female are other trained teachers. In urban area 96 male and 97 female teachers are working at this stage. Out of which 94 male are trained teachers and two are untrained whereas 96 female are trained and one is untrained. Out of these trained and untrained teachers 2 trained female are middle pass, 10 male and 3 female are trained matriculate teachers, 6 males and 5 female are trained Higher Secondary teachers. 25 male and 54 female are trained graduate teachers. While only one male teacher is untrained graduate. 16 male and 7 female are trained post graduate teachers while only one male teacher is untrained post-graduate. 27 male and 16 female are trained language teachers while only one female is untrained language teachers. Whereas 10 male and 4 female are trained teachers of the other categories.

3.9 The total enrolment of students at upper

primary stage in rural and urban area is 39963 out of which 30264 students are boys and 9699 students are girls. In rural area total enrolment at this stage is 30628 out of which 24300 students are boys while 6328 students are girls. These data show that in rural area girls show less interest in education at upper primary stage than the boys. In urban area the total enrolment at upper primary stage is 9335 out of which 5964 are boys and 3371 are girls. Hence it is clear girls in urban area are much interested than the girls of rural area, which clarifies the attitude of rural population towards woman education. The total enrolment of the scheduled caste students in various schools is 4867 both in rural and urban area. Out of the above said enrolment there are 4045 boys belonging to Scheduled Caste Category while 822 are girls students. In rural areas the enrolment of scheduled caste students at upper primary stage is 3929, out of which ³³⁵⁵ are boys and ⁵⁷⁴ are girls whereas in the urban area the total enrolment of scheduled caste students is 927 out of which ~~699~~ are boys and 248 are girls students.

3.10 At the upper primary stage the age specific ratio for boys and girls in rural area is 61.86 and 21.22 and that for urban area this ratio is 76.58 and 61.61 respectively. The pupil teachers ratio at the upper primary stage in rural area is 37 while in urban area it is 48. Thus it is obvious, that the number of students per teacher in urban area is much larger than that in rural area. The percentage of girl students at upper primary stage for rural and urban area is 20.66% and 36.11% respectively. Which again explains ~~x~~ itself that the girls at this stage in urban areas are much

(-19-)

interested in education. The gross enrolment ratio in the age group of 11 to below 14 years for g boys and girls in rural area is 68.95 and 15.97 respectively. The total gross enrolment ratio in the rural area for boys and girls is 45.59 whereas in urban area the gross enrolment ratio for boys and girls is 88.49 and 63.68 respectively. The total gross enrolment ratio for rural and urban areas both for boys and girls is 50.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

4.1 The survey was conducted in 349 habitations. Out of these 349 habitations, 107 habitations enjoy the facility of secondary stage education within the habitation. Thus 54.54% of the total population has this facility of education. The total population of 107 habitations is 493862. The remaining 242 habitations out of 349, enjoy the facility of secondary stage education upto a distance of 8KM. Therefore, total population of 411636 out of the whole population of the district which is 905498, has the facility of secondary stage education upto a distance of 8 KM. There is not even a single habitation where the children have to go for secondary stage education beyond the distance of 8KM. On comparison, it has been found that Safidon Community Development Block, only 7 habitations out of 43 habitations, have the facility of secondary stage education within their habitation. It clearly reveals that only 32.65% of the total population of the Community Development Block has this facility, whereas in the other blocks, the percentage ranges from 43% to 67.72%

4.2 There are 110 Govt. secondary schools and are privately managed aided secondary school which are providing the facilities of secondary education to the rural areas. As compared to it, there are 10 Govt. Secondary schools, 6 privately managed aided secondary schools and 3 privately managed unaided Secondary schools which are working in the urban areas. In this way, the

total number of secondary schools in the whole District is 130. In rural areas, 116 schools are having the facility of secondary stage education, whereas 26 schools are having the facility of secondary stage education in the urban areas. Thus, there are 142 schools which are providing the facility of secondary stage education to the children in the entire district.

4.3 A good library is the pride of a school. It plays a key role in the modern system of education. The facility of library is available in 111 secondary schools located in the rural areas. This advantage of library is available in 19 secondary schools situated in the urban areas also. Thus, it has been observed that the facility of library is available almost in all the secondary schools situated in the rural as well as urban areas. Out of these schools 85 secondary schools, each has more than 1000 books in its library. In the rural areas, 13 secondary schools out of 19 have more than 1000 books each in their respective library.

4.4 A total number of 883 teachers are working in secondary schools in the rural areas. Out of these 773 are male teachers and 110 are female teachers. Regarding the qualifications of the teachers, 179 trained males and 20 females trained teachers are post graduate whereas 260 trained male and 22 trained female teachers are graduates. About 96 trained male and 93 trained female teachers are working as language teachers 27 trained male teachers and 2 trained female teachers have their qualification Higher secondary/PUC etc. 122 trained male and 21 trained female are simply

matriculates. 89 male trained teachers and 12 female teachers fall in the category of others. Regarding the position of the teachers working in the urban areas, their total number is 308. Out of these 209 are trained male and 95 trained female, 3 male and 1 female are trained teachers. About their qualifications, 51 male teachers and 16 female teachers are post graduates. 93 male and 46 trained female have their qualifications as graduates. Only 5 trained male who are working at the secondary stage have their qualification as Higher Secondary/PUC etc. Just, 14 trained males and 15 trained female are matriculates. The total number of language teachers working in these schools are 39. Out of these 27 teachers are trained male and 12 teachers are female. 22 trained male and 7 trained female teachers fall in the category of others.

4.5 Regarding the facilities of laboratories in 111 secondary schools situated in rural area, 91 secondary schools have combined laboratories for all subjects. The four schools are having separate laboratories for physics chemistry and biology. Three secondary schools are having Home science laboratories in the rural areas. Out of 18 secondary schools situated in the urban areas 16 schools have combined laboratories for all subjects and 2 have separate laboratories for all subjects. In the urban areas, out of 8 privately managed secondary schools, all have the facility of laboratory. All the 10 Govt. schools running in this area have the facility of laboratory out of which six secondary schools have the have provision for home science laboratories also.

4.6 Regarding the teaching staff in these schools there are 259 trained and 1 untrained teacher who are teaching at secondary stage, One trained Ph.D is also teaching at secondary stage. About 23 trained M-Sc. teachers are teaching in secondary stage schools. Only 3 B.Sc. (Hons) trained teachers are working at secondary stage schools. There are 168 B.Sc. trained and one untrained B.Sc. teacher are teaching at Secondary stage. The remaining 64 teachers whose qualification is matriculation are teaching science at secondary stage, A great disparity between the education of teachers is evident from the study. On one side there are Ph.D. teachers who are teaching to school classes. On the other side, there are still matriculates.

4.7 The total enrolment in secondary stage in rural and urban areas is 13275 out of which 10484 boys and 2791 girls .In rural area the total enrolment at the stage is 8764 out of which 7507 are boys 1257 girls.In urban area the total enrolment at ~~the~~ secondary is 4511 out of which 2977 are boys and 1434 girls. The total enrolment of the scheduled caste students both in rural and urban areas is 1407 out of which 1262 are boys and 135 girls. In rural area the scheduled caste enrolment is 1069 out of which 988 are boys and 71 are girls. Similarly the total enrolment of the scheduled caste in the urban areas is 338 out of which 264 are boys and 74 girls.

