

FIFTH ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

Selected Statistics on School Education for Haryana
(as on 30-9-86)



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R.-F.

DIRECTOR SCHOOL EDUCATION HARYANA
CHANDIGARH

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FOREWORD

It hardly needs any emphasis that adequate data base is sine-qua-non of realistic planning. Educational surveys are meant for providing information about the existing position and deficiencies of the system which is very much relevant for planning educational development in an effective manner. It is with this purpose that surveys have been conducted by the N.C.E.R.T. from time to time since 1957. The Fourth All-India Educational Survey was conducted in 1978. An endeavour was made in this survey to assess the provision of educational facilities and the availability of minimum basic facilities such as building, furniture, equipment etc. An effort was also made to prepare the ground for monitoring of school attendance.

The present survey is FIFTH in the series and it is more comprehensive than the previous ones. A separate section pertaining to primary schools/sections has been introduced in tune with New Education Policy. As many as three forms, viz, Village Information Form, Urban Information Form and School Information Form were canvassed throughout the State. The survey has been completed and the statistics so collected have been put to use in preparing data for Ninth Finance Commission and Operation Blackboard. The data may also be relevant for preparing Eighth Five-Year Plan in regard to education.

The main report is under preparation. Meanwhile it was thought proper to bring out certain tables on school education which will be useful for educational planners and administrators helping them in deciding the expansion of educational facilities and in analysing various educational schemes. This brochure is being brought out to help the planners and administrators in working out the strategies at the earliest. It is hoped, these selected statistics on school education will not only be useful to educational planners and administrators but also to those who are interested in information on the development of education.

I am happy that such a brochure is being brought out for the State for the first time. I extend my gratefulness to the Government of India and N.C.E.R.T. authorities for sponsoring this survey. I also extend my thanks to the State Survey Unit, District Survey Officers and other officers/officials at the Block Level who have put in strenuous efforts to complete the survey in a record time. I specially appreciate the handling in a befitting manner of whole of the process by Dr. S. Kumar, State Survey Officer.

Chaudigarh, Oct., 1988

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Introduction

It hardly needs any emphasis that educational facilities have expanded in abundant measure in Haryana in both rural and urban areas after its formation in 1966. This expansion has taken place largely due to the growing public demand for education, especially in rural areas, and also the need for equalising educational opportunities. Resultantly, not only a large number of Institutions were opened but the existing ones were also upgraded. Separate institutions for girls were also opened in those areas where age old conventions and traditional outlook forbade the girls from attending co-educational institutions.

The first All-India Educational Survey was conducted in 1957 by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. The second All-India Educational Survey was conducted in 1965 by the N.C. E.R.T.

Haryana participated, as a separate State, in the Third All India Educational Survey which was conducted in 1973 since Haryana was a part of Panjab before November, 1966. The Third Survey was, by far, more comprehensive than the previous two surveys. The domain of this survey extended from pre-primary, through higher education, educational administration and supervision, vocational education upto undergraduate level and embodied cultural statistics.

Since the Third Survey was very comprehensive, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Education and Culture decided in late 1977 that the National Council of Educational Research and Training should undertake during 1978 a survey in the area of school education, with its scope being restricted, so that up-to-date information becomes available in respect of schooling facilities, enrolment, teachers etc.

As a result Fourth All-India Educational Survey was undertaken with September 30, 1978 as the reference date for the Survey. This Survey had the following objectives :

— To assess the existing position of the provision

of educational facilities at various stages of education.

— To assess the availability of minimum basic facilities in schools including buildings, furniture, equipment, sanitation etc.

— To prepare block maps with existing schooling facilities

— To prepare the ground for monitoring of school attendance.

Haryana participated in this Survey and for this purpose two information forms, namely,

(i) Village Information form, and

(ii) School Information form, as developed in the N.C.E.R.T., were canvassed in all the areas.

It was decided during late 1986 to conduct the Fifth All India Educational Survey. The reference date for this Survey is 30-9-86. This survey is even more comprehensive than the Fourth All-India Educational Survey. In addition to the objectives of the Fourth All-India Educational survey, this time separate information forms were developed for urban areas so as to compare the various educational indicators for rural and urban areas. The School Information Form was also made more comprehensive to keep in tune with the New Education Policy. A separate section was incorporated only for primary schools to elicit information regarding the availability of ancillary facilities in primary schools. This information, it is hoped, will be of some assistance for the scheme under Operation Blackboard.

Although the compilation of State level statistics have been completed, it is likely to take some time to bring out a detailed report. In the mean-while it was decided to bring out a summary report in which selected statistics pertaining to habitations with or without schooling facilities, enrolment, teachers, ancillary facilities etc. are incorporated.

The summary report presents some demographic information and information on other

aspects like educational facilities available in rural areas for children upto the age of 14, number of primary, middle, high, senior secondary schools, +2 vocational institutions, estimated child population of school-going age, number of children enrolled in schools, gross enrolment ratio, number of teachers working, ancillary facilities available etc. Separate statistics have also been provided for number of children belonging to weaker sections of society including girls. Similarly, in respect of teachers, information has been given about the percentage of female teachers and that of teachers belonging to Scheduled

Caste. As there has been a gap of eight years between the Fourth All-India Educational Survey, and the present Fifth All-India Educational Survey, comparison, wherever possible, has been made between the two surveys to assess the growth of educational provisions during the last eight years. It may also be mentioned that inter district comparisons have also made.

It is hoped that these statistics will be of some interest and use to the administrators, planners and researchers.

Main Findings

2.1.1. Table 1 gives district-wise number of blocks, villages, habitations, urban areas and population. There are 12 districts in Haryana with 99 C.D. Blocks. Hisar district is having the maximum of 11 blocks whereas Faridabad and Sirsa districts are having only 6 blocks each. The total number of inhabited villages is 6664 with 7577 habitations in these villages as on 30.9.1986. The total number of urban areas is 81. Population as per 1981 census was 1,29,22,000 which has increased to 1,50,84,000 in Sept. 1986 out of which the estimated share of the rural population is 1,16,65,000.

2.1.2. Table 1 makes it clear that the maximum number of villages and habitations lies in Ambala district whereas Sirsa district is having the minimum number of villages but Sonapat district is having the minimum number of habitations. Similarly, Ambala district gets the maximum share of urban areas whereas there are only 4 urban areas in Sonapat district. But in respect of population Hisar district tops all the other districts and Sirsa district is having the lowest population. It is also evident that the population has increased by 11.6 percent since 1981. The rural population as in 1986 constituted 77.3% of the total population.

2.1.3. If the position as in 1986 is compared to the Fourth All-India Educational Survey (1978) it is found that the number of villages and habitations in C. D. blocks has become less. It is perhaps due to the fact that the number of urban areas has increased to 81 in 1986 and the villages/habitations falling under the urban areas are included in urban areas since these do not constitute the part of C.D. Block. Similarly it is perhaps due to this factor, that the percentage of rural population has decreased from 81% to 77.3.

2.2.1. It is evident from Table—2 that there are 8089 schools of all descriptions out of which 7026 schools are located in rural areas and 1063 schools are functioning in urban areas. As many

as 4413 primary schools are located in rural and 436 in urban areas. Interestingly, there is not a single independent secondary (high) or senior secondary school in the State. It means, most of the schools are having primary/middle sections attached to them. This is perhaps to make the institutions viable. The total number of upper primary (middle) schools is 1157 (1065 rural and 96 urban). The total number of secondary (high) schools is 1839 (1473 rural and 426 urban) but the number of such schools with primary and upper primary (middle) sections is 1775 (1445 rural and 330 urban) and that of high schools only with middle sections is 124 (28 rural and 96 urban). There is no senior secondary school in the State with only high sections. The total number of senior secondary schools is 180 (74 rural and 106 urban). The maximum number of senior secondary schools has only middle and high sections attached with them but the senior secondary schools with primary, middle and high sections number only 31 (8 rural and 23 urban). One striking feature in case of senior secondary schools is that rural areas get less share in comparison to urban areas. It means that most of the primary, middle and high schools are situated in rural areas but most of the senior secondary schools exist in urban areas.

2.2.2. If these figures are compared with figures embodied in the previous survey some interesting developments are visible. During the 4th survey (1978) there were 7386 schools of all types in rural and urban areas. Now there are 8089 schools of all types in rural and urban areas showing an increase of 703 schools. In Haryana most of the schools are categorised into primary; primary and middle; primary, middle and high and middle, high and senior secondary. It is found that now there are 4849 primary schools, 2157 middle schools with primary sections, 1875 high schools with primary and middle sections, and 180 senior

secondary schools either with middle and secondary sections or with primary, middle and high sections against 5384 primary schools, 797 middle schools with primary sections, 956 high schools with primary and middle sections and 105 senior secondary schools with either middle and high sections or with primary, middle and high sections in the last survey respectively.

2.3.1. There are 4849 primary schools in the State. The Government manages 4764 primary schools against 81 such schools managed by private enterprise and only 4 schools belong to local bodies. It is also revealing that most of the Government primary schools are located in rural areas—the number of being 4395. Similarly out of total of 1161 middle (upper primary) schools in the State as many as 1091 such schools are managed in Government sector against only 130 privately managed schools. There is no local body middle school in the State.

2.3.2 During the survey maximum number of schools were managed by the Government. There were 5296, 4, 61 and 23 primary schools managed by Government, local bodies, privately aided and privately unaided institutions respectively. The comparative figures for the 5th Survey are 4764, 4, 56, 25 primary schools managed by Government, local bodies, privately aided and privately unaided institutions respectively. There appears to be perceptible fall in the number of primary schools in Haryana. Now there are 4849 primary schools against 5384 primary schools in 1978. Similarly, there were 775, 18 and 8 middle schools managed by Government, privately aided and privately unaided managements respectively against this there are 1091, 26 and 44 middle school managed by the Government, privately aided and privately unaided institutions respectively in 1986. The total number of middle schools has increased from 981 in 1978 to 1161 in 1986. This obviously shows an increasing number of middle schools. It means that many of the primary schools in Haryana have been upgraded to middle standard during the period of eight years and many more new primary schools have been opened. This can be described as the strength of educational system in the State.

2.4.1 As regards the secondary (high) and senior secondary schools in the State the maxi-

the Government. Only one senior secondary school is being managed by local body in Hisar district. Most of the privately managed schools are located in urban areas whereas most of the Government schools are located in rural areas. In other words it means that the private institutions either work as a commercial or viable concerns whereas Government functions as a welfare agency.

2.4.2 The maximum number of high schools is situated in Hisar district against the minimum number of such schools in Sirsa district. The maximum number of senior secondary schools exist in Rohtak district, the number being 19, whereas Kurukshetra district possesses only 7 such schools. It is just amazing that there is not a single privately managed senior secondary school in Hisar, Mohindergarh, Rohtak and Sonapat districts.

2.4.3. The State has progressed well in the sphere of providing high and senior secondary schooling facilities over a period of eight years. There were 1201 high and senior secondary schools in 1978, but now the number of such institutions has increased to 2079. Of course, most of the schools are being managed by Government sector as before. The number of privately managed and high and senior secondary schools has shown an increase from 235 in 1978 to 326 in 1986 whereas the number of Government schools has increased from 966 in 1978 to 1752 such schools.

2.5.1 The preliminary requisite for universalisation of elementary education is supposed to be provision of schooling facilities. It is evident from table 5 that Haryana is placed happily in this regard. As many as 7195 habitations out of a total number of 7577 habitations in the state are covered by provision of a primary school/section within the habitation or within a radius of 1 km of the habitation. 382 habitations covering 0.62% population are devoid of provision of primary schooling facilities within 1 km. radius. It may, however, be mentioned that there are only 135 habitations in Haryana covering only 0.12% of population the children of which have to go beyond 2 kms. for primary schooling facilities.

2.5.2 If this position is compared with the IV All-India Educational Survey (1978) it is found that 6232 habitations, out of total 7910 habitations were having primary schooling facilities within a

radius of 1 km. of the habitations in 1978 against 7195 habitations out of 7577 habitations in 1986. It means that at present 95% of habitations are having the primary schooling facilities within 1 km. radius against the corresponding figure of 78% in 1978.

2.6.1 If the matter of provision of primary schooling facilities in rural areas is considered for different districts in the State it is seen that Sirsa and Jind districts are most happily placed whereas Ambala district is the most poorly placed district. In Ambala district, 85.85% of population is having primary schooling facilities within the habitations whereas additional 10.57% of population has this facility within a radius of 1 km. of the habitation. In Sirsa and Jind districts 99.54% and 99.05% of population respectively is covered by this facility within the habitation and 0.31% and 0.93% population respectively is covered by this facility within 1 km. radius of the habitation.

2.6.2 These facilities as existing in 1986 compare well with the facilities that existed in 1978, 94.07% of population had the provision of primary schooling facilities within the habitations against the corresponding figures of 96.68% of population in 1986. Similarly, 4.51% of population was provided with primary schooling facilities upto 1 km. radius of the habitation in 1978 against the corresponding percentage of 2.69 in 1986.

2.7.1. The national norm for provision of primary schooling facilities is to have a school for habitations with at least 300 population within that habitation or within a radius of 1 Km. In Haryana there are 6456 habitations with 300 population or more. 92.02% of such habitations are having primary schooling facilities within the habitations and 98.81% of such habitations are having this facility within the habitation or within a radius of 1 Km. of the habitations. There are habitations with less than 300 population having primary schooling facilities whereas a few habitations with more than 300 population are devoid of this facility.

2.7.2 District Ambala is the poorest in respect of provision of primary schooling facilities. 82.02% of the habitations of this district are having this facility within the habitations whereas 95.10% of the population are bestowed with

this facility within the habitation or within radius of 1 km. It may be mentioned here that there are in all 1200 habitations in Ambala district and out of these 1001 habitations are having 300 or more population each. Jind, Rohtak and Sonapat districts are those areas where no child has to cover a distance of more than 1 km. to avail of the primary schooling facility. Most of other districts, with the sole exception of Kurukshetra district, are just nearing the mark of 100% provision of primary schooling facilities within radius of 1 Km. of the habitation.

2.7.3. As regards the poorer sections of the society it is heartening to find that nine of the total of twelve districts are providing primary schooling facilities to habitations predominantly populated by scheduled caste on the pattern of the national norm. Ambala, Faridabad and kurukshetra are the only districts which have to reach the 100% target of provision of primary schooling facilities to every habitation predominantly populated by scheduled caste. By and large this can be called the strength of education system in Haryana.

2.7.4 If these figures are compared to those of the last survey (1978) it appears that we have not gone much in terms of provision of primary schooling facilities in the State. In 1978 98.58% of the rural Population was provided with this facility as against the present figures of 98.81%.

2.8.1 Table 8 depicts the position about provision of middle schooling facilities in the State. The national norm for provision of this facility is to have a middle school/section to each habitation, with 3000 population, within radius of 3 kms. of the habitation. The table gives a picture for 5 population slabs. These are : 5000 and above, 2000-4999, 1000-1999, 500-999 and below 500. It is quite conspicuous that higher the population slab larger the population is covered under this facility. 99.79% of the population in the slab of 5000 and above is provided this facility covering 345 out of 346 habitations. Similarly, 96.99% of the population in population slab of 2000-4999 covering 1483 out of 1535, habitations are provided with middle schooling facility. In other words, there is still one habitation in the state with population of 5000 or more and 52 habitations with population of 2000 or above are still bereft of this facility

within a distance of 3 Kms of the habitations. Attention should be paid to 147, 306 and 483 habitations in population slabs of 1000-1999, 500-999 and below 500 respectively to provide this facility

2.8.2 If these figures are compared to those of the last survey (1978) it is found that now the state is providing middle schooling facility to 98.39% of population within a range of 3 Kms of the habitations in comparison to 85.21% of population within the same distance in 1978.

2.9 Table 9 provides an illuminating position pertaining to different districts. Sonapat district tops in the state in provision of middle schooling facilities to 98.88% of the rural population of the district within radius of 3 Km. of habitations. Other four districts which follow in order of merit are 1. Rohtak, Jind and Mohindergarh. The weakest districts in this sphere again stands out to be Ambala with provision of this facility to 85.50% of rural population,—within 3 Kms of radius of the habitations. Other two poor districts are Kurukshetra and Sirsa.

2.10.1. There are 5696 habitations with population of 500 or more. Out of these as many as 5090 habitations covering 89.36% of population are provided with middle schooling facilities within 3 Kms radius in the State. As many as 196 habitations, out of 228 habitations, predominantly inhabited by scheduled caste population of 500 or more and covering 85.96% of population are provided with this facility.

2.10.2 It will become evident from table 10 that Kurukshetra district is behind all the other districts in provision of this facility whereas Sonapat district is at the top with provision of this facility to 97.75 of rural population in 304 out of 311 habitations of 500 or more. In case of habitations, predominantly populated by scheduled caste, Rohtak district falls behind other districts providing this facility to 3 such habitations out of 4 covering only 75% of the population in these habitations. Kurukshetra can be termed as district with poor performance in this regard. Faridabad, Gurgaon, Jind and Mohindergarh districts are providing this facility to all of such habitations covering thereby

2.11.1 Table 11 gives a broad picture of enrolment in primary classes districtwise. The total enrolment in I—V classes in the state is 15.68 lakh. (9.20 boys and 6.48 girls). The highest enrolment is in Rohtak district closely followed by Ambala and Karnal districts. Sirsa district is having the lowest enrolment in the state. The table also hints at the low rate of enrolment in case of girls, which is lowest in Sirsa followed by Gurgaon and Jind districts. These figures, however, bear more relevance when compared to age group population. It will be discussed in pages that follow.

2.11.2 If these figures are compared to those in last survey (1978), it is found that a substantial increase from 11.73 lakh to 15.68 lakh has been made. There was an enrolment of 3.85 lakh of girls in 1978 but now there are 6.48 lakh of girls in these classes—almost double the number.

2.12 Share of the rural area to the total enrolment of 15.68 lakh in classes I—V is 13.02 lakh (7.81 lakh boys and 5.21 lakh girls). Again Sirsa district trails behind with only .66 lakh of enrolment followed by Faridabad and Gurgaon districts. The highest enrolment is bagged by Rohtak district (1.55 lakh) followed by Hisar and Karnal districts. Comparing these figures with the preceding para it is not far to seek that rate of enrolment in rural areas of Hisar district is more than Ambala district. Similarly, in case of girls' enrolment Rohtak district shows more of consciousness followed by Ambala, Karnal and Mohindergarh in order of merit. Faridabad district has the lowest enrolment of girls followed by Sirsa, Gurgaon and Jind,

2.13.1 There are 6.39 lakh students in VI—, VIII classes in the state against 4.34 lakh in 1978 out of which 4.39 lakh are boys and 2.00 lakh are girls. Rohtak district is having the largest number of students in these classes closely followed by Ambala district. Sirsa district is having the lowest number (.24 lakh) followed by Jind. In case of girls' enrolment in different districts it is found that Rohtak district is at the top (.27 lakh) closely followed by Ambala district (.26 lakh). But Sirsa with 8343 girls and Jind with 9699 girls fall far behind other

2.13.2 There was a total enrolment of 4.34 lakh in these classes in 1978. This figure has increased to 6.39 lakh. The share of girls has almost doubled. The enrolment of girls is 2.00 lakh against 1.07 lakh in 1978,

2.14.1 As for the enrolment in these classes (VI--VIII) in rural areas it is found that 4.53 lakh of students (3.29 lakh boys and 1.24 lakh girls) as compared to the total figure of 6.39 lakh are studying in these classes in rural areas. This feature can be attributed to the efforts of the Government which has opened larger number of institutions catering to this need in rural areas. Even here it is seen that Rohtak district has the highest rate of enrolment with (.62 lakh) followed by Hisar (.43 lakh), Ambala (.42 lakh) and Karnal (.41 lakh). Sirsa district with 17 lakh and Faridabad with (.25 lakh of enrolment in these classes are the poorest ones. As regards girls enrolment Rohtak with .21 lakh, Ambala with .13 lakh and Sonipat with .12 lakh can be said to be advanced districts whereas Faridabad district with .04 lakh, Sirsa district with .49 lakh and Jind district with .06 lakh provide a dismal picture in regard to the girls' enrolment.

2.14.2 The figures have enormously increased in case of enrolment in classes VI-VIII in rural areas. There were 2.90 lakh students in these classes in 1978. The corresponding figure for 1986 is 4.53 lakh. Similarly, in case of girls the figures show an increasing trend. There were .51 lakh girls in 1978. Now the girls' enrolment has more than doubled (1.24 lakh) in 1986.

2.15.1 Table 15 reveals that as many as 1.11 lakh students (.82 lakh boys and .28 lakh girls) are studying in classes IX-X in all the districts. Rohtak district has the largest share of enrolment followed by Ambala and Sonipat. The performance of Sirsa and Jind district appears to be poor.

2.15.2 It is evident from table 15 that there are .32 lakh students (.23 lakh boys and .09 lakh girls) studying in classes XI-XII. Faridabad district has the distinction of having the highest enrolment with .04 lakh followed by Bhiwani, Rohtak and Ambala districts. Sirsa can be termed as the poorest one in this regard with only 656 students followed by Sonipat and Jind with 1274 and 1410 students respectively. There

are only 73 girls in Sirsa district in these classes followed by Jind with 122 girls, Sonipat with 495 girls, Hisar with 521 girls, Bhiwani with 716 girls and Kurukshetra with 717 girls.

2.15.3 If these figures of 1986 are compared to those of the last survey (1978) it is found that there has been a remarkable increase in enrolment in these classes. There is an enrolment of 25.33 lakh students in 1986 as against 13.78 lakh in 1978. Similarly, the enrolment of girls has increased from .33 lakh in 1978 to .69 lakh in 1986. It is still to be seen if this increase is relevant to the population of the corresponding age-group.

2.16.1 There are 1.34 lakh students (1.07 lakh boys and .27 lakh girls) studying in IX-X classes in rural areas of the State. Similarly, only 7,757 students (6681 boys and 1076 girls) are studying in XI-XII classes in these areas. If these figures are compared to total enrolment in these classes it is found that a big chunk of this enrolment is absorbed by the urban areas. Rohtak district has the largest enrolment with 19688 students in IX-X classes and 1145 students in XI-XII classes. It is followed by Mohinder-garh (17074) Sonipat (13310) and Hisar (13222) in case of IX-X classes. Sirsa district, as in previous cases, comes at the bottom with 4044 students on roll in IX-X classes. Faridabad and Gurgaon are other districts which get a low profile in this regard. Bhiwani and Hisar districts succeed Rohtak district in terms of enrolment in classes XI-XII. Sirsa and Faridabad districts show the lowest enrolment with 214 and 285 students respectively in classes XI-XII in rural areas.

2.16.2 If these rural area figures are compared to the figures of the last survey (1978) it is worth revealing that the increase has been spectacular. There were 70,330 students in IX-XII classes in the State in 1978. This strength has increased to 142427 in 1986. Similarly, the enrolment of girls was only 9090 in 1978 which has risen to 28,472 in 1986—more than three times.

2.17.1 Table 17 provides an insight into districtwise scheduled caste enrolment at different school stages. As regards classes I-V (primary stage) the total enrolment of scheduled caste students was 331703 constituting 21.15% of the total enrolment. It is amazing that the percentage

of girls' enrolment (21.62) exceeds that of boys' enrolment (20.82). Ambala gets the highest percentage with 29.61 followed by Hisar (23.16) and Kurukshetra (21.20) districts. The position is the weakest in case of Jind (17.73%) followed by Gurgaon (18.16%), Faridabad (19.15) and Sirsa (19.17%) districts.

