

# Need and Acceptability of Mother Tongue as Medium of Technical Education at Higher Level in State of Punjab

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## Abstract

*Present paper is the report of the survey conducted to make a consensus whether technical education at Higher level should be provided in mother tongue in the state of Punjab. Survey has been conducted with primary data collected through structured questionnaire. Questionnaire was filled by various stake holders like students and teachers. Data was analyzed by the help of percentile, mean and presented by tables and figures.*

## Keywords

Technical Education, Translation, Transliteration, Survey, Mother Tongue, Medium of Instruction

## 1. Introduction

India is a multilingual country where local language plays the major role in educational structure, environment and progress of education in different regions of India. 20<sup>th</sup> century is computer era, so providing computer education to all students is very important. But it is noteworthy that computer education is provided mostly in English. In a state like Punjab where most of the population lives in villages and students gets their primary and middle education in their mother tongue i.e. Punjabi, it is very difficult for them to adopt technical education like computers in English at later stage. So it is important to understand whether language can be a barrier for the students which restrain them to get technical education at the later stage. Students and teachers are two main stake holders in education system so in this study we evaluate the feedback received from both and interpret it to understand the impact of language on technical education

## Objective of the study

- To study the problem and benefits of translating the technical education in mother tongue
- To make the consensus regarding translating the computer text into Punjabi
- To study whether the technical terms related to computer should be translated or transliterated.

## 2. Literature Study

1. **Tse S.K, Shum M.S.K, Ki W.W, Wong C.P.C [1]** This study was to identify the problems encountered by schools and administrators once the mode of instruction was switched from English to Chinese. Main objective of this study was to observe the attitude of the teachers towards development of Chinese as medium of instruction. It also studied the requirements of the teachers to implement the policy of development of mother tongue as medium of instruction. For this study data was collected through survey, interviews and case studies. After evaluation of all the data an overall view was that teachers gave a positive response for implementing mother tongue as a medium of instruction for education except few points where there was some confusion.
2. **Oren R. [2]** Subject of this study was to explain the problems which foreign technical writer meets while writing in English. This paper primarily treats with two issues. First, the problems encountered by non-

English authors in technical writing in English. Second, the problem encountered by the translators when they translate the technical writing from English to their mother tongue .

3. **Hettige B, Karunananda A.S [3]**This research paper explained the need and development of transliteration system to extend the translation system from English to Sinhala. Through this paper the author has explained the need of transliteration module for technical terms along with the development of the same.
4. **Mitra B, Raj A [4]**Purpose of this study was to understand the problems which could arise by providing education in mother tongue and also suggested the remedies to overcome those problems.
5. **Fujii A, Ishikawa T [5]** This study targeted to retrieve and translate the technical documents from Japanese to English and visa versa. It explains the various problems related to translation of technical terms. So this work is related to develop and test a transliteration system which can convert technical documents from one language pair to another language pair.
6. **Hwang M, Jeong D H, Kim T, Song S K, Lee J, Jung H, Kim D J[6]**This study suggested a new method that has collected reliable translation of technical terms between Korean and English. Collected Korean-English pairs were evaluated in terms of reliability and compared with Google translator.
7. **Jayaram N [7]**This study examined the various issues and trends in the language mystery in education specially at the level of higher education. This article explained the background in which this language issue became meaningful and also statistically gave the language problem in relation to education and language as medium of instruction.
8. **Ren F, Zhu J, Wang H [8]**This paper proposed an approach to get technical terms translation pairs in patent domain from web automatically. This approach used an extraction algorithm to extract the keywords from web. Technical terms were picked from the text.
9. **Manso A, Marques C G, Dias P [9]**This paper explained the development of a tool named Portugol IDE. This tool allows a algorithm to be coded in mother tongue of portuguese students. Purpose of the development of this tool is to teach the programming to the students of Portugol.
10. **Malone S, Paraide P [10]**This paper described the background of bilingual education program in Papua New Guine and provides an overview of its main features and positive outcomes as well as the problems encountered.
11. **Ciatoh B A [11]**This paper focused on the inter community self help initiative as local response framework and argued that this initiative is a strong indication of the desire of the communities to learn and promote learning in their own languages.

## Research Methodology

### 4.1 Research Design

This study was descriptive in nature which was based on primary data collected through survey. Primary data was collected through structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was filled by various stake holders like students and teachers which were further segregated on the basis of their present class and geographical location.

### 4.2 Questionnaire Design

All the questions of questionnaire were divided into three different categories(Table 3).Questions in category A were related to take the view of various stake holders on the issue whether computer education should be given in Punjabi. In Category B also questions weretranscribed with the same purpose as in Section A so as to reframe the decision of the stake holders in category A in a distinctive way. Category C covered the questions related to take a view of the stake holders regarding issue of translation or transliteration of computer terms into Punjabi.For every question in each category respondent had to choose one option from the following five options.