4.8 In the rural areas 103 secondary schools and in the urban areas 19 secondary schools have the facility of drinking water. Again 107 secondary schools in the rural areas and 18 secondary schools in the urban areas have the facility of urinals. Only 9 secondary schools in the rural areas and 16 in the urban areas have the availability of separate urinals for the girls and boys. Only 61 secondary schools in the rural areas and 15 in the urban areas have the facility of lavatory. The facility of medical check up is available in 70 secondary schools in rural areas. In urban areas this facility is available in 15 schools. This survey clearly points out that facility like drinking water, urinals and medical check up are available more in the secondary schools located in the rural areas. than in the urban areas. The position of the rural secondary schools regarding these facilities/amenities is far better,

4.9 Out of the total 111 secondary schools located in the rural areas 110 schools are managed by the government and one is privately managed. Out of these 79 Govt. Secondary schools and one privately managed schools have the facility of physical education teachers. So far as urban areas are concerned out of 19 secondary schools only 15 schools have the facility of Physical education teachers. Out of these schools , 9 are Govt. schools , 5 are private aided and one is private unaided school.

CHAPTER - V

SENIOR SECONDARY (PLUS TWO STAGE) EDUCATION

5.1 5 habitations which have the total number of populations 34305, are served with facility of Senior Secondary plus two stage education within their habitations. This is 3.79% of the total population. The other 161 habitations are served with the facility of Senior secondary education (+2 stage) upto a distance of 8 KM. The total population of these habitations is 379191. The remaining 183 habitations whose total population is 492002, which is 54.33% of the total population, are served with the facility of senior secondary education (+2 Stage) beyond the distance of 8 KM. The blocks namely Jind, Kalayat, Safidon and Uchana do not enjoy the facility of Senior Secondary education (+2 Stage) within their habitations. In this way, 16.77% of the total population of Julana block, 6.40% of the total population of Narwana block, 12.64% of the total population of Pillukhera Block and 11.19% of the total population of Rajond Block, enjoy the facility of Senior secondary Education (+2 stage) within their habitations.

5.2 As far as, the Senior Secondary (+2 stage) schools are concerned, the total number of such schools is 12 out of these schools, there are only 5 schools which are situated in the rural areas. The other 7 schools are situated in the urban areas. Thus all these 12 senior secondary (plus two stage) schools provide the facility of senior secondary education to the students of this area.

5.3 A good library is the pride of a school. It plays a key role in the modern system of education. The facility of library is available in all the 5 senior secondary schools located in the rural area. Also the availability of library is provided in all 7 senior secondary schools situated in the urban area. Thus the facility of library is available almost in all the Senior Secondary schools of the district. All the 12 Senior secondary schools located in rural as well as urban area have more than 1000 books each in their respective libraries.

5.4 In the rural areas, out of 49 teachers working at Senior Secondary schools (+2 stage) 40 teachers are male and 9 teachers are female. The qualification of 22 (20 trained and 2 untrained) male teachers and 7 trained female teachers are post graduates whereas 14 trained male and 2 (one trained and one untrained) female teachers are simply graduates. Three trained male matriculates and one trained male language teacher are working in the rural areas at this stage. In the urban areas, out of total 59 teachers working, 41 teachers are males and 18 teachers are trained females. Regarding the qualifications of these teachers, 37 male teachers and 17 trained female teachers are post graduates. Only 3 trained males and one trained female are working as language teacher at this stage. The remaining one trained male teacher teaching at the stage of senior secondary level belongs to the other category.

5.5 Out of the five senior secondary schools (+2 stage) located in the rural areas, 4 senior secondary schools (+2 stage) have the provision for teaching

science. All these four schools are managed by Govt. and have the facility of science laboratory also. In the urban areas, 6 Govt. Senior secondary schools and 3 privately managed but Govt. aided senior secondary schools have the facility of teaching science. Out of six Govt. schools, 5 schools have separate laboratories and one school has combined laboratory for all subjects. Out of three privately managed senior secondary school, one school has combined laboratory for all subjects and one school has the provision of teaching home science as compared to the schools situated in the rural areas we find that the facility of laboratory is found more in the school situated in the urban areas.

5.6 Regarding teaching staff in these schools 41 teachers are teaching science at Senior secondary level. There are 5 trained Ph.D. teachers who are teaching at this stage. 26 trained M.Sc. teachers are teaching at this level. 10 B.Sc. trained teachers are working at Senior Secondary Stage.

5.7 The total enrolment at Senior secondary stage both in rural and urban areas is 1410 out of which 1288 are boys and 122 girls. The total enrolment in rural and urban areas at this stage is 435 and 975 respectively. Out of these enrolment 403 boys and 32 girls. Whereas 885 boys and 90 girls belong to urban areas which are getting their education at the stage in their respective areas. The total enrolment of scheduled caste students both in rural and urban area is 183 out of which 150 are boys and 330 girls. The total enrolment in rural and urban areas is 121 and 62 respectively. 89 boys and 32 girls are getting their education in the rural areas whereas 61 boys and one girls are studying in the urban area.

5.8 So far as ancillary facilities of Senior Secondary schools are concerned there are 5 schools in the rural areas and 7 in the urban areas which have the facility of drinking water. 4 schools in the rural areas and 7 schools in the urban areas have the facility of the urinals. Only 2 senior secondary schools in the rural area and 6 senior secondary school in the urban area have the availability of medical check up. The other facilities like lavatory etc. are available in those senior secondary schools which fall in the urban areas only. Thus, it has been observed that the facilities like drinking water, urinals and lavatory are available more in senior secondary schools located in the urban areas than those located in the rural areas.

5.9 All the 5 senior secondary schools situated in rural areas have physical education teachers. In the urban areas too all the 7 senior secondary schools have availability of physical education teachers. Therefore all the 12 Senior secondary schools enjoy the facility of physical education teachers irrespective of the areas.

5.10 Out of the total 5 senior secondary schools located in the rural areas, have Arts classes also. Only one senior secondary school has the facility of teaching science. The remaining one senior secondary school provides education in commerce also. That it is clear that in the rural areas the emphasis is more on arts group than science group. The commerce group is also not very popular among the students. There are 7 schools in the urban areas which have the provision for teaching Arts group. The facility of teaching science is available in 4 schools only. The remaining 3 schools have

the facility for teaching commerce group also. There is not even a single senior secondary school which provides the facility for education in vocational courses. Thus there is less stress on vocational training or courses in this area which is the need of the hour.

CHAPTER VI

NON FORMAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

This chapter deals with educational facilities like non formal education, adult education, Pre primary education and schools for the disabled. Now, we discuss these above mentioned points one by one in details as follows :-

6.1 Out of 338 total number of villages which were surveydd, only 80 villages have centres for primary level and upper Primary level education. In the urban areas there are 6 blocks which enjoy this facility of Primary level and upper Primary level education. The total number of these centres at Primary level for boys is 27. For girls this number of centres is 29. Both for boys and girls this number of Primary level centres in 148. There are only 8 centres for upper primary level education in the rural areas. As far as, urban areas are concerned, there are only 25 centres for Primary and upper primary level. There is not even a single centre for girls working seperately either at Primary level or at upper primary level. The total enrolment at Primary level in the rural areas is 5091 boys and 4840 girls. The total enrolment at upper primary level in rural areas is 672 boys and 396 girls. The entire enrolment at Primary and upper Primary level is in those institutions, which are managed by Govt. In urban areas, the enrolment at Primary and upper Primary level is 1050 Boys and 703 girls. At upper

primary level this enrolment in urban areas is 199 boys and 49 girls. At upper primary level, the entire enrolment of 199 boys and 49 girls is made by those of Private unaided agencies. Therefore, it is suggested that more non-formal education centres should be opened in this district and many more village schools be covered under this scheme. It is the need of the hour. The education at primary and upper primary level cannot be ignored in this way. The attention of the Government should be drawn to this fact.