2.17.2 The percentage is on the decrease when the figures for middle stage are noted. There were 92040 students belonging to scheduled caste constituting 14.38% of the total enrolment. The trend in case of girls' enrolment has been reversed if compared to enrolment in classes I-V. There were only 22805 girls in classes VI-VIII constituting 11.37% in comparison to 15.76% in case of boys. As in the case of primary stage, Ambala district gets the highest percentage followed by Mohindergarh (15.47%) and Bhiwani (14.45%). Sirsa with 12.00%, Faridabad with 12.14% and Jind with 12.28% can be called the weakest districts in this regard.

2.17.3 The position in case of enrolment of scheduled caste students is all the more worse in higher classes (IX-XII). There were 27,249 scheduled caste students in classes IX-XII in the state forming only 10.75% of the total enrolment in corresponding classes. The percentage of girls' enrolment is merely 6.36 whereas boys form 12.40% of the total enrolment. Ambala district gets the highest rate of total enrolment (15.12%) followed by Mohindergarh (12.56%) and Rohtak (11.53%) districts. The position is the weakest in case of Faridabad (7.38%) followed by Karnal (9.16%) and Sirsa (9.17%) districts.

2.17.4 The position described in the preceding three paras makes it manifest that the percentage of scheduled caste enrolment is on the constant decrease with successive higher classes. If these figures are compared to the last survey it is not hard to find that efforts have been made by the government and the community to increase this rate of enrolment in case of scheduled caste students. So, there were 167248 students belonging to scheduled castes out of which 39211 were girls in classes I-V in 1978. These figures have increased to 331703 in 1986. The scheduled

139976—almost four times increase. There were 42104 such students (4589 girls) in classes VI-VIII in 1978 and this total strength has increased to 92040 (22805 girls) in 1986. Similarly, the total enrolment of 10550 (807 girls) in IX-XII classes in 1978 has increased to total enrolment of 27249 (4393 girls) in 1986.

2.18.1 In fact, mere increase in numbers is not very much meaningful unless the enrolment figures are compared to the corresponding population of the age-group. Table 18 gives this comparison for classes I-V (primary stage) and classes VI-VIII (middle stage). This table makes it evident that the estimated population in age-group 6 to below 11 is 1796000 out of which rural areas' share is 1412000. It is revealed that gross enrolment ratio in respect of classes I-V is 87.35 as against 92.28 in respect of rural areas. It means that 87.35% of the estimated population in the age group of 6 to below 11 is covered by formal schooling whereas 92.28 of the corresponding population in rural areas takes the advantage of formal schooling. Rohtak district surpasses all other districts with gross enrolment ratio of 97.81 (104.38 in case of rural areas) for classes I-V followed by Mohindergarh (total 96.30 and 99.15 for rural areas), Bhiwani (total 94.07 and 98.25 for rural areas) and Sonapat (total 93.22 and for rural 101.05). Hisar gets the lowest rate of GER (total 73.17 and 78.70 for rural areas) followed by Sirsa (total 78.43 and 84.81 for rural areas) and Kurukshetra (total 82.91 and 85.16 for rural areas).

2.18.2 The GER has further slowed down in case of classes VI-VII. It is 59.31 for the total enrolment and 53.91 for rural areas. It is clear that rural areas is somewhat neglected if the GER is compared to the primary stage where rural area was getting more share. Here Mohindergarh district gets the highest rate of GER (74.39 for total and 70.83 for rural areas) followed by Sonapat (72.60 total and 67.24 for rural areas) and Rohtak (71.30 total and 70.45 for rural areas). GER in respect of Sirsa (40 total and 36.96 for rural areas) is the poorest followed by Hisar (46.28 total and 43.43 for rural areas) and Jind (50 total and 45.59 for rural areas) districts.

2.18.3 It appears to be worthwhile to compare this GER to that of the last survey

(1978). The GER for classes I-V (age-group 6 to below 11 years) was 71.38 in 1978 whereas it stands at 87.31 in 1986. Similarly, it is found that GER for classes VI-VIII (age-group 11 to below 14) stood at 45.60 in 1978 as against 59.20 in 1986. It may be mentioned here that $GER = 100 \times \frac{\text{Enrolment in classes I-V or VI-VIII}}{\text{population in age group 6-11 years or 11-14 years}}$.

2.19.1 Table 19 shows Age specific Ratios of Enrolment to child population in the corresponding age groups of 6-11 years and 11 to below 14 years for different districts. It may be mentioned here that age specific ratio is different from gross enrolment ratio. Relationship between classes (I-V or VI-VIII) and corresponding population of different age-groups was tried to be established in case of GER whereas enrolment in the age group vis-a-vis population in the corresponding age-groups is studied in case of ASR (age specific ratio). It is evident from table 19 that 75.84% of the child population in age-group 6-11 years is enjoying the facility of formal schooling. The corresponding percentage in case of girls is only 67.39. Similarly, the percentage of total enrolment in age group of 11 to below 14 years to the corresponding child population is only 58.24% and in case of girls it falls to 41.39%. The hard task lying ahead to universalisation of elementary education in the fore-seeable future can better be imagined than described. It is evident from the table that Rohtak district has the highest ASR (86.59%) followed by Mohindergarh (85.69%) and Sonipat (85.21%) districts. Kurukshetra district shows the lowest ASR (69.29%) followed by Karnal (70.13%), Sirsa (70.84) and Ambala (70.90%).

2.19.2 As regards the ASR in respect of enrolment in the age-group of 11 to below 14 years it is seen that ASR for the state stands at 58.24%. It is 41.39% in case of girls. Sonipat district leads other districts in obtaining ASR of 75.30% followed by Mohindergarh (73.94%) and Rohtak (67.78%). Sirsa district gets the lowest ASR (42.08%) followed by Hisar (45.65%) and Jind (46.85%) districts. The ASR in respect of girls is the highest in Sonipat district (55.94%) followed by Rohtak (55.52%) and Ambala (53.60%). The lowest ASR in case of girls is attained by Jind (27.34%) followed by Hisar (28.09%) and Sirsa (31.40%).

2.19.3 It has been seen that ASR for age-group 6-11 years stands at (75.89%) in 1986. These figures compare well to 60.65% in 1978. Similarly, ASR shows an increasing trend in case of girls. It is 67.39% in 1986 as compared to 42.24 in 1978. As for the age-group 11 to below 14 years the figures for 1986 are 58.24% for total enrolment as against 44.97% in 1978. The figures for girls are 41.39% in 1986 as compared to 26.48% in 1978.

2.20.1 As it is well known that dream of universalisation of elementary education will be far from realisation unless the weaker sections of the society are not attracted to the formal schooling. Girls from the scheduled caste, undoubtedly, constitute the weakest of the weakest section, of the society. Tables 20 to 23 provide a vivid position in regard to the percentage of girls in respect of various classes in rural/urban areas in different districts. Table 20 gives such a picture for classes I-V only. It is seen that girls constitute 41.28% of the total enrolment in classes I-V in the state. This percentage is higher in case of urban areas in comparison to rural areas. It is also evident that the percentage of girls belonging to scheduled caste is 42.29. Ambala district has the highest percentage (44.92) of girl's enrolment followed by Rohtak (44.62%) and Sonipat (43.18). Hisar district has the lowest percentage (37.34%) of girl's enrolment followed by Gurgaon (37.67%), Jind (37.81%) and Faridabad (38.73%) districts. Ambala and Sirsa districts have higher percentage (45.4 each) of scheduled caste girls' enrolment followed by Mohindergarh (44.87%), Sonipat (43.58%) and Gurgaon (43.46%) districts. Hisar district has the lowest percentage (37.84%) of scheduled caste girls' enrolment followed by Jind (39.10%) and Karnal (40.11%) districts.

2.20.2 The state appears to have progressed a bit when the figures are compared to the previous survey (1978). The percentage of girls' enrolment to total enrolment has increased from 32.86 in 1978 to 41.28 in 1986.

2.21.1 Obviously, the figures for classes VI-VIII show a decreasing trend in comparison to classes I-V. Girls constituted 31.34% of the total enrolment in classes VI-VIII in the state. The Urban area gets a larger chunk of the share

in comparison to rural area. Rohtak district leads other districts in this sphere with 36.15% of girls to total enrolment followed by Ambala (35.65%) Sirsa (34.17%), and Sonapat (34.4%). Jind is weakest district with 24.27% of girls' enrolment followed by Hisar (28.06%) and Bhiwani (28.49%) districts. In regard to scheduled caste girls the picture is far from satisfactory. Scheduled caste girls constitute 24.78% of the total enrolment. The highest figure for a particular district goes in favour of Rohtak with 38.05% followed by Ambala with 32.33% Jind district displays the weakest one with 16.57% followed by Faridabad (17.34%) and Hisar (17.69%).

2.21.2 It is worth mentioning that the state has made some progress in this regard during the period of eight years since the last survey. In 1978 girls' enrolment constituted 24.80% whereas the corresponding figure for 1986 is 31.34%.

2.22.1 Table 22 provides the picture pertaining to percentage of girls in classes IX-X in rural/urban areas and among scheduled caste students in different districts. The girls' enrolment in relation to total enrolment was 26.9% for these two classes with more share for urban areas. Ambala district, with 33.11% of girls' enrolment to total enrolment, leads other districts with Rohtak (30.91%), Sirsa (29.16%) and Karnal (29.15%) districts trailing behind. Mohindergarh district, which otherwise has shown upward trend in other spheres studied earlier, shows the lowest percentage of girls' enrolment with 20.36%. It is closely followed by Jind (21.02%) and Bhiwani (22.18%) districts. The position of the weakest of the weakest section of the society, viz., scheduled caste girls, cannot be termed as happier. Only 16.14% of scheduled girls in relation to total enrolment are enrolled in classes IX-X. Here also Ambala district is at the top with 23.54% of scheduled caste girls' enrolment followed by Rohtak (21.25%) district. Jind again comes in the last of the districts with 9.89% of scheduled caste girls' enrolment followed by Kurukshetra with 11.46% of the corresponding figures.

2.22.2 The State has made progress at snail's pace if the figures in respect of girls' total enrolment are compared to those of the last survey. In

enrolment whereas in 1986 the corresponding figure stand at 26.9%. It may be noted, however, that figures for 1978 include all the school classes from IX onwards.

2.23 Table 24 gives the position for girls as discussed in the preceding paras for IX-XII classes. Prima facie, the percentage of girls' enrolment has increased from 26.9% in the case of secondary classes (IX-X) to 29.8% for senior secondary classes (XI-XII) but here again more than double the shares falls to the lot of urban areas. Faridabad district shows the highest percentage of girls' enrolment with 43.52% followed by Gurgaon (41.3%) district. Jind district falls behind other districts with 8.65% followed by Sirsa district (11.13%). The percentage of scheduled caste girls' enrolment stands at 15.94 for the state with variation from 3.81% (Hisar district) to 31.87% (Bhiwani district). The figures for Mohindergarh, Ambala and Sonapat districts can be said to be on higher side with 28.08%, 25% and 24.17% respectively. Jind, Kurukshetra and Sirsa districts can be stated to be on lower side in case of scheduled caste girls' enrolment.

2.24 Table 24 gives a comparative picture of enrolment in classes I—VIII as percentage of enrolment in class I (boys and girls) in different districts. It is evident that 100 as the base-enrolment for class I we get 91.74, 87.61, 77.13, 68.52, 65.37, 54.97 and 53.12 for classes II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII respectively. Although these figures do not serve as drop out rates for the respective classes, yet it gives a rough indication to the fact that the rate of enrolment goes on diminishing with the passage of time and with the higher classes. The position in case of girls further worsens with 35.09 percent in class VIII and 59.09 percent in class V when compared to the enrolment in class I. Universal enrolment in class I is one problem but supposedly it is covered up, it needs herculean efforts to retain that enrolment upto class V or class VIII. Sonapat district has done marvellously well with 70% enrolment at class VIII followed by Mohindergarh with 69.23% enrolment. Jind and Sirsa districts go to the other extreme with enrolment figures at 35.11% and 35.15% respectively. Interestingly, Mohindergarh, Rohtak and Ambala were doing well to retain the enrolment upto class IV or class V

classes where the capturing power appears to be at low ebb.

2.25 In the preceding para, total enrolment in classes I—VIII as percentage of enrolment in class I was discussed. Table 25 provides the position pertaining to rural areas only for boys and girls. It is found that there are 68.82% of the students in class V and 45.20% of students in class VIII in comparison to the corresponding figures of 68.52% and 53.12% of the total enrolment as described in table 24. In means roughly that retaining power in class V is almost the same for rural area enrolment and total (rural and urban) enrolment but the diminishing trend sets in with classes VI to VIII. In other words retention power gets loose in middle classes in rural areas. As for the performance of the different districts it is not far to find that Mohindergarh stands at top with the highest percentage of 62.98 in class VIII followed by Sonapat (58.75%) and Rohtak (53.98%) districts. Sirsa district shows the lowest corresponding figures (28.26%) followed by Kurukshetra (34.77%) Hisar (39.13%) and Jind (38.72%) districts. If the case of class V is taken view of it is seen that Mohindergarh (81.94%), Ambala (78.21%) and Rohtak (73.44%) districts are on the higher side whereas Sirsa and Hisar districts are on the lower side.

2.26.1 Tables 26 to 33 pertain to the study of teachers on different parameters. Table 26 shows districtwise number of teachers in primary, middle, high and senior secondary schools. There are 71,852 teachers in all these schools in the state. Out of which 28286 are female teachers constituting about 25% of the total number of teachers. The largest fleet of teachers exists in Rohtak district with 8380 teachers followed by Ambala (8234) and Hisar (6870). It may be noted that most of the female teachers (4636) work in Ambala district followed by Rohtak district with 3312 teachers. Jind has the lowest number of female teachers (1279) followed by Sirsa with 1388 female teachers. Sirsa district, however, has the lowest number of teachers (3394) of both the sexes, followed by Jind (4870) and Gurgaon (4984) districts.

2.26.2 As many as 15,916 teachers are working in primary schools with 6565 female teachers. Ambala district has the highest number

of such teachers (2042) followed by Karnal (1558), Mohindergarh (1627), Karnal (1558) and Kurukshetra (1521) districts.

Sirsa, Sonapat and Jind districts have 765, 1030 and 1042 teachers respectively. Sirsa and Jind districts are having the lowest number of female teachers with 329 and 332 respectively. The highest number of female teachers is in Ambala (1108) and Karnal (660) districts.

2.26.3 In middle schools there are 10903 teachers out of which 4415 are females. Hisar and Mohindergarh districts are having the largest number of teachers working in these schools with 1238 and 1164 teachers respectively. But the highest number of female teachers work in Ambala (574), Hisar (487) and Rohtak (454) districts whereas there are only 223 and 278 female teachers in Jind and Gurgaon districts.

2.26.4 The largest number of teachers works in high schools. There are 38882 teachers in high schools in the state out of which 14813 are female teachers. Rohtak district has the highest number of such teachers (5391) followed by Ambala (4276) and Hissar (3990) districts. Sirsa district, however, possesses only 1607 teachers for high schools. When the number of female teachers is taken into consideration it is found that Ambala is placed at one end of the continuum with 2467 female teachers, followed by Rohtak with 2047 female teachers while on the other end is Mohindergarh district (612) followed by Jind (651) and Bhiwani (663) districts.

2.26.5 Senior secondary schools have the lowest number of teachers. There are 6151 teachers for these schools in the state out of which 2493 are the female teachers. Ambala and Faridabad districts are having 888 and 867 teachers respectively while there are only 225 and 260 teachers in Sirsa and Sonapat districts respectively. The number of female teachers is lowest in Sirsa and Jind districts with 46 and 73 female teachers respectively.

2.26.6 Comparing these figures with those of 1978 survey, it is learnt that there were 53738 teachers in 1978 increasing the number to 71852 in 1986. The number of teachers working in primary schools has decreased from 16989 in 1978 to 15916 in 1986 whereas there is perceptible increase from 9161 teachers in middle schools in 1978 to 10903 in 1986. Similarly, the number in

high and senior secondary schools has increased from 23826 and 3762 in 1978 to 38882 and 6151 in 1986 respectively.

2.27.1 Table 27 gives a very dismal picture in respect of districtwise percentage of scheduled caste teachers in different categories of schools. The percentage of scheduled caste teachers is 5.56, 4.44, 2.60 and 1.27 in primary, middle, high and senior secondary schools respectively. In case of primary schools the percentage of scheduled caste teachers is highest in Kurukshetra (6.57), Ambala (6.43) and Sirsa (6.41) districts whereas this percentage is lowest in Sonapat (2.82) district followed by Gurgaon and Karnal with 4.48% each. In case of middle schools the highest percentage of scheduled caste teachers is in Hisar district and lowest in Sonapat district.

2.27.2 Picture is all the more worse in respect of high and senior secondary schools. It is only 3.92% and 3.72% in Sirsa and Mohindergarh district while the percentages are low in Gurgaon (1.23) and Faridabad and Sonapat (1.74 each) districts. Similarly, Rohtak district is having the maximum of scheduled caste teachers for senior secondary schools with 2.18% of the total number whereas in Sonapat and Kurukshetra districts it is only 0.38% and 0.47% respectively.

2.27.3 The percentages of scheduled caste teachers as drawn out in 1978 survey are 5.48, 4.28, 2.06 and 0.88 for primary, middle, high and senior secondary schools respectively. These percentages could increase correspondingly only to 5.56, 4.44, 2.60 and 1.27. In other words it can be said that this low percentage of scheduled caste teachers still poses a problem and still needs rejuvenation if the increase in scheduled caste teachers is considered compatible with increase in enrolment of children belonging to weaker sections of society.

2.28.1 There are different agencies managing primary schools and personnel working in them. Table 28 reveals that most of the teachers in Haryana are working in primary schools managed by the government. There are 15384 teachers working in government managed schools against only 22 in local body, 324 in privately managed (aided) and 186 in privately managed (unaided) schools. Ambala district has the biggest number of teachers working in schools under different managements. Sirsa is at the opposite end with

just 765 teachers under different managements. It may be mentioned here that there are only 22 teachers working in local body schools in Ambala district. There is no other local body primary school in the state.

2.28.2 On an average there are three teachers per primary school in the state. If the average number is disbursed over different managements, it is seen that the average number of teachers per school is 3, 6, 6 and 7 for government, local body, privately managed (aided) and privately managed (unaided) schools. It means there are lesser number of teachers on the average for government primary schools than schools managed by other agencies. It is worth noting that Bhiwani has the largest number of teachers per schools whereas no district is below the state average.

2.29 Table 29 highlights the number of teachers in middle and high schools under different managements for different districts. Here, as elsewhere, government has the largest number of teachers in middle and high schools. There are 490 teachers in privately unaided managed schools in comparison to 275 teachers in privately aided managed middle schools whereas there are 4428 teachers in privately aided managed high schools and only 1386 teachers in privately unaided managed high schools. Hisar district obtains the highest number (1221) in middle schools managed by the government where as Faridabad district gets the lowest number (585). The number of teachers in privately managed (aided) schools is highest (83) in Ambala district as against only 8 teachers in such schools in Mohindergarh district. There is no privately managed (aided) middle school in Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Karnal and Sirsa districts. Faridabad has the unique distinction in having the largest number of teachers (119) as against 10 in Gurgaon district in privately managed (unaided) schools. Ambala district is privileged with having 1431 teachers in privately managed (aided) high schools against 114 teachers in Bhiwani district. But in case of privately managed (unaided) schools the largest number of teachers (427) is working in Faridabad district against 22 in Ambala district.

2.30 Table 30 gives districtwise number of teachers in senior secondary schools under different managements. Government manages as many as 4919 such schools out of the total of 6151 schools.

The share of privately managed (aided) teachers comes next with 845 teachers. Ambala district has the largest number (662) of teachers in government managed senior secondary schools and the lowest number of teachers (210) in corresponding management is in Sirsa district. 39 teachers in local body schools exist only in Hisar district. Most of the teachers in privately managed (aided) institutions work in Ambala district

2.30A If the figures discussed in tables 28, 29 and 30 are compared to those drawn in the last survey (1978) it is found that the number of teachers in government managed primary schools has decreased from 16503 in the last survey to the corresponding figure of 15384 in 1986 but has increased from 8831 teachers in government managed middle schools to 10138 teachers. Similarly, the number in respect of teachers working in government managed high and senior secondary schools has increased from 23447 to 37977 (33058 in high and 4919 in senior secondary schools). The figures in respect of teachers in local body primary schools has dwindled from 36 in 1978 to 22 in 1986. No local body middle/high/senior secondary school was reported in 1978 survey whereas there are 10 teachers in one local body high school and 39 teachers in such senior secondary school in 1986. In case of privately managed (aided) primary schools the figure of 330 in 1978 has decreased to 324 in 1986, but the number has increased from 217 in privately managed (aided) middle schools in 1978 to 275 in 1986. The corresponding figures for such high/senior secondary schools has also shown an upward trend from 3589 in 1978 to 5273 in 1986. The corresponding figures in respect of privately managed (unaided) primary, middle, high and senior schools have increased from 120, 113 and 552 in 1978 to 186, 490 and 1734 respectively. The rise is signified more spectacularly in respect of middle and high/senior secondary schools.

2.31.1 The quality of education depends on the number of trained teachers and the number of pupils taught by them. Table 31 depicts not only this qualitative position of education but also the percentage of female teachers in different categories of schools. As regards primary schools 43.53% of the teachers are from female side. Interestingly, Karnal has the highest percentage of female teachers (74.27) in primary schools as

against 19.80% the lowest in Hisar district. 99.40% of the primary school teachers are trained.

2.31.2 The teacher pupil ratio is 1:53 in case of primary schools in the state. The lowest P.T. ratio (1:39) exists in Gurgaon district against the highest (1:92) in Karnal district. This vasculating pendulum of T.P. ratio needs resetting in consonance with well-set norms.

2.31.3 As regards the position in middle schools female teachers constitute 38.72% of the total number of teachers. This percentage varies between 53.37 for Ambala and 23.53 for Jind. In Haryana 99.11% teachers in middle schools are trained. No district can boast of 100% trained teachers. The T.P. ratio for the state is 1:40 varying between 1:63 for Kurukshetra district and 1:26 for Sirsa.

2.32.1 Now coming to the high schools it is noted that female teachers constitute 34.79% of the whole lot. This percentage varies between 40.76 for Ambala district and 17.30 for Jind district, 99.46% of the teachers in high schools are trained. Sirsa is not having a single teacher who is untrained.

2.32.2 The T.P. ratio is 1:10 vasculating from 1:15 for Mohindergarh district to 1:5 for Hisar district. Indeed, the position asks for examination in terms of viability and feasibility.

2.32.3 In case of senior secondary schools 36.76% of the teachers are female teachers. Ambala district has the highest percentage (52.90) of female teachers and Mohindergarh district has the lowest percentage (9.57) of female teachers. 98.39% of teachers are trained ones. The percentage is 100 in case of Sonapat.

2.32.4 The T.P. ratio is 1:10 for the state which varies between 1:25 for Gurgaon district and 1:5 for Hisar district.

2.32.5 It may be a fruitful exercise to examine this discussion against the backdrop of the 1978 survey. The percentage of female teachers was 34.69, 27.04 and 24.10 for primary, middle and high/senior secondary schools respectively in 1978. Now the corresponding figures stand at 43.53, 38.72, 35.77. The rate of increase is just steady. Similarly, the percentage of trained teachers has shown upward trend from 98.88,

91.80 and 98.03 in 1978 to 99.46, 99.11 and 98.92 in 1986 for primary, middle and high/senior secondary schools respectively.

