

EDUCATION FOR ALL

Regional Zonal Meet

May 6th and 7th, 2002



ਸਰਵ-ਵਿਆਪੀ ਮੁੱਢਲੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ

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EDUCATION FOR ALL

State of Punjab is in the most unenviable position with respect of literacy. It has the second best per capita income of the country. It has universal access at primary level. It has a significantly high ratio of primary to upper primary sections. It has a respectable Pupil-Teacher Ratio of 41 at primary level. All the teachers working in state schools are trained. Except some unviable areas/new habitations with small populations there is a Govt. Primary School. Yet there is not any appreciable change in literacy achievement for the last about 15 years – the time when the state was in the grip of militancy.

Though there is an increase in literacy rate of 11.4% between 1991-2001. Male literacy has improved by 9.97% and female literacy has improved by 13.14%. Rural literacy by 7.05% during the same period. But there are still about 2.97 lakh children of 6-14 age which are out of school. The absolute number of illiterates has increased from 62.39 lakh in 1991 to 63.80 lakh in 2001.

So it is the time for introspection and diagnosis, consolidation of existing resources and to plan for bridging the gaps. A structural change, whole new approach to do the things is called for. We need to know why the child does not come to school and, if comes, why it leaves the school in the first year itself. So there must be something wrong how we are doing it. Otherwise there is no reason that the state should not have achieved universal elementary education and universal literacy by now.

There is no denying the fact that, though there is a primary school in every village yet the condition of facilities and infrastructure available there is pitiable. Nearly one thousand schools do not have buildings of their own. Even the basic necessities like drinking water, toilets, electricity are not available in large number of schools. Students do not have proper sitting arrangement and teachers do not have sufficient numbers of black-boards to teach and chairs to sit. Apart from the physical inputs the most glaring has been the lack of motivation, updation of teaching methodology and skills of the teachers. A one way dialogue between teacher and student has remained the norm and learning by rote the only methodology.

The prevalent teaching-learning process is more severe for the first generation students who are not supported by home environment. The absence of an established Early Child Education System further deprives the deprived children from acquiring proficiencies in learning.

Sarav Shiksha Abhiyan has provided such opportunity. State is making a rigorous and sustained effort to reach to the root of the problem by incisive diagnosis, micro level planning, process based participation, community involvement and very effective decentralization in all spheres of education planning and management.

The strategies central to SSA will be:

Convergence: SSA will help coordinate between intra-sectoral and inter-sectoral programmes spread over different departments of the state so as an effective and optimal utilisation is achieved for the deployed funds, efforts and human resources.

- **Institutional Reform:** An objective assessment of the existing education system including educational administration, achievement levels in schools, funds, decentralisation, community ownership, rationalization teacher deployment, recruitment of teachers, research, monitoring and evaluation, review of state legislation on education, education of disadvantaged groups and Early Child Education.
- **Community Ownership:** A massive programme has been initiated to involve community in education development. Village Education Development Committees have been established in all villages. VEDCs will have total control on funds and programmes of the schools. Role of PTAs and MTAs is being enlarged and strengthened with more participation in school affairs.
- **Capacity Building:** Capacity building programmes are being undertaken from grass root level to State Head Quarter for all the components of educational planning, management and delivery. the programme also calls for improvement of educational administration by institutional development, introduction of new approaches and more by adoption of cost effective and efficient methods.
- **Habitation as the unit for Planning:** To initiate a community based approach habitation has been taken as the lowest unit for planning. Habitation plans will converge to form the District Elementary Education Plan.

- **Focus on Special Groups:** Education of girls, scheduled caste children, religious and linguistic minorities, disadvantaged groups and the disabled children will get specific focus under the programme. Gender approach will be mainstreamed.
- **Focus on Quality and Relevance:** There is a special thrust on making education at elementary level useful and relevant for children through curriculum revision, child-centred teaching-learning methods, improvements in educational provisions, value education and by teacher empowerment.
- **Focus on Teacher Empowerment:** The programme recognizes the critical role of the teachers in whole education setup. Emphasis will be made to address their professional development needs. BRCs/CRCs are being set up to initiate a participative mode for the teachers in the development of curriculum, text-book and teaching-learning material and methodologies.
- **Reaching the unreached:** Despite massive expansion of school network there are remote/inaccessible areas in the state like Border/Kandi/Bet etc, and several social/cultural groups, which remain outside the fold of basic education. There are also new habitations emerging outside the present locations which are far away from the school but being small in size are not viable for opening of school. Special strategies like Education Guarantee Scheme have been envisaged for such areas.
- **Early Child Hood Care and Education:** Importance of ECCE in school education programme has been specifically recognized. The linkage between ECCE and Primary Education will be strengthened by ensuring coordination, timing and location of existing ICDS centres. In villages

where ICDS centres are not functioning, ECE centers will be opened in the schools. A school readiness package will be included at the beginning of Class I curriculum based on local needs. Joint training of ICDS/ECE workers has been planned.

Above are some of the approaches (EFA) being undertaken by the State to meet the objectives of Education For All (EFA) as per the DAKAR declaration. The paucity of resources is daunting. With the given situation of state finances it is becoming increasingly difficult to meet even the State share of the ongoing programmes after maintaining the present level of investment in Education. Central Government needs to relook the financing pattern of SSA. Education being a basic need of the citizens, Government of India should support the states with higher share on a more continuing basis.

It is also proposed that Adult Literacy work be merged with Sarav Shiksha Abhiyan. The envisaged EGS centers will virtually function as village level NGOs and can easily take up the Adult Education Programme as there is a lot of similarity in functions and needed material. This convergence will save the repetition of efforts and optimal utilization of resources.

ECE programme as envisaged under SSA so far also needs a relook. Finances available for ECE under SSA are district specific. There are meager as compared to the requirements. We need to institutionalize ECE for an effective elementary education programme. Adhoc and voluntary interventions cannot replace the desired ECE programme on a continuing basis.

The ensuing pages will detail the present position of the state and the planned strategies for bringing improvement in education.

1. Introduction

Located in the north-western part of India, Punjab is the western component of the Great Northern Plains or the Satluj-Ganga Plains of India. Comprising an area of 50362 sq. kms. Present Punjab came in to existence on November 1, 1966 after its reorganization on linguistic basis. It supports a population of 242.89 lakhs consisting of 129.63 lakhs males and 113.26 lakhs females. (Census – 2001)

Administratively state is divided in to 4 divisions, 17 districts and 72 subdivisions. There are 12729 villages in the state organised in 138 to Community Development blocks. It has 37.58% urban population, which is better than national average of 27.78%

Revenue districts also form the administrative units for Education. School Education is presently divided in two directorates. Director Public Instruction (Primary) controls Primary Education and Director Public Instruction (Schools) controls Middle, High and Senior Secondary Education. Apart from these a Director handles the work of State Council of Educational Research and Training. Directorate of Primary Education, in due course, will be elevated to Directorate of Elementary Education by merging middle education with Primary Directorate.

At District level also there are independent District Education Officers for Primary and Secondary Education. Apart from District Education Officers at District level there are three Circle Education officers.

For the purpose of better administrative control each District is divided into Primary Education Blocks, which are chaired by Block Primary Education Officer. Presently there are 217 Primary Education Blocks.

Primary Education is further organized into Clusters (Erstwhile Centers). Each Cluster looks after few schools and is headed by a Cluster Resource Person (Center Head Teacher). Presently there are 1500 Cluster Resource Persons. Clusters serves a vital link between Schools and the Block Office.

Punjab School Education Board is an autonomous organization handling affiliation and examination work. Presently it is also running Punjab open school for matric classes and nine Adarsh Schools.

For rigorous participation of community in school affairs, Village Education Development Committees have been set up in all villages/wards. Woman participation in VEDCs has also been ensured.

2. Growth of Population

State has witnessed a decadal growth of 19.76%. Which is still very high though it have come down from 20.81 in 1981-91 period.

Following table gives the historic change in population of the state.

Growth of Population of Punjab during 1901-2001					
Year	Persons	Decadal Variation	Percentage Decadal Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	7544790	---	---	4118386	3426404
1911	6731510	- 813280	-10.78	3782236	2949274
1921	7152811	+ 421301	+ 6.26	3976180	3176631
1931	8012325	+ 859514	+ 12.02	4415292	3597033
1941	9600236	+ 1587911	+ 19.82	5228280	4371956
1951	9160500	- 439736	- 4.58	4968206	4192294
1961	11135069	+ 1974569	+ 21.56	6007566	5127503
1971	13551060	+ 2415991	+ 21.70	7266515	6284545
1981	16788915	+ 3237855	+ 23.89	8937210	7851705
1991	20281969	+ 3493054	+ 20.81	10778034	9503935
2001	24289296	+ 4007327	+ 19.76	12963362	11325934

It took more than 70 years for Punjab's population to double from 75.45 lakhs in 1901 but from 1971 it took less than 30 years for the population to become three times of the level in 1901. During the first 50 years of the 20th century, viz., 1901-51, there was an addition of only 16.16 lakhs while during the remaining 50 years of the 20th century, viz., 1951-2001, there was an addition of 151.29 lakhs to the population.

3. Projected Population

As per the projections of Standing Committee of Experts on Population (96-97) State will add about 30 lac more persons in the present decade.

As per the Standing Committee reports Birth Rate in Punjab will come down from 22.4 in 1998 to 15.9 by 2011 and will be followed by a lower IMR of 30 and an almost constant CDR of around 7.

Lower birth rate will result in lessening of below five and below 15 age groups. 0-15 age group will come down from 35.26% in 1991 to 25.27% by the year 2016.

Year	Projected Population (in lakhs)
2001	242.89
2002	244.88
2003	247.38
2004	248.37
2005	251.87
2006	255.67
2007	258.92
2008	261.94
2009	264.85
2010	267.64
2011	270.38
2012	272.64
2013	274.99
2014	277.64
2015	280.24
2016	282.78

Age Compositions Projections (in lakhs)		
Year	Below 5 year	Between 0-15
1991	12.33	35.26
2001	9.63	31.78
2011	8.90	26.11
2016	8.51	25.27

Projected population is based on the Standing Committee (96-97) projections after adjustment of provisional figure of 2001 Census results.

4. Sex Ratio I

Decennial sex ratio has been improving though marginally since 1911 but has declined again in 2001

Great disparity among districts which swings between 935 in Hoshiarpur to 824 in district Ludhiana

Sex ratio in the state is among the lowest in the country and at 874 is much below the national average of 933

District Hoshiarpur has the best Sex ratio of the state and it has the best literacy rate also.

Sex Ratio	
Year	Sex Ratio
1901	832
1911	780
1921	799
1931	815
1941	836
1951	844
1961	854
1971	865
1981	879
1991	882
2001	874

Some adversity in sex ratio may be due to inward/outward migration of male worker.

Sex Ratio by residence Punjab			
	Total	Rural	Urban
1971	865	868	856
1981	879	884	865
1991	882	888	868
2001	874	887	848

Sex ratio is more adverse in urban areas as compared to Rural areas which in 1991 was 887 for rural and 867 for urban areas.

5. Sex Ratio II

(0-6 Age Group)

Sharpest decline in Sex ratio is in the 0-6 age group

Where overall sex ratio has come down by 8 points, Sex ratio in 0-6 age group has come down by 82 points.

Sex ratio of districts in Punjab 1991 and 2001			
District	Sex Ratio in 0-6 age group		Change in points
	1991	2001	
Amritsar	861	783	-78
Bathinda	860	779	-81
Faridkot	865	805	-60
Fatehgarh Sahib	874	754	-120
Ferozpur	887	819	-68
Gurdaspur	878	775	-103
Hoshiarpur	884	810	-74
Jalandhar	886	797	-89
Kapurthala	879	775	-104
Ludhiana	877	814	-63
Mansa	873	779	-94
Moga	867	819	-48
Mukatsar	858	807	-51
Nawanshehar	900	810	-90
Patiala	871	770	-101
Ropar	884	791	-93
Sangrur	873	784	-89
Punjab	875	793	-82

Variation in the districts is also quite large and swings between-63 to-120.

Decline is across all districts.

This drastic lowering of sex ratio in 0-6 age group will have large social implications.

Community mobilization to improve the status of girl child.

Special focus on the education of girl child by way of assistance of free text books to all girls.

Provision of stipend and free uniforms to all girl children should be considered.

6. Density

Punjab ranks tenth in the country in terms of density of population but is placed higher than the national average by 158 points.

The density of population varies considerably from district to district.

Ludhiana with a density of 804 is the most dense district while Muktsar with a density of 297 is the least dense district.

Except districts Hoshiarpur and Fatehgarh Sahib which have swapped ranks none of the districts have any change in their respective ranks.

Increasing density is bringing more pressure on the habitable areas of the villages thus necessitating near habitations outside the villages which in time will creat/enhance demand for new schools.

Growth in Density	
1951	182
1961	221
1971	269
1981	333
1991	403
2001	482

7. Number of Schools and Children in Formal Schooling

Number of Schools

State has an extensive network of schools. Access to primary education is universal. There is a primary school within a walking distance of 1km. About 83.69% of the habitations are covered by an upper primary school/section within 3 kms.

Number of recognized institutions (1999-2000)

Recognised Institutions in Punjab – 2001	
1. Primary (State 13306)	14119*
2. Upper Primary Schools (State 2350)	2494 **
3. High Schools (State 1744)	2196 **
4. Sr. Sec. Schools (State 1379)	1747**
5. Degree Colleges	204
6. Teacher Training Colleges	22
7. Universities	5
8. Engineering Colleges	16
9. Medical Colleges (MBBS)	6
10. Polytechnics	20
11. Industrial Training Institutes	119
12. District Institutes of Education and Training	17
13. In-service Teachers Training Institutes	11

* State Government Schools only. This figure indicates the actual number of functional primary schools and may not tally with statistical records of State/central Government.

** Due to continuous upgradation in the last years there is a large change in the number of schools at all levels. Apart from addition in State Government Schools there is an appreciable increase in Private Schools. Though major increase is in the number of unrecognized schools, so there may be a change in these figures. As only in the year 2000-2001, 505 Primary Schools have been upgraded to Upper Primary Schools 545 Upper Primary Schools have been upgraded to High and 548 High Schools have been upgraded to Sr. Secondary Schools.

Apart from the above listed recognized institutions there is a number of unrecognized schools spread throughout the state. These are mainly located in urban centers.

Unrecognised Schools in Punjab – 2001*	
1. Pre Primary	3184
2. Primary	3458
3. Middle	1826
4. High	802
5. Sr. Secondary	211

Data is incomplete as the number of the unrecognized school is much higher. State is in the process of compiling the data of such schools.

Enrolment

Stagewise enrolment in the recognized schools (1999-2000)

Stagewise Enrolment in Recognised Schools – 1999-2000			
	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary (I-V)	11,25,148	10,12,335	21,37,483
Middle (VI-VIII)	5,27,226	4,68,970	9,96,196
High (IX-X)	2,97,600	2,60,071	5,58,301
Sr. Secondary (XI-XII)	1,56,690	1,13,826	2,70,516

Following table gives agewise Enrolment for the year 2000-2001.

s

Stagewise Enrolment in Recognized Schools 2000-2001				1971
Grade	Boys	Girls	Total	Total
Primary (I-V)	11,20,484	9,91,740	21,12,224	18,47,649
Middle (VI-VIII)	5,21,847	4,68,695	9,90,547	4,53,537
High (IX-X)	2,91,674	2,61,344	5,53,018	1,86,712
Sr. Secondary (XI-XII)	1,67,554	1,24,523	2,92,077	25,326

Out of the above, share of enrolment in rural schools is :

Stagewise Enrolment in Rural Schools 2000-2001				1971
Grade	Boys	Girls	Total	Total
Primary (I-V)	837051	761545	1598596	1439258
Middle (VI-VIII)	369417	319057	688474	308043
High (IX-X)	186007	141898	327905	91359
Sr. Secondary (XI-XII)	52421	33106	85527	4120

Following table gives the percentage of rural enrolment to total enrolment.

Percentage of Rural Enrolment to Total Enrolment 2000-2001				1971
Grade	Boys	Girls	Total	Total
Primary (I-V)	74.70	76.79	75.68	77.90
Middle (VI-VIII)	70.79	68.07	69.52	67.92
High (IX-X)	63.77	54.30	59.23	48.93
Sr. Secondary (XI-XII)	31.28	26.59	29.28	16.27

From the above table it is clear that at Primary level 75.68% children are rural which is higher than the ratio of rural population of the state. But this share starts falling from middle to senior secondary when it reaches to abysmal 29.28%. But when compared with 1971 share of rural enrolment has fallen at primary level and a slight increase at Middle and High level but a substantial increasing at Sr. Secondary level.

Similarly share of female children, which is highest at Primary level reaches its lowest at senior secondary level.

