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EDUCATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT

*in*

*Andaman and Nicobar Islands*

(1951—1975)

*Published by:*  
STATISTICAL SECTION  
DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION  
Andaman and Nicobar Islands  
PORT BLAIR

For OFFICIAL USE ONLY

" E D U C A T I O N A L  
D E V E L O P M E N T "

IN

A N D A M A N

&

N I C O B A R

I S L A N D S.

(1951-1975)

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" EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT "

IN

ANDAMAN

AND

NICOBAR

ISLANDS

1951-75

Principal Investigators:-

1. N.K. GEHANI.
2. K.C. ROHINIKUTTY.
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Published by:

STATISTICAL SECTION,  
Directorate of Education,  
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION  
PORT BLAIR.

## F O R E W O R D

It is for the first time in the history of Education Department that a report based on exhaustive statistical information has been prepared to describe the development of Education in Andaman and Nicobar Islands over a period of years span. The idea in preparing the report has been to provide a base for future planning, which had never been so compelling, as at present. For quite some time, education has been receiving attention to improve the educational standards and to expand facilities to rural and remotest islands with limited resources to achieve the goals by utilising the available resources to the fullest extent.

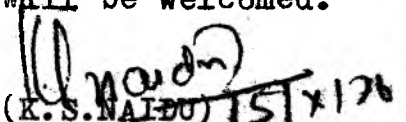
For its future development a broad perspective plan will have to be worked out and <sup>progress</sup> will be annually reviewed to make the implementation of schemes more effective.

The description also accounts for the efforts of Administration for reorganisation and strengthening the educational administrative and supervisory machinery at various levels, for its qualitative improvement as well as to expand educational facilities to serve the Political, Social, Cultural and Economic objectives of the country.

Therefore, the efforts have been intensified to prepare future educational plans by more democratic planning in co-operation with other sections of the society. Since, the territory is very small and multi-lingual in character, it has its own problems and limitations due to remoteness. Shri NK Gehani, statistical Assistant worked hard to prepare this report single handed. Efforts will be made to bring out a more comprehensive statistical report in future.

Suggestions for its improvement will be welcomed.

Port Blair,  
15th Oct., 1976.

  
(K.S. NAIDU) 15/10/76.  
Director of Education  
A & N Islands  
Port Blair.

LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Designation	Zone/Institution	Name of Officer
1. Director of Education	-	Shri J.N. Dayal
2. Principal, Govt. College, PB.		Dr. AVV Iyer
3. Principal, Headquarter	-	Shri K.S. Naidu
4. Deputy Edn. Officer	H.Q.	Shri Beant Singh
5. Deputy Education Officer	South Andaman	Shri I. I. Khan
6. -do- -do- -do-	Middle Andaman	Shri Raj Govind
7. -do- -do- -do-	North Andaman	Shri O.P. Garg
8. -do- -do- -do-	Carnicobar	Shri B.B. Lal
9. Accounts Officer		Shri A.P. Parihar
10. Principal	Trs. Trg. School	Smt. Raminder Kaur
11. Principal	Boys School, PB.	Sri R.S. Shishodia
12. Principal	Girls School, PB	Smt Anna Zulfiqar
13. Principal	R.B. Vidyalaya, PB.	Sri Nirmalendu Das
14. Principal	Haddo, PB.	Sri H.G.P. Singh
15. Principal	Port-Mout (S/A)	Sri A.K. Parmanik
16. Principal	Wimberlygunj (S/A)	Sri K.B. Misra
17. Principal	Rangat (M/A)	Sri M.R. Gupta
18. Principal	Swadeshnagar (M/A)	Sri B.N. Barik
19. Principal	Mayabunder (N/A)	Sri B.P. Agarwal
20. Principal	Diglipur (N/A)	Sri K.B. Chawla
21. Principal	Carnicobar	Sri S.N.P. Sinha
22. Principal	Campbellbay (G/N)	Sri G.B. Dubey
23. Lecturer	Govt. College	Sri B.S. Sharma
24. Lecturer	-do-	Sri P.A. Mathews
25. Lecturer	-do-	Smt Indu Bala Dutt
26. Lecturer	- d o -	Sri A.K. Singh
27. Lecturer	-do-	Sri O.J. Thomas
28. Lecturer	-do-	Sri S.N. Kashalkar
29. Lecturer	-do-	Sri A.R.P. Sinha
30. Lecturer	-do-	Sri Suraj Bhan
31. Lecturer	-do-	Sri M.M. Mahajan
32. Lecturer	-do-	Sri K. Peethambaran Asari
33. Lecturer	-do-	Sri R. Laxminarayana
34. Lecturer	-do-	Sri Z.A. Khan
35. Lecturer	-do-	Sri K. John Samuel
36. Lecturer	-do-	Sri K.N. Rao
37. Lecturer	-do-	Sri S. Venu Gopal
38. Lecturer	-do-	Smt. Shobhana Thomas
39. Lecturer	-do-	Sri. Pandey
40. Lecturer	-do-	Mrs. Jodan
41. Lecturer	-do-	Sri. K. Srinivasan
42.		

SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF THE STAFF OF THE  
DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION, A & N Is.  
 (As on 1-10-1976)

Sr. No.	Category of post	Total posts	No. Permanent	No. Temporary
1.	Director of Education	1	1	-
2.	Education Officer	10	1	-
3.	Education Officer(Insp)	12	1	-
4.	Asstt. Director of Edn.	1	-	-
5.	Principals of H.V. Sec. schools	12	5	5
6.	Deputy Education Officers	6	2	4
7.	Assistant Inspector of schools.	6	3	3
8.	Senior Teachers	132	88	44
9.	Head Master(Middle)	34	20	14
10.	Graduate Trained Teachers	358	181	177
11.	G. P. T. (Music)	2	-	2
12.	Oriental Language Teachers	13	13	-
13.	Physical Edn. Teacher(H. S.)	13	13	-
14.	Craft Instructor (H. S.)	12	12	-
15.	Head Master(Primary)	77	64	3
16.	Statistical Assistant	3	1	2
17.	Librarian	18	15	3
18.	Primary School Teachers	555	679	216
19.	Phy. Edn. Teacher (L.S.)	38	32	6
20.	Craft Instructor	59	42	17
21.	Superintendent Office	1	1	-
22.	Head Clerks	3	1	2
23.	Higher Grade Clerks	28	12	16
24.	Stenographers	3	1	2
25.	Lower Grade Clerks	19	18	1
26.	Curator	1	1	-
27.	Instructor Music/Fine Arts.	4	2	2
28.	Laboratory Assistant	11	4	7
29.	Laboratory Attendant	11	11	-
30.	Driver	1	1	-
31.	Cinema Operator	1	1	-
32.	Carpenter A Grade	2	2	-
33.	Carpenter B Grade	1	1	-
34.	Generator Operator	1	-	1
35.	Daftari	8	6	2
36.	Cooks	21	19	2
37.	Peons	37	22	15
38.	Peon (Attendant)	11	10	1
39.	Ayah	1	1	-
40.	Peon-cum-Chowkidar	164	148	16
41.	Gardener, Cleaner	3,1	3-	-,1
42.	Sweeper, S-C-M, W/Man	37,1,1	28,1,1	9--

⊙-post held in abeyance      &- In Lieu of B.O. ----- Principal (20)  
 •-Post vacant.      S-C-M-Sweeper-cum-Mali, W/Man-Mataliman

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

The archipelago of Andaman and Nicobar Islands stretching over a length of five hundred miles in the form of an arc in the heart of Bay of Bengal comprises 319 islands and 48 rocks, large and small varying in size. The Andaman islands account for 258 islands and Nicobar accounts for 61. There are hundred and three un-named islands in Andaman and Nicobar Islands respectively.

These islands lie between the 6th and 14th parallels of the North latitude and between 92 degrees of East Longitude with a 75 miles channel called the 10 degree channel, separating the two groups.

The north most Landfall island is 560 miles from the mouth of Hooghly river. Port Blair 780 and 740 miles from Calcutta and Madras respectively.