**Table 1. (Possible Responses from Respondents in Punjabi/Roman/English)**

<b>Response (In Punjabi)</b>	<b>Roman Translation</b>	<b>Meaning (English)</b>
ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਹਿਮਤ	pūrī tarhā? sahimat	Completely Agree
ਸਹਿਮਤ	Sahimat	Agree
ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ	patā nahī?	Do Not Know
ਅਸਹਿਮਤ	Asahimat	Not Agree
ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਸਹਿਮਤ	pūrī tarhā? asahimat	Completely Not Agree

#### 4.3 Sampling Framework

Following were the respondents in the present study.

- Teachers
- Students

Data had been collected from various schools and colleges of Punjab on convenience basis. Following were the sample size from each category of respondent.

**Table 2. (Number of Respondents for each category)**

Category	No of Respondents
Students doing their 10+2 from Rural Areas of Punjab with Punjabi Medium	1031
Students doing their 10+2 from Urban Areas of Punjab with Punjabi Medium	526
Students doing their 10+2 from Urban Areas of Punjab with English Medium	208
Students doing computer course from ITI	78
Students doing Computer Courses from Polytechnic College	104
Students doing Engineering Courses	250
Computer Teachers Teaching in Govt. Schools	377
Teachers teaching in Engineering Colleges	47

As per table 2 total sample size was 2621 where respondents varies in the age group of 15 to 45 years.

### 3. Analysis and Interpretation

#### 3.1 Analysis and Interpretation of feedback from students for question in Category A:

Table 4 shows the detail of feedback received from students for the questions in category A. Figures clearly show that the sum of average of “Agree” (32.31%) and “Completely Agree” (26.75%) students was 59.06%, whereas, the sum of average of students who were “Not agree” (21.62%) or “Completely not agree” (12.69%)

was 34.31%. While the data was analyzed on the basis of various categories of students, students who were in Punjabi medium were more in the favour of providing computer education in Punjabi, whether they belonged to Rural area or Urban areas. 70.25% Students who were taking education in Punjabi medium from rural areas were either “Completely agree” (31.28%) or “Agree” (38.97%) whereas 62.05% students of urban area who were in Punjabi medium were in favour of the same. 72.57% students who were doing computer course from ITI gave their feedback in favour of the providing computer education in Punjabi and for Polytechnic colleges, the percentage is 73.84% which again shows their nod for issue. Although, the feedback of students doing Engineering and students of urban areas who were taking education in English medium was different. Only 41.53% students from urban English medium schools were in favour, whereas figure was lesser in case of Engineering colleges, where only 34.10% students were in favour. Another important aspect which can be analyzed from the table 4 is that although there was a variation in the feedback from the students from different categories, yet deviation in feedback of question no 15 was quite less. It shows that majority of the students of all the categories agreed on that, more technical knowledge will lead to more employment options which can curb the social problems like drug addiction in the state of Punjab.

### 5.2. Analysis and Interpretation of Feedback from students for question in Category B:

Purpose of the questions in category B is the same as of questions in category A. But due to the reverse structure of the questions, interpretation of feedback will be in reverse order. In this case number of “Agree” or “completely agree” means percentage of students who were not in the favour of providing computer education in Punjabi whereas the figure “Not agree” or “Completely not agree” means percentage students who were in favour. Table 5 shows the data related to feedback of different kinds of students for the questions of category B. Sum of the average of “Agree” (25%) and “Completely agree” (19.69%) students was 44.69%, whereas, sum of average of students who were either “Not agree” (29.30%) or “Completely not agree” (20.33%) was 49.63%. So according to this more students gave their feedback in favour that, computer education should be provided in Punjabi. In this category, there was variation in the feedback received from students in different categories. Only 29.67% students from Rural areas were either “Agree” (17.03%) or “Completely agree” (12.64%) that if computer education is provided in Punjabi then it can cause some problems whereas 66.48% students were those who either “Not agree” (35.71%) or “Completely not agree” (30.77%) with the same. Figure is not much different for the students from urban areas who had a background of Punjabi Medium. 37.91% students are either agree (19.23%) or completely agree (18.68%) whereas 56.60% students are either not agree (32.42%) or completely not agree (24.18%). In ITI 39.56% and in Polytechnic colleges 33.52% students believe that by providing education in Punjabi can cause some problems while 53.85% students of ITI and 59.34% students of Polytechnic did not agree with this. Just like in category A, feedback was different from students of English medium and students of Engineering colleges. 71.98% students of English medium and 55.50% students of Engineering colleges gave their feedback in either “Agree” or “Completely agree” whereas 23.04% students of English Medium and 38.46% students of Engineering colleges were not agree.