2.32.6 In 1978 pupil teacher ratio was 39.32 and 14 for primary, middle and high/senior secondary schools respectively. Now the corresponding figures stand at 53.40 and 10. It is evident from these figures that something has to be done after proper examination to improve upon the P. T. ratio in order to have quality education.

2.33 The New Education Policy has envisaged that there should be at least two teachers in every primary school. What is the position in Haryana? Table 33 gives districtwise number of primary schools according to number of teachers in position. There are 4849 primary schools in the state. There are 42 primary schools without a teacher and 382 schools with one teacher in position. Most of the schools (1890) are double teacher schools. There are 540 schools with more than 5 teachers. As many as 27 primary schools in Ambala district are without any teacher. Hisar, Bhiwani, Mohindergarh, Rohtak and Karnal are having 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, zero teacher primary schools respectively. The maximum number of single teacher schools is in Kurukshetra district followed by Gurgaon (55), Karnal (46) and Ambala (40) districts. Ambala district is ahead of all other districts in the number of two teacher or three-teacher schools.

2.34 As stated earlier there are 4849 primary schools (4413 rural and 436 urban) in the State. As many as 339 primary schools (317 rural and 22 urban) are having no building. Either these schools are running in open space or are running in thatched huts or tents. It may be mentioned here that in case most of the classes are held in open space, may be that there is one room where all the classes cannot be run, the school has been defined to run without a building. Ambala district gets the majority share (200=100 rural and 100 urban) of such 339 building less schools. Similarly, Ambala district has the maximum of kacha buildings. There are 21 kacha buildings (17 rural and 4 urban) in the State and 12 of them are in Ambala district alone. There are 326 partly pucca buildings (300 rural and 26 urban) for housing the primary schools. Again

of the primary school buildings in the State are pucca buildings. There are 4163 (3649 rural and 384 urban). Most of the pucca buildings are located in Mohindergarh district followed by Ambala (484) and Kurukshetra (438) districts. Sonapat district has the least number of pucca buildings (183). As a rough estimate it can be said that at least 360 primary schools (339 open spaces and 21 Kacha buildings) should immediately be provided with buildings and 326 primary school buildings should be fully renovated to bring them in the category of pucca buildings.

2.35 There can be many types of rooms in a primary school building. But it may suffice if we divide the building in two types of rooms. One is instructional rooms and the other is non instructional rooms. Instructional room is that room which is conveniently used for learning purposes by the students. Table 35 gives the number of schools having a particular number of rooms for instructional purpose. There are 211 primary schools which are having no room for instructional purpose, 844 schools are having only one instructional room and the rest of the schools, which are large in number, are having either two such rooms or more than that. The number of primary schools without any room varies from 37 in Ambala district to 6 in Rohtak district. Most of such schools are in rural areas. Similarly, the number of one-room school buildings varies from 194 in Ambala district to 14 in Sonapat district. The maximum number of 2-room schools exists in Ambala district with 259 such school buildings followed by Mohindergarh (204) and Kurukshetra (201) districts. If the norm as stated in the new education policy is taken note of at least 1266 instructional rooms need be built up in different districts.

2.36 Formal schooling has not answered fully to the theme of universalisation of elementary education. So, non-formal system has come up to supplement the efforts of the formal schooling. There are 3024 non-formal primary level working centres (2692 rural and 332 urban) in the State with an enrolment of 99287 boys and girls. The middle-level non-formal centres number only 38 (33 rural and 5 urban) catering to the needs of 4011 (2578 boys and 1433 girls) users. The centres are spread in all the districts but

istrict has the highest number of non-formal (primary level) centres (700) in the state followed by Faridabad (283), Bhiwani (256) and Kurukshetra (245). The largest number of beneficiaries from these centres lies in Sonapat district followed by Bhiwani (11682) and Jind (11655). It means the number of beneficiaries and the number of centres do not go hand in hand. Jind district is having the largest number of non-formal (middle level) centres.

2.37 The vocational courses at +2 stage are run by the Department of Industrial Training Haryana and not by the Education Department. There is no free-way between general stream and vocational stream. As many

as 19 vocational trades are run in different districts. There are 3596 students in classes XI-XII out of which 3195 are boys and 401 are girls. Most of the girls have opted for the trade of 'office secretaryship' whereas 'lineman' trade is to the liking of most of the boys. 'Office secretaryship' is offered in the institutes located in Ambala (urban), Hisar (rural) and Sirsa (urban) districts. 'Lineman' is offered in all the districts. There are a few trades which do not appear to be popular and therefore have, perhaps been offered in one district or the other. 'Mechanical Textile Machinery', 'Heat Treatment', 'Tanneries', 'Photography', 'Boiler Attendant', 'Baker and confectioners' are some of such trades.

TABLES

TABLE 1

Districtwise number of blocks, villages, habitations, urban areas and population

S. No.	District	No. of blocks	No. of inhabited villages	No. of habitations	No. of urban areas	Population 1981 census*	Estimated population (30-9-86)*	
							Rural	Total R+U
1.	Ambala	9	1200	1483	13	1409	1059	1662
2.	Bhiwani	8	443	495	5	935	915	1092
3.	Faridabad	5	427	448	5	991	725	1193
4.	Gurgaon	9	667	729	7	860	803	990
5.	Hisar	11	499	610	8	1498	1390	1730
6.	Jind	8	338	349	6	928	905	1052
7.	Karnal	10	614	684	8	1352	1192	1600
8.	Kurukshetra	8	709	863	8	1104	1046	1292
9.	Mohindergarh	9	693	750	6	952	949	1109
10.	Rohtak	10	428	440	6	1331	1266	1574
11.	Sirsa	5	316	382	5	707	639	828
12.	Sonipat	7	330	344	4	855	776	962
	Haryana	99	6664	7577	81	12922	11665	15084

*Figures are in 000

TABLE 2

Districtwise number of schools of different types in rural & urban areas

S. No.	District	Area	P	U.P.	S	HS	P&U.P.	U.P. S	P.U. P.S.	S HS	UPS HS	P UPS HS	Total
1.	Ambala	R	645	—	—	—	111	8	122	—	3	4	893
		U	68	—	—	—	15	7	86	—	9	6	191
2.	Bhiwani	R	306	—	—	—	103	1	125	—	7	—	542
		U	34	—	—	—	4	—	12	—	9	—	59
3.	Faridabad	R	311	—	—	—	50	1	70	—	2	2	436
		U	50	—	—	—	17	12	45	—	9	8	141
4.	Gurgaon	R	471	—	—	—	74	1	79	—	5	—	630
		U	21	2	—	—	3	20	16	—	6	2	70
5.	Hisar	R	312	—	—	—	134	—	189	—	11	—	646
		U	34	—	—	—	7	3	32	—	8	—	84
6.	Jind	R	261	—	—	—	82	3	108	—	5	—	459
		U	19	—	—	—	2	—	19	—	6	1	47
7.	Karnal	R	409	1	—	—	85	—	137	—	5	1	638
		U	56	—	—	—	5	6	25	—	12	1	105
8.	Kurukshehra	U	30	—	—	—	7	13	24	—	4	4	82
		R	509	—	—	—	83	4	106	—	3	—	705
9.	Mehndergarh	R	526	—	—	—	118	4	124	—	5	—	777
		U	35	1	—	—	4	7	18	—	6	—	68
10.	Rohtak	R	235	—	—	—	84	2	197	—	11	—	529
		U	39	—	—	—	11	6	29	—	7	1	93
11.	Sirsa	R	250	—	—	—	84	—	73	—	4	—	411
		U	24	—	—	—	5	8	10	—	5	—	52
12.	Sonapat	R	178	—	—	—	57	4	115	—	5	1	360
		U	26	—	—	—	12	14	17	—	2	—	71
Haryana		R	4413	1	—	—	1065	28	1445	—	66	8	7026
		U	436	3	—	—	92	96	330	—	83	23	1063

TABLE 3

Districtwise number of primary and upper primary (middle) schools in rural and urban areas by management

S. No.	District	Area	Primary					Upper Primary (middle)				
			G	LB	PA	PUA	Total	G	LB	PA	PUA	Total
1.	Ambala	R	643	—	2	—	645	107	—	4	—	111
		U	50	4	12	2	68	6	—	4	5	15
		T	693	4	14	2	713	113	—	8	5	126
2.	Bhiwani	R	306	—	—	—	306	103	—	—	—	103
		U	25	—	6	3	34	1	—	—	3	4
		T	331	—	6	3	340	104	—	—	3	107
3.	Faridabad	R	311	—	—	—	311	47	—	1	2	50
		U	47	—	2	1	50	6	—	2	9	17
		T	358	—	2	1	361	53	—	3	11	67
4.	Gurgaon	R	468	—	3	—	471	74	—	—	—	74
		U	21	—	—	—	21	3	—	—	2	5
		T	489	—	3	—	492	77	—	—	2	79
5.	Hisar	R	312	—	—	—	312	134	—	—	—	134
		U	33	—	1	—	34	7	—	—	—	7
		T	345	—	1	—	346	141	—	—	—	141
6.	Jind	R	260	—	—	1	261	80	—	1	1	82
		U	17	—	—	2	19	1	—	—	1	2
		T	277	—	—	3	280	81	—	1	2	84
7.	Karnal	R	408	—	—	1	409	85	—	—	1	86
		U	49	—	7	—	56	2	—	—	3	5
		T	457	—	7	1	465	87	—	—	4	91
8.	Kurukshetra	R	507	—	2	—	509	82	—	1	—	83
		U	30	—	—	—	30	3	—	2	2	7
		T	537	—	2	—	539	85	—	3	2	90
9.	Mohindergarh	R	526	—	—	—	526	117	—	—	1	118
		U	31	—	3	1	35	3	—	1	1	5
		T	557	—	3	1	561	120	—	1	2	123
10.	Rohtak	R	232	—	1	2	235	83	—	—	1	84
		U	27	—	9	3	39	—	—	4	7	11
		T	259	—	10	5	274	83	—	4	8	95
11.	Sirsa	R	250	—	—	—	250	84	—	—	—	84
		U	19	—	1	4	24	3	—	—	2	5
		T	269	—	1	4	274	87	—	—	2	89
12.	Sonapat	R	172	—	6	—	178	56	—	1	—	57
		U	20	—	1	5	26	4	—	5	3	12
		T	192	—	7	5	204	60	—	6	3	69
Haryana	R	4395	—	14	4	4413	1052	—	8	6	1066	
	U	369	4	42	21	436	39	—	18	38	95	
	T	4764	4	56	25	4849	1091	—	26	44	1161	

TABLE 4

District-wise number of secondary and senior secondary schools in rural and urban areas by management

S. No.	District	Area	Secondary (High)					Senior secondary				
			G	LB	PA	PUA	Total	G	LB	PA	PUA	Total
1.	Ambala	R	120	—	8	2	130	6	—	1	—	7
		U	22	—	71	—	93	9	—	6	—	15
		T	142	—	79	2	223	15	—	7	—	22
2.	Bhiwani	R	126	—	—	—	126	7	—	—	—	7
		U	4	—	6	2	12	6	—	2	1	9
		T	130	—	6	2	138	13	—	2	1	16
3.	Faridabad	R	71	—	—	—	71	4	—	—	—	4
		U	26	—	12	19	57	9	—	4	4	17
		T	97	—	12	19	128	13	—	4	4	21
4.	Gurgaon	R	80	—	—	—	80	5	—	—	—	5
		U	15	—	13	8	36	6	—	1	1	8
		T	95	—	13	8	116	11	—	1	1	13
5.	Hisar	R	189	—	—	—	189	10	—	—	1	11
		U	24	—	10	1	35	7	1	—	—	8
		T	213	—	10	1	224	17	1	—	1	19
6.	Jind	R	110	—	1	—	111	5	—	—	—	5
		U	10	—	6	3	19	4	—	3	—	7
		T	120	—	7	3	130	9	—	3	—	12
7.	Karnal	R	137	—	—	—	137	6	—	—	—	6
		U	11	—	18	2	31	9	—	4	—	13
		T	148	—	18	2	168	15	—	4	—	19
8.	Kurukshetra	R	109	—	1	—	110	3	—	—	—	3
		U	10	—	24	1	35	4	—	4	—	8
		T	119	—	25	1	145	7	—	4	—	11
9.	Mohindergarh	R	128	—	—	—	128	5	—	—	—	5
		U	10	—	12	2	24	6	—	—	—	6
		T	138	—	12	2	152	11	—	—	—	11
10.	Rohtak	R	194	—	4	1	199	11	—	—	—	11
		U	10	—	20	5	35	8	—	—	—	8
		T	204	—	24	6	234	19	—	—	—	19
11.	Sirsa	R	72	—	1	—	73	4	—	—	—	4
		U	7	—	6	5	18	4	—	1	—	5
		T	79	—	7	5	91	8	—	1	—	9
12.	Sonapat	R	114	—	5	—	119	6	—	—	—	6
		U	7	—	17	7	31	2	—	—	—	2
		T	121	—	22	7	150	8	—	—	—	8
Haryana	R	1450	—	20	3	1473	72	—	1	1	74	
	U	156	—	215	55	426	74	1	25	6	106	
	T	1606	—	235	58	1899	146	1	26	7	180	

State Haryana

TABLE—
Habitation
By Primary

Having Primary School/Section		5000 and above	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999
1	2	3	4	5	6
With a Primary School/Section in the habitation	1. No. of habitation	346	1509	1925	1698
	2. Their total population	2433299	4520014	2744117	1259677
	3. % of this population to total population in the slab	100%	98.30%	97.81%	92.48
With a Primary School/section in the neighbouring habitation within a distance of 0.5 km.	1. No. of habitation	—	17	33	63
	2. Their total population	—	51595	46261	45155
	3. % of this population to total population in the slab.	—	1.12%	1.65%	3.31%
With a Primary School/section in the neighbouring habitation at a distance of 0.5 to 10 km.	1. No. of habitations	—	6	9	57
	2. Their total population	—	18866	12969	39062
	3. % of this population to total population in the slab	—	0.41%	0.46%	2.87%
Sub-Total	1. No. of habitation	346	1532	1967	1818
	2. Their total population	2433299	4590475	2803347	1343894
	3. % of this population to total population in the slab.	100%	99.83%	99.92%	98.67%
With a Primary School/section in the neighbouring habitation at a distance of 1.1 to 1.5 km.	1. No. of habitation	—	1	—	7
	2. Their total population	—	2210	—	4640
	3. % of this population to total population in the slab	—	0.05%	—	0.34%
With a Primary School/section in the neighbouring habitation at a distance of 1.6 to 2.0 km.	1. No. of habitation	—	2	1	15
	2. Their total population	—	5473	1108	9704
	3. % of this population to total population in the slab.	—	0.12%	0.04%	0.71%
With a Primary School/section in the neighbouring habitation at a distance of more than 2.0 km.	1. No. of habitation	—	—	1	6
	2. Their total population	—	—	1106	3781
	3. % of this population to total population in the slab.	—	—	0.04%	0.28%
	1. Total No. of habitations	346	1535	1969	1846
	2. Total Population	2433299	4598158	2805561	1362019

5
Served
Schools/Sections

POPULATION SLABS

BELOW 500						
400-499	300-399	200-299	100-199	Below 100	Total Below 500	Total
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
319	273	229	149	36	1006	6484
143186	94762	56740	22735	2353	319776	11276883
82.36%	74.03%	60.77%	44.45%	12.22%	68.68%	96.68%
27	36	50	51	44	208	321
11262	12582	12728	7222	1995	45789	188800
6.48%	9.83%	13.61%	14.12%	10.36%	9.81%	1.62%
29	32	56	79	122	318	390
13009	10830	13064	11000	6308	54211	125108
7.48%	8.46%	13.99%	21.50%	32.76%	11.64%	1.07%
375	341	335	279	202	1532	7195
167457	118174	82532	40957	10656	419776	11590791
96.32%	92.32%	88.39%	80.08%	55.35%	90.15%	99.38%
3	10	16	11	18	58	66
1445	3249	3822	1614	948	11078	17928
0.83%	2.54%	4.09%	3.15%	4.92%	2.38%	0.15%
11	15	22	44	71	163	181
4949	4952	5681	6059	3428	35069	41354
2.85%	3.87%	6.08%	11.85%	17.80%	5.38%	0.35
—	5	7	18	98	128	135
—	1622	1335	2512	4230	7689	14576
—	1.27%	1.43%	4.91%	21.92%	2.08%	0.12%
389	371	380	352	387	1881	7577
173851	127997	93370	51142	19252	465612	11664649

TABLE—6

Districtwise percentage of rural population served by primary schools/sections within different distant ranges

S. District No.	Percentage of population served				
	Within the habitation	Within 1.0 Km.	Within 1.5 Km.	Within 2.0 Km.	Beyond 2.0 Km.
1. Ambala	85.85	96.22	96.92	99.02	0.98
2. Bhiwani	98.08	99.88	99.93	100.00	—
3. Faridabad	98.19	99.37	99.59	99.90	0.10
4. Gurgaon	96.94	99.73	99.84	99.98	0.02
5. Hisar	97.08	99.73	99.78	99.88	0.12
6. Jind	99.05	99.99	—	100.00	—
7. Karnal	98.18	99.73	99.81	99.98	0.02
8. Kurukshetra	95.23	98.48	98.95	99.92	0.08
9. Mohindergarh	98.07	99.87	99.90	99.93	0.07
10. Rohtak	98.09	99.96	—	99.97	0.03
11. Sirsa	99.54	99.85	99.93	99.99	0.01
12. Sonapat	✓97.81	✓99.92	99.93 ✓	100.00 ✓	—
Haryana	96.68	99.37	99.52	99.87	0.13

TABLE—7

Habitations with population 300 or more served by primary schools/sections in the different districts

S. District No.	All Habitations					
	Percentage served			Habitations predominantly populated by schedule castes		
	No.	Within	Upto 1 Km.	No.	Within	Upto 1 Km.
1. Ambala	1001	82.02	95.10	140	77.14	97.14
2. Bhiwani	462	95.67	99.78	11	90.90	100.00
3. Faridabad	406	96.06	99.01	12	91.67	91.67
4. Gurgaon	610	95.73	99.83	8	87.5	100.00
5. Hisar	570	95.26	99.12	37	97.30	100.00
6. Jind	344	98.55	100.00	4	100.00	100.00
7. Karnal	591	95.94	99.49	15	93.33	100.00
8. Kurukshetra	698	93.98	98.28	46	89.13	95.65
9. Mohindergarh	682	96.48	99.85	15	93.33	100.00
10. Rohtak	421	97.31	100.00	7	100.00	100.00
11. Sirsa	345	99.42	99.71	14	100.00	100.00
12. Sonapat	326	97.24	100.00	1	100.00	100.00
Haryana	6456	94.02	98.81	310	86.13	97.74

TABLE

Habitations served by Upper Primary

Having Upper primary (middle) schools/sections	5000 and above		
	1	2	3
With an upper primary (middle) school/section in the habitation	1. No. of habitations		332
	2. Their total population		2340524
	3. %of this population to total population in the slab		96.18%
With an upper primary (middle) school/section in the neighbouring habitation at a distance of 1 Km.	1. No. of habitations		11
	2. Their total population		74878
	3. %of this population to total population in the slab		3.08%
With an upper primary (middle) school/section in the neighbouring habitation at a distance of 1.1 to 2.0 Km.	1. No. of habitations		1
	2. Their total population		6500
	3. %of this population to total population in the slab		0.27%
With an upper primary (middle) school/section in the neighbouring habitation at a distance of 2.1 to 3.0 Km.	1. No. of habitations		1
	2. Their total population		6380
	3. %of this population to total population in the slab		0.26%
SUB-TOTAL	1. No. of habitations		345
	2. Their total population		2428282
	3. %of this population to total population in the slab		99.79%
With an upper primary (middle) school/section in the neighbouring habitation at a distance of 3.1 to 4.0 Km.	1. No. of habitations		—
	2. Their total population		—
	3. %of this population to total population in the slab		—
With an upper primary (middle) school/section in the neighbouring habitation at a distance of 4.1 to 5.0 Km.	1. No. of habitations		—
	2. Their total population		—
	3. %of this population to total population in the slab		—
With an upper primary (middle) school/section in the neighbouring habitation at a distance of more than 5 Km.	1. No. of habitation		1
	2. Their total population		5017
	3. %of this population to total population in the slab		0.21%
1. TOTAL NUMBER OF HABITATIONS			346
2. TOTAL POPULATION			2433299

8

(Middle) Schools/Sections

POPULATION SLABS

2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	Below 500	Total
4	5	6	7	8
1219	645	138	27	2361
3774825	981563	108468	7896	7213276
82.09%	34.99%	7.96%	1.70%	61.84%
86	286	380	365	1128
236032	388759	280751	96941	1077361
5.13%	13.86%	20.61%	20.82%	9.24%
109	482	643	519	1826
274271	669037	472277	160032	1582117
5.96%	23.85%	34.67%	34.37%	13.56%
69	309	379	415	1173
174719	428206	278266	102053	989624
3.80%	15.26%	20.43%	21.92%	8.48%
1483	1722	1540	1398	6488
4459847	2467565	1139762	366922	10862378
96.99%	87.95%	83.68%	78.80%	93.12%
35	133	173	209	550
94452	183674	124641	49368	452135
2.05%	6.55%	9.15%	10.60%	3.88%
11	65	70	106	252
28231	87360	51656	24065	191312
0.61%	3.11%	3.79%	5.17%	1.64%
6	49	63	168	287
15628	66962	45960	25257	158824
0.34%	2.39%	3.37%	5.42%	1.36%
1535	1969	1846	1881	7577
4598158	2805561	1362019	465612	11664649

TABLE 9

Districtwise percentage of rural population served by upper primary (middle) schools/sections within different distance ranges

Sr. No.	District	Percentage of population served						
		Within habitation	Within 1 Km	Within 2 Km	Within 3 Km	Within 4 Km	Within 5 Km	More than 5 Km.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Ambala	38.67	50.60	71.28	85.50	92.84	96.30	3.70
2.	Bhiwani	67.8	74.0	83.4	91.4	95.8	97.4	2.60
3.	Faridabad	53.42	72.28	87.78	94.83	98.31	99.21	0.79
4.	Gurgaon	46.5	57.2	80.1	93.2	96.3	98.2	1.80
5.	Hisar	74.95	81.49	86.94	92.59	97.51	99.33	0.67
6.	Jind	70.50	75.89	87.47	97.01	98.72	99.92	0.08
7.	Karnal	59.12	70.20	83.73	91.90	96.75	98.42	1.58
8.	Kurukshetra	51.68	58.29	77.20	88.23	94.58	97.41	2.59
9.	Mohindergarh	53.06	69.57	88.96	96.48	99.04	99.87	0.13
10.	Rohtak	79.42	85.85	94.77	98.10	99.53	99.74	0.26
11.	Sirsa	66.51	69.94	79.96	90.03	94.24	97.47	2.53
12.	Sonipat	✓ 72.55	81.70	91.97	98.88	✓ 99.78	99.99	0.01
Haryana :		✓ 61.84	71.07	84.64	93.12	✓ 97.00	98.64	1.36

TABLE
Habitations with population 500 or more served by upper

S. No.	Name of the District	Habitations with population 500 or more			
		Total	Served within the habitation	% of col. 4 to col. 3	Served upto 3 Kms.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ambala	747	208	27.84%	628
2.	Bhiwani	427	199	46.6%	367
3.	Faridabad	364	110	30.2%	340
4.	Gurgaon	497	150	30.18%	447
5.	Hisar	530	307	57.92%	459
6.	Jind	338	166	40.11%	319
7.	Karnal	541	203	37.52%	474
8.	Kurukshetra	593	181	30.52%	489
9.	Mohindergarh	624	240	38.46%	599
10.	Rohtak	409	242	59.17%	395
11.	Sirsa	315	155	49.20%	269
12.	Sonapat	311	173	55.63% ✓	304
Haryana		5696	2334	40.98% ✓	5090

10.