6.2 Adult education or functional literacy is available only in 138 village/urban areas. There are 392 centres in rural areas and 47 in urban areas. The total enrolment of men for adult education in rural areas is 6758. The enrolment of women for functional literacy in the rural areas is 7181. This shows that women are taking keen and active part and showing more interest in the programme of functional literacy in the rural areas.

In the urban areas, the total enrolment of men for adult education is 180. The enrolment of women for adult education in these areas is 842. The number of women for functional literacy in urban areas is also far higher than the men. As compared to men, more women are enjoying this facility of functional literacy. Besides that, there are 7 villages whose population is below 500 each, but these villages have not been provided with the facility of adult education. There is an urgent need to open adult education centres in these villages. Out of 338 villages, 206 villages do not enjoy the facility of adult functional literacy. For men, there are 56 centres only and for women the number of these centres

is 41. For both, men and women the total number of these centres is 35 only. In the rural and urban areas, all the centres are managed by Government. The woman enrolment is as compared to men enrolment is of a larger proportion, which clearly shows that men are not much attracted to this facility of Adult functional literacy. The need of the hour is that more and more men should be motivated to take active part in this scheme of adult functional literacy. So, the urgent steps are to be initiated in this direction.

6.3 It is a matter of great pity to note that there is not even a single school which is meant for disabled or mentally distorted children. It is required that the Govt. or the department must make arrangements for the study of mentally distorted or the disabled children because these children can not continue their education in ordinary schools. They cannot overcome their handicaps. This special schools for the disabled must be opened so that such children who are inferior to other children in one way or the other may continue their studies and they can prove themselves good citizens of the nation. Otherwise if these children are ignored, they may become problem children both for the parents and the society. They must be given proper education in proper schools so that they may stand on their feet and not a burden on society and country.

6.4 In the rural areas, 91 villages out of 338 villages have the facility of Balwadi/anganwadi. There are total 199 institutions which are working in the rural areas for this purpose. In the two

villages, there are four institutions, which are giving the facility of independent Pre-Primary schools. In urban areas, all the six towns are enjoying this facility of Balwadi. The total number of the institutions is 13, which are rendering this service. There is only one town (Narwana) in which one independent Pre-Primary school is functioning. On comparing, the position of different community development blocks, only Kalayat community development block is well placed. In this community development block, there are 46 villages which are having this facility of Balwadi/Anganwadi. Out of the total 194 Balwadi institutions working in the entire district, 120 institutions are working in this community development block. The worst hit community development blocks are Pillu Khara, Uchana and Narwana.

6.5 Trade-wise Enrolment in (+2 stage) vocational schools in Jind district is as such. There are 34 boys in Lineman trade and not even a single girl. There is no boy or a girl in this trade in (+1 stage). The total number of boys and girls on (+1 stage) in Accounting and Adding is 33. Out of these 32 are boys and one is girl student. At + 2 stage in this trade the total strength is nil. In the trade of agriculture mechanic the total strength of boys and girls at (+ 1 stage) is nil. At plus two stage there are 27 boys and not a single girl. There are 33 students in the trade of design and master cutter at plus one stage. Out of these 31 are male and two female. At plus two stage the strength is nil. In two or three wheeler repairs trade, the total number of students at plus one stage is 38. All of these are males. At plus two stage there

are 32 boys and not a single girl. There are 40 boys in the trade of Tanneries and not a single girl at plus one stage. At the plus two stage the total number of students is 32. All these are male students. Not even a single girl is found in this trade of Tanneries.

C O N C L U S I O N * S U G G E S T I O N S7.1 PRIMARY EDUCATION:

The position of primary education in the Jind District is satisfactory according to the discussions made in Chapter II. Only one habitations with a population of 147 of Jind block has not been covered under the given norm. Most of the schools imparting primary education are government institutions.

a) Due to the increase in enrolment, such 21 primary schools require additional rooms for instructional purposes. Regarding the types of buildings, 14 schools in running/open space and the other had a kuccha building. The situation in Kalayat block is the worst of all. As these institutions are Govt. run institution So the Govt. must pay due attention towards this problem.

b) As far as the facility of blackboard is concerned the situation in Julana Narwana , Bagond and Kalayat blocks is very bad. In this modern age block boards are one of the most important teaching aids. The primary schools particularly in the rural area need more attention in this field.

c) The primary schools in the rural area are lagging for behind than the primary schools in the urban areas as far as the facilities of drinking water, urinals and medical check are ~~up~~ concerned. These are modern amenities. The Govt. should pay urgent heed in this direction.

d) The ~~ratio~~ pupil teacher ratio at this stage in the rural area is 1447. This ratio is too much. A single

teacher cannot pay individual attention to 47 students. The percentage of girls enrolment, in the rural areas is 36.60 which is very low. Therefore we should strive for better enrolment of girls as they are considered at par with the boys in the modern age. There is no need to open new schools. Instead the basic facilities like classrooms, blackboards and chalks, mats, drinking water, proper urinals, medical checkup must be improved in existing schools.

7.2 Upper Primary/Middle education:

It is evident from the discussion made in chapter III that the upper primary education is not being imparted in 19 habitations only within a distance of 3KM. 15 new upper primary schools have been proposed in these habitations. In Narwana and Rajond block there are two habitations in each where a new upper primary school could not be proposed under the given criteria. Most of the existing primary schools (Upper) are govt. institutions. All the upper primary schools located in the rural as well as in urban areas are housed in pucca buildings. The facility of library books is available in all of them. Most of these institutions have facilities like drinking water, urinals, medical check up etc. but the urban area schools are well facilitated with these facilities. The enrolment of girls in rural areas is low as compared to urban areas. Hence it clarifies the attitude ^{of} the rural population towards woman education. The percentage of girls at this stage in rural area is 34. There is an urgent need to open the new upper primary schools immediately as listed in table number 4. Also science is a technical subject. In some schools it is taught by matriculates. It should be looked into immediately.

7.3 SECONDARY AND SENIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION:

The discussion made in chapter IV and Vth reveals that there is not even a single habitations where the children have to go for secondary stage education beyond the distance of 8KM. Whereas only 3.79% of the total populations enjoys the facility of Sr.Sec. Plus two stage) within their habitations. The blocks Jind, Kalayat, Safidon and Uchana do not enjoy the facility of Senior Secondary two plus stage within their habitations. Most of secondary and senior secondary schools are managed by Government. The facility of library is available almost in all the secondary and Sr.Secondary schools. The facilities like drinking water, urinals, medical checkup are available more in the secondary schools located in the rural areas than in the urban areas. The position of the rural secondary schools regarding the facility is far better. Whereas these facilities Sr. are available more in secondary school-s located in the urban areas than those situated in the rural areas. The enrolment of boys and girls at secondary and Senior Secondary stage reveals that the enrolment of girls are very low as compared to the enrolment of boys. It is further evident that Scheduled caste girls are less attracted. All the 12 Senior secondary schools and most of the of secondary schools enjoy the facility/physical education. It is further clarified that in the rural area the emphasis is more on Arts Group than Science Group. The commerce group is also not popular among the students.

It is suggested that more Sr.Sec.Schools should be opened particularly in those blocks where the facility is not available at present. Most of the secondary schools have combined laboratories for all subjects. Efforts should be made to provide separate lab, for all subjects.