### 5.3. Analysis and Interpretation of Feedback from students for question in Category C:

Table 6 shows the data regarding feedback from the students for questions in category C. Purpose of this category of question was to interpret whether technical terms of computer should be translated or transliterated. Unlike a considerable deviation in feedback of students of different categories for category A and B questions, very marginal deviation was observed in the feedback for questions of Category C. 67.79% students of rural area with Punjabi medium, 64.43% students of urban area with Punjabi medium, 63.94% students of urban area with English medium, 59.13% students of ITI, 54.33% students of Polytechnic colleges and 66.35% students of Engineering college had an opinion that technical terms of computer should not be translated, but these terms should be transliterated. Sum of the average of students “Agree” (33.81%) and “Completely agree” (28.85%) is

62.66%, whereas, sum of the average of students who were either “Not agree” (19.23%) or “Completely not agree”(10.42%) is 29.65%.

#### 5.4. Analysis and Interpretation of feedback from teachers for question in Category A:

Feedback received from the teachers as shown in Table 7 was correlated with the feedback received from the students of Govt. Schools and Engineering colleges. Sum of the average of “Completely agree” (19.99%) and “Agree” (26.17%) was 46.16% whereas, Sum of the average of “Not agree”(28.25%) and “Completely not agree” (20.53%) was 48.78%. So, according to this more teachers are in favour that technical education should not be provided in Punjabi. But it is note worthy that when we compared the data of teachers who were teaching in the Govt. schools mostly in the rural areas, 23.85% teachers were those who “Completely agree” and 31.88% teachers were “Agree”, which comes to 55.73% in aggregate. On the other hand, 23.17% teachers of Govt. Schools were “Not agree” and 15.31% teachers were “Completely not agree” which comes to 38.48% in aggregate. So more teachers of Govt Schools who were teaching in the rural areas were in the favour of providing technical education in Punjabi.

#### 5.5. Analysis and Interpretation of Feedback from teachers for question in Category B:

While answering these questions teachers gave their view more strongly for providing computer education in Punjabi. As per Table 8 sum of the average of “Completely agree” (24.10%) and “Agree” (31.21%) was 55.31% whereas, sum of the average of “Not agree”(23.29%) and “Completely not agree”(15.19%) was 38.48%. So, there is substantial difference of 16.83% between percentage of teachers who were in favour and who were not in favour. Further, on the comparison of the figure of the teachers of Govt School teachers, a marginal difference of 5.67% was observed. 49.83% teachers were either “Completely agree” or “Agree” with the questions asked in category B whereas 44.07% teachers were either “Not agree” or “Completely not agree”.

#### 5.6. Analysis and Interpretation of Feedback from teachers for question in Category C:

Like feedback received from the students regarding issue of translation or transliteration, response of teachers was also in the favour of transliteration Table 9. Sum of the average of teachers “Completely agree” (26.29%) and “Agree” (35.02%) was 58.56% whereas, sum of the average of teachers “Not agree” (20.73%) and “Completely not agree” (13.44%) was 34.17%. Another important point to note is that among teachers of engineering colleges and teacher of Govt. schools there is substantial difference of opinion regarding providing computer education in Punjabi, but when it came to the issue of translation or transliteration of technical terms there was not much difference of opinion. In aggregate 63.6% teachers of Govt. schools and 59.01% teachers of Engineering colleges preferred transliteration over translation.

## 4. Conclusion

As mentioned earlier regarding different but related objectives of the survey, the study can be concluded in three different parts. For the first objective , regarding benefits and problems of translating the technical education in mother tongue, it was found that main benefit would be increase in skilled manpower which could lead to more employment opportunities and would reduce the social evils like drug addiction in the state of Punjab. Another benefit could be increase of students interest in technical education. Main problem which could be encountered in this is the acceptability of the teachers, who have done their computer education in English. On concluding the second objective of the study, it is observed that students feels that the language is a barrier for their technical education and more students could probably opt for technical education if it could be provided in their mother tongue. Although teachers had different opinions regarding this, specially teachers from Engineering colleges. Regarding third objective of the study, results clearly showed that both students and

teachers were in the favour that technical terms related to computer education should be transliterated and not translated.

## 5. Implication

Present study can be used to frame and implement the education policy, especially in the field of technical education. This study can also be used to understand the role, benefit and problems related to providing technical education in the mother tongue in the region of Punjab.

## 6. Limitation of Study

Primary data used in this study is taken from the *Malwa* region of Punjab, which is considered as backward region of Punjab as compared to the other regions like *Doaba* and *Majha*. Due to variations in the advancements in the rural and urban areas of *Doaba* and *Majha* there could be variations in the feedback received from students and teachers.