Primary (Middle) Sections in Rural Areas

Habitations predominantly populated by S.C. with population 500 or more					
% of col. 6 to col. 3	Total	Served within the habita- tion	% of col. 9 to col. 8	Served upto 3 Kms.	% of col. 11 to col. 8
7	8	9	10	11	12
84.07%	91	10	10.99%	79	86.81%
85.94%	10	2	20%	8	80%
93.41%	11	2	18.18%	11	100%
89.94%	5	—	0%	5	100%
86.60%	36	15	41.67%	30	83.33%
94.35%	4	1	25%	4	100%
87.62%	11	3	27.27%	9	81.82%
82.46%	34	7	20.59%	26	76.47%
95.99%	9	3	33.33%	9	100%
96.58%	4	2	50%	3	75%
85.40%	13	5	38.46%	12	92.31%
97.75% ✓	—	—	—	—	—
89.36% ✓	228	50	21.43%	196	85.96%
89.36%					

TABLE 11
Classwise enrolment in classes I-V different distts.

S. No.	District	Sex	Classes					Total
			I	II	III	IV	V	
1.	Ambala	B	19961	18465	18887	18049	15962	91324
		G	17007	15498	15336	14228	12426	74495
		T	36968	33963	34223	32277	28388	165819
2.	Bhiwani	B	15422	16469	17265	14986	12804	76946
		G	11784	12201	11143	8747	6532	50407
		T	27206	28670	28408	23733	19336	127353
3.	Faridabad	B	16650	15420	15781	14179	12067	74397
		G	11892	10855	9667	7959	6658	47031
		T	28542	26275	25448	22138	19025	121428
4.	Gurgaon	B	13695	12747	13091	12067	11005	62605
		G	9279	8339	8451	6332	5442	37843
		T	22974	21086	21542	18399	16447	100448
5.	Hisar	B	22411	20418	19104	16869	15072	93874
		G	15039	13682	11100	9094	7033	55948
		T	37450	34100	30204	25963	22105	149822
6.	Jind	B	16469	15172	14175	13261	12127	71204
		G	11844	10009	8505	6998	5924	43284
		T	28303	25181	22680	20259	18051	114488
7.	Karnal	B	22837	19600	18494	16538	15440	92909
		G	18152	14721	12372	10857	9744	65846
		T	40989	34321	30866	27395	25184	158755
8.	Kurukshetra	B	19111	15828	15424	12485	13129	75977
		G	14106	11691	10931	9757	8210	54695
		T	33217	27519	26355	22242	21339	130672
9.	Mohinder- garh	B	14427	13874	15508	15468	14585	73862
		G	12615	11395	12034	10663	9630	56337
		T	27042	25269	27542	26131	24215	130199
10.	Rohtak	B	21355	20711	20680	18637	17754	99137
		G	19404	17980	16603	13556	12332	79870
		T	40759	38691	37283	32193	30086	179007
11.	Sirsa	B	11456	10266	9579	7892	6635	45828
		G	9190	8307	6808	5449	4261	34015
		T	20646	18573	16387	13341	10896	79843
12.	Sonipat	B	13694	13873	12417	12152	10536	62672
		G	11170	10981	9887	8366	7217	47621
		T	24864	24854	22304	20518	17753	110293
Haryana	B	207488	192843	190405	172583	157416	920735	
	G	161482	145659	132837	112001	95413	647392	
	T	368970	338502	323242	284584	252829	1568127	

TABLE 12
Classwise enrolment in classes I-V in rural areas in the different distts.

1986.

S. No.	District	Sex	Class					Total
			I	II	III	IV	V	
1.	Ambala	B	14424	14014	14754	14210	11843	69245
		G	12016	11745	11555	10650	8837	54803
		T	26440	25759	26309	24860	20680	124048
2.	Bhiwani	B	13283	14887	15618	13457	11548	68793
		G	9903	10389	9778	7489	5449	43008
		T	23186	25276	25396	20946	16997	111801
3.	Faridabad	B	10472	10393	11049	9925	8478	50317
		G	6385	6164	5581	4400	3316	24080
		T	16857	16557	16630	14325	11794	74397
4.	Gurgaon	B	11710	11049	11252	10439	9469	53919
		G	7475	6826	6941	4987	4072	30301
		T	19185	17875	18193	15426	13541	84220
5.	Hisar	B	20416	18456	17398	15410	13873	85553
		G	12840	11706	9429	7552	5716	47243
		T	33256	30162	26827	22962	19589	132796
6.	Jind	B	14343	13415	12511	11741	10532	62542
		G	9785	8626	7193	5829	4669	36101
		T	24128	22040	19704	17590	15201	98643
7.	Karnal	B	18917	16679	15778	14099	13065	78538
		G	14287	11894	9852	8698	7558	52289
		T	33204	28573	25630	22797	20623	130827
8.	Kurukshetra	B	16298	13547	13285	10317	11018	64445
		G	11464	9715	9113	7996	6338	44626
		T	27742	23262	22398	18313	17357	109071
9.	Mohinder- garh	B	13002	12464	14120	14088	13229	666903
		G	11255	10024	10804	9562	8648	50293
		T	24257	22488	24924	23650	21877	117196
10.	Rohtak	B	18610	18332	18162	16355	15575	87034
		G	16630	15595	14447	11520	10305	68497
		T	35240	33927	32609	27875	25880	155531
11.	Sirsa	B	9570	8825	8344	6748	5704	39191
		G	7455	6796	5592	4342	3269	27454
		T	17025	15621	13936	10790	8973	66645
12.	Sonapat	B	11761	12254	10934	10569	9158	54676
		G	9586	9624	8594	7177	6067	41048
		T	21347	21878	19528	17746	15225	95724
Haryana	B	172786	164315	163205	147358	133492	781156	
	G	129081	119103	108879	90202	74244	521509	
	T	301867	283418	272084	237560	207736	1302665	

TABLE 13

Classwise enrolment in classes VI-VIII in the different districts

S. No.	District	Sex	Classes			Total
			VI	VII	VIII	
1.	Ambala	B	19010	14768	14709	48487
		G	10697	8300	7866	26863
		T	29707	23068	22575	75350
2.	Bhiwani	B	12966	10762	10961	34689
		G	5156	4117	3471	12744
		T	18122	14879	14432	47433
3.	Fridabad	B	13016	11543	11696	36255
		G	5715	4727	4363	14805
		T	18731	16270	16059	51060
4.	Gurgaon	B	10690	9960	10391	31041
		G	5041	4227	3491	12759
		T	15731	14187	13882	43800
5.	Hisar	B	15282	12858	12327	40467
		G	6494	5059	4230	15783
		T	21776	17917	16557	56250
6.	Jind	B	15500	9121	9643	30264
		G	4003	3081	2615	9699
		T	15503	12202	12258	39963
7.	Karnal	B	15233	13035	12964	41232
		G	7402	6364	5413	19179
		T	22635	19399	18377	60411
8.	Kurukshetra	B	12819	10589	10311	33719
		G	6416	5372	4339	16127
		T	19235	15961	14650	49846
9.	Mohindergarh	B	15071	14102	13853	43026
		G	7954	5572	4867	18393
		T	23025	19674	18720	61419
10.	Rohtak	B	17373	16148	15514	49035
		G	10527	8931	8300	27758
		T	27900	25079	23814	76793
11.	Sirsa	B	6076	5077	4919	16072
		G	3424	2580	2339	8343
		T	9500	7657	7258	24415
12.	Sonapat	B	12571	10527	12031	35129
		G	6761	5990	5375	18126
		T	19332	16517	17406	53255
Haryana :		B	161607	138490	139319	439416
		G	79590	64320	56669	200579
		T	241197	202810	195988	639995

TABLE 14

Classwise enrolment in classes VI-VIII in the rural areas in the different districts

S. No.	District	Sex	Class			Total
			VI	VII	VIII	
1.	Ambala	B	19030	8755	8728	28413
		G	5948	4260	3650	13858
		T	16878	13015	12378	42271
2.	Bhiwani	B	10941	8963	9343	29247
		G	4010	3035	2436	9481
		T	14951	11998	11779	38728
3.	Faridabad	B	7655	6657	6879	21191
		G	1821	1280	966	4067
		T	9476	7937	7845	25258
4.	Gurgaon	B	7361	7182	7443	21986
		G	2784	2175	1772	6731
		T	10145	9357	9215	28717
5.	Hisar	B	12646	10540	10060	33246
		G	4367	3156	2619	10142
		T	17013	13696	12679	43388
6.	Jind	B	9312	7306	7682	24300
		G	2721	1946	1661	6328
		T	12033	9252	9343	30628
7.	Karnal	B	12038	9939	9592	31569
		G	4546	3353	2795	10694
		T	16584	13292	12387	42263
8.	Kurukshetra	B	9440	7598	7399	24437
		G	3927	3066	2248	9241
		T	13367	10664	9647	33678
9.	Mohindergarh	B	12794	11532	11465	35791
		G	6422	4532	3811	14765
		T	19216	16064	15276	50556
10.	Rohtak	B	14723	13359	12886	40968
		G	8431	6872	6136	21439
		T	23154	20231	19022	62407
11.	Sirsa	B	4726	3822	3607	12155
		G	2093	1622	1204	4919
		T	6819	5444	4811	17074
12.	Sonapat	B	9141	8211	8317	25669
		G	4905	4225	3730	12860
		T	14046	12436	12047	38529
Haryana	B	121707	103864	103401	328972	
	G	51975	39522	33028	124525	
	T	173682	143386	136429	453497	

TABLE 15

Classwise enrolment in classes IX-XII in different districts

Sr. No.	District	Sex	Classes					Total
			IX	X	Total	XI	XII	
1.	Ambala	B	8395	8551	16946	1729	529	2258
		G	4467	3920	8387	637	446	1083
		T	12862	12471	25333	2366	975	3341
2.	Bhiwani	B	6078	6505	12583	1993	973	2966
		G	1694	1893	3587	416	300	716
		T	7772	8398	16170	2409	1273	3682
3.	Faridabad	B	5866	6332	12198	1577	964	2541
		G	2640	2303	4943	1201	757	1958
		T	8506	8635	17141	2778	1721	4499
4.	Gurgaon	B	5236	5357	10593	1243	524	1767
		G	1992	1812	3804	829	414	1243
		T	7228	7169	14397	2072	938	3010
5.	Hisar	B	7410	7317	14727	1379	411	1790
		G	2612	2339	4951	33	188	521
		T	10022	9656	19678	1712	599	2311
6.	Jind	B	4754	5730	10484	884	404	1288
		G	1425	1366	2791	64	58	122
		T	6179	7096	13275	948	462	1410
7.	Karnal	B	6934	7075	14009	1373	598	1971
		T	3064	2699	5763	742	402	1144
		G	9998	9774	19772	2115	1000	3115
8.	Kurukshetra	B	6051	5852	11903	1228	726	1954
		G	1753	2027	3840	387	330	717
		T	7804	7939	15743	1615	1056	2671
9.	Mohindergarh	B	8223	9251	17474	1418	840	2258
		G	2398	2070	4468	479	224	703
		T	10621	11321	21942	1897	1064	2961
10.	Rohtak	B	9630	8858	18488	1904	678	2582
		G	4471	3801	8272	501	378	879
		T	14101	12659	26760	2405	1056	3461
11.	Sirsa	B	2478	2682	5160	431	152	583
		G	1058	1066	2124	49	24	73
		T	3536	3748	7284	480	176	656
12.	Sonapat	B	7767	9219	16986	544	235	779
		G	3362	3167	6529	324	171	495
		T	11129	12386	23515	868	406	1274
Haryana	B	78822	82729	161551	15703	7034	22737	
	G	30936	28523	59459	5962	3692	9654	
	T	109758	111252	221010	21665	10726	32391	

TABLE 16

Classwise enrolment in classes IX-XII in the rural areas in different districts

Sr. No.	District	Sex	Classes					
			IX	X	Total	XI	XII	Total
1.	Ambala	B	4139	4652	8791	312	117	429
		G	1377	1440	2817	103	51	154
		T	5515	6092	11608	415	168	583
2.	Bhiwani	B	4837	5247	10084	689	363	1052
		G	987	1186	2173	29	27	56
		T	5824	6433	12257	718	390	1108
3.	Faridabad	B	2710	3159	5869	168	113	281
		G	471	270	741	2	2	4
		T	3181	3429	6610	170	115	285
4.	Gurgaon	B	3251	3277	6528	310	147	457
		G	708	686	1394	34	16	50
		T	3959	3963	7922	344	163	507
5.	Hisar	B	5585	5376	10961	705	229	934
		G	1241	1020	2261	64	39	103
		T	6826	6396	13222	769	268	1037
6.	Jind	B	3305	4202	7507	271	132	403
		G	633	624	1257	18	14	32
		T	3938	4826	8764	289	146	435
7.	Karnal	B	4784	4523	9307	217	82	299
		G	1109	883	1992	16	11	27
		T	5893	5406	11299	233	93	326
8.	Kurukshetra	B	3801	3499	7300	138	86	224
		G	845	727	1572	51	48	99
		T	4246	4226	8872	189	134	323
9.	Mohindergarh	B	6749	7227	13976	603	283	886
		G	1630	1468	3098	71	41	112
		T	8379	8695	17074	674	324	998
10.	Rohtak	B	7460	6736	14196	677	249	926
		G	2942	2550	5492	155	64	219
		T	10402	9286	19688	832	313	1145
11.	Sirsa	B	1652	1602	3254	127	54	181
		G	387	403	790	19	14	33
		T	2039	2005	4044	146	68	214
12.	Sonapat	B	4639	4862	9501	442	167	609
		G	1957	1852	3809	141	46	187
		T	6596	6714	13310	583	213	796
Haryana	B	52912	54362	107274	4659	2022	6681	
	G	14287	13109	27396	703	373	1076	
	T	67119	67471	134670	5362	2395	7757	

TABLE 17

Districtwise scheduled caste enrolment at the different school stage

S. No.	District	Sex	Class I—V		Classes VI—VIII		Class IX—XII	
			Enrolment	%age	Enrolment	%age	Enrolment	%age
1.	Ambala	B	26809	29.36	10771	22.21	3311	17.24
		G	22288	29.92	5147	19.16	1024	10.81
		T	49097	29.61	15918	21.13	4335	15.12
2.	Bhiwani	B	15185	19.73	5245	15.12	1711	11.00
		G	10812	21.45	1608	12.62	392	9.11
		T	25997	20.41	6853	14.45	2103	10.59
3.	Faridabad	B	13768	18.51	5123	14.13	1437	9.75
		G	9480	20.16	1075	7.26	159	2.30
		T	23248	19.15	6198	12.14	1596	7.38
4.	Gurgaon	B	10313	16.47	4545	14.64	1496	12.10
		G	7927	20.95	1471	11.53	238	4.72
		T	18240	18.16	6016	13.74	1734	9.96
5.	Hisar	B	21567	22.97	6226	15.39	1912	11.58
		G	13129	23.47	1338	8.48	236	4.31
		T	34696	23.16	7564	13.45	2148	9.77
6.	Jind	B	12360	17.36	4093	13.52	1435	12.19
		G	7937	18.34	813	8.38	151	5.18
		T	20297	17.73	4906	12.28	1586	10.80
7.	Karnal	B	19889	21.41	6171	14.97	1822	11.40
		G	13319	20.23	1612	8.41	274	3.97
		T	33208	20.92	7783	12.88	2096	9.16
8.	Kurukshetra	B	16305	21.46	4982	14.78	1596	11.52
		G	11394	20.83	1403	8.70	199	4.37
		T	27699	21.20	6385	12.81	1795	9.75
9.	Mohindergarh	B	14149	19.16	6742	15.67	2619	13.27
		G	11514	20.44	2762	15.02	509	9.84
		T	25663	19.71	9504	15.47	3128	12.56
10.	Rohtak	B	20748	20.93	7672	15.65	2763	13.11
		G	15744	19.71	2991	10.78	721	7.88
		T	36492	20.39	10663	13.89	3484	11.53
11.	Sirsa	B	8358	18.24	2159	13.43	611	10.64
		G	6949	20.43	773	9.27	117	5.33
		T	15307	19.17	2932	12.00	728	9.17
12.	Sonapat	B	12276	19.59	5506	15.67	2143	12.06
		G	9483	19.91	1812	10.00	473	6.73
		T	21759	19.73	7318	13.74	2616	10.55
Haryana	B	191727	20.82	69235	15.76	22856	12.40	
	G	139976	21.62	22805	11.37	4393	6.36	
	T	331703	21.15	92040	14.38	27249	10.75	

TABLE 18

Districtwise estimated population on 30-9-86 in the age group (6—11) and (11—14) years and gross enrolment ratios at primary & upper primary (middle) stages

Sr. No.	District	Estimated population in age group 6 to 11 (000)		GER (a) for class I-V		Estimated population below 11 to 14 years (000)		GER (b) for classes VI—VIII	
		Rural	Total (R+U)	Rural	Total (R+U)	Rural	Total (R+U)	Rural	Total (R+U)
1	Ambala	127	188	97.64	88.30	81	119	51.85	63.03
2	Bhiwani	114	135	98.25	94.07	64	77	60.94	61.04
3	Faridabad	82	138	92.68	87.68	48	82	52.08	62.20
4	Gurgaon	95	117	88.42	85.47	57	70	50.88	62.86
5	Hisar	169	205	78.70	73.17	99	121	43.43	46.28
6	Jind	111	126	89.19	90.48	68	80	45.59	50.00
7	Karnal	145	191	90.34	83.25	87	114	48.78	52.63
8	Kurukshetra	128	158	85.16	82.91	77	95	44.16	52.63
9	Mohindergarh	118	135	99.15	96.30	72	82	70.83	74.39
10	Rohtak	149	183	104.38	97.81	88	108	70.45	71.30
11	Sirsa	79	102	84.81	78.43	46	60	36.96	40.00
12	Sonapat	95	118	101.05	93.22	58	73	67.24	72.60
	Haryana	1412	1796	92.28	87.35	845	1081	53.91	59.31

TABLE
AGE SPECIFIC RATIOS (RATIOS OF ENROLMENT TO

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Area	Age group 6 to 11 years								
			Boys			Girls			Total		
			Child population	Enrolment in the age group	% (Col. 5 to Col. 4)	Child population	Enrolment in the age group	% (Col. 8 to Col. 7)	Child population	Enrolment in the age group	% (Col. 11 to Col. 10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		R	66547	54791	82.35%	60726	43811	72.16%	127273	98609	77.48%
1	Ambala	U	34053	18618	54.67%	26951	16252	60.30%	61004	34870	57.16%
		T	100600	73409	72.47%	87671	60070	68.51%	188277	133479	70.90%
		R	69899	60396	86.40%	43717	38128	81.23%	113616	98524	86.12%
2	Bhiwani	U	10971	6774	61.74%	9981	5413	54.23%	20952	12187	58.17%
		T	80870	67170	83.06%	53698	43541	81.09%	134569	110711	82.27%
		R	49493	46128	43.20%	32507	23572	72.51%	82000	69700	35.00%
3.	Faridabad	U	29620	20641	69.69%	26603	17823	63.58%	56223	38464	68.41%
		T	79113	66769	84.40%	59110	41395	70.03%	138223	108164	78.25%
		R	49729	44824	90.14%	45513	25724	56.52%	95842	70548	74.07%
4	Gurgaon	U	11362	7986	70.29%	10318	6237	60.45%	21680	14023	65.60%
		T	61091	52810	86.44%	55831	31961	57.25%	116922	84771	72.50%
		R	88351	76131	86.17%	80418	82396	52.71%	168769	118527	70.25%
5	Hisar	U	18648	9454	50.70%	17534	8812	50.60%	36182	18326	60.64%
		T	106999	85585	79.99%	97952	51268	52.34%	204951	136853	66.71%
		R	58468	53087	90.80%	52837	31360	59.36%	111305	84447	75.81%
6	Jind	U	8127	7020	86.38%	7255	5664	78.7%	15382	12684	82.46%
		T	66595	60107	90.26%	60092	37024	61.61%	126687	47131	76.67%

CHILD POPULATION IN THE CORRESPONDING AGE GROUP)

11 to below 14 years								
Boys			Girls			Total		
Child Population	Enrolment in the age group	% (Col. 14 to Col. 10)	Child population	Enrolment in the age group	% (Col. 17 to Col. 16)	Child population	Enrolment in the age group	% (Col. 20 to Col. 19)
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
43219	29390	68.00%	37367	16463	44.06%	80566	45853	56.90%
2044	18279	41.17%	11802	13108	73.13%	37851	31387	82.92%
63263	47669	75.34%	55169	29571	53.60%	118437	77240	65.22%
34091	27491	80.64%	29940	10188	34.03%	64031	37679	58.84%
6678	5322	79.69%	5889	3588	60.43%	12567	8910	70.90%
40769	32813	80.49%	35829	13716	38.45%	76598	46589	60.82%
25113	20539	81.79%	23210	4701	20.25%	48323	25340	52.23%
17746	14937	84.11%	15908	10952	68.85%	33654	25889	76.90%
42859	35476	82.77%	39118	15653	40.01%	81977	51129	62.31%
30198	21527	71.29%	26795	7526	28.09%	56993	29053	50.98%
7384	7168	97.10%	5530	5472	98.75%	12912	12640	91.84%
37582	28695	96.36%	32325	12998	40.20%	64907	41693	59.09%
52434	33745	63.75%	46395	11222	24.19%	99329	44967	95.27%
12168	5630	46.27%	9586	4672	48.15%	21754	10302	47.36%
65102	34375	60.48%	55981	15894	28.09%	121083	55269	45.65%
35741	22108	61.86%	32019	6193	21.22%	67760	28901	42.65%
6739	5161	76.57%	5723	3526	61.61%	12462	8687	69.71%
42480	27269	64.19%	37742	10319	27.34%	80222	37588	46.85%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		R	76530	67607	88.34%	68530	44619	65.11%	145060	112226	77.37%
7	Karnal	U	24458	11771	48.13%	21900	11389	52.00%	46358	23160	49.96%
		T	100988	79378	78.60%	90430	56008	61.94%	191418	135386	70.13%
		R	66254	53753	81.13%	61324	37359	60.92%	127578	91112	71.42%
8	Kurukshetra	U	15499	9405	60.68%	14726	8319	59.89%	30225	18224	60.29%
		T	81753	63158	77.25%	76050	46178	60.72%	157803	109336	69.29%
		R	61826	59781	96.69%	56349	44940	79.75%	118175	104721	88.62%
9	Mahendergarh	U	8539	5797	67.89%	7977	4904	61.48%	16516	10701	64.79%
		T	70365	65578	93.20%	64326	49844	77.49%	134691	115422	85.69%
		R	77806	77156	99.16%	70941	61279	86.38%	148747	138435	93.07%
10	Rohtak	U	17769	10315	55.09%	16200	9467	58.44%	33969	19782	58.24%
		T	95575	87471	91.52%	87141	70746	81.19%	182716	158217	86.59%
		R	40961	35842	87.50%	38162	25246	66.15%	79123	61088	77.21%
11	Sirsa	U	11663	5646	48.41%	11104	5449	49.07%	22767	11095	48.13%
		T	52624	41488	78.84%	49266	30695	62.30%	101890	72183	70.84%
		R	52508	49417	94.11%	42026	37431	89.07%	94534	86848	91.31%
12	Sonapat	U	11955	7022	58.14%	10611	5418	56.34%	22566	13000	51.61%
		T	64463	56439	87.55%	52637	43409	82.47%	117100	99848	85.21%
		R	758372	678913	89.52%	653050	455872	69.81%	1411422	1134785	80.40%
Haryana		U	202664	120449	59.43%	181160	106227	58.66%	383824	226716	59.07%
		T	961036	799362	83.18%	834210	562139	67.39%	1795246	1361501	75.84%

