

FIFTH ALL INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

1986

DISTRICT REPORT

DISTRICT SONEPAT



DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICE SONEPAT

(District Survey Unit)

I feel pleasure and honour to pen a few words about the present book of statistical educational data namely 'Fifth All India Educational Survey' of Sonipat District. This book contains many valuable statistical and other figures about the district that may be helpful for the enhancement of the district, especially in educational field. Presently development of a country, state and district entirely depends upon its actual facts and figures existed before. As such, their vitality and indispensability are undeniable, Progress in any field is plausible through their true statistical figures and other factual realities. It is, no doubt, an arduous job to collect figures. For this, I appreciate the untiring lady Mrs. Shakuntla Mukhija B.E.O. Sonipat-I, who worked as D.S.O. She has done this job wisely, precisely and ably under the leadership of Dr. Sharwan Kumar, Deputy Director. History of Sonipat has its own significance. One can peep into the depth and progress of this district through it. There is no denying the fact that this book will be very useful to all and especially to educationists.

(SURAJ BHAN GUPTA)
District Education Officer,
SONIPAT.

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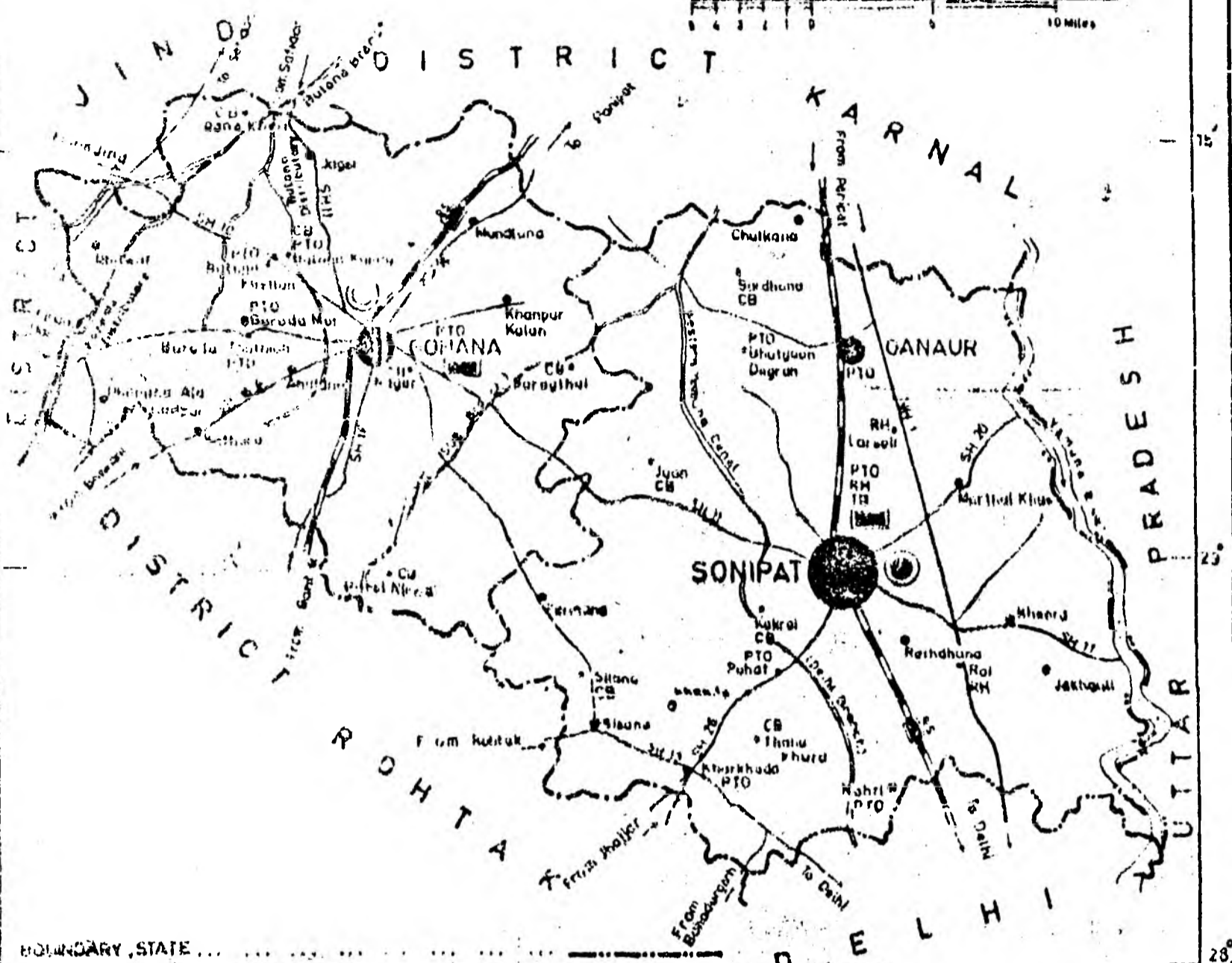
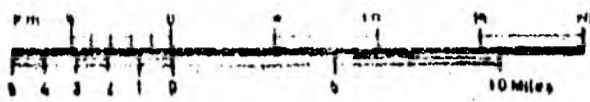
The arduous, task of collecting information on S.I.F., U.I. and V.I.F was made easier by the sincere efforts of the following Block Education Officers and the teachers who assisted them day in and day out. It is because of their valuable labour that made it possible for me to do the work. I am thankful to Smt. Urmil Gambhir B.E.O. Rai, Smt. Shakuntla Dahiya B.E.O. Sonapat-II, Smt. Shakuntla Chahal B.E.O., Mundlana, Sh. Suraj Mal Malik, B.E.O. Ganaur B.E.O. Khakhoda and B.E.O. Gohana Mr. Kanwar Bhan and Mr. Roshan Lal, teachers, both of them rendered a great service to me. Mr. Risal Singh, D.S.O. also guided and helped me through his consolidated record.

Acknowledgement and thanks to Mr. Suraj Bhan Gupta D.E.O. Sonapat who is an agile, active and dynamic leader. I am grateful to him for all kind of co-operation, he provided to me from time to time. His inspiration, guidance and love for this movement was immense and praiseworthy. I again thank him to extend me all kinds of help ^{and} guidance

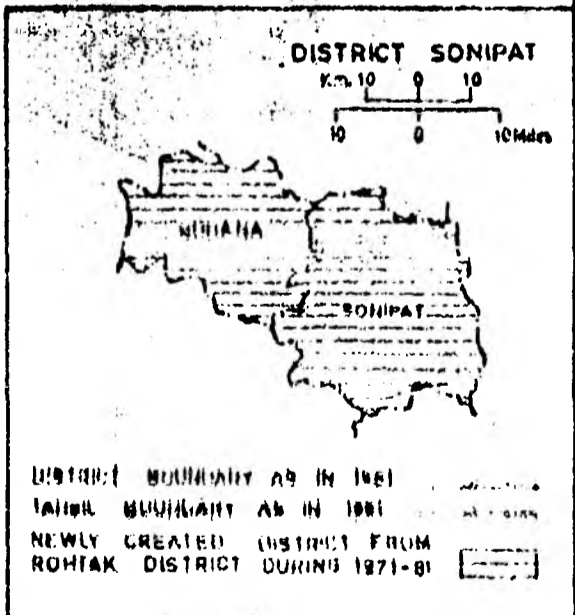
I am very thankful to Dr. Sharwan Kumar, Deputy Director and State Survey officer for his precious guidance. His ~~many~~ multi-faceted qualities of head and heart are praiseworthy. A tireless worker, he is a great initiator. He always encouraged us and made this tiresome job simpler by his ^{en}lighten behaviour and conduct.

SHAKUNTLA MUKHIJA
BLOCK EDUCATION OFFICER,
SONIPAT-1

HARYANA DISTRICT SONIPAT



- BOUNDARY, STATE ...
- BOUNDARY, DISTRICT ...
- BOUNDARY, TAHSIL ...
- HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT, TAHSIL ...
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY ...
- STATE HIGHWAY ...
- IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD ...
- RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE ...
- RIVER AND STREAM / CANAL ...
- VILLAGE HAVING RUIN AND ARCHE ...
- POPULATION WITH NAME ...
- INDIAN AREA WITH POPULATION ...
- POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE ...
- COLLEGE ...
- POST OFFICE, TRAVELLERS BUNGALOW, ...
- POST OFFICE, BUNGALOW AND CANAL BUNGALOW ...
- NOTE: Other villages having PTO, P.H. etc. are shown as ...



75°30' East of Greenwich 45

C O N T E N T S

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CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION FORMATION OF SONIPAT DISTRICT

1.1 Generally it is believed that Sonipat was one of the five Praesthas or towns demanded by Yudhishtira from Duryodhana as the price of peace. Another Tradition ascribes its foundation to Raja Soni, thirteenth in descent from Arjuna, a brother of Yudhishtira. By the way, both these theories have no substantial proof. It is because there is no mention of Sonipat in the Mahabharata although it has been noted, much earlier by the great grammarian Panini in the celebrated Ashtadhyayi. Hence the town was already in existence around 600 B.C. In 1871, some 1200 hemi - dirachms of Graeco - Bactrians were unearthed here. The evidence of its occupation by Yaudheyas is available through the recovery of a large hoard of their coins in the 11th century A.D., One Dilpar Har was Governor of Sonipat and was defeated by Sultana Masud of Ghazni in A.D. 1037 when he marched through the Punjab in an attempt to expand his empire Hindustan.

1.1.2 Among the ancient monuments the mosque of Abdullah Nasir-Ud-din and the tomb of Khwaja Khizr; are worth mentioning. The mosque was built in A.D. 1272 in Balban's ^{reign} in the memory of a celebrated saint. The tomb of a local celebrity who flourished in the reign of Ibrahim Lodi, is a fine and unique structure of stone.

AREA OF DISTRICT

1.1.3. Area of this District underwent many changes from time to time before administrative unit in its present form emerged. Todar Mal, a Minister of Emperor Akbar, put it under the jurisdiction of Sarkar of Delhi. That is how it became the part, Subah of Delhi. Lying close to the imperial city of Delhi, the tract which now comprises Sonipat District was often granted the military Jagir by Sultans of Mughal

contd...

emperors and Sultans and the nobbles of the court. For this reason Rajputs, Brahmans, Afghans and Baluchos Chiefs have at different times enjoyed its revenue. On the death of Bahadur Shah -1. 1707-12, the successor of Aurangzeb, the Mughal empire began to decline rapidly. The area in which Sonpat lay frequently experienced the change of master. The claimants of imperial grantees were contested some time by the Rajputs, Jats, Sikhs and often by the Marathas.

1.1.4 By the treaty of Surji Arjungaon, signed on Dec. 30, 1803, the Sonpat area alongwith the other possession of Sindhia situated to the west of the Yamuna passed to the British and came under the administration of the North-Western Provinces. The British has no intention at that time ^{to} large territories beyond the Yamuna. Accordingly a number of chiefs and leaders who had good military services and Marathas or at least remained neutral, were settled in this tract to form a barrier of independent outposts between the British border and the cis-Satluj Sikh estates as well as the trans-Satluj rising kingdom of Ranjit Singh. Subsequently the Gohana, Kharkhoda and Mandothi Tehsils were given to Raja Bhag Singh of Jind and Bhai Lal Singh of Kaithal as Jagir.

1.1.5 The formation of the old Rohtak District began when it was given abundant by the Dujana Chief. The Gohana, Kharkhoda and Mandothi estates lapsed to the British Govt. on the death of Lal Singh in A.D. 1818 and Bhag Singh in A.D. 1820. In 1824, the Rohtak district was formed as a separate unit consisting of Gohana, Kharkhoda/ Mandothi Tehsil. ⁱⁿ A.D. 1832, the whole area, including Rohtak was under the resident at Delhi. But when in that year, it was brought under the same Regulation as the rest of North India, the resident became

Commissioner. The district was abolished in A.D. 1841. Gohana going to Panipat and the rest of Tehsil to Delhi, but in the very next year it was created again.

1.1.6 After its transfer to the Punjab, the old Rohtak district experienced several changes before assuming its final form. On the abolition of the Hissar Division in 1884, the Rohtak district was transferred to Delhi Division. It consisted of four Tehsils : Rohark, Gohana, Jhajjar and Sampla. But in April 1910, the last named Tehsil was abolished for reasons of administrative economy and its area was divided between the Rohtak and the Jhajjar Tehsil. The present Sonpat Tehsil which has remained attached to the Delhi District since the year 1866 was added to Rohtak District in September 1912 on the separation of Delhi territory from the Punjab. The district was then attached to Ambala Division. This position remained upto 1947.

1.1.7 Why was it attached to Delhi? It was because residents of two villages namely Kurndli (Sonpat) Shanri (Sonpat) revolted against the British in the uprising of 1857. They attacked and murdered some Englishmen who passed through these villages. The British, after the uprising, confiscated the lands of the villagers as a measure of punishment.

