

5<sup>th</sup>

3

ALL INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

DISTRICT REPORT

DISTRICT LUDHIANA



DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICE,

LUDHIANA

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## PREFACE

In a democracy, the educational system is the most vital organ, on which depends the successful functioning of the democratic set up. Unless the people are educated and enlightened, 'Govt. of the people, by the people, and for the people', cannot thrive. While 'each one, teach one', is the popular slogan of the Education Department to achieve cent per cent universal primary education, the educational planners do need for planning a comprehensive study into the existing working conditions of the educational system as a whole.

Thus, the 5th All India Educational Survey with the base year September 1986 has been undertaken with the objective of finding out the actual conditions and functioning of education at all stages-primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary levels. The report comprehensively deals with regard to the above cited schools of Ludhiana District block-wise\_\_rural-urban population; the number of habitants, students enrolment, males, females, SCs/STs, availability of ancillary facilities, school buildings, its conditions, types of managements, laboratory facilities, etc.

In fact, every aspect of the existing educational set up of the Ludhiana District has been surveyed and comprehensively dealt with. The survey report is divided into two parts. The first part has **five** chapters which give the details of the report and the second part contains tables which specifically make the picture clear at a glance. I hope, the report will amply serve the purpose and objectives of the study for which it has been undertaken.

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I shall be failing in my duty, if I do not thank Mr Jaswant Singh Grewal, M.A.(Eng.), M.Ed., Ph.D., Headmaster, Govt. High School, Kila Rai Pur who was called upon to take up this work and am indebted to him for the pains he took in writing and compiling this project. Thanks are also due to Mr S.R.Bansal, M.A., M.Ed., Distt. Assstt. Guidance Counsellor who assisted in this work. Sh. Nachattar Singh, Incharge, Statistical work of the District Education Office, deserves sincere thanks for taking up the survey work and tabulations of the survey tables. My thanks are also due to all the Headmasters, Principals, BPEO's and teachers who co-operated in data collection and filled up the proformas willingly and ungrudgingly.

J. K. Chauhan  
(Joginder Kaur Chauhan.)  
District Education Officer  
Ludhiana

MAP OF LUDHTANA DISTRICT SHOWING BLOCK HEADQUARTERS



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## PART I

### Chapter I

#### ALL INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

##### 1.1. General information

Ludhiana is the central district of the Panjab State. It lies between North latitude  $30^{\circ}$ - $34^{\circ}$  and  $31^{\circ}$ - $01^{\circ}$  and East longitude  $75^{\circ}$ - $18^{\circ}$  and  $76^{\circ}$ - $20^{\circ}$ . It is bounded by Jalandhar district on the North, by Ropar district in the East, Ferozepur district in the West and by Patiala and Sangrur districts in the South. The Satluj River forms its Northern boundary separating it from Jalandhar district.

The district constitutes four Tehsils having nine towns and 934 villages. The district is named after the Lodhi King, who had his headquarters at the old city where there is a Fort that stands to this day. The Lodhi dynasty ruled at Delhi from A.D. (1485-1517).

The population of the district according to 1981 census is 18,16,327. The rural population is 10,56,816 out of which 5,59,074 are males and 4,97,742 are females. The total urban population is 7,59,511 out of which 4,13,800 are males and 3,45,711 are females.

The SC population in the rural areas is 1,83,642 males and 1,59,244 females. The SC population in the urban area is 1,01,701 males and 84,445 females.

The density of population is 471 per sq.km. Literacy rate is 43.69 per cent in rural areas and 60.14 per cent in urban areas which is the highest in the state.

The economy of the district continues to be agrobased despite the rapid shift towards the setting up of small industries after India got independence on 15th August, 1947. About 85 per cent of the total area of the district is under cultivation, of which 66 per cent is irrigated. About 51 per cent of the total working force constitutes cultivators and Agricultural labourers. The Punjab Agricultural University has played a distinctive role to raise agricultural production. The farmers of the district have taken full advantage of the various programmes initiated by it. The District has the distinction of having the highest yield per hectare among wheat growing countries of the world.

In the field of industry, the district is reputed for small scale industries. It is called the 'Manchester City of India'. It is rightly termed as "Small Scale Industrial Capital of India" owing to its premier position in hosiery manufacturing, engineering goods, sewing and cycle industries. It is estimated that 80 per cent demand of the entire country in Wollen hosiery is met by Ludhiana. Woollen hosiery goods are exported to a large number of countries, including Russia, East European Countries, Africa, Middle East and ~~Far~~ East Asian Countries. Engineering goods, cycles and cycle parts are also exported to a number of countries. The Panjab Govt. has set up a focal point at Dhandari (near Ludhiana city) for development of small scale industries in the rural areas.

In Ludhiana town, nearly every home of the middle class, lower middle class and families below the poverty line are contributing to the spreading of small scale units in Hosiery, Woollen Industry etc.

In the field of Education, the district has made tremendous progress. 43.69 per cent of the rural population and 60.14 per cent of the urban population is literate, which is the highest literacy rate in the state. The Agricultural University situated on the outskirts of the city near Sidhwan Canal has brought about green revolution in the state and it is one of the biggest Agricultural Universities in India. In the field of higher education, there are 34 colleges, 2 Medical Colleges, one Medical Homoeopathic College that impart education in various disciplines. There is one A.T.I. and three ITI's that give technical education to the students. Apart from this the number of High/Senior Secondary Schools are 298, Upper Primary Schools 122 and Primary Schools are 1015.

In short, it is no exaggeration but a real fact to state that Ludhiana has achieved an edge over all other districts in the state and it occupies a place of pride in the fields of Industry, Agriculture and Education in the country.

## 1.2 The All India Educational Survey

The Fifth All India Educational Survey was conducted with 30.9.1986 as the base year for the collection of information.

Three types of proformas: SIF (School Information Proforma); VIF (Village Information Proforma) and UIP (Urban Information Proforma) were collected from the State Survey Officer, Chandigarh on 20.5.1987. Prior to this, three days training was imparted at Chandigarh from 10.8.87 to 12.8.87 to DEO (Secy), Dy. DEO (Secy), Statistical Clerk (Survey Incharge), DEO (Primary), Dy. DEO (Primary) and two persons from each block-one from Secondary, and one from Primary.

Heads of High/Higher Secondary Schools and BPEO's were given detailed training on the following scheduled programmes:

- 2.6.87 - Heads of Ludhiana urban schools and BPEO's
- 3.6.87 Heads of Jagraon Tehsil and BPEO's
- 4.6.87 Heads of Khanna Tehsil and BPEO's
- 5.6.87 Heads of Ludhiana Tehsil-rural areas and BPEO's
- 6.6.87 Heads of Samrala Tehsil and BPEO's

BPEO's were specifically assigned the task of collecting SIF proformas from Primary Schools under their charge. As regards VIF proforma, this was to be filled by the Head of the institution of a higher institution in addition to filling up of its own SIF proforma e.g. In a village which has Primary, Middle and High Schools, the Head of the High School would fill VIF in addition to its own proforma of SIF. Similarly, in the village where there are Primary and Middle Schools, only the Head of the Middle School would fill both the proformas SIF and VIF. But in a village where there is no Middle or no High School, the Head teacher of the Primary school filled both the SIF and VIF proformas.

The Heads of the Middle/High/Higher Secondary Schools were supplied SIF and VIF proformas to be filled up on the basis of the instructions mentioned above.

The information block-wise was collected by Heads of Institutions as detailed below:

C.D. Block Dehlon

Headmistress Govt. Girls High School Jawahar Nagar Camp,  
Ludhiana.

C.D. Block-Doraha

Principal, Govt. Girls Senior Secondary School,  
Khanna.

C.D. Block Jagraon

Principal Govt. Senior Secondary School, Jagraon.

C.D. Block Ludhiana-I

Principal, Govt. Senior Secondary School, Bharat  
Nagar, Ludhiana.

C.D. Block Ludhiana II (Mangat)

Headmaster, Govt. High School, Boys, Jawahar Nagar  
Camp, Ludhiana.

C.D. Block Machhiwara

Headmistress, Govt. Girls High School, Samrala.

C.D. Block Pakhowal

Headmistress, Gov. Senior Model High School,  
Cemetery Road, Ludhiana.

C.D. Block Samrala

Principal, Govt. Senior Secondary School, Samrala.

C.D. Block Sidhwan Bet

Principal, Govt. Senior Secondary School, Jagraon.

C.D. Block Sudhar

Headmistress, Govt. Girls High School, Jagraon

The last date for scrutiny and tabulation of data was fixed as 31-12-87. Scrutiny of Block tables was done by S. Nachattar Singh, Statistical Clerk but the scrutiny and tabulation work of the District Table was done

both by Sh. Nachattar Singh and Sh. Ram Sarup, Teacher-cum-Clerk of BPEO C.D. Block Ludhiana-I. Sh. S.R.Bansal, Distt. Asstt. Guidance Counsellor of the Distt. Education Office, Ludhiana also assisted them in the tabulation of the data at Distt. level. The work complete in every respect was thus handed over to the State Survey Officer on 6.1.88.

### CONCEPTS

#### HABITATION :

Concept of Habitation, in this report, means a section of the population living in apartment at some distance away from the population of the main village and the area occupied by them.

#### TOWN

Towns refers to all those places which have municipalities and are notified areas.

### TYPES OF SCHOOLS

There are in all four types of schools covered in this report of the Ludhiana district. They are Govt.Schools, Local Body Schools, Private recognised and aided schools, Private recognised but unaided schools.

### NUMBER OF VILLAGES

The total number of villages according to the revenue record are 962 but out of these 28 are uninhabited called in the local language as "Bachrag". The total number of towns are nine in number.



POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT

The estimated population of the district as it stood on 30.9.86 is 20,77,338. Out of this the rural population is 11,78,067 and the urban population is 8,99,271.

## Chapter II

### PRIMARY EDUCATION

#### 2.1. Number of Habitations and their population served with the Primary Schools/Sections

District Ludhiana has 934 villages inhabited by 11, 78,067 persons. Out of them, 870 villages with 11,62,877 population have the facility of Primary Schools, 24 villages have Primary Schools within one km and 17 villages have Primary Schools within half km. Only five villages with a population of 638 persons have Primary Schools at a distance of more than one km but less than 1.5 km. There are only 6 villages where Primary School is at a distance of more than two kms and 12 villages are such where students have to walk from 1.6 kms to 2 kms to attend the school.

Doraha, Jagraon, Pakhowal and Sudhar blocks have Primary Schools within the habitation, whereas in Ludhiana-I there are only 3 villages where the Primary School is within the reach of 0.6 km and 1 km. In Ludhiana-II there are 2 villages which have Primary Schools at a distance of more than 2 kms. There are five villages where a child has to walk one to two kms to reach a Primary School. 24 habitations have Primary Schools within a distance of one km. The remaining 140 villages have Primary Schools within their limits.

In Machhiwara block out of 175 villages, 155 have Primary Schools. In this block there are only four villages where the Primary School is at a distance of more than 1.6 kms but less than 2 kms. There is only one village where the Primary School is only half km away and 7 schools are such

where students have to journey from half to 1.5 kms to reach the school.