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
46366	30621	66.04%	40588	11487	24.30%	86954	42108	48.43%
14703	9259	62.97%	12690	8131	64.01%	27393	11390	63.48%
61069	39880	65.30%	53278	19618	36.82%	114347	59498	52.03%
40142	22806	56.81%	37081	10272	21.70%	77223	33018	42.83%
9330	9135	97.91%	8179	6224	76.10%	17509	15359	57.72%
49472	31941	64.56%	39260	16496	36.45%	94732	48431	51.13%
38728	34830	89.43%	32931	15694	47.66%	71659	50524	70.51%
5889	5403	91.75%	3705	3338	90.09%	9594	8741	91.11%
43617	40233	92.24%	37636	19032	50.51%	81253	59265	73.94%
47409	38517	81.31%	40168	21726	54.09%	87577	60303	63.36%
10734	6916	64.43%	9474	58335	61.59%	20208	18751	62.94%
58143	45493	78.24%	49642	27561	55.52%	17785	73054	67.78%
23983	12131	50.79%	22277	5538	24.81%	46160	17669	35.28%
6974	3942	56.52%	6663	3550	53.28%	13631	7492	54.94%
30857	16073	52.09%	28940	9088	31.40%	59797	25161	42.08%
30098	26010	86.42%	27827	13562	48.11%	57925	39577	68.32%
9908	9069	91.53%	5133	4875	94.91%	15041	13949	92.71%
40006	35079	87.68%	32960	18437	55.94%	71166	53526	75.30%
447922	319775	71.34%	396598	135172	34.08%	844520	454947	53.87%
128300	100221	78.10%	106282	73271	68.74%	234582	173492	73.96%
576222	419996	72.89%	502880	208443	41.39%	1079102	628439	58.24%

TABLE 20

Percentage of girls in classes I—V in rural/urban areas and among Scheduled Caste student in different districts

S. No.	District	Percentage of girls in classes I—V			
		Rural	Urban	Total	Scheduled Caste
1.	Ambala	44.18	47.18	44.92	45.4
2.	Bhiwani	38.47	47.58	39.58	41.59
3.	Faridabad	33.94	46.80	38.73	40.78
4.	Gurgaon	35.98	46.48	37.67	43.46
5.	Hisar	35.58	51.13	37.34	37.84
6.	Jind	36.60	45.33	37.81	39.10
7.	Kaithal	39.97	48.54	41.48	40.11
8.	Kurukshetra	40.91	46.61	41.86	41.14
9.	Mohindergarh	42.91	46.48	43.27	44.87
10.	Rohtak	44.04	48.45	44.62	43.14
11.	Sirsa	58.86	49.71	42.61	45.4
12.	Sonapat	42.88	45.12	43.18	43.58
	Haryana :	40.03	47.42	41.28	42.29

TABLE 21

Percentage of girls in classes VI—VIII in rural & urban areas and among Schedule Caste students in different districts.

S. No.	District	Percentage of girls in classes VI—VIII			
		Rural	Urban	Total	Scheduled Caste
1.	Ambala	32.78	39.31	35.65	32.33
2.	Bhiwani	24.48	37.48	28.49	23.46
3.	Faridabad	16.10	41.62	29.00	17.34
4.	Gurgaon	23.44	39.97	29.13	24.45
5.	Hisar	23.38	43.86	28.06	17.69
6.	Jind	20.66	36.11	24.27	16.57
7.	Karnal	25.30	46.75	31.75	20.71
8.	Kurukshetra	27.44	42.59	32.35	21.97
9.	Mohindergharh	29.21	33.40	29.95	29.06
10.	Rohatak	34.35	43.92	36.15	38.05
11.	Sirsa	28.81	46.64	34.17	26.36
12.	Sonapat	33.38	35.76	34.04	24.76
	Haryana :	27.46	40.78	31.34	24.78

TABLE 22

Percentage of girls in classes IX—X in rural/urban areas and among Scheduled Caste students in different districts

S. No.	District	Percentage of girls in classes IX and X			Scheduled Caste
		Rural	Urban	Total	
1.	Ambala	24.27	40.58	33.11	23.54
2.	Bhiwani	17.73	36.74	22.18	15.67
3.	Faridabad	11.21	39.90	28.84	18.99
4.	Gurgaon	17.60	37.22	26.42	13.84
5.	Hisar	17.1	41.67	25.16	11.76
6.	Jind	14.34	34.01	21.02	9.89
7.	Karnal	17.63	44.51	29.15	11.65
8.	Kurukshetra	17.72	33.01	24.39	11.46
9.	Mohindergarh	18.14	28.14	20.36	15.06
10.	Rohtak	27.9	39.31	30.91	21.25
11.	Sirsa	19.54	41.17	29.16	16.89
12.	Sonapat	28.62	26.65	27.77	17.79
	Haryana	20.34	37.14	26.9	16.14

TABLE 23

Percentage of girls in classes XI- XII in rural, urban areas and among Scheduled Caste students in different districts

S. No.	District	Percentage of girls in classes XI--XII			Scheduled Caste
		Rural	Urban	Total	
1.	Ambala	26.47	33.68	32.47	25.0
2.	Bhiwani	5.54	25.64	19.45	31.87
3.	Faridabad	1.4	46.37	43.52	20.14
4.	Gurgaon	9.86	45.83	41.3	12.90
5.	Hisar	9.93	32.81	22.54	3.81
6.	Jind	7.36	9.23	8.65	5.0
7.	Karnal	8.28	40.05	36.73	22.46
8.	Kurukshetra	30.65	26.32	26.84	6.20
9.	Mohindergarh	11.22	30.11	23.74	28.08
10.	Rohtak	19.13	36.34	25.4	13.55
11.	Sirsa	15.42	9.5	11.13	7.69
12.	Sonapat	23.49	64.44	38.85	24.17
	Haryana	13.87	34.82	29.8	15.94

TABLE 24

Enrolment in classes I-VIII as percentage of enrolment in class I (boys & girls)
in different distts

S. No.	District	Sex	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1.	Ambala	B	100	92.51	94.62	90.42	79.97	95.23	73.98	73.69
		G	100	91.13	90.17	83.65	73.06	62.90	48.80	46.25
		T	100	91.87	92.57	87.31	76.79	80.36	62.40	61.07
2.	Bhiwani	B	100	106.79	111.95	97.17	83.02	84.07	69.78	71.07
		G	100	103.54	94.56	74.23	55.43	43.75	34.94	29.46
		T	100	105.38	104.42	87.23	71.07	66.61	54.69	53.05
3.	Faridabad	B	100	92.61	94.78	85.16	74.28	78.17	79.33	70.25
		G	100	91.28	81.29	66.93	55.99	48.05	39.55	36.39
		T	100	92.06	89.16	77.56	66.66	65.63	57.00	56.26
4.	Gurgaon	B	100	93.08	95.59	88.11	80.36	55.33	72.73	75.87
		G	100	89.87	91.08	68.24	58.65	54.33	45.55	37.62
		T	100	91.78	93.77	80.09	78.06	68.47	61.75	60.42
5.	Hisar	B	100	91.11	85.24	75.27	67.25	68.19	57.37	55.00
		G	100	90.98	73.81	60.47	46.77	43.18	33.64	28.13
		T	100	91.05	80.65	69.33	59.02	58.15	47.84	44.21
6.	Jind	B	100	92.12	86.07	80.52	73.64	69.83	55.38	58.55
		G	100	84.51	71.81	59.08	50.05	33.80	26.01	22.08
		T	100	72.12	64.96	58.03	51.71	44.40	34.95	35.11
7.	Karnal	B	100	85.82	80.98	72.42	67.61	66.70	57.08	56.77
		G	100	81.10	68.10	59.81	53.68	40.78	35.06	29.82
		T	100	83.73	75.30	66.84	61.44	55.22	47.33	44.83
8.	Kurukshetra	B	100	82.82	80.71	65.33	68.70	67.08	55.41	53.95
		G	100	82.88	77.49	69.17	58.20	45.48	38.08	30.76
		T	100	82.85	79.34	66.96	64.24	57.91	48.05	44.10
9.	Mohindergarh	B	100	96.17	107.49	107.22	101.10	104.40	97.75	96.02
		G	100	90.33	95.39	84.53	76.34	63.05	44.17	38.58
		T	100	93.44	101.85	96.63	89.55	85.15	72.75	69.23
10.	Rohtak	B	100	96.98	98.84	87.27	83.13	81.35	75.62	72.65
		G	100	92.66	85.56	69.84	63.55	54.25	46.03	42.77
		T	100	94.93	91.47	78.97	73.81	68.45	61.53	58.43
11.	Sirsa	B	100	89.61	83.62	68.89	57.92	53.04	44.32	42.94
		G	100	90.39	74.08	59.29	46.37	37.26	28.07	25.45
		T	100	89.96	79.37	58.53	52.78	46.01	37.09	35.15
12.	Sonapat	B	100	101.31	90.67	88.74	76.94	91.80	76.87	87.86
		G	100	98.31	88.51	74.90	64.61	60.53	53.63	48.12
		T	100	99.96	89.70	82.52	71.40	77.75	66.43	70.00✓
Haryana	B	100	92.94	91.77	83.18	75.87	77.89	66.75	67.15	
	G	100	90.20	82.26	69.36	59.09	49.29	39.83	35.09	
	T	100	91.74	87.61	77.13	68.52	65.37	54.97	53.12✓	

TABLE 25

Enrolment in classes I to VIII as percentage of enrolment in class I (boys & girls)
in rural areas in the different districts

S. No.	District	Sex	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1.	Ambala	B	100	97.16	102.29	98.52	82.11	75.78	60.70	60.51
		G	100	97.74	96.16	88.63	73.54	49.50	35.45	30.38 ✓
		T	100	97.42	99.50	94.02	78.21	63.84	49.22	46.82
2.	Bhiwani	B	100	112.08	117.58	101.31	86.92	82.37	67.48	70.34
		G	100	104.91	98.74	75.62	55.02	40.49	30.64	24.60 ✓
		T	100	109.01	109.53	90.34	73.31	64.48	51.75	50.80
3.	Faridabad	B	100	99.25	105.51	94.78	80.96	73.10	63.57	65.69
		G	100	96.54	87.41	68.91	51.93	28.52	20.05	15.13 ✓
		T	100	98.22	98.65	84.98	69.96	56.21	47.04	46.54
4.	Gurgaon	B	100	94.36	96.09	89.15	80.86	62.86	61.33	63.56
		G	100	91.32	92.86	66.72	54.47	37.24	29.10	23.71 ✓
		T	100	93.17	94.83	80.41	70.58	52.88	48.77	48.03
5.	Hisar	B	100	90.40	85.22	75.48	67.95	61.94	51.63	49.28
		G	100	91.17	73.43	58.82	44.52	34.01	24.58	20.40 ✓
		T	100	90.70	80.67	69.05	59.20	51.16	41.18	38.13
6.	Jind	B	100	93.53	87.23	81.86	73.43	64.92	50.94	53.56
		G	100	88.15	73.51	59.57	47.72	27.81	19.89	16.97 ✓
		T	100	91.35	81.66	73.23	63.00	49.87	38.35	38.72
7.	Narnal	B	100	88.17	83.41	74.53	69.06	63.64	52.54	50.71
		G	100	83.25	68.96	60.88	52.90	31.82	23.47	19.56 ✓
		T	100	86.05	77.19	68.66	62.11	49.95	40.03	37.31
8.	Kurukshetra	B	100	83.22	81.61	63.38	67.69	57.99	46.68	45.45
		G	100	84.74	79.49	69.75	55.29	34.26	26.74	18.24 ✓
		T	100	83.85	80.74	66.01	62.57	48.18	38.44	34.77
9.	Mohindergarh	B	100	95.86	109.37	108.35	101.75	98.40	88.69	88.18
		G	100	89.06	95.99	84.96	59.07	57.06	40.27	33.86 ✓
		T	100	92.71	103.16	97.50	81.94	79.22	66.22	62.98
10.	Rohtak	B	100	98.51	97.59	87.88	83.69	79.11	71.78	69.24
		G	100	93.78	87.05	69.27	61.97	50.70	41.32	36.90 ✓
		T	100	96.27	92.62	79.10	73.44	65.70	57.41	53.98
11.	Sirsa	B	100	92.22	87.19	70.51	59.60	49.38	39.94	37.69
		G	100	91.16	75.01	58.24	43.74	28.08	21.76	16.15 ✓
		T	100	91.75	81.86	65.14	52.70	40.05	31.98	28.26
12.	Sonapat	B	100	104.19	92.97	89.86	77.87	77.72	69.82	70.72
		G	100	100.39	89.65	74.87	63.29	51.17	44.07	86.76
		T	100	102.49	91.48	83.13	71.32	65.80	58.26	58.75
Haryana	B	100	95.10	94.45	85.28	77.26	70.44	60.11	59.84	
	G	100	92.27	84.35	69.88	57.52	40.27	30.62	25.59 ✓	
	T	100	93.89	90.13	78.70	68.82	57.54	47.50	45.20	

TABLE 26

Districtwise teachers in primary, upper primary (middle), secondary (high) and senior secondary schools

S. No.	District	Total	Female	Number of teachers							
				Primary schools		Upper primary		Secondary		Senior secondary	
				Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1.	Ambala	8234	4636	2042	1108	1028	574	4276	2467	888	487
2.	Bhiwani	5178	1631	1077	484	916	323	2665	663	520	161
3.	Faridabad	5965	2589	1377	431	736	311	2985	1367	867	480
4.	Gurgaon	4984	2266	1406	584	695	278	2447	1188	436	216
5.	Hissar	6870	2590	1142	492	1238	487	3990	1414	500	197
6.	Jind	4870	1279	1042	332	760	223	2702	651	366	73
7.	Karnal	6847	2895	1558	660	944	433	3664	1523	681	279
8.	Kurukshetra	5514	2119	1521	640	795	324	2775	983	423	172
9.	Mohindergarh	6059	1514	1627	465	1164	358	2880	612	388	79
10.	Rohtak	8380	3312	1329	594	1063	454	5391	2047	597	217
11.	Sirsa	3394	1388	765	329	797	340	1607	673	225	46
12.	Sonapat	5557	2067	1030	446	767	310	3500	1225	260	86
	Haryana	71852	28286	15916	6565	10903	4415	38882	14813	6151	2493

TABLE 27

Districtwise percentage of scheduled caste teachers in primary, upper primary (middle), secondary (high) and senior secondary schools

S. No.	District	Primary	Upper primary	Secondary	Senior secondary
		% of S. C. teachers	% of S. C. teachers	% of S. C. teachers	% of S. C. teachers
1.	Ambala	6.43	4.96	2.25	1.46
2.	Bhiwani	4.92	4.37	3.34	1.15
3.	Faridabad	5.08	3.13	1.74	0.23
4.	Gurgaon	4.48	3.74	1.23	1.61
5.	Hisar	6.39	6.62	3.51	1.60
6.	Jind	5.57	4.47	2.70	1.09
7.	Karnal	4.48	4.56	2.84	1.91
8.	Kurukshetra	6.57	5.66	2.31	0.47
9.	Mohindergarh	6.02	3.61	3.72	1.55
10.	Rohtak	6.32	3.57	2.47	2.18
11.	Sirsa	6.41	5.52	3.92	1.33
12.	Sonapat	2.82	2.09	1.74	0.38
	Haryana	5.56	4.44	2.60	1.27

TABLE 28

Districtwise teachers in primary schools under different managements

S.No.	District	Number of teachers in					Average number of teachers per school				
		Govt.	L.B.	P.A.	P.U.A.	Total	Govt.	L.B.	P.A.	P.U.A.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Ambala	1926	22	79	15	2042	3	6	6	8	3
2.	Bhiwani	1014	—	37	26	1077	8	—	6	9	3
3.	Faridabad	1356	—	13	8	1377	4	—	7	8	4
4.	Gurgaon	1399	—	7	—	1406	3	—	2	—	5
5.	Hisar	1137	—	5	—	1142	3	—	5	—	3
6.	Jind	1015	—	—	27	1042	4	—	—	9	4
7.	Kanal	1504	—	43	11	1558	3	—	6	11	3
8.	Kurukshetra	1504	—	17	—	1521	3	—	9	—	3
9.	Mohindergarh	1609	—	10	8	1627	3	—	3	8	3
10.	Rohtak	1228	—	71	30	1329	5	—	7	6	5✓
11.	Sirsa	741	—	7	17	765	3	—	7	4	3
12.	Sonapat	951	—	35	44	1030	5	—	5	9	5✓
Haryana :		15384	22	324	186	15916	3	6	6	7	3

TABLE 29

Districtwise teachers in upper primary (middle) and secondary (high) schools under different managements

S. No.	District	Number of teachers in upper primary (middle)					Number of teachers in secondary (high)				
		Govt.	L.B. Schools	P.A.	P.U.A.	Total	Govt.	L.B. Schools	P.A.	P.U.A.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Ambala	890	—	83	55	1028	2813	10	1431	22	4276
2.	Bhiwani	884	—	—	32	916	2516	—	114	35	2665
3.	Faridabad	585	—	32	119	736	2286	—	272	427	2985
4.	Gurgaon	685	—	—	10	695	2032	—	223	192	2447
5.	Hisar	1221	—	17	—	1238	3647	—	202	141	3990
6.	Jind	725	—	10	25	760	2426	—	218	58	2702
7.	Karnal	872	—	—	72	944	3235	—	337	92	3664
8.	Kurukshetra	742	—	35	18	795	2376	—	349	50	2775
9.	Mohinder- garh	1143	—	8	13	1164	2651	—	203	26	2880
10.	Rohtak	942	—	40	81	1063	4874	—	415	102	5391
11.	Sirsa	781	—	—	16	797	1393	—	138	76	1607
12.	Sonapat	668	—	50	49	767	2809	—	526	165	3500
Haryana :		10138	—	275	490	10903	33058	10	4428	1386	38882

TABLE 30

Districtwise teachers in senior secondary schools under different managements

S. No.	Distriet	Govt. schools	L.B. schools	P.A. schools	P.U.A. schools	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ambala	662	—	226	—	888
2.	Bhiwani	391	—	64	65	520
3.	Faridabad	539	—	131	197	867
4.	Gurgaon	367	—	12	57	436
5.	Hisar	432	39	—	29	500
6.	Jind	268	—	98	—	366
7.	Karnal	547	—	134	—	681
8.	Kurukshetra	258	—	165	—	423
9.	Mohindergarh	388	—	—	—	388
10.	Rohtak	597	—	—	—	597
11.	Sirsa	210	—	15	—	225
12.	Sonapat	260	—	—	—	260
Haryana :		4919	39	845	348	6151

TABLE 31

Districtwise teachers at primary and upper primary (middle) stages of education

S. No.	District	Primary schools				upper primary (middle) schools					
		Number of teachers	%female techs.	%trd techs.	P.T. ratio	Number of teachers	%female teachers	%trd eachers	P.T. ratio		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Ambala	3285	60.37	99.54	1 : 50	6	1722	53.37	98.26	1:44	9
2.	Bhiwani	1878	43.18	98.94	1 : 68	3	1028	27.72	98.93	1:46	11
3.	Faridabad	2631	45.72	99.58	1 : 46	4	1252	51.92	99.04	1:41	7
4.	Gurgaon	2552	50.71	99.69	1 : 39	1	1218	44.25	(97.95)	1:36	3
5.	Hisar	2485	19.80	99.56	1 : 60	1	1238	39.34	99.76	1:45	10
6.	Jind	2433	32.47	98.07	1 : 47	5	1088	23.53	99.36	1:37	4
7.	Karnal	1722	74.27	99.42	1 : 92	5	1422	43.95	98.95	1:42	8
8.	Kurukshetra	1572	40.59	99.75	1 : 83	9	795	40.75	99.12	(1:63)	12
9.	Mohiandergarh	2751	(28.06)	99.53	1 : 47	5	1575	25.02	99.17	1:39	0
10.	Rohtak	4023	46.43	99.75	1 : 44	3	2035	36.90	99.80	1:38	5
11.	Sirsa	1684	46.91	99.41	1 : 47	5	943	37.43	99.58	1:26	1
12.	Sonapat	2634	36.03	100.00	1 : 42	2	1816	36.29	99.67	1:29	2
Haryana :		29650	43.53	99.46	1:53		16132	38.72	99.11	1:40	

TABLE 32

Districtwise teachers at secondary (high) and senior secondary stages of education

S. No.	District	Secondary (high) schools				Senior secondary Schools			
		Number of teachers	% female teachers	% trained teachers	PT ratio	Number of teachers	% female teachers	% trained teachers	PT ratio
1.	Ambala	2299	1 40.76	37.96	6 1:11	431	1 52.90	99.01	1:8
2.	Bhiwani	1931	10 23.05	99.59	1:8	315	8 29.21	99.37	1:12
3.	Faridabad	1716	3 37.18	99.77	1:10	273	5 35.53	99.63	1:16
4.	Gurgaon	1045	2 37.61	99.33	1:14	119	6 32.77	97.48	1:25
5.	Hisar	3590	5 33.82	99.33	1:5	500	4 39.40	98.40	1:5
6.	Jind	1191	12 17.30	99.75	1:11	108	11 25.00	96.30	1:13
7.	Karnal	2162	7 32.38	99.45	1:9	389	2 46.02	97.17	1:8
8.	Kurukshetra	2669	4 36.46	99.96	1:6	411	3 41.85	99.76	1:6
9.	Mohinder- garh	1500	11 22.00	99.47	1:15	209	10 9.57	93.78	1:14
10.	Rohtak	2033	9 28.78	99.95	1:13	182	7 32.42	97.25	1:19
11.	Sirsa	679	6 32.55	100.00	1:11	84	1 26.19	95.24	1:8
12.	Sonapat	2083	8 31.97	99.81	1:11	151	9 27.81	100.00	1:8
Haryana :		22898	34.79	99.46	1:10	3172	36.76	98.39	1:10