## 7. References

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Table 3. (List of All question in Punjabi and Roman Translation)

QUESTIONS IN CATEGORY A	
1 ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਮਝਣ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਵਧ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ।	vidiārthīāṁ dē samjhaṁ dī shakti vadh jāvēgī.
2 ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਮਾਧਿਅਮ ਸਿਰਫ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਚੁਣਨ ਤੋਂ ਗੁਰੇਜ਼ ਕਰਦੇ	taknikī sikkhiā dā mādhiyam siraf aṅgrēzī hōṇ karkē vidiārthīāṁ is nūṁ cuṇan tōṁ gurēz karadē han.
3 ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਗਰੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਉਪਲਬਧ ਹੋਣ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ	taknikī sikkhiā dī samggarī pañjābī vic uplabadh hōṇ nāl vidiārthīāṁ vic taknikī sikkhiā lai rucī vadhēgī.
4 ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਨੂੰ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਬਿਹਤਰ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ।	adhiāpak atē vidiārthī vishē nūṁ lai kē bihtar gallbāt kar sakadē han.
5 ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਸਮਝਣ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਹੁਨਰਮੰਦ ਬਣਦੇ ਹਨ।	vishē nūṁ māt bhāshā vic samjhaṁ nāl vidiārthī hunarmand baṇdē han.
6 ਮਾਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਸਮਝ ਨਤੀਜਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਬਿਹਤਰ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ।	māt bhāshā vic vishē dī samajh natijīāṁ nūṁ ziādā bihtar baṇāundī hai.
7 ਜੇਕਰ ਸਮੱਗਰੀ ਮਾਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਨਿਪੁੰਨ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।	jēkar samggarī māt bhāshā vic hōvēgā tāṁ taknikī taur tē vidiārthī vadhērē nipunn hōvēgā.
8 ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਕਿੱਤਾ ਮੁਖੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਮਿਆਰ ਅਤੇ ਪੱਧਰ ਉੱਚਾ ਉਠੇਗਾ।	pañjāb vic kittā mukhī sikkhiā dā miār atē paddhar uccā utthēgā.
9 ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।	sikkhiā khētar vic pañjābī bhāshā dē prayōg nāl pañjāb dā vikās hōvēgā.
10 ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਵਿਚ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਆ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ।	vishē nūṁ samjhaṁ vic pēṇḍū vidiārthīāṁ dī samratthā shahirī vidiārthīāṁ dē barābar ā jāvēgī.
11 ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਦਾ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਯੋਗ ਬਣਨਗੇ।	vishē dā udēsh vadhērē sapshshat hōvēgā jis nāl vidiārthī vadhērē yōg baṇnagē.
12 ਇਹ ਕੰਪਿਊਟਰ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਵਿਵਹਾਰਿਕ ਪੱਖਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਮੂਲੀਅਤ ਨੂੰ ਸੌਖਾ ਬਣਾਵੇਗੀ।	ih kampiūtar sikkhiā dē vivhārik pakkhām vic vidiārthīāṁ dī shamūliat nūṁ saukhā baṇāvēgī.
13 ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਲਈ ਸੌਖਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਤਜਰਬਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਨਾਲ ਜੋੜ	is nāl vidiārthī lai saukhā hō jāvēgā ki uh nijī zindgī dē tazrabīāṁ nūṁ parhāi nāl jōr sakē.
14 ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਮੂਲੀਅਤ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਸ਼ਲ ਕਾਮਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਪੱਧਰ ਨੂੰ ਉੱਚਾ	
ਚੁੱਕੇਗੀ।	vidiārthīāṁ dī taknikī vishiām vic shamūliat pañjāb vic kushal kāmīāṁ dē paddhar nūṁ uccā cukkēgī.
15 ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਗਿਆਨ ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਦੇ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਮੌਕੇ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰੇਗਾ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਬਾਕੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਬੁਰਾਈਆਂ ਦੂਰ ਹੋਣਗੀਆਂ	taknikī giān ruzgār dē vadhērē maukē paidā karēgā jis nāl bākī samājik burāiāṁ dūr hōṅgiām jivēm ki nashā ādi.
ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਨਸ਼ਾ ਆਦਿ।	
QUESTIONS IN CATEGORY B	