In Samrala block there are only two villages which have Primary Schools at a distance of half km and one village has the facility of primary education at a distance of more than 1.1 kms but less than 1.5 kms. In the Sudhar Block 39 habitates have Primary School Education facilities within the habitation. In Sidhwan Bet, only one village has a Primary School within 1.6 to 2.0 kms and six villages have Primary Schools at a walking distance of one km. There are 83 habitations which have Primary Schools, within its boundaries.

#### 2.2. Habitations and populations served by existing and proposed Primary Schools

Ludhiana district has 897 Primary Schools which cater to the needs of 886 habitations i.e. 94.86 per cent. More Primary Schools are proposed to be set up which are expected to serve 19 habitations i.e. 2.03 per cent of the district population. These proposed schools are expected to be set up in Ludhiana-II and Machhiwara C.D.blocks only.

#### 2.3. Villages according to proportion of SC's and ST's population and availability of Primary Schools/sections

Villages having zero per cent SC population are thirty in number and the Primary Schools are 19 in all. Villages with SC population up to 25 per cent are 232 and the number of Primary Schools functioning in these villages are 228. The percentage of SC population between 26-50 per cent lives in 509 villages and the Primary Schools in existence are 379.

The population slab 51-75 per cent of SC is found in 126 villages with total number of 111 Primary Schools.

There are in all 37 villages, which have more than 75 per cent SC proportion of population and the number of Primary Schools under this slab are 24. As far as ST's are concerned, no such population is found in any of these villages and its percentage is zero.

#### 2.4. Number of Primary Schools and Number of Schools having Primary classes in rural and urban areas (Management-wise)

There are 1,011 Govt. Primary Schools, 3 private aided and one private unaided Primary School in Ludhiana Distt. Out of seven Middle Schools having Primary Sections, one is of Govt, Three are private aided and three are private unaided schools.

There are 37 High Schools having the Primary Sections. Out of them five are of Govt., 17 are private aided and 15 are private unaided High Schools having the Primary Sections.

Besides this, only one Govt. Higher Secondary (10+2) School is having the Primary Section and 10 Private aided Higher Secondary Schools are having the Primary Schools attached to them.

#### 2.5. Primary Schools according to the types of buildings

In Ludhiana Distt. 897 Primary Schools are in rural areas and 188 Primary Schools are in urban areas. Thus total schools in the District are 1015. In rural areas 859 schools have pucca buildings and 32 Primary Schools have partially

pucca buildings, whereas in urban areas 113 schools have pucca buildings and only four schools have partially pucca buildings.

Four Primary Schools in the Luchhara II block and two Primary Schools in Machhiwara C.D. block have no building. They are all in the rural areas and only open space is there for the students to sit and study. In urban areas, one school has no building. Thus it is evidenced from rural and urban areas study data that more emphasis should be laid on buildings in rural areas.

#### 2.6. Primary Schools according to the number of instructional rooms available

Out of 1015 Primary Schools in Ludhiana District, 5 schools have no rooms at all; one school has one room only, two schools are two room schools and another two schools are five room schools but none of these rooms are used for instructional purposes. 83 Primary Schools in the Distt. have only one room each and that is used for instructional purposes also. One school in the district is such which has two rooms but only one room is used for instructional purposes.

Moreover, one school in the district has more than ten rooms but only five rooms are used for instructional purposes. 29 schools are having more than 10 rooms available and more than 10 rooms are also used for instructional purposes.

#### 2.7. Primary Schools according to additional rooms required

Table 12 depicts the picture very clearly in terms of the rooms required for instructional purposes. 225 Primary Schools require no additional room. In the rural areas under the

management of Govt., 175 Primary Schools need one additional room, 247 Primary Schools need two rooms, 152 Primary Schools require 3 rooms, 63 require 4 rooms; 34 Primary Schools have the dire necessity of five or more than five rooms. Thus, in terms of additional rooms required the demand in rural areas is very great as compared to the urban areas

In the urban areas, the number of rooms required in 15 schools is nil. 17 schools need 1 room, 20 schools need 2 rooms, 16 schools require 3 rooms, 14 schools require 4 rooms and 28 schools need five or more than five rooms.

#### 2.8. Availability of black boards in Primary Schools

897 Primary Schools in rural areas having 5,024 sections have only 3,753 usable black boards; 173 sections have unusable black boards and 1,098 sections in schools are having no black boards. 119 Primary Schools in urban areas having 1,085 sections have 781 black boards in working conditions; 74 sections have unusable black boards whereas only 230 sections have no black boards facility in Primary Schools.

Ludhiana-II, Machhiwara and Sidhwan Bet C.D.Blocks have the maximum number of sections i.e. 716, where there is no provision for black board facility. Sudhar block is in a better position in comparison to Jagraon with only two sections having no black boards, whereas, 140 sections in Jagraon have no provision of black boards.

#### 2.9. Ancillary facilities

The availability of ancillary facilities, the primary need of a Primary School is shown in Table 16. In rural areas under the management of the Govt. 861 Primary Schools have drinking

water facility, 414 schools have urinals, 162 schools have separate urinals for girls, 56 schools have separate lavatories ; for girls, 280 schools provide facility for medical check up and 428 schools get Vaccination/Inoculation facilities for children. There is only one private unaided Primary School which has urinal facility separately both for boys and girls and with the exception of medical check up no other ancillary facilities are available in this school.

In the urban areas in the Govt. Primary Schools, all the above mentioned facilities such as drinking water, etc. are provided in 115 schools, urinals in 115 schools, separate urinals for girls in 30 schools, lavatories in 105 schools, separate lavatories for girls in 20 schools, medical check up and vaccination/inoculation facilities in 115 schools. Only 3 private aided schools have all the above stated ancillary facilities.

Thus in all, in the whole district, 980 schools have drinking water facility, 533 have urinal facility, 196 have separate urinal facility for girls, 121 schools have lavatories, 79 have separate lavatories for girls, 399 have medical check up facility and 546 schools have the privilege of getting vaccination/inoculation facilities.

#### 2.10. Number of schools according to teachers in position

A Primary teacher is the backbone of our National Education Policy. Thus it is very essential that every Primary school should have sufficient number of teachers. In the Distt. out of 1015 Primary Schools, 5 schools in the rural areas i.e.

one school in Ludhiana II C.D.Block and 4 schools in the Machhiwara block have no teacher, whereas there is no such school in urban areas. Again, there are 94 Primary Schools in rural areas where there is only one teacher i.e. 94 schools are single teacher schools and there is no single teacher school in urban areas.

Here again, Ludhiana II and Machhiwara blocks are the worst affected i.e. 34 schools in Ludhiana II C.D.block and 38 schools in Machhiwara block are single teacher schools.

Jagraon and Sidhwan Bet C.D.blocks have one and two single teacher schools respectively in rural areas. 245 Primary Schools have two teachers in each school in rural areas and only 4 schools are having two teachers in urban areas. Besides this, only two schools have three teachers in each school in the urban areas while 163 schools are having three teachers in each school in rural areas. Again, 120 Primary Schools are provided with four teachers and 95 Primary Schools have 5 teachers. But, there are 12 Primary Schools that have 4 teachers and 18 Primary Schools have 5 teachers in their schools

Schools having more than ten teachers are 29 in rural and 31 in urban areas.

## 2.11. Teachers at Primary Stage, rural, and urban, according to sex (trained/untrained)

### 2.11.1. Rural

In the rural areas there are 25 Middle pass trained male teachers and 93 female teachers with similar qualifications.



Matriculate trained male teachers are 1,721 and untrained teachers are two; but female trained Matriculate teachers are 1,524. It is significant to note that there are no female untrained teachers with these qualifications. Male teachers with Higher Secondary trained qualifications are 63 in number and the number of female teachers are 35. Trained graduate teachers in both the categories, male and female, are 49 and untrained teacher is one in each category. There are eight male and three female teachers trained with post-graduate qualifications. Trained language male teachers are 21 and female 31. There is only one untrained female teacher in the language teacher's category. Others trained are two each in male and female category of teachers.

#### 2.11.2. Urban

With regard to the position of the teachers in the urban areas, we find that there are 4 Middle pass trained male teachers and 16 female teachers. As for the Matric pass trained teachers are concerned, the number of such male teachers in the urban areas are 349 and female teachers are 775. Twenty-four male teachers hold Higher Secondary trained qualifications and five are female teachers. Graduate trained male teachers are 25 and number of female graduate trained teachers is quite significant and are 270. Untrained graduate male teachers are two and female teachers are 40.

It is again quite significant to note that there is no male teacher with trained post-graduate qualifications in urban areas but on the other hand women teachers are 63 and untrained women teachers are two.

Trained language teachers are 51 and female teachers are 24. Other trained male teachers are 3 and female 7, but untrained male and female teachers are one in each category.

Overall picture that emerges is that women with better qualifications teach in urban Primary Schools than men, and nonetheless the picture is not so discouraging in rural areas.

#### 2.12. Enrolment at Primary stage

Enrolment at Primary stage has acquired great significance in view of the fact that universal cent per cent Primary Education is the aim of Education in a Democratic set up in India. The number of boys who study in classes I to V in the age groups of 6-11 years in rural and urban areas in Ludhiana District are 90,456 and number of girls 78,708 which is 84.48 per cent of the boys of the total enrolment in classes I to V and girls 85.04 per cent of the total enrolment of girls in classes I to V.

SC enrolment of boys is 35.28 per cent of total enrolment of boys in classes I to V and SC girls are 38.18 per cent of total enrolment of girls from classes I to V.

There is no ST student in the district.

## 2.13. Indicators of Educational Development

### Age Specific Enrolment Ratios

#### Rural-Boys (6 to below 11 years)

The enrolment of boys in ~~this~~ age groups is 68, 649 and total population is 65691. The age specific enrolment ratio, therefore, works out to be 104.50. Similarly in the case of girls, the total enrolment is 58,913 and the population is 58,893. The age specific ratio in the case of girls is 100.03/<sup>The total</sup> age specific enrolment ratio both in the case of boys and girls works out to be 102.39.

It looks quite obnoxious and paradoxical that both in the cases of boys and girls, the actual enrolment has increased over and above the population. At the face of it, this looks funny and impossible. But there can be two possible reasons for this disparity. Firstly, Ludhiana district is bounded by <sup>seven</sup> ~~eight~~ districts of Punjab namely, Patiala, Sangrur, Ferozepur, Faridkot, Roper, Hoshiarpur, <sup>and</sup> ~~Jullundur and Kapurthala~~. A section of the population may be residing in those districts, but for the purpose of education the boys in the age group of 6-11 years i.e. for classes I to V are enrolled in the schools of Ludhiana district situated in the villages near the borders of these districts.

The second reason can be due to ambiguity in the columns of the table provided for data collection to the schools. The first column specifies enrolment of students in the age group 4 to 6 years and the second column again demands enrolment of boys in the age group 6-11 years i.e. for classes I to V. So, it is just possible that most of the students of six years age group on roll of the first column might have been carried over in the second column of age group of 6-11 years resulting in increase in enrolment

in the second column. So, this crossing of figures of the age group of six years might have resulted in the increase of students enrolment disproportionate to the population. Thus, the first column in the proforma should have been made clear as under:- Boys 4 to below 6 years instead of simply writing 4 to 6 years.

In the case of girls, the enrolment is 58,913 and the population is 58,893, thus giving age-specific enrolment ratio to 100.03. Again, reasons for this disparity are also the same as in the case of boys. The total age-specific ratio combined both in the case of boys and girls is 102.39.