TABLE 33

Districtwise Primary schools according to number of teachers in position

S. No.	District	Number of teachers in position							Total			
		Zero	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	More than 5				
12	1. Ambala	27	366	40	299	31	179	80	39	49	713	48.7
6	2. Bhiwani	4	174	25	145	14	70	36	30	30	340	48.8
4	3. Faridabad	—	132	14	118	—	81	64	32	52	361	63.4
11	4. Gurgaon	—	293	55	238	199	93	38	21	47	492	48.4
7	5. Hisar	5	184	39	140	162	51	39	22	50	346	46.8
3	6. Jind	—	109	29	80	181	57	47	27	40	280	61.1
8	7. Karnal	1	216	46	169	240	92	56	45	56	465	53.5
10	8. Kurukshetra	—	292	70	222	247	126	60	34	27	539	45.8
9	9. Mohindergharh	3	290	26	261	271	130	84	26	31	561	48.3
2	10. Rohtak	2	71	4	65	223	53	29	41	80	274	74.1
5	11. Sirsa	—	157	34	123	117	58	28	16	15	274	42.7
1	12. Sonapat	—	30	—	30	174	38	35	38	63	204	65.3
Haryana :		42		382	1890	2038	1028	596	371	540	4849	52.7

2314

TABLE 34

Districtwise primary schools according to type of buildings

S. No.	District	Area	Number of schools having				Total		
			No building (open space, tent thatched hut)	Kachha building	Partly pucca building	Pucca building			
1.	Ambala	R	100	11	112	223	422	651	645
		U	100	1	5		62		68
		T	200	12	117		484		713
2.	Bhiwani	R	7	—	8	15	291	951	306
		U	—	—	5		29		34
		T	7	—	13		320		340
3.	Faridabad	R	15	2	32	49	262	842	311
		U	8	—	6		36		50
		T	23	2	38		298		361
4.	Gurgaon	R	95	—	17	212	259	550	471
		U	2	1	—		18		21
		T	97	1	17		377		492
5.	Hisar	R	5	2	16	23	259		282
		U	—	—	1		33		34
		T	5	2	17		292		316
6.	Jind	R	14	1	3	18	243	951	261
		U	1	—	1		17		19
		T	15	1	4		260		280
7.	Karnal	R	8	—	13	21	388	949	409
		U	3	2	5		46		56
		T	11	2	18		434		465
8.	Kurukshetra	R	21	1	76	98	411	550	509
		U	1	—	2		27		30
		T	22	1	78		438		539
9.	Monindergarh	R	36	—	13	49	477	550	526
		U	—	—	—		35		35
		T	36	—	13		512		561
10.	Rohtak	R	1	—	1	2	233	951	235
		U	—	—	1		38		39
		T	1	—	2		271		274
11.	Sirsa	R	6	—	4	10	240	951	250
		U	—	—	—		24		24
		T	6	—	4		264		274
12.	Sonapat	R	9	—	5	14	164	951	178
		U	7	—	—		19		26
		T	16	—	5		183		204
Haryana :		R	317	17	300	764	3649	827	4413
		U	22	4	26		384		436
		T	339	21	326		4163		4849

TABLE 35

Districtwise primary schools according to number of instructional rooms

S. No.	District	Area	Number of schools having						Total	
			No room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 or more rooms		
1.	Ambala	R	27	183	247	110	46	32	645	
		U	10	11	12	15	2	18	68	322
		T	37	194	259	125	48	50	713	293
2.	Bhiwani	R	10	40	100	70	28	58	306	
		U	1	4	4	3	5	17	34	532
		T	11	44	104	73	33	75	340	181
3.	Faridabad	R	20	105	94	43	29	20	311	
		U	11	3	12	3	5	16	50	321
		T	31	108	106	46	34	36	361	116
4.	Gurgaon	R	24	135	192	64	23	33	471	
		U	5	3	2	4	1	6	21	270
		T	29	138	194	70	24	39	492	133
5.	Hisar	R	8	59	87	50	47	61	312	
		U	—	5	2	9	9	9	34	534
		T	8	64	89	59	56	70	346	185
6.	Jind	R	21	13	72	67	45	43	261	
		U	2	5	2	2	2	6	19	587
		T	23	18	74	69	47	49	280	165
7.	Karnal	R	6	59	164	86	45	49	409	
		U	7	4	10	2	10	23	56	467
		T	13	63	174	88	55	72	465	215
8.	Kurukshetra	R	21	95	198	115	37	43	509	
		U	—	—	3	3	4	20	30	417
		T	21	95	201	118	41	63	539	222
9.	Mohindergarh	R	6	55	198	106	79	82	526	
		U	2	2	6	6	2	17	35	560
		T	8	57	204	112	81	99	561	292
10.	Rohtak	R	5	23	62	50	38	57	235	
		U	1	1	3	6	7	21	39	653
		T	6	24	65	56	45	78	274	179
11.	Sirsa	R	11	24	94	38	35	48	250	
		U	—	1	3	2	2	16	24	274
		T	11	25	97	40	37	64	274	141
12.	Sonapat	R	7	11	34	43	28	55	178	
		U	6	3	—	6	1	10	26	700
		T	13	14	34	49	29	65	204	145
Haryana ;	R	166	802	1542	842	480	581	4413		
	U	45	42	59	61	50	179	436	452	
	T	211	844	1601	903	530	760	4849		

TABLE 36

Districtwise Non-formal education centres with enrolment in rural and urban areas

S. No.	District	Area	Number of centres		Enrolment					
			Primary level	Middle level	Primary level			Middle level		
					Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Ambala	R	109	—	1848	1962	3810	1050	600	1650
		U	12	1	88	279	367	6	4	10
		T	121	1	1936	2241	4177	1056	604	1660
2.	Bhiwani	R	251	8	3899	5618	9517	139	88	227
		U	5	—	1075	1090	2165	—	—	—
		T	256	8	4974	6708	11682	139	88	227
3.	Faridabad	R	155	3	2587	2553	5140	126	74	200
		U	128	1	2523	1876	4399	—	—	—
		T	283	4	5110	4429	9539	126	74	200
4.	Gurgaon	R	198	—	3526	3027	6553	—	—	—
		U	24	2	733	582	1315	121	40	161
		T	222	2	4259	3609	7868	121	40	161
5.	Hisar	R	165	2	3553	3272	6825	57	90	147
		U	12	—	190	170	360	—	—	—
		T	177	2	3743	3442	7185	57	90	147
6.	Jind	R	204	8	5091	4811	9902	672	396	1068
		U	23	2	1050	703	1753	199	49	248
		T	227	10	6141	5514	11655	871	445	1316
7.	Karnal	R	162	3	1657	3544	5201	52	—	52
		U	29	—	809	855	1664	—	—	—
		T	191	3	2466	4399	6865	52	—	52
8.	Kurukshetra	R	234	—	2277	4800	7077	—	—	—
		U	11	—	127	142	269	—	—	—
		T	245	—	2404	4942	7346	—	—	—
9.	Mohindergarh	R	157	—	1791	2492	4283	—	—	—
		U	7	—	—	210	210	—	—	—
		T	164	—	1791	2702	4493	—	—	—
10.	Rohtak	R	176	6	3670	3116	6786	156	15	171
		U	23	—	329	284	613	—	—	—
		T	199	6	3999	3400	7399	156	15	171
11.	Sirsa	R	219	3	3624	3916	3540	—	77	77
		U	20	—	187	335	522	—	—	—
		T	239	3	3801	4251	8062	—	77	77
12.	Sonapat	R	662	—	4438	7847	12285	—	—	—
		U	38	—	318	413	731	—	—	—
		T	700	—	4756	8260	13016	—	—	—
✓ Haryana :		R	2692	33	37961	46958	84919	2252	1340	3592
		U	332	5	7429	6939	14368	326	93	419
		T	3024	38	65390	53897	99287	2578	1433	4011

TABLE

TABLE

Name of the District		Office			Secretaryship			Boiler		
		Boys	XI Girls	Total	Boys	XII Girls	Total	Boys	XI Girls	Total
1		2			3			4		
Ambala	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	31	42	73	9	26	35	39	—	39
Bhiwani	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faridabad	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gurgaon	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	28	—	28	—	—	—
Hisar	R	39	1	40	47	11	58	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jind	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnal	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurukshetra	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	18	11	29	—	—	—
M. Garh	R	—	—	—	27	1	28	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	22	8	30	—	—	—
Rohtak	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	20	17	37	—	—	—
Sirsa	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	48	27	75	42	25	67	—	—	—
Sonapat	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	R	39	1	40	74	12	86	—	—	—
	U	79	69	148	139	87	226	39	—	39

Attendant			Furniture maker & Designer						Lineman		
XII			XI			XII			XI		
B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
5			6			7			8		
—	—	—	27	—	27	—	—	—	51	—	51
29	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	37
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	75
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	37
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	33
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	78
—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	28	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	33
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	40
—	—	—	—	—	27	15	—	15	383	—	383
29	—	29	27	—	—	28	—	28	37	—	37

TABLE

Name of the District		Lineman						Accountancy and Auditing		
		B	XII G	T	B	XI G	T	B	XII G	T
		9			10			11		
Ambala	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhiwani	R	32	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faridabad	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	34	—	34	26	8	34	31	5	36
Gurgaon	R	29	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hisar	R	64	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jind	R	34	—	34	32	1	33	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnal	R	56	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	2	33
Kurukshetra	R	31	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	38	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
M. Garh	R	31	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	63	14	77	—	—	—
Rohtak	R	36	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	34	—	34	22	14	36	21	13	34
Sirsa	R	24	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sonapat	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	22
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana :	R	337	—	337	32	1	33	22	—	22
	U	68	—	68	111	36	147	83	20	103

37--(Contd.)

Agriculture Mech.						Group production					
B	XI G	T	B	XII G	T	B	XI G	T	B	XII G	T
12			13			14			15		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	21	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	31	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	25	32	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	27	—	27	40	—	40	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	51	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	16	—	16	34	—	34	26	—	26
—	—	—	31	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	20	27	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76	—	76	35	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	10	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	—	40	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
171	—	171	227	—	227	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	—	39	31	—	31	74	—	74	26	—	26

TABLE—

Name of the District		Designer & Master Cutter						Baker & Confectioner		
		B	XI G	T	B	XII G	T	B	XI G	T
		16			17			18		
Ambala	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhiwani	R	1	3	4	12	6	18	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	1	40
Faridabad	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gurgaon	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	20	13	33	15	12	27	—	—	—
Hisar	R	—	—	—	15	16	31	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jind	R	31	2	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnal	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	18	3	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurukshetra	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
M. Garh	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rohtak	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sirsa	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	3	23	26	—	—	—
Sonapat	R	15	20	35	15	20	35	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	17	6	23	—	—	—
Haryana	R	47	25	72	42	42	84	—	—	—
	U	38	16	54	35	41	76	39	1	40

TABLE

Name of District		Receptionist			Salesmanship		
		B	XII G	T	B	XI G	T
		23			24		
Ambala	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	27	6	33	39	—	39
Bhiwani	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faridabad	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gurgaon	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hisar	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jind	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnal	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurukshetra	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
M. Garh	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rohtak	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sirsa	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sonapat	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	27	6	33	39	—	39

R=Rural

U=Urban

37 (Contd.)

Two & three wheeler repairer						Motor & Body Builders					
B	XII G	T	B	XI G	T	B	XII G	T	B	XI G	T
25			26			27			28		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	21	—	21	—	19	19	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	24	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	40
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	38	—	38	32	—	32	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	40	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	38	—	38	30	—	30	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	35	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	39	—	39	29	—	29	—	—	—
—	—	—	21	—	21	24	19	43	—	—	—
—	—	—	190	—	190	91	—	91	40	—	40

TABLE

Name of District		Motor & Body Builders			Electrical Appliances Repairer		
		B	XII G	T	B	XI G	T
			29			30	
Ambala	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhiwani	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faridabad	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	38	—	38
Gurgaon	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	30	—	30	—	—	—
Hisar	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jind	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnal	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurukshetra	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
M. Garh	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rohtak	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sirsa	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sonipat	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	30	—	30	38	—	38

TABLE

Name of the District		Heat Treatment			Photography		
		B	XII G	T	B	XI G	T
I		35			36		
Ambala	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhiwani	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faridabad	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gurgaon	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hisar	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jind	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnal	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurukshetra	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
M. Garh	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rohtak	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sirsa	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sonapat	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—

ANNEXURE-I

पांचवां अखिल भारतीय शैक्षिक सर्वेक्षण

स्कूल सूचना प्रपत्र

फार्म भरने के लिए मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूलों के मुख्याध्यापकों/प्रधानाचार्यों के लिए अनुरोध :—

1. यह शैक्षिक सर्वेक्षण स्कूलों की स्थिति, छात्र संख्या, अध्यापक तथा अन्य सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने के लिए किया जा रहा है। आपके स्कूल से यह सूचना भरी जाने के लिए आपके सहयोग की परम आवश्यकता है।

कृपया फार्म भरने से पहले निम्नलिखित अनुरोध अवश्य पढ़ लें :—

2. यह फार्म मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूलों के मुख्याध्यापकों/प्रधानाचार्यों द्वारा भरा जाता है। वह स्कूल जो एक/बो शिक्षा स्तरों के लिए मान्यता प्राप्त है और जिन्हें कुछ श्रेणियों के लिए मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं है, उन स्कूलों ने भी यह फार्म भरना है। ऐसी सस्थाएं स्कूल के मान्यता प्राप्त अंश से सम्बन्धित सूचना ही देंगी।

3. संदर्भ तिथि 30-9-86 है। समस्त सूचना 30-9-86 के अनुसार ही दी जाए।

4. कुछ मत्वों के लिए सम्भव उत्तर विकल्प मत्वों के सामने लिखे हैं। आप अपने स्कूलों पर लागू होने वाला ठीक उत्तर विकल्प चुन लें और अपने द्वारा चुने गए उत्तर विकल्प के सामने दिए गए कोष्ठक में यह (✓) निशान लगा दें।

5. (1) सरकारी स्कूल

मदद-8 : राज्य अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार, सरकारी उपक्रमों (public undertaking) और सरकार द्वारा पूर्णतः वित्त प्रदान स्वायत्त संगठनों (autonomous organisations completely financed by the Govt.) द्वारा चलाए जा रहे सभी स्कूल सरकारी स्कूल समझे जाएंगे।

(2) स्थानीय निकाय स्कूल

नगरपालिका, निगमों नगरपालिकाओं, अधिसूचित क्षेत्र समितियों, जिला परिषदों, पंचायत समितियों आदि द्वारा चलाए जा रहे सभी स्कूल स्थानीय निकाय (local body) स्कूल समझे जाएंगे।

(3) गैर सरकारी अनुदान प्राप्त स्कूल

वे स्कूल जो गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं अथवा/एवं एजेंसियों द्वारा चलाए जा रहे हैं और सरकार अथवा स्थानीय निकाय (Local body) से अनुदान प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

(4) गैर सरकारी अनुदान प्राप्त न करने वाले स्कूल

वे स्कूल जो गैर सरकारी संस्थानों एवं एजेंसियों द्वारा चलाए जा रहे हैं और सरकार अथवा स्थानीय निकाय (Local body) से अनुदान प्राप्त नहीं कर रहे हैं।

6. मदद-9 : वह स्कूल लड़कों का स्कूल माना जाएगा जिसमें लड़कों को सभी कक्षाओं में और लड़कियों का केवल कुछ विशिष्ट कक्षाओं में ही दाखिल किया जाता है। इसी प्रकार उस स्कूल को लड़कियों का स्कूल समझा जाएगा जिसमें लड़कियों को सभी कक्षाओं में और लड़कों को केवल कुछ कक्षाओं में ही दाखिल किया जाता है। वह स्कूल सह-शिक्षा स्कूल समझा जाएगा जिस में लड़के और लड़कियों दोनों को स्कूल की सभी कक्षाओं में दाखिल किया जाता है।

7. मदद-1.2 (क) : स्कूल भवन राज्य द्वारा निर्धारित नाम के अनुसार पक्का, आंशिक पक्का, कच्चा अथवा झोंपड़ी (thatched) समझे जाएंगे।

8 (i) मद्द 13 (क): यदि स्कूल दो अलग-अलग स्थानों पर स्थित है तो ऐसी अवस्था में सभी स्कानों पर स्थित स्कूल भवन, जिसमें स्थानीय खेल मैदान एवं कृषि योग्य भूमि (यदि इसका प्रयोग विषय के अध्यापन में किया जा रहा है) शामिल है, के क्षेत्रफल को लिया जाना है।

(ii) मद्द 13(ख) में सभी मंजिलों का निर्मित क्षेत्रफल शामिल करना है, जैसे स्कूल भवन के निचली मंजिल का निर्मित क्षेत्रफल 150 वर्गमीटर है और पहली मंजिल का निर्मित क्षेत्रफल 100 वर्गमीटर है तो उस भवन का कुल निर्मित क्षेत्रफल 250 वर्गमीटर होगा।

9. मद्द 21 में बुक बैंक से तात्पर्य वह व्यवस्था है जिसमें स्कूल द्वारा जरूरतमंद बालकों को शैक्षिक वर्ष के अध्ययन के लिए पाठ्य पुस्तकों के सैंट्स रखे जाते हैं और उन्हें दिए जाते हैं।

10. मद्द 31(ख) में वे सभी अध्यापक सम्मिलित किए जाने हैं जो वास्तविक रूप से कार्य कर रहे हों और जो अल्पावकाश (Short Leave) पर भी हों।

11. (1) मद्द 31(ग) में प्रशिक्षित अध्यापक वह हैं जिसने अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण का कोर्स सफलता पूर्वक कर लिया है।

(2) मद्द 31(ग) : यदि कोई अध्यापक एक से अधिक स्तरों पर पढ़ा रहा है उसे उस स्तर का माना जाए जिस स्तर पर वह अधिकतम समय लगा रहा है। यदि वह सभी स्तरों पर समान समय लगा रहा हो तो ऐसी अवस्था में उसे सबसे ऊंचे स्तर पर पढ़ाने वाला अध्यापक समझा जाए।

12. मद्द 37 की शिक्षा नीति की कार्यान्वयन कार्यक्रम (programme of action) के संदर्भ में सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिए जोड़ा गया है।

13. मद्द 40(ख) : यदि किसी सीनियर सैकण्डरी स्कूल में जीव शास्त्र (Biology) विषय के अध्यापन की व्यवस्था नहीं है वरन् मात्र भौतिक एवं रसायन (Physics & Chemistry) विषयों के अध्यापन की व्यवस्था है ऐसी दशा में 40(ख) (i)/(ii) पर उपलब्ध सुविधा के अनुसार — निशान लगाएं।

पाँचवाँ अखिल भारतीय शैक्षिक सर्वेक्षण

स्कूल सूचना प्रपत्र

[केवल माग्यया प्राप्त विद्यालयों के लिए]

पहचान संख्या-----

भाग-क

भाग-क की सूचना कार्यालय द्वारा पहले ही भर ली जाए।

1. स्कूल का नाम-----
2. गाँव/कस्बा/नगर का नाम-----
3. क्षेत्र (i) ग्रामीण----- ()
(ii) शहरी----- ()
4. (क) यदि स्कूल ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में हो तो बस्ती का नाम-----
(ख) यदि स्कूल शहरी क्षेत्र में हो तो कस्बा/नगर के मोहल्ले का नाम-----
5. खण्ड/तहसील/उप-मण्डल-----
6. जिला-----
7. राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश-----

भाग-ख

यह भाग सभी स्कूलों द्वारा भरा जाना है।

8. (1) प्रबन्ध (Management)

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| (क) सरकारी | () |
| (ख) स्थानीय निकाय (local body) | () |
| (ग) गैर सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त (private aided) | () |
| (घ) गैर सरकारी बिना सहायता प्राप्त | () |
| (2) क्या यह आश्रम स्कूल है। | हाँ () नहीं () |

नोट : 1. मद्द नं० 8, 9, 12, (क) तथा 12 (ख) में अंकित उस विकल्प के सम्मुख (✓) चिन्ह लगाएँ जो आपकी संख्या पर लागू होता है।

2. मद्द नं० 15 (ग) ; 16, 22(ग), 37 (क), (ग), (घ), (ङ) (च), 38, 40, (ख) तथा 42 (ख) में एक से अधिक विकल्प लागू हो सकते हैं। अतः सम्बन्धित विकल्पों पर (✓) चिन्ह लगाएँ।

9. स्कूल किस प्रकार का है। (Type of School) ()
- (क) लड़कों का ()
- (ख) लड़कियों का ()
- (ग) सहशिक्षा (Co-educational) ()
10. स्कूल में पढ़ाई जा रही कक्षाएं (केवल मान्यता प्राप्त कक्षाएं) _____ कक्षा में
_____ कक्षा तक।
11. (क) शिक्षा का माध्यम (भाषा) को छोड़कर अन्य विषय किस भाषा के माध्यम से पढ़ाए जा रहे हैं।

शिक्षा के माध्यम की भाषा का नाम

स्तर	प्रथम	द्वितीय	तृतीय	चतुर्थ	पंचम	षष्ठ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
प्राथमिक						
माध्यमिक (मिडल)						
उच्च (हाई)						
उच्चतर/माध्यमिक/प्री 10 यूनिवर्सिटी कोर्स वरिष्ठ MATO						

(ख) पढ़ाई जा रही भाषाएं

भाषा का नाम

स्तर	प्रथम	द्वितीय	तृतीय
1	2	3	4
प्राथमिक			
माध्यमिक (मिडल)			
उच्च (हाई)			

12. (क) अधिकतर कक्षाएं (सैकशन सहित) किस प्रकार के भवन में लगाई जाती है
(चिन्हित (✓) कीजिए) —

- (1) पक्का भवन ()
- (2) आंशिक पक्का भवन ()
- (3) कच्चा भवन ()
- (4) फूस की झोंपड़ियां (thatched huts) ()

- (5) तम्बू
- (6) खुले स्थान में ()
- (ख) क्या स्कूल का अधिकतर भाग—
- (1) अपना है ()
- (2) किराए पर लिया हुआ है। ()
- (3) बिना किराए का है। ()
- (ग) क्या स्कूल की बाऊंडरी वाल (Boundary wall) है ? ()
13. (क) स्कूल कैम्पस का कुल क्षेत्रफल—-----बर्गमीटर (एक बर्ग फुट=0.92 बर्ग मीटर)।
- (ख) स्कूल भवन की सभी मंजिलों का निम्नित क्षेत्रफल-----बर्गमीटर।
14. (क) स्कूल में कमरों की कुल संख्या-----
- (ख) प्रयोगशालाओं/बुस्तकालयों, क्राफ्ट और कला के कमरों को छोड़कर शिक्षण प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयोग में लाए जा रहे कमरों की संख्या-----
15. (क) क्या स्कूल में और अनिश्चित कमरों की आवश्यकता है ?
- हां ()
- नहीं ()
- (ख) यदि है तो कितने कमरे चाहिए-----
- यदि स्कूल खुले मैदान में/तम्बूओं में चलाया जा रहा हो और जितने कमरों की आवश्यकता हो। यहाँ भरें।
- (ग) अपेक्षित कमरों की स्कूल भवन में किस प्रकार व्यवस्था की जा सकती है :—
- (1) उपलब्ध भूमि का प्रयोग करके ()
- (2) बने हुए भवन पर ऊपर की मंजिले बनाकर ()
- (3) उपर्युक्त (1) या (2) में से कोई लागू नहीं होता। ()
16. स्कूल का आंगन अन्य जिन उद्देश्यों के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जाता है :—
- (क) किसी अन्य प्रयोग में नहीं लाया जाता ()
- (ख) अन्य स्कूल/कालेज के चलाने के प्रयोग में लाया जाता है ()
- (ग) प्रौढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्र/पत्रकानन लिटरेसी कक्षाएं चलाने के लिए ()
- (घ) स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों के आयु वर्ग के लिए अनौपचारिक शिक्षा केन्द्र चलाने के लिए ()
- (ङ) पंचायत की मीटिंग करने के लिए ()
- (च) धार्मिक प्रयोजनों के लिए ()
- (छ) कोई अन्य प्रयोजन (इसका नाम दें) ()

17. कृपया ब्लैक बोर्ड के बारे में, अध्यापकों के फर्नीचर के बारे में तथा विद्यार्थियों के फर्नीचर के बारे में सूचना यहां भरें

श्रेणी	सैकड़ों की	सैकड़ों की संख्या जिनमें है			अध्यापकों के लिए फर्नीचर रखने वाले सैकड़ों की संख्या				विद्यार्थियों के लिए टाट/पट्टी/फर्नीचर प्रयोग में लाने वाले सैकड़ों की संख्या		
		प्रयोग के योग्य ब्लैक बोर्ड	प्रयोग के अयोग्य ब्लैक बोर्ड	बिना ब्लैक बोर्ड के	कुर्सी और मेज दोनों हैं	केवल कुर्सी है	केबल मेज है	न कुर्सी है न मेज	टाट-पट्टी/फर्नीचर पर्याप्त है	टाट-पट्टी/फर्नीचर पर्याप्त नहीं है	कोई टाट-पट्टी/फर्नीचर नहीं है
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
पहली											
दूसरी											
तीसरी											
चौथी											
पांचवीं											
छठी											
सातवीं											
आठवीं											
नौवीं											
दसवीं											
ग्यारहवीं											
बारहवीं											
जोड़											

नोट :—कालम 3, 4, 5, का जोड़, कालम 6, 7, 8, 9 का जोड़ तथा कालम 10, 11, 12 का जोड़ कालम 2 के बराबर होना चाहिए ।

18. (क) रिकार्ड को सम्भाल कर रखने के लिए क्या स्कूल में निम्नलिखित वस्तुएँ हैं ?