1 ਇਹ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ (ਸਕੋਪ) ਨੂੰ ਸੀਮਤ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ।	ih vidiārthīāṁ dē khētar (sakōp) nūṁ simat kardī hai.
2 ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿਚ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਸਮਝ ਔਖੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।	bāad vic aṅgrēzī bhāshā dī samajh aukhī hō jāndī hai.
3 ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਵਿਚ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।	vidiārthī aṅgrēzī vic sikkhiā dēṇ vālī samsathā dē vidiārthīāṁ tōṁ picchē rahi jāndē han.
4 ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਆਨਲਾਈਨ/ਆਫਲਾਈਨ ਸੀਮਿਤ ਸਾਧਨ ਹਨ।	pañjābī vic ānlāin/āflāin simit sādhan han.
5 ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਬਾਹਰੀ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਅਤੇ ਇੰਨਸਟਰਕਟਰ ਜੋ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਅੰਗ ਹਨ	
ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਰਾਜਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਦੇ ਰਸਤੇ ਵਿਚ ਰੁਕਾਵਟ ਆਵੇਗੀ।	is nāl bāhri sādhnām jivēm adhiāpak atē innsatkarat jō taknikī sikkhiā dē zarūrī aṅg han atē dūjē rājām tōṁ āundē
6 ਇਹ ਦੂਜੇ ਰਾਜਾਂ/ਮੁਲਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਚ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਮੌਕਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੀਮਤ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ।	ih dūjē rājām/mulkām vic vidiārthīāṁ dē ucc sikkhiā dē maukiām nūṁ simat kardī hai.
7 ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਤਕਨੀਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਵਾਧੇ ਵਿਚ ਰੁਕਾਵਟ ਹੈ।	pañjābī vic taknikī sikkhiā dī parhāi navīām taknikām dī jāṇkāri dē vādhē vic rukāvaṭ hai
QUESTIONS IN CATEGORY C	
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੀ ਸਮੱਗਰੀ ਦੀ ਤਿਆਰੀ ਲਈ <b>Transliteration</b>	
<b>Translation</b> (ਅਨੁਵਾਦ) ਨਾਲੋਂ ਬਿਹਤਰ ਚੰਗਾ ਹੈ।	pañjābī vic taknikī sikkhiā pradān karan lai lōṇḍī samggarī dī tiārī lai transliteration translation (anuvād) nālōṁ biht
ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ <b>Transliterate</b> ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੁੱਧਤਾ ਬਣੀ ਰਹੇਗੀ।	taknikī shabdām nūṁ transliterate karan nāl shabdām dī shuddhātā baṇī rahēgī.
ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਸਵੀਕਾਰਿਤ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਵਲੀ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਉੱਚ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਲਈ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਬਣ	
ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।	vishav paddhar tē savikārit taknikī shabdāvlī dā anuvād ucc paddhri sikkhiā lai samssiā baṇ sakdā hai.
<b>Transliteration</b> ਉਹਨਾਂ ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਲਾਹੇਬੰਦ ਰਹੇਗੀ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਮਾਧਿਅਮ	
ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ।	transliteration uhnām adhiāpakām lai lāhēband rahēgī jinhām nē taknikī sikkhiā aṅgrēzī mādhiyam vic prāpat kītī hai.
ਕੁਝ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ/ਕੋਡਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਕਰਨਾ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਹੈ।	kujh taknikī shabdām/kōḍām nūṁ pañjābī vic anuvād karnā mushkil hai.
ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਅੰਤਰਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ (ਸਕੋਪ) ਘਟਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ।	anuvād antarrāshṭarī paddhar tē vidiārthīāṁ dē khētar (sakōp) ghaṭāundā hai.
ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਟਰਮਜ਼ ਦੇ ਅਸਲੀ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਦਲ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ।	anuvād taknikī ṭarmaz dē aslī arathām nūṁ badal dindā hai.
ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਵਿਆਕਰਨਿਕ ਗਲਤੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਦੁਬਿਧਾਵਾਂ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।	anuvād viākranik galṭiām atē dubidhāvām paidā karadā hai.