The islands lie more or less along a line extending from Cape Nagaris through preparise and the Coco Islands in a s.s.westerly direction. From the Coco to the Landfall island which is the most northerly of the Andamans proper, is a distance of only 25 miles (40 kms).

The islands making up to the Andaman group may be regarded as the summits of a submarine mountain range, an extension possibly of the arrecan yenes of the Burmese continent.

To speak more exactentively, the group is made of three ranges, running roughly parallel to each other, the main or central group being composed of Great Andamans, which though, virtually one island, is actually made up of five parts viz. North, Middle, South Andaman and Baratang Island which are separated by each other by shallow creeks and Rutland Island divided from the rest by a narrow, though deep straight. Round the main island, are grouped numerous lesser islands or groups of islands. The Southern separated by the main group by 32 miles, but, belonging to the same system, is Little Andaman.

To the east of the main group is another range, of which, only three peaks emerge from the sea i.e. Narcondum Island to the North, rising to a height of 2330 feet, 84 miles further, South of this is Barren Islands, a volcano, now quiescent, but, known to have in active eruption at the beginning of the 19th century, to extreme South, distant 63 miles South-West of Barren Island is the invisible bank, which only just rises to the surface of the sea, the top most rock being just awash.

To the East of the main group is another range of which, only three peaks emerge from the sea which, rise only to within a few fathoms of the surface and North and South Sentinel Island.

The islands are for the most parts ~~high~~ and undulating, the highest peak being in the north namely Saddle Peak in the North Andamans (2402 ft.) and the island of Narcondum (2330 ft.). Except, more where, artificially cloud, the islands covered to the Summits of the highest peaks with unbroken forests of ~~densets~~ tropical vegetation. The Andaman islands are hilly and full of forests containing an enormous quantity of commercial timber including the valuable Paudak and Gar.

The Nicobar Islands are ~~the~~ <sup>for</sup> the most parts ~~lie~~ <sup>lie</sup> along a line drawn in continuation of the Andaman groups and terminating in the north of Sumatra. That is to say, they lie between 6th and 10th parallels of northern Latitude and between 92° 40' and 94° East Longitude.

Car-Nicobar, the mostly northerly island of the group is at a distance of about 75 miles (120 km) from the most Southernly island of the Andamans, and from the south of Great Nicobar to Pulo-Brassi of Achin Head in the north of Sumatra, is about 90 miles (144 km).

There are 19 islands in the group of which 7 are uninhabited. The details of the inhabited islands are given on page-3.