Apart from the enrolment in recognized schools as shown above, a substantial number of students are registered in the unrecognized schools. Though any precise data on such enrolment is not available but at least six lakhs children are enrolled in these schools at primary and upper primary level only. Some of these schools are also functioning at Secondary and Senior Secondary level.

Percentage of Girl Children

Following table gives the percentage share of girl children in the total enrolment.

Female Enrolment as percentage of total Enrolment, Punjab				
Year	Primary (I-V)	Middle (VI-VIII)	Secondary (IX-XIII)	Degree or above
1999-2000	47.36	47.08	45.19	53.12
1989-1990	46.06	42.72	42.62	51.89
1985-1986	45.44	41.77	41.18	N.A.
1980-1981	45.00	39.00	37.93	40.72
1975-1976	43.60	36.62	37.5	N.A.
1978-1979	44.68	38.29	37.42	N.A.
1973-1974	42.71	35.66	35.23	N.A.

N.A – Not Available

As is clear from the above table, share of female children in total enrolment goes on falling from Primary to Senior Secondary level. But it gets a boost at degree or above level where it appropriates more than fifty percent share. It may be that male children branch out to professional courses or join some vocation while in the absence of any alternative, girls are left to pursue degree classes. But reduction in share of girl children from primary onwards is due to reducing access with increase in Grade level.

Female Participation Percentage in Higher Education								
Level	1971		1980		1990		1999	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Ph. D.	92.31	7.69	54.90	45.10	50.00	50.00	47.81	52.19
M. Phil			49.64	50.36	42.56	57.44	15.79	84.21
M.A.	63.28	36.72	48.86	51.14	41.13	58.87	29.64	70.36
M. Sc.	67.97	32.03	51.45	48.55	44.01	55.99	35.53	64.47
M.Com.	100.00	0.00	81.48	18.52	50.83	49.17	18.79	81.21
B.A.	67.50	32.50	47.05	52.95	43.98	56.02	45.49	54.51
B.Sc.	81.88	18.12	69.62	30.38	53.73	46.27	44.21	55.79
B.Com.	99.85	0.15	94.09	5.91	68.69	31.31	51.95	48.05
B.E.	99.64	0.36	98.18	1.82	92.04	7.96	81.62	18.38
MBBS	75.96	24.04	73.51	26.49	56.99	43.01	53.78	46.22
B.Ed.	39.60	60.40	37.40	62.60	30.98	69.02	30.42	69.58

From the above table it is clear that female participation is increasing in higher education. In Graduate and above, the share of female enrolment is more than double than that of male student.

Percentage of SC Children

Out of the total enrolment share of SC enrolment is

Stagewise Enrolment of SC Children				
Grade		Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	(I-V)	487385	445244	932629
Middle	(VI-VIII)	170243	148139	318562
High	(IX-X)	74702	59034	133736
S. Secondary	(XI-XII)	23591	16242	39833

Following table gives the percentage of SC enrolment to total enrolment

Percentage of SC Students to total students 1999-2000				1971
Grade	Boys	Girls	Total	Total
Primary (I-V)	43.32	43.98	43.63	29.42
Middle (VI-VIII)	32.29	31.59	31.98	18.85
High (IX-X)	25.10	22.70	23.95	14.62
S. Secondary (XI-XII)	15.06	14.27	14.75	-

From the above it may be noted that share of SC students falls rapidly with the increase in grade. From 43.63 at primary level it goes down to just 14.75% at Sr. Secondary level. Share of Female SC students goes down further to just 14.27%.

This may be due to reducing access by the increase in Grade. As access is universal at primary level SC share of enrolment is higher. With decreasing access their share goes on falling. Though, the position has vastly improved from 1971 level

Growth in SC Enrolment

There is an appreciable increase in SC enrollment and it has seen a growth of 34.75% between 1985-1999 at primary level while the overall growth for the same period has been on 4.85%.

There is 49.05% growth at middle level in SC enrollment in the same period though it is not as impressive as growth at primary level because overall growth at middle level for the same period was 35.51%.

Growth in SC Enrolment(percent)		
Year	Primary	Middle
1985-86	5.94	3.27
1986-87	-1.25	5.18
1987-88	16.97	9.54
1988-89	16.82	12.52
1989-90	13.86	19.02
1990-91	14.76	22.77
1991-92	14.98	25.33
1992-93	16.61	32.63
1993-94	21.81	33.81
1994-95	28.12	40.02
1995-96	31.12	41.55
1996-97	30.68	45.51
1997-98	32.88	47.86
1998-99	34.75	49.05

There is a sharp decline in SC enrollment with the increase of class level which indicates their higher dropout rate. From 45.44% in class I, SC enrolment goes down to 32.6% in class VI and further to 17.81 only in class XI.

Percentage of SC to Total Enrolment (1998-99)	
(GOVT. & RECOGNISED)	
CLASS I	45.44
CLASS VI	32.6
CLASS IX	24.86
CLASS XI	17.81

Management wise distribution of Enrolment at Primary level

Though State Govt schools have a major share of primary enrolment yet the trends reveal a declining share.

Following tables gives the number of students in Govt. and Non-Govt. Schools

Yearwise Enrolment of Primary Classes(I-V)				
Year	Govt. Schools	Recognised Schools	Unrecognised Schools	Total
1996	1700134	210559	455145	2365838
1997	1713275	219036	491909	2424220
1998	1727276	216084	492627	2435987
1999	1710638	206794	544336	2461768
2000	1650222	229491	610297	2490010
2001	1588960	226381	623635	2438976

DPI (P)

Following table gives the percentage share of enrolment (managementwise)

Management wise % enrolment (I-V) 2001				
Year	Govt. Schools	Recognised Schools	Unrecognised Schools	Total
1996	71.86	8.90	19.24	100.00
1997	70.67	9.04	20.29	100.00
1998	70.91	8.87	20.22	100.00
1999	69.49	8.40	22.11	100.00
2000	66.27	9.22	24.51	100.00
2001	65.15	9.28	25.57	100.00

Following table gives the growth in enrolment in different schools

Management wise % growth in enrolment (I-V) 2001				
Year	Govt. Schools	Recognised Schools	Unrecognised Schools	Total
1996	-	-	-	-
1997	0.77	4.03	8.08	2.47
1998	0.82	-1.35	0.15	0.49
1999	-0.96	-4.30	10.50	1.06
2000	-3.53	10.98	12.12	1.15
2001	-3.71	-1.36	2.19	-2.05

Following table gives the enrolment of SC students in different schools.

Enrolment of SC students in Primary Classes (I-V) 2001			
Category	Boys	Girls	Total
S.C. Students in Govt. Schools	413786	379584	793370
S.C. Students in Recog.Schools	60230	53986	114216
S.C. Students in unrecognised Schools	45000	32790	77790
Total	519016	466360	985376

Following table gives the percentage enrolment of SC students in different schools

Management wise % of SC enrolment (I-V) 2001			
Category	Boys	Girls	Total
S.C. Students in Govt. Schools	79.73	81.39	80.51
S.C. Students in Recog.Schools	11.60	11.58	11.59
S.C. Students in unrecognised Schools	8.67	7.03	7.89
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

From the above tables it is clear that majority of the students are still enrolled in Govt. Schools but shows a declining trend. However SC students are enrolled primarily in Govt. Schools.

Gross Enrolment Ratio

Following table shows the Gross Enrolment Ratio for Primary and Upper Primary Classes

Gross Enrolment Ratio by Gender, Punjab							SC
	1971	75-76	78-79	80-81	1989-90	1999-2000	1999-2000
Primary (I-V)							
Male	97.13	96.9	97.13	104.5	99.0	79.91	115.63
Female	88.93	84.0	88.93	96.3	92.2	81.71	119.22
Total	93.24	90.8	93.24	100.7	95.7	80.75	117.31
Upper Primary							
Male	72.03	56.3	72.03	68.3	73.8	64.53	77.05
Female	55.10	36.2	55.10	48.8	61.8	64.95	76.25
Total	64.12	46.8	64.12	59.1	68.1	64.73	77.10

NOTE: As indicated in the above table there is no consistency or pattern in the time series data on gross enrolment ratio. This may be due to the faulty enrolment and child population data across various years. One of the inconsistencies is the non-collection of enrolment figures from unrecognized schools. Higher GER of SCs at primary and upper primary level is due to their higher enrolment percent in Government Schools. As the data of unrecognized schools is not reported, where Non-SC students are enrolled in large numbers, total GER is low.

Following table gives the GER for Secondary and Senior Secondary Classes.

Gross Enrollment Ratios for Secondary and Senior Secondary Classes						
	Secondary IX – X			Senior Secondary XI – XII		
Year	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1999-2000	56.27	57.58	56.94	33.06	26.69	30.04
2000-2001	55.50	57.87	56.40	35.36	27.87	32.44

Note: Gross enrolment figures for secondary and senior secondary level may also not depict a clear picture of enrolment as these also don't take in to account the enrolment in non-recognised schools. There are a large number of schools, which are affiliated to Punjab School Education Board and other Central Government organization but are not recognized by Education Department, Punjab. Apart from such schools, a good number of student are enrolled in academies and taking private tuition.

Apart from the above, GER also does not take in to consideration the wastage at VIIIth and XIth level. The picture may be more clear if we take in to consideration the students available for enrolment at IX and XI levels after the Middle and High standard Public Examination.

Following Tables gives the Board's results for Middle and High standard Examination.

Eighth Class (Results)*						
Year	Regular Students	Student Passed	Pass Percentage	Private Students	Students Passed	Pass Percentage
1998	338314	277512	82.03	48105	36830	76.56
1999	332939	253216	76.05	54802	40428	73.77
2000	334713	266533	79.63	64645	48142	74.89
2001	320255	261616	81.69	76272	57158	74.94

* Data Pertains to Punjab School Education Boards only and does not reflect enrolment in schools affiliated with Central Boards. These Schools conduct internal examination for class VIIIth.

Tenth Class (Results)*						
Year	Regular Students	Students Passed	Pass %age	Private Students	Passed Students	Passed %age
1998	284456	187613	65.99	58545	24430	41.72
1999	274275	134858	49.16	76665	31828	41.51
2000	307949	161824	52.54	84999	33972	39.96
2001	272465	133996	49.17	100968	33854	33.52

* Data Pertains to Punjab School Education Boards only and does not reflect enrolment in Central Boards Schools.

Considering the above results following table compares the enrolment in IX and XI levels and gives a realistic percentage of enrolment. It does not provide any alternative GER as it does not consider the relevant school age population but only take in to account the number of students available for enrolment in the respective class.

Ninth Class Enrolment				
Year	Pass Students available for admission*	Enrolment **	Did not join School	%age enrolment
1998	314342	278455	35887	88.58
1999	373367	270649	102718	72.49
2000	382855	-	-	-
2001	396527	-	-	-

- *i) Data is based on the Punjab School Education board Exam results and does not contain the figures of students enrolled with Central Boards.
- ii) Data Contains the figure of reappear students who have not been declared fail by the board.
- iii) Data contains the figure of both regular students who appeared through schools affiliated with P.S. E. B. as well as those appeared as private. A large number of private students are enrolled in unrecognized Schools.
- iv) Gender/residence/social category wise data is not available

** Data includes the enrolment in schools affiliated with Central Boards which do not figure in Col-1. So it is loaded to that extent.

XIth Class Enrollment				
Year	Pass students available for admission	Enrolment**	Did not join	%age enrolment
1998	308886	131821	177065	42.68
1999	306103	137352	168751	44.87
2000	341921	-	-	-
2001	306319	-	-	-

- i) *Data is based on the Punjab School Education board Exam results and does not contain the figures of students enrolled with Central Boards.*
- ii) *Data Contains the figure of reappear students who have not been declared fail by the board.*
- iii) *Data contains the figure of both regular students who appeared through schools affiliated with P.S. E. B. as well as those appeared as private. A large number of private students are enrolled in unrecognized Schools.*
- iv) *Gender/residence/social category wise data is not available*

****** *Data includes the enrolment in schools affiliated with Central Boards which do not figure in Col-I. So it is loaded to that extent.*

8. Total Number of School Age Children in 6-17 age

School age children are grouped as per level of education. 6-10 children are supposed to be in primary classes i.e. 1st to Vth and 11-13 age group children in middle classes i.e. VIth to VIIIth class. 14-17 age group children in secondary and senior secondary classes i.e. from IXth to XIIth class.

Following table gives the projections of 6-10 and 11-13 age children

School Age Children (Projections)*						
Year	6-10 (in lakhs)			11-13 (in lakhs)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1999	14.08	12.39	26.47	8.17	7.22	15.39
2000	14.23	12.49	26.71	8.13	7.21	15.34
2001	14.37	12.59	26.96	8.09	7.21	15.30
2006	12.23	11.12	23.35	8.77	7.64	16.41
2011	11.98	11.00	22.90	6.87	6.34	13.21
2016	12.34	11.33	23.67	7.32	6.71	14.03

* *Above projections are based on Government of India estimates for the relevant age group. But the ground reality and fastly changing Birth and Mortality rates indicate figures may on the lower side. Apparently the projections are loaded by at least 5 – 8 %.*

Following table gives the projections for 6-10 and 11-13 age SC children

School Age SC Children (Projection)*						
Year	6-10			11-13		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1999	4.22	3.73	7.95	2.19	1.94	4.13
2000	4.26	3.76	8.02	2.18	1.93	4.11
2001	4.31	3.79	8.10	2.18	1.94	4.12
2006	3.70	3.35	7.05	2.37	2.06	4.43
2011	3.62	3.31	6.93	1.85	1.71	3.56
2016	3.72	3.41	7.13	1.98	1.81	3.79

* Derived from G.O.I. Estimates

Following table gives the projections for 14-15 and 16-17 age groups for total children

Projected* Population 1999-2003 Age 14-17						
Year	14-15			16-17		
	Boys Population	Girls Population	Total	Boys Population	Girls Population	Total
1999	5.29	4.52	9.81	4.74	4.27	9.01
2000	5.26	4.66	9.92	5.16	4.47	9.63
2001	5.47	4.84	10.30	5.28	4.50	9.78
2002	4.79	4.75	9.54	5.24	4.64	9.88
2003	4.32	3.65	7.97	5.45	4.82	10.27

* Above projections are based on Government of India estimates for the relevant age group. But the ground reality and fastly changing Birth and Mortality rates indicate figures on the lower side. Apparently the projections are loaded by at least 5 – 8 %.

From the above tables it may be observed that 6-10 age child population will decline in the present decade. So there will be lessened pressure on the primary schools. So all the programme for primary education need to be focused on improving access, retention and quality so as there is no dropout and the education becomes meaningful. So for primary education the focus may be more on improvement and consolidation.

But the position of upper primary, high and senior secondary is different. With lower enrolment rates, policy will have to focus not only on quality but on access also.

Above is also true for SC Children.

9. Number of 'Out of School' Children in 6-17 Age Group

In spite of all the efforts a large number of students remain out of the school network. These 'out of school' students consist of those children who have either never attended any school or those who dropped out at different levels after once joining the school network. It is these students which require our urgent attention.

Dropout Rate

Following table gives the dropout Rate for Primary and Upper Primary classes

Dropout Rate, Punjab (Elementary)						
Year	Primary (I-V)*			Elementary (I-VIII)**		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1991-1992	29.83	30.25	30.02	33.12	41.29	36.90
1992-1993	31.05	31.85	31.42	42.77	48.40	45.38
1993-1994	20.69	22.94	21.74	36.15	72.78	39.23
1994-1995	22.63	22.94	22.74	37.68	43.01	40.15
1995-1996	22.83	22.61	22.73	38.16	43.58	40.66
1996-1997	24.03	21.76	22.97	31.29	35.82	33.41
1997-1998	25.21	22.28	23.84	26.56	30.50	28.40
1998-1999	22.86	20.62	21.79	26.75	29.28	27.92
1999-2000	24.83	20.15	22.49	29.82	29.90	29.86

* Figures of dropout at primary level is not truly indicative of the dropout phenomenon as enrolment figures of unrecognized schools are not accounted for and there is a constant intra-school migration of students from recognized to unrecognized schools and vice versa. However, it cannot be denied that quite a large number of students dropout at primary level.

** On the reverse, figures of dropout at upper primary level are deceptive to say the least as a large number of students from unrecognized schools, which are previously unaccounted in primary enrolment, take admission in recognized schools at VIth and swell enrolment figures. Dropout from primary to upper primary is higher in real terms.

2-2571
10-2-2001

Following table gives the Dropout rate for Secondary and Senior Secondary Classes.