#### Urban

The enrolment of boys in the Urban areas is 21,807 against the population of 53,418. The age-specific ratio, therefore, is 40.82.

In the case of girls, the enrolment is 19,795 while the population is 47,246. Thus, the age-specific enrolment ratio in the case of girls is 41.90.

The total age-specific ratio of enrolment both for boys and girls combined is 41.32. The total age specific enrolment ratio of boys for rural and urban areas is 75.94, of girls is 74.15 and overall picture of the boys and girls of the rural and urban areas for the whole district is 75.10. The enrolment in the urban areas is less as compared to rural areas, because most of the student studying in the unrecognised private schools have not been taken into account.

#### Gross enrolment ratios (6 to below 11 years)

##### Rural

The total enrolment of the boys in the age group of 6 to below 11 years is 79,270 and the population is 65,691. Thus the gross enrolment ratio comes out to be 120.67.

In the case of the girls the gross enrolment ratio is 113.86, because the actual enrolment is 67,055 and population is 58,893. The reasons for the disparity in enrolment and population are the same as already discussed above in the case of age-specific enrolment ratio.

The total enrolment of boys and girls comes out to be 1,46,325 against the total population of 1,24,584. Therefore, the gross enrolment ratio in this case is 117.45.

The disparity between girls and boys in the gross enrolment ratio is more conspicuous, because most of the girls do not go to schools due to economic factors and help the parents at home in domestic work, thus adding to their family income.

#### Urban

In the case of urban schools the enrolment of boys in the age group of 6 to below 11 years is 27,796 and the population is 53,418. The gross specific ratio is, therefore, 52.03.

In the case of girls, the gross enrolment ratio is 53.96, since the enrolment is 25,494 and their population is 47,246.

The total gross enrolment ratio in the case of urban areas is 52.93. The total enrolment of boys and girls being 53,290 against their total population of 1,00,664.

The gross enrolment ratio for the rural and urban areas of boys is 89.89, that of girls is 87.19 and the gross enrolment ratio of boys and girls both for the rural and urban areas of the district comes out to be 88.62.

The proportionate less enrolment of children in the age group of 6-11 years in the urban areas is there, because

most of the students of this age group study in private unrecognised schools and they have not been taken into account.

#### C. Pupil teacher ratio

The pupil teacher ratio at the primary stage in the rural areas is 1:41 and in the urban areas it is 1:31. Thus ratio is satisfactory both in the case of rural and urban schools. But the position comparatively is much better and ideal in the case of urban areas because the number of teachers available are more, and teachers prefer to work in urban areas, the amenities of life being better in towns than in villages.

#### D. Percentage of girls

The percentage of girls who study in rural areas is 45.82 and the percentage of girls in the urban areas who go to schools is 47.84. Thus, there is not much marked difference in the percentage of enrolment both in the case of rural and urban girls, because the general outlook of the people, their thinking and approach towards women education is identical in nature, whether they live in villages or towns.

## Chapter III

### UPPER PRIMARY SEDUCATION

#### 3.1. Number of Habitations and their population served with an Upper Primary School./Section.

District Ludhiana comprises of 934 villages. It has a total population of 11,78,067. 283 villages with 6,57,655 population have the facilities of Upper Primary Schools/Sections i.e. 55.82 per cent of the population has the facility of Upper Primary Education within the habitation. 4,68,396 children i.e. 40.03 per cent of the population have to walk up to 3 kms to avail of the facility of Upper Primary Education, while 52,016 inhabitants i.e. 4.66 per cent have to cover a distance of more than three kms to have Upper Primary Education.

C.D.Blocks Jagraon, Ludhiana-I and Pakhowal with a population of 3,51,208 have the facility of Upper Primary Education within 3 kms of the habitation, whereas Sudhar Block has been provided with this facility within 2 kms of the habitation. In Ludhiana II, Machhiwara and Sidhwan Bet blocks, 12 habitations covering 4,048 inhabitants i.e. only 0.34 per cent of the population have to walk more than 5 kms to have the facility of Upper Primary Education.

#### 3.2. Habitations and population served by existing and proposed Upper Primary Schools

Out of 934 habitations in the Distt. 843 habitations i.e. 90.26 per cent of the habitation is already served with an Upper Primary School/Section within a walking distance of 3 kms, 23 habitations are such where a new Upper Primary

school/section is proposed to be opened on the basis of the given criterion i.e. 2.46 per cent of the habitation will be served with the opening of the proposed new Upper Primary Schools.

Thus, population of 11,22,849 out of 11,78,067 i.e., 95.31 per cent of the population is already being served with the existing Upper Primary Schools/Sections within the distance of 3 kms of the habitation and another 28,130 inhabitants i.e. 2.39 per cent of the population is likely to be served with the opening of the new Upper Primary Schools/Sections. On the whole, 11,50,979 inhabitants i.e. 97.70 per cent of the total population will be served when proposed upper Primary Schools/Sections are opened.

### 3.3. Villages according to proportion of SC/ST population and availability of Upper Primary Schools/Sections

The number of villages having zero per cent SC population are 30 and the number of Upper Primary Schools are two. Villages with SC population percentage up to 25 per cent are 232 and the Upper Primary Schools are 67. The percentage of population between 25.1 to 50 per cent of SC is in the 509 villages and the Upper Primary Schools in such villages are 184. The percentage of SC habitations between 51-75 per cent is in 126 villages and the number of Upper Primary Schools are 20. But the villages with population above 75 per cent of SC are 37 and there are two Upper Primary Schools.

There is no ST population in Ludhiana District.

### 3.4. Number of Upper Primary Schools/Classes in Rural and Urban Areas (Management-wise)

Number of Upper Primary Schools and number of schools having Upper Primary classes in rural and urban areas of



Ludhiana District Management-wise are: 114 run by the Govt., 3 are run by Private bodies but they are aided and 5 schools are private but unaided by the Govt. There is no local body Upper Primary School in the District.

In the rural areas the number of Upper Primary Schools run by the Govt. are 104 but there is no other institution run either by private or any other body. In the urban areas, the Govt. Upper Primary Schools are 10 that of Private bodies aided by the Govt. are 3 and Private unaided schools are 5.

3.5. Upper Primary Schools according to the types of the buildings

The Upper Primary Schools in Ludhiana District having pucca buildings are 101 but schools with the partial pucca buildings are two only. In urban areas of Ludhiana District, all the Upper Primary Schools having pucca buildings are 18 in all. There is no major difference in the type of building of the Upper Primary Schools situated in rural and urban areas because in all the cases the type of building is pucca in nature. The minor exception is that of two rural schools, where the buildings are partially pucca.

3.6. Availability of Library facilities in Upper Primary Schools

In the rural and urban Upper Primary Schools of Ludhiana District, Library facility is available in all the 122 schools, whether they are run by the Govt. or Private bodies. But the availability of books and newspapers facilities vary so far as their number is concerned. 58 schools have

books up to 500, 15 schools have books more than 500 and only two schools have books above 1000-

3.7. Availability of ancillary facilities

In the rural areas, 104 schools have drinking water facility, 91 schools have urinals, 83 have separate urinals for girls, 51 schools have lavatory facility; separate lavatories for girls exist in 25 schools; medical check up in 51 schools and vaccination/inoculation facilities are available in 43 schools.

In the urban areas all the 10 schools run by the Govt. have drinking water facility, urinals, separate for boys and girls, lavatory, medical check up and vaccination facilities are also available. Only 5 schools have separate lavatories for girls. Private schools have cent per cent ancillary facilities.

3.8. Teachers at Upper Primary Stage, according to sex, trained/untrained in rural and urban areas

In the rural areas, there are only two male teachers and two female teachers both trained with Middle pass qualifications. Matriculate trained male teachers are 18 and female trained teachers are one hundred and eleven. There is no untrained teacher with these qualifications. Higher Secondary qualified trained male teachers are 64 and female teachers are 23. Graduate male trained teachers are 38 and female are 176. Post-graduate trained teachers are 122 and female are 61 but there is only one untrained male teacher with these qualifications. Language trained teachers are 104 male and 89 female. Others trained teachers are 79 males and 29 females.

In the urban areas, Middle pass male teacher is one and female teachers are three. Matric trained male teachers are 103 and female 130. Higher Secondary trained male teachers are 11 and female 21 but there is one male untrained teacher. Trained graduate male teachers are 163 and female 377. Only 8 graduate male teachers are untrained and females are five. Post-graduate qualified male teachers are 53 and 15 are females. Trained language male teachers are 23 and females are 78, but only one female language teacher is untrained. Other trained teachers males are 33 and females are 43.

Thus in urban areas we find that women teachers more qualified are available in greater number than in rural Upper Primary Schools. So urban areas have upper edge in this respect.

3.9. Enrolment at Upper Primary stage by sex, rural and urban; SC/ST

Enrolment in classes VI to VIII in all the Upper Primary Schools is 86,452. Out of this the number of boys are 47,471 and the number of girls are 38,981. SC boys are 11,776 and SC girls are 7,770. There is no ST student in the district.

3.10.

### 3.10. Indicators of Educational Development

#### Upper Primary Level (11 to below 14 years)

##### A. Age specific enrolment ratios

###### Rural

In the case of boys of rural areas the age-specific ratio is 68.14. The enrolment of boys is 26,642 against their population of 39,097.

The age-specific ratio of girls is 60.32, their enrolment is 20,490 and population is 33,970. The total age-specific ratio in the case of boys and girls is 64.50.

###### Urban

In the case of urban boys, the total enrolment is 15,956 and the population is 31,969. Thus, the age-specific enrolment ratio comes out to be 49.91. In the case of girls the age specific enrolment ratio is 54.34. The population of the girls is 28,295 and their enrolment is 15,377. The total age-specific enrolment ratio in the case of boys is 59.94 and girls is 57.60. The overall total picture of boys and girls for the rural and urban areas of the district is 58.85.

Thus, there is not much significant difference between the total age-specific enrolment ratios of boys and girls, which suggests that people are equally conscious about the women education and their role in the day to day life as compared to men.

There is some marked difference between the urban and rural boys due to the fact that in the urban areas, economically weaker sections of the society reside in industrial areas and due to their economic conditions, boys instead of going for education in schools help their parents in earning their livelihood.

The other reason is that in urban areas most of the boys study in private unrecognised schools and their number has not been taken into account while collecting survey data.

The same can be the reasons in the case of girls for the difference in the age specific enrolment ratios between the rural and urban areas.

#### B. Gross enrolment ratios

The gross enrolment ratios in the age group of 11-14 years in the case of boys in the rural areas is 76.95 and it is 54.38 in the urban areas. The total gross ratio of boys in the rural and urban areas is 66.80.

In the case of girls, the rural gross enrolment ratio is 66.57 and that of urban areas is 57.84, but the total gross ratio both for rural and urban girls is 62.60.

The figures 66.80 in the case of boys and 62.60 in the case of girls suggest that girls at the upper primary stage keep themselves mostly confined to domestic work and help their parents to earn their livelihood.

The lesser enrolment in the towns is again due to the reason that in towns and city most of the schools run are private unrecognised and the number of children studying in those schools have not been taken into consideration.

#### C. Pupil teach ratio

The teacher pupil ratio at Upper Primary stage in the rural areas is 1:37 and in the Urban areas it is 1:28 which is quite satisfactory. The difference in the ratios is mainly due to the fact that more teachers are available in urban areas than in the remote rural areas.