1.1.8. From the year 1947 to Dec. 1972 the present Sonpat district remained a part of Rohtak district. The Sonpat district came into existence on Dec. 22, 1972 by the Haryana Govt. Gazette extraordinary notification No. 6050-E(iv)-72/45724, dated 22-12-1972. Punjab Land Revenue Act 1887 (Punjab Act No. 17 of 1887) and formed a new District to be called Sonpat district comprising of Sonpat and Gohana tehsil with H.Q. at Sonpat by the Haryana Government

Government notification No.5715-R-(iv)- 72/45712 dated 21-12-72 16 villages of Rohtak Tehsil were also transferred to Sonipat Tehsil. On 22-12-72 the tehsilwise position of the villages was under on the eve of the recognition of the district and immediately thereafter.

<u>Name of Tehsil</u>	<u>No. of villages</u>	
1. Sonipat	257] 333 + 11 (un-inhabited villages)
2. Gohana	87	

This position remained upto 22-4-74, and then on 23-4-74 by the Haryana Govt. notification No.2278-R-iv-74/11547 dated 23-4-74, three villages namely Sisana (26); Garhi Sisana(27) and Asraipur Matindu(25) were also transferred to Sonipat Tehsil from Rohtak Tehsil of District Rohtak and by the same order Polangi (53) village of Sonipat Tehsil was transferred to Rohtak tehsil. Similarly by the Haryana Govt. Notification No. 3059-iv-74/19358 dated 11-6-74 the following changes were also occurred and the following table shows the position.

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Revenue Estate</u>	<u>Hadbast No.</u>	<u>Transferred from Tehsil</u>	<u>Transferred to Tehsil</u>
1.	Guna	184	Sonipat	Gohana
2.	Tihar	183	Sonipat	Gohana
3.	Bhadi	146	Sonipat	Gohana
4.	Rohlad Latifpur	147	Sonipat	Gohana
5.	Dodwa	148	Sonipat	Gohana

1.1.9 On 18-2-80 by the Haryana Government notification No.951-E(iv)80/6311 dated 18-2-80 a new sub-Tehsil namely Ganaur was created and 69 villages having a population of 103355 were transferred from Sonipat Tehsil to Ganaur sub-tehsil. In December 1980 three villages namely Rohlad Latifpur(147) Dodwa(148) and

Bhadi (146) of Gohana tehsil were transferred to Ganaur Sub-tehsil by the Govt. notification No.6920-E(iv)-80/42755 dated 4-12-1980. On 19-4-82 Sub Tehsil Ganaur was created as full Tehsil Ganaur having 72 villages by the notification No.2102-E(iv)(80)-13762 dated 19-4-1982.. However 2 villages of Ganaur Tehsil namely chulkana (118) and Chhhadhya Usapur (117) were transferred from Ganaur tehsil of District Sonapat to Panipat tehsil of Karnal district by the Haryana Gazette notification No.7944-E(iv)-82 /45191 dated 30-12-82. Similarly one village Dodwa(148) of Ganaur Tehsil and two villages ; Guhna (184) and Tihar(183) of Gohana Tehsil were transferred to Sonipat Tehsil by the order of Haryana Govt. notification No.156-E(iv) -84/4200 dated 15-2-84.

1.1.10 On 15-2-1984 village Chulkana was again retransferred from Samalkha Sub Tehsil ((Panipat Tehsil) District Karnal to Ganaur Tehsil of District Sonipat by the Gazette notification No.156-E(iv)-84/4267 dated 15-2-1984.. A referendum was held at Chulkana about the future and again village Chulkana was transferred to Samalkha Sub-Tehsil of Panipat Tehsil of Karnal District from Ganaur Tehsil of District Sonapat finally by notification No.2816-E(iv)-84/15239 dated 31-5-1984.

The following table shows the number of villages in each tehsil on May 31, 1984..

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Name of Tehsil</u>	<u>Number of villages</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	Sonipat	180	344 → 11(un-inhabited villages)
2	Ganaur	77	
3.	Gohana	87	

On March 31, 1986 the total villages of this district were 353. Its population density is 387 whereas the density of Haryana is 292. Its total area is now 2210.51 square kms. It is 5.02% of the total area of Haryana..

1.1.11. Presently the district comprises three Tehsils, namely - Sonpat, Ganaur and Gohana and one Sub-Tehsil at Kharkhoda.

It consists of two sub-Divisions, viz. Gohana and Sonpat - covering the Tehsil Sonpat and Ganaur. There are seven Police Stations and 4 Police Posts.

1.1.12 TOPOGRAPHY.

The actual annual rainfall is 855 mm. The soil is fine loam of rich colour. The District may roughly be divided into two regions i.e. the Khaddar which lies along the Yamuna river and is a narrow flood plain. The upland plain as a whole is covered with alluminium which, if properly irrigated is highly productive.

1.1.13. POPULATION:

81.14% of the population live in villages. The Scheduled castes population forms 16.78 percent of the total population (State average is 19.07%).

DENSITY OF POPULATION: Density of population of Sonpat district is 387 whereas the density of population of Haryana is 292.

According to 1981 census the population of the district was 855879.

Its area is 5.02 percent of the whole area of Haryana. It consists of two sub-divisions, 3 tehsils and seven community Developments Blocks.

1.1.14. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

Over the previous year i.e. 1986-87 the net irrigated area increased marginally from 1.33 lakh hectares to 1.32 lakh hectares. Canals formed main source and provided a little above 59.4% of the total irrigation. Nearly 87% of the total area is cultivated. last year, canals irrigated area was 58%. Through Tube-wells and

pumps, irrigation was done 39.85%. Previous year it was about 40.2255%. Electricity facilities have been reached cent percent villages. 99.78 percent villages have got the pucca roads facilities.

1.1.15 LITERACY (RURAL AND URBAN)

Sonapat District stand third from the point of view of literacy, first and second being Ambala and Rchtak, of the total population 41.04% are literates as against 36.14 in the State. The literacy percentage is 36.86 in rural area and 59.05 in urban area. The literacy among males and females being 51.35 percent and 20.19 percent respectively which shows that there is a great variations of literacy between males and females in villages. In towns the literacy percentage between males and females is 67.67 and 48.94.

1.1.16 LEVEL OF INDUSTRIALISATION:

Sonapat is an industrially developing district. The industrially developed places in the district such as Sonapat, Bahalgarth, Rai, Murthal, Ganaur and Gohana enjoy the pride of having large and medium sized units manufacturing various types of goods.

1.1.17 There were 247 registered factories functioning during 1986-87. Important industrial production reported was of the order of Rs. 9.5 crores, out of which the cycle Industries with Rs. 245 lacs, Bharat steel Tubes at Ganaur with Rs. 130 lacs. At the end of co-operative year, 612 cooperative societies of all types were functioning having a membership of 136686. About 66.50% of societies were non-credit societies. The total loan advanced to the societies during the last year was 931 lacs by co-operative banks.

1.1.18. There are 7722 branches of commercial banks in the District. In addition to this, there are 11 branches of Central Co-operative Banks located in various blocks. The population served per bank branch works out to be 11760 as per 1981 census.

1.1.19. MEDICAL FACILITIES

Medical services continued to be provided by a multiplicity of agencies State Government, Local Bodies and the voluntary organisations. In all two civil Hospitals, 37 Allopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries, 99 Primary Health Centres provided medical facilities. A big hospital of 100 beds is being constructed and will start functioning on 26th Jan. 1989.

1.1.20 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

As many as 2044 Primary, 69 Middle and 158 High/Higher Secondary schools continue to provide educational facilities and had a combined enrollment of about 1.68 lakh students. In addition, 5 degree colleges for general education in Arts and science had 6646 students on rolls.

LOCATION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES:

1.1.21 LOCATION

Sonapat District is situated in the South-East of Haryana State. The District lies between $28^{\circ}48'30''$ and $29^{\circ}17'54''$ North latitude and $76^{\circ}28'30''$ and $77^{\circ}13'40''$ East longitude. Its head quarters is situated at a distance of 45 Km from Delhi and 55 km. from Rohtak. On its North lies Karnal district. To its North-West and West is Jind District. To its south-West and South are the Districts of Rohtak and Delhi respectively. The Yamuna river makes the Eastern boundary of the district and across the river lies Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh.

1.1.22. AREA :AND ADMINISTRATON -- SUB DIVISIONS

District Sonapat came on the map of Haryana on 12-12-1972 with the total area of 2206 sq. kms. According to 1981 census the population of the Sonapat District is 8.47 lakhs persons. Previously it was a part of Rohtak district. Sonapat is the second lowest district in Population being next only to Sirsa and accommodates 6.55 percent of the State's population. It accounts for 4.99 percent of the total land of the State. Sonapat, Gohana and Ganaur are its three Tehsils and Kharkhoda is a new sub-Tehsil of the total district area Sonapat Tehsil account for 44 percent, Gohana 40 percent and Ganaur 16 percent.

VILLAGES:

There are 344 villages of which 333 are inhabited and 11 are un-inhabited. Sonapat including Ganaur Tehsil has 245 villages (8 uninhabited), Gohana has 91 villages (5 uninhabited)

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS .

All the villages have been grouped into seven Community development blocks of these, Sonapat Tehsil has three blocks (namely - Sonapat, Rai and Kharkhoda); Gohana Tehsil has three blocks (namely - Gohana, Mundlana and Kathura) and Ganaur Tehsil has one block (namely Ganaur).

There are in all four Municipal Towns in the District, namely; Sonapat, Gohana, Ganaur and Kharkhoda. There are 303 Gram Panchayats having a membership of 2199 persons. The number of agricultural regulated markets is four, of which two are functioning ;in Sonapat Tehsil, one in Gohana Tehsil and one in Ganaur tehsil.

PHYSICAL FEATURES:

1.1.23 The district has sub-tropical continental monsoon climate, It is plain area. The river Yamuna on the Eastern side

forms a flood plain along its bed. To one interested in micro-regional geography there appear marked variation in its surface configuration making it possible to divide the district into several district localities. The soil is fine loam of rich colour dividing the district into two regions i.e. the Khaddar and the Nardak. The Khaddar lies along the Yamuna river and is a narrow flood plain ranging from 2 to 4 miles in width formed by the river along its course. There are very few settlements in it, excepting long ridges of sand along the river the Khaddar is a fairly flat low lying area. It is about 20 to 30 feet lower than the adjoining upland plain and its southern parts. It is about 700 feet above sea level. Its fine clay loam left by the receding floods in the river is particularly suited to cultivation of rice and sugarcane. The Nardak is to the West and North-West side of the Khaddar area of Gohana tehsil and its blocks come under the Nardak area. It is composed of old alluvium soil. The water level is quite high and varies from 25-50 metres in certain pockets of Gohana tehsil. The water is brackish and unfit for irrigation and human consumption. It consists of certain part of Gohana, Mundlana and Kathura blocks.

1.1.24 GEOLOGY:

There is no minerals found in the district except sand at certain places which is used as building materials.

1.1.25 RIVER SYSTEM:

River Yamuna flows on the eastern periphery and is perennial in nature. Several canals also irrigate the land in the district. Gohana tehsil is better placed in the district in this respect. It avails 53.3 percent Irrigational facilities of the district.

There is no lake in the whole district, River Yamuna overflows its banks in the rainy season and plays havoc through wide spread and severe floods.

1.1.26 CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.

The climate of the district is dry with an intensely hot summer and a cold winter. Only during the three monsoon months of July, August and September moist air of oceanic origin penetrates into the district to make the weather comparatively milder. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season starts by late November and extends till about the middle of March. This is followed by the hot season which continues till about the end of June when the South-west monsoon arrives. July to September is the South-west monsoon season. The post monsoon months, October and November, constitute a transition period from the monsoon to winter conditions. During the monsoon season, particularly, in July and August the sky is heavily clouded. During the rest of the year, the sky is generally clear or lightly clouded. In January, February and early March, the sky is some times overcast with passage of western disturbances. Winds are generally light during the post monsoon and winter months. Winds are predominantly easterly or south easterly in the monsoon season and mostly westerly or north westerly in the other season. April to June is the period with the highest incidence of thunderstorms. While some of the thunderstorms are dry, others are accompanied by heavy rain and occasionally hail. Rain during the monsoon months is often accompanied by thunder. Fogs, sometimes dense, appear in the winter months and thunder storms also occur in association with western disturbances.

1.1.27. WORKERS:

According to 1986 census, the total working population is 2398935 persons forming 28.22 percent of the total population. Of this 42.49 percent are cultivators, 16.91 percent agricultural labourers, 3.41 percent engaged in household industries, 37.19 percent are in other categories.

1.1.28. AGE COMPOSITION:

/// About 46 percent of the total population is in the age group of 0 to 14, 8.9 percent in 15 to 19, 8.1 percent in 20 - 24, 6.8 percent in 25 to 29, 9.99 percent in 30 to 39, 7.8 percent in 40 to 49, 5.9 percent in 50 to 59 and 5.9 percent in 60 and more years.