Dropout Rate, Punjab (Secondary and Senior Secondary)						
Year	I – X			I – XII		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1993-94	44.88	52.81	48.54	-	-	-
1994-95	51.54	56.88	54.01	-	-	-
1995-96	51.03	54.29	52.54	79.58	83.27	81.28
1996-97	51.39	54.71	52.93	80.00	82.93	81.40
1997-98	46.89	50.10	48.37	76.28	79.28	77.60
1998-99	39.99	44.35	42.03	76.43	79.47	77.84

Above table reveals that out of 100 children enrolled in 1987-88 only 22.16 % reached XIIth class in 1998-99. It indicates a huge waste of resources and depicts an abysmal picture of efficiency of school system. Though these dropouts will increase the literacy figures of the state yet are functionally illiterate.

Following table gives the dropout rates of SC students

Dropout Rate, SC Elementary						
Year	I – V			I – VII		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1992	36.14	39.81	37.79	56.15	65.33	60.23
1993	38.35	36.58	37.59	55.38	63.19	58.86
1994	29.37	34.82	31.84	50.89	58.79	54.42
1995	31.69	32.83	32.21	54.39	61.09	57.41
1996	31.58	31.89	31.72	54.85	59.50	56.85
1997	33.14	30.59	31.99	50.93	55.41	52.96
1998	32.59	27.94	30.45	46.22	49.72	47.81
1999	33.06	30.13	31.66	44.95	46.97	45.86

From the above table it may be observed that dropout is much higher for SC students than total student at primary level. But it is much more steep at upper primary level. Though it has come down from 60.23% in 1992 to 45.86% in 1999 but it is very disturbing.

Out of School Children

There are 1.69 lakhs children in 6-10 age group and 1.28 lakhs children in the 11-13 age group in the state, which are not attending school

Out of School Children-2001* (6-13)				
Age Group	Male	Female	Total	% of total school age children
6-10	89276	79701	168977	6.38
11-13	67072	61400	128472	8.32
Total	156348	141101	297449	7.09

* Based on Village Survey

Following table gives 14-17 age group children who are not attending school 2001-01.

Out of School Children-2001 (14-17)			
Age Group	Male	Female	Total
14-15	233812	190286	424098
16-17	306314	322218	628532
Total	540126	512504	1052630

* Based on projected population and enrolment.

As per the above tables 2.97 lakh children in 6-13 age group are out of school and 10.52 lakh children in 14-17 age group are out of school network. In the 14-17 age group some students may be enrolled in unrecognized schools whose enrolment does not reflect in total enrolment. But a good number of students are wasted as they could not pass board exams as is evidence from the Board results tables.

Social breakup out of school children. Out of the 2.97 lakhs children not attending schools in (6-13) age group 1.68 lakhs belong to SC population and .66 lakh belong to BC Population.

Out of School Children 6-13			
SC	BC	Others	Total
162876	65887	68686	297449
(54.75%)	(22.15%)	(23.09%)	(100%)

It may be observed that 76.91% of the out of school children belong to the deprived sections of society. Even the remaining 23.09% though may be coming from upper social classes but belong to the economically weaker sections. Social Category statistics for (14-17) age group are not available.

Child Labour

Out of the 2.97 lakhs out of school children 1.13 lakhs are engaged in one or other kind of labour.

Children Engaged in Child labour-2000*			
	6-10	11-13	6-13
No. of Children	43464	69300	112764
% of out of School Children engaged in labour	25.72	53.94	37.91

* Based on village survey

It may be noted that 25.72% of out of school children in 6-10 age group and 53.94% in 11-13 group are engaged in labour

As per the economic survey –1998 in Punjab 22793 male and 7124 female children are working in Non-agricultural sector forming 1.42% of Non-agricultural workers.

10. Literacy

Even having the best per capita income of the country, Punjab ranks 16th in terms of literacy. There has been an increase of 11.44% during the last decade. Female literacy has increased by 13.14%. While male literacy has increased by 9.97% only. The present status of literacy is as below

Literacy Rate by Sex and Residence, Punjab				
	2001	1991	1981	1971
Total	69.95	58.51	43.37	34.12
Male	75.63	65.66	51.23	42.23
Female	63.55	50.41	34.35	24.65
Rural	65.16	52.70	35.21	27.81
Male	71.70	60.71	-	-
Female	57.91	43.85	-	-
Urban	79.13	72.09	55.63	52.49
Male	82.97	77.26	-	-
Female	74.63	66.12	-	-

In 1991 and 2001 Census all the children in the age 0-6 have been treated as illiterates while in 1991 and 1981 children in the age group 0-4 years were recorded illiterates

Literacy rates in Punjab in 1981 and 1971 were 43.37% and 34.12% respectively. Male literacy in 1981 and 1971 was 51.23% and 42.23% and female literacy was 34.35% and 24.65% respectively.

Current data on SC population is yet not available. As per 1991 census share of SC population in Punjab is 28.31%, which is higher than the national average. Within the state share of SC population is higher in rural areas where it is 31.89%.

SC Literacy is even more poor. Data for SC literacy is available for 1991 only. It may be noted that Rural Female SC has the least literacy rate of the State i.e. 29.20 % only. Female literacy for SCs in 1981 and 1971 was only 15.66 and 8.10 percent. So there is a four fold increase in female SC literacy in three decade.

SC Literacy			
	1991	1981	1971
Total	41.09	23.85	16.12
Male	49.82	3.96	22.94
Female	31.03	15.66	8.10
Rural	39.56	-	-
Male	48.54	-	-
Female	29.20	-	-
Urban	47.04	-	-
Male	54.76	-	-
Female	38.14	-	-

From the above tables it can be observed that

Literacy rate has more than doubled in the State in the last 30 years.

Total literacy rate in 2001 is 69.95 which was 34.12 in 1971.

Increase in female literacy in the same period is 2.58 times.

There is a wide disparity in district literacy rates.

District Hoshiarpur has 81.40% literacy rate while district Mansa has only 52.50%.

District Mansa has also the lowest female literacy rate i.e. 45.07% among all the districts.

Female literacy rate is still lower by 12.08 percentage points than male literacy rate in 2001.

Though increase in female literacy at 26.06% is much higher than of male literacy at 19.55% during 1991-2001.

Nine districts have lower female literacy rates than the State average.

Adult Literacy

Adult literacy (15 years and above) figures are available for the year 1998. Following table gives sex wise and residence wise figures of adult literacy.

For population of Age 15 years and above.

Adult Literacy Punjab %age (15+)			
	Total	Rural	Urban
Male	70	64	80
Female	55	48	70
Total	63	56	76

54th Round NSSO (Jan-June-1998)

Adult literacy has improved between the period 1971-1998 as is evident from the following table:

Adult Literacy, Punjab % age (15+)				
	1971	1981	1991	1998
Male	44.64	51.08	61.29	70
Female	24.19	32.81	43.39	55
Total	35.22	42.57	52.90	63

Census tables and NSSO

Following table gives the absolute of illiterates in (15-35) age group

No. of Illetrates (15-35), Punjab			
Year	Male	Female	Total
1971	962896	1263325	2226221
1981	1141858	1421027	2562885
1991	1060874	1375295	2436169

It may be noted that though the absolute number of illiterates increased during 1971-81 the number has come down in 1981-91 period, which may further come down in 2001.

But total adult illiteracy in absolute numbers has not shown the same trend.

No. of Illetrates (15+), Punjab			
Year	Male	Female	Total
1971	2374591	2780256	5154847
1981	2765430	3310693	6076123
1991	2725445	3514084	6239529

Though from the above table it can be observed that there has been an absolute increase in illiterates throughout 1971-91 yet there has been a decrease in male illiterates during 1981-91 period.

Adult Literacy Programme

TLC

Out of total 2436169 illiterates of (15-35) age group in 1991, during enlistment under total literacy campaigns, 20,74,679 person were identified between 1994-98. Out of these 20,74,679 persons only 11,46,117 person enrolled in literacy programmes.

TLC programmes are being run by Zila Sakharta Samitis under district administration. Information available for achievement is scanty and highly irregular. As per the available information 4,50,000 persons have passed Primer III level.

PLC

Districts which completed TLC were upgraded to PLC level. During 1995-2000. Four districts started PLC as follows:

Physical Status PLC				
District	Year	Target	Enrolment	Achievement
Hoshiarpur	1995-1996	70,000	70,000	65,000
Faridkot	1995-1996	243096	238955	212630
Ropar	1997-1998	81000	40426	-
Nawan Shahar	1999-2000	29869	29869	-

Continuing Education

For the Neo-literates continuing Education programme (CE) has been envisaged under which Libraries and vocational training centers are established. For adult learners, so far only one district Hoshiarpur has qualified for CE programme. It was Sanctioned during 1997 but was stopped by G. O. I. But it is likely to start soon. During the CE programme 1000 CE centres and 130 Nodal CEs will be opened in the districts.

Overall the TLC programme has not functioned well, though some districts did it very well. Adult literacy programme can now be merged with SSA for effective functioning and optimal utilization of resources and effective results as EGS effort under SSA synergies with Adult Literacy Programme.

11. Investment in Education

Following is the detail of plan and non-plan outlay for education:

Non-Plans outlays (exp. in lacs)		
Year	Primary	Secondary*
1998-99	607.61	74286.95
1999-2000	894.21	74514.70
2000-2001	2237.37*	95265.98**

** Estimated expenditure

Plan out lays(Allocation in lacs)		
Year	Primary	Secondary*
1998-1999	45830	18270.70
1999-2000	56066	22620.56
2000-2001	62557	27916.35
2001-2002	66113	-

* Investment in upper primary education is a component of secondary education and cannot be separately delineated.

Apart from the plan and non-plan outlays following interventions have been made for the development of infrastructure in schools:

1. Rs.202 lakhs have been released for construction of buildingless schools under PMGY.
2. Rs.303 lakhs have been released for construction of classrooms under PMGY.
3. Rs.101 lakhs have been released for construction of toilets and drinking water facilities in primary schools under PMGY.
4. Rs.1716 lakhs and Rs. 2067.5 lakhs have been released for construction of classrooms under Education cess programme of the State Government
5. Funds released of GOI under SSA are yet to be released by the state govt to SSA Authority

12. Numbers of Teachers

Following are the sanctioned posts in schools as on 30-09-99

Number of Teachers (Sanctioned)				
Middle, High, Secondary, Senior Secondary Schools				
Category	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Non-Govt. Recognised	Total
Principals	52	830	326	1208
Vice-Principals	14		37	51
Headmasters/ Headmistress	16	1743	439	2198
Lecturars	378	7364	1300	9042
Masters/Mistress	736	35423	9648	45807
C& V	213	16556	4284	21053
J.B.T.	605	177	5388	6170
Others	44	1451	445	1940
Masters	736	35423	9648	45807
Subtotal	2058	63544	21867	87469
Primary Schools				
J.B.T.	67	38865	4741	43673
Head Teachers	-	8134	-	8134
C.H.T.		1500		1500
BPO		228		228
Subtotal	67	48727	4741	53535
Grand Total	2125	112271	26608	141004

- * *Apart from the above 2010 posts for primary teachers have been sanctioned under SSA which are yet to be filled*
- * *Recruitment policy of the state for teachers provide 50% reservation to female candidates.*
- * *Present share of female teachers is more than 60% of the present strength.*

STRATEGIES

Education For All

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2 To achieve the cherished goal of universalisation of Elementary Education all the 17 districts of the state have been covered under SSA with the following objectives.

- All children in school, Education Guarantee Centre by 2003.
- All children complete five years of primary schooling by 2007.
- All children complete eight years of elementary schooling by 2010.
- Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.
- Bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010.
- Universal retention by 2010.

3 To mainstream the out of School Children State proposes to open 10586 EGS Centres in all the habitations which are more than 1 km away from the main village and have more than 20 out of school children. EGS Centre will have the provision of

- Volunteer teacher
- Teaching-learning material
- Learning material for the students
- Contingency
- Training for the volunteer teacher
- Supervisors/evaluation.

Building for EGS Centre will be provided by the community and volunteer teacher will also be appointed from the community by village Education Development Committee.

These Centres will serve both as Alternate Schools as well as formal schools. In 2/3 years EGS Centre will prepare the out of school children for the

main school in appropriate Class. If the enrolment of students in EGS Centres exceeds 40 for two years; these centres may also be upgraded to full schools. The EGS Centres may also be extended to cover Adult Literacy Programme

Secondary and Senior Secondary Education

1. With the increase in Grade dropout rate goes on increasing to XIIth level. Out of the 487494 students which enrolled in Class I in 1987-88 only 108022 students reached class XIIth in the year 1998-99 thus registering a wastage of 379472 students in a single cohort group. It is these students which need out attention.
2. To increase the access of secondary education state has been consistently increasing the number of secondary schools. In the year 1984 there were 2265 recognised schools at secondary level and 260 schools at senior secondary level. Now the number has increased to 2196 high schools and 1737 senior secondary schools. Only in the year 2001 state has upgraded 545 middle schools to high schools and 548 high schools to senior secondary level. To increase the access in rural areas majority of the upgradation is in rural areas.
3. Apart from the state and state recognised school Punjab. School Education Board also provides affiliation to specific schools for the purpose of examination. However, all the State and State recognised schools get automatic affiliation with P.S.E.B.
4. Senior Secondary classes are also held in 209 Degree colleges of the state, which further increases the access to secondary education.

Open School Initiative

To cover the gap at secondary level P.S.E.B. is operating Punjab open school which has 175 centres and 16000 students on its roll.

Apart from increasing the access and open school in initiative, there is no other programme for 14-17 age group out of school children in the state.

Schemes of Alternate Schooling And Their Coverage

Except the Open School Programme of Punjab School Education Board at Matric level there is no Alternative Schooling in the State at present. The coverage of open school at present is limited to 175 centres and 16000 students.

For the 15-35 age group TLC/PLC/CE programme are being run by Zila Sakhrta Samitis under District Administration. But for a few districts programme has not been much successful.

There is no other Alternative schooling scheme functioning in the state.

2. REASONS FOR CHILDREN REMAINING OUT OF SCHOOL

Excepting the local socio-economic cultural and environmental problems majority of the reasons for dropout and not joining of school by children are fairly common; like

1. Poverty
2. Large family
3. Illness, both physical/mental/epilepsy
4. Lack of inspiration/interest/awareness or disinterest among parent and children.
5. Illness/death/desertion/emigration of either of parents
6. Handicap, both physical/mental
7. Child is working as a labourer/assisting parents in their work.
8. Lack of teachers/infrastructure in schools.
9. Study, curriculum is uninspiring/dull/difficult
10. Teachers are uninterested/uninspiring/dull/rude.
11. Timing not convenient.
12. Access of school/difficult/far a way.
13. Lack of Teaching-learning material
14. Frequent migration of child

Local problems caused by physiological disadvantages, socio-cultural conflicts and economic hardships vary from region to region. Some problems are purely spatial in nature.

1. Areas falling along the river banks and desiccated by small riverines and choes.
2. Areas falling along the international border in districts Gurdaspur, Amritsar and Ferozepur facing constant dislocation and under developed infrastructure.
3. In accessible areas; like the areas falling in the confluence of Beas and Satluj in Hari Ke Pattan.
4. Areas affected by water logging in districts Mukatsar, Faridkot, Bhatinda and Mansa.
5. Areas affected by low rainfall.
6. Areas falling along the border with Haryana.
7. Backward areas in districts, Mansa, Bhatinda and Sangrur affected by drug-addiction.
8. Parental illiteracy specifically among SC population.

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3. Policy Initiatives

Access

- Expanding access by way of establishing new schools viz., formal primary schools, EGS centres in all the schoolless habitations or areas where children do not have access to primary schooling facilities within a radius of 1km.
- Existing primary schools needed to be upgraded to upper primary schools to provide access to upper primary education especially girl children who drop out after completion of class V in their native habitation where parents are reluctant to send them to other habitations for upper primary education.

Enrolment and Retention

- Campaigns may be undertaken involving youth, Village Education Development Committees and other self-help groups sensitizing the community, child labour and child rights and convincing the parents, employers for relieving the child labour from work and joining them in the schools.
- Improving of teacher-pupil ratio by positioning regular teachers and rationalisation of staff.
- Assistance may be given to the Village Education Development Committees for mobilisation and as well as monitoring the children for continuous schooling and mainstreaming of children in various age groups simultaneously through EGS Centres.
- Anganwaris may be strengthened and ECCE Centres opened for the children in the age group of 3-5 years to do away with the problem of over crowding in class I, with underaged children and as well as relieving the girl children from sibling care and provide help for their continuous education
- Village/ward-wise accountability may be fixed on the part of the teachers. School Committee members and youth-activists for the schooling of out of schools children regular attendance and retention.

- Special drive may be undertaken for discouraging repetitions in the classes and encouragement for regular transition of pupil from one class to another.
- Developing processes close monitoring mechanisms.
- Disability among students may be recorded by conduct of camps at block level.
- As per the disability Aids & appliances be supplied disabled children through convergence.
- Specific interventions may be made for the enrolment of children with Special Educational Needs viz., Integrated Education of activities.
- Awareness campaigns and orientation to Village Education Development Committees members may be filed visits to successful practices and other capacity building programmes for the development of Village Education Plan monitoring & implementation etc.