D. Percentage of girls

areas

The percentage of girls enrolment in the rural/is 42.91 and in the urban areas, it is 48.49. The difference in girls enrolment is mainly due to the fact that economically weaker sections of the society who live in the villages do not send their daughters for study to the schools. Instead, girls of this age group work along with their parents to earn their livelihood. The other reasons can be that these poor people are still not as much conscious about the education of women as the other affluent sections of the society are.

The total average enrolment of 45.08 per cent both for the rural and urban girls is not satisfactory. A large population of girls is still without enrolment for education. This may be due to the fact that girls help more to their parents at home and thus add to the family income.

## Chapter IV

### SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION (+ 2 STAGE )

#### 4.1. Number of habitations and their population served with a Secondary School /Section.

934 habitations exist with a total population of 11,78,067 in the Ludhiana District. 198 habitations have Secondary Schools/Sections within the habitation limits. It covers a population of 5,04,230 i.e. 42.80 per cent of the total population.

A population of 6,65,367 covering 724 habitations i.e. 56.47 per cent of the population have the facility of a secondary schools/sections within 8 kms. Only children of 12 habitations with a population of 8, 470 i.e. 0.73 per cent of the population have to cover a distance of more than 8 kms to have the benefit of Secondary Education.

#### 4.2. Number of habitations and their population served with a Higher Secondary School (+2)

Higher Secondary Education is a very vital and crucial stage in the school Education as it is a terminal stage also for most of the students particularly in India, where 75 per cent of the population lives in villages. In all, there are 934 villages in the District with a population of 11,78,067 habitations. Out of these only 8 habitations having 24,454 population i.e. 2.07 per cent of the population have Higher Secondary (+2) schools within the habitation. 481 habitations with a population of 6,47,861 i.e. 55 per cent of the population have to go up to a distance of 8 kms to

reach a Higher Secondary (+2) School.

The need is that a sufficient number of Higher Secondary (+2) Schools should be opened within the habitation in the rural areas.

4.3. Number of Secondary Schools and numbeerr of schools with Secondary classes in rural and urban areas

The number of Secondary Schools in the District are 270 and schools with Secondary classes are 28. Thus, there are 298 secondary schools/secondary classes in rural and urban areas of the Ludhiana District.

4.4. Number of Higher Secondary Schools

There are in all 28 Higher Secondary Schools in the District both in Rural and Urban areas under Govt. and Private Managements. Out of these 7 are in rural areas i.e. six are run by Govt. and one is Private aided school. In urban areas there are 21 Higher Secondary Schools out of which 7 are run by Govt., 13 are Private aided and one is Private unaided.

4.5. Availability of Library facilities in Secondary Schools/Higher Secondary Schools

Library facilities are available in 202 Secondary Schools out of which 185 schools are of the Govt., 13 schools are Private aided and 4 schools are unaided Private schools.

In the urban areas, 59 Secondary Schools have Library facilities out of which 26 schools belong to the Govt., 15 are Private aided and 18 are Private unaided schools.

The comparative picture between rural and urban schools that emerges clearly shows that the village Secondary Schools are better stuffed with the number of books available for



study to students. In rural areas, 47 schools have books between 2000 to 5000 and in urban areas there are only 18 such schools, Five rural schools have more than 5000 books whereas such schools in urban areas are only three in number.

With regard to the position of Higher Secondary Schools the picture is otherwise. Seven Higher Secondary Schools have Library facilities and in the urban areas, 17 schools have such facilities, 9 urban schools have more than 5000 books, but there are only two such schools in the rural areas which have such Library facilities.

Thus, it can safely be concluded that Higher Secondary Schools in urban areas are better equipped with Library facilities.

#### 4.6. Teachers teaching Secondary Classes (according to their qualifications) in rural and urban areas

There are only two middle pass trained teachers in the rural areas; but matric trained male teachers are 125 and female teachers are 114. Higher Secondary trained male teachers are 23 and female 11; Graduate trained male teachers are 595 but female teachers are 346. There is only one male untrained graduate teacher. Trained teachers having post-graduate qualifications are 272 and Women teachers are 219 but there is one post-graduate untrained teacher only with these qualifications. With regard to the position of language trained teachers, the number of such male teachers are 54 and female 53, but two male teachers are untrained. Others trained male teachers are 36 and women teachers are 17.

In the urban areas there are 27 Matric pass trained men teachers and 13 women teachers; Higher Secondary trained

male teachers are 3 and female 7; but graduate trained male teachers are 158 and female teachers are 269, each cadre having one untrained graduate teacher. Trained teachers with post-graduate qualifications are 118 men and 172 women; untrained men teachers are nil but women are six. Language trained teachers teaching the Secondary classes, are 17 men and 42 women. Other teachers are 13 men, and 14 women.

#### 4.7. Teachers teaching Higher Secondary classes

In the rural areas there are ten male Matric pass trained teachers and 3 women teachers teaching the Higher Secondary classes. Trained graduate male teachers are 9 only but teachers trained with post-graduate qualifications in the men cadre are 38 and women cadre are 13.

In the urban areas, there are 4 Matric trained male teachers, 15 trained graduate men teachers and 3 women. Men teachers with post-graduate trained qualifications are 78, untrained 5; trained women 52 and untrained women 8. There is only one language trained woman teacher.

#### 4.8. Secondary Schools having Science laboratories

Science can be taught only in the laboratory. Secondary Schools having Science laboratories are 220 out of 270 schools in the Distt. Of these, 154 out of 202 schools are in the rural areas and 66 out of 68 Secondary Schools are in the Urban areas. Out of these 220 Secondary Schools having combined laboratories, Govt. Secondary Schools are 174, Private aided 26 and Private unaided Secondary Schools are 20.

Seven Secondary Schools have separate Science laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology i.e. six in the rural and one in the urban areas have separate

laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology. Among seven Secondary Schools, two Govt. Secondary Schools, four Private aided and only one Private unaided Secondary Schools have separate laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

Five Secondary Schools are teaching Home Science, three in the rural areas and 2 in the urban areas, but only two Secondary Schools have separate Home Science laboratories i.e. one in the rural and one in the urban areas.

Forty-three Secondary Schools have no laboratories in their schools. Of these 42 schools in the rural and one Secondary School in the urban areas are having no laboratory. Management-wise: 37 Govt. Secondary Schools, 5 Private aided and one Private unaided Secondary Schools are not having any laboratory.

#### 4.9. Higher Secondary (+2) stage schools having Science laboratories

Modern age is the age of science and computer. It is the scientists who are to shape the destiny and future of modern India. Scientists are always practical men. To be practical, one must have a well-equipped laboratory. We must, have well equipped and well maintained science laboratories if N.P.E. is to become a success. Of the 28 Higher Secondary Schools in the District, only 17 Higher Secondary Schools are having separate laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology. Twelve Govt. Higher Secondary Schools, four Private aided Secondary schools and one Private unaided Secondary School have the facilities of a separate laboratory for Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

Five Higher Secondary Schools—two Govt. and three Private aided teach Home Science but only three Higher Secondary Schools—2 Govt. and one Private aided Higher Secondary Schools have the provision of Home Science Laboratories.

Eleven Higher Secondary Schools have combined laboratories for all subjects. Of these 2 in the rural areas and 9 Higher Secondary Schools in the Urban areas are having combined laboratories for all subjects. Again, out of these 11 Higher/Secondary Schools, one Govt. Higher Secondary School and 10 private aided Higher Secondary Schools have the facilities of combined laboratories for all subjects.

4.10. science teachers teaching science subjects and their qualifications (at Secondary and Higher Secondary stages)

Science teachers constitute the backbone of the Society. They play a pivotal role in shaping the destiny of the Nation. At the Secondary School stage there are 5 Ph.D./M.Phil. qualified teachers teaching and there is only one such teacher teaching at the Higher Secondary stage. Science teachers with M.Sc. qualifications teaching at the Secondary stage are <sup>are 29</sup> 29, but untrained ~~is one~~ <sup>are 8</sup> 8, while at the Higher ~~Secondary~~ School stage they are 42. There are 53 B.Sc.(Hons.) teachers at the Secondary School stage teaching the ~~Higher~~ Secondary classes.

The number of teachers teaching with B.Sc. qualifications at the Secondary School stage are ~~369~~ 369 and at the Higher Secondary School stage they are 47. Teachers with Inter Science qualifications are 5 at the Secondary stage and

with science in Matric are 15. But there ~~are~~<sup>16</sup> such teachers teaching with these qualifications at the Higher Secondary stage.

4.11. Enrolment in Secondary classes and Higher Secondary classes by sex (highlighting SC/ST enrolment)

The enrolment at the Secondary School stage of the boys is 21,083 and that of the girls is 18,639. Out of these there are 3803 SC boys and 2,392 SC girls. But there is no ST student in the district.

At the Higher Secondary School stage, the enrolment of the boys is 2,749 and that of the girls is 1,309. SC boys are 2,392 and SC girls are 343. Again there is no ST student in the whole of the district at the Higher Secondary stage.

4.12. Annillary facilities in Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools

In Secondary Schools, 261 have drinking water facility, 214 have urinals, 213 have provision for separate urinals for girls; 198 schools have lavatories, 174 have separate lavatories for girls, 190 have medical check up facility, 172 schools have vaccination/inoculation facilities at their disposal.

In Higher Secondary Schools, 26 schools have drinking water facility, 25 have urinals, 15 schools have separate lavatories for girls, 25 schools have medical check up facility and 25 schools have the facilities of vaccination/innoculation.

4.13. Number of schools having Physical Education trained teachers (Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools)

"Sound mind in a sound body" is the aim of education. India needs true citizens who are not only intelligent and

mentally sound but bodily fit also. It can be done only if we have teachers in our schools, who have got physical education training.

There are 261 physical Education Teachers in the Secondary Schools of the District, i.e. 193 in the rural schools and 68 in the urban Secondary Schools. Of these 208 are in the Govt. Secondary schools, 32 in the Private aided Secondary Schools and 21 are in the Private unaided Secondary Schools.

But there are 28 Physical Education Teachers i.e. 7 in the rural and 21 in the urban, Higher Secondary (+2) Schools of the Distt. Among these, 13 teachers are in the Govt. Secondary (+2) Schools, 14 in the Private aided and only one Physical Education Teacher is there in the Private unaided Higher Secondary (+) Schools of the District.

4.14. Higher Secondary Schools having various Streams (Science, Commerce, etc.) and Vocational Courses

Higher Secondary Schools offering arts to the students are 28 i.e. 7 rural and 21 urban Higher Secondary Schools offer arts subjects to the students. Among these 28 schools, thirteen are Govt. Schools, fourteen are private aided and one is private unaided Higher Secondary School in the Distt.

Higher Secondary Schools offering Science Courses of study are 14 in the District. Out of these 14, four are in the rural and 10 are in the urban areas. Among them 9 Govt. Schools, 4 Private aided and one Private unaided Higher Secondary Schools offer Science Courses for study.

Commerce courses are offered by six Secondary Schools of the District, i.e. one in rural and five in the urban areas. Out of six, two are Govt. Secondary Schools, four are Private aided Secondary Schools.

Technical courses are offered by only one Govt. Secondary School in the District.

Unemployment problem can possibly be solved if students are given training of some sort of vocational courses at the school level. But at present no school offers vocational courses of study in the District.