7.4 SPECIAL EDUCATIONS:

From the discussion made in chapter VI , it is clear that non-formal education facilities are lacking in this district., it is suggested that more non-formal education centres should be opened and many more villages schools be covered under the scheme. It is the need of the hour. The attention of the Govt. should be drawn to this fact. As regards to adult education the woman enrolment as compared to men enrolment is of a larger proportion which reveals that men are not much attracted to this facility of adult functional literacy. The need of hour is that more and more gents should be motivated to take active part in this scheme. So the urgent steps are to be initiated ⁱⁿ ~~to~~ this direction. It is a pity to note that there is not even a single school which is meant for the disabled. It is suggested that the Govt. or the department must make arrangement for the study of mentally distorted or the disabled children so that they may stand on their feet and not a burden on society or country. The enrolment of boys and girls in plus ~~x~~ two vocational schools ~~x~~ reveals that the girls are not much interested in these trades . They should be motivated to take part in these activities and many more plus two vocational schools should be opened.

Table 1

Blockwise habitations with and without primary schools/sections
in the rural area

District Jind

State Haryana

S. No.	Name of Block habitations/ populations	Habitations with primary schools at a distance of				Total
		within habita tion	upto 0.05KM	Upto 1 KM	Upto 2 KM	
1	Jind	69	1	-	1	71
		135303	1433	-	147	136883
2.	Julana	39	-	-	-	39
		98896	-	-	-	98896
3.	Kalayath	48	1	-	-	49
		145261	3820	-	-	149081
4.	Narwana	43	1	-	-	44
		125034	731	-	-	125765
5.	Pilukhera	31	-	1	-	32
		74389	-	210	-	74599
6.	Rajond	27	-	1	-	28
		101302	-	865	-	102167
7.	Safidon	42	-	1	-	43
		86002	-	1410	-	87412
8.	Uchana	43	-	-	-	43
		130695	-	-	-	130695
TOTAL		342	3	3	4	349
Percentage		896882 99.05%	5984 0.66%	2485 0.22%	147 0.02%	905498 100%

Table 2

Blockwise habitation with and without upper primary/middle schools in the rural areas

District JIND		State: Haryana							
S. No.	Name of Block habitations/ populations	Habitations with upper primary school/section at a distance of						Total	
		within habitations	Upto 1KM	Upto 2 KM	Upto 3 KM	Upto 4 KM	Upto 5 KM		More than 5
1.	Jind	32 36811	4 4009	25 30476	7 11232	2 3355	1 1000	- -	71 136883
2.	Julana	17 62996	1 995	7 13259	11 18288	1 1133	2 2225	- -	39 98896
3.	Kalayath	22 104494	6 13707	11 14012	10 16868	- -	- -	- -	49 149081
4.	Narwana	25 100246	4 7916	9 9952	4 5605	2 2046	- -	- -	44 125765
5.	Pilukhera	15 53954	2 4052	10 10984	4 4217	- -	1 1392	- -	32 74599
6.	Rajond	14 80526	1 865	3 4145	6 7704	3 5495	1 3432	- -	28 102167
7.	Safidon	17 52986	4 6174	8 12064	8 9218	3 3448	2 2791	1 731	43 87412
8.	Uchana	24 96362	6 11098	5 19909	8 13226	- -	- -	- -	43 130695
Total		166 638375	28 48816	78 104901	58 86359	11 15477	7 10840	1 731	349 905498
Percentage		70.50	3.39	11.58	9.54	1.71	1.20	0.08	100%

District Jind

TABLE 4
INHABITATIONS AND POPULATIONS SERVED BY EXISTING AND PROPOSED UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS SANCTION (BLOCKWISE)
 State Haryana.

S. No.	Name of block	No. of habitation	Population	No. of upper primary schools proposed	Habitations served by					
					Existing upper primary school sanctions		Proposed upper primary school sanction.		Existing proposed upper primary school sanctions.	
					No. of habi.	%age	No. of habi.	%age	No. of habi.	%age
1.	Jind	71	136883	3	68	95.8	3	4.2	71	100
2.	Julana	39	98896	3	36	92.31	3	7.69	39	100
3.	Kalayath	49	149981	---	49	100	-	-	49	100
4.	Marwana	44	125765	-	42	95.5	-	-	42	95.2
5.	Pilukhera	32	74599	1	31	96.87	1	3.13	32	100
6.	Rajond	28	102167	2	24	85.7	2	7.14	26	92.84
7.	Safidon	43	87412	6	37	86	6	13.9	43	100
8.	Uchana	43	130695	-	43	100	-	-	43	100
TOTAL		349	995458	15	330	92.55	15	5.44	345	97.99

POPULATION SERVED BY CONTINUED.

Table 4

HABITATIONS AND POPULATIONS SERVED BY EXISTING AND PROPOSED UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS
SANCTION (BLOCKWISE)

District Jind

State Faryana

S.No.	Name of block	No. of habitations	Populations	Populations served by					
				Existing upper primary schools/ saction. Population %age	Proposed upper pry. schools/ sections, Population %age	Existing and proposed upper, pry. schools saction. population %age			
1.	Jind	71	136883	132528	96.8	4355	3.2	136883	100
2.	Julana	39	98896	95558	96.6	3338	3.4	98896	100
3.	Kalayati	49	49081	149081	100	--	--	14981	100
4.	Narwana	44	125765	123719	95.5	--	--	123719	95.5
5.	Pilukhera	32	74599	73207	92.1	1392	1.9	74599	100
6.	Rajond	28	102167	92240	83.72	7264	7.1	100504	90.82
7.	Safidon	43	87412	80442	92.1	6970	7.9	87412	100
8.	Uchana	48	130695	130695	100	--	--	130695	100
TOTAL		345	905498	878450	96.61	23339	2.49	901789	99.60

Note: Two habitations Badhana and Bighana in rajond block and 6 habitations Anta, Broad, Badarpur, Kurar, Titokheri Todikheri in Safidon block, one habitations in Mohmod Khara in Pilukhera Block, 3 habitations Bura Dehar Samlo Khurd, Raj Garg in Julana Block, and 3 habitations Ghimana, Dhani Ram Garg and Karam Garg in Jind Block are those habitations where a new primary (upper) has been proposed.

4 habitations Kuchrana Khurd, Katwal in Rajond Block and Dandoli, Harnampura in Narwana Block are such habitations where a primary school could not be proposed according to the given norms.

Table No. 5

Blockwise habitations with and without secondary/sections
in the rural area .

6

S No.	Name of Block habitations/ populations	Habitations with secondary sections at a distance of					Total
		within habita tion	Upto 2KM	Upto 4KM	Upto 6KM	Upto 8KM	
1.	Jind	19	26	24	2	-	71
		58512	39372	36692	2307	-	136883
2.	Julana	13	9	13	4	-	39
		51407	15943	22915	8631	-	98896
3.	Kalayath	13	20	11	5	-	49
		78359	38621	21806	10295	-	149081
4.	Narwana	16	9	15	2	2	44
		78884	14331	28571	1604	2375	125765
5.	Pilukhera	13	9	6	4	-	32
		50521	13451	6307	4320	-	74599
6.	Rajond	8	4	8	6	2	28
		65996	7028	16115	9134	3595	102167
7.	Safidon	7	11	19	5	1	43
		28544	22267	27660	8210	731	83412
8-	Uchana	18	9	15	1	-	43
		81639	18144	28874	2038	-	130695
Total		107	97	111	29	5	349
		493862	169757	189239	46539	6701	905498
Percentage		54.54%	18.68%	20-90%	5.14%	0.74%	100%

Table 6
Blockwise habitations with and without Senior Secondary/Inter/FUC/JC in the Rural Areas.
Distt. Jind State:- Haryana