Quality initiatives

- Orientation to teachers for the improved classroom practices by continuous and rigorous training schedules.
- Provision of Grants viz., School Grants, Teacher Grants and Grants to CRCs in the blocks be made.
- Provision of TLM to the Primary and as well as Upper Primary Schools be made to promote the level of education.
- Monitoring and supervision to Primary and Upper primary Schools may be strengthened with periodic visits and inspection.
- Cluster, Block and District Resource Groups be constitutes for providing on-job support to the teachers and for implementation of quality issues at their level.
- Block Resource Centres (like BRCs) be established alongwith Block Resource Team of ten Block Resource Persons (BRP) who may assist Constitution of Block Education Officers in monitoring and supervision of schools.

- CRCs (Sub Block structures like CRCs) may be established— one for every 10 to 15 schools for professional exchange among teachers.
- BRCs may be strengthened for by way of providing infrastructure facilities viz. Building, Furniture, Equipment and contingencies on a recurring basis.
- CRCs may be strengthened for convening, monitoring meeting with teachers for professional exchange.
- DIETs, be strengthened to monitor the academic activities of the schools and take up various capacity building programmes for the teachers.
- Pupil Achievement Surveys be conducted regular .
- Library facilities at DIET, BRCs may be provider.
- Action Research programme and smaller class room researches may be undertaken.

Improvement of infrastructure facilities

- Buildings may be provided to buildingless schools.
- Construction of Additional Classrooms to the existing schools as per the needs of the school.
- Maintenance & repair of school buildings be undertaken regular.
- Provision of toilets/drinking water to the primary, Upper Primary Schools be made. Separate toilets for girl children may be provided.
- Construction of buildings to all the Block Resource Centres and CRCs proposed to be established.
- Provision of black boards and school furniture in all schools.
- Provision of TLE for primary and Upper Primary Schools be made.
- Provision of sports/games be made in all schools
- Landscaping be undertaken for beautificer of schools.

4. Strategies for Mainstreaming of out of school children

Campaign and Community Mobilization against Child Labour and educational issues in all the habitation.

Objective

- To involve community i.e. parents, local youth, VEDCs, Panchayats, and Self-help groups for the cause of children education.
- To strengthen existing government schools through VEDCs and Gram Panchayat.
- To sensitize them on child labour and educational issues.
- To increase their commitment towards the children and the school.

Major Inputs

- Training of the members of VEDC's and Youth groups.
- Training of the members of VEDCs.
- Convening meetings, discussions on issue of child labour and school dropouts and Teacher position and accommodation.

Child Labour

With massive community support several methods of mobilization need to be adopted for creating a visibility for the agenda of protection of child rights. Some of them are as follows:

- Holding of public meetings, rallies, marchers utilizing every public function to highlight the child rights issue.
- Conferences by members of gram panchayats VEDCs, Women's groups, youth groups and NGOs.
- Induction of teachers through trainings, provision of support structures in the villages.
- Street theatre, child-to-child campaigns and use of children as resource persons.
- Support to VEDCs for mobilization and for campaign.

The Village Education Development Committees will take up the programme and generate an atmosphere in the habitations to discourage child labour. The community will be convinced for sending all children to full time formal day schools and at the same time treat any child out of school as a child labourer. The parents and employers will be convinced for the schooling of the out of school children (Child Labour) through mainstreaming strategies. Further necessary assistance will be given to VEDCs to take up mobilization in the habitation against child labour and for their mainstreaming

Conduct of EGS Centres for mainstreaming of out of school children

EGS Centres be opened wherever there are 20 and more out of school children in a habitation for providing basic education for a period of 3 to 6 months and to bring the children in mainstream in the near by school depending upon the age and performance. The local volunteer identified by VEDC for the purpose of mobilization will be conducting these centres for mainstreaming of children. Necessary training and other material support provided to the volunteer in addition to provision of textbooks to the children

5. Pedagogy And Teacher Training

The focus of entire pedagogy process is the child. The needs of the children and their development processes requirements should form the basis for providing classrooms learning experiences for the children. Top priority should be given to basic skills of language and arithmetic and providing child friendly environment in the classrooms. Following may be the guidelines for taking various initiatives under pedagogy and teacher training.

Pedagogy of affection

In majority of the classrooms, it is observed that children are treated with strict discipline with restricted movements. Using of cane, practice of homework & assignments during and after school hours, less interaction between peers, no interactive material, with limited pupil teachers interaction are some of the happenings in the classrooms which discourages pupil initiative and their participation.

The basic pedagogy, which can create vibrant classrooms, is the pedagogy of affection. Children should be treated with tenderness love, affection and care which alone can motivate the children for their full participation in learning process and for their continuation in the school. Therefore necessary orientation will be planned to the teachers comprising these aspects, alongwith exposure visits for additional charges.

Pedagogy of Retention

Majority of the children of the schools of government are first generation literates, whose family background is not much encouraging for their full participation in the school and in other educative processes. It is also found that child abuse is prominent in the schools with the pretext that the students are often without school uniform, incomplete homework, not having adequate notebooks, pencils and other teaching learning material. This discourages children and creates aversion towards school, which leads to absenteeism and eventually resulting in the dropout.

Therefore teachers need to be oriented thoroughly on this subject of pupils retention vis-a-vis his family background. Wherever teachers are well acquainted with the family background of students, their interest towards children regular attendance and retention is quite encouraging and evident, An atmosphere may be created in the school for improved home-school contacts, Teachers may be sensitized in these aspects through orientation.

Curricular approaches-the model of providing information vs developing the abilities among the children.

The education especially elementary education became increasingly Textbook centered and Teacher Centred. Children are overburdened with more textual material with more and more information added in repeated textbook revisions. The model of conveying of textual information by the teachers and memorization of concepts and content matter without much comprehension on the part of the children is evident in almost all the schools. This snubs the creativity and thinking potential of the children. There is no scope for originality, self-expression and imagination on the part of the pupil in the process of knowledge generation. The profile of the child such as the innate abilities viz thinking reasoning, imagination, observation, estimation, comprehension, questioning, synthesis, analysis, evaluation etc. are totally neglected. Content of various school subjects have not been seen as a media to develop these abilities. The objectives of primary education alongwith subject-wise objectives are never fully reflected in the textbooks as well as in pupil assessment procedures.

Therefore the component of development of children innate abilities through available textual material and other interactive material may be taken up and teachers may be oriented having this as one of the component in teacher training programmes.

Academic convention- Networking and Linkages

Teachers may be encouraged to adopt and work further on the methodology that they think results in the improvement of pupil achievement and build up teacher momentum for a quality change in classrooms and pupil output by providing necessary support.

Therefore, some of the interesting teachers who may be encouraged comes forward to implement improved practices in schools for the development of competencies and abilities of the children. The changes will be implemented in classrooms as perceived by the teachers and these initiatives will be propagated to other schools by way of discussions, deliberations and field visits etc.

Following are the initiatives which need to be taken up

- Language improvement programme
- Mathematics improvement programme
- Science Improvement programme
- Programme for sensitizing the community on child labour and educational issues.

School Support - Professional support Structures

a) District Institute of Education and Training (DIET)

National Policy of Education 1986 (NPE) laid down a vibrant role for DIETs in the quality improvement of elementary education. In practice the role of DIETs have been limited to imparting Pre-service training programmes and seldom monitor and provide on job support to the elementary school teachers in addition to in-service training programmes. Therefore the DIETs may take up various quality initiatives for the improvement of elementary education as follows.

- Academic monitoring of schools
- As a part of DRG conduct in-service training programmes to the teachers, Head Masters EGS Volunteers, Blocks Resource Groups, monitoring and supervisory staff etc.
- Takeup Research and Evaluation activities
- Participates in the planning processes i.e., perspective as well as Annual Work Plan Budgets.
- Conduct of achievement surveys and appraisal of various initiatives.

Therefore of DIETs may be strengthening by way of providing following support.

- Provision of equipment
- Provision of furniture
- Provision of Library books
- Assistance to takeup academic monitoring of schools - provision of vehicle.
- Contingency grants i.e., stationery, computer peripherals, travel allowances.

b) Block Resource Centres (BRC)

BRCs are the proposed resource centres to be established at Block Level to cater to the professional requirement of primary school teachers. Each BRC will be provided with Ten Block Resource Persons for providing continuous on job support to the primary teachers and conduct of various in-service training programmes at Block Level. BPEOs and BRPs need to be working as a team for the improvement of quality of classroom transaction. All BRCs may be provided with a pucca building for conduct of various training programmes and as well as for the functioning of BEOs from this office.

Inputs

- Provision of Building
- Provision of Equipment
- Provision of furniture
- Provision of Library Books-Video Library
- Provision of Contingency grants
- Provision of capacity building of BRC Staff through orientation exposure visits etc.

Functional Aspects of BRCs/BRPs

- All the schools in the Blocks be divided among Ten BRPs for effective monitoring supervision.

- Each BRP may visit all the schools in his cluster once in a fortnight and monitoring the attendance of pupil and teacher and observe classroom transaction of all the teachers and provide necessary guidance. Each BRP also records his impressions in the Academic guidance register.
- Each BRC may maintain the information on various aspects of primary education pertaining to all the habitations in the form of registers and records viz., Block profile, School Profile, Stock File. School Monitoring returns, Enrolment & Retention School-wise particulars, School wise furniture, equipment and accommodation details, Block Census Register, Village Education Plan Register, BEO and BRP handbook etc.
- In addition to monitoring the schools the BRP may also visits Early Childhood Education Centres and meets the VEDCs members. Several orientation programmes may be taken up for BRPs in the fields of Pedagogy, Girls education, ECCEs Community Mobilisation, etc., for their capacity building and enable them to take up monitoring and supervision, effectively for UEE.

c) CRCs

CRCs are sub Block structures wherein primary teachers may meet once in a month for professional exchange and to deliberate on the new innovations, ideas, TLM and other issues.

Functional Aspects

- The BEO and BRPs should attend the CRC meetings regularly and take part in the deliberations.
- The broader agenda for the CRC meetings may be discussed and finalized in DRG and BRG meetings within which they can have district specific, block specific, school-specific activities.
- Theme-specific activities/training/workshop at CRC level may be undertaken.
- Greater importance may be given for the development of innovative Teaching, Learning Material on various curricular and non-curricular areas.

- The teachers may be encouraged to share their innovative practices and take away the prepared TLM to the schools.

Inputs

- Annual grant of TLM
- Training to CRC Secretaries/Asst. Secretary of CRC/CRC guide manual.
- Monthly teachers meet at CRC for professional exchange.

School Gradation

Following criteria may be adopted to develop some motivation and internal competition to excel.

- Community Participation
- Enrollment
- High level of Retention
- Regular pupil and teacher attendance
- Pupil performance in reading & writing
- Teacher Preparation , Development of TLM and display of Teacher and Pupil work.
- Utilization of OBB Equipment, Library Books and A.V. Equipment.
- School Premises- Clean and Green.
- Innovative activities taken up by Teachers.

The schools, which possesses high incidence of above criteria may be treated as higher grade schools and other schools may be assisted helped to achieve higher grade.

Improved School Management- Training to Head Masters

The School Headmasters leadership places a vital role for managing change in classrooms and school as a whole. The Head Master is supposed to play a key role and an initiator for the conduct of various programmes/meetings in school premises viz., with community, school committees, youth activists, parents, teachers for the improvement of children education i.e. UEE. There are plenty of evidences for significant impact of effective school need on school improvement. The school heads shall play a vital role in the process of school effectiveness. Therefore an orientation may be provided on the management of school, school

development initiatives, community, mobilization, home school links schooling of out of school children etc.

Pupil assessment procedures

The present pupil assessment procedures do not reflect the pedagogical renewal and the nature of the children learning and the major emphasis is on the testing of the children's cognitive abilities through written tests. There is no much relation between teaching learning process and nature of assessment. Mostly it is a testing of children's memory and more stress is on the children's cause of tension, fear and anxiety. The assessment is not comprehensive enough and neglects the affective and psycho-motor aspects of pupil development. The test items do not reflect the objectives of the subject and its nature.

Therefore, it is proposed to change the entire pupil assessment procedures at elementary stage by making assessment a comprehensive one focusing on the entire child profile i.e., different aspects of cognitive, creative, aesthetic, psycho-motor, attitudinal, etc, rather than information acquisition through memorisation. The assessment will be linked to pedagogical practices and as well as objectives of subject and education in broad.

It is also proposed to focus on the assessment of abilities of the children i.e., ability of thinking, reasoning, imagination, estimation, observation, synthesis, analysis, evaluation, etc, than information-acquisition in the process of knowledge generation. The test items also will be linked to nature of subject matter and its transaction. Further, emphasis will be on various types of assessment procedures viz, oral, written, performance, projects, etc. which reveal the overall development of the individual. Accordingly, the nature of tests, periodicity and areas of assessment, management and administering etc, will be reviewed and modified accordingly.

Inputs

- Workshops for the development of strategies on assessment procedures at elementary stage.
- Development of suitable module and other related literature.
- Orientation to teachers and other filed staff.
- Workshops for the development of test items.
- Discussion of pupil assessment procedures in CRC meetings.

6. Coverage of Special Focus Groups

Girls Education

Education of Girls especially those belonging to the SC, ST and other backward classes is the primary focus of SSA. Following are the strategies proposed for mainstreaming of girl children who are out of school.

- Mobilization at the village, urban slums level using women groups and other self-help groups for sensitizing the community, parents on child rights for elimination of child labour and for universalisation of elementary education.
- Convening meetings and gram sabhas, discussion on issues of girl children who are involved in sibling care, domestic work wage earner etc., and their educational issues.
- Conduct of back to school camps (Residential) for adolescent girls.
- Conduct of village based alternative schools/back to school camps (Non-residential) exclusively for girls keeping in view of various minority groups.
- Conduct of regular attendance monitoring of the children especially girls and involving the community to take up the issue of irregular girl children.
- Monitoring the school children especially girls for their regular schooling especially in case of children who mainstreamed through alternative types of systems.
- Improved classroom environment to provide equitable learning opportunities (Teacher sensitization through training, toilets to the upper primary schools).
- Special focus on deprived pockets such as Bet/kandi/border areas etc.
- Developing a forum of women teachers to take up awareness campaigns on girls education especially low female literacy blocks.

Early Childhood Care and Education

ECCE is an important initiative for achieving the UEE by reducing the gaps in enrolment, dropout and learning achievement between gender and social groups.

ECCE is an effort for the school readiness of the children in the age group of 3 to 5 and a support service for working women of the disadvantaged sections of the society.

Inputs under ECCE

- Establishment of new ECCE centres in the habitations wherever ICDS Anganwaris are not in existence.
- Assisting voluntary organizations for conduct of ECCE centres.
- Strengthening of pre-school component of ICDS by way of convergence and to provide a stimulating environment for the children through strengthening of training and TLM component.
- Running the ECCEs and Anganwaris in school premises during school hours under the supervision of Headmasters.

Intervention of Disabled Children

Following initiatives may be considered:

- Identification of children with Special Educational Needs.
- Assessment of disability in all the village of the block through camps.
- Mainstreaming of Disabled children into special schools depending upon the type and extent of disability.
- Efforts for integrating the disabled with the mainstreaming schools.
- Development of TLM and other training material for the teachers and as well as pupil.
- Providing resource support to schools through Special Resource Teachers.
- Convergence with other departments working for the disabled viz. Health, Disabled Welfare, Social Welfare, Women & Child Welfare Tribal Welfare etc.,
- Procurement and supply of aids and appliances through various sources of GO Punjab and GOI.
- Conduct of trainings and capacity building programmes to the district resource groups on SEN activities.

7. Research, Evaluation, Supervision And Monitoring

Research

Adequate studies may be sponsored on various interventions to guide the future activities. Research under the project may be viewed as a guiding force for taking up of various new initiatives for realizing the objectives of UEE. Small scale Pilot Projects for the implementation of programmes on emerging issues may be taken up as follows:

Mainstreaming of out of school children, Improvement of Pupil abilities in the Language, Arithmetic, creating interesting classrooms, Disabled children's education, Networking of Teachers. Education of focused groups i.e., SC, Girls, ECCE, Minorities etc.

Further teachers may be encouraged to take up action researches to solve problems faced in their day-to-day professional practice. Necessary training programmes may be conducted to the field staff i.e., BEOs, BRPs, Teachers, DIET Staff, DRG and BRG groups.

Inputs

- Sponsoring research studies/pilot programmes to the staff of DIETs, NGOs and other University based Resource Institutions with district specific focus.
- Conduct of School mapping and micro planning exercises.
- Provision of travel grant and honorarium for the personal involved in researches & innovations.