**Table 5. (feedback of students for Questions in Category B)**

Question No	ਪ੍ਰਾੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸੀਮਿਤ							ਸੀਮਿਤ							ਪਰਾ ਨਹੀਂ							ਅਸੀਮਿਤ							ਪ੍ਰਾੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਸੀਮਿਤ						
	Percentage Students							Percentage Students							Percentage Students							Percentage Students							Percentage Students						
	Rural - Punjabi Medium	Urban Punjabi Medium	Urban English Medium	ITI	Polytechnic	Engg	Average	Rural - Punjabi Medium	Urban Punjabi Medium	Urban English Medium	ITI	Polytechnic	Engg	Average	Rural - Punjabi Medium	Urban Punjabi Medium	Urban English Medium	ITI	Polytechnic	Engg	Average	Rural - Punjabi Medium	Urban Punjabi Medium	Urban English Medium	ITI	Polytechnic	Engg	Average	Rural - Punjabi Medium	Urban Punjabi Medium	Urban English Medium	ITI	Polytechnic	Engg	Average
1 ਇਹ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ (ਸਲੇਪ) ਨੂੰ ਸੀਮਤ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ।	11.54	15.38	34.62	11.54	11.54	26.92	18.59	19.23	23.08	42.31	19.23	19.23	30.77	25.64	7.69	7.69	3.85	11.54	7.69	3.85	7.05	34.62	30.77	15.38	30.77	34.62	26.92	28.85	26.92	23.08	3.85	26.92	26.92	11.54	19.87
2 ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਵਿਚ ਅੰਕਤਰੀ ਗੁਣਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਤ ਅੰਕੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।	7.69	26.92	38.46	15.38	7.69	30.77	21.15	15.38	19.23	42.31	19.23	23.08	34.62	25.64	3.85	7.69	0.00	3.85	11.54	3.85	5.13	38.46	30.77	11.54	38.46	34.62	19.23	28.85	34.62	15.38	7.69	23.08	23.08	11.54	19.23
3 ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਅੰਕਤਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।	7.69	7.69	34.62	15.38	7.69	30.77	17.31	7.69	11.54	38.46	19.23	23.08	38.46	23.08	0.00	3.85	15.38	0.00	3.85	0.00	3.85	42.31	38.46	7.69	34.62	34.62	19.23	29.49	42.31	38.46	3.85	30.77	30.77	11.54	26.28
4 ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਆਨਲਾਈਨ/ਆਫਲਾਈਨ ਸੀਮਿਤ ਸਮਾਂ ਹਨ।	19.23	23.08	30.77	15.38	19.23	19.23	21.15	23.08	26.92	42.31	30.77	23.08	19.23	27.56	11.54	7.69	7.69	7.69	11.54	11.54	9.62	34.62	30.77	15.38	23.08	26.92	30.77	26.92	11.54	11.54	3.85	23.08	19.23	19.23	14.74
5 ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਬਹੁਮੀ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਅਤੇ ਇੰਸਟਰਕਟਰ ਜੋ ਤਰਨੀਕੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਸ਼ੁਰੂੀ ਅੰਗ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਰਾਜਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਅਧਿਕ ਹਨ ਦੇ ਹਮੇਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਣਵਤਾ ਆਵੇਗੀ।	15.38	23.08	26.92	26.92	11.54	26.92	21.79	19.23	19.23	38.46	26.92	19.23	34.62	26.28	0.00	3.85	3.85	0.00	3.85	11.54	3.85	34.62	30.77	23.08	26.92	42.31	23.08	30.13	30.77	23.08	7.69	19.23	23.08	3.85	17.95
6 ਇਹ ਦੂਜੇ ਰਾਜਾਂ/ਸੂਬਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਉਸ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਮੌਕਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੀਮਤ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ।	19.23	19.23	30.77	23.08	19.23	26.92	23.08	15.38	15.38	38.46	19.23	23.08	42.31	25.64	3.85	3.85	3.85	19.23	3.85	0.00	5.77	30.77	34.62	23.08	23.08	34.62	19.23	27.56	30.77	26.92	3.85	15.38	19.23	11.54	17.95
7 ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਤਰਨੀਕੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਗਤੀ ਸੀਮਾ ਤਰਨੀਕੀ ਦੀ ਸਾਹਤੀ ਦੇ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਣਵਤਾ ਹੈ।	7.69	15.38	26.92	15.38	11.54	11.54	14.74	19.23	19.23	38.46	19.23	15.38	15.38	21.15	0.00	3.85	0.00	3.85	7.69	11.54	4.49	34.62	30.77	23.08	34.62	38.46	33.33	33.33	38.46	30.77	11.54	26.92	26.92	23.08	26.28
	12.64	18.68	31.87	17.58	12.64	24.73	19.69	17.03	19.23	40.11	21.98	20.88	30.77	25.00	3.85	5.49	4.95	6.59	7.14	6.04	5.68	35.71	32.42	17.03	30.22	35.16	25.27	29.30	30.77	24.18	6.04	23.63	24.18	13.19	20.33

**Table 6. (Feedback of Students for Questions in Category C)**

[illegible]

Table 7.(Feedback of Teachers for Questions in Category A)