Name of Island	Population 1961			Population 1971		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<u>North Andaman</u>						
1) North Andaman M. Is.	3956	2841	6797	6768	5480	12,248
2) Interview Island	178	5	183	20	-	20
3) Smith Island	68	51	119	95	50	145
4) East Island	-	-	-	18	2	20
5) Narcondum	-	-	-	11	-	11
6) Avis Island	-	-	-	1	-	1
7) Stewart Island	-	-	-	2	-	2
<b>Total North Andaman</b>	<b>4202</b>	<b>2897</b>	<b>7099</b>	<b>6915</b>	<b>5532</b>	<b>12,447</b>
<u>Middle Andaman</u>						
8) Middle Andaman M. Is.	7033	3194	10227	11823	7658	19,481
9) Long Island	418	144	562	735	351	1,086
10) Probo Island	218	29	247	49	19	68
11) North Passage Is.	38	8	46	34	19	53
12) Straight Island	-	-	-	14	7	21
<b>Total Middle Andamans</b>	<b>7707</b>	<b>3375</b>	<b>11082</b>	<b>12655</b>	<b>8054</b>	<b>20,709</b>
<u>South Andaman</u>						
13) South Andaman M. Is.	18425	10620	29045	33262	19377	52,639
14) Baratang Island	447	273	720	1497	846	2,343
15) Ravelock Island	658	221	879	967	831	1,798
16) Ross Island	15	5	20	7	-	7
17) Little Andaman Island	70	70	140	1537	374	1,911
18) Neil-Island	-	-	-	822	545	1,367
19) Sadabahar Island	-	-	-	80	26	106
20) Kid Island	-	-	-	6	1	7
21) Viper Island	-	-	-	11	-	11
22) Rutland Island	-	-	-	79	1	80
23) North Cinque Island	-	-	-	43	-	43
<b>Total South Andaman</b>	<b>19615</b>	<b>11189</b>	<b>30804</b>	<b>38211</b>	<b>22001</b>	<b>60,312</b>
<b>Total Andaman Islands</b>	<b>37524</b>	<b>17461</b>	<b>48985</b>	<b>57881</b>	<b>35587</b>	<b>93,468</b>
<u>Nicobar Islands</u>						
24) Carnicobar Island	5129	4750	9879	7101	6403	13,504
25) Chowra Island	627	606	1233	693	636	1,329
26) Tressa Island	310	237	547	440	340	780
27) Bompoka Island	23	20	43	27	32	59
28) Katchal Island	512	392	904	1282	631	1,913
29) Kamorta Island	488	307	795	826	532	1,358
30) Nancowrie Island	358	181	539	400	256	656
31) Trinket Island	59	57	116	75	75	150
32) Little Nicobar Is.	103	79	182	100	98	198
33) Kondul Island	48	34	82	72	55	127
34) Pulomillo Island	26	14	40	48	32	80
35) Great Nicobar Island	97	106	203	1082	429	1,511
<b>Total Nicobar Is.</b>	<b>7780</b>	<b>6783</b>	<b>14563</b>	<b>12146</b>	<b>9519</b>	<b>21,665</b>
<b>Total A &amp; N Islands</b>	<b>39304</b>	<b>24244</b>	<b>63548</b>	<b>70027</b>	<b>45106</b>	<b>115133</b>

From North to South one notices evermarked variation in the physical characteristics of the islands . Carnicobar in the extreme north is flat fringed with extension group of coconuts palm-though, covered almost throughout with dense vegetations, is without timber producing forest growth. As we proceed southern islands take a more hilly aspect , the coasts are fringed with dense forest growth, the undulating uplands in the interior of the islands , for the most part covered only with a rank growth of coarse grass due to the presence of polycistine dry on which forest will not grow. In the island of katchal and on the southern group, this polycertina clay does not occur and the islands are grown throughout -with the densest tropical forest vegetati.

The Nicobarese are not so literally provided as the Andamans with natural harbours, but, harbour of Nancowrie lying between the islands of Nancowrie and Kamorta is probably one of the finest in the world. .

## CHAPTER II

### CLIMATE

The climate of these islands can generally be described as tropical, warm and tempered by sea breeze. The islands are exposed to both monsoons with North-Easterly gale from November to January and South-Westerly gale from February to April and to some extent in only from February to April, and to some extent in October. The average annual rainfall is 123 inches, decreasing as one goes towards the North, varies from place to place. The temperature varies between 23.9°C to 30.5° C throughout the year.

The islands are subject to frequent tropical storms and cyclones and have very negligible variations in the temperature during the different seasons. Extremes of Summer and winter are practically unknown. The relative humidity is very high, the average being 80% .

The Nicobars have more equal and uniform climate than the Andamans. The climate of the Nicobars resembles that of the Malay Peninsula. The difference between the wet and dry seasons is not very marked and the rainfall is better distributed . The scenery of the islands is every-where strikingly beautiful.

### AREA

Total area of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is 8293 Sq. kms. of which rural area accounts for 8285.1 Sq.kms. and 7.9 Sq.km for urban area. Diglipur Tahsil accounts for 884.0 Sq.km., Mayabunder Tahsil for 1347.8 sq.km., Rangat Tahsil for 1098.2 sq.km., South Andaman Tahsil for 3010.4 sq.km (Now divided in to Port Blair and Ferrargunj Tahsils) and Carnicobar Tahsil for 129.0 sq.km. and Nancowrie Tahsil for 1823.6 sq.kms.