POPULATION, SEX-RATIO AND LITERACY

District Data Sheets

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Growth in Population-Districts(1991-2001)						
Population by sex and decadal growth of population during 1981-1991 and 1991-2001						
S.No.	State/Union territory/District	Population 2001			Decadal growth rate	
		Persons	Males	Females	1981-1991	1991-2001
1	Amritsar	3,074,207	1,640,024	1,434,183	14.46	22.72
2	Bathinda	1,181,236	633,249	547,987	20.49	19.89
3	Faridkot	552,466	293,637	258,829	22.79	21.42
4	Fatehgarh Sahib	539,751	291,607	248,144	17.01	18.65
5	Ferozepur	1,744,753	926,380	818,373	24.00	20.42
6	Gurdaspur	2,096,889	1,110,406	986,483	16.07	19.33
7	Hoshiarpur	1,478,045	763,753	714,292	16.39	13.81
8	Jalandhar	1,953,508	1,037,740	915,768	17.30	18.40
9	Kapurthala	752,287	398,878	353,409	18.60	16.34
10	Ludhiana	3,030,352	1,661,329	1,369,023	36.53	24.79
11	Mansa	688,630	367,197	321,433	18.04	19.83
12	Moga	886,313	470,712	415,601	18.61	13.93
13	Mukatsar	776,702	411,721	364,981	19.55	18.68
14	Nawanshehar	586,637	306,586	280,051	16.39	10.43
15	Patiala	1,839,056	986,466	986,466	21.53	20.31
16	Ropar	1,110,000	593,638	516,362	28.29	23.39
17	Sangrur	1,998,464	1,070,039	928,425	21.36	18.57
	Punjab	24,289,296	12,963,362	11,325,934	20.81	19.76

* Figures in bold show the districts below State Average

Exponential Growth Rate of Population							
Exponential Growth Rate of Rural and Urban Population of 1991 & 2001							
District Code	Districts	Rural		Urban		Rural	Urban
		Male Exponential Growth	Female Exponential Growth	Male Exponential Growth	Female Exponential Growth	Total Rural Exponential Growth	Total Urban Exponential Growth
1	Amritsar	1.034	1.191	3.735	3.545	1.108	2.214
2	Bathinda	1.531	1.298	2.874	2.721	1.422	1.790
3	Faridkot	1.947	1.883	2.181	2.272	1.917	1.992
4	Fatehgarh Sahib	0.983	0.843	3.664	3.191	0.918	1.651
5	Ferozepur	1.795	1.733	2.060	1.719	1.766	1.825
6	Gurdaspur	1.356	1.255	3.377	3.066	1.308	1.803
7	Hoshiarpur	0.905	1.070	2.697	2.678	0.985	1.391
8	Jalandhar	0.490	0.460	3.370	3.093	0.476	1.826
9	Kapurthala	0.564	0.533	3.934	3.687	0.549	1.614
10	Ludhiana	1.253	1.222	3.231	2.887	1.238	2.383
11	Mansa	1.295	1.332	3.984	3.982	1.313	1.881
12	Moga	1.243	1.269	1.856	1.675	1.255	1.396
13	Mukatsar	1.376	1.496	2.610	-2.547	1.432	1.794
14	Nawan Shehar	0.856	1.032	1.322	1.324	0.940	1.074
15	Patiala	1.364	1.220	3.268	2.918	1.297	1.956
16	Ropar	1.137	1.130	4.382	4.397	1.134	2.170
17	Sangrur	1.174	1.193	3.195	3.004	1.183	1.797
	Punjab	1.194	1.188	3.223	2.986	1.191	1.897

* Figures in bold are below State Average

**Sex Ratio of population and sex ratio of child population in the age group
0-6 District: 2001**

District Code	District	Sex Ratio of total Population			Sex ratio of child population in the age group 0-6		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
01	Amritsar	874	885	859	783	789	772
02	Bathinda	865	868	860	779	789	756
03	Faridkot	881	876	892	805	805	806
04	Fatehgarh Sahib	851	859	832	754	747	774
05	Ferozepur	883	893	857	819	824	804
06	Gurdaspur	888	895	868	775	789	729
07	Hoshiarpur	935	947	888	810	813	800
08	Jalandhar	882	904	859	797	806	786
09	Kapurthala	886	907	843	775	773	779
10	Ludhiana	824	877	784	814	812	816
11	Mansa	875	875	878	779	780	775
12	Moga	883	885	873	819	820	811
13	Mukatsar	886	888	883	807	810	798
14	Nawan Shehar	913	914	911	810	811	805
15	Patiala	864	862	868	770	764	786
16	Ropar	870	869	871	791	787	800
17	Sangrur	868	869	864	784	779	798
Punjab		878	887	864	792	794	788

Figures in bold are below State average

Literacy Rate by Residence and Sex

Literacy Rate by Residence and Sex- District:2001										
District Code	District	Literacy Rate								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
01	Amritsar	67.85	73.58	61.41	60.65	67.83	52.69	78.37	81.84	74.39
02	Bathinda	61.51	68.31	53.76	55.30	62.46	47.16	75.96	81.88	69.19
03	Faridkot	63.34	68.92	57.09	58.58	64.18	52.27	72.71	78.35	66.49
04	Fatehgarh Sahib	74.10	78.85	68.60	71.71	76.86	65.83	80.22	83.87	75.87
05	Ferozepur	61.42	69.55	52.33	55.75	64.78	45.78	77.22	82.58	71.03
06	Gurdaspur	74.19	80.44	67.31	70.96	77.70	63.58	83.43	88.16	78.11
07	Hoshiarpur	81.40	86.97	75.56	80.09	86.11	73.87	86.66	90.30	82.62
08	Jalandhar	77.91	82.37	72.93	74.41	80.14	68.17	81.74	84.73	78.29
09	Kapurthala	73.56	78.66	67.90	70.57	76.27	64.41	79.63	83.30	75.33
10	Ludhiana	76.54	80.19	72.11	72.88	78.32	66.73	79.42	81.58	76.66
11	Mansa	52.50	59.12	45.07	47.56	54.27	40.03	71.23	77.56	64.14
12	Moga	63.94	68.40	58.96	61.18	65.93	55.87	74.84	78.05	71.20
13	Mukatsar	58.67	65.94	50.59	54.10	61.84	45.49	71.93	77.78	65.40
14	Nawan Shehar	76.86	83.67	69.52	75.99	83.15	68.27	82.26	86.84	77.30
15	Patiala	69.96	76.13	62.94	63.34	70.40	55.29	81.99	86.52	76.84
16	Ropar	78.49	84.43	71.74	74.51	81.39	66.71	86.60	90.63	82.01
17	Sangrur	60.04	65.97	53.29	55.86	61.93	48.98	70.12	75.67	63.76
Punjab		69.95	75.63	63.55	65.16	71.70	57.91	79.13	82.97	74.63

Figures in bold are below State average

Tehsils having Low Literacy Rate - I

List of Tehsils having Low Literacy Rates (Z-score below -0.5)											
District	Tehsil Code	Tehsil	Literacy Rate								
			Total			Rural			Urban		
			Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Amritsar	011	Ajnala	57.13	63.44	50.01	55.55	61.98	48.32	71.74	76.66	65.98
	010	Tarn Taran	64.90	73.90	55.11	63.11	72.78	52.59	76.06	80.89	70.82
	009	Patti	55.27	62.98	46.58	52.32	60.30	43.35	70.95	77.16	63.89
Bathinda	067	Rampura Phul	58.42	64.18	55.44	55.53	61.27	49.11	73.73	79.58	88.95
	065	Bathinda	66.22	73.21	58.13	57.87	65.68	48.82	77.92	83.79	71.15
	066	Talwandi Sabo	53.59	60.85	45.46	50.72	58.23	42.31	67.05	73.17	60.23
Faridkot	063	Faridkot	62.73	68.72	55.97	56.35	62.76	49.03	73.10	78.56	67.07
	064	Jaitu	64.96	69.44	60.03	63.29	67.21	58.96	70.92	77.38	63.81
Ferozepur	055	Zira	58.25	64.34	51.58	54.93	61.33	47.88	71.68	76.64	66.32
	052	Ferozepur	65.03	71.57	57.55	56.61	64.01	48.49	80.87	85.02	75.73
	056	Jalalabad	58.66	67.58	49.06	55.44	65.27	44.95	75.26	79.27	70.80
	053	Fazilka	60.46	70.10	49.85	56.22	66.80	44.52	77.47	83.46	70.98
	054	Abohar	61.56	70.93	50.84	54.99	65.51	42.89	74.77	81.89	66.69
Jalandhar	019	Phillaur	72.98	77.31	68.25	74.99	80.13	69.41	62.14	62.35	61.91
Mansa	070	Sardulgarh	49.88	57.53	41.29	48.30	56.15	39.52	63.47	69.21	56.82
	069	Budhlada	51.25	57.54	44.23	46.82	53.02	39.90	73.07	79.91	65.49
	068	Mansa	54.74	61.08	47.59	47.74	54.16	40.47	71.83	78.08	64.86
Moga	061	Nihal Singhwala	62.16	66.64	57.16	62.02	66.62	56.88	65.30	67.00	63.48
	062	Baghapurana	59.54	64.06	54.54	58.19	62.76	53.12	71.01	75.24	66.44
Mukatsar	058	Malout	58.84	66.67	50.14	54.68	62.97	45.54	72.40	78.58	65.38
	059	Giddarbaha	57.06	64.42	48.91	53.94	61.41	45.67	71.31	78.17	63.72
	057	Mukatsar	59.73	66.28	52.39	53.49	60.80	45.26	71.82	77.00	66.10
Patiala	046	Samana	59.12	65.63	51.80	54.37	61.18	46.64	73.11	78.96	66.70
Sangrur	039	Barnala	60.65	65.83	54.79	56.67	61.67	51.06	69.76	75.17	63.47
	040	Malerkotla	66.09	72.62	58.65	65.49	72.27	57.76	67.22	73.29	60.33
	042	Dhuri	63.83	70.07	56.79	60.46	66.89	53.23	76.78	82.13	70.61
	038	Sangrur	62.33	67.93	55.93	55.02	61.28	47.93	75.03	79.36	70.03
	041	Suman	53.03	58.58	46.71	49.08	54.64	42.70	65.55	71.16	59.27
	043	Moonak	49.50	57.17	40.83	44.11	51.80	35.38	67.63	75.35	59.02

Figures in Bold present Z-score below -0.5)

Tehsils having Low Literacy Rate -II

List of Tehsils which have Literacy Rate(based on Z-scores below -0.5)											
District	Tehsil Code	Tehsil	Literacy Rate								
			Total			Rural			Urban		
			Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Amritsar	011	Ajnala	-1.28	-1.33	-1.22	-1.01	-1.06	-0.94	-0.53	-0.47	-0.60
	010	Tarn Taran	-0.40	-0.08	-0.69	-0.23	0.10	-0.54	0.13	0.19	0.07
	009	Patti	-1.49	-1.39	-1.58	-1.35	-1.24	-1.40	-0.65	-0.39	-0.89
Bathinda	067	Rampura Phul	-1.13	-1.24	-0.66	-1.02	-1.14	-0.87	-0.23	-0.01	2.60
	065	Bathinda	-0.26	-0.16	-0.38	-0.77	-0.66	-0.89	0.42	0.65	0.12
	066	Talwandi Sabo	-1.68	-1.64	-1.69	-1.51	-1.46	-1.50	-1.25	-1.01	-1.40
Faridkot	063	Faridkot	-0.65	-0.70	-0.60	-0.93	-0.98	-0.87	-0.32	-0.17	-0.45
	064	Jaitu	-0.40	-0.61	-0.19	-0.21	-0.50	0.05	-0.66	-0.35	-0.90
Ferozepur	055	Zira	-1.15	-1.22	-1.06	-1.08	-1.13	-0.98	-0.54	-0.47	-0.55
	052	Ferozepur	-0.39	-0.36	-0.44	-0.90	-0.84	-0.92	0.87	0.84	0.76
	056	Jalalabad	-1.11	-0.83	-1.32	-1.03	-0.71	-1.25	0.01	-0.06	0.07
	053	Fazilka	-0.90	-0.53	-1.24	-0.95	-0.54	-1.29	0.35	0.60	0.10
	054	Abohar	-0.78	-0.43	-1.14	-1.07	-0.68	-1.45	-0.07	0.35	-0.50
Jalandhar	019	Phillaur	0.50	0.33	0.66	1.00	0.89	1.03	-2.01	-2.70	-1.17
Mansa	070	Sardulgarh	-2.09	-2.04	-2.12	-1.77	-1.68	-1.76	-1.80	-1.63	-1.88
	069	Budhlada	-1.94	-2.04	-1.82	-1.92	-2.02	-1.72	-0.33	0.04	-0.67
	068	Mansa	-1.55	-1.61	-1.47	-1.82	-1.90	-1.67	-0.52	-0.25	-0.76
Moga	061	Nihal Singhwala	-0.71	-0.95	-0.48	-0.34	-0.56	-0.14	-1.52	-1.98	-0.95
	062	Baghapurana	-1.01	-1.26	-0.75	-0.74	-0.98	-0.49	-0.64	-0.69	-0.54
Mukatsar	058	Malout	-1.09	-0.94	-1.21	-1.10	-0.95	-1.20	-0.43	-0.17	-0.68
	059	Giddarbaha	-1.29	-1.21	-1.34	-1.18	-1.12	-1.19	-0.60	-0.23	-0.92
	057	Mukatsar	-0.99	-0.99	-0.98	-1.23	-1.19	-1.22	-0.52	-0.41	-0.58
Patiala	046	Samana	-1.06	-1.07	-1.04	-1.14	-1.14	-1.10	-0.32	-0.11	-0.50
Sangrur	039	Barnala	-0.88	-1.04	-0.73	-0.90	-1.09	-0.68	-0.84	-0.70	-0.95
	040	Malerkotla	-0.27	-0.23	-0.33	0.01	0.05	-0.06	-1.23	-0.99	-1.39
	042	Dhuri	-0.53	-0.54	-0.52	-0.51	-0.53	-0.48	0.24	0.39	0.04
	038	Sangrur	-0.69	-0.79	-0.61	-1.07	-1.13	-0.98	-0.03	-0.05	-0.04
	041	Suman	-1.74	-1.91	-1.56	-1.68	-1.85	-1.46	-1.48	-1.33	-1.54
	043	Moonak	-2.14	-2.08	-2.17	-2.20	-2.15	-2.15	-1.16	-0.67	-1.57

* figures in Bold present z-score zeros computed on Vertical rows

Urban Areas with Low Female Literacy Rates

Name of City/UA/OG	Civic Status of the City/Town	District	Literacy Rate		
			Total	Male	Female
Village Mudal	O.G.	Amritsar	50.79	55.71	45.13
Basarke Bhaini (Attari Road)	O.G.	Amritsar	54.61	60.51	47.65
Village Ghumanpura	O.G.	Amritsar	58.36	63.99	52.06
Village mule chak	O.G.	Amritsar	45.34	51.58	37.70
Preet Nagar	O.G.	Amritsar	60.11	67.41	50.87
Abadi along Khairabad on Ram Tirath Road on Ajnala Road	O.G.	Amritsar	56.93	59.49	54.00
Village Kuriwal	O.G.	Amritsar	56.28	61.60	50.18
Abadi Naushera	O.G.	Amritsar	52.59	59.03	45.45
Abadi Mirankot on Ajnala Road	O.G.	Amritsar	63.78	71.90	54.01
Bara Khankot Doburjee	O.G.	Amritsar	57.41	68.72	43.11
Village Roriwala	O.G.	Amritsar	30.71	35.92	24.24
Thandowala	O.G.	Amritsar	48.16	53.05	42.02
Naushera Khurd	O.G.	Amritsar	60.48	65.49	54.55
Ranjit Vihar	O.G.	Amritsar	51.13	54.30	47.35
Abadi Khasla Nagar Near Kot Mit Singh	O.G.	Amritsar	24.69	27.52	21.36
Abadi Baba Jiwan Singh on Ram Tirath Road	O.G.	Amritsar	38.84	42.31	34.82
Factories on right side of Doburjee G.T. Road	O.G.	Amritsar	33.85	34.15	33.33
Jharriwala	O.G.	Gurdaspur	63.70	72.03	54.97
Bhode-di-Khui	O.G.	Gurdaspur	56.93	63.86	48.71
Houses & Rice Shellers *Bholowal Road	O.G.	Faridkot	48.73	54.35	42.03
Abadi along Pandori Road	O.G.	Gurdaspur	47.27	50.00	44.00
Chamar, Tibbi, Moranwali, Model Town and Gugapeer, Kolhe Harigarh @ and Kolhe Singhpur	O.G.	Sangrur	58.62	64.49	51.78
Jawahar Nagar on Rampur-Bathinda Road	O.G.	Bathinda	49.68	58.98	38.97
Outgrowth of Gandhi Nagar on PithoRoad	O.G.	Bathinda	62.07	69.48	52.45
Dashmesh Nagar on Rampura-Mehraj Road	O.G.	Bathinda	62.09	69.19	52.99
Kothe Lal Premi	O.G.	Faridkot	47.73	53.78	41.20
Toor Colony on Saloh Road	O.G.	N. Shahar	38.68	45.45	31.37
Phillaur	M.C.	Jalandhar	31.88	27.13	37.34
Longowal	M.C.	Sangrur	59.28	64.59	52.86
Bhadaur	M.C.	Sangrur	57.64	62.29	52.45
Moonak	N.P.	Sangrur	61.63	69.58	52.73
Dirba	N.P.	Sangrur	57.95	62.90	52.21
Khem Karan	N.P.	Amritsar	55.86	63.56	46.22
Handiaya	N.P.	Sangrur	59.06	64.13	53.09
Cheema	N.P.	Sangrur	51.63	56.20	46.57
Ghagga	N.P.	Patiala	57.11	65.27	48.06
Bariwala	N.P.	Mukatsar	46.95	40.63	53.94
Kot Fatta	M.C.	Bathinda	59.29	66.95	50.83
Sangat	M.C.	Bathinda	60.36	66.54	53.67