Question No	Question	ਪ੍ਰਾਰੰ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਹਿਮਤ			ਸਹਿਮਤ			ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ			ਅਸਹਿਮਤ			ਪ੍ਰਾਰੰ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਸਹਿਮਤ		
		Percentage Teachers			Percentage Teachers			Percentage Teachers			Percentage Teachers			Percentage Teachers		
		Govt. School Teachers	Engg. College Teachers	Average	Govt. School Teachers	Engg. College Teachers	Average	Govt. School Teachers	Engg. College Teachers	Average	Govt. School Teachers	Engg. College Teachers	Average	Govt. School Teachers	Engg. College Teachers	Average
1	ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਮਝਣ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਵਧ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ।	30.77	25.58	28.18	38.73	16.28	27.50	0.00	4.65	2.33	19.89	27.91	23.90	10.61	25.58	18.10
2	ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਮਾਧਿਅਮ ਸਿਰਫ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਚੁਣਨ ਤੋਂ ਗੁਰੇਜ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।	27.32	16.28	21.80	41.91	16.28	29.09	0.00	4.65	2.33	19.63	32.56	26.09	11.14	30.23	20.69
3	ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਗਰੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਉਪਲਬਧ ਹੋਣ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਲਈ ਰੁਚੀ ਵਧੇਗੀ।	27.06	16.28	21.67	38.46	27.91	33.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.61	32.56	28.08	10.88	23.26	17.07
4	ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਨੂੰ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਬਿਹਤਰ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ।	23.87	16.28	20.08	33.69	25.58	29.63	3.98	9.30	6.64	23.34	32.56	27.95	15.12	16.28	15.70
5	ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਸਮਝਣ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਹੁਨਰਮੰਦ ਬਣਦੇ ਹਨ।	23.34	16.28	19.81	30.24	20.93	25.58	7.96	9.30	8.63	27.06	30.23	28.64	11.41	23.26	17.33
6	ਮਾਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਸਮਝ ਨਤੀਜਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਬਿਹਤਰ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ।	30.50	23.26	26.88	42.71	25.58	34.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.10	34.88	26.99	7.69	16.28	11.99
7	ਜੇਕਰ ਸਮੱਗਰੀ ਮਾਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਨਿਪੁੰਨ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।	23.34	20.93	22.14	26.26	13.95	20.11	11.94	6.98	9.46	14.85	30.23	22.54	23.61	27.91	25.76
8	ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਕਿੰਤਾ ਮੁਖੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਮਿਆਰ ਅਤੇ ਪੱਧਰ ਉਚਾ ਉਠੇਗਾ।	19.36	16.28	17.82	27.06	18.60	22.83	11.67	9.30	10.49	19.10	23.26	21.18	22.81	32.56	27.68
9	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।	26.53	11.63	19.08	23.08	13.95	18.52	7.69	6.98	7.33	23.34	37.21	30.28	19.36	30.23	24.80
10	ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਵਿਚ ਪੌੜ੍ਹ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਆ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ।	23.08	13.95	18.52	30.50	23.26	26.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.08	30.23	26.65	23.34	32.56	27.95
11	ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਦਾ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਯੋਗ ਬਣਨਗੇ।	18.83	11.63	15.23	26.79	16.28	21.53	11.94	0.00	5.97	22.81	41.86	32.34	19.63	30.23	24.93
12	ਇਹ ਕੰਪਿਊਟਰ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਵਿਵਹਾਰਕ ਪੱਖਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਮੂਲੀਅਤ ਨੂੰ ਸੌਖਾ ਬਣਾਵੇਗੀ।	18.57	13.95	16.26	19.36	11.63	15.50	19.63	6.98	13.30	30.50	46.51	38.51	11.94	20.93	16.43
13	ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਲਈ ਸੌਖਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਤਜਰਬਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਨਾਲ ਜੋੜ ਸਕੇ।	15.12	11.63	13.37	30.50	27.91	29.21	11.94	4.65	8.29	27.32	25.58	26.45	15.12	30.23	22.68
14	ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਮੂਲੀਅਤ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਸ਼ਲ ਕਾਮਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਪੱਧਰ ਨੂੰ ਉਚਾ ਚੁੱਕੇਗੀ।	22.81	11.63	17.22	34.75	25.58	30.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.77	39.53	35.15	11.67	23.26	17.46
15	ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਗਿਆਨ ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਦੇ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਮੌਕੇ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰੇਗਾ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਬਾਕੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਬੁਰਾਈਆਂ ਦੂਰ ਹੋਣਗੀਆਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਨਸ਼ਾ ਆਦਿ।	27.32	16.28	21.80	34.22	23.26	28.74	0.00	2.33	1.16	23.08	34.88	28.98	15.38	23.26	19.32
		23.85	16.12	19.99	31.88	20.47	26.17	5.78	4.34	5.06	23.17	33.33	28.25	15.31	25.74	20.53

Table 8. (Feedback of Teachers for Questions in Category B)