## Chapter V

### OTHER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

-al

#### 5.1. Non formal education centres and enrolment

Democracy cannot thrive unless its people are educated and enlightened. For this purpose, literacy for all is the function of the Govt. and its agencies. Opening of non formal education centres is one of its aims. There is only one such centre in Ludhiana District with the enrolment of 5 boys and 2 girls.

#### 5.2. Adult Education/Functional Literacy facilities and enrolment

There are 7 Adult Education Centres in the rural areas of Ludhiana District in which the enrolment of men is 88 and women 110. Out of these 7 centres 3 are for men and 4 centres are for women.

In the Urban areas there is only one centre and that centre is for women. Enrolment in this centre is 3 men and 4 women, that is seven in all.

#### 5.3. Schools for the Disabled (Handicapped)

There is only one such school and that is for the blind.

#### 5.4. Facilities for Pre-Primary Education in the form of Balwadi/Anganwadi/Independent Pre-Primary Schools/Pre-Primary Classes attached to schools, number of each in rural and urban areas

##### Balwadi/Aganwadi

The total number of these in the rural areas is 212.

Independent Pre-Primary Schools are 6 in rural and 20 in urban areas.



PART II-TABLES

This part consists of Tables from 1 to 32.

Table -1. Blockwise habitations with and without Primary School/Sections in the rural areas

District: Ludhiana

State: Punjab

Sr. No.	Name of the block	Items	Habitations with Primary sections at a distance of					Total	
			Within the habitation	Up to 0.5 km	0.6 to 1.0 km	1.1 to 1.5 km	1.6 to 2.0 km		More than 2 km
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Dehlon	i) No. of habitations	71	1	-	-	-	-	72
		ii) Their total population	111541	228	-	-	-	-	111769
		iii) Percentage of the total population	99.80	0.20	-	-	-	-	100
2.	Doraha	i) No. of habitations	69	-	-	-	-	-	69
		ii) Their total population	107814	-	-	-	-	-	107814
		iii) Percentage of the total population	100	-	-	-	-	-	100
3.	Jagraon	i) No. of habitations	48	-	-	-	-	-	48
		ii) Their total population	126136	-	-	-	-	-	126136
		iii) Percentage of the total population	100	-	-	-	-	-	100
4.	Ludhiana-I	i) No. of habitations	61	-	3	-	-	-	64
		ii) Their total population	111418	-	784	-	-	-	112202
		iii) Percentage of the total population	99.30	-	0.70	-	-	-	100
5.	Ludhiana-II (Nangat)	i) No. of habitations	140	10	14	2	3	2	171
		ii) Their total population	104525	2704	3340	292	458	419	111748
		iii) Percentage of the total population	93.55	2.42	2.99	0.26	0.41	0.37	100

contd.

Table 1 contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. Machhiwara	i) No. of habitations		155	1	5	2	8	4	175
	ii) Their total population		124409	245	786	250	1232	641	127563
	iii) Percentage of the total population		97.53	0.19	0.62	0.19	0.97	0.50	100
7. Pakhowal	i) No. of habitations		61	-	-	-	-	-	61
	ii) Their total population		112870	-	-	-	-	-	112870
	iii) Percentage of the total population		100	-	-	-	-	-	100
8. Samrala	i) No. of habitations		143	1	-	1	-	-	145
	ii) Their total population		170176	1178	-	96	-	-	171450
	iii) Percentage of the total population		99.26	0.69	-	0.05	-	-	100
9. Sidhwan Bat	i) No. of habitations		83	4	2	-	1	-	90
	ii) Their total population		98001	2302	117	-	118	-	100938
	iii) Percentage of the total population		97.949	2.28	0.11	-	0.12	-	100
10. Sudhar	i) No. of habitations		39	-	-	-	-	-	39
	ii) Their total population		95577	-	-	-	-	-	95577
	iii) Percentage of the total population		100	-	-	-	-	-	100
<b>Total</b>									
For the District	i) No. of habitations		870	17	24	5	12	6	934
	ii) Their total population		1162877	6657	5027	638	1808	1060	1178067
	iii) Percentage of the total population		98.71	0.57	0.43	0.05	0.15	0.09	100

Source: District Table 10A.

Table -2. Blockwise habitations with and without Upper Primary Schools/Sections in the rural areas

District: Ludhiana

State: Punjab

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Items	Habitations with Upper Primary Sections at a distance of							Total
			Within the habitation	up to 1km	1.1 to 2.0 km	2.1 to 3.0 km	3.1 to 4.0 km	4.1 to 5.0 km	More than 5 km	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Dahlan	i) No. of habitations	33	3	21	4	11	-	-	72
		ii) Their total population	68278	3530	23673	4169	12119	-	-	111769
		iii) Percentage of the total population	61.09	3.16	21.18	3.73	10.84	-	-	100
2.	Doraha	i) No. of habitations	22	18	21	7	-	1	-	69
		ii) Their total population	65467	17888	19396	4447	-	616	-	107814
		iii) Percentage of the total population	60.72	16.60	17.99	4.12	-	0.57	-	100
3.	Jagraon	i) No. of habitations	32	12	3	1	-	-	-	48
		ii) Their total population	109717	13609	2734	76	-	-	-	126136
		iii) Percentage of the total population	86.98	10.79	2.17	0.06	-	-	-	100
4.	Ludhiana-I	i) No. of habitations	28	16	16	4	-	-	-	64
		ii) Their total population	70667	18681	18203	4651	-	-	-	112202
		iii) Percentage of the total population	62.98	16.65	16.22	4.15	-	-	-	100
5.	Ludhiana-II (Mangat)	i) No. of habitations	27	31	59	23	17	11	3	171
		ii) Their total population	35164	15469	32349	11832	8722	7281	931	111748
		iii) Percentage of the total population	31.47	13.84	28.95	10.59	7.80	6.52	0.83	100

contd.

Table-2 contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Machhiwara	i) No. of habitations	27	13	55	46	17	10	7	175
		ii) Their total population	39996	8289	39963	26995	5458	5080	1782	127563
		iii) Percentage of the total population	31.39	6.49	31.32	21.16	4.27	3.98	1.39	100
7.	Pakhowal	i) No. of habitations	32	13	14	2	-	-	-	61
		ii) Their total population	78684	13770	17729	2687	-	-	-	112870
		iii) Percentage of the total population	69.71	12.20	15.71	2.38	-	-	-	100
8.	Samrala	i) No. of habitations	35	28	64	14	3	1	-	145
		ii) Their total population	67059	27147	58663	13896	2565	2120	-	171450
		iii) Percentage of the total population	39.11	15.83	34.22	8.10	1.50	1.24	-	100
9.	Sidhwan B t	i) No. of habitations	25	13	28	12	3	2	2	90
		ii) Their total population	52572	10761	20142	12121	2496	1511	1335	100 38
		iii) Percentage of the total population	52.09	10.66	19.95	12.01	2.47	1.50	1.32	100
10.	Sudhar	i) No. of habitations	22	10	7	-	-	-	-	39
		ii) Their total population	70051	12667	12859	-	-	-	-	95577
		iii) Percentage of the total population	73.29	13.25	13.46	-	-	-	-	100
Total for the district		i) No. of habitations	283	157	288	118	51	25	12	934
		ii) Their total population	657655	141811	245711	80874	31360	16608	4048	1178067
		iii) Percentage of the total population	55.82	12.04	20.86	6.87	2.66	1.41	0.34	100

Source: District Table 11 A.

Table -3

Habitation and population served by existing and proposed Primary Schools/Sections  
(Blockwise)

District: Ludhiana

State: Punjab

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	No. of habitations	Population	No. of Primary Schools proposed	Habitations served by				Population served by							
					Existing Primary School/Section	Proposed Primary School/Section	Existing & proposed Primary School/Section	Existing Primary School/Section	Proposed Primary School/Section	Existing and proposed Primary School/Section						
				No. of habitations	Per cent	No. of habitations	Per cent	No. of habitations	Per cent	Population	Per cent	Population	Per cent	Population	Per cent	
1.	Dehlon	72	111759	-	72	100	-	-	72	100	111769	100	-	-	111769	100
2.	Doraha	69	107814	-	69	100	-	-	69	100	107814	100	-	-	107814	100
3.	Jagra n	48	126136	-	48	100	-	-	48	100	126136	100	-	-	126136	100
4.	Ludhiana-I	64	112252	-	61	95.31	-	-	61	95.31	111418	99.30	-	-	111418	99.30
5.	Ludhiana-II (Mangat)	171	111748	9	140	81.87	9	5.26	149	87.13	104537	93.54	4036	3.61	108573	97.15
6.	Xacchi-wara	175	127563	10	161	92.00	10	5.71	171	97.71	125340	98.25	1916	1.50	127256	99.75
7.	Palkhowal	61	112870	-	61	100	-	-	61	100	112870	100	-	-	112870	100
8.	Samrala	145	171450	-	145	100	-	-	145	100	171450	100	-	-	171450	100
9.	Sidhwan Bet	90	100938	-	90	100	-	-	90	100	100938	100	-	-	100938	100
10.	Sudhar	39	95577	-	39	100	-	-	39	100	95577	100	-	-	95577	100
Total:		934	1178067	19	886	94.86	19	2.03	905	96.89	1167849	99.13	5952	0.51	1173301	99.64

Source: District Table 127A

Note 1. New Primary Schools/Sections have been suggested in the habitations using the survey data on the basis of the following criteria or modified criterion by the State. The list of such habitations is only suggestive. The names of these habitations/villages where new Primary School need to be opened are given in the concerned Block Table -122.

Note 2: Criterion : Primary School is to be provided if the population of a habitation or a group of habitations is 300 or more and there is no primary school/section within a walking distance of 1.0 km

Table-4

Habitations and population served by Existing and proposed Upper Primary School/Section(Block-wise)

District: Ludhiana : State: Panjab

Sl. No.	Name of the block	No. of habitations	Popul- lation	No. of Upper Pry. Schools proposed	Habitations served by						Population served by					
					Existing Upper Primary School/ Section		Proposed Upper Primary School/ section		Existing & proposed Upper Pry School/ Section		Existing Upper Pry School/ Section		Proposed Upper Pry. School/ section		Existing & proposed Upper Primary/ Section	
					No. of habitations	Per cent	No. of habitations	Per cent	No. of habitations	Per cent	No. of habitations	Per cent	No. of habitations	Per cent	No. of habitations	Per cent
1	Dehlan	72	111769	6	61	84.72	6	8.33	67	93.05	99650	89.15	10669	9.54	110319	98.69
2.	Doraha	69	107814	4	65	94.20	4	5.80	69	100	103996	96.45	3818	3.55	107814	100
3.	Jagraon	48	126136	-	48	100	-	-	48	100	126136	100	-	-	126136	100
4.	Ludhiana-1	64	112202	-	64	100	-	-	64	100	112202	100	-	-	112202	100
5.	Ludhiana-II (Mangat)	171	111748	6	140	81.87	6	3.50	146	85.38	94814	84.84	5485	4.90	100300	89.74
6	Machhiwara	175	127563	4	141	80.57	4	2.28	145	82.85	115243	90.34	3846	3.01	119089	93.35
7.	Pakhowal	61	112870	-	61	100	-	-	61	100	112870	100	-	-	112870	100
8.	Bamrala	145	171450	1	141	97.24	2	1.38	143	98.62	166765	97.26	3296	1.92	170061	99.18
9.	Sidhwan Bet	90	100938	1	83	92.22	1	1.11	84	93.33	95596	94.70	1015	1.00	96611	95.70
10.	Sudhar	39	95577	-	39	100	-	-	39	100	95577	100	-	-	95577	100
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>334</b>	<b>1178067</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>86.26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>92.72</b>	<b>1122349</b>	<b>95.31</b>	<b>28130</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>1150979</b>	<b>97.70</b>

Source: District Table-128 A

Note 1. New Upper Primary Schools/Sections have been suggested on the basis of the following criteria or modified criteria of the state. The list of such habitations is suggestive. The names of these habitations and villages where new Upper Primary Schools/Sections need to be opened are given in the respective block Table 125.