S. No.	Name of the block/habitation/population	Habitations with Sr. Secondary schools/section at a distance of						Total
		Within habitations	Upto 2 KM	Upto 4 km	Upto 6 KM	Upto 8 KM	More than 8 KM	
1.	Jind	-	2	8	11	24	26	71
		-	2460	14563	15215	60411	44234	1368
2.	Julana	4	2	2	5	3	26	39
		5400	3082	3285	13444	6986	66699	988
3.	Kalayat	-	2	2	3	5	37	49
		-	5810	6635	6057	18673	111906	1490
4.	Narwana	1	1	6	1	7	28	44
		8045	5112	14410	852	23968	73378	1257
5.	Pilukhera	2	4	8	7	-	11	32
		9428	10024	9035	13957	-	32155	7459
6.	Rajond	1	-	2	6	2	17	28
		11432	-	3478	25145	3652	58460	102
7.	Safidon	-	2	4	8	6	23	43
		-	4681	5813	12745	7234	56939	874
8.	Uchara	-	2	10	14	2	15	43
		-	5224	21377	50234	5629	48231	130
TOTAL		5	15	42	55	49	183	349
		34305	36393	78596	137649	126553	492002	905
Percentage		3.78	4.01	8.67	15.20	13.97	54.33	100

District Jind

Table 7

State/UT : Haryana

Proportion of SC in the village	No. of villages	Villages having facility for stage				Proportion of ST in the village	No. of villages	Villages having facility for stage			
		Primary	Upper primary	Secondary	Higher secondary			Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Zero	01	01	-	-	-	Zero	338	261	135	108	05
Upto 25	269	206	114	95	04	Upto 25	-	-	-	-	-
26 - 50	64	50	21	13	01	26 - 50	-	-	-	-	-
51 - 75	03	03	--	--	--	51 - 75	-	-	-	-	-
More than 75	01	01	--	--	--	More than 75	-	-	-	-	-
Total	338	261	135	108	05	Total	338	261	135	108	05

TABLE 8
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL AND TYPE OF MANAGEMENT

District Jind

State Haryana

Area	Management	No. of schools				No. of schools having			
		Primary	Upper primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	Primary classes	Upper Primary classed	Secondary classes	Higher secondary classes
Rural	Govt.	260	80	110	5	447	195	115	5
	Private aided	---	3	1	---	2	2	1	---
	Private unaided	1	1	-	---	2	1	-	---
	TOTAL	261	82	111	5	451	198	116	5
Urban	Govt.	17	1	10	4	28	15	14	-
	Private aided	---	---	6	3	7	9	9	3
	Private unaided	2	1	3	---	6	4	3	---
	Total	19	2	19	7	41	28	26	7
Total	Govt.	277	81	120	9	475	210	129	9
	Private aided	-	1	7	3	9	11	10	3
	Private unaided	3	2	3	-	8	5	3	---
	TOTAL	280	84	130	12	492	226	142	12

TABLE 9
SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO BUILDING (BLOCK WISE)

Distt. JIND

State/UT: Haryana

S.No.	Name of Block/ Taluk	PRIMARY SCHOOLS				Total	UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS	
		Pucca building	Partly pucca building	Kachha building	Open space		Pucca building	Total
1	2	3	4	5	8	9	10	16
RURAL								
1.	Jind	50	-	-	1	51	15	15
2.	Julana	39	-	-	-	39	07	07
3.	Kalayath	27	03	-	10	40	11	11
4.	Narwana	28	-	-	-	28	16	16
5.	Pilukhera	23	-	-	-	23	05	05
6.	Rajond	21	-	-	-	21	08	08
7.	Safidon	26	-	1	-	27	12	12
8.	Uchana	29	-	-	3	32	08	08
	TOTAL	243	3	1	14	261	82	82
URBAN								
1.	Jind	8	-	-	-	8	1	1
2.	Julana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Kalayath	1	1	-	-	2	-	-
4.	Narwana	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
5.	Safidon	5	-	-	-	5	-	-
6.	Uchana	1	-	-	1	2	1	1
7.								
	TOTAL	17	1	-	1	19	2	2
Grand Total		260	4	1	15	280	84	84

Note: Column 6,7,11,12,13,14,15 are not applicable

Distt.Jind

TABLE - 10
SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF BUILDING

State/UT Haryana

Area	Management	PRIMARY SCHOOLS					Upper Primary Schools	
		Pucca building	Partly pucca building	Kachha building	Open space	Total	Pucca building	Total
1	2	3	4	5	8	9	10	16
Rural	Govt.	242	3	1	14	260	80	80
	Private aided	-	-	-	-	-	01	01
	Private unaided	1	-	-	-	1	01	01
	TOTAL	243	3	1	14	261	82	82
Urban	Govt.	15	1	-	1	17	01	01
	Private unaided	2	-	-	-	2	01	01
	TOTAL	17	1	-	1	19	02	02
Total	Govt.	257	4	1	15	277	81	81
	Private aided	--	--	--	--	--	01	01
	Private unaided	03	--	--	--	03	02	02
	TOTAL	260	4	1	15	280	84	84

NOTE:- Columns 6, 7, 11,12,13,14,15, are not applicable.

TABLE - 11
PRIMARY AND UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONAL ROOMS IN THEM
 State : Haryana

Distt. Jind

No. of rooms used for instructional purposes.	No. of Primary schools			No. of rooms used for instructional purposes.	No. of Upper primary schools		
	Rural	Urban	Total		Rural	Urban	Total
Nil	21	02	23	Nil	1	-	1
1	13	05	18	1-2	2	-	2
2.	72	02	74	3-4	7	-	7
3.	67	02	69	5-6	24	1	25
4.	45	02	47	7-8	32	-	32
5.	21	01	22	9-10	09	-	09
6-7	12	01	13	11-12	04	-	04
8-9	04	02	6	13-14	-	-	-
10 and above	06	02	8	15 and above	3	1	4
Total	261	19	280	TOTAL	82	2	84

Table - 12

PRIMARY AND UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO ADDITIONAL ROOMS REQUIRED BY THEM

District JIND

State:- Haryana

Type of school	Management	Schools requiring additional rooms														TOTAL						
		RURAL							URBAN							NIL	1	2	3	4	5 & above	Total
		NIL	1	2	3	4	5 & above	Total	NIL	1	2	3	4	5 & above	Total							
Primary	Govt.	38	37	79	63	16	27	260	03	2	2	2	1	7	17	41	39	81	65	17	34	277
	Private un-aided	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	3
	Total	39	37	79	63	16	27	261	3	2	3	3	1	7	19	42	39	82	66	17	34	280
Upper-primary	Govt.	26	12	14	17	6	5	80	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	26	12	14	17	6	6	81
	Private aided	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Private unaided	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
	TOTAL	26	12	14	18	6	6	82	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	26	13	14	18	6	7	84

Table V3

DISTT. JIND

AVAILABILITY OF BLACK BOARDS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

STATE HARYANA

S.No.	Name of Block/taluk	Total No. of schools	Total No. sections	No. of sections having		
				Usable blackboard	Unusable blackboard	No blackboard
<u>RURAL</u>						
1.	Jind	51	259	200	9	50
2.	Julana	39	210	112	28	70
3.	Kalayath	40	200	127	9	64
4.	Narwana	28	155	89	12	54
5.	Pillukhera	23	127	96	3	28
6.	Rajond	21	125	72	5	48
7.	Safidon	27	142	123	9	10
8.	Uchana	32	170	132	4	34
TOTAL		261	1388	951	79	358
<u>URBAN</u>						
1.	Jind	8	67	53	-	14
2.	Julana	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Kalayath	2	17	10	2	5
4.	Narwana	2	13	11	-	2
5.	Safidon	5	40	35	3	2
6.	Uchana	2	15	10	-	5
Total		19	152	119	5	28
GRAND TOTAL		280	1540	1070	84	386

Distt. Jind

TABLE 14
AVAILABILITY OF BLACKBOARD IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

State: Haryana

Area	Management	Total No. of schools	Total No. of sections	No. of sections having		
				Usable blackboard	Unusable blackboard	No black board
Rural	Govt.	260	1380	943	79	358
	Private unaided	1	8	8	--	--
	Total	261	1388	951	79	358
Urban	Govt.	17	138	105	5	28
	Private unaided	2	14	14	--	--
	Total	19	152	119	5	28
Grand Total	Govt.	277	1518	1048	84	386
	Private unaided	3	22	22	--	--
	Total	280	1540	1070	84	386

Note:- Private aided and local body are not applicable.