### POPULATION

The population according to the 1951 Census was 30,971 of whom 22,957 lived in rural areas. According to 1961 Census, total population of these islands was 63,548 of which, 39,304 were males and 24,244 were females respectively.

Out of the total population 14,075 were living in urban areas and rest 49,473 were living in rural areas. Density of population in respect of urban areas was 8 per sq.mile.

According to 1971 Census, total population of these islands was 1,15,133 of which 70,005 were men and 45,085 women respectively. Out of the total population 26218 were living in urban areas whose percentage was 22.8 .

The rapid rise in the figure 1,15,133 according to Census 1971 as compared to 1961 Census 63,548 is due to immigration under the colonisation scheme, influx of labourer and government employees in connection with various development schemes and expansion of Trade and Commerce. The capital of these islands is Port Blair and it has greater concentration of population .

The population of these islands is multi-lingual , according to Census 1971, as many as 69 languages/dialects are spoken in this small Union Territory . The people profess almost all the religions viz. Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Jainism. The Hindus account for 51.6% of the total population .The major languages spoken are Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannad, Punjabi, Sindhi, Oriya, Marathi, Gujrati, Kurgi, Assamese, Karen, English, Burmese, Chinese and Nicobaree etc. etc.

There were a number of Burmese in these islands prior to 1964 but, most of them have repatriated to Burma. Thus the people have a composite culture and lead a cosmopolitan life .The lingua-franca is Hindi. Inter-caste and inter-community marriages are a very common feature of these islanders . There is no pardah system .There is no untouchability . A large number of refugees families from East Pakistan, ~~Sri Lanka~~, including ex-servicemen from Punjab Maharashtra and Tamilnadu have been settled down in various parts of this territory.

There is also a perceptible influx of immigrants seeking employment in these islands. These events foretell rapid development of this union territory. Besides, these islands have great strategic importance as well.

The following table shows the progress of population of these islands from 1941 to 1971:-

Year	Population		Total
	Males	Females	
1941	21,459	12,310	33,769
1951	19,055	11,916	30,971
1961	39,304	24,244	63,548
1971	70,027	45,106	1,15,133

Up to 1974, the whole territory was treated as a single revenue district. Since, 1974 the Nicobar group of islands has been separated so that now the territory has two revenue districts. Andaman district comprised 4 Tahsil and Nicobar district comprises two revenue tahsils. Further, from 1975, the South Andaman Tahsil of Andamans District was bifurcated in two tahsils i.e. Port Blair & Ferrargunj tahsils, due to its very big size.

The following table shows the distribution of population according to tahsils:-

Tahsil	Area in Sq.km.	Population 1961		Population 1971	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
South Andaman	3010.4	19615	11189	38311	22001
Rangat Tahsil	1098.2	5754	2459	9343	5900
Mayabunder "	1347.8	3461	1892	4946	3497
Diglipur "	884.0	2694	1921	5281	4189
Carnicobar "	129.0	5129	4750	7001	6403
Nancowrie "	1823.6	2651	2033	5045	3116
<b>T O T A L.</b>	<b>8293.0</b>	<b>39304</b>	<b>24244</b>	<b>70027</b>	<b>45106</b>

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE-GROUP

The distribution of the population by age-group on the basis of figures Census 1971 are shown on page 8 .



Age-group	Number in thousands	% of the total population
0-14	44	38.3
15-19	9	8.0
20-24	13	11.1
25-29	14	11.2
30-39	18	15.7
40-49	10	8.7
50-59	4	3.8
60 plus	4	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The distribution of population according to Linguistic basis as per census 1971 was as follows:-