Note 2. Criterion : Minimum enrolment in the terminal class of the Primary Stage in the habitations or group of habitations should be 15 and that there is no Middle School or Section within a walking distance of 3.0 km

Table-5. Blockwise Habitations with and without Secondary Sections in the rural areas

District: Ludhiana

State: Panjab

Sl. No.	Name of the Items Block	Habitations with Secondary Sections at a distance of						Total	
		Within the habitation	Up to 2 km	2.1 to 4.0 km	4.1 to 6.0 km	6.1 to 8.0 km	More than 8 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Dahlon	i) No. of habitations	22	23	26	1	-	-	72
		ii) Their total population	51498	29213	30198	800	-	-	111769
		iii) Percentage of the total population	46.07	26.13	27.01	0.79	-	-	100
2.	Doraha	i) No. of habitations	14	23	19	11	2	-	69
		ii) Their total population	50559	24803	19083	10824	2545	-	107814
		iii) Percentage of the total population	46.89	23.01	17.70	10.04	2.36	-	100
3.	Jagraon	i) No. of habitations	26	13	6	2	1	-	48
		ii) Their total population	97104	15932	7868	3611	1621	-	126136
		iii) Percentage of the total population	76.98	12.63	6.24	2.86	1.29	-	100
4.	Ludhiana-I	i) No. of habitations	16	35	12	1	-	-	64
		ii) Their total population	46959	45314	18810	1119	-	-	112202
		iii) Percentage of the total population	41.85	40.39	16.76	1.00	-	-	100
5.	Ludhiana-II (Wangat)	i) No. of habitations	15	62	58	29	2	5	171
		ii) Their total population	24070	33665	34243	15185	2349	2236	111748
		iii) Percentage of the total population	21.54	30.13	30.64	13.59	2.10	2.00	100

Table 5 contd.



Table 5 contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. Machhiwara	i) No. of habitations		13	39	75	35	7	6	175
	ii) Their total population		21164	30654	49759	15519	5689	4778	127563
	iii) Percentage of the total population		16.59	24.03	39.00	12.17	4.46	3.75	100
7. Pakhowal	i) No. of habitations		23	23	10	-	-	-	61
	ii) Their total population		57400	36003	19467	-	-	-	112870
	iii) Percentage of the total population		50.85	31.90	17.25	-	-	-	100
8. Samrala	i) No. of habitations		36	63	41	5	-	-	145
	ii) Their total population		52151	72791	41480	5028	-	-	171450
	iii) Percentage of the total population		30.42	42.46	24.19	2.93	-	-	100
9. Sidhwan Pet	i) No. of habitations		17	37	23	11	2	-	90
	ii) Their total population		44691	28622	21595	4695	1335	-	100938
	iii) Percentage of the total population		44.28	28.36	21.39	4.65	1.32	-	100
10. Sudhar	i) No. of habitations		16	8	12	2	-	1	39
	ii) Their total population		58634	11512	20481	3494	-	1456	95577
	iii) Percentage of the total population		61.35	12.04	21.43	3.66	-	1.52	100
Total for the District	i) No. of habitations		198	331	282	97	14	12	934
	ii) Their total population		504230	328509	262984	60335	13539	8470	1178067
	iii) Percentage of the total population		42.80	27.88	22.32	5.12	1.15	0.73	100

Source : District Table 12A

Table 6. Blockwise habitations with and without Higher Secondary Schools/Intermediate/Junior Colleges/  
PUC in the rural areas.

District: Ludhiana

State: Panjab

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Items	Habitations with Higher Secondary Schools/Sections at a distance of						Total
			Within the habitation	Up to 2.0 km	2.1 to 4.0 km	4.1 to 6.0 km	6.1 to 8.0 km	More than 8 km	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Dehlon	i) No. of habitations	1	2	5	7	17	40	72
		ii) Their total population	3920	2574	14637	13462	22533	54643	111769
		iii) Percentage of the total population	3.50	2.30	13.11	12.04	20.16	48.89	100
2.	Doraha	i) No. of habitations	1	7	16	15	15	15	69
		ii) Their total population	293	15751	25543	30255	22748	10579	107814
		iii) Percentage of the total population	2.72	14.40	23.69	23.06	21.09	9.84	100
3.	Jagraon	i) No. of habitations	-	6	2	3	11	26	48
		ii) Their total population	-	5197	4506	3148	28999	84286	126136
		iii) Percentage of the total population	-	4.12	3.57	2.49	22.99	66.32	100
4.	Ludhiana-I	i) No. of habitations	1	2	1	2	17	41	64
		ii) Their total population	2417	1908	1744	7858	20349	77925	112202
		iii) Percentage of the total population	2.15	1.70	1.55	7.00	18.14	69.46	100
5.	Ludhiana-II (Mangat)	i) No. of habitations	-	-	9	17	32	113	171
		ii) Their total population	-	-	4559	18115	23138	65936	111748
		iii) Percentage of the total population	-	-	4.08	16.22	20.70	59.00	100

Table 6 contd.

Table 6 contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. Machhiwara	i)	No. of habitations	-	6	18	30	39	82	175
	ii)	Their total population	-	3290	14483	23974	25687	60.129	127563
	iii)	Percentage of the total- population	-	2.58	11.35	18.79	20.14	47.14	100
7. Pakhowal	i)	No. of habitations	3	18	15	13	7	5	61
	ii)	Their total population	9253	25034	29702	22913	13399	12569	112870
	iii)	Percentage of the total population	8.19	22.13	26.32	20.30	11.87	11.14	100
8. Samrala	i)	No. of habitations	-	11	21	34	34	45	145
	ii)	Their total population	-	16673	23843	51121	34657	45156	171450
	iii)	Percentage of the total population	-	9.72	13.91	29.82	20.21	26.34	100
9. Sidhan Bet	i)	No. of habitations	1	-	8	10	10	61	90
	ii)	Their total population	1605	-	8478	11723	23799	55243	100938
	iii)	Percentage of the total population	1.68	-	8.40	11.61	23.58	54.73	100
10. Sudhar	i)	No. of habitations	1	3	3	10	5	17	39
	ii)	Their total population	4231	8691	4890	20336	18135	39235	95577
	iii)	Percentage of the total population	4.43	9.10	5.12	21.23	18.97	41.10	100
Total for the district	i)	No. of habitations	8	55	98	141	187	445	934
	ii)	Their total population	24454	79118	132394	202905	233444	505752	1178067
	iii)	Percentage of the total population	2.07	6.72	11.24	17.72	19.82	42.93	100

Source : District Table 13A.

Table-7

Villages according to proportion of SC/ST population and availability of education facilities in them

Proportion of SC in the village (per cent)	No. of villages	Villages having facility for stage				Proportion of ST in the village	No. of villages	Villages having facility for stage			
		Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary			Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
	30	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Up to 25	232	223	67	43	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-50	509	473	184	136	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
51-75	126	111	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 75	37	24	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total</i>	<i>934</i>	<i>855</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>7</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: District Tables 22 and 23.

Table-8

Number of schools by level and type of management

District: Ludhiana

State : Panjab

Area	Management	Number of schools				Number of schools having			
		Primary	Upper Primary	Seco ndry	Hr. Sec.	Primary class	Upper Primary classes	Secondary classes	Higher Secondary classes
Rural	Govt.	895	104	185	6	899	295	191	6
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	-	-	13	1	3	14	14	1
	Private unaided	1	-	4	-	4	4	4	-
	Total	897	104	202	7	906	313	209	7
Urban	Govt.	115	10	28	7	119	45	35	7
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	3	3	22	13	30	38	35	13
	Private unaided	-	5	18	1	15	24	19	1
	Total	118	18	68	21	164	107	89	21
Total	Govt.	1011	114	213	13	1018	340	226	13
	Local body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	3	3	35	14	33	52	49	14
	Private unaided	1	5	22	1	19	28	23	1
	Total	1015	122	270	28	1070	420	298	28

Source: District Tables -32 and 33.

Table-9

schools according to type of building (Block-wise)

District: Ludhiana

DState: Panjab

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Primary Schools						Upper Primary Schools							
		Pucca building	Partly pucca building	Kucha building	Thatched huts	Tents	Open space	Total	Pucca building	Partly pucca building	Kucha building	Thatched huts	Tents	Open space	Total
1.	Dehlon	74	-	-	-	-	-	74	10	-	-	-	-	-	40
2.	Doraha	74	-	-	-	-	-	74	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
3.	Jagraon	34	18	-	-	-	-	52	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
4.	Ludhiana-I	66	-	-	-	-	-	66	14	-	-	-	-	-	14
5.	Ludhiana-II (Mangat)	120	-	-	-	-	4	140	10	1	-	-	-	1	12
6.	Macbhara	151	-	-	-	-	2	153	15	-	-	-	-	-	15
7.	Pakhowal	63	1	-	-	-	-	64	9	1	-	-	-	-	10
8.	Samrala	143	-	-	-	-	-	143	14	-	-	-	-	-	14
9.	Sidhwan Bet	82	5	-	-	-	-	87	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
10.	Sudhar	40	-	-	-	-	-	44	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
11.	All urban areas out- side the blocks	113	4	-	-	-	4	118	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
Total		972	36	-	-	-	7	1015	119	2	-	-	-	1	122

Source: District Table 42 A

Table-10  
(School according to type of building)

District: Ludhiana

State: Panjab

Area	Management	Primary Schools						Upper Primary schools							
		Pucca building	Partly pucca building	Kucha building	Thatched huts	Tents	Open space	Total	Pucca building	Partly pucca building	Kucha building	Thatched huts	Tents	Open space	Total
Rural	Govt.	850	32	-	-	-	6	896	101	2	-	-	-	1	104
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private unaided	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	859	32	-	-	-	6	897	101	2	-	-	-	1	104
Urban	Govt.	110	4	-	-	-	1	115	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Private unaided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Total	113	4	-	-	-	1	118	18	-	-	-	-	-	18
Total	Govt.	968	36	-	-	-	7	1011	111	2	-	-	-	1	114
	Local body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Private unaided	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Total	972	36	-	-	-	7	1015	119	2	-	-	-	1	122

Source : District Table 42.

Table-11

Primary and Upper Primary Schools according to instructional rooms in them  
 District: Ludhiana State: Panjab

No. of rooms used for instructional purposes	Number of primary Schools			No. of rooms used for instructional purposes	Number of Upper Primary Schools		
	Rural	Urban	Total		Rural	Urban	Total
Nil	6	4	10	Nil	1	1	2
1	31	3	34	1-2	13	1	14
2	285	15	300	3-4	59	5	64
3	166	13	179	5-6	19	1	20
4	136	16	152	7-8	8	3	11
5	103	20	123	9-10	4	2	6
6-7	85	24	109	11-12	-	-	-
8-9	17	12	29	13-14	-	2	2
10 & above	10	11	29	15 & above	-	3	3
Total	397	118	1015	Total	104	18	122

Source: District Tables-52 and 53.