(1) अलमारी हाँ [] नहीं []

(2) ट्रंक/बाक्स हाँ [] नहीं []

(ख) क्या स्कूल में चाक पर्याप्त रूप में दिया जाता है ? हाँ [] नहीं []

(ग) क्या स्कूल में ब्लैक बोर्ड साफ करने के लिए इस्टर पर्याप्त संख्या में हैं ? हाँ [] नहीं []

19. (क) क्या स्कूल में पुस्तकालय है ? हाँ [] नहीं []

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कुल पुस्तकों की संख्या _____

(ग) क्या पुस्तकालय में शब्दकोष उपलब्ध है ? हाँ [] नहीं []

20. (क) क्या स्कूल समाचार पत्र लेता है ? हाँ [] नहीं []

(ख) क्या स्कूल पत्रिका/जनरल खरीदता है ? हाँ [] नहीं []

21. (क) क्या स्कूल में पाठ्य पुस्तक कोष है ? हाँ [] नहीं []

22. (क) क्या स्कूल में खेल के मैदानों की सुविधा है ? हाँ [] नहीं []

(ख) यदि है तो क्या यह मैदान केवल स्कूल ही प्रयोग करता है ? हाँ [] नहीं []

(ग) क्या खेल के मैदान की सुविधा—

(1) स्कूल की सीमा के अन्दर है हाँ [] नहीं []

(2) स्कूल की सीमा के बाहर है हाँ [] नहीं []

23. यदि स्कूल में खेल के मैदान की सुविधा है, तो क्या यह मैदान :—

(क) प्रयोग के योग्य है हाँ [] नहीं []

(ख) पर्याप्त है हाँ [] नहीं []

24. (क) अपने स्कूल में खेले जाने वाले खेल और उनके लिए उपलब्ध सामान का विवरण दें—

खेल 1	खेले जाते हैं* 2	सामान उपलब्ध है* 3
(1) फुटबाल		
(2) हाकी		
(3) क्रिकेट		
(4) बास्केटबाल		
(5) वालीबाल		

*हाँ, नहीं अंकित करें जैसा भी लागू हो।

खेल 1	खेले जाते हैं* 2	सामान उपलब्ध है* 3
(6) बैडमिन्टन		
(7) गोला फैंकना		
(8) भाला फैंकना		
(9) हैमर फैंकना		
(10) डिस्क फैंकना		
(11) जिम्नास्टिक		
(12) एथैलेटिक्स		
(13) खो-खो		
(14) कबडडी		
(15) तीरअंदाजी		
(16) अन्य कोई नाम लिखें		

*हां, नहीं आंकन करें, जैसा भी लागू हो।

(ख) स्कूल समय के बाद खेलों में भाग लेने वाले विद्यार्थियों का प्रतिशत [सम्बन्धित प्रतिशत कालम के नीचे चिन्ह (✓) लगाएं]

प्रतिशत	शून्य	10 तक	11-20	21-30	31-50	50 से अधिक
25. क्या स्कूल भवन में पीने का जल उपलब्ध है ?					हां []	नहीं []
26. (क) क्या स्कूल प्रांगण में मूत्रालय है ?					हां []	नहीं []
(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या लड़कियों के लिए अलग प्रबन्ध है ?					हां []	नहीं []
(ग) क्या स्कूल में शौचालय है ?					हां []	नहीं []
(घ) यदि है, तो क्या लड़कियों के लिए अलग है ?					हां []	नहीं []
27. (क) क्या स्कूल विद्यार्थियों की वार्षिक चिकित्सा जांच का प्रबंध करता है ?					हां []	नहीं []
(ख) क्या स्कूल विद्यार्थियों को टीका (चेचक) हैजा आदि लगवाने का प्रबंध करता है ?					हां []	नहीं []
28. क्या स्कूल के पास व.टी.जैन्सी फण्ड है ?					हां []	नहीं []
29. क्या स्कूल में लाभोपयोगी उत्पादन कार्य (SUPW)/कार्यानुभव का प्रावधान है ?					हां []	नहीं []

30. वर्ष 1985-86 के लिए स्कूल की प्रोत्साहन योजनाओं
(Incentive Schemes) के विषय में सूचना दें :

प्रोत्साहन योजना	प्रावधान है या नहीं	इनसे लाभान्वित विद्यार्थियों की संख्या								
		अनुसूचित जाति		अनु० जनजाति		अन्य		योग		
		लड़के	लड़कियाँ	लड़के	लड़कियाँ	लड़के	लड़कियाँ	लड़के	लड़कियाँ	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
बोपहर का भोजन										
विद्यार्थियों को मुफ्त वर्दी										
विद्यार्थियों को मुफ्त पाठ्य पुस्तक										
लड़कियों के लिए उपस्थिति छात्रवृत्ति										
विद्यार्थियों को मुफ्त स्टेशनरी										
(अन्य कोई नाम दें)										

31. (क) 30-9-86 को आपके स्कूल के अध्यापकों के स्वीकृत पवों की संख्या—

(ख) 30-9-86 को आपके विद्यालय में कार्यरत अध्यापकों की संख्या नीचे दें।

इसमें वास्तविक रूप से काम करने वाले सभी अध्यापक लिए जाएं तथा शार्ट लीव पर गए अध्यापक भी इसमें शामिल किए जाएं। इसमें आनरेरी रूप से काम करने वाले तथा निश्चित अवधि के लिए नियुक्त अध्यापक शामिल न किए जाएं।

कैटेगरी	अध्यापकों की संख्या						
	पूरे समय के लिए काम करने वाले		आंशिक समय के लिए काम करने वाले		कुल योग		
	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	जोड़
नं० 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
अनुसूचित जाति							
अनुसूचित जन-जाति							
अन्य जातियाँ							
योग							

- (ग) (i) स्थाई अध्यापकों की संख्या-----
- (ii) अध्यापकों की संख्या जो स्थाई नहीं हैं----- (अस्थाई/तदर्थ)
- (घ) अध्यापकों की संख्या जिन्होंने वर्ष 1985-86 में कम से कम लगातार दो सप्ताह का सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण लिया है-----

(ड) योग्यता, स्तर* तथा लिंग के अनुसार 30-9-86 की स्थिति के आधारे पर पूरे समय के लिए कार्य करने वाले अध्यापकों की संख्या जिसमें अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जन जाति शामिल हैं।

कार्यरत अध्यापकों की संख्या

योग्यता	प्राथमिक स्तर			माध्यमिक स्तर			उच्च स्तर			बी०यूनिवर्सिटी वरि० माध्यमिक		
	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
मिडल से कम	प्रशिक्षित*											
	अप्रशिक्षित											
मिडल पास	प्रशिक्षित*											
	अप्रशिक्षित											
मैट्रिक	प्रशिक्षित*											
	अप्रशिक्षित											
उच्चतर मा० इंटर/प्री० यू०	प्रशिक्षित*											
	अप्रशिक्षित											
स्नातक	प्रशिक्षित*											
	अप्रशिक्षित											
स्नातकोत्तर पी० एच०डी०	प्रशिक्षित*											
	अप्रशिक्षित											
**भाषा अध्यापक जिनकी संख्या उपरोक्त नहीं दी गई है।	प्रशिक्षित*											
	अप्रशिक्षित											
***अन्य	प्रशिक्षित											
	अप्रशिक्षित											
जोड़	प्रशिक्षित											
	अप्रशिक्षित											

* 1. कृपया अनुदेशों के पैरा नं० 11 को देखें।

** 2. यहाँ पर ऐसे सभी अध्यापकों की संख्या दर्ज की जाएगी जो विभिन्न भाषाएँ पढ़ाते हैं परन्तु उनकी शैक्षणिक योग्यताएँ इंटर, बी.ए., एम.ए. आदि के बराबर समान (Exact equivalent) नहीं हैं।

*** 3. अन्य के कालम में जिला शिल्प, (क्राफ्ट टीचरज) संगीत शिक्षक, कार्य अनुभव शिक्षक तथा शारीरिक शिक्षक, जिनको विशेष तौर पर इन्हीं के लिए नियुक्त किया है, दर्ज किए जाएं।

(च) योग्यता स्तर* तथा लिंग के अनुसार 30-9-86 की स्थिति के आधार पर पूरे समय के लिए कार्य करने वाले केवल अनुसूचि-जाति से सम्बन्धित अध्यापकों की संख्या
कार्यरत अध्यापकों की संख्या

योग्यताएं	प्राथमिक स्तर			माध्यमिक स्तर			उच्च स्तर			प्री.यूनिवर्सिटी/वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक		
	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
मिडल से कम	प्रशिक्षित*											
	अप्रशिक्षित											
मिडल पास	प्रशिक्षित*											
	अप्रशिक्षित											
मैट्रिक	प्रशिक्षित*											
	अप्रशिक्षित											
प्री 0 यू 0	प्रशिक्षित*											
	अप्रशिक्षित											
वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक	प्रशिक्षित*											
	अप्रशिक्षित											
स्नात कोत्तर पी. एच. डी.	प्रशिक्षित*											
	अप्रशिक्षित											
भाषा**अध्यापक जिनकी संख्या उपरोक्त नहीं दी गई है।	प्रशिक्षित*											
	अप्रशिक्षित											
अन्य***	प्रशिक्षित*											
	अप्रशिक्षित											
जोड़	प्रशिक्षित*											
	अप्रशिक्षित											

*1. कृपया अनुदेशों के पैरा 11 को देखें।

**2. यहां पर ऐसे सभी अध्यापकों की संख्या दर्ज की जाएगी जो विभिन्न भाषाएं पढ़ाते हैं परन्तु उनकी शैक्षणिक योग्यताएं इंटर, बी. ए., एम. ए. आदि के बराबर समान (Exact equivalent) नहीं है।

***3. अन्य के कॉलम में शिल्प शिक्षक (क्राफ्टीचरज), संगीत शिक्षक, कार्य अनुभव शिक्षक तथा शारीरिक शिक्षक, जिनकी विशेषताएं पर इन्हीं के लिए नियुक्त किया गया है, दर्ज किए जाएं।

(छ) योग्यता स्तर* तथा बिग के अनुसार 30-9-56 की स्थिति के आधार पर पूरे समय के लिए कार्य करने वाले केवल अनुसूचित जन-जाति से सम्बन्धित अध्यापकों की संख्या।

कार्यरत अध्यापकों की संख्या

योग्यताएं	प्राथमिक स्तर			माध्यमिक स्तर			उच्च स्तर			वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक प्रि० यूनिवर्सिटी		
	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
मिडल से कम												
प्रशिक्षित*												
अप्रशिक्षित												
मिडल पास												
प्रशिक्षित*												
अप्रशिक्षित												
मैट्रिक												
प्रशिक्षित*												
अप्रशिक्षित												
(उच्चतर मा० इंटर) प्रि० यू०												
प्रशिक्षित*												
अप्रशिक्षित												
वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक												
प्रशिक्षित*												
अप्रशिक्षित												
स्नातकोत्तर/पी०एच०डी०												
प्रशिक्षित*												
अप्रशिक्षित												
भाषा** अध्यापक जिनकी संख्या उपरोक्त नहीं दी गई है।												
प्रशिक्षित*												
अप्रशिक्षित												
अन्य***												
प्रशिक्षित*												
अप्रशिक्षित												
जोड़												
प्रशिक्षित*												
अप्रशिक्षित												

* 1. कृपया अनुदेशों के पैरा नं० 11 को देखें।

**यहां पर ऐसे सभी अध्यापकों की संख्या दर्ज की जाएगी जो विभिन्न भाषाएं पढ़ाते हैं परन्तु उनकी औद्योगिक योग्यताएं इण्टर, बी०ए०, एम०ए० आदि के यथार्थ समान (exact equivalent) नहीं है।

*** अन्य के कालम में शिल्प शिक्षक (क्राफ्ट टीचर) समीप शिक्षक कार्य अनुभव शिक्षक तथा आरिगिक शिक्षक जिनको विशेष तौर पर इन्हीं के लिए नियुक्त किया गया है दर्ज कि जाएं।

(ज) वर्ष 1985-86 सत्र के अध्यापकों के बारे निम्नलिखित सूचना दें : (इसमें विशेष अवधि के लिए नियुक्त किए गए अध्यापकों की संख्या शामिल न की जाए ।)

- (1) सत्र के आरम्भ में अध्यापकों की संख्या—
 - (2) सेवा निवृत्त अध्यापकों की संख्या—
 - (3) त्याग पत्र देने वाले अध्यापकों की संख्या—
 - (4) उन अध्यापकों की संख्या जिनकी सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी गई हैं—
 - (5) उन अध्यापकों की संख्या जिन्हें शिक्षण कार्य छोड़कर अन्य कार्य पर स्थानान्तरित किया गया है । इसमें उन अध्यापकों को नहीं गिनना जिनका lien अस्थाई तौर पर है—
 - (6) मृतक अध्यापकों की संख्या—
32. (क) क्या स्कूल में अलग से शारीरिक शिक्षा/शारीरिक प्रशिक्षण/योगा अन्य समान क्रिया कलाओं के लिए अध्यापक है ?

हां ()

नहीं ()

(ख) यदि है तो उसकी उच्चतम शैक्षिक तथा व्यवसायिक योग्यताओं के अनुसार संख्या दें ।

उच्चतम व्यवसायिक योग्यताएं/प्रशिक्षण	उच्चतम शैक्षिक योग्यता वाले अध्यापकों की संख्या				
	मैट्रिक से कम	मैट्रिक/हा 0 से 0/ सिनियर से 0/ इष्टर/पी 0/यू 0 सी 0	बी 0 ए 0 डिग्री	एम 0 ए 0 डिग्री	योग
1	2	3	4	5	6
सर्टिफिकेट इन फिजिकल एजुकेशन					
डिप्लोमा/डिग्री इन फिजिकल एजुकेशन					
*माने गए प्रशिक्षित					
योगा के अध्यापकों के बारे में योगा प्रशिक्षण					
कोई अन्य प्रशिक्षण (नाम दें)					
अप्रशिक्षित					
योग					

*सना या इस जैसे अन्य सेवा से सेवा निवृत्त व्यक्ति फिजिकल एजुकेशन इन्स्ट्रक्टर की नियुक्ति के लिए इस व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण से मुक्त किए गए हैं तथा वे व्यक्ति जिन्होंने नेशनल फिटनेस कोर्स नेशनल डिसेप्लिन योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किए हैं, वे भी इस व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण की अनिवार्यता से मुक्त हैं ।

33. (क) साइंस विषय पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापकों की योग्यताएं (गणित विषय पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापक शामिल न किए जाएं)
(कालम नं 3 से 12 तक एक अध्यापक को केवल एक ही बार गिना जाए।

विज्ञान में उच्चतम योग्यताएं		विभिन्न स्तरों पर पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापकों की संख्या									
		प्रा० स्तर केवल	मि० स्तर केवल	उच्च स्तर केवल	उ०मा० पी.यू.सी. ब.मा. केवल	प्रा०/ मि०	प्रा० मि० उ०	प्रा० उ०व० मा०	मि० उ०	मि० उ०व० मा०	उ०व० मा०
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
पी०एच०डी० एम०फिल०	प्रशिक्षित										
	अप्रशिक्षित										
एम०ए०सी०	प्रशिक्षित										
	अप्रशिक्षित										
बी०एस०सी० (आनर्स)	प्रशिक्षित										
	अप्रशिक्षित										
बी०एस०सी०	प्रशिक्षित										
	अप्रशिक्षित										
इण्टर साइंस	प्रशिक्षित										
	अप्रशिक्षित										
मैट्रिक (साइंस)	प्रशिक्षित										
	अप्रशिक्षित										
विज्ञान योग्यता बिना	प्रशिक्षित										
	अप्रशिक्षित										
आग	प्रशिक्षित										
	अप्रशिक्षित										

(ख) विज्ञान योग्यता वाले वे अध्यापक जो साइंस विषय नहीं पढ़ा रहे हैं :

विज्ञान की उच्चतम योग्यताएं	अध्यापकों की संख्या		योग
	प्रशिक्षित	अप्रशिक्षित	
1	2	3	4
पी०एच०डी०/एम०फिल०			
एम०ए०सी०			
बी०एस०सी० (आनर्स)			
बी०एस०सी०			
योग			

छात्र संख्या

34(क) 30-9-86 के आधार पर कुल छात्र संख्या (जिनमें अनुसूचित जाति तथा जनजातियों के छात्र भी सम्मिलित हैं)

आयु अनुसार छात्र संख्या (वर्षों में)

कक्षाएं	4 से ऊपर 6 से नीचे		6 से ऊपर 11 से नीचे		11 से ऊपर 14 से नीचे		14 से ऊपर 16 से नीचे		16 से ऊपर 18 से नीचे		18 और इससे ऊपर		योग		
	लड़के	लड़कियां	लड़के	लड़कियां	लड़के	लड़कियां	लड़के	लड़कियां	लड़के	लड़कियां	लड़के	लड़कियां	लड़के	लड़कियां	योग
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
पहली															
दूसरी															
तीसरी															
चौथी															
पांचवीं															
छठी															
सातवीं															
आठवीं															
नौवीं															
दसवीं															
ग्यारहवीं															
बारहवीं															
योग															

34(ख) 30-9-86 के आधार पर केवल अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों की संख्या

आयु अनुसार छात्रों की संख्या (वर्षों में)

कक्षाएं	4 से ऊपर 6 से नीचे		6 से ऊपर 11 से नीचे		11 से ऊपर 14 से नीचे		14 से ऊपर 16 से नीचे		16 से ऊपर 18 से नीचे		18 और इससे ऊपर		योग		
	लड़के	लड़कियां	लड़के	लड़कियां	लड़के	लड़कियां	लड़के	लड़कियां	लड़के	लड़कियां	लड़के	लड़कियां	लड़के	लड़कियां	योग
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
पहली															
दूसरी															
तीसरी															
चौथी															
पांचवीं															
छठी															
सातवीं															
आठवीं															
नौवीं															
दसवीं															
ग्यारहवीं															
बारहवीं															
योग															

34 (ग) 30-9-86 के आधार पर कबल अनुसूचित जन जाति के छात्रों की संख्या

जायु अनुसार छात्रों की संख्या (वर्षों में)

कक्षाएं	4 से ऊपर 6 से नीचे		6 से ऊपर 11 से नीचे		11 से ऊपर 14 से नीचे		14 से ऊपर 16 से नीचे		16 से ऊपर 18 से नीचे		18 और उससे ऊपर		योग		योग 16
	लड़के 2	लड़कियां 3	लड़के 4	लड़कियां 5	लड़के 6	लड़कियां 7	लड़के 8	लड़कियां 9	लड़के 10	लड़कियां 11	लड़के 12	लड़कियां 13	लड़के 14	लड़कियां 15	
पहली															
दूसरी															
तीसरी															
चौथी															
पाचवीं															
छठी															
सातवीं															
आठवीं															
नवीं															
दसवीं															
ग्यारहवीं															
बारहवीं															
योग															

35. क्या स्कूल में विकलांग बच्चों के लिए शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम (Integrated Educational Programme) है ?
हां () नहीं ()
36. क्या स्कूल के साथ पूर्ण प्राथमिक कक्षाएं जुड़ी हुई हैं ? हां () नहीं ()

भाग-ग

भाग—ग उन स्कूलों ने भरना है जिनमें प्राथमिक कक्षाएं हैं।

37. विद्यालय में उपलब्ध अन्य आवश्यक सुविधाएं विशेषकर प्राथमिक स्तर के बच्चों लिए (उपलब्ध) सुविधाओं पर सही (✓) का चिन्ह लगाएं और जो उपलब्ध नहीं है, उन पर काटे (×) चिन्ह लगाएं।

(क) शिक्षण सामग्री :—

- (i) पाठ्य क्रम (Syllabus) ()
- (ii) पाठ्य पुस्तकें अध्यापकों के लिए ()
- (iii) अध्यापक संदर्शिका (Teachers guide) ()
- (iv) जिले का मानचित्र ()
- (v) प्रान्त का मानचित्र ()
- (vi) देश का मानचित्र ()
- (vii) प्लास्टिक ग्लोब ()
- (viii) पौष्टिक आहार संबंधी चार्ट ()
- (ix) सफाई सम्बन्धी चार्ट ()
- (x) भाषा सम्बन्धी चार्ट ()
- (xi) गिनती सम्बन्धी चार्ट ()
- (xii) अन्य शैक्षिक चार्ट ()
- (xiii) प्राइमरी साईंस किट ()
- (xiv) टूलकिट ()
- (xv) ओडिओ इक्विपमेंट ()
- (xvi) शब्दकोष ()
- (xvii) विश्वकोष (Encyclopedia) ()
- (xviii) बच्चों की पत्रिकाएं/जरनल ()

(ख) पाठ्यपुस्तकों के अतिरिक्त प्राइमरी कक्षाओं के बालकों के लिए अन्य उपलब्ध पुस्तकों की संख्या:—

(ग) बालक्रीड़ा सामग्री और खिलौना

- (i) बुद्धि परीक्षण ब्लाक ()
- (ii) सरफेस टेनशन खिलौना । (Surface Tension Toy) ()
- (iii) प्रश्न व पक्षी सम्बन्धी पहेलियां ()