Number of Illiterates(6-14)

Punjab- Number of Illiterates/Literates(age group 6-14)-1971-1991

Year	Age Group	Total Population			Illiterates			Literates			Literacy %age		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1971	5-9	1038264	898079	1936343	695043	642858	1337901	343221	255221	598442	33.06	28.42	30.91
	10-14	1019967	877522	1897489	343981	392266	736247	675986	485256	1161242	66.28	55.30	61.20
	Total	2058231	1775601	3833832	1039024	1035124	2074148	1019207	740477	1759684	49.52	41.70	45.90
1981	5	244434	209062	453496	220078	189430	409508	24356	19632	43988	9.96	9.39	9.70
	6	239324	213046	452370	171064	157216	328280	68260	55830	124090	28.52	26.21	27.43
	7	205085	182418	387503	102510	99478	201988	102575	82940	185515	50.02	45.47	47.87
	8	246301	218873	465174	94744	98361	193105	151557	120512	272069	61.53	55.06	58.49
	9	179464	154394	333858	46644	51105	97749	132820	103289	236109	74.01	66.90	70.72
	5-9	1114608	977793	2092401	635040	595590	1230630	479568	382203	861771	43.03	39.09	41.19
1981	10-14	1125879	982333	2108212	286732	342620	629352	839147	639713	1478860	74.53	65.12	70.15
	Total	2240487	1960126	4200613	921772	938210	1859982	1318715	1021916	2340631	58.86	52.14	55.72
1991	7	232010	209990	442000	75840	76440	152280	156170	133550	289720	67.31	63.60	65.55
	8	288136	257480	545616	66166	73160	139326	221970	184320	406290	77.04	71.59	74.46
	9	213242	186220	399462	29980	35080	65060	183262	151140	334402	85.94	81.16	83.71
	10	317673	276738	594411	54003	66240	120243	263670	210498	474168	83.00	76.06	79.77
	11	195715	172600	368315	21240	29120	50360	174475	143480	317955	89.15	83.13	86.33
	12	275430	242666	518096	47483	59136	106619	227947	183530	411477	82.76	75.63	79.42
	13	211953	192110	404063	31580	41780	73360	180373	150330	330703	85.10	78.25	81.84
	14	240055	215513	455568	43620	53211	96831	196435	162302	358737	81.83	75.31	78.74
	Total	1974214	1753317	1387078	369912	434167	356666	1604302	1319150	1030412	81.26	75.24	74.29

- There is a marked change in the number of illiterates in 6-14 age group between 1971-1991. From 20.74 lakh it has come down to 3.57 lakh but it still represents about 25% of 6-14 population.
- Though figure of illiterates for the particular age group for 2001 are not yet available but the number of out of school children, as per survey is 2.97lakh.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

District Data Sheets

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Number of Schools- IV

Radius within which School is available(Kms)

District	Area	Primary Schools			Middle Schools/Sections							
		State Govt. Schools	Non Govt. Schools	Total Recognised Schools	State Govt. Schools				Recognised Schools			
					Middle	High	S.Sec	Total	Middle	High	S.Sec	Total
Amritsar	5088	1.08	4.00	1.04	2.60	2.85	3.43	1.68	2.48	2.55	2.96	1.52
Bathinda	3377	1.72	3.54	1.54	3.56	3.54	3.86	2.10	3.13	3.06	3.54	1.86
Faridkot	1472	1.35	8.18	1.33	2.50	3.26	3.56	1.73	2.33	2.92	3.30	1.60
Fatehgarh Sahib	1177	0.92		0.92	2.33	3.06	3.42	1.63	2.33	2.82	3.14	1.56
Ferozepur	5865	1.27	8.47	1.26	2.99	3.99	4.69	2.13	3.00	3.68	4.20	2.03
Gurdaspur	3570	0.85	1.68	0.76	2.18	2.99	3.06	1.53	2.12	2.51	2.71	1.39
Hoshiarpur	3310	0.91	18.74	0.91	2.43	2.76	3.28	1.60	2.37	2.45	3.05	1.49
Jalandhar	2643	0.93	5.69	0.91	2.14	2.48	2.62	1.38	2.11	2.10	2.35	1.26
Kapurthala	1633	0.97		0.97	2.19	2.87	3.26	1.54	2.16	2.55	2.94	1.44
Ludhiana	3762	1.09	4.62	1.06	2.48	2.52	2.92	1.51	2.42	2.32	2.42	1.38
Mansa	2174	1.56	7.59	1.53	2.89	3.65	3.92	1.96	2.85	3.52	3.88	1.92
Moga	1672	1.17	3.74	1.11	2.86	2.84	3.00	1.67	2.41	2.39	2.55	1.41
Mukatsar	2596	1.65	3.99	1.52	3.39	3.65	3.32	1.99	3.28	3.32	3.12	1.87
Nawan Shehar	1258	0.95	20.01	0.95	2.13	2.63	3.09	1.46	2.12	2.44	2.70	1.38
Patiala	3627	1.00	33.98	1.00	2.69	3.10	3.58	1.77	2.66	2.77	3.11	1.63
Ropar	2117	0.88	25.96	0.88	2.43	2.80	3.41	1.62	2.38	2.39	3.06	1.48
Sangrur	5021	1.36	28.27	1.36	2.92	3.16	3.73	1.86	2.91	2.94	3.31	1.75
Punjab	50362	1.10	4.44	1.07	2.61	3.03	3.41	1.71	2.54	2.70	3.03	1.58

Figures in bold show the districts below State Average

Number of Schools(Rural) - VI

No. of Educational Institutions(Rural) & Institutions available per sq. km of area 1997-98										
S.No.	District	Rural Area	Sen. Sec. And High School	Institute per sq.km of area	Middle Schools	Institute per sq.km of area	Middle Sections	Institute per sq.km of area	Primary Schools	Institute per sq.km of area
1	Amritsar	4865	240	0.049	203	0.042	443	0.091	1264	0.260
2	Bathinda	3206	119	0.037	83	0.026	202	0.063	321	0.100
3	Faridkot	1476	56	0.038	69	0.047	125	0.085	189	0.128
4	Ferozepur	1107	145	0.131	175	0.158	320	0.289	1139	1.029
5	F. Sahib	5726	58	0.010	65	0.011	123	0.021	432	0.075
6	Gurdaspur	3462	181	0.052	196	0.057	377	0.109	1473	0.425
7	Hoshiarpur	3297	194	0.059	162	0.049	356	0.108	1229	0.373
8	Jalandhar	2491	185	0.074	131	0.053	316	0.127	850	0.341
9	Kapurthala	1593	83	0.052	87	0.055	170	0.107	499	0.313
10	Ludhiana	3426	243	0.071	174	0.051	417	0.122	854	0.249
11	Mansa	2077	50	0.024	51	0.025	101	0.049	252	0.121
12	Moga	1660	91	0.055	70	0.042	161	0.097	193	0.116
13	Mukatsar	2592	97	0.037	78	0.030	175	0.068	281	0.108
14	N. Shahr	1238	86	0.069	56	0.045	142	0.115	421	0.340
15	Ropar	3573	123	0.034	107	0.030	230	0.064	820	0.229
16	Patiala	2014	134	0.067	136	0.068	270	0.134	1056	0.524
17	Sangrur	4566	198	0.043	170	0.037	368	0.081	721	0.158
	Punjab	48369	2283	0.047	2013	0.042	4296	0.089	11994	0.248

Figures in bold show the districts below State Average

Number of Schools(Rural) - VII

No. of Educational Institutions(Rural) & the radius of Institutions available 1997-98										
S.No.	District	Rural Area	Sen. Sec. And High School	Radius which institution available	Middle Schools	Radius which institution available	Middle Sections	Radius which institution available	Primary Schools	Radius which institution available
1	Amritsar	4865	240	2.540	203	2.762	443	1.870	1264	1.107
2	Bathinda	3206	119	2.928	83	3.506	202	2.248	321	1.783
3	Faridkot	1476	56	2.896	69	2.609	125	1.939	189	1.577
4	Ferozepur	1107	145	1.559	175	1.419	320	1.049	1139	0.556
5	F. Sahib	5726	58	5.605	65	5.295	123	3.849	432	2.054
6	Gurdaspur	3462	181	2.467	196	2.371	377	1.710	1473	0.865
7	Hoshiarpur	3297	194	2.326	162	2.545	356	1.717	1229	0.924
8	Jalandhar	2491	185	2.070	131	2.460	316	1.584	850	0.966
9	Kapurthala	1593	83	2.472	87	2.414	170	1.727	499	1.008
10	Ludhiana	3426	243	2.118	174	2.503	417	1.617	854	1.130
11	Mansa	2077	50	3.636	51	3.600	101	2.558	252	1.620
12	Moga	1660	91	2.410	70	2.747	161	1.811	193	1.655
13	Mukatsar	2592	97	2.916	78	3.252	175	2.171	281	1.713
14	N. Shahar	1238	86	2.140	56	2.653	142	1.666	421	0.967
15	Ropar	3573	123	3.041	107	3.260	230	2.224	820	1.178
16	Patiala	2014	134	2.187	136	2.171	270	1.541	1056	0.779
17	Sangrur	4566	198	2.709	170	2.924	368	1.987	721	1.420
Punjab		48369	2283	2.597	2013	2.765	4296	1.893	11994	1.133

Figures in bold show the districts below State Average

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

District Data Sheets

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No. of Teachers in Recognised Schools of Punjab by District(working Strength)																					
District Code	District	Sr.Sec. Deptt				High Deptt				Middle Deptt				Primary Deptt.				Pre-Primary Deptt.			
		Male	Female	Total	% of Female	Male	Female	Total	% of Female	Male	Female	Total	% of Female	Male	Female	Total	% of Female	Male	Female	Total	% of Female
1	Amritsar	486	570	1056	53.98	1334	1483	2817	52.64	1787	2179	3966	54.94	1894	4690	6584	71.23	11	205	216	94.91
2	Bathinda	260	397	657	60.43	575	741	1316	56.31	764	1037	1801	57.58	840	1731	2571	67.33	9	121	130	93.08
3	Faridkot	132	154	286	53.85	486	375	861	43.55	458	603	1061	56.83	395	780	1175	66.38	-	9	9	100.00
4	Fatehgarh S	202	226	428	52.80	322	246	568	43.31	412	444	856	51.87	415	567	982	57.74	2	6	8	75.00
5	Ferozepur	330	201	531	37.85	626	700	1326	52.79	1153	1180	2333	50.58	979	2109	3088	68.30	5	51	56	91.07
6	Gurdaspur	511	383	894	42.84	1340	1075	2415	44.51	1771	1703	3474	49.02	2666	4551	7217	63.06	-	-	0	
7	Hoshiarpur	462	227	689	32.95	1054	683	1737	39.32	1754	1192	2946	40.46	1367	2304	3671	62.76	-	3	3	100.00
8	Jalandhar	610	453	1063	42.62	1053	932	1985	46.95	1940	1649	3589	45.95	922	2476	3398	72.87	2	39	41	95.12
9	Kapurthala	150	105	255	41.18	439	441	880	50.11	700	678	1378	49.20	650	996	1646	60.51	4	12	16	75.00
10	Ludhiana	610	697	1307	53.33	1064	1737	2801	62.01	1631	2729	4360	62.59	1173	4034	5207	77.47	15	319	334	95.51
11	Mansa	71	41	112	36.61	249	213	462	46.10	451	350	801	43.70	604	559	1163	48.07	-	-	0	
12	Moga	225	219	444	49.32	455	393	848	46.34	668	564	1232	45.78	634	1328	1962	67.69	-	1	1	100.00
13	Mukatsar	134	121	255	47.45	378	257	635	40.47	612	412	1024	40.23	494	972	1466	66.30	-	-	0	
14	Nawan Shehar	179	98	277	35.38	421	254	675	37.63	622	326	948	34.39	458	518	976	53.07	4	1	5	20.00
15	Patiala	398	429	827	51.87	612	1152	1764	65.31	1114	1741	2855	60.98	927	2645	3572	74.05	2	134	136	98.53
16	Ropar	343	303	646	46.90	528	670	1198	55.93	746	1366	2112	64.68	761	1619	2380	68.03	-	31	31	100.00
17	Sangrur	432	268	700	38.29	1009	879	1888	46.56	1635	1199	2834	42.31	1277	1800	3077	58.50	-	-	0	
	Punjab	5535	4892	10427	46.92	11945	12231	24176	50.59	18218	19352	37570	51.51	16456	33679	50135	67.18	54	932	986	94.52

* Figures in bold show the districts below State Average

No. of Students in Recognised Schools of Punjab as on 30-9-2000 Stagewise by District

District Code	District	I to V				VI to VIII				IX to X				XI to XII			
		Boys	Girls	Total	% of Girls	Boys	Girls	Total	% of Girls	Boys	Girls	Total	% of Girls	Boys	Girls	Total	% of Girls
1	Amritsar	137098	123410	260508	47.37	48245	45779	94024	48.69	45140	45529	90669	50.21	47586	30417	78003	38.99
2	Bathinda	71247	58677	129924	45.16	27610	22880	50490	45.32	13694	11169	24863	44.92	5600	4279	9879	43.31
3	Faridkot	30429	25226	55655	45.33	12862	11121	23983	46.37	6444	5097	11541	44.16	3362	2312	5674	40.75
4	FatehgarhS.	23490	20942	44432	47.13	12712	11795	24507	48.13	6632	6053	12685	47.72	2944	2671	5615	47.57
5	Ferozepur	80539	70991	151530	46.85	35231	27449	62680	43.79	16680	11994	28674	41.83	9209	5819	15028	38.72
6	Gurdaspur	121456	111795	233251	47.93	47806	44981	92787	48.48	26636	24236	50872	47.64	12091	10829	22920	47.25
7	Hoshiarpur	67672	60984	128656	47.40	42639	40337	82976	48.61	21706	21343	43049	49.58	11415	8797	20212	43.52
8	Jalandhar	80093	72984	153077	47.68	52764	46289	99053	46.73	29665	26001	55666	46.71	14112	11205	25317	44.26
9	Kapurthala	31500	27774	59274	46.86	15793	15497	31290	49.53	8632	8634	17266	50.01	4134	3474	7608	45.66
10	Ludhiana	113025	95670	208695	45.84	56684	52690	109374	48.17	29695	28749	58444	49.19	18672	15292	33964	45.02
11	Mansa	36255	32975	69230	47.63	13120	11426	24546	46.55	6013	4298	10311	41.68	2925	1927	4852	39.72
12	Moga	56984	48845	105829	46.15	20895	18746	39641	47.29	10374	9123	19497	46.79	4134	3510	7644	45.92
13	Mukatsar	44045	36276	80321	45.16	13538	11007	24545	44.84	7827	6123	13950	43.89	4270	2936	7206	40.74
14	Nawan Shehar	23385	22156	45541	48.65	14659	14373	29032	49.51	7443	7491	14934	50.16	2905	2442	5347	45.67
15	Patiala	76191	69040	145231	47.54	39964	34789	74753	46.54	20295	17013	37308	45.60	11141	8186	19327	42.36
16	Ropar	44745	41426	86171	48.07	25558	22863	48421	47.22	13608	11374	24982	45.53	5020	4330	9350	46.31
17	Sangrur	82330	72569	154899	46.85	41767	36673	78440	46.75	21190	17117	38307	44.68	8034	6097	14131	43.15
	Punjab	1120484	991740	2112224	46.95	521847	468695	990542	47.32	291674	261344	553018	47.26	167554	124523	292077	42.63