1.1.29 GENERAL:

(i) According to village papers, the area under Forest is about 8 hundred hectares forming 3.67 percent of the total area of the district Sonapat. An area of 78 sq. km. is under the category of State forests.

(ii) The total area of 10.5 percent hectares of Sonapat district was affected by flood during the year 1982-83. Rs. 5 lakhs for relief measures and flood control measures like installation of deep Tube-wells, construction of new reservoirs and improvement of rural drainage.

(iii) Sonapat district occupied second position regarding cattle wealth after Rohtak. There is no milk plant at Sonapat so far. The Milk Plant at Rohtak has re-established a chilling centre at Sonapat which collects milk from rural areas of the district to its maximum.

FIFTH ALL INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

1.2.1 5th All India Educational Survey was conducted from 1st April, 1987 to 31st Dec. 1987 with reference to date 30-9-86 under the able management of the State Survey Officer, Dr. Sharwan Kumar.

1.2.2 INTRODUCTION

Firstly, Shri Risal Singh Headmaster, Larsauli (Sonipat) conducted the district survey. After his retirement this work was entrusted to Smt. Shakuntla Mukhija B.E.O. Sonipat-1. This work was ~~entrusted~~ entrusted to her under the guidance of Shri Suraj Bhan Gupta DEO Sonapat.

1.2.3 Survey was started through questionnaires (i.e. S.I.F., V.I.F., u.I.F.) S.I.F. stands for School Information Forms, V.I.F. stands for village Information Forms and U.I.F. stands for Urban Information Forms.

1.2.4. SCHOOL INFORMATION FORMS consisted of questionnaires pertaining to physical aspect of a school's (all kinds of School except housed schools) such as : type of buildings, ancillary facilities and other alma-matters of school. In this the qualification of the teacher is also included. Syllabus and type of courses taught to children are taken into consideration.

1.2.5 Village Information forms consisted of availability of school Education at Primary, Pry. Upper(Middle) Secondary (H.S.) and Senior Secondary stages and distance involved in all institutions of these stages in villages, estimated population of village and child population as on 30-9-88 and population according to 1981 census. Number and name of habitation in a village and Education facilities at various stages to the habitations.

1.2.6. URBAN INFORMATION FORM consisted of Educational Institutionals, slum area, population etc.

1.2.7 Task of filling and completing the forms was done by B.E.O's, as instructed by Dr. Sharwan Kumar. The organization of various training programmes to train the officials involved at various stages to furnish the tabulation of tables in the scheduled time was conducted under the wise and able leadership of Dr. Sharwan Kumar. Stress was at quality and quantity also.

1.2.8 COLLECTION OF INFORMATION.

For more knowledge and guidance, training of B.E.O's, D.E.O's and D.S.O's was conducted at S.C.E.R.T. Gurgaon from 8/4/88 to 10.4.88 and against from 27-4-88 to 28-4-88.

Again a meeting was called of D.S.O's & B.E.O's at Faridabad regarding filling up of forms and tabulation work at Block and district level as per schedule given from 22-6-88 to 26.6.88 Tabulation training at S.C.^ER.T Gurgaon was given to D.S.O.S.

Then from 7-7-88 to 10-7-88, tabulation training at Faridabad was attended by D.S.O's, B.E.O's along with their one Assistant.

From 27-10-88 to 28-10-88, table checking was done by S.C.E.R.T. and state level team at Gurgaon.

1.2.9. Dr. Sharwan Kumar did the checking at random. Mr. Malhotra also did the checking work of S.I.F, V.I.F & U.I.F. Defaulters were given guidance to improve their work.

Both of them advised D.S.O's to confirm the date by visiting B.E.O's regarding correction actual fact based on information of S.I.F., V.I.F and U.I.F.

1.2.10 . B.E.O's and Headmasters were guided by the trained D.S.O's how to fill up the S.I.F., V.I.F and U.I.F. etc.

// 1.2.11. -- ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION U'TO 30-9-86

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>Rise %</u>
Rural	775800	693692	11.8%
Urban	186521	161343	15.6%
Total	0962321	855035	12.54

1.2.12

The district is divided as many as seven community development Blocks. They are as follows with their villages:

- i) Sonpat consists of 75 villages
- ii) Ganaur consists of 75 villages
- iii) Rai consists of 64 villages
- iv) Kharkhoda consists of 44 villages
- v) Gohana consists of 35 villages
- vi) Kathura consists of 19 villages
- vii) Mundlana consists of 34 villages.

1.2.13 Sonpat consists of four urban estates. They are (i) Sonpat (ii) Gohana (iii) Kharkhauda and (iv) Ganaur.

1.2.14 Sonpat district consists of 346 inhabitations whereas 11 uninhabitation are Be-Chirag Maximum inhabitations 75 villages belong to Sonpat and Ganaur blocks. Kathura CDS is the smallest which has only 19 villages.

1.2.15. Educational facilities are provided to inhabitants villages through 204 Primary Schools, managed by Govt. Private aided and unaided No school is being managed by local bodies. School education is divided by four categories:

- Upper
- (i) Primary School (ii) Primary (Middle) School
 - (iii) Secondary(High) School & (iv) Senior Sec. school.

✓ <u>PRIMARY Schools</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Pvt. Aided</u>	<u>Pvt. Unaided</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rural	172	6	x	178
Urban	20	1	5	<u>26</u>
			Total	204
<u>UPPER PRY. (MIDDLE)</u>				
Rural	56	1	x	57
Urban	4	5	3	<u>12</u>
			Total	<u>69</u>
<u>SECONDARY (HIGH)</u>				
Rural	114	5	x	119
Urban	7	17	7	<u>31</u>
			Total	<u>150</u>
<u>SENIOR SECONDARY (10+2)</u>				
Rural	6	x	x	6
Urban	2	x	x	<u>2</u>
			Total	<u>8</u>

1.2.17 HABITATION MEANS

It means Where the people live day in and day out. Village is associated with the levy and collection of the land revenue by the Government and is as such, exclusively administrative in character. From this point of view, village is better called a Revenue estate, meaning thereby an 'Estate (a specific and demarcated area of land) marked as such for the purpose of levy /realisation of the land revenue'.

1.2.18. Four types of schools are covered in this scheme i.e. Primary, Upper Primary (Middle) Secondary (HIGH) and Senior Secondary schools.

1.2.19 ✓ There are as many as 333 inhabited and 11 uninhabited (Be-Chirag) villages total estimated population of the district upto Sept. 1986 is 962321. The same is shown in 1.2.11.

CHAPTER-II
PRIMARY EDUCATION

2.1.1 NUMBER OF HABITATIONS HAVING PRIMARY SCHOOLS:

There are 325 habitations which have their own primary schools. Their total estimated population upto Sept. 86 is 758831. Fifteen habitations possessing 16345 population has not ^{their} own Primary Schools. Their offsprings have to walk 0.5 km to 1 km and the children of ~~few~~ more habitations have to walk a distance of 2 kms //

. As a result

of it, none has to walk more than 2 kms. to go to school for

Primary education. C.D. Block Karkhoda and C.D. Block Kathura

have cent percent Primary schools in their habitations. While C.D. Block

Rai, C.D. Block Sonpat and C.D. Block Ganair are not so lucky.

The children of these blocks have to walk the above mentioned

distance to receive Primary education D.S.T. 10A

+ SCHOOL
HABITATIONS HAVING PRIMARY/HAVING DISTANCE ONE Km. or More

2.1.2. There are 344 habitations in this district. Only children of 4 habitations are to walk from 1 Km to 2 Km. Consequently, there is no proposal to start a new Primary school at present in any habitation. D.S.T. 127A

SCHEDULED CASTE PROPORTION POPULATION

// 2.1.3 There are four villages with primary schools in this District which have (Zero) percent scheduled castes population. 294 village possess 25% population of scheduled castes ^{and are seen} Out of these 286 primary schools. 26 to 50 percent scheduled castes live in 30 villages. Out of these villages 26 have primary schools. 51 to 75 percent scheduled castes ^{are} in two villages. Both of these schools have primary schools. There is no village having more than 75 percent scheduled castes. Scheduled Tribes population is nil.

MANAGEMENT WISE PRIMARY SCHOOL IN RURAL AND URBAN AREA.

2.1.4 In rural area, there are 172 Govt. Primary Schools with 339 sections.

No primary school is being managed by Localbody. There is no Primary School being managed privately (unaided). There are six Private aided schools with 12 sections. In urban area there are 20 Government Primary schools. They have as many as 29 sections. There is one private aided school with 13 sections and there are five private unaided schools with 13 sections. There are total 204 Primary schools having 406 primary sections in this district. (P.S.T. 32, 33)

TYPE OF BUILDING (RURAL & URBAN AREA)

2.1.5 Out of 204 Primary schools of the district 183 have pucca buildings. Whereas 16 are being held in open space. Five of these Primary schools have partly pucca buildings. Disparities in the rural and urban area is negligible - regarding the primary school buildings.

(D.S.T. 42A)

AVAILABLE INSTRUCTIONAL ROOMS

2.1.6 There are seven schools in rural area and six schools in urban area which have no instructional room. Fourteen schools have one instructional room. Thirty four schools have two instructional rooms, Forty nine schools belong to three rooms. Twenty nine schools possess four rooms. Thirty schools have 5 rooms. Thirty ^{five} schools have six or more instructional rooms. // D.S.T. 52

REQUIREMENT OF ADDITIONAL ROOMS

2.1.7 Fourteen schools have no requirement. Thirty schools need one more instructional room. Fifty one schools need two; forty one need three, eighteen need four while twenty four need five or more instructional rooms for rural area. In urban area the various schools require as many as 26 instructional rooms.

DST 56.

AVAILABILITY OF BLACK BOARDS.

2.1.8. 204 Primary Schools have 1244 sections. Total Black Boards are 901. Rai Block has the maximum black boards i.e. 171 while Mundlana CD Block has only 49. Ganaur has 166 black boards, Gohana has 120 black boards, Kharkhoda has 85 black-boards; Kathura has 59 black boards and Sonipat C.D. Block 251 black boards.

ANCILARY FACILITIES.

2.1.9. 140 Primary Schools have drinking water facilities. 64 Primary schools have no facilities for the drinking water. 96 schools have urinal facilities while 55 schools have separate facility for girls. Twenty four Primary schools have the facility of lavatory and thirteen schools have separate arrangement for the girls. 42 out of total 204 primary schools have the facilities for medical check up.

TEACHERS IN POSITIONS:

2.1.10. There is no single teacher school in any block. Primary School having two Teachers are thirty. Schools having three teachers are 38. Schools having four teachers are 35. Schools having five teachers are 38. Schools having more than five teachers are 63 teachers.

Out of 16 Primary schools of C.D. Block Mudlana 3 Primary Schools has more than five teachers, Ganaur block, there are eight schools having more than five teachers, while total there are 38. This being the poorest block. In CD Block, Sonipat, there are 56 Primary Schools. 23 P/Schools out of them have more than five teachers.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS TEACHERS (SEX WISE & RURAL URBAN WISE).

2.1.11. In rural area there are 1986 teachers belonging to Primary schools. All of them are trained teachers. 1270 are male whereas 716 are females. In Urban area there are 333 trained teachers in all. 200 are males and 133 are females.

ENROLMENT ((6 to 11 years)):

2.1.12 Total enrollment upto 5th class (11 communities) is 95724 boys and 54676 and girls are 148 Scheduled Caste boys are 108814 and while scheduled caste is 8.16. The total enrollment is 18924. Boys from 6 to 11 years are 49417 and girls are 37431. Total enrolment is 86848. In rural the percent is 90.89% whereas in urban percent is 91.81. In total the percent is 51.61 %

INDICATOR OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

2.1.13 Gross enrollment ratios in rural area is 101 : 05 percent Total enrolment is 95994 where the population is 95000. According to the formula.

Gross enrolment ratio (Rural/ boys) age group to below 11 years

$$= \frac{\text{Enrolment of boys in I - V (Rural)}}{\text{Population of boys in the same age group (P II)}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{95994}{95000} \times 100 = 101.05\%$$

The above formula is applied to all. Girls gross enrolment ratios of rural area is 43.34% Urban area boys gross enrolment ratio is 33.46. Girls gross enrolment ratio of urban is 27.53% Gross total enrolment of boys ratio is 52.98% in girls is 41.24%

The above mentioned figures clearly show the difference between the rural and urban, girls and boys. But we must not forget the fact that the gulf between them is decreasing compared to the last years.

PUPIL TEACHER RATIO :

PUPILS teachers ratio at Primary school level, in rural area 42:1, in urban area it's ratio is 40 : 1 . There is no significant difference between the above mentioned pupil teachers ratio.