Linguistic Distribution  
of Population

Language / mother-tongue	1961		1971	
	Number	%	Number	%
1) Bengali	13,853	21.8	28,114	24.42
2) Nicobaree	13,932	21.92	17,955	15.59
3) Tamil	5,765	9.07	14,518	12.60
4) Hindi	8,046	12.66	13,982	12.14
5) Malayalam	6,628	10.43	13,916	12.10
6) Telugu	3,758	5.91	9,361	8.13
7) Urdu	1,897	3.00	2,588	2.24
8) Punjabi	358	0.56	1,024	0.90
9) Oriya	-----	---	250	0.22
10) Kannada	-----	---	201	0.20
11) Marathi	-----	---	115	0.10
12) Gujrati	-----	---	159	0.14
13) Burmese	1,714	2.7	-	-
14) English	75	0.12	-	-
15) Assamese	-----	---	17	0.01
16) Sindhi	-----	---	7	0.00
17) Kashmiri	-----	---	8	0.00
18) Eng./others	7,522	11.83	12,918	11.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,548</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,15,133</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The following table shows the distribution of workers according to occupations -Census 1971:-

No.	Name of the occupation	Males	Females	Total
1.	Cultivators	6,166	102	6,268
2.	Agriculture labourers	2,096	41	2,137
3.a)	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting orchard and planters.	7,552	578	8,130
4.	Mining & Quarrying	269	25	294
5.a)	Manufacturing, processing & servicing	1,419	429	1,848
	b) Other than household industry	3,098	27	3,125
6.	Construction	9,849	51	9,900
7.	Trade and commerce	2,886	33	2,919
8.	Transport, storage and communication	2,369	21	2,390
9.	Other services	7,783	737	8,520
10.	Non-workers	26,540	43,062	69,602
Total		70,027	45,106	1,15,133

Distribution of Population by Religions

The following table shows the distribution of population by religions as per census 1971:-

Name of Religion	Number		Total	% to total popu.
	Male	Female		
1. Hindus	43935	26199	70134	60.9
2. Christians	17857	12485	30342	26.3
3. Muslims	6677	4978	11655	10.1
4. Budhists	68	35	103	0.1
5. Sikhs	498	367	865	0.8
6. Jains	7	7	14	N
7. Others	985	1035	2020	1.8
Total	70027	45106	115133	100.0

- N = Negligible.

TRIBAL POPULATION

The tribal population of these islands comprise Andamanese, including charier or Chari, Kora, Tabo or Bo, Tere, Kede, Bea, Balawa, Boyigyap, Juwni and Kol, Jarwas, Onges, Sentinelese, Nicobarese and shompens. Nicobar island is largely inhabited by the tribal population. According to Census 1961 total population of scheduled tribes was 14,672. Distribution of 1961 population was 19 Andamanese, 500 Jarwas (hostile), 129 Onges, 50 Sentinelese (hostile), 13,909 Nicobarese and 71 Shompens.

Total tribal population according to Census 1971 was 18,102 of which 9320 were males and 8782 females respectively. Total percentage of tribal population to total population was 15.7. Total number of Nicobarese accounted to be 17,874 which alone comes to 15.5% of the total population of these islands and Nicobarese alone account for 98.7% of the total tribal population.

Distribution of tribal population according to Census 1971 by sex was as under:-

Name of the scheduled tribe	Males	Females	Total
1) Nicobarese	9,202	8,672	17,874
2) Onge	59	53	112
3) Shompen	44	48	92
4) Andamanese	15	9	24
Total	9320	8,782	18,102

The following table shows the distribution of tribal population separately for Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands from 1931 to 1971:-

Group	Tribe	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Andaman Islands	Andamanese	90	NA	23	19	24
	Onges	*250	NA	*150	19	112
	Jarwas	*70	NA	*50	*500	NE
	Sentinelese	*50	NA	NA	*50	NE
Andaman Is. Total		460	NA	223	588	136
Nicobar Islands	Nicobarese	9589	12252	11902	13903	17874
	Shompnes	*200	NA	20	71	92
Nicobar Is. Total		9789	12252	11922	13974	17966
Grand Total Tribals		10249	12252	12145	14562	18102

\*Estimated figures

### GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION

The overall growth rate of India during the decade was 24.57 percent .The net addition to this Union Territory's population between 1961 and 1971 as now revealed was 51,542 ,recording an increase of 81.11percent . The decade 1951-1961 ,had still a higher rate of growth i.e. 105.19% . The deccennial growth rate of this territory particularly in the Andaman group of Islands depended upon the number of convicts imported and settled and the number of convicts repatriated after their prison-term . During the decade 1951-1961, the single largest factor for abnormal increase on growth of 105.19% was on account of settlement of displaced persons and influx of other persons from mainland.