Table-12

## Primary and Upper Primary Schools according to additional rooms required by them

District: Ludhiana

State: Panjab

Type of Management school	Schools requiring additional rooms																					
	Rural								Urban								Total					
	Nil	1	2	3	4	5 & above	Total	Nil	1	2	3	4	5 & above	Total	Nil	1	2	3	4	5 & above	Total	
Primary	Government	225	175	247	152	63	34	896	15	17	20	16	14	28	115	240	192	267	163	77	62	1011
	Local body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Private unaided	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Total	226	175	247	152	63	934	897	18	17	20	16	14	28	118	244	192	267	163	77	62	1015
Upper Primary	Government	33	14	21	15	18	3	104	1	-	3	2	4	-	10	34	14	24	17	22	3	114
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Private unaided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Total	33	14	21	15	18	3	104	9	-	3	2	4	-	18	42	14	24	17	22	3	122

Source: District Table- 56.

Table-13

## Availability of black boards in Primary Schools

Sl. No.	Name of block	Total No. of schools	Total No. of sections	No. of sections having		
				Usable black-board	Unusable black boards	No Black boards
1.	Dehlon	74	429	429	-	-
2.	Doraha	74	402	296	18	98
3.	Jagraon	52	413	215	49	149
4.	Ludhiana-I	66	411	341	8	62
5.	Ludhiana-II (Mangat)	140	709	428	37	244
6.	Mandiwara	153	765	499	35	241
7.	Pakhowal	64	397	338	4	55
8.	Samrala	143	744	706	22	16
9.	Sidhwan Bet	37	496	265	-	231
10.	Sudhar	44	258	256	-	2
All urban areas outside the block		118	1085	781	74	230
Total		1015	6109	4534	247	1328

Source: District Table -62A.

Table -14

## Availability of Black-boards in Primary Schools

District: Ludhiana

State :Panjab

Area	Management	Total no. of schools	Total number of sections	Number of sections having		
				Usable black boards	Unusable black boards	No black board
Rural	Govt.	396	5019	3748	173	1098
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	-	-	-	-	-
	Privated unaided	1	5	5	-	-
	Total	397	5024	3753	173	1098
Urban	Govt.	115	1051	747	74	230
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	3	34	34	-	-
	Private unaided	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	118	1085	781	74	230
Total	Govt.	1011	6070	4495	247	1328
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	3	34	34	-	-
	Private unaided	1	5	5	-	-
	Total	1015	6109	4534	247	1328

Table -15

## Schools with Library and allied facilities

District: Ludhiana

State: Panjab

Area	Management	Having Library	With number of books in the Library					Having dictionaries	Subscribing News papers	Subscribing magazines	Having text bank
			Up to 50	51-100	101-200	201-500	More than 500				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>A. Primary Schools</b>											
Rural	Government	321	71	89	118	39	7	34	11	65	2
	Local body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private unaided	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	322	71	89	119	39	7	34	11	65	2
Urban	Government	36	9	4	5	11	7	-	2	2	-
	Local body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private unaided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	37	9	4	6	11	7	-	2	2	-
Total	Government	357	80	93	123	50	14	34	13	67	2
	Local body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private unaided	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	359	80	93	125	50	14	34	13	67	2

Table-15 contd.

Table 15 contd. Upper Primary (Middle) Schools

Area	Management	Having	With number of books in Library					Having	Subsc-	Subscr-	Having
		Library	Up to 100	101- 200	201- 500	501- 1000	More than 1000	diction- aries	ribing news- paper	ibing maga- zine	text book bank
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rural	Government	104	11	32	48	13	-	68	93	22	21
	Local body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private unaided	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	104	11	32	48	13	-	68	93	22	21
Urban	Government	10	1	1	6	-	2	8	9	4	-
	Local body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	3	-	-	2	1	-	3	3	3	-
	Private unaided	5	1	1	2	1	-	4	4	2	1
	Total	18	2	2	10	2	2	15	16	9	1
Total	Government	114	12	33	54	13	2	76	102	26	21
	Local body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	3	-	-	2	1	-	3	3	3	-
	Private unaided	5	1	1	2	1	-	4	4	2	1
	Total	122	13	34	58	15	2	83	109	31	22

Table 15 contd.

Table 15 contd.- Secondary Schools

Area	Management	Having Library	With number of books in the Library				Having dictionaries	Subscribing newspapers	Subscribing magazines	Having text book bank	
			Up to 500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000					More than 5000
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rural	Government	185	29	58	52	43	3	153	142	102	5
	Local body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	13	2	2	4	3	2	13	13	9	-
	Private unaided	4	-	2	1	1	2	4	3	3	-
	Total	202	31	62	57	47	5	170	158	114	5
Urban	Government	26	2	4	9	11	-	25	26	24	3
	Local body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	15	2	2	7	4	2	18	17	12	3
	Private unaided	18	6	3	6	3	-	18	18	17	3
	Total	59	10	9	22	18	-	61	61	53	14
Total	Governments	211	31	62	61	54	3	178	168	126	8
	Local body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	28	4	4	11	7	2	31	30	21	3
	Private unaided	22	6	5	7	4	-	22	21	20	8
	Total	261	41	74	79	65	5	231	219	167	19

Table -15 contd.

Table -15 contd.- Higher Secondary Schools

Area	Management	Having	With number of books in the Library					Having	Subs-	Subs-	Having
		Library	Up to 500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	More than 5000	diction-aries	scribing news-paper	scribing magazi-nes	text book banks
		33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Rural	Government	6	-	-	2	2	2	6	6	6	-
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Private unaided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	7	-	-	2	3	2	6	6	6	-
Urban	Government	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	6	-
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	10	-	1	-	6	3	8	10	10	6
	Private unaided	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1
	Total	17	-	1	-	7	9	15	17	17	6
Total	Government	12	-	-	2	2	8	12	12	12	-
	Local body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	11	-	1	-	7	3	9	11	11	6
	Private unaided	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-
	Total	24	-	1	2	10	11	22	24	24	6

Source: District Table-68.

Table -16

Schools according to ancillary facilities)

District: Ludhiana

Stated: Panjab

Area	Management	Primary schools having facility for						
		Drin- king water	Urinal	Sepa- rate urinal for girls	Laba- tory	Sepa- rate Laba- tory for girls	Medi- cal check -up	Vacchi- nation/ innocu- lation
<u>Primary schools</u>								
Rural	Government	861	413	162	113	56	280	428
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pr. aided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pr.unaided	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
	Total	862	414	163	113	56	281	428
Urban	Government	115	115	30	105	20	115	115
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pri.aided	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Priv.unaided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	118	118	33	108	23	118	118
Total	Government	976	529	192	118	76	395	543
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pri.aided	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Priv.unaided	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
	Total	980	533	196	121	79	399	546
<u>Upper Primary Schools</u>								
Rural	Government	104	91	83	51	25	51	43
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pri.aided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Priv.unaided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	104	91	83	51	25	51	43
Urban	Government	10	10	10	10	5	10	10
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pri.aided	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Priv.unaided	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Total	18	18	18	18	13	18	18
Total	Government	114	101	93	61	30	61	53
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pri.aided	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Pri.unaided	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Total	122	109	101	69	38	69	61

Table 16 contd.



Table-16 contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Secondary Schools</u>								
Rural Governments		182	135	147	122	106	113	96
Local Body		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pri.aided		8	8	6	5	8	7	7
Priv.unaided		3	3	3	3	3	2	1
Total		193	146	156	130	117	122	104
Urban Government		23	28	25	28	25	28	28
Local Body		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private aided		22	22	14	22	14	22	22
Pri.unaided		13	18	18	18	18	18	18
Total		68	68	57	68	57	68	68
Total Governments		210	163	172	150	131	141	124
Local Body		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pri.aided		30	30	20	27	22	29	29
Priv.unaided		21	21	21	21	21	20	19
Total		261	214	213	198	174	190	172
<u>Higher Secondary Schools</u>								
Rural Government		4	3	3	3	3	3	3
Local Body		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pri.aided		1	1	-	-	-	1	1
Pri.unaided		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		5	4	3	3	3	4	4
Urban Government		7	7	3	7	3	7	7
Local Body		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pri.aided		13	13	8	13	8	13	13
Pri.unaided		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total		21	21	12	21	12	21	21
Total Government		11	10	6	10	6	10	10
Local Body		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pri.aided		14	14	8	13	8	14	14
Pri.unaided		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total		26	25	15	24	15	25	25

Source: District Table -75.

Table-17

Teachers according to qualifications, sex and the stage at which teaching  
(Rural area)

District: Ludhiana

State: Panjab

Qualification	Teachers at different stages											
	Primary stage			Upper Primary stage			Secondary stage			Hr. Sec. Stage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Below middle pass	Trained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Untrained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle pass	Trained	25	93	118	2	2	4	2	-	2	-	-
	Untrained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matrioulate	Trained	1721	1524	3245	180	111	291	125	114	239	10	3
	Untrained	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hr. Sec. / Inter/PUC/JC	Trained	63	35	98	64	23	87	23	11	34	-	-
	Untrained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate	Trained	49	49	98	380	176	556	595	346	941	9	-
	Untrained	1	1	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
Postgraduate/ Doctorate	Trained	8	3	11	122	61	183	272	219	491	36	13
	Untrained	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Language teachers (not covered above)	Trained	21	31	52	104	89	193	54	53	107	-	-
	Untrained	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Others	Trained	2	2	4	79	29	108	36	17	53	-	-
	Untrained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Trained	1889	1737	3626	931	491	1422	1107	760	1867	57	16
	Untrained	3	2	5	3	-	3	3	1	4	-	-

Source: District Table -87

Table-18

Teachers according to qualifications, sex and the stage at which teaching (Urban rural area)

District: Ludhiana

State: Panjab

Qualification		Teachers at different stages											
		Primary Schools			Upper Primary (middle) Schools			Secondary Schools			Higher Secondary Schools		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Below Middle Pass	Trained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Untrained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle Pass	Trained	4	16	20	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Untrained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matriculate	Trained	349	775	1124	103	130	233	27	14	41	4	-	4
	Untrained	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hr. Sec./Inter/ PUC/JC	Trained	24	57	81	11	21	32	3	7	10	-	-	-
	Untrained	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate	Trained	25	270	295	163	377	540	158	269	427	15	3	18
	Untrained	2	40	42	8	5	13	1	1	2	-	-	-
Post-Graduate/ Doctorate	Trained	-	63	63	53	136	189	118	172	290	78	52	130
	Untrained	-	2	2	3	15	18	-	6	6	5	8	13
Language teachers not covered above	Trained	51	24	75	23	78	101	17	42	59	-	1	1
	Untrained	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	Trained	3	7	10	33	43	76	13	14	27	-	1	1
	Untrained	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Trained	456	1212	1668	387	788	1175	336	518	854	97	57	154
	Untrained	5	43	48	12	22	34	1	7	8	5	8	13

Source: District Table -88.