PTR (Primary Stage Rural) $\frac{\text{Enrolment at Primary stage}}{\text{No. of teachers at the Primary stage Rural.}}$

$$\text{Ratio in Rural} = \frac{95724}{2266} \text{ i.e. } 42:1$$

P.T.R. (Primary Stage Urban) $\frac{\text{Enrolment of Pr. School.}}{\text{No. of Teachers at the Pr. School.}}$

$$\text{Ratio in Urban} : \frac{14569}{368} = 40 : 1.$$

Age - Specific Enrolment Ratios (Girls) (6 to 11 years)

= $\frac{\text{Enrolment of boys in the age group of 6 to 11 years} \times 100}{\text{Population of Boys in the age group of 6 to 11 years.}}$

$$= \frac{43409 \times 100}{52637} = 82.49 \%$$

Enrolment of girls in rural area (6 to 11 years)

is 42026 i.e. 89.60%

Enrolment of Girls in urban area (6 to 11 years) 5978 i.e. 56.34%.

CHAPTER III

UPPER PRIMARY (MIDDLE) EDUCATION

NUMBER OF HABITATIONS HAVING UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND POPULATION

3.1.1. ✓ Sonpat district consists of 69 Upper Primary i.e. Middle Schools. C.D. Block Sonpat consists of 32 habitations with population 93480 and its percentage is 64.35 % C.D. block Ganaur consists of 40 habitations with population 10530 and its percentage is 75.75% C.D. block Gohana consists of 23 habitations with population 78709 and its percentage is 78% Kharkhauda block consists of 28 habitations with 91536 population and its percentage is 78.12 . Rai Block consists of 21 habitations and its population is 71665. Its percentage is 59.37 % Mundlana block consists of 18 habitations with population 72055. Its percentage is 75.95% . Kathura has only 12 habitations and its population is 54849. Its percentage is 85%. There are 174 habitations in total and its population is 562824 and its percentage is 72.54. Kathura block has the highest percentage i.e. 85% whereas Rai block has the lowest percentage i.e. 59.37% All the above said are within habitations. There are 44 habitations ^{of C.D. Block Sonpat} which have the distance up to 3 KM only two habitations in this block have 3 to 4 KM . Ganaur block has 37 habitations upto 3 KM Gohana has 10 habitations upto 3 KM Whereas it has 3 habitations more than 3 KM Kharkhauda has 15 schools upto 3 KM Rai has 34 habitations upto 3 Km and four habitations more than 3 KM. Mundlana has 14 habitations upto 3 KM Kathura has 6 habitations upto 3 KM and one habitations more than 3 KM.

The above figures tell themselves that Rai is the most backward area in this respect other blocks somehow possess the similar position.

A DISTANCE OF UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL

3.1.2 335 habitations are being already served with ^{UP} Primary/
Section within a walking distance of 3 Km There is no fresh proposal now to
open a new middle school. It seems that the saturation point has ^{been not} reached
DST 128

PROPORTION S.C. S.T (POPULATION)

3.1.3 There are 4 habitations without SC/ST upto 25 percent, there
are 294 villages. From 26 to 50 percent, there are 30 villages
From 51 to 75 percent there are 2 villages. Out of these villages,
175 are getting the benefit of Upper Primary schools. DST 22-SC
23 ST

NUMBER OF UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND HAVING
UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

3.1.4 IN rural area there are 57 Upper Primary schools, One of them is
Private aided school and 56 schools are managed by Government. In
Urban area there are 12 Upper Primary school. Four of these are
managed by Government, five are private aided schools and three are
private unaided schools
(DST 32 & 33)

TYPE OF BUILDING:

3.1.5 Out of 69 upper Primary Schools in the district,
67 of them possess pucca building and one has partly pucca building
and one school is being run in open space Of course, there is no
special disparity between them DST 42 A

AVAILABILITY OF LIBRARY:

3.1.6 All the Upper Primary schools have their own library
65 schools have upto 1000 books and 4 schools have more than 1000
Books. They have also the facility of news paper and magazine also.

ANCILLARY FACILITIES:

3.1.7 39 ^{Prvy} Upper schools of rural area have the facility of drinking
water. Forty six have the facility of urinal, 39 separate for girls, seven
have lavotaries, six have separate lavotries for girls and boys, 27 have
the facility for medical check up and 24 have the facility for vaccination
DST 75

In urban area 11 schools have the facility for drinking water and urinal, nine have separate facilities for the girls, nine schools have the facility for lavatory, eight have separate. Seven schools have the facility for medical check up and vaccination.

Disparities between the rural and urban schools are big. In rural areas these facilities are available in more than 60 percent while the urban area enjoys the facility about 90 percent.

TEACHERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREA (SEXWISE) TRAINED & UNTRAINED.

3.1.8. There are 1897 male teachers in Upper Primary Schools. 559 are female teachers in these schools. All the above mentioned teachers are trained in all nine are untrained teachers working in these schools. Three teachers belong to rural area 67 male and 159 female trained teachers are working in urban area. 3 male and 3 female teachers are working as untrained.

ENROLMENT -RURAL AND URBAN (SEXWISE).

3.1.9. In Rural area 25669 boys and 12860 girls are having the upper primary school education. 4369 boys and 1412 girls, belonging to Scheduled castes are being enlightened with upper Primary School Education.

In urban area 9460 boys and 5266 girls are receiving their upper primary school education. Out of them 1137 boys and 400 girls are scheduled castes. In short 15129 boys and 18126 girls are getting upper Primary Education. 5506 boys and 1812 girls belong to Scheduled caste.

3.1.10 INDICATORS OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

The formula for calculating Age specific Ratio is :

Age : $\frac{\text{Specific enrolment ratio (Boys/ rural) 11 to below 14 years}}{\text{Population of Boys in the age of Group 11 to below 14 years (Rural)}}$

In rural area there are (11 to below 14 years) 30098 boys Whereas 26010 boys are going to upper Primary Schools. It constitutes 86.42 percent. There are 27827 girls who belong to this group but only 13562 are enjoying this education facility i.e. only 48.11 percent.

In urban area, there are 9908 boys of this age group, while 9069 are taking Upper Primary school education i.e. more than 91.93 percent. There are 5133 girls whereas 4875 are getting education in Upper Primary school education i.e. 94.91 percent. In fact, in rural area the percentage of this age-group who are receiving their education is 68.32 percent but in urban area, it is more than 92.71 percent.

General Pupil-Teacher Ratio : Enrolment at Upper Primary School =
No. of teachers at U.Pry. Stage.

$$= \frac{49104}{1816} = 27:1$$

$$\text{People Teacher Ratio in Rural} = \frac{34378}{1182} = 29 : 1 \checkmark$$

$$\text{People Teacher Ratio in Urban} = \frac{14726}{634} \text{ i.e. } 23:1 \checkmark$$

CHAPTER- III

SECONDARY AND SENIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION

NUMBER OF HABITATIONS THEIR POPULATION HAVING SECONDARY SCHOOLS

4.1.1 There are 150 Secondary Schools and 8 Senior Secondary Schools in the district. 114 Secondary schools are under direct Government management in rural area. 5 are private aided secondary schools in Rural area. In Urban area there are seven Govt. Secondary Schools. 17 Secondary schools are private aided schools in Urban area. 7 Secondary schools are private un-aided schools in Urban area. In short, 121 are Government managed schools in all 22 ~~are~~ private aided and 7 are private un-aided schools. Six out of 8 Hr. Secondary schools are Government managed schools in rural area. Two Higher secondary schools belong to urban area. They are also Government managed schools. All the 344 habitations with the population of 775800 are covered by it. There is no habitation beyond 8 Km. it is a satisfying situation. DST 12A

NUMBER OF INHABITATIONS POPULATION SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

4.1.2 Habitations served with Senior Secondary Schools are 171 upto 8 KM ~~are~~. Their total population is 375696. Their percentage is 48.46. 173 habitations belong to more than 8 KM with population 399904 and per their percentage is 51.54. Total *Senior* Secondary schools in the district ~~are~~ 8, 6 ^e belong to ~~rural~~ rural area and 2 belong to urban area, all ^{are} managed by Government.

(DST 13A)

NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS (RURAL & URBAN)

4.1.3 There are 150 Secondary schools in all. 121 out of 150 secondary schools are managed by Government. 119 secondary schools belong to Rural area. There are 31 ~~s~~Secondary Schools in Urban area. DST 32 & 33.

NUMBER OF SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL (RURAL & URBAN)

4.1.4 ✓ 8 are senior Secondary Schools in the district. Six out of eight Hr. Secondary Schools belong to rural area and only two belong to Urban area :

AVAILABILITY OF LIBRARY SECONDARY & SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
(RURAL & URBAN)

4.1.5. Library facility is enjoyed by all the 119 rural Secondary Schools. All the Schools have dictionaries as well. News papers and Magazines are also the part and parcel of the school. 31 urban schools (Secondary) also have the same facility. Difference between the rural and urban school is negligible. Similar case is with the Higher Secondary Schools. All the eight Schools have library facility. Similarly, there is not much difference between the rural and urban school is negligible. Similar case is not much difference between the rural and urban Library.

TEACHERS (RURAL) & URABAN)

4.1.6. There are 633 rural teachers in Secondary Schools. 323 are male teachers and 310 are female teachers. 3 male and one are female untrained teachers. 29³ are trained Graduate teachers and 15.9 are Post/trained teachers. 4 are untrained teachers 104 are trained Language teachers. 73 are other trained teachers.

In urban area 1001 teachers are imparting education to the students. 69⁴ are male teachers and 307 are female teachers. 4 Untrained teachers are also there to teach the students. Three out of them are male teachers while one of them is female teacher. Out of these 33 are female Matriculates, 487 are graduates, 150 are post graduates 176 are Hindi teachers and 139 are other teachers.

TEACHERS SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS (RURAL & URBAN)In Rural Senior Secondary Schools

4.1.7. 60 Teachers are working according to their appointment Ten are graduates, 45 are post graduate and 5 are language teachers. 5 Males are 39 and females are 21.

In Urban Higher Secondary Schools 85 teachers are doing the service. Sixty four of them are male and 21 are females. Eight are

Matriculates, one of them is Higher secondary. 19 are graduates, 43 are post graduates and 9 are Hindi teachers. 5 are other teachers.

SCIENCE LABORATORIES SECONDARY SCHOOLS (RURAL & URBAN)

4.1.8 There are 257 trained science teachers and 3 are untrained teachers in the district. They are working in Secondary schools and 55 trained plus 2 untrained Science masters are working in Hr. Secondary schools in Sonipat District.

There are 119 secondary schools in rural area. One of them has separate lab. for Physics, Chemistry and Biology. 113 schools have combined lab. five schools have no lab. at all, 14 schools are teaching Home science. Nine of them have Home Science Lab.

There are 31 schools in Urban area six of them have separate lab for physics, chemistry and Biology, 16 of them have combined labs for these subjects, eight of them have no lab at all. Ten out of them are teaching Home Science with five schools having the provision for lab.

The above facts clearly shows no difference, between the rural and urban schools regarding Science laboratories. Of course, condition there is not bright.

DST 115

SCIENCE LABORATORIES SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS (RURAL & URBAN)

4.1.9 There are eight Senior Secondary schools (+2) in Sonipat district. Six of them are in rural area. The other two are in Urban area. 55 trained and 2 untrained teachers are teaching these. There are five teachers teaching science in Hr/Sec. schools. Four of them belong to rural area. Five out of eight Hr/Sec. schools have different physics, chemistry and Biology labs. 2 Hr./Sec. Schools have combined lab of physics, chemistry and Biology. One each in rural and urban possess Home science lab. Subsequently we can well imagine that there is no major difference between the urban and rural situation.

DST 115.

SCIENCE TEACHERS AND THEIR QUALIFICATIONS:

4.1.10. (a) Sonapat district consists of 257 trained science teachers and 3 untrained teachers teaching in 150 secondary schools. Regarding qualification 2 are trained M.Phil., 27 M.Sc. (24 trained + 3 untrained) B.Sc. (Honour) trained, 217 B.Sc. trained and eight are Inter-Science trained teachers.

(b) To teach Sr. Secondary classes, there are as many as 57 teachers (55 trained and 2 untrained) two out of these are Ph.D/ M.Phil. and trained M.Sc. 19 (17 trained & 2 untrained) and 36 B.Sc. trained teachers.

DST 97

ENROLMENT IN SECONDARY AND SENIOR SECONDARY CLASSES.

4.1.11 (a) In Secondary schools the total enrolment is 23515. Among them 9501 (Males) and 3809 (females) belong to rural area. 1283 are Scheduled caste boys and 286 are scheduled caste girls. In urban, the total enrolment is 10205. Among them are 7485 (males) and 2720 (females). Out of them 769 boys are S.C. and 158 are girls students.