Figures in bold show the districts below State Average

Districtwise Share to Total Enrolment Stagewise(Recognised Schools) by Districts

District Code	District	I to V			VI to VIII			IX to X			XI to XII		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Amritsar	12.24	12.44	12.33	9.25	9.77	9.49	15.48	17.42	16.40	28.40	24.43	26.71
2	Bathinda	6.36	5.92	6.15	5.29	4.88	5.10	4.69	4.27	4.50	3.34	3.44	3.38
3	Faridkot	2.72	2.54	2.63	2.46	2.37	2.42	2.21	1.95	2.09	2.01	1.86	1.94
4	Fatehgarh S.	2.10	2.11	2.10	2.44	2.52	2.47	2.27	2.32	2.29	1.76	2.14	1.92
5	Ferozepur	7.19	7.16	7.17	6.75	5.86	6.33	5.72	4.59	5.19	5.50	4.67	5.15
6	Gurdaspur	10.84	11.27	11.04	9.16	9.60	9.37	9.13	9.27	9.20	7.22	8.70	7.85
7	Hoshiarpur	6.04	6.15	6.09	8.17	8.61	8.38	7.44	8.17	7.78	6.81	7.06	6.92
8	Jalandhar	7.15	7.36	7.25	10.11	9.88	10.00	10.17	9.95	10.07	8.42	9.00	8.67
9	Kapurthala	2.81	2.80	2.81	3.03	3.31	3.16	2.96	3.30	3.12	2.47	2.79	2.60
10	Ludhiana	10.09	9.65	9.88	10.86	11.24	11.04	10.18	11.00	10.57	11.14	12.28	11.63
11	Mansa	3.24	3.32	3.28	2.51	2.44	2.48	2.06	1.64	1.86	1.75	1.55	1.66
12	Moga	5.09	4.93	5.01	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.56	3.49	3.53	2.47	2.82	2.62
13	Mukatsar	3.93	3.66	3.80	2.59	2.35	2.48	2.68	2.34	2.52	2.55	2.36	2.47
14	Nawan Shehar	2.09	2.23	2.16	2.81	3.07	2.93	2.55	2.87	2.70	1.73	1.96	1.83
15	Patiala	6.80	6.96	6.88	7.66	7.42	7.55	6.96	6.51	6.75	6.65	6.57	6.62
16	Ropar	3.99	4.18	4.08	4.90	4.88	4.89	4.67	4.35	4.52	3.00	3.48	3.20
17	Sangrur	7.35	7.32	7.33	8.00	7.82	7.92	7.26	6.55	6.93	4.79	4.90	4.84
Punjab		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figures in bold represent the percentage which show an increasing trend from the previous base figure of Enrolment share of the district in total enrolment.

No. of SC Students in Recognised Schools of Punjab as on 30-9-2000 Stagewise by District

District Code	District	I to V				VI to VIII				IX to X				XI to XII			
		Boys	Girls	Total	% of Girls	Boys	Girls	Total	% of Girls	Boys	Girls	Total	% of Girls	Boys	Girls	Total	% of Girls
1	Amritsar	67851	61195	129046	47.42	18648	14012	32660	42.90	8738	5478	14216	38.53	2422	1924	4346	44.27
2	Bathinda	26643	22874	49517	46.19	6885	5616	12501	44.92	2781	1965	4746	41.40	799	682	1481	46.05
3	Faridkot	14731	12754	27485	46.40	3861	3180	7041	45.16	1675	1100	2775	39.64	512	292	804	36.32
4	Fatehgarh S.	12214	10967	23181	47.31	4785	4339	9124	47.56	2150	1884	4034	46.70	651	508	1159	43.83
5	Ferozepur	25313	22586	47899	47.15	6419	4325	10744	40.26	2407	1354	3761	36.00	886	373	1259	29.63
6	Gurdaspur	40042	36685	76727	47.81	14347	13831	28178	49.08	6307	5471	11778	46.45	2048	1653	3701	44.66
7	Hoshiarpur	34087	30951	65038	47.59	17278	16369	33647	48.65	8121	7759	15880	48.86	3338	2556	5894	43.37
8	Jalandhar	46937	43387	90324	48.03	21300	22026	43326	50.84	9689	9790	19479	50.26	4159	3412	7571	45.07
9	Kapurthala	15661	14288	29949	47.71	5713	5846	11559	50.58	2600	2499	5099	49.01	879	886	1765	50.20
10	Ludhiana	48783	43264	92047	47.00	20373	19330	39703	48.69	8435	7911	16346	48.40	2780	2165	4945	43.78
11	Mansa	14815	13940	28755	48.48	3531	2813	6344	44.34	1463	787	2250	34.98	347	101	448	22.54
12	Moga	22581	19836	42417	46.76	5543	4877	10420	46.80	1946	1643	3589	45.78	465	377	842	44.77
13	Mukatsar	21024	18172	39196	46.36	4644	3292	7936	41.48	2295	1377	3672	37.50	808	415	1223	33.93
14	Nawan Shehar	14380	13207	27587	47.87	7780	7442	15222	48.89	3104	3367	6471	52.03	866	817	1683	48.54
15	Patiala	30161	27223	57384	47.44	11591	9558	21149	45.19	4470	3102	7572	40.97	1330	901	2231	40.39
16	Ropar	16733	15502	32235	48.09	7627	6780	14407	47.06	3314	2759	6073	45.43	1068	757	1825	41.48
17	Sangrur	36281	31166	67447	46.21	12389	9706	22095	43.93	5109	3269	8378	39.02	1298	770	2068	37.23
Punjab		488237	437997	926234	47.29	172714	153342	326056	47.03	74604	61515	136119	45.19	24656	18589	43245	42.99

* Figures in bold show the districts below State Average

Number of Students(Rural) in Recognised Schools										
S. No.	District	Senior Sec.High Sections (IX -XII)			Middle Sec. (VI-VIII)			Primary Sec. (I-V)		
		1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	Amritsar	65400	99100	103200	14700	18600	19400	219200	217900	218500
2	Bathinda	10800	11200	10800	32900	32100	31300	74900	74700	74000
3	Faridkot	8200	9400	14200	10700	11300	6700	43000	51100	51700
4	F. Sahib	12400	12500	12400	19000	20400	20800	36700	37100	37500
5	Ferozepur	34000	34700	34800	13900	14700	14900	144900	144900	144900
6	Gurdaspur	21500	21500	21500	43900	43900	43900	172700	172600	172600
7	Hoshiarpur	37500	37900	38400	55600	56500	57100	137500	13700	13800
8	Jalandhar	22600	23300	23700	49900	50900	51500	119000	120900	121500
9	Kapurthala	29200	29100	29500	7600	7500	7700	47500	45900	47700
10	Ludhiana	35300	37200	37600	59000	67000	66300	137000	138800	138400
11	Mansa	6800	6600	7100	17200	17000	17500	64600	64200	55600
12	Moga	28600	28700	21400	3200	3400	5900	64600	61800	62200
13	Mukatsar	14400	15500	16700	18100	19700	21100	58000	58400	59000
14	N. Shahar	21600	21500	21800	18000	18400	18500	56900	57600	57600
15	Patiala	20200	23700	24400	45900	46300	47700	114100	113100	113900
16	Ropar	21400	22700	22800	19400	21300	21900	76700	75200	73200
17	Sangrur	20700	22700	22200	42800	42900	42800	131200	131500	130800
Total		410600	457300	462500	471800	491900	495000	1698500	1579400	1572900

- Enrolment at Primary level is decreasing which the same at middle and secondary level is increasing

Yearwise/Classwise Enrolment in the State of Punjab(State Govt. Schools)										
Year	State Govt.	Class								
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
1991	Boys	201970	209321	201868	188690	154957	159225	140600	125928	1382559
	Girls	177334	184840	174877	158697	133794	124697	110735	95433	1160407
	Total	379304	394161	376745	347387	288751	283922	251335	221361	2542966
1992	Boys	203250	209134	198268	185288	155016	148559	130852	113172	1343539
	Girls	178617	181417	171127	156318	130400	116559	103858	86863	1125159
	Total	381867	390551	369395	341606	285416	265118	234710	200035	2468698
1993	Boys	202463	199266	193106	178928	155073	145477	132810	116508	1323631
	Girls	181591	175111	166884	152313	132454	115149	105856	89249	1118607
	Total	384054	374377	359990	331241	287527	260626	238666	205757	2442238
1994	Boys	206570	198199	188416	173760	150025	149803	126756	123308	1316837
	Girls	194493	181278	165175	153006	131662	118845	101587	97541	1143587
	Total	401063	379477	353591	326766	281687	268648	228343	220849	2460424
1995	Boys	209206	195585	181497	165720	146575	156141	132352	125454	1312530
	Girls	192769	185830	164392	150531	130076	125315	106345	99307	1154565
	Total	401975	381415	345889	316251	276651	281456	238697	224761	2467095
1996	Boys	210063	201409	179933	164065	145569	151280	132856	122060	1307235
	Girls	188775	187216	169485	151405	132507	127234	113911	101833	1172366
	Total	398838	388625	349418	315470	278076	278514	246767	223893	2479601
1997	Boys	202806	199548	186970	165994	145367	151040	133386	131604	1316715
	Girls	187763	184185	174559	161732	137335	128151	116491	111273	1201489
	Total	390569	383733	361529	327726	282702	279191	249877	242877	2518204
1998	Boys	205055	201587	187621	170629	150088	153012	136259	130943	1335194
	Girls	188243	186057	173597	164286	146492	135053	121158	112572	1227458
	Total	393298	387644	361218	334915	296580	288065	257417	243515	2562652
1999	Boys	197002	194845	186161	168583	145614	146860	128122	125387	1292574
	Girls	174114	178693	173189	157413	144963	139765	120068	114887	1203092
	Total	371116	373538	359350	325996	290577	286625	248190	240274	2495666

- In every year enrolment goes on decreasing with increase in grade.
- Enrolment in class Ist to Ivth has declined over the years.
- Overall enrolment at elementary level has declined between 1991-1999.

Percentage of Girls in Total Enrolment in Govt. Schools(Districtwise)

Enrolment of Primary Classes in Govt. School as on 30-9-2001

District Code	District	Boys	Girls	Total	% of Girls Enrolment in the District	% of Enrolment in the District to the total Enrolment in the state
1	Amritsar	104558	97088	201646	48.15	12.69
2	Bathinda	41124	37858	78982	47.93	4.97
3	Faridkot	22710	20479	43189	47.42	2.72
4	Fatehgarh Sahib	20597	19013	39610	48.00	2.49
5	Ferozepur	61105	56065	117170	47.85	7.37
6	Gurdaspur	65733	63708	129441	49.22	8.15
7	Hoshiarpur	58868	53668	112536	47.69	7.08
8	Jalandhar	61636	59093	120729	48.95	7.60
9	Kapurthala	25812	22495	48307	46.57	3.04
10	Ludhiana	76656	68116	144772	47.05	9.11
11	Mansa	29767	28161	57928	48.61	3.65
12	Moga	41497	36828	78325	47.02	4.93
13	Mukatsar	28504	26637	55141	48.31	3.47
14	Nawan Shehar	21079	19714	40793	48.33	2.57
15	Patiala	59876	56706	116582	48.64	7.34
16	Ropar	35859	33742	69601	48.48	4.38
17	Sangrur	69975	64233	134208	47.86	8.45
Punjab		825356	763604	1588960	48.06	100.00

* Figures in Bold show the districts below the State Average

- Share of girls in total enrolment is almost the same among all the districts. Kapurthala has the lowest and Gurdaspur has the highest percentage of girls enrolment.
- Percentage of girls enrolment in total enrolment is higher than the female percentage 46.62 % in total population of the State. All the Districts except Kapurthala are above the state female percent to total population of the state.

STATE ECONOMY

District Data Sheets

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Per Capita Income Districts-I

Districtwise Estimates of per capital income for the years 1996-97 to 1998-99 at current prices										
District Code	District	1996-97			1997-98			1998-99		
		Population	NSDP (in crores)	Per Capita income(Rs.)	Population	NSDP (in crores)	Per Capita income(Rs.)	Population	NSDP (in crores)	Per Capita income(Rs.)
1	Amritsar	2701972	4434	16407	2697554	4879	17847	2784104	5553	19948
2	Bathinda	1083318	1914	17418	1062867	1930	18154	1117724	2195	19626
3	Faridkot	510200	950	18635	510793	1102	19476	530490	1123	21141
4	Fatehgarh Sahib	503575	1010	20036	508517	1073	21292	520018	1235	23682
5	Ferozepur	1657223	3010	18155	1673866	3142	18993	1710255	3550	20759
6	Gurdaspur	1910609	2698	14122	1886917	3071	15830	1975094	3491	17677
7	Hoshiarpur	1411006	2196	15452	1426988	2319	16358	1461646	2755	18851
8	Jalandhar	1810274	3101	17134	1800005	3345	18434	1867984	3987	21346
9	Kapurthala	701858	1289	18416	734189	1347	18337	736502	1562	21219
10	Ludhiana	2915236	5711	19556	3005686	6585	21947	3013819	6794	22544
11	Mansa	581821	850	16267	637038	1185	17151	662898	1185	17879
12	Moga	845664	1256	14729	848200	1326	15914	876430	1581	18042
13	Mukatsar	722741	1145	15923	735916	1180	14773	751726	1308	17409
14	Nawan Shehar	585863	1042	17759	617779	1037	17502	605926	1209	19959
15	Patiala	1706873	3256	19109	1720956	3505	20595	1754064	4000	22701
16	Ropar	1035426	1919	18480	1052172	1987	19060	1086981	2258	20774
17	Sangrur	1855368	3541	18932	1915864	3852	20368	1952452	4114	21072
	Punjab	22539027	39322	17447	22835307	42865	18862	23408113	47900	20463

P=Provisional

Figures in bold are the below the State Average

Per Capita Income Districts-II

Districtwise Estimates of per capital income for the years 1996-97 to 1998-99 at constant 1993-94 prices

District Code	District	1996-97			1997-98			1998-99		
		Population	NSDP (in crores)	Per Capita income(Rs.)	Population	NSDP (in crores)	Per Capita income(Rs.)	Population	NSDP (in crores)	Per Capita income(Rs.)
1	Amritsar	2701972	3487	12911	2697554	3501	13130	2784104	3775	13597
2	Bathinda	1083318	1458	13666	1062867	1460	13045	1117724	1436	12733
3	Faridkot	510200	740	14523	510793	710	13919	530490	742	14720
4	Fatehgarh Sahib	503575	780	15507	508517	796	15522	520018	835	16030
5	Ferozepur	1657223	2372	14325	1673866	2337	13805	1710255	2321	13576
6	Gurdaspur	1910609	2093	10959	1886917	2116	11463	1975094	2336	11974
7	Hoshiarpur	1411006	1693	12089	1426988	1741	12080	1461646	1877	13013
8	Jalandhar	1810274	2421	13377	1800005	2461	13829	1867984	2760	14845
9	Kapurthala	701858	1024	14557	734189	1017	13670	736502	1073	14572
10	Ludhiana	2915236	4458	15320	3005686	4893	16258	3013819	4933	15905
11	Mansa	581821	833	12980	637038	795	12395	662898	755	11762
12	Moga	845664	982	11691	848200	1015	11771	876430	1167	13353
13	Mukatsar	722741	917	12629	735916	801	10823	751726	841	11198
14	Nawan Shehar	585863	806	13791	617779	832	12839	605926	836	13952
15	Patiala	1706873	2538	14887	1720956	2631	15119	1754064	2731	15399
16	Ropar	1035426	1485	14398	1052172	1512	14149	1086981	1560	14450
17	Sangrur	1855368	2763	15017	1915864	2860	14850	1952452	2809	14406
	Punjab	22539027	30850	13687	22835307	31478	13705	23408113	32787	14007