- (iv) पशु जगत ()
- (v) तराजू और बाट ()
- (vi) आवर्धन शीशे ()
- (vii) चुम्बक ()
- (viii) मापन पट्टी ()
- (घ) खेल का सामान
- (i) कूदने की रस्सी ()
- (ii) फुटबाल ()
- (iii) बालीबाल ()
- (iv) रबड़बाल ()
- (v) एपर पम्प ()
- (vi) खेलने का छल्ला ()
- (vii) समय के साथ बंधने लगे वाली रस्सी ()
- (ड) संगीत यन्त्र :—
- (i) ढोलक ()
- (ii) तबला ()
- (iii) हारमोनियम ()
- (iv) मंजीरा ()
- (च) विविध :—
- (i) दीवार घड़ी/अलार्म घड़ी ()
- (ii) स्कूल की घंटी ()
- (iii) फसट गूड बांस ()
- (iv) कूड़ादान ()

भाग—(घ)

केवल उच्च स्तर / यी.यू.सी./वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्कूलों के लिए

38. केवल +2 स्तर पर उपलब्ध कोर्स के प्रकार :— ()
- (क) आर्ट्स मानविकी तथा सामाजिक विज्ञान के विषय (Humanities) ()
- (ख) विज्ञान ()
- (ग) वाणज्य शास्त्र (Commerce) ()
- (घ) कृषि ()

- (ड) तकनीकी ()
 (च) कोई अन्य/नाम लिखें ()
39. (क) क्या स्कूल में गृह विज्ञान पढ़ाने का प्राबधान है ? हां () नहीं ()
 (ख) यदि है, तो क्या स्कूल में गृह विज्ञान की प्रयोगशाला है ? हां ()
40. (क) क्या स्कूल में साइंस विषय पढ़ाने के लिए प्रयोगशाला की सुविधाएं हैं ? नहीं ()
 हां ()
 नहीं ()
- (ख) यदि हैं तो क्या से (एक से अधिक पर टिक मार्क (✓) लगा सकते हैं)।
 (1) भौतिकी, रसायन शास्त्र तथा जीव विज्ञान के लिए पृथक-2 है। ()
 (2) भौतिकी, रसायन शास्त्र तथा जीव विज्ञान तीनों के लिए इकट्ठी है। ()
 (3) भौतिकी और रसायन शास्त्र दो के लिए इकट्ठी है। ()
 (4) जीव विज्ञान के लिए पृथक है। ()

41. गणित विषय पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापकों की योग्यताएं
 कालम नं० 3-5 तक एक अध्यापक को केवल एक ही बार गिना जाए।

गणित में उच्चतम योग्यताएं	अध्यापकों की संख्या	जिन स्तरों पर पढ़ा रहे हैं		
		उच्च	उच्चतर मा० सी० सकैण्डरी	उच्च और उच्च० मा० (ब० मा०)
1	2	3	4	5
प्रशिक्षित				
पी०एच०डी० एम फिल				
अप्रशिक्षित				
प्रशिक्षित				
एम०ए०/एम०एस०सी०				
अप्रशिक्षित				
बी०ए० (आनर्स)				
बी०एस०सी० (आनर्स)				
प्रशिक्षित				
बी०ए० (पास)				
बी०एस०सी० (पास)				
अप्रशिक्षित				
प्रशिक्षित				
अन्य				
अप्रशिक्षित				

42. (क) क्या स्कूल में शैक्षणिक तथा व्यावसायिक निर्देशन परामर्श देने की व्यवस्था है ? हां ()
 नहीं ()
- (ख) यदि हां तो क्या स्कूल में
 (i) प्रशिक्षित निर्देशन परामर्श दाता है ()
 (ii) अध्यापक परामर्श दाता है ()
 (iii) कैरियर मास्टर है ()
43. (क) क्या स्कूल में सारे समय के लिए पुस्तकाध्यक्ष है ? हां ()
 नहीं ()
- (ख) यदि हां तो क्या पुस्तकालय विज्ञान में (लाइब्रेरी साइंस) में प्रशिक्षित है ? नहीं ()

44. (क) क्या स्कूल में + 2 स्तर पर व्यावसायिक कोर्स आयोजन करने की व्यवस्था है ।

हां ()
नहीं ()

(ख) यदि है, तो 30-9-86 के आधार पर निम्नलिखित सूचना भरिए—

क्रम संख्या	व्यावसायिक कोर्स का नाम	प्रशिक्षणार्थी संख्या						क्या कोर्स के लिए वर्कशॉप की सुविधा उपलब्ध है (उत्तर हां या नहीं में दें)	क्या व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षित अध्यापक उपलब्ध हैं (उत्तर हां या नहीं में दें ।)
		ग्यारहवीं कक्षा			बारहवीं कक्षा				
		लड़के	लड़कियां	योग	लड़के	लड़कियां	योग		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									

45. क्या स्कूल व्यावसायिक कोर्स के विद्यार्थियों के लिए निकटतम उद्योगों में आन जाव ट्रेनिंग देने का प्रबन्ध करता है ?

हां ()
नहीं ()
हां ()
नहीं ()

46. क्या स्कूल व्यावसायिक कोर्स के प्रशिक्षणार्थियों के लिए नौकरी में समायोजित होने का प्रबन्ध करता है ?

ANNEXURE-II

पाँचवां अखिल भारतीय शैक्षिक सर्वेक्षण

ग्रामीण सूचना प्रपत्र

फार्म भरने के लिए अनुदेश :

यह शैक्षिक सर्वेक्षण पाँचवां शैक्षिक सर्वेक्षण है। यह सारे देश में किया जा रहा है। इसमें ग्रामीण सूचना फार्म के अस्तर्गत गांव की जनसंख्या, विद्यालय सुविधा तथा अन्य शैक्षिक सुविधाओं से सम्बन्धित सूचना भरी जानी है।

“गांव का मतलब रेव्यू गांव (Revenue Village) से है।”

कृपा फार्म भरने से पहले निम्नलिखित अनुदेशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें :—

1. यदि गांव में एक ही मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूल हो तो यह फार्म उस स्कूल के मुख्याध्यापक से गांव के पटवारी/आधिकारी की सहायता से भरना है। यदि उस गांव में एक से अधिक स्कूल हों तो यह फार्म उस स्कूल के मुख्याध्यापक द्वारा भरा जाना है जिसके स्कूल में सर्वोच्च स्कूल कक्षा है। यदि किसी गांव में कोई भी स्कूल न हो तो यह फार्म निकटतम दूरी पर स्थित अन्य गांव के स्कूल के मुख्याध्यापक द्वारा सम्बन्धित गांव अधिकारी/पटवारी की सहायता से उस गांव के लिए भरा जाना है।

2. (i) इस सर्वेक्षण में केवल मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूल ही लिए जाने हैं।

(ii) मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूलों में सरकारी, नगरपालिका, पंचायत समिति के स्कूल आते हैं और वे प्राइवेट स्कूल भी आते हैं जिन्हें सक्षम अधिकारी द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त हुई है।

3. सभी मदों की सूचना 30-9-86 के आधार पर दी जानी है।

4. मद 1 से 6 अग्रिम रूप से भरे हुए हैं।

5. मद 8 यह पड़ताल करें कि क्या गांव की जनसंख्या 1981 की जन गणना की तुलना में असामान्य रूप से बढ़ गई या घट गई है। यदि ऐसा हो तो उसके लिए कारण दें।

6. मद 10 गांव की प्रत्येक बस्ती की सूचना अलग-अलग रूप से दी जानी है।

(i) एक बस्ती उन घरों का एक स्पष्ट इकट्ठा (distinct cluster) होता है जो एक दूसरे से सटे होते हैं और जिस का अपना एक नाम होता है। एक गांव में एक या एक से अधिक बस्तियां हो सकती हैं, बशर्ते कि यह गांव उजड़ा हुआ/बे-आबाद/बे-चिराग न हो।

(ii) पहाड़ी/रेगिस्तानी/बहुसंख्य आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों की उस बस्ती, जिसकी जनसंख्या 10 से कम हो अथवा मैदानी क्षेत्रों की उस बस्ती, जिसकी जनसंख्या 25 से कम हो, को एक अलग बस्ती न माना जाए बल्कि उसकी जनसंख्या को उसी गांव की निकटतम बस्ती के साथ जोड़ा जाए। परन्तु यह शर्त उस गांव पर लागू नहीं होगी जिसमें केवल एक ही बस्ती हो।

(iii) कालम 4 से 6 यदि किसी बस्ती में एक से अधिक स्कूल हों तो उसकी सूचना कक्षा स्तरों के अनुसार स्कूल वार दी जाए। उदाहरण के रूप में यदि एक बस्ती में तीन स्कूल हैं। इनमें से दो स्कूलों से एक से पांच तक की कक्षाएं हैं और तीसरे स्कूल में एक से 10 तक की कक्षाएं हैं तो बस्ती के मद के आगे सूचना निम्नलिखित रूप में दर्ज की जाए—

कालम 4

कालम 5

कालम 6

पहली

पाँचवीं

2

पहली

दसवीं

1

- (iv) कालम 7 से 14 तक की सूचना तभी भरे जब शिक्षा के हर स्तर के लिए सम्बन्धित बस्ती में कोई स्कूल स्थित न हो। उदाहरण के रूप में यदि एक बस्ती में एक प्राईमरी स्कूल है तो कालम 7 और 8 खाली छोड़े जाएंगे तो भी क्योंकि उस बस्ती में मिडल, उच्च तथा वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्तर के स्कूलों की सुविधा नहीं है इसलिए कालम 9 से 14 तक यह जानने के लिए भरे जाएंगे कि उस बस्ती को ये सुविधाएं कितनी दूरी पर उपलब्ध होती हैं।
- (v) बस्ती और स्कूल के बीच की दूरी ज्ञात करने की सरल विधि यह है कि स्कूल से उस बस्ती के बीच के बिन्दु तक की पैदल चलकर दूरी कितनी है।

7. मद्द 11 : (i) इस मद्द में केवल उन अनौपचारिक शिक्षा केन्द्रों की सूचना दी जानी है जो सरकार/स्थानीय निकाय (Local Body) एवं स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों उद्योगों द्वारा स्कूल जाने वाले आयु वर्ग के बालकों के लिए शिक्षा व्यवस्था करते हैं। इसमें प्रौढ़ शिक्षा, फंक्शनल लिटरेसी केन्द्र आदि शामिल नहीं किए जाने हैं। यह सुनिश्चित कर लिया जाए कि इस मद्द में वे बालक शामिल नहीं किए जाएं जिनको औपचारिक (Formal) स्कूल सिस्टम में दाखला हुआ है। इससे इन दो प्रणालियों में छात्र संख्या की आवृत्ति (Duplicacy) नहीं हो सकेगी।
- (ii) एक अनौपचारिक शिक्षा केन्द्र जो, प्राईमरी एवं मिडल स्तर तक दोनों की शिक्षा व्यवस्था करते हैं उन्हें दोनों स्तरों पर गिना जाना है।

8. मद्द 12 : इस मद्द में सरकार/स्थानीय निकाय (Local Bodies) एवं स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों/उद्योगों द्वारा चलाए जा रहे प्रौढ़ शिक्षा/फंक्शनल लिटरेसी केन्द्रों के बारे में सूचना दी जानी है कृपया अनौपचारिक शिक्षा केन्द्रों (मद्द नं० 11 में शामिल किए गए) के बारे में सूचना शामिल न की जाए।

9. मद्द 13 : विभिन्न प्रकृति की विकृति (Disability) के बालकों की व्यवस्था वाले स्कूल को प्रत्येक प्रकार की विकृति (Disability) के लिए अलग संस्था के रूप में गिना जाना है।

10. मद्द 14 : इस मद्द में इस गांव की सीमा को छूने वाले सभी गांवों के बारे में सूचना दें।

11. मद्द 15 : इस मद्द में सभी भान्यता प्राप्त अथवा अमान्य संस्थाओं जो प्री-प्राईमरी शिक्षा प्रदान करते हैं, को शामिल किया जाना है।

पांचवाँ अखिल भारतीय शैक्षिक सर्वेक्षण
ग्रामीण सूचना प्रपत्र

1. (क) गांव का नाम-----
(ख) गांव का पहला नाम-----
(यदि कोई है तो)
2. गांव की क्रम संख्या (1981 की जनसंख्या गणना के अनुसार)-----
3. सा 0 वि 0 खण्ड/तहसील/उप मण्डल-----
4. जिला-----
5. राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश-----
6. जनसंख्या (1981) की जनगणना के अनुसार-----

जातियां	पुरुष	महिलाएं	जोड़
1	2	3	4
सभी जातियां			
अनुसूचित जातियां			
अनुसूचित जन-जातियां			

(मदद 1 से 6 की सूचना कार्यालय में अभिगम रूप से भंगी जानी है।)

7. 30-9-1986 के आधार पर अपने गांव की वास्तविक*/अनुमानित जनसंख्या-----
8. यदि गांव की जनसंख्या 1981 की जनगणना की तुलना में असामान्य रूप से बढ़ गई हो या कम हो गई हो तो उसके कारण हैं-----
9. अपने गांव को 30-9-86 के आधार पर निम्नलिखित आयु-वर्ग के बालकों की वास्तविक*/अनुमानित संख्या दें।

आयु वर्ग (वर्ष में)	बालकों की वास्तविक/अनुमानित संख्या		
	लड़के	लड़कियां	जोड़
1	2	3	4
4 से ऊपर 6 से नीचे			
6 से ऊपर 11 से नीचे			
11 से ऊपर 14 से नीचे			
14 से ऊपर 16 से नीचे			
16 से ऊपर 18 से नीचे			

*कृपया यदि उपलब्ध हो तो वास्तविक संख्या दें, अन्यथा अनुमानित जनसंख्या अंकित करें। यह नं 0 10 पर भी लागू है।

10. वस्ती अनुसार स्कूलीय सुविधाएं

क्र.सं.	वस्ती का नाम	वस्ती की वास्तविक/अनुमानित जनसंख्या	वस्ती स्थित स्कूल कक्षाओं सहित			यदि किसी विशेष स्तर की स्कूलीय सुविधा उस वस्ती में उपलब्ध न हो तो उस निकटतम वस्ती की सूचना दें जहाँ यह स्कूलीय सुविधा उपलब्ध है।									
			कक्षा सं.	कक्षा नं.	स्कूलों की संख्या	प्राथमिक स्तर		माध्यमिक स्तर		उच्च स्तर		ड0 म0/ पी0 यू0 नी		इस वस्ती में यदि जनसंख्या अनुसूचित जातियों की अधिक है तो टिक मार्क (✓) लगाएं।	इस वस्ती में यदि जनसंख्या अनुसूचित जनजातियों की अधिक है तो टिक मार्क (✓) लगाएं।
						गांव तथा वस्ती का नाम	कालम 2 की वस्ती से इस वस्ती की कि० मी० में दूरी	गांव तथा वस्ती का नाम	कालम 2 की वस्ती से इस वस्ती की कि० मी० में दूरी	गांव तथा वस्ती का नाम	कालम 2 की वस्ती से इस वस्ती की कि० मी० में दूरी	गांव तथा वस्ती का नाम	कालम 2 की वस्ती से इस वस्ती की कि० मी० में दूरी		
1	2	3	4	5	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15**	16**

नोट:—कालम 7 से 14 की सूचना भरने से पहले सम्बन्धित अनुदेश, जो पहले दिए गए हैं पढ़ें।

**यदि किसी वस्ती में 50% या इससे अधिक अनुसूचित जाति के अथवा अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग रहते हैं तो इस वस्ती में अनुसूचित जाति अथवा अनुसूचित जनजाति की जनसंख्या अधिक मानी जाएगी अर्थात् वस्ती अधिक अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति जनसंख्या वाली मानी जाएगी। ऐसी अवस्था में सम्बन्धित कालम के नीचे टिक मार्क (✓) लगाएं।

11. (क) क्या आपके गांव में स्कूल जाने वाले आयु वर्ग के बालकों के लिए अनौपचारिक शिक्षा का केन्द्र है ? हां []
 (ख) यदि हो तो निम्न सारणी में 30-9-86 के आधार पर सूचना दें :— नहीं []

स्तर	प्रबन्ध (Management)	केन्द्रों की संख्या			जोड़
		लड़कों के लिए	लड़कियों के लिए	बोनों के लिए (लड़के और लड़कियों)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
प्राथमिक	सरकारी/स्थानीय निकाय				
	सरकारी/स्थानीय निकाय से सहायता प्राप्त प्राईवेट अभिकरण				
	बिना सहायता प्राप्त प्राईवेट अभिकरण				
	जोड़				
माध्यमिक	सरकारी/स्थानीय निकाय				
	सरकारी/स्थानीय निकाय से सहायता प्राप्त प्राईवेट अभिकरण				
	बिना सहायता प्राप्त प्राईवेट अभिकरण				
	जोड़				

(ग) यदि (क) भाग के लिए हां हो तो 30-9-86 के आधार पर इन केन्द्रों में छात्रों की संख्या निम्न सारणी में दें :—

स्तर	प्रबन्ध (Management)	आयु वर्ग (वर्षों में)	बालकों की संख्या				जोड़	
			उनकी जो पहले स्कूल में गए परन्तु बाद में स्कूल छोड़ दिया या स्कूल से हटा लिए गए		उनकी जो कभी स्कूल नहीं गए			
			लड़के	लड़कियाँ	लड़के	लड़कियाँ	लड़के	लड़कियाँ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
प्राथमिक	सरकारी/स्थानीय निकाय	6 से लेकर 14 से नीचे						
		14 और उससे ऊपर						
	सरकारी/स्थानीय निकाय से सहायता प्राप्त प्राईवेट अभिकरण	6 से लेकर 14 से नीचे						
		14 और उससे ऊपर						
माध्यमिक	सरकारी/स्थानीय निकाय	6 से लेकर 14 से नीचे						
		14 और उससे ऊपर						
	सरकारी/स्थानीय निकाय से सहायता प्राप्त प्राईवेट अभिकरण	6 से लेकर 14 से नीचे						
		14 और उससे ऊपर						
	बिना सहायता प्राप्त प्राईवेट अभिकरण	6 से लेकर 14 से नीचे						
		14 और उससे ऊपर						

12. (क) क्या आपके गांव में कोई प्रौढ़ शिक्षा/फंक्शनल लिटरेसी केन्द्र है हां ? ()

(ख) यदि हां तो 30-9-86 के आधार पर निम्न सूचना भरिए :— नहीं ()

प्रबन्धक (Management)	केन्द्रों की संख्या			
	पुरुषों के लिए	महिलाओं के लिए	पुरुष और महिला/दोनों के लिए	जोड़
1	2	3	4	5
सरकारी/स्थानीय निकाय				
सरकारी/स्थानीय निकाय से सहायता प्राप्त प्राईवेट अभिकरण				
प्राईवेट बिना सहायता प्राप्त अभिकरण				
जोड़				

(ग) यदि (क) भाग के लिए हां हो तो 30-9-86 के आधार पर इन केन्द्रों में प्रौढ़ों की संख्या निम्न सारणी में दें :—

प्रबन्धक (Management)	प्रौढ़ों की संख्या		
	पुरुष	महिलाएं	जोड़
1	2	3	4
सरकारी/स्थानीय निकाय			
सरकारी स्थानीय निकाय से सहायता प्राप्त प्राईवेट अभिकरण			
बिना सहायता प्राप्त प्राईवेट अभिकरण			
जोड़			

13. 30-9-86 के आधार पर विकृत (विकलांग) बालकों के लिए स्कूलों के बारे में निम्नांकित सूचना दें :—

स्कूल का वर्ग	स्कूलों की संख्या			
	लड़के	लड़कियां	सहशिक्षा	कुल
1	2	3	4	
चक्षुहीनों के लिए (For blind)				
बहरों और गूंगों के लिए (For deaf & dumb)				
शाारीरिक रूप से विकलांगों के लिए (For physically handi-capped)				
मानसिक रूप से विकृतों के लिए (For mentally retarded)				

14. गांव की सीमा से लगते गांव:—

संक्रम संख्या	पड़ोसी गांव का नाम	इस गांव की आप के गांव से कि० मी० में दूरी*	आप के गांव से यह गांव किस दिशा में पड़ता है	बीच में कोई रुकावट (पहाड़ी रेलवे लाइन, नदी आदि)	पड़ोसी गांवों में स्कूलों की संख्या			
					प्रा०	मि०	उच्च	उ० मा०/पी० यू० सी०/वरिष्ठ मा०
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

*अपने गांव की मुख्य बस्ती से पड़ोसी गांव की मुख्य बस्ती तक की दूरी कि० मी० में देनी है:—

नोट:—प्रा—प्राथमिक, मा०—माध्यमिक, उ०—उच्च, पी० यू० सी०—पी युनिवर्सिटी कांस, वरिष्ठ मा०—वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक।

15. अपने गांव में पी-प्राइमरी शिक्षा सुविधाओं के बारे में निम्नलिखित सूचना दें:—

सुविधा	क्या सुविधा उपलब्ध है	यदि कालम नं० 2 में हां है तो संस्थाओं की संख्या
1	2	3
बालबाड़ी/आगतबाड़ी		
स्वतंत्र पी-प्राइमरी स्कूल		
प्राइमरी/मा०/हा० व० मा० स्कूल के साथ पी०-प्राइमरी कक्षा लगी है।		

दिनांक:—

मुख्याध्यापक के हस्ताक्षर
कार्यालय की मोहर सहित

ANNEXURE-III

Fifth All India Educational Survey Urban Information Form

Information for filling the form

The present educational survey, fifth in the series, is being conducted throughout the country. The Urban Information Form seeks information relating to population, schooling and other educational facilities in the town/city. Please read carefully the following instructions before filling the form :

1. The urban information form may be filled in the office of the highest educational authority of the city/town. In case, there is no such office in the town, the form may be filled by the Headmaster of the school which has the highest school class. For example, if there is a primary school, a high school and a higher secondary school, then the form may be filled by the Principal of higher secondary school. However, preference may be given to a Government or Local body school, if there is any.
2. Information in respect of all the items has to be given as on 30.9.1986.
3. (i) This survey covers recognised schools only.
(ii) Recognised schools include government, municipal, panchayat samiti schools and private schools that have been recognised by competent authority.
4. *Item 8 (b)* : A school catering to children with different disabilities to be counted as a separate institution for each one of the disabilities.
5. *Item 9 (i)* : In this item, provide information pertaining to centres for non formal education run by Government/Local bodies, as well as by voluntary agencies/industries, which cater to children of school going age only. Do not include adult education/functional literacy centres, etc. Also ensure that no child enrolled in the formal school system is included in this item so that duplication of enrolment in these two systems is avoided.
(ii) A centre for non formal education meant for both primary and upper primary levels is to be counted at both the levels.
6. *Item 10* : In this item, provide information pertaining to Adult Education/Functional Literacy centres run by Government/Local bodies as well as by voluntary agencies/industries. Please note that non formal education centres (included in item 9) should not be included in this item.
7. *Item 11* . In this item all recognised and unrecognised institutions catering to pre primary education are to be included.

**FIFTH ALL INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY
URBAN INFORMATION FORM**

1. Name of the city/town :
2. C.D. Block/tehsil/Taluk :
3. District :
4. State/Union Territory :
5. Total population of the city/town according to 1981 census.

Category	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
All Communities			
Scheduled Castes			
Scheduled Tribes			

6. Give the actual*/estimated population of the city/town as on 30.9.1986.
 - (a) in all areas (including slums)
 - (b) in slum areas only.....
7. Give the actual*/estimated population of children of school going age in your city/town.

Age group (in years)	Actual/estimated child population					
	in all areas (including slums)			in slum areas only		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4 to below 6						
6 to below 11						
11 to below 14						
14 to below 16						
16 to below 18						

NIEPA DC



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*Please give actual figures if available, otherwise give estimated population.