During the decade 1961-71 ,although, there was no sizeable officially sponsored settlement of displaced persons barring families of ex-servicemen in Little Andaman and Great Nicobar Islands from East Pakistan, Ceylone, Punjab, Maharashtra and Tamilnadu, and yet the immigration of persons from the mainland, a bulk of whom were labourers- and others in search of jobs, besides, some voluntary settlers continued unabated and is responsible for the considerably high rate of growth

### DENSITY

As against the all India density of population per square km. of 133 in 1961 and 182 in 1971, the number of persons per square km. is 14 only in 1971 as against 8 in 1961. The increase has been little less than double of what it was in 1961 and is again largely due to immigration. The exceptionally low density, perhaps the lowest in the country, is clearly due to large tracts of this territory, including a number of islands still remaining un-inhabited, and above 70.0% of the total area still being under forests. Prima facie, the figures reveal great potentialities for future colonisation of these islands but, on account of dependence of the islands on its forests for its climate, rainfall, soil, cultivable land and landing facilities in various islands, the extent of settlement has its own limitations.

SEX RATIO

The sex ratio of these islands is 644 females per 1000 males as against 932 females for 1000 males in the country. The number of females per 1000 males in A & N Islands, has gone up from 617 in 1961 to 644 in 1971, even though, the sex ratio is much lower in A & N Islands. The improvement in the sex ratio is due to better housing facilities available of coming in of families, of them, who were without them earlier. The disparity in the sex ratio is not difficult to explain, the influx of males mostly of are job seekers or manual labourers keeping their families on the mainland.

The following table shows the progress of sex ratio from 1941 to 1971:-

Year	Total Population			Sex Ratio		
	males	Females	Total	males	Females	Total
1941	21459	12310	33769	63.5	36.5	100.0%
1951	19055	11916	30971	61.5	38.5	100.0%
1961	39304	24244	63548	61.8	38.2	100.0%
1971	70027	45106	115133	60.8	39.2	100.0

LITERACY

During 1971 Census, the Union Territory of A & N Islands continued to retain fifth rank in literacy as in 1961. In 1961 census literacy rate was 33.63 while in 1971 it has registered an increase of 29.29% and is now 43.48 % as against 29.35 for the country, while it is customary to exclude the age-groups 0-4 years in reckoning the rate of literacy in population. Male literacy is 30.96% as against 39.49% in 1971 and 18.47% respectively for India. The percentage increase of female literacy in the decade 1961-1971 has recorded a sharp increase of 59.83 percent.

Year	Rate of literacy General.	No. of literates	Rate of literacy of T
1961	33.63	21,372	15.64
1971	43.59	50,191	24.52

The following table shows the rate of literacy ,number of literates and illiterates during 1961 and 1971 by sex:-

<u>RATE OF LITERACY</u>				
YEAR	Percentage of literacy			% of literacy of S.Tribes.
	males	Females	Total	
1961	42.43	19.37	33.63	15.64
1971	51.64	31.11	43.59	<del>24.52</del> 19.85

NO. OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES

Year	No. of literates			No. of illiterates		
	males	Females	Total	males	Females	Total
1961	16,675	4,697	21,372	22,629	19,547	42,176
1971	36,160	14,031	50,191	33,867	31,075	64,942

SCHEDULED TRIBES- NO. LITERATES & ILLITERATES

Year	No. literates	No. illiterates	Total Popu.
1961	2175	11728	13,903 Carnicobar
1971	4383	13491	17,874 Nicobarees only.

Note:- % of literacy & number relates to Nicobarees only.