(b) In Higher Secondary schools, the position is like this that the total strength of students are 1274, Among them 779 are boys and 495 are girls. Among them 91 are scheduled caste boys and twenty nine are scheduled caste girls. In rural area 796 students i.e. 609 boys and 187 girls are receiving the benefit of this education. In urban area the total students of this category are 478 (170 boys and 308 girls) Out of them 15 are scheduled caste boys and eight are scheduled caste girls.

DST 101 & 108

ANCILLARY FACILITIES:

4.1.12 (a) Out of 150 secondary schools in the district, 139 have the facility of drinking water. In rural area, there are 108 schools which have this facility whereas 31 of urban schools have this

facility whereas 31 of urban schools have this facility.

113 schools in rural area has the facility of urinal. 30 schools of urban area has the provision of urinal. 106 schools have separate provisions for girls in rural schools. 24 schools have this provision in urban schools. 46 lavatories are there in rural area. 41 are separate for girls. 28 schools of urban area have the facility for lavatory. 21 are separate for girls. 77 schools of rural area have the facility for medical check up and 78 have the provision for vaccination. 25 schools of urban area have the facility of medical check up while 22 have the facility of vaccination.

(b) As we know, there are eight Hr. secondary schools in Sonapat District. In rural area, all the six of the schools have the facilities of drinking water, urinal and lavatory. 5 have different arrangement for the girls. Three have different arrangement for girls *lavatory*. Four have the facility for medical check up and three for vaccination.

In urban area, both Hr./Secondary schools have the facility for drinking water, urinal (for both sex), medical check up and vaccination. One has the facility for lavatory (for both sex).

D.S.T. 15

PHYSICAL EDUCATION:

4.1.13. All the secondary schools (150) in the district have the provision for physical education. All the Secondary schools (8) in the district have the provision for physical education. (DST.94)

VARIOUS STREAMS:

4.1.14 (a) There are only Eight Senior Secondary schools in *Sonapat* Six of them are in rural area. Arts belongs to all schools. Four of them have the provision for Science. Four of them have the provision of commerce. Two of them have the facility for Home-Science.

One out of two urbanite school belongs to Science category and one has the provision for Home science. In short, out of 8 schools, 5 have the provision for science, 4 have the facilities for Commerce and three have the opportunity for Home-science.

(b) Actually speaking, the condition of vocation courses are miserable in the district. In XI class, there are as many as 40 boys having the training of Line man. There are three workshops for this course. 40 of this class are being trained as agriculture mechanic and 39 boys of this class are being trained for two or three wheeler repair. Twenty two boys of class XII are being trained in Accountancy and Auditing. 17 boys plus 6 girls are being trained in designer and Master cutter. They also belong to Class XII. Twenty nine (boys) are being trained in two and three wheeler repair.

(D.S.T. 114 & 120.)

CHAPTER - V
OTHER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

NON FORMAL EDUCATION CENTRES-ENROLMENT:

RURAL
5.1.1 (a) Non-formal education facilities belongs to only primary stage. There are 290 habitations (villages) which have this facility. In rural area, there are 662 centres. 12285 students are benefitted from this scheme. Out of them 4438 are boys and 7847 are girls. 568 centres are Government managed whereas 94 are being managed by private agencies aided by Government or local bodies.

URBAN (b) There are three places, having 38 centres of N.F.E. which are being run in urban area. Two of them being run by Government with 38 centres. One of them being run by private agency with 6 centres. 731 students are being benefitted from these centres. 318 are boys and 413 are girls.

The above facts and figures tell us that 4756 boys plus 8260 are being given education under the N.F.E. scheme. Their total enrolment is 13016.

DST 24,25,26 & 27

ADULT EDUCATION & FUNCTIONAL LITERACY.

5.1.2 (a) 290 villages have the benefit of Adult Education/Functional Literacy centres. Their Centres in rural area are 662 for both sex. 31 exclusively belong to men and 631 are exclusively for women. 568 centres are being managed by Government or Local bodies 94 are being run by private agencies aided by Govt. or local bodies. Their total enrolment is 9841. Among them 367 are men and 9474 are women.

(b) There are three agencies in urban area, Two of them being managed by Government and one of them being managed by Private agencies aided by Government or local bodies. They have 38 centres in all. Their total enrolment is 576. Among them 71 are men and 505 are women.

DST 29.

SCHOOLS FOR DISABLED.

5.1.3 For disabled, there is only one school for blind. Its enrolment is about 100. Other disabled are admitted in other institution according to their convenience. DST. 29

PRE PRIMARY EDUCATION:

5.1.4 (a) In rural area, there are 94 Balwadi/Anganwadi villages which have this facility. Five of the villages have the facility of Independent Primary schools whereas 3 village have the facility for Pre-Primary stage. Their institutions are 203, 5 and 3 respectively.

(b) In urban area there are 3 Balwadi/Anganwadi institutions having the facility of Pre-Primary stage. There are 16 institutions in all which are being run by them.

DST 31

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The business of education is not to make the young perfect in any one of the sciences, but to open and dispose their minds as may best make them capable of any, when they shall apply themselves to it. As such, we are to make a person perfect i.e. all round development, to understand and to work according to the present conditions and circumstances. Since we got freedom, our government is trying its hard to educate its masses through Formal and Non-formal agencies. Enough money is being spent upon it, but we have inadequate resources and we are yet to go a long way to realise our dreams. Following ~~the~~ are main points which are to be considered to make our educational system more vital and productive.

6.1 NUMBER OF VARIOUS KINDS OF SCHOOLS IN SONIPAT.

There are 204 Primary, 69 Upper Primary, 150 Secondary and 8 are Senior Secondary Schools in the district. 406 schools have the facility for Primary education, 227 have the facility for upper Pry. education whereas 158 have the facility for Secondary Education. Education upto Primary, Upper-Primary and Secondary Education in the district is satisfactory. Eight Senior Secondary schools in the district are insufficient. More senior schools are needed for the district, especially in rural area. Schools with different streams and with sufficient trained staff are needed in the district. Separate girls schools should be set up to emancipate their plight. To lure the girls to this stage, it becomes our duty to provide them with books, uniforms and concession of fees. Above all these, awakening among the parents is vital and necessary.

6.2 TEACHERS:

(a) Teachers play a vital role in making a child. Teachers are the builders of a nation. Their role is pivotal. An all round development

of a child is essential, if we want to see the future of our country prosperous and strong. Subsequently teachers must develop in them 3-Division i.e. Discipline, Dedication and Determination. For this we need dedicated, devoted and upright teachers. A teacher must be given such training which is suitable and belongs to our country. They must follow the Indian Culture. They ought to be out and out nationalist and must be aware of their unique duty. Government on its part, should honour the devoted teachers justifiably. They should be well paid and their offsprings must be taken care of.

(b) Teachers relation with the students should be cordial. They should have a personal touch with them. It is only possible when he is to deal with a small group of children. As such, one teacher for 30 students may be provided.

Rationalization is not correct. One finds less teachers in rural area than in Urban area. A healthy formula is necessary to evolve so that the schools of rural area must not suffer. Dearth of Science, Mathematics and Hindi teachers in Secondary and Senior Secondary schools is being felt. Streams of Senior Schools are not being developed. It is all due to the fact that trained teachers for these streams are inadequate. Government should take necessary steps to fill up this gap.

6.3 BUILDING

There is no denying the fact that the school buildings of many schools in our district are unhygienic and in a dilapidated condition. They are insufficient also. Boys and girls are made to sit outside in rains or shine. Not to speak of buildings even their surroundings are not good. Playgrounds are insufficient. What can be expected of our future generation if we can't provide them with play grounds and other play material.

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Every school must have its own foot-ball ground. According to the great saint, battles are won or lost on the foot-ball ground.

Students are not provided with furniture, durries etc. They are required to sit on the soily ground. Government should provide them with this facility also.

Audio-visual Aid is not sufficiently provided. Lack of this aid hinders the progress of students.

Black-boards which are a must for the class are not adequate.

Authorities should see to it that the above mentioned facilities are essential. They should be provided by them in sufficient. If we can't give the healthy atmosphere to the students, then how would they raise the standard of their nation high. All the children, high or low poor or rich, must be given the equal opportunity to enhance their mental and physical instincts.

6.4 ANCILLARY FACILITIES:

(a) Library is a must for children. Those who read, they lead. Unfortunately, proper libraries are not maintained. In secondary and Senior secondary schools, there must be a separate library. Books on various subjects are to be there to enhance the knowledge. Boys should be encouraged to have interest in them. There are a few books in a school. Magazines of various streams are indispensable. Impartial Newspapers and other knowledgable articles are to be encouraged. Presently these things are ornamental. Students, especially in rural area are not getting these facilities worth the name.

(b) Education is being imparted only to produce for white colored jobs. Education without moral ethics is being imparted. Value-based and child-based education should be given top priority.

(c) Separate Lavotary , urinal facility and drinking water facility for the girls are the prime need for the day. Hygiene facility is a must for a school. From our charts and figures we are far behind in our district. Congenial atmosphere is indispensable. With the help of village panchayat , the authorities should take positive steps in this direction.

6.5. NON-FORMAL EDUCATION:

Mass education is the need of the day. For this, non-formal education was started by our Government. Idea behind this education is to make the people know about the present happenings of the world. Authorities are trying their hard to emphasise the importance of the type of education. It is spending a lot of money and energy on it. But the results are not very encouraging. Authorities should do more in this regard. Proper checking is essential. Money is not to be wasted. Pre-Primary schools are not functioning properly. With the help of Panchayats, these should be improved.

There is only one disabled school i.e. Blind school in the district. Its building is not upto the mark. Schools for disabled persons of all kinds should be set up at sub-division level. Vocational training should be provided to them. Functioning of these schools can be improved with the help of local bodies.

6.6. INCENTIVE FOR GIRLS EDUCATION

Various incentives for girls education should be provided. People are not ready to teach their girls with the boys. As such, separate institutions should be set up for them. About 50% girls are illiterate of the district. They are devoid of higher education. Girls schools at various levels may help and inculcate in them

the feeling of security. Panchayats and other local bodies can assist the authorities to increase and stimulate this process of girls' education.

It has been my endeavour to present the data in a simple way. We can overcome the hardships by doing the work sincerely. Sincere efforts on the part of authorities and other concerned can bring the desired results.

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TABLE No. 1.

**BLOCKWISE HABITATION WITH AND WITHOUT PRIMARY SECTIONS
IN THE RURAL AREAS.**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Items.	HABITATION WITH PRIMARY SECTIONS AT DISTANCE						Total.
			Within the Habitation.	Upto 0.5 KM	0.6KM to 1.0 KM.	1.1 KM to 1.5KM.	1.6KM to 2.0KM.	More than 2Kil.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Sonipat	No. of Habitation	75	1	1	-	1	-	78
		Population	144726	350	85	-	260	-	145421
		Percentage	99.52%	.24%	.6%	-	.18%	-	100
2.	Ganaur	No. of Habitation.	71	1	3	-	2	=	77
		Population	131598	204	786	-	283	-	132871
		Percentage	99%	Below 1%	.5%	-	.2%	-	100%
	Gohana	No. of Habitation.	34	2	-	-	-	-	36
		Population	95821	4467	-	-	-	-	100288
		Percentage	96%	4%	-	-	-	-	100%
	Kharkhoda.	No. of Habitation.	43	-	-	-	-	-	43
		Population	116217	-	-	-	-	-	116217
		Percentage	100%	-	-	-	-	-	100%
	Rai	No. of Habitation.	54	3	1	1	-	-	59
		Population	118209	2141	273	81	-	-	120704
		Percentage	97.95%	1.77%	0.23%	0.05%	-	-	100%
	Mudlana	No. of Habitation.	29	3	-	-	-	-	32
		Population	87968	8039	-	-	-	-	96007
		Percentage	91.63% 91.63%	8.37%	-	-	-	-	100%
	Kathura	No. of Habitation.	19	-	-	-	-	-	19
		Population	64292	-	-	-	-	-	64292
		Percentage	100%	-	-	-	-	-	100%
FOR THE DISTT.		No. of Habitation.	325	10	5	1	3	-	344
		Population	758831	15201	1144	81	543	-	775800
		Percentage	97.31%	1.95%	.14%	.01%	.09%	-	100%

TABLE : 2

BLOCKWISE HABITATION WITH AND WITHOUT PRIMARY SECTIONS
IN THE RURAL AREAS.