Table -19

## Primary schools according to teachers in position

District: Ludhiana

State : Panjab

Sl. No.	Block/Taluk	Schools with number of teachers in position							Total
		Zero	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	More than five	
1.	Dehlon	-	3	6	18	17	12	18	74
2.	Doraha	-	8	21	12	10	8	15	74
3.	Jagraon	-	2	10	3	6	10	22	52
4.	Ludhiana-I	-	-	5	9	13	10	29	66
5.	Ludhiana-II (Mangat)	1	34	42	34	13	10	6	140
6.	Machhiwara	4	38	64	24	13	8	2	153
7.	Pakhowal	-	-	6	6	11	10	31	64
8.	Samrala	-	8	60	40	21	10	4	143
9.	Sidhwan Bet	-	2	28	14	14	10	19	87
10.	Sudhar	-	-	3	3	2	7	29	44
Urban areas not covered under Blocks		-	-	4	2	12	18	82	118
Total	Rural	5	94	245	163	120	95	175	897
	Urban	-	-	4	2	12	18	82	118
	Total	5	94	249	165	132	113	257	1015

Source: District Table 83A.

Table -20

## Qualifications of teachers teaching science subjects at Secondary and Higher Secondary stages

District: Ludhiana

State: Panjab

Qualifications	Trained/ untrained	No. of teachers teaching at	
		Secondary stage	Higher Secondary stage
Ph.D./ M.Phil	Trained	6	1
	Untrained	-	-
M.Sc.	Trained	29	42
	Untrained	5	4
B.Sc. (Hons.)	Trained	53	5
	Untrained	3	-
B.Sc.	Trained	364	41
	Untrained	3	-
Inter Science	Trained	3	-
	Untrained	2	-
Matric with Science	Trained	15	16
	Untrained	-	-
Without Sc. Qualifica- tions	Trained	-	-
	Untrained	-	-
Total	Trained	477	108
	Untrained	13	4

Source: District Table-97.

Table -21

## Qualifications of teachers teaching Mathematics at Secondary and Higher Secondary stages

Qualifications	Trained/ untrained	No. of teachers teaching at	
		Secondary stage	Higher Secondary stage
Ph.D./ M.Phil.	Trained	-	-
	Untrained	-	-
M.A./M.Sc.	Trained	65	22
	Untrained	1	-
B.A.(Hons.)/ B.Sc.(Hons.)	Trained	12	4
	Untrained	-	-
B.A.(Pass)/ B.Sc.(Pass)	Trained	392	10
	Untrained	-	-
Others	Trained	14	-
	Untrained	-	-
Total	Trained	483	36
	Untrained	1	-

Source: District Table-116.

Table-22

## Classwise and Age-wise enrolment

District: Ludhiana

State: Panjab

Class	Students in age groups												Total	
	6 to below 6 years		6 to below 11 years		11 to below 14 years		14 to below 16 years		16 to below 18 years		18 years and above		Boys	Girls
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
I	10743	9893	15500	13925	38	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	26281	23860
II	358	252	21823	19521	466	117	-	1	-	-	-	-	22647	19891
III	1	-	21064	17719	487	343	2	3	-	-	-	-	21554	18065
IV	-	-	18369	15498	1620	1048	2	2	-	-	-	-	19991	16548
V	-	-	13700	12045	2884	2128	9	12	-	-	-	-	16593	14185
VI	-	-	234	213	17047	13714	436	178	-	-	-	-	17717	14105
VII	-	-	14	16	14400	12101	631	343	12	10	-	-	15057	12470
VIII	-	-	22	2	11151	10052	3668	2302	55	53	1	2	14697	12416
IX	-	-	-	-	501	648	8951	7596	2567	2312	12	12	11931	10563
X	-	-	-	-	94	145	5953	5606	3046	2239	59	81	9152	8071
XI	-	-	-	-	-	-	399	141	2015	1022	306	116	2720	1279
XII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	30	29	30
Total	11102	10145	90726	78939	48688	40338	19751	16184	7695	5636	407	241	178369	151483

Source: District Table-101

Table-23

## Management-wise enrolment

District: Ludhiana

State: Panjab

Area	Management	Classes I-V		Classes VI-VIII		Classes IX-X		Classes XI-XII	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>All Communities</u> (Including S.C. and S.T.)									
Rural	Government	78517	66534	28121	21345	12484	10728	362	167
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	179	175	1729	1144	997	536	25	-
	Private unaided	574	345	237	125	75	35	-	-
	Total:	79270	67055	30087	22614	13456	11299	387	167
Urban	Government	15313	14006	6274	7298	2604	3292	1068	493
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	6956	6792	6944	5241	3386	2492	1276	649
	Private unaided	5527	4696	4166	3828	1637	1556	18	-
	Total	27796	25494	17384	16367	7627	7340	2362	1142
Total	Governments	93830	80540	34395	28643	15088	14020	1430	660
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	7135	6967	8673	6395	4383	3028	1301	649
	Private unaided	6101	5042	4403	3953	1712	1591	18	-
Total		107066	92549	47471	38981	21083	18639	2749	1309
<u>Scheduled Caste</u>									
Rural	Government	30903	24627	8389	4944	2416	1411	42	22
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	48	54	478	298	215	87	6	-
	Private unaided	40	25	111	69	38	19	-	-
	Total	30991	24706	8978	5311	2669	1517	48	22

Table 23 contd.



Table 23 contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Urban Governments		6166	5422	1717	1723	677	565	136	33
Local Body		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private aided		539	537	900	605	373	214	143	17
Private unaided		85	50	181	131	84	96	16	-
Total		6790	6009	2798	2459	1134	875	295	50
Total Government		37069	30049	10106	6667	3093	1976	178	55
Local Body		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private aided		587	591	1378	903	588	301	149	17
Private unaided		125	75	292	200	122	115	16	-
Total		37781	30715	11776	7770	3803	2392	343	72

Scheduled Tribe

Information in respect of  
Rural and Urban for Govt., Local Body,  
Private aided and Private unaided schools  
is nil.

Source: District Table 108.

Table-24

Schools teaching science and having science laboratories

District: Ludhiana

State: Panjab

Area Management	Secondary Schools						Higher Secondary Schools					
	No. of Scho- ols	Having separate Lab. for Phy. Chem. & Biol.	Having combined lab. for all subjects	Teach- ing Home Sci- ence	Having Home Science Lab.	Having no Labs.	No. of scho- ols tea- ching science	Having separate Lab. for Phy., Chem. & Biol.	Having combi- ned lab. for all subjects	Teach- ing Home Sci. Lab.	Home Sci. Lab.	Have- ing no labs.
Rural Government	185	2	146	2	1	37	6	5	1	-	-	-
Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private aided	13	3	6	-	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-
Private unaided	4	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	202	6	154	3	1	42	7	5	2	-	-	-
Urban Government	28	-	28	1	-	-	7	7	-	2	2	-
Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private aided	22	1	20	1	1	1	13	4	9	3	1	-
Private unaided	18	-	18	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total	68	1	66	2	1	1	21	12	9	5	3	-
Total Government	213	2	174	3	1	37	13	12	1	2	2	-
Local body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private aided	35	4	26	1	1	5	14	4	10	3	1	-
Private unaided	22	1	20	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total	270	7	220	5	2	43	28	17	11	5	3	-

Source: District Table-115.

Table -25

Higher Secondary Schools according to courses offered (Arts/Science/Commerce, etc.) and according to Vocational Courses (at +2 Stage)

District: Ludhiana

State: Panjab

Area	Management	No. of Hr. Sec. Schools offering					No. of Hr. Sec. Schools offering vocational courses
		Arts	Science	Commerce	Agri-culture	Tech-nical	
Rural	Govt.	6	4	1	-	1	-
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Private unaided	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	7	4	1	-	1	-
Urban	Govt.	7	5	1	-	-	-
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	13	4	4	-	-	-
	Private unaided	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Total	21	10	5	-	-	-
Total	Govt.	13	9	2	-	1	-
	Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	14	4	4	-	-	-
	Private unaided	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total		28	14	6	-	1	-

Source: District Tables-114 and 120.

Table -26

Enrolment in Vocational Courses at +2 Stage and availability of workshop and teachers

District: Ludhiana

State: Panjak

Name of the course	Class XI			Class XII			No. of Schools	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Having Work-shop for the course	Having teachers for the course
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Nil

Source: District Table 119

Table-27

## Facilities for Non-Formal Education

District: Ludhiana

State: Panjab

Level	Management	Rural				Urban				
		No. of villages having N.F.E. centres	No. of centres	No. of children		No. of urban areas having N.F.E. centres	No. of centres	No. of children		
				Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	Government	1	1	5	2	7	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private unaided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1	1	5	2	7	-	-	-	-
Upper Primary	Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private aided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private unaided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: District Tables 24, 25, 26 &amp; 27.

Table -2c

## Enrolment in non-formal education centres

District: Ludhiana

State : Panjab

Sl. No.	Name of Block/Taluk	Total No. of children at Primary			Total No. of children at Upper Primary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Dehlon	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Doraha	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Jagraon	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Ludhiana-I	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Ludhiana-II (Mangat)	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Machhiwara	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Pakhowal	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Samrala	5	2	7	-	-	-
9.	Sidhwan Bet	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Sudhar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		5	2	7	-	-	-

Source: District Tables 26A and 27 A.

Table-29

## Adult education/functional Literacy centres and enrolment

District: Ludhiana

State Panjab

Area Management	No. of villages/ urban areas having centres	Number of centres for				Enrolment in the centres		
		Men only	Women only	Both Men & Women	Total	Mean	Women	Total
Rural Government	4	3	4	-	7	88	110	198
Private aided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private unaided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	3	4	-	7	88	110	198
Urban Government	1	-	1	-	1	-	35	35
Private aided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private unaided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	1	-	1	-	35	35

Source: District Table 29)

Table-30

## Pre-Primary Education Facilities

District: Ludhiana

State : Panjab

Type of facility	Rural		Urban	
	Number of villages having the facility	Number of institutions	Number of city/towns having the facility	Number of institutions
Balwadi/ Anganwadi	202	212	-	-
Independent Pre-Primary School	6	6	-	-
Pre-Primary stage attached to a school	6	6	3	20

Source: District Table 31.



Table -31

## Schools for the Disabled (Handicapped children)

District: Ludhiana

Stated; Panjab

Category of the School	No. of villages having the facility	Rural				Urban				
		Boys	Girls	Co-Educational	Total	No. of city/towns having the facility	Boys	Girls	Co-educational	Total
For Blind	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
For deaf and/or dumb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For orthopaedically disabled (Handicapped)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For mentally retarded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1

Source: District Table -30.

Table 32: Indicators of Educational Development

A. Age specific enrolment ratios

Area	Primary level (6 to below 11)			Upper Primary Level (11 to below 14 years)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Rural	104.50	100.03	102.39	68.14	60.32	64.50
Urban	40.82	41.90	41.32	49.91	54.34	51.99
Total	75.94	74.15	75.10	59.94	57.60	58.85

B. Gross Enrolment Ratio

Area	6-11 years			11 to 14 years		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Rural	120.67	113.86	117.45	76.95	66.57	72.12
Urban	52.03	53.96	52.93	54.38	57.84	56.00
Total	89.89	87.19	88.62	66.80	62.60	64.84

C. Pupil teacher ratio

Area	PTR at Primary state	PTR at Upper Primary Stage
Rural	1:41	1:37
Urban	1:31	1:28

D. Percentage of girls

Area	%age of girls in	
	Class I-V	VI-VIII
Rural	45.82%	42.91%
Urban	47.84%	48.49%
Total	46.36%	45.08%

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