Table 14

Distt. Jind

Schools with library and allied facilities

State Haryana

Area	Management	Primary Schools						Having diction aries	Subscr. newspa- per	Sub. magazi ne	Having Text book bank
		Having Library	With Number of books in library								
			Upto 50	51-100	101-200	201-500	More Than 500				
Rural	Govt.	214	30	26	75	78	5	17	4	3	131
	Privateunaided	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
	Total	215	30	26	75	78	6	18	4	3	132
Urban	Govt.	14	2	1	4	5	2	-	-	-	10
	Privateunaided	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
	Total	15	3	1	4	5	2	1	1	1	10
Total	Govt.	228	32	27	79	83	7	17	4	3	141
	Privateunaided	2	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1
	Total	230	33	27	79	83	8	19	5	4	142

Contd.

Schools with library and allied facilities

Area	Management	Upper Primary (Middle) Schools					Having dictionary.	Subscribing newspaper	Subscribing magazines	Having text book/bank	
		Having library	with Number of books								
		upto 100	101 to 200	201-500	501-1000	More than 1000					
Rural	Govt.	77	2	11	35	21	8	13	54	8	50
	Privateaided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Privateunaided	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
	Total	78	3	11	35	21	8	14	56	9	50
Urban	Govt.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Privateunaided	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1
	Total	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1
Total	Govt.	78	2	11	36	21	8	13	54	8	50
	Privateaided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Privateunaid	2	2	-	-	1	-	2	2	32	1
	Total	80	3	11	36	22	8	15	57	10	51

Contd.

Schools with library and allied facilities

Area	Management	Secondary Schools						Having dictionary	Subscribing newspapers.	Subscribing magazines.	Having text books/bank
		Having Library	With No. of books								
			upto 500	501 - 1000	1000- 2000	2000 to 5000	More than 5000				
Rural Area	Govt.	110	15	30	39	26	-	88	109	41	95
	Private aided	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Total	111	16	30	39	26	-	89	110	42	96
Urban	Govt.	10	2	1	4	3	-	7	10	7	9
	Private aided	6	1	-	2	2	1	6	6	6	4
	Private unaided	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	2
	Total	19	6	1	6	5	1	15	18	16	15
Total	Govt.	120	17	31	43	29	-	95	119	48	104
	Private aided	7	2	-	2	2	1	7	7	7	5
	Private unaided	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	2
	Total	130	22	31	45	31	1	104	128	58	111

Contd.

Table 15

District Jind

Schools with library and allied facilities

State Haryana

Area	Management	Having library	Senior Secondary Schools					Having library. diction ary.	Subscribing newspa per.	Subscribing magaz.	Having text book bank
			With number of books								
			Upto 500	501- 1000	1000- 2000	2001- 5000	More than 5000				
	Govt.	5	-	1	2	1	1	5	5	3	5
Rural	Total	5	-	1	2	1	1	5	5	3	5
	Govt.	4	-	-	-	2	2	3	4	4	4
Urban	Private aided	3	-	-	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
	Total	7	-	-	1	3	3	6	7	7	7
Total	Govt.	9	-	1	2	3	3	8	9	7	9
	Private aided	3	-	-	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
	Total	12	-	1	3	4	4	11	12	10	12

Table 16

District Jind

Schools according to ancilliary facilities

State : Haryana

Area	Management	Primary schools having facilities						
		Drinking Water	Urinals	Seperate uninals for girls	Lavatory	Seperate lavatory for girls	Medical checkup	Vaccination
Rural	Government	151	132	85	66	52	83	98
	Privateunaided	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
	Total	152	133	86	67	53	84	98
Urban	Govt.	15	8	6	5	3	6	8
	Privateunaided	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
	Total	17	10	8	6	4	8	10
Total	Govt.	166	140	91	71	55	89	106
	Private unaided	3	3	3	2	2	3	2
	Total	169	143	94	73	57	92	108

C

Continued

Table 16

District Jind		Schools according to ancilliary facilities					State Haryana	
Area	Management	Upper Primary Middle Schools having facilities of						
		Drinking Water	Urinals	Seperate uninals for girls	Lavatory	Seperate lavatory for girls	Medical checkup	Vaccination
Rural	Govt.	65	64	55	24	20	29	29
	Private aided	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
	Private unaided	1	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Total	66	66	57	25	21	30	30
Urban	Govt.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Private unaided	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total	Govt.	66	65	56	25	21	30	30
	Private aided	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
	Private unaided	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
	Total	68	68	59	27	23	32	32

Contd.

Table 10
Schools according to ancilliary facilities

Area	Management	Secondary schools having facilities for						
		Drinking water	Urinals	Seperate urinals for girls	Lavatory	Seperate lavatory for girls	Medical checkup	Vaccination
Rural	Govt.	102	106	90	60	42	69	64
	Private aided	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Total	103	107	91	61	43	70	65
Urban	Govt.	10	9	3	7	7	8	9
	Private aided	6	6	5	6	5	5	5
	Private unaided	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
	Total	19	18	16	15	14	15	16
Total	Govt.	112	115	98	67	49	77	73
	Private aided	7	7	6	7	6	6	6
	private unaided	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
	Total	122	125	107	76	57	85	81

Contd.

District Jind

Table 16

State Haryana

SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO ANCILLARY FACILITIES

Area	Management	Senior secondary schools having facility						
		drinking water	Urinals	Seperate urinals for girls	Lavatory	Seperate lavatory for girls	Medical checkup	Vaccination
	Govt.	5	5	5	4	2	2	2
Rural	Total	5	5	5	4	2	2	2
	Govt.	4	4	2	3	2	3	2
Urban	Private aided	3	3	2	3	2	3	3
	Total	7	7	4	6	4	6	5
	Gov .	9	9	7	7	4	5	4
Total	Private aided	3	3	2	3	2	3	3
	Total	12	12	9	10	6	8	7

TABLE 17

TEACHERS' ACCORDING TO QUALIFICATIONS SEX AND STAGE WHICH TEACHING RURAL AREAS

Distt. JIND

State Haryana

Qualifications		Teachers at different stages					
		Primary schools			Upper Primary (Middle) schools		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Below Middle pass	Trained	-	1	1	-	-	-
Middle pass	Trained	1	1	2	-	2	2
Matriculates	Trained	1440	522	1962	170	28	198
	UNtrained	1	4	5	-	1	1
Hr. Secondary/ Inter/PUC/JC	Trained	44	8	52	22	5	27
	Trained	26	15	40	253	41	294
Graduates	Untrained	3	1	4	1	-	1
	Trained	15	2	17	104	19	123
Post-graduates doctorate	Untrained	1	-	1	1	1	2
	Trained	-	-	-	93	41	134
Others	Trained	-	-	-	92	21	113
TOTAL	Trained	1526	548	2074	734	157	891
	Untrained	5	5	10	2	2	4

ntd.