1. Name of Block.	Items.	HABITATION WITH UPPER PRIMARY SECTIONS AT A DISTANCE							Total
		Within 1 KM to 2 KM Habitation.	Upto 1.1 KM to 2 KM	2.1 KM to 3 KM	3.1KM to 4KM	4.1KM to 5KM	More than 5 KM		
1. Sonipat	No. of Habitations.	32	8	24	12	2	-	-	78
	Population	93480	8320	31237	11098	1286	-	-	145421
	Percentage	64.35%	5.72%	21.42%	7.73%	0.88%	-	-	100%
Ganaur	No. of Habitation.	40	12	17	8	-	-	-	77
	Population	10530	100523	16545	5273	-	-	-	132871
	Percentage	75.75%	8%	12.5%	3.75%	-	-	-	100%
3. Gohana	No. of Habitation	23	6	1	3	1	2	-	36
	Population	7870	11992	1621	5131	1172	1663	-	100288
	Percentage	78%	12%	2%	5%	1%	2%	-	100%
4. Kharkhoda.	No. of Habitation.	28	6	4	5	-	-	-	43
	Population	91536	9830	7057	7794	-	-	-	11621
	Percentage	78.12%	8.46%	6.21%	7.21%	-	-	-	100%
Rai	No. of Habitation.	21	10	16	8	3	-	1	59
	Population	71665	14549	20464	10645	3300	-	81	120704
	Percentage	59.37%	12.05%	16.95%	8.92%	2.70%	-	001%	100%
Mundlana.	No. of Habitation	18	4	3	7	-	-	-	96032
	Population	72055	9161	1825	12966	-	-	-	XXXXXX2
	Percentage	75.05%	9.54%	1.9%	13.51%	-	-	-	100%
Kathur a.	No. of Habitation.	12	4	2	1	1	-	-	19
	Population	54849	6601	903	689	1250	-	-	64292
	Percentage	85%	10.26%	1.40%	1.07%	2.27%	-	-	100%
TOTAL FOR DISTT.	No. of Habitation.	174	50	66	44	7	2	1	344
	Population	562824	70976	79652	53596	7008	16	63	81 775800
	Percentage	72.5.4%	9.14%	10.26%	6.90%	0.94%	.21%	.01%	10

TABLE N O. 3

NO. OF HABITATION ALREADY SERVED WITH PRIMARY SECTION WITHIN A DISTANCE OF ONE K.M. & THE
NO. OF HABITATIONS WHERE NEW PRIMARY SCHOOL MAY BE OPENED IN THE BASIS OF THE GIVEN CRITERIS

Sl No.	Name of the C.D. Block.	No. of Habitations	Population	No. of Primary school proposed.	Habitation served by				Population served by							
					Existing Pry. school & section.		Proposed Pry school and sections		Exist- ing & proposed Pry. School & Section	Existing Primary Schools & Sections	Proposed primary school/ school	Existin & prop- posed / school (Section)				
					No. of Habitation	Percentage	No. of Habitation	Percentage	Population of H.K.M.	%age	Popu.	%age	Popu.	%age		
1.	Sonipat	78	145421	-	76	22.09%	-	-	76	22.09%	145536	18.76%	-	-	145536	18.76%
2	Ganaur	77	132871	-	71	20.64%	-	-	71	20.64%	131602	16.96%	-	-	131602	16.96%
3	Gohana	36	100288	-	34	9.88%	-	-	34	9.88%	99288	12.78%	-	-	99288	12.78%
4	Kharkhoda	43	116217	-	43	12.5%	-	-	43	12.5%	116217	14.98%	-	-	116217	14.98%
5	Rai	59	120704	-	54	15.69%	-	-	54	15.69%	120350	15.53%	-	-	120350	15.53%
6	Mundlana	32	96007	-	29	8.44%	-	-	29	8.44%	95173	12.26%	-	-	95173	12.26%
7	Kathura	19	64292	-	19	5.52%	-	-	19	5.52%	64292	8.28%	-	-	64292	8.28%
Total for Distt.		344	775800	-	326	94.76%	-	-	326	94.76%	772458	99.56%	-	-	772458	99.56%

TABLE NO. 4

HABITATION AND POPULATION SERVED BY EXISTING AND PROPOSED UPPER PRIMARY (MIDDLE) SCHOOL-SECTIONS.

Sl. No.	Name of the C.D. Block.	No. of Habitations.	Popu-lation	No. of Primary Schools Proposed	HABITATION SERVED				POPULATION SERVED BY							
					Existing Primary Schools-Sections.	Proposed Primary Schools-Sections.	Existing & Proposed Pry. Schools-Sec.	Existing Primary Schools-sections.	Proposed Primary Schools-Sections.	Existing & proposed primary schools-sections.						
					No. of Habitations	Percentage	No. of Habitations	Percentage.	No. of Habitations	Percentage.	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage.
1.	Sonipat	78	145421	2	68	19.77%	2	.58%	70	20.35%	140135	18.07%	1499	.19%	141634	18.26%
2	Ganaur	77	132871	-	71	20.64%	-	-	71	20.64%	131841	16.99%	-	-	131841	16.99%
3	Gohana	36	100288	1	31	9.01%	1	.29%	32	9.30%	96453	12.43%	1172	.15%	97625	12.58%
4	Kharkhoda	43	116217	1	40	11.62%	1	.29%	41	11.91%	115217	14.85%	1367	.18%	116584	15.03%
5	Rai	59	120704	2	49	14.25%	2	.58%	51	14.83%	116323	14.99%	2633	.34%	118956	15.33%
6	Mundlana	32	96007	-	27	7.85%	-	-	27	7.85%	95437	12.31%	-	-	95437	12.31%
7	Kathura	19	64292	1	18	5.23%	1	.29%	19	5.52%	63026	8.12%	1250	.16%	64270	8.28%
8	Total	344	775800	7	304	88.37%	7	2.03%	311	90.40%	758426	97.76%	7921	1.02%	766347	98.78%

TABLE No. 5

**BLOCKWISE HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT SECONDARY SCHOOL/
SECTION IN RURAL AREAS**

District : Sonapat.

State : Haryana.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block.	Items	HABITATION WITH SECONDARY SECTION AT DISTANCE OF					Total	
			Within	Upto 2.0KM	2.1KM to 4.0 KM	4.0KM to 6.0KM.	6.1KM to 8.0KM		More than 8 KM
1.	Sonepat	No. of Habitations	25	34	17	2	-	-	78
		Population	79408	45199	18286	2528	-	-	145421
		Percentage	55.67%	31.08%	12.51%	.74%	-	-	100%
2.	Ganaur	No. of Habitations	28	27	19	1	2	-	77
		Population	77286	33223	20821	145	1396	-	132871
		Percentage	57.04%	25%	16.42%	49%	1.05%	-	100%
	Gohana	No. of Habitation	13	9	11	3	-	-	36
		Population	51012	18962	23667	6647	-	-	100288
		Percentage	55%	15%	24%	6%	-	-	100%
	Kharkhoda	No. of Habitations	17	13	11	2	-	-	43
		Population	67453	23792	22144	2828	-	-	116217
		Percentage	58.5%	22.20%	19.31%	0.44%	-	-	100%
Rai		No. of Habitation	14	20	20	4	1	-	59
		Population	58201	29208	84548	7171	1567	-	120704
		Percentage	48.22%	24.24%	20.38%	5.93%	1.23%	-	100%
Mundlana		No. of Habitations	14	7	11	-	-	-	32
		Population	62802	13653	19552	-	-	-	96007
		Percentage	65.41%	14.22%	20.37%	-	-	-	100%
Kathura		Population	45417	9342	7606	1927	-	-	64292
		No. of Habitations	9	5	4	1	-	-	19
		Percentage	71%	15%	11%	3%	-	-	100%
Total		No. of Habitation	120	115	93	13	3	-	344
		Population	441579	173379	136624	21246	2972	-	775800
		Percentage	56.91%	22.33%	17.60%	2.75%	.41%	-	100%

TABLE NO. 6

HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL/ INTERMEDIATE/ JUNIOR COLLEGE /PUC IN THE RURAL AREAS

Sl No.	Block	Description	Habitation with Hr. Secondary Schools /Section at distance of						Total
			Within 2 KM	Upto 4 KM	2.1 to 4 KM	4.1 to 6 KM	6.1 to 8 KM	More than 8 KM	
1	Sonipat	No. of Habitation Population Percentage	1 9432 6.55%	3 2618 1.8%	15 17539 12%	21 44144 30.36%	15 21694 15.06%	23 49794 24.23%	78 145421 100%
2	Ganaur	No. of Habitation Population Percentage	- - -	1 1715 .51%	12 23951 18%	11 23597 18%	15 24496 19%	38 59112 44.4%	77 132871 100%
3	Gohana	No. of Habitation Population Percentage	1 3305 3%	4 8983 8%	5 12777 11%	7 22502 21%	7 21126 27%	11 31595 36%	36 100288 100%
4	Kharkhoda	No. of Habitation Population Percentage	1 3414 2.94%	1 2020 1.73%	2 3402 2.93%	2 6158 5.3%	3 5179 4.46%	34 96044 82.64%	43 116217 100%
5	Rai	No. of Habitation Population Percentage	1 2243 1.86%	3 10310 8.25%	3 10109 6.37%	2 6202 5.14%	19 14371 11.90%	40 77469 64.48%	59 120704 100%
6	Mundlana	No. of Habitation Population Percentage	1 6387 6.65%	1 3463 3.63%	2 4920 5.13%	5 15660 16.33%	2 2401 2.5%	21 63156 65.7%	32 96007 100%
7	Kathura	No. of Habitations Population Percentage	1 7643 12%	2 2913 5%	5 10627 17%	3 15078 23%	2 5297 9%	6 22734 34%	19 64292 100%
Total for the Distt.		No. of Habitations Population Percentage	6 32424 4.17%	15 32042 4.14%	44 63325 10.75%	52 133141 17.19%	54 94764 12.21%	173 399904 51.54%	344 775800 100%

TABLE - 1

VILLAGE ACCORDING TO PROPORTION OF S.C. POPULATION : S.T. POPULATION AND
 AVAILABILITY OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS /SECTIONS IN THEM

DISTRICT: SONEPAT

STATE: HARYANA

Proportion of S.C. in the village.	No. of Villages	Villages having facility for stage				Proportion of S.T. in the Village	No. of Villages.	Villages having facility to stage			
		Prim-ary.	Upper Pri-mary.	Sec-ondary.	Hr. Sec-ondary			Prim-ary.	Upper prim-ary.	Second-ary.	Hr. Sec-ondary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Zero	4	4	-	-	-	Zero	330	318	175	121	6
Upto 25	294	286	163	115	6	Upto 25	-	-	-	-	-
26-50	30	26	12	6	-	26-50	-	-	-	-	-
51-75	2	2	-	2	-	51-75	-	-	-	-	-
More than 75	-	-	-	-	-	More than 75	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	330	318	175	121	6	Total	330	318	175	121	6

SOURCE : D.T. NO. 22-23.

TABLE NO. 8

DEVELOP THE FOLLOWING TABLE AND PRODUCE HERE
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL AND TYPE OF MANAGEMENT

DISTRICT: SONEPAT (HARYANA)

Area	Management	No. of Schools having.				No. of Schools having			
		Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Hr. Secondary.	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Hr. Secondary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural	Government	172	56	114	6	339	176	120	6
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	6	1	5	-	12	6	5	-
	Private unaided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	178	57	119	6	351	182	125	6
Urban	Government	20	4	7	2	29	13	9	2
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	1	5	17	-	13	22	17	-
	Private unaided	5	3	7	-	13	10	7	-
	Total	26	12	31	2	55	45	33	2
Total	Government	192	60	121	8	368	189	129	8
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	7	6	22	-	25	28	22	-
	Private unaided	5	3	7	-	13	10	7	-
	Total	204	69	150	8	406	227	158	8

Source : District T. O. 32-33

TABLE

SCHOOLS ACCORDING OF BUILDING (BLOCK WISE).

DISTRICT: SONEPAT.

STATE: HARYANA.

Sl. Name of Area			P R I M A R Y S C H O O L S							U P P E R P R I M A R Y S C H O O L S.						
No. block			Pucca	Partly	Kucha	Thach-	Tents	Open	Total	Pucca	Partly	Kucha	Thach-	Ten ts	Open	Total
1	2	3	build-	pucca	Build-	ed huts		space		build-	pucca	build-	ed huts	space		
			ings	build-	ing.					ing.	build	ing.				
			4	ings.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Ganaur	Rural	30	-	-	-	-	2	32	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
		Urban	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Gohna	Rural	13	-	-	-	-	-	18	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
		Urban	4	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
3.	Kathunaxa	Rural	10	-	-	-	-	3	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Kharkhoda	Rural	21	-	-	-	-	-	21	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
5.	Mundlana	Rural	10	5	-	-	-	1	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Rai	RURAL	37	-	-	-	-	-	37	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Sonepat	Rural	38	-	-	-	-	3	41	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
		Urban	9	-	-	-	-	6	15	5	1	-	-	-	1	7
8	All urban areas out side block.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
To tal R +U.			183	5	-	-	-	16	204	67	1	-	-	-	1	69

TABLE-1

DEVELOP AND PRODUCE THE SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF BUILDING.

DISTRICT : SONEPAT.

STATE: HARYANA.