P=Provisional

Figures in bold are the below the State Average

Workers and Non-workers - Male- I										
Male Population (Workers and Non-Workers) -1991										
District Code	District	Workers						Non-Workers		
		Cultivators	%	Agricultural Labourers	%	Others	%	Non-Workers	%	Total Male Population
1	Amritsar	222475	16.63	184121	13.76	329696	24.65	601463	44.96	1337755
2	Bathinda	122207	23.37	71092	13.59	96856	18.52	232806	44.52	522961
3	Faridkot	49985	20.84	34877	14.54	48631	20.28	106307	44.33	239800
4	Fatehgarh Sahib	46270	18.76	33059	13.40	55447	22.48	111896	45.36	246672
5	Ferozepur	168559	21.92	113460	14.76	137095	17.83	349750	45.49	768864
6	Gurdaspur	144087	15.60	124399	13.46	205685	22.26	449741	48.68	923912
7	Hoshiarpur	102224	15.15	79824	11.83	159549	23.65	333018	49.36	674615
8	Jalandhar	98538	11.34	93146	10.72	269440	31.00	408155	46.95	869279
9	Kapurthala	59403	17.42	37836	11.09	87066	25.53	156725	45.96	341030
10	Ludhiana	148865	11.31	122821	9.34	458315	34.84	585647	44.51	1315648
11	Mansa	85955	28.01	46517	15.16	44348	14.45	130068	42.38	306888
12	Moga	98156	23.90	66635	16.22	61801	15.05	184120	44.83	410712
13	Mukatsar	74559	21.42	63371	18.20	59800	17.18	150416	43.20	348146
14	Nawan Shehar	53355	19.08	42774	15.30	52209	18.67	131320	46.96	279658
15	Patiala	131550	16.27	102163	12.63	196326	24.28	378570	46.82	808609
16	Ropar	74595	15.47	40794	8.46	136349	28.28	230477	47.80	482215
17	Sangrur	213278	23.66	131270	14.57	162510	18.03	394212	43.74	901270
	Punjab	1894061	17.57	1388159	12.88	2561123	23.76	4934691	45.78	10778034

Figures in bold are the below the State Average

Workers and Non-workers - Female- II

Female Population(Workers and Non-Workers) -1991

District Code	District	Workers						Non-Workers		Total Female Population
		Cultivators	%	Agricultural Labourers	%	Others	%	Non-Workers	%	
1	Amritsar	1652	0.14	6868	0.59	23565	2.02	1135194	97.25	1167279
2	Bathinda	1472	0.32	4518	0.98	26748	5.79	429602	92.92	462340
3	Faridkot	858	0.41	2533	1.20	11088	5.24	197127	93.16	211606
4	Fatehgarh Sahib	57	0.03	371	0.17	4029	1.88	210391	97.93	214848
5	Ferozepur	4121	0.60	10295	1.50	36289	5.27	637670	92.63	688375
6	Gurdaspur	1551	0.19	2312	0.28	15746	1.89	814287	97.65	833896
7	Hoshiarpur	1877	0.30	4261	0.68	23117	3.71	594315	95.31	623570
8	Jalandhar	855	0.11	5830	0.75	29158	3.74	744083	95.40	779926
9	Kapurthala	1358	0.44	2925	0.96	13296	4.35	288038	94.25	305617
10	Ludhiana	444	0.04	2401	0.22	25521	2.30	1082329	97.45	1110695
11	Mansa	993	0.37	3212	1.20	15917	5.94	247652	92.49	267774
12	Moga	2235	0.62	3495	0.96	10607	2.92	346840	95.50	363177
13	Mukatsar	944	0.31	5360	1.75	15425	5.04	284559	92.91	306288
14	Nawan Shehar	404	0.16	1260	0.50	8414	3.34	241517	95.99	251595
15	Patiala	875	0.12	4277	0.60	23992	3.36	684215	95.91	713359
16	Ropar	1564	0.37	853	0.20	16953	4.04	400041	95.38	419411
17	Sangrur	1889	0.24	3898	0.50	30963	3.95	747429	95.31	784179
Punjab		23149	0.24	64669	0.68	330828	3.48	9085289	95.60	9503935

Figures in bold are the below the State Average

Work Participation- Male - III

Male Work Participation								
District Code	District	Main	%	Marginal	%	Non-Marginal	%	Total Male Population
1	Amritsar	736252	55.04	40	0.00	601463	44.96	1337755
2	Bathinda	289396	55.34	759	0.15	232806	44.52	522961
3	Faridkot	133226	55.56	267	0.11	106307	44.33	239800
4	Fatehgarh Sahib	134459	54.51	317	0.13	111896	45.36	246672
5	Ferozepur	417617	54.32	1497	0.19	349750	45.49	768864
6	Gurdaspur	473560	51.26	611	0.07	449741	48.68	923912
7	Hoshiarpur	339937	50.39	1660	0.25	333018	49.36	674615
8	Jalandhar	460188	52.94	936	0.11	408155	46.95	869279
9	Kapurthala	183886	53.92	419	0.12	156725	45.96	341030
10	Ludhiana	729996	55.49	5	0.00	585647	44.51	1315648
11	Mansa	176156	57.40	664	0.22	130068	42.38	306888
12	Moga	226376	55.12	216	0.05	184120	44.83	410712
13	Mukatsar	197216	56.65	514	0.15	150416	43.20	348146
14	Nawan Shehar	148103	52.96	235	0.08	131320	46.96	279658
15	Patiala	429064	53.06	975	0.12	378570	46.82	808609
16	Ropar	251321	52.12	417	0.09	230477	47.80	482215
17	Sangrur	506099	56.15	959	0.11	394212	43.74	901270
Punjab		5832852	54.12	10491	0.10	4934691	45.78	10778034

Figures in bold are the below the State Average

Work Participation- Female - IV

Female Work Participation								
District Code	District	Main	%	Marginal	%	Non-Marginal	%	Total Female Population
1	Amritsar	31937	2.74	148	0.01	1135194	97.25	1167279
2	Bathinda	13437	2.91	19301	4.17	429602	92.92	462340
3	Faridkot	7443	3.52	7036	3.33	197127	93.16	211606
4	Fatehgarh Sahib	3155	1.47	1302	0.61	210391	97.93	214848
5	Ferozepur	23553	3.42	27152	3.94	637670	92.63	688375
6	Gurdaspur	16634	1.99	2975	0.36	814287	97.65	833896
7	Hoshiarpur	19057	3.06	10198	1.64	594315	95.31	623570
8	Jalandhar	26245	3.37	9598	1.23	744083	95.40	779926
9	Kapurthala	10553	3.45	7026	2.30	288038	94.25	305617
10	Ludhiana	28228	2.54	138	0.01	1082329	97.45	1110695
11	Mansa	6997	2.61	13125	4.90	247652	92.49	267774
12	Moga	11019	3.03	5318	1.46	346840	95.50	363177
13	Mukatsar	10168	3.32	11561	3.77	284559	92.91	306288
14	Nawān Shehar	5031	2.00	5047	2.01	241517	95.99	251595
15	Patiala	23025	3.23	6119	0.86	684215	95.91	713359
16	Ropar	13833	3.30	5537	1.32	400041	95.38	419411
17	Sangrur	15207	1.94	21543	2.75	747429	95.31	784179
	Punjab	265522	2.79	153124	1.61	9085289	95.60	9503935

Figures in bold are the below the State Average

Net State Domestic Product- Districts

% Share of Population and NSDP among Districts

District Code	District	Area	% to total area of the state	1996-97						1997-98						1998-99					
				Population	% to total population of the State	NSDP (in crores) at current prices	% to total NSDP of the State	NSDP (in crores) at constant prices	% to total NSDP of the State	Population	% to total population of the State	NSDP (in crores) at current prices	% to total NSDP of the State	NSDP (in crores) at constant prices	% to total NSDP of the State	Population	% to total population of the State	NSDP (in crores) at current prices	% to total NSDP of the State	NSDP (in crores) at constant prices	% to total NSDP of the State
				1	Amritsar	5088	10.10	2701972	11.99	4434	11.28	3487	11.30	2697554	11.81	4879	11.38	3501	11.12	2784104	11.89
2	Bathinda	3377	6.70	1083318	4.81	1914	4.87	1458	4.73	1062867	4.65	1930	4.50	1460	4.64	1117724	4.77	2195	4.58	1436	4.38
3	Faridkot	1472	2.92	510200	2.26	950	2.42	740	2.40	510793	2.24	1102	2.57	710	2.26	530490	2.27	1123	2.34	742	2.26
4	Fatehgarh S.	1177	2.34	503575	2.23	1010	2.57	780	2.53	508517	2.23	1073	2.50	796	2.53	520018	2.22	1235	2.58	835	2.55
5	Ferozepur	5865	11.65	1657223	7.35	3010	7.65	2372	7.69	1673866	7.33	3142	7.33	2337	7.42	1710255	7.31	3550	7.41	2321	7.08
6	Gurdaspur	3570	7.08	1910609	8.48	2698	6.86	2093	6.78	1886917	8.26	3071	7.16	2116	6.72	1975094	8.44	3491	7.29	2336	7.12
7	Hoshiarpur	3310	6.57	1411006	6.26	2196	5.58	1693	5.49	1426988	6.25	2319	5.41	1741	5.53	1461646	6.24	2755	5.75	1877	5.72
8	Jalandhar	2643	5.25	1810274	8.03	3101	7.89	2421	7.85	1800005	7.88	3345	7.80	2461	7.82	1867984	7.98	3987	8.32	2760	8.42
9	Kapurthala	1633	3.24	701858	3.11	1289	3.28	1024	3.32	734189	3.22	1347	3.14	1017	3.23	736502	3.15	1562	3.26	1073	3.27
10	Ludhiana	3762	4.47	2915236	12.93	5711	14.52	4458	14.45	3005686	13.16	6585	15.36	4893	15.54	3013819	12.88	6794	14.18	4933	15.05
11	Mansa	2174	4.32	581821	2.58	850	2.16	833	2.70	637038	2.79	1185	2.76	795	2.53	662898	2.83	1185	2.47	755	2.30
12	Moga	1672	3.32	845664	3.75	1256	3.19	982	3.18	848200	3.71	1326	3.09	1015	3.22	876430	3.74	1581	3.30	1167	3.56
13	Mukatsar	2596	5.15	722741	3.21	1145	2.91	917	2.97	735916	3.22	1180	2.75	801	2.54	751726	3.21	1308	2.73	841	2.57
14	Nawan Shehar	1258	2.50	585863	2.60	1042	2.65	806	2.61	617779	2.71	1037	2.42	832	2.64	605926	2.59	1209	2.52	836	2.55
15	Patiala	3627	7.20	1706873	7.57	3256	8.28	2538	8.23	1720956	7.54	3505	8.18	2631	8.36	1754064	7.49	4000	8.35	2731	8.33
16	Ropar	2117	4.20	1035426	4.59	1919	4.88	1485	4.81	1052172	4.61	1987	4.64	1512	4.80	1086981	4.64	2258	4.71	1560	4.76
17	Sangrur	5021	9.97	1855368	8.23	3541	9.01	2763	8.96	1915864	8.39	3852	8.99	2860	9.09	1952452	8.34	4114	8.59	2809	8.57
	Punjab	50362	100.00	22539027	100.00	39322	100.00	30850	100.00	22835307	74020.44	42865	100.00	31478	100.00	23408113	100.00	47900	100.00	32787	100.00

Figures in bold show the districts which have higher % of N.S.D.P. as compared to their share of State population

Literacy Rate and per capita income-Districts

Districts Code	Districts	Correlation between Total Literacy & Per Capita Income						Correlation between Rural Literacy & Per Capita Income						Correlation between Urban Literacy & Per Capita Income					
		Per Capita Income 1999	Literacy Rate Total 2001	Per Capita Income 1999	Literacy Rate Male 2001	Per Capita Income 1999	Literacy Rate Female-2001	Per Capita Income 1999	Literacy Rate Rural 2001	Per Capita Income 1999	Literacy Rate Rural Male-2001	Per Capita Income 1999	Literacy Rate Rural Female-2001	Per Capita Income 1999	Literacy Rate Urban 2001	Per Capita Income 1999	Literacy Rate Urban Male-2001	Per Capita Income 1999	Literacy Rate Urban Female-2001
1	Amritsar	17677	67.85	17677	73.58	17677	61.41	17677	60.65	17677	67.83	17677	52.65	17677	78.37	17677	81.84	17677	74.39
2	Bathinda	19948	61.51	19948	68.31	19948	53.76	19948	55.30	19948	62.46	19948	47.16	19948	75.96	19948	81.88	19948	69.19
3	Faridkot	21219	63.34	21219	68.92	21219	57.09	21219	58.58	21219	64.18	21219	52.27	21219	72.71	21219	78.35	21219	66.49
4	Fatehgarh S.	21346	74.10	21346	78.85	21346	68.60	21346	71.71	21346	76.86	21346	65.83	21346	80.22	21346	83.87	21346	75.87
5	Ferozepur	19959	61.42	19959	69.55	19959	52.33	19959	55.75	19959	64.78	19959	45.78	19959	77.22	19959	82.58	19959	71.03
6	Gurdaspur	18851	74.19	18851	80.44	18851	67.31	18851	70.96	18851	77.70	18851	63.58	18851	83.43	18851	88.16	18851	78.11
7	Hoshiarpur	20774	81.40	20774	86.97	20774	75.56	20774	80.09	20774	86.11	20774	73.87	20774	86.66	20774	90.30	20774	82.62
8	Jalandhar	22544	77.91	22544	82.37	22544	72.93	22544	74.41	22544	80.14	22544	68.17	22544	81.74	22544	84.73	22544	78.29
9	Kapurthala	20759	73.56	20759	78.66	20759	67.90	20759	70.57	20759	76.27	20759	64.41	20759	79.63	20759	83.30	20759	75.33
10	Ludhiana	21141	76.54	21141	80.19	21141	72.11	21141	72.88	21141	78.32	21141	66.73	21141	79.42	21141	81.58	21141	76.66
11	Mansa	17409	52.50	17409	59.12	17409	45.07	17409	47.56	17409	54.27	17409	40.03	17409	71.23	17409	77.56	17409	64.14
12	Moga	18042	63.94	18042	68.40	18042	58.96	18042	61.18	18042	65.93	18042	55.87	18042	74.84	18042	78.05	18042	71.20
13	Mukatsar	19626	58.67	19626	65.94	19626	50.58	19626	54.10	19626	61.84	19626	45.45	19626	71.93	19626	77.78	19626	65.40
14	Nawan Shehar	17879	76.86	17879	83.67	17879	69.52	17879	75.99	17879	83.15	17879	68.27	17879	82.26	17879	86.84	17879	77.30
15	Patiala	21072	69.96	21072	76.13	21072	62.94	21072	63.34	21072	70.40	21072	55.29	21072	81.99	21072	86.52	21072	76.84
16	Ropar	22701	78.49	22701	84.43	22701	71.74	22701	74.51	22701	81.39	22701	66.71	22701	86.60	22701	90.63	22701	82.01
17	Sangrur	23682	60.04	23682	65.97	23682	53.29	23682	55.86	23682	61.93	23682	48.98	23682	70.12	23682	75.67	23682	63.76
Correlation		Correlation	0.300	Correlation	0.277	Correlation	0.311	Correlation	0.276	Correlation	0.257	Correlation	0.286	Correlation	0.144	Correlation	0.121	Correlation	0.150

Districts in bold show where correlation exists between literacy and per capita income

Agricultural & Non-Agricultural Enterprises 1991-98

Distribution of persons usually working in Agricultural & Non-Agricultural Enterprises other than cultivators and agricultural labour										
District Code	District	1998*			1991			Net increase 1998-1991		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Amritsar	238314	28757	267071	329696	23565	353261	-91382	5192	-86190
2	Bathinda	58838	8097	66935	96856	26748	123604	-38018	-18651	-56669
3	Faridkot	35804	5323	41127	48631	11088	59719	-12827	-5765	-18592
4	Fatehgarh Sahib	41683	3722	45405	55447	4029	59476	-13764	-307	-14071
5	Ferozepur	109535	11603	121138	137095	36289	173384	-27560	-24686	-52246
6	Gurdaspur	123299	16221	139520	205685	15746	221431	-82386	475	-81911
7	Hoshiarpur	96812	13156	109968	159549	23117	182666	-62737	-9961	-72698
8	Jalandhar	205520	20022	225542	269440	29158	298598	-63920	-9136	-73056
9	Kapurthala	62754	7420	70174	87066	13296	100362	-24312	-5876	-30188
10	Ludhiana	380286	31622	411908	458315	25521	483836	-78029	6101	-71928
11	Mansa	30906	3815	34721	44348	15917	60265	-13442	-12102	-25544
12	Moga	47729	6360	54089	61801	10607	72408	-14072	-4247	-18319
13	Mukatsar	32490	4660	37150	59800	15425	75225	-27310	-10765	-38075
14	Nawan Shehar	41758	5548	47306	52209	8414	60623	-10451	-2866	-13317
15	Patiala	159603	21431	181034	196326	23992	220318	-36723	-2561	-39284
16	Ropar	90118	14447	104565	136349	16953	153302	-46231	-2506	-48737
17	Sangrur	128892	13110	142002	162510	30963	193473	-33618	-17853	-51471
	Punjab	1884341	215314	2099655	2561123	330828	2891951	-676782	-115514	-792296

* Data has been derived from Economic Survey of Punjab. But there are data gaps between census(1991) and economic survey(1998) figures. But if the trend is genuine then it is highly disturbing.



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