TABLE - 17

TEACHERS' ACCORDING TO QUALIFICATIONS/SEX AND STAGE AT WHICH TEACHING

District JIND

State Haryana

Qualifications		TEACHERS AT DIFFERENT STAGES					
		SECONDARY SCHOOLS			Higher Secondary Schools		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Below Middle pass	trained/ untrained	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle pass	Trained/ untrained	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matriculates	Trained	122	21	143	3	-	3
Hr. Secondary / Inter/PUC/JC	Trained	27	2	29	-	-	-
Graduate	Trained	260	22	282	14	1	15
	Untrained	-	-	-	-	1	1
Postgraduate	Trained	179	20	199	20	7	27
	Untrained	-	-	-	2	-	2
Languages teachers not covered	Trained	96	33	129	1	-	1
Others	Trained	89	12	101	-	-	-
Total	Trained	773	110	883	38	8	46
	Untrained	-	-	-	2	1	3

TABLE 18
TEACHERS ACCORDING TO QUALIFICATIONS/Sex and stage at which Teaching Urban areas.

Distt. Jind

State Haryana

Qualifications		Teachers at Different stages					
		Primary schools			Upper Primary schools		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Below middle pass	Trained/untrain	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle Pass	Trained	1	5	6	-	2	2
Matriculates	Trained	90	159	249	10	8	18
	Untrained	1	21	22	-	-	;
Higher secondary	Trained	4	12	16	6	5	11
	Untrained	-	12	12	-	-	-
Graudates	Trained	12	26	38	25	54	79
	Untrained	2	1	3	1	-	1
Post graudates Doctorate	Trained	2	1	3	16	7	23
	Untrained	-	-	-	1	-	1
Languages teacher not covered above	Trained	-	-	-	27	16	43
	Untrained	-	-	-	-	1	1
Others	Trained	-	-	-	10	4	14
TOTAL	Trained	109	203	312	94	96	190
	Untrained	3	34	37	2	1	3

CONTD.

Table 18
Teachers' According to Qualifications/sex and stage at which teaching (Urban areas)

District JIND

State: Haryana

Qualifications.		TEACHERS AT DIFFERENT STAGES					
		Secondary schools			Higher Secondary Schools		
		Primary Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Below Middle Pass	Trained/ untrained	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle pass	Trained / untrained	-	-	-	-	-	-
matriculates	Trained	14	15	29	-	-	-
Hr.secondary/ Inter/PUC/JC	Trained	5	-	5	-	-	-
Graduates	Trained	92	46	138	-	-	-
	Untrained	1	-	1	-	-	-
Post graduate doctorate	Trained	49	16	65	36	17	53
	Untrained	2	-	2	1	-	1
Languages teachers not covered above	Trained	27	11	38	3	1	4
	Untrained	-	1	1	-	-	1
Others	Trained	22	7	29	1	-	1
Total	Trained	209	95	304	40	18	58
	Untrained	3	1	4	1	-	1

Table 19
Primary Schools According to Teachers in Position.

District Jind

State; Haryana

S.No.	Name of Block	Schools with number of teachers in position.							Total
		Zero	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	More than 5	
<u>RURAL</u>									
1.	Jind	-	2	14	9	11	9	6	51
2.	Julana	-	1	7	10	8	7	6	39
3.	Kalayata	-	11	14	9	4	1	1	40
4.	Narwana	-	3	10	10	4	-	1	28
5.	pilukhera	-	1	6	6	7	-	3	23
6.	Rajond	-	2	8	3	2	2	4	21
7.	Safidon	-	-	9	5	6	4	3	27
8.	Uchana	-	5	11	4	4	3	5	32
	TOTAL	-	25	79	56	46	26	29	261
<u>URBAN</u>									
1.	Jind	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	8
2.	Julana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Kalayata	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
4.	Narwana	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
5.	Safidon	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	5
6.	Uchana	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
	Total	-	4	1	1	1	1	11	19
Grand total		-	29	80	57	47	27	40	280

Table 20

QUALIFICATION OF TEACHERS TEACHING SCIENCE
SUBJECTS AT SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY STAGES

Qualifications	Trained/ untrained	No. of teachers teaching at	
		Secondary stage	Hr.Sec. Stage.
Ph.D./M.Phil	Trained	1	5
M.Sc.	Trained	23	26
B.Sc. (Hons.)	Trained	3	-
B.Sc.	Trained	168	10
	Untrained	1	-
Inter science	Trained/ untrained	-	-
Matriculate	Trained	64	-
Without Sc. Qualifications	Trained/Un- Trained/	-	-
TOTAL	Trained	259	41
	Untrained	1	--

Table 21

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS TEACHING MATHEMATICS
AT SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY STAGES

Distt.Jind

State :Haryana

Qualifications	Trained/Untrained	No. of teachers teaching at	
		Secondary stage	Hr.Secondary stage.
Ph.D/M.Phil	Trained/Untrained	--	--
MA/M.Sc.	Trained	15	8
B.A/B.Sc. (Hons.)	Trained	32	--
B.A. (Pass)/ B.Sc. (Pass)	Trained Untrained	152 1	2 --
Others	Trained/untrained	--	--
TOTAL	Trained	199	10
	Untrained	1	--

Table 22
Classwise and agewise enrolment District Jind State Haryana

Class	Student in the age group of												Total	
	4 to below 6 Yrs.		6 to below 11		11 to below 14		14 to below 16		16 to below 18		18 and above		Boys	Girls
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
I	6679	4399	9768	7441	22	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	16469	11844
II	303	302	14740	9690	129	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	15172	10009
III	-	2	13861	8477	313	26	1	-	-	-	-	-	14175	8505
IV	-	-	12100	6496	1144	502	17	-	-	-	-	-	13261	6998
V	-	-	8899	4416	3215	1505	13	7	-	-	-	-	12127	5924
VI	-	-	587	349	9353	3294	1533	360	27	-	-	-	11500	4003
VII	-	-	148	144	7051	2536	1764	349	154	52	4	-	9121	3081
VIII	-	-	4	11	5540	1907	3465	634	593	52	41	11	9643	2615
IX	-	-	-	-	391	478	3678	869	647	73	30	5	4754	2425
X	-	-	-	-	111	50	3098	894	2192	397	329	25	5730	1366
XI	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	4	595	60	182	-	884	64
XII	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	232	58	116	-	404	58
TOTAL	6982	4703	60107	37024	27269	10319	13732	2117	4440	692	710	41	113240	55896

Table 23

District:-Jind:

MANAGEMENT WISE ENROLMENT

State:-Haryana

Area	Management	All the communities including SC/ST							
		Class 1 to V		Class VI - VIII		Class IX-X		Class XI - XII	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Rural	Government	62436	35454	24293	5961	7507	1154	403	32
	Privateaided	-	466	-	319	-	103	-	-
	Private unaided	106	181	7	48	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	62542	36101	24300	6328	7507	1257	403	32
Urban	Govt.	4898	4494	3099	2255	1265	911	567	33
	Private aided	2777	1911	2534	986	1663	512	318	57
	Privateunaided	987	778	331	130	49	111	-	-
	TOTAL	8662	7183	5964	3371	2970	1534	885	90
TOTAL	Govt.	67334	39948	27392	8216	8772	2065	970	65
	Private aided	2777	2377	2534	1305	1663	615	318	57
	Private unaided	1093	959	378	178	49	111	-	-
	Total	71204	43284	30264	9699	10484	2791	1288	122

Contd.