Area	Management	PRIMARY SCHOOLS						UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS							
		Pucca Build- ing.	Partly pucca	Kacha Build- ing.	Thatched huts.	Tents	Open space	Total	Pucca Build- ing.	Partly pucca build- ing.	Kacha Build ing.	Thatched huts.	Tents	Open space	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rural	Govt.	158	5	-	-	-	9	172	56	-	-	-	-	-	56
	Local body.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided.	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Private unaided.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total		164	5	-	-	-	9	178	57	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	Govt.*	13	-	-	-	-	7	20	2	1	-	-	-	1	4
	Local body.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Private unaided.	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Total		19	-	-	-	-	7	26	10	1	-	-	-	1
Total	Govt.	171	5	-	-	-	16	192	58	1	-	-	-	1	60
	Local Body.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided.	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
	Private unaided.	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Total		183	5	-	-	-	16	204	67	1	-	-	-	1

PRIMARY AND UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS REQUIRING ADDITIONAL ROOMS

DISTRICT: SONEPAT

STATE: HARYANA

Type of Schools.	Management	SCHOOLS REQUIRING ADDITIONAL ROOMS.																				
		RURAL								URBAN								Total				
		Nil	1	2	3	4	5 & above	Total	Nil	1	2	3	4	5 & above	Total	Nil	1	2	3	4	5 & above	Total
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
Primary	Government	12	29	46	41	18	24	172	2	x	4	3	4	7	20	14	29	52	44	22	31	192
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	2	1	3	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	7
	Private unaided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
	Total	14	30	51	41	18	24	178	2	1	4	8	4	7	26	16	31	55	49	22	31	204
Upper Primary	Government	7	7	6	7	11	18	56	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	7	7	6	7	11	22	60
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	5	-	-	2	4	-	-	6
	Private unaided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
	TOTAL	7	7	7	7	11	18	57	-	-	1	7	-	4	12	7	7	8	14	11	22	69

SOURCE D.T. No. 56

TABLE NO. 13

AVAILABILITY OF BLACKBOARD IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

DISTRICT: SONEPAT.

STATE/U.T. : HARYANA.

Sl. No.	Name of Block/ Taluk.	Total No. of Schools.	Total No. of Sections	No. of Sections having		No. bla Board.
				Usable black Eoard.	Unusable black board.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ganaur	38	222	166	17	39
2.	Gohana	23	141	120	5	16
3.	Kathura	13	80	59	7	14
4.	Kharkhoda	21	132	85	7	40
5	Mudlana	16	96	49	2	45
6	Rai	37	207	171	2	34
7	Sonepat	56	366	251	10	105
8	All Urban Areas outside the block.	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	204	1244	901	50	293

TABLE -14

AVAILABILITY OF BLACK BOARD IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Area.	Management	Total No. of Schools.	Total No. of Sections.	No. of Sections having		
				Usable Black Boards.	Unusable Black Boards	No black Boards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	Govt.	172	1017	713	44	260
	Local body.	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	6	33	30	2	1
	Private unaided.	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	178	1050	743	46	261
Urban	Govt.	20	147	112	3	32
	Local Body.	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided.	1	5	5	-	-
	Private unaided	5	42	41	1	-
	Total	26	194	158	4	32
Total	Govt.	192	1164	825	47	292
	Local body.	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided.	7	38	35	2	1
	Private unaided	5	42	41	1	-
	Total	204	1244	901	50	293

SOURCE : DT NO. 62 (Col 1-7)

SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARY AND ALLIED FACILITIES.

DISTT. SONIPAT

STATE: HARYANA.

Area	Management	Having Libraries.	Primary Schools							Upper Primary Schools.							
			With Number of books.							With Number of books.							
			Upto 50	51-100	101-200	201-500	More than 500	Having Dictionaries.	Subscribers News Papers	Subscribers Magazines.	Having Text Book	Having Library	Upto 100	101-200	201-500	501-1000	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Rural	Government	172	36	8	49	73	6	-	-	-	32	100	56	5	10	13	18
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	-	-	-
	P.unaided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	178	40	10	49	73	6	-	-	-	32	114	57	6	10	19	18
Urban	Government	20	12	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	4	2	2	-	-
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pri. aided	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	-	-
	Pri.unaided	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-
	Total	26	16	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	12	6	6	-	-
Total	Govt.	192	48	12	53	73	6	-	-	-	32	128	60	7	12	19	18
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P.aided	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	4	2	-	-
	P.unaided	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-
	Total	204	56	16	53	73	6	-	-	-	32	134	69	12	16	19	18

Source : D.T. 1968

TABLE NO. 15--

TABLE NO. 15

SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARY & ALLIED FACILITIES.

DISTT. SONEPAT (HARYANA)

Secondary Schools.											Higher Secondary Schools															
With No. of Books.											With No. of Books.															
more than 1000	Having Dictionaries	Subscribers News Papers	Subscribers Magazine.	Having Text Book Bank	Having Library.	Upto 500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	More than 5000	Having Dictionaries	Subscribers News Papers.	Subscribes Mayazines.	Having Text Book Bank.	Having Library.	Upto 500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	More than 5000	Having Dictionaries	Subscribed News Papers	Subscribed Magazine.	Having Text Book Bank.		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42		
4	9	56	56	56	114	30	25	38	20	1	114	114	114	114	6	1	1	2	1	1	6	6	6	6	Govt.	Rural
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Local Body	
-	-	1	1	1	5	3	2	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P.Aided.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P.unaided.	
4	9	57	57	57	119	33	27	38	20	1	119	119	119	119	6	1	1	2	1	1	6	6	6	6	Total	
-	4	4	4	4	7	4	3	-	-	-	7	7	7	7	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	2	2	Govt.	Urban.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Local Body	
-	5	5	5	5	17	3	4	5	2	3	17	17	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P.aided	
-	3	3	3	3	7	2	3	2	-	-	7	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P.unaided.	
-	12	12	12	12	31	9	10	7	2	3	31	31	31	31	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	Total	
4	13	60	60	60	121	34	28	38	20	1	121	121	121	121	8	1	2	3	1	1	8	8	8	8	Govt	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Local Body	
-	5	6	6	6	22	6	6	5	2	3	22	22	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P.aided	
-	3	3	3	3	7	2	3	2	-	-	7	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P.unaided	
4	21	69	69	69	150	42	37	45	22	4	150	150	150	150	8	1	2	3	1	1	8	8	8	8	Total	

SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO ANCILLARY FACILITIES.

Distt: Sonepat.State: Haryana.

Area.	Management.	Primary Schools having														Secondary Schools having													
		Drinking Water	Urinal	Urinals. Separate for Girls.	Laboratory	Separate Lav. for girls.	Medical check up.	Vaccination.	Drinking water	Urinal	Uri. Sept. for girls.	Laboratory	Lav. Sep. for Girls.	Medical Check up.	Vaccination	Drinking water	Urinal	Sep. Urinal for girls.	Laboratory.	Sep. Lav. for girls.	Medical Check up.	Vaccination	Drinking Water	Urinal.	Sep. Urinal for girls.	Laboratory.	Sep. Lav. for girls.	Medical check up.	Vaccination.
Rural	Govt.	114	75	38	16	6	29	42	38	45	33	6	5	26	23	104	109	102	43	32	75	76	6	5	5	6	3	4	3
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P.aided.	6	5	4	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Unaided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total.	120	80	42	17	7	31	45	39	46	39	7	6	27	24	108	113	106	46	41	77	78	6	6	5	6	3	4	3
Urban	Govt.	15	10	8	1	1	8	6	3	3	1	1	-	2	1	7	6	6	6	5	5	4	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P.aided.	1	2	1	2	1	-	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	17	17	12	17	12	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P.unaided.	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	7	7	6	5	4	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	20	16	13	7	6	11	10	11	11	9	9	8	7	7	31	30	24	28	21	25	22	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
Total	Govt.	129	95	46	17	7	37	48	41	48	39	7	5	28	24	111	115	108	49	43	80	80	8	8	7	7	4	6	5
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P.aided.	7	7	5	3	2	2	3	6	6	6	6	4	5	21	21	16	20	15	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P.unaided.	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	7	7	6	5	4	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	140	96	55	24	13	42	55	50	57	48	16	14	34	31	139	143	130	74	62	100	100	8	8	7	7	4	6	5

TABLE NO. 17

TEACHERS ACCORDING TO QUALIFICATIONS, SEX AND STAGE AT WHICH TEACHING (RURAL AREAS).

DISTRICT: SONIPAT

STATE: HARYANA.

i- s.	Trained/ Untrained.	TEACHERS IN DIFFERENT STAGES.												
		Primary Schools.			Upper Pry. Scbols.			Secondary Schoob's.			Hr. Sec onf ary sc oo			
		Male	Fem- ale	Total	Male	Fem- ale.	Total	Male	Fem- ale	Totl.	Male	F- le		
	Trained/ Untrained.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Trained/ Untrained.	17	39	56	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Trained/ Untrained.	1183	630	1813	139	209	348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Trained/ Untrained	32	15	47	14	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Trained/ Untrained.	25	23	48	245	73	318	134	159	293	6	4	1	0
	Trained/ Untrained.	9	8	17	93	14	107	99	60	159	30	15	45	-
	Trained/ Untrained.	1	1	2	50	47	97	44	60	104	3	2	5	-
	Trained/ Untrained.	3	-	3	88	48	136	43	30	73	-	-	-	-
	Trained/ Untrained.	1270	716	1986	630	397	1027	320	309	629	39	2	60	-
	Untrained.	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	1	4	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: D.T. 87.

TABLE NO. 18

TEACHERS ACCORDING TO QUALIFICATIONS, SEX AND STAGE
AT WHICH TEACHING (URBAN AREAS)

DISTRICT: SONEPAT

STATE: HARYANA.

Qualifications	Trained/ untrained.	TEACHERS INDIFFERENT STAGES.												
		Primary schools			Upper Pry. Schools			Secondary Schools			Hr. Sec. schools.			
		Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe - male	Total	Male	Fe	To- total	Ma	Fe	T	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Below Middle pass.	Trained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Untrained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle pass.	Trained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Untrained.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matri- culate.	Trained	130	86	216	-	-	-	-	33	33	6	2	3	
	Untrained.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hr. Sec. Inter/ JUC/JC	Trained	32	15	47	14	2	16	16	-	1	6	1	-	
	Untrained.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Graduate	Trained	25	23	48	20	73	93	389	98	487	15	4	19	
	Untrained.	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Post graduate/ Doctorate	Trained	9	8	17	92	14	106	79	67	146	30	13	43	
	Untrained	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	1	4	-	-	-	
Language Teachers.	Trained	1	1	2	50	47	97	104	72	176	9	-	9	
	Untrained.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Others	Trained	3	-	3	88	20	108	103	36	139	3	2	5	
	untrained.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	Trained.	200	133	333	264	156	420	691	306	997	64	21	85	
	Untrained.	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	1	48	-	-	-	

PUREE: DT : 87

TABLE-19

PRIMARY SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO TEACHER IN POSITION

DISTRICT: SONEPAT

STATE: HARYANA.

Sl. No.	Block/ Taluk.	SCHOOLS WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN POSITION							Total
		Zero	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	More than five.	
1.	Ganaur	-	-	9	11	3	7	8	38
2.	Gohana.	-	-	2	2	4	8	7	23
3.	Kathura.	-	-	2	4	3	1	3	13
4.	Kharkhoda	-	-	3	-	2	7	9	21
5.	Mudlana.	-	-	5	4	4	-	3	16
6	Rai	-	-	2	8	7	10	10	37
7.	Sonepat	-	-	7	9	12	5	23	56
8.	Urban areas not covered under Block.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Total	-	-	30	38	35	38	63	204

TABLE: 20

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

DISTRICT _____		STATE _____	
QUALIFICATIONS	TRAINED/ UNTRAINED.	NO. OF TEACHERS TEACHING AT	
		Secondary stage	Higher Secondary Stage
I	2	3	4
Ph.D./M.Phil	Trained/ Untrained.	2 -	2 -
M.Sc.	Trained.	24	17
	Untrained	3	2
B.Sc.Hon.	Untrained.	6	-
	Untrained.	-	-
B.Sc.	Trained	217	36
	Untrained.	-	-
Inter Science	Trained.	8	-
	Untrained	-	-
Matriculation with Science.	Trained.	-	-
	Untrained.	-	-
With Science qualifications.	Trained.	-	-
	Untrained.	-	-
TOTAL	Trained	257	55
	UNTRAINED.	3	2

SOURCE : D.T. 97

TABLE : 21

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS TEACHING MATHEMATICS AT
SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY STAGES.

DISTRICT: SONEPAT

STATE: HARYANA.