Question No	Question	ਪ੍ਰਾਰੰਭਿਕ ਸਹਿਮਤ			ਸਹਿਮਤ			ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ			ਅਸਹਿਮਤ			ਪ੍ਰਾਰੰਭਿਕ ਅਸਹਿਮਤ		
		Percentage Teachers			Percentage Teachers			Percentage Teachers			Percentage Teachers			Percentage Teachers		
		Govt. School Teachers	Engg. College Teachers	Average	Govt. School Teachers	Engg. College Teachers	Average	Govt. School Teachers	Engg. College Teachers	Average	Govt. School Teachers	Engg. College Teachers	Average	Govt. School Teachers	Engg. College Teachers	Average
1	ਇਹ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ (ਸਕੋਪ) ਨੂੰ ਸੀਮਤ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ।	15.65	23.26	19.45	22.55	25.58	24.06	7.96	4.65	6.30	33.95	32.56	33.26	19.89	13.95	16.92
2	ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿਚ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਸਮਝ ਔਖੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।	19.89	27.91	23.90	30.24	32.56	31.40	3.98	4.65	4.31	26.79	23.26	25.02	19.10	11.63	15.36
3	ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਵਿਚ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਪਿਛੇ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।	19.36	27.91	23.64	30.77	32.56	31.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.59	20.93	24.26	22.28	18.60	20.44
4	ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਆਨਲਾਈਨ/ਆਫਲਾਈਨ ਸੀਮਤ ਸਾਧਨ ਹਨ।	27.06	25.58	26.32	34.75	39.53	37.14	7.96	11.63	9.79	18.83	11.63	15.23	11.41	11.63	11.52
5	ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਬਾਹਰੀ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਅਤੇ ਇੰਨਸਟਰਕਟਰ ਜੋ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਅੰਗ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਰਾਜਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਦੇ ਰਸਤੇ ਵਿਚ ਰੁਕਾਵਟ ਆਵੇਗੀ।	19.89	30.23	25.06	27.06	30.23	28.64	7.43	9.30	8.36	30.24	18.60	24.42	15.38	11.63	13.51
6	ਇਹ ਦੂਜੇ ਰਾਜਾਂ/ਮੁਲਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਚ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਮੌਕਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੀਮਤ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ।	27.59	30.23	28.91	31.03	39.53	35.28	11.41	11.63	11.52	18.57	16.28	17.42	11.41	2.33	6.87
7	ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਤਕਨੀਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਵਾਧੇ ਵਿਚ ਰੁਕਾਵਟ ਹੈ।	19.63	23.26	21.44	23.34	37.21	30.28	3.98	2.33	3.15	30.50	16.28	23.39	22.55	20.93	21.74
		21.30	26.91	24.10	28.53	33.89	31.21	6.10	6.31	6.21	26.64	19.93	23.29	17.43	12.96	15.19

Table 9. (Feedback of Teachers for Questions in Category C)

Question No	Question	ਪ੍ਰਾਰੰਭਿਕ ਸਹਿਮਤ			ਸਹਿਮਤ			ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ			ਅਸਹਿਮਤ			ਪ੍ਰਾਰੰਭਿਕ ਅਸਹਿਮਤ		
		Percentage Teachers			Percentage Teachers			Percentage Teachers			Percentage Teachers			Percentage Teachers		
		Govt. School Teachers	Engg. College Teachers	Average	Govt. School Teachers	Engg. College Teachers	Average	Govt. School Teachers	Engg. College Teachers	Average	Govt. School Teachers	Engg. College Teachers	Average	Govt. School Teachers	Engg. College Teachers	Average
1	ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੀ ਸਮੱਗਰੀ ਦੀ ਤਿਆਰੀ ਲਈ <b>Transliteration Translation</b> (ਅਨੁਵਾਦ) ਨਾਲੋਂ ਬਿਹਤਰ ਢੰਗ ਹੈ।	30.77	25.58	28.18	46.15	27.91	37.03	0.00	9.30	4.65	19.10	23.26	21.18	3.98	13.95	8.97
2	ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ <b>Transliterate</b> ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੁੱਧਤਾ ਬਣੀ ਰਹੇਗੀ।	30.50	25.58	28.04	42.71	34.88	38.79	3.71	4.65	4.18	15.38	25.58	20.48	7.69	9.30	8.50
3	ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਸਵੀਕਾਰਿਤ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਵਲੀ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਉੱਚ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਲਈ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਬਣ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।	35.01	25.58	30.30	38.20	34.88	36.54	3.71	4.65	4.18	7.69	16.28	11.99	15.38	18.60	16.99
4	<b>Transliteration</b> ਉਹਨਾਂ ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਲਾਭਦਾਇਕ ਰਹੇਗੀ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਮਾਧਿਅਮ ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ।	26.79	20.93	23.86	38.46	37.21	37.84	3.98	6.98	5.48	19.10	18.60	18.85	11.67	16.28	13.98
5	ਕੁਝ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ/ਕੋਡਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਕਰਨਾ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਹੈ।	19.10	25.58	22.34	37.93	23.26	30.59	3.98	2.33	3.15	23.34	30.23	26.79	15.65	18.60	17.13
6	ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਅੰਤਰਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ (ਸਕੋਪ) ਘਟਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ।	22.81	30.23	26.52	30.24	34.88	32.56	7.96	0.00	3.98	27.32	23.26	25.29	11.67	11.63	11.65
7	ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਟਰਮਜ਼ ਦੇ ਅਸਲੀ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਦਲ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ।	19.10	30.23	24.67	37.93	32.56	35.24	3.98	0.00	1.99	27.32	30.23	28.78	11.67	6.98	9.32
8	ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਵਿਆਕਰਨਿਕ ਗਲਤੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਦੁਬਿਧਾਵਾਂ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।	22.55	30.23	26.39	30.50	32.56	31.53	7.96	9.30	8.63	15.65	9.30	12.48	23.34	18.60	20.97
		25.83	26.74	26.29	37.77	32.27	35.02	4.41	4.65	4.53	19.36	22.09	20.73	12.63	14.24	13.44