Table 23

Distt;JIND

Management wise enrolment

State:- Haryana

Area	Management	Scheduled Castes enrolment							
		Class 1 to V		Class VI-VIII		Class IX-X		Class XI-XII	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Rural	Govt.	11005	6918	3354	571	998	68	89	32
	Private aided	-	06	-	3	-	3	-	-
	Private unaided	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	11005	6924	3355	574	998	71	89	32
Urban	Govt.	1089	1005	445	191	160	47	49	1
	Private aided	168	63	241	57	104	27	12	-
	Private unaided	20	10	4	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1277	1078	690	248	264	74	61	1
Total	Govt.	12094	7923	3799	762	1158	115	138	33
	Private aided	168	69	241	60	104	30	12	-
	Private unaided	20	10	5	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	12282	8002	4445	822	1262	145	150	33

District Jind

Table 24
Schools teaching science and having science laboratories

State Haryana

Area Management	Secondary Schools						Sr. Secondary Schools				
	No. of schools	Having seperate lab. for physica chem. Bio.	Having combine lab. for all subjects	Teaching home sc.	Having home Science lab,	Having no lab.	No. of schoo- ls.	Having seprate lab. phy.chem bilo.	Having combine lab for all subject	Teach. ing home Sc.	Having no laboratory
Rural Govt.	110	4	90	3	-	5	4	1	4	-	-
Private aided	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	111	4	91	3	-	5	4	1	4	-	-
Urban Govt.	10	1	10	6	1	2	4	4	1	-	-
Private aided	5	1	4	2	2	-	3	-	1	1	-
Private unaided	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18	2	16	8	3	3	7	4	2	1	-
Total Govt.	120	5	100	9	1	7	8	5	5	-	-
Private aided	6	1	5	2	2	-	3	-	1	1	-
private unaided	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	129	6	107	11	3	8	11	5	6	1	-

Table 25

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO COURSES OFFERED
(ARTS/SCIENCE/COMMERCE ETC.) AND ACCORDING TO VOCATIONAL
COURSES (AT + 2 STAGE)

Distt. Jind

State: Haryana

Area	Management	No. of Hr. Sec. School offering		
		Arts. 3	Science 4	Commerce 5
1	2			
Rural	Govt.	5	1	1
	Local body/ private aided	-	-	-
	Private unaided	-	-	-
	Total	5	1	1
Urban	Govt.	4	2	2
	Local body/ Private aided	-	-	-
	Private unaided	3	2	2
	Total	7	4	3
TOTAL	Govt.	9	3	2
	Local body	-	-	-
	Private aided	3	2	2
	Private unaided	--	--	--
	TOTAL	12	5	4

Column No. 6, 7, 8, 9 are not applicable.

Table 26

Enrolement in vocational courses at Plus/^{Two}stage and availability of workshops
and teachers. _____ State: Haryana

District Jind

The information regarding enrolement in vocation courses at plus two stages in the district Jind is Nil.

TABLE - 27

District: JIND

FACILITIES FOR NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

State: Haryana

Level	Management	R U R A L					U R B A N				
		No. of villages having N.F.E Centres.	No. of centres	No. of Children			No. of Urban N.F.E Centres.	No. of centres	No. of children		
				Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	Govt.	64	204	4952	4740	9692	04	21	275	235	510
	Private unaided	1	---	139	71	210	01	02	775	568	1243
	Total	65	204	5091	4811	9902	05	23	1050	703	1753
Upper-Primary	Govt.	15	8	672	396	1068	--	--	--	--	-
	Private unaided	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	199	49	248
	Total	15	8	672	396	1068	1	2	199	49	248

Table 28

ENROLMENT IN NON FORMAL EDUCATION CENTRES

District JIND

State: Haryana

Sl.No.	Name of Block	Total No. of children at primary			Total No. of children at upper primary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<u>RURAL</u>							
1.	Jind	883	683	1516	--	--	--
2.	Julana	1422	1646	3068	183	197	380
3.	Kalayat	15	15	30	--	--	--
4.	Narwana	829	401	1230	--	--	--
5.	Pilukhera	189	89	208	--	--	--
6.	Rajond	1048	1060	2108	307	174	481
7.	Safidon	249	138	387	12	--	12
8.	Uchana	586	799	1355	170	25	95
	Total	5091	4811	9902	672	396	1068
<u>URBAN</u>							
1.	Jind	75	45	120	--	--	--
2.	Julana	--	--	--	--	--	--
3.	Kalayat	--	--	--	--	--	--
4.	Narwana	--	--	--	--	--	--
5.	Safidon	775	468	1243	199	49	248
6.	Uchana	200	190	390	--	--	--
	Total	1050	703	1753	199	49	248
	GRAND TOTAL	6141	5514	11655	871	445	1316

TABLE 29

ADULT EDUCATION/FUNCTIONAL LITERACY CENTRES AND THEIR ENROLMENT

Mhsil		District	Jind	State Haryana					
Area	Management	No. of villages urban areas having centres,	No. of centres				Enrolment in centres		
			Men only	Women only	Both men/ women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Rural	Government/ local body	132	133	162	102	397	6758	7181	13939
	Private agency aided/unaided	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	132	133	162	102	397	6758	7181	13939
Urban	Gov./Local body	6	6	36	6	47	180	842	1022
	Private agency aided/unaided	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	6	5	36	6	47	180	842	1022

Table 30

PRE PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

District JIND

State : Haryana

Type of facility	Rural		Urban	
	No. of villages having facility	No. of institutions	No. of city/town having facility	No. of institutions.
Balwadi/Anganwadi	91	199	6	13
Independent pre-primary schools	2	4	1	1
Pre-Primary/ stage attached to a school	--	--	--	--

Table 31

Schools for the ~~and~~ disabled (Handicapped) Children

District Jind

State:-Haryana

The information regarding schools for the disabled (Handicapped) children in the district Jind is Nil

TABLE 32

District

32 - A

State Haryana

AGE SPECIFIC RATIO

AREA	PRIMARY LEVEL 6 to 11 below years			Upper Primary level 11 to below 14 years.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Rural	90.80	59.35	35.14	61.85	21.22	48.65
Urban	86.38	78.01	67.39	76.58	61.61	69.71
TOTAL	90.36	61.61	42448	64.19	27.34	46.85

Table 32-B

Gross Enrolment Ratio

Area	6 to below 11 years			11 to below 14 years		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Rural	108.45	71.71	89.19	68.95	15.97	45.59
Urban	106.58	99.00	103.01	88.49	63.68	14.26
TOTAL	108.22	75.15	90.48	72.09	27.31	50.00

32-C

Pupil Teacher Ratio

Area	PTR at primary stage	PTR at upper/middlestage
Rural	1:47	1:37
Urban	1:45	1:48

32-D Percentage of Girls

Area	Class 1 to V	Class VI to VIII
Rural	36.60	20.66
Urban	45.33	36.11
TOTAL	37.81	24.27

Table 33

Tradewise Enrolment in Plus two vocational schools

istt.Jind.

S.No.	Distt.	66																Tommaries														
		Lineman			Accountanty & Adding						Agricultural Mech.						Design & Mastercutter		Two & three wheeler repairs.		XI	XII										
		XI	XII	T	XI			XII			XI			XII			XI	XI	B	G T	B	G T										
1	JIND	-	-	-	34	-	34	32	L33	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	27	31	2	33	-	-	-	38	-	38	32	-	32	40-40	32-32



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