QUALIFICATIONS	TRAINED/ UNTRAINED	NO. OF TEACHERS TEACHING AT	
		SECONDARY STAGE	HIGHER SECONDARY STAGE.
Ph.D./M.Fhill	TRAINED	1	1
	UNTRAINED	-	-
M.A./M.Sc.	TRAINED	33.	6
	UNTRAINED	-	-
B.A. (Hons)/ B.Sc. (Hons).	TRAINED	13	-
	UNTRAINED	-	-
B.A. Pass. /B.Sc. Pass.	TRAINED	234	5
	UNTRAINED	-	-
OTHERS	TRAINED	26	-
	UNTRAINED	-	-
TOTAL	TRAINED	307	12
	UNTRAINED	-	-

SOURCE : D.T. NO. 116 Col 3 = Col 15 + 17
Col 4 = Col 16 + 17.

AGEWISE ENROLMENT

DISTRICT: SONIPAT

STATE: HARYANA.

Class	STUDENTS IN AGE GROUPS														
	4 to below 6 years		6 to below 11 years		11 to below 14 years		14 to below 16 years		16 to below 18 years		18 years and above		Total		
	Boys 2	Girls 3	Boys 4	Girls 5	Boys 6	Girls 7	Boys 8	Girls 9	Boys 10	Girls 11	Boys 12	Girls 13	Boys 14	Girls 15	
I	39	82	2667	9712	8502	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13694	11170
II	77	60	13345	10443	451	478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13873	10981
III	-	-	12175	9727	238	160	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	12417	9887
IV	-	-	11444	7865	690	494	17	7	1	-	-	-	-	12152	8366
V	-	-	9005	6163	1489	1037	40	17	2	-	-	-	-	10536	7217
VI	-	-	691	654	11811	6000	68	105	1	2	-	-	-	12571	6761
VII	-	-	37	55	10060	5640	412	292	18	3	-	-	-	10527	5990
VIII	-	-	30	-	10104	4493	1750	819	132	59	15	4	-	12031	5375
IX	-	-	-	-	223	131	7300	3128	244	103	-	-	-	7767	3362
X	-	-	-	-	13	3	7283	2470	1866	658	57	36	-	9219	3167
XI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	544	324	-	-	-	544	324
XII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	143	57	28	-	235	171
Total	40	59	2727	56439	43409	35079	18437	16874	6838	2986	1292	129	68	115566	72771

Source : D.T. . 101

DISTT: SONIPAT.

MANAGEMENT WISE ENROLMENT

STATE : HARYANA.

Area Management	ALL COMMUNITIES (INCLUDING S.GRADE S.T.)								Scheduled Caste						S.T.			
	Class 1-5		Class 6-8		Class 9-10		Class 11-12		Class 1-5		Class 6-8		Class 9-10		Class 11-12		Class 11-12	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Rural Govt.	5376	240524	24720	12236	3853	3455	609	187	10691	8041	4172	1339	1255	218	76	21	-	-
Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pri.aided	732	475	949	624	648	354	-	-	115	69	191	73	28	68	-	-	-	-
Pri.unaided	182	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	54676	41048	25669	12860	9501	3809	609	187	10814	8110	4369	1412	1283	286	76	21	-	-
Urban Govt.	3639	4013	1423	2255	999	1105	170	308	1068	1204	519	238	112	78	15	8	-	-
Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.aided	1788	915	6430	2380	5923	1388	-	-	292	120	550	148	646	78	-	-	-	-
P.unaided	2569	1645	1607	631	563	227	-	-	102	49	68	14	11	2	-	-	-	-
Total	7996	6573	9460	5266	7485	2720	170	308	1462	1373	1137	400	769	158	15	8	-	-
Total Govt.	57401	44537	26143	14491	8852	4580	779	495	11759	9245	4697	1577	1367	296	91	29	-	-
Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.aided	2520	1390	7379	3004	6571	1742	-	-	407	189	741	221	674	146	-	-	-	-
P.unaided	2751	1694	1607	631	563	227	-	-	110	49	68	14	11	2	-	-	-	-
Total	62672	47621	35129	18126	16986	6529	779	495	12276	9483	5506	1812	2052	444	91	29	-	-

TABLE NO. 24

SCHOOL TEACHING SCIENCE AND HAVING SCIENCE LABORATORIES.

DISTRICT : SONEPAT.

STATE: HARYANA

1	2	3	Secondary Schools				Higher Secondary Schools.						
			Having Sep. Lab. for Phy. Chem & Bio.	Having combined Lab for all subjects	Teaching Home Sc.	Having Home Sc. Lab.	Having No. Laboratories.	No. of schools teaching science.	Having Sep. Lab for Phy Chem. and Biology.	Having combined Lab for all subjects	Teaching Home Sc.	Having Home Sc. Lab.	Having No. Laboratories.
Rural Government		114	-	109	13	8	5	5	4	1	1	-	-
Local body		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private aided		5	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private unaided		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		119	1	113	14	9	5	5	4	1	1	-	-
Urban Government		7	-	7	3	2	-	2	1	1	1	-	-
Local Body		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pri. Aided		17	5	6	6	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pri. unaided		7	1	3	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		31	6	16	10	5	8	2	1	1	1	-	-
Total Government		121	-	116	16	10	5	7	5	2	2	-	-
Local Body		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pri. aided		22	6	10	7	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pri. unaided		7	1	3	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		150	7	129	24	14	13	7	5	2	2	-	-

TABLE- 25

**HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO COURSES OFFERED
(ARTS /SCIENCE/COMMERCE) ETC. AND ACCORDING TO
VOCATIONAL COURSES (At + 2 STAGES).**

DISTRICT: SONIPAT.

STATE: HARYANA.

Area.	Management	No. of Hr. Sec. Schools Offering						No. of Hr. Sec. Schools offering Vocational Courses
		Arts	Sc.	Comm. erce	Agri. cul- ture.	Tech. Home nical Sc.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rural	Govt.	6	4	4	-	-	2	-
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Aided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Punaided.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	6	4	4	-	-	2	-
URBAN	Govt.	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P.aided.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Unaided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	2	1	-	-	-	-1	-
TOTAL	Govt.	8	5	4	-	-	3	-
	Local body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P.aided.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Unaided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	8	5	4	-	-	3	-

SOURCE : DT : 114 For 3,4,5,6,7,8

DT : 120 For C-9.

TABLE NO. 26

ENROLMENT IN VOCATIONAL COURSES AT + 2 STAGE AND
AVAILABILITY OF WORKSHOPS AND TEACHERS.

DISTRICT: SONEPAT.

STATE: HARYANA

Name of the Courses.	ENROLMENT						No. of School	
	Class XI			Class-XII			Having Workshop for the courses.	Having Work shop for the courses
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
LINEMAN	40	-	40	-	-	-	3	
ACCOUNTANCY & AUDITING	-	-	-	22	-	22		
AGRICULTURE MECHANIC.	40	-	40	-	-	-		
DESIGNER & MASTER CUTTER	-	-	-	17	6	23		
TWO & THREE WHEELER REPAIRER	39	-	39	29	-	29		
TOTAL	119	-	119	68	6	74		

SOURCE : D.T. NO. 119

TABLE NO. 27

FACILITIES FOR NON FORMAL EDUCATIONDISTRICT : SONEPAT.STATE: HARYANA.

Level	MANAGEMENT	No. of Villages having N.F.E. Centres.	RURAL				URBAN				
			No. of centres.	No. of children			No. of Areas having NFE Centres.	No. of Centres	No. of children		
				Boys	Girls	Total.			Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Primary	Govt./Local Body.	260	568	4052	7457	11509	2	32	265	368	633
	Private agencies aided by Govt./Local body .	30	94	386	390	776	1	6	53	45	98
	Private unaided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	290	662	4438	7847	12285	3	38	318	413	731
UPPER PRIMARY	Govt./Local body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private agencies aided by Govt./Local body.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private unaided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE : D.T. 24, 25, 26, 27

TABLE : 28

ENROLMENT IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION CENTRES.

DISTRICT: SONEPAT.

STATE : HARYANA.

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Total No. of Children at primary stage			Total No. of Children at upper primary.		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Ganaur.	642	1222	1864	-	-	-
2.	Gohana.	673	1264	1937	-	-	-
3.	Kathura.	318	773	1091	-	-	-
4.	Kharkhoda	659	1176	1835	-	-	-
5.	Mundlana.	735	1296	2031	-	-	-
6.	Rai	573	892	1465	-	-	-
7.	Sonepat	838	1224	2062	-	-	-
8.	Total	4438	7847	12285	-	-	-
9.	Urban Areas.	318	413	731	-	-	-
10	Grand Total	4756	8260	13016	-	-	-

Source : D.T. 26-A, 27-A

TABLE NO. 29

ADULT EDUCATION/ FUNCTIONAL LITERACY CENTRES AND THEIR ENROLMENT.

DISTRICT: SONIPAT.STATE : Haryana.

Area	M-anag-ement.	No. of Villages urban areas hav- ing Centre.	NO. OF CENTRES FOR				Enrolment in the Centre		
			Men only	Women only.	Both men & Women.	Total	Men	Women	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural	Govt./Localbody	260	27	541	-	568	324	8118	8439
	Private agencies aided by Govt./ Local Body.	30	4	90	-	94	43	1359	1402
	Private unaided.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	290	31	631	-	662	367	9474	9841
Urban	Govt./Local Body	2	5	27	-	32	48	437	485
	Private Agencies by Govt./Local bodies.	1	2	4	-	6	23	68	91
	Private unaided agencies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	3	7	31	-	38	71	505	576

SOURCE FOR D.T. 29.

TABLE : 31

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

DISTRICT: SONEPAT.

STATE: HARYANA.

TYPE OF FACILITIES	RURAL		URBAN	
	No. of Villages having the Facilities.	No. of Institutions	No. of City /Town having the Facility	No. of institutions
BALWADI/ ANGANWADI	94	203	3	16
INDEPENDENT PRIMARY SCHOOL	5	5	-	-
PRE PRIMARY STAGE ATTACHED TO A SCHOOL.	3	3	3	16

TABLE : 32-A

INDICATORS EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT :

A: AGE SPECIFIC ENROLMENT RATES.

DISTRICT: SONEPAT.

STATE: HARYANA.

Area.		Primary level 6 to below 11 years.			Upper Primary level 11 to below 14 years.		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Rural	P	52508	42026	94634	30098	27327	57925
	E	49417	37431	86848	26010	13562	39572
	%	94.11%	89.6%	90.89%	86.42%	48.11%	68.32%
Urban	P	11955	10611	22566	9908	5133	15041
	E	7022	5978	13000	9069	4875	13944
	%	53.14%	56.34%	91.81%	91.93%	94.91%	92.71%
Total	P	64463	52637	117100	40006	32960	72966
	E	56439	43409	99848	35079	18437	53516
	%	89.55%	82.49%	51.61%	87.68%	95.94%	75.20%

Age specific Enrolment Ratios (Boys Rural) 6 to below 11 Years.

Enrolment of Boys in the age group 6 to 11 years (Rural) x100.

Population of Boys in the age group 6 to 11 Rural.

Source D-1, 4, 99, 100 and 101.

TABLE - 32-B

INDICATORS OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

DISTRICT: SONEPAT.

STATE: HARYANA.

Area.	6 to below 11 years			11 to below 14 years.		
	Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys	Girls	Total.
Rural	95000	95000	95000	58000	58000	58000
	54826	41168	95994	26019	12980	38999
	57.71%	43.34%	101.05%	44.86%	22.38%	67.24%
Urban	23000	23000	23000	15000	15000	15000
	7696	6333	14029	9060	4939	13999
	33.46%	27.53%	60.99%	60.4%	32.92%	93.32%
Rural+ Urban	118000	118000	118000	73000	73000	73000
	62522	47501	110023	35079	17919	52998
	52.98%	40.24%	93.22%	48.05%	24.55%	72.6%

GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO (RURAL BOYS AGE GROUP 6-11 YEARS
ENROLMENT OF BOYS IN 1-V RURAL X 100

Population of Boys in the age group of 6 -11 years (Rural).

SOURCE : D.T. 2,4,99,100, 101.

TABLE NO.-32C
PUPIL TEACHER RATIO

AREA	PTR AT PRIMARY STAGE	PTA AT UPPER PRIMARY STAGE
RURAL	95724	34378
	2266	1182
	1:42	1: 29
URBAN	14569	14726
	368	634
	1: 40	1:23

PTR (PRIMARY STATE RURAL : Enrolment at Primary Stage from
I- V and VI-VIII in R ural Areas.
No. of Teachers at the Primary
Stage Rural.

SOURCE : D.T. 99, 100, 87 and 88.

TABLE NO. 32-D
PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS

AREA	A. Percentage of Girls in Class I to V.	B Percentage of Girls in Class VI to VIII.
RURAL	41048	12860
	95724	38529
	42.88%	33.38%
URBAN	6573	5266
	14569	14726
	45.12%	35.76%
TOTAL	47621	18126
	110293	53255
	43.18%	34.04%

% of Girls
Rural
1-V. = $\frac{\text{Enrolment of Girls in Class 1-5 in Rural Area} \times 100}{\text{Total Enrolment in Classes 1-5 in Rural Area}}$

SOURCE : D-1 No. 99-100-101.

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