The following table shows the distribution of Scheduled tribes according to Tahsils:-

SCHEDULED TRIBES BY TAHSILS

Tahsil	Population S.Tribes 1971		
	Males	Females	Total
South Andaman	62	55	117
Langat Tahsil	12	7	19
Mayabunder Tahsil	-	-	-
Diglipur Tahsil	-	-	-
Car-Nicobar Tahsil	6282	6056	12338
Nancowrie Tahsil	2964	2664	5628
Total A & N Islands	9320	8782	18102

CHAPTER- 3

HISTORY OF EXISTANCE OF A & N ISLANDS

While going through the travel accounts of ancient mariners, it is evident that there is considerable reference to the existence of these islands in the accounts from second century to sixteenth century, where the aborigines of Andamans were described as 'cannibals' .

A Chinese traveller I.Ching, wrote, who happened to be a Buddhist monk in the 7th A.D., described the Andamans as the "Andabans" . Similarly, Arab travellers in the ninth century called the Andamanese as 'Man eaters' . Even Marcopolo who passed through these islands during 1290 A.D. in the ninth century , on his way to China refers to as "Angaramanian" regarding Andamanese.

Friar Odoric passed Andamans in 1322, who called Andamanese as 'dog-faced' and cannibals. Nicolo Canti who visited in 1440, mentioned as "Andamania" means Andaman Islands i.e. Islands of Gold. He said - the inhabitants of these islands tear the strangers . The myth of Gold laid down in 19th century , when Dr. Helfar in 1939 , when expedition of Dr. Ceasar Fredreick, a European traveller , who touched the shores of Andamans and Nicobar Islands in 1569, who devoured the ship wreck crew, is the account in the travels of medieval ages.

As regards the Nicobars, in the travel accounts, we find certain references of the land of naked people , in the Geographical works of Ptolemy. Some islands near Tressa Chowra were called "Nagadeepas" by Ptolemy. Some travellers gave account that the inhabitants of these islands have tail. This is fallacious because they wear lion-cloth and might have appeared as a tail, to the travellers passing from a distant place.

Chinese pilgrim, I.Ching, who visited in 672 A.D. , called the Nicobar Islands as the land of naked (Lo Jan Kuo). Some Arab travellers in 851 A.D., who visited the shores of Nicobar called it Najabulus or Langabulus.

The Tanjore inscription of 1050 A.D., where these islands are mentioned as Nakavaram according to the inscription of Chole King and Rajendra, which were conquered by him in a expedition, which were well known to the indians as Kardipa & Nagadipa, the whole group was known to them as Nakavarum. This is also an account of the ninth century.

From the later knowledge, which was too fair to consider that their attitude was hostile to strangers, was possibly, due to, not so much to inherent wickedness, as to the treatment received by them at the hands of Malays, who it is now believed, visited the islands on slaving expeditions, raiding and carrying off the aborigines to be sold as slaves in the Malay Peninsula, China and Ceylone. The charge of cannibalism in the past has never been proved against them.

Andamans being on the trade route to further East, Andamans, no doubt, constituted an ever present menace to mariners. The crew of the vessels wrecked on their coasts were invariably murdered and ships putting in the escape contrary winds or tempests, or to renew their stock of food and water ran grave risk of attack at the hands of savage islanders. These practices continued till the end of 18th century.

After the discovery of sea route to India through the cape of good hope, the expeditions to the East became numerous. These islands were visited frequently by the traders in their ships.

In the sixteenth century, the missionaries were working in these islands with the aim of spreading christianity and preaching about their religion.

The Portuguese called Nicobar islands as "Nicobar Islands". In 1566 Fredrick, a navy officer, touched these islands. Sir James Lancaster made several voyages to East Indies and visited the Nicobar group of Islands in 1601, with captain John Davies. Keeping was the second traveller, about whom there is some information.



The account of Dominic Fernandez repeats the wrong belief which was also believed by Keeping that there was a well in Nicobars, in which whatever the metal is put, turns in to Gold.

Captain William Dampier during his voyage round the world was compelled to leave multitudes crew on board and landed on one of the Nicobar islands in 1688. From this island, he made a voyage by canoe to Sumatra. He also gave an account of two missionaries who were working in Kamorta island for converting the islanders.

Professional Anthropologists, who generally accept that the Andamanese belong to Nigrito stock.

There are several other theories about the names of Andamans. Some say that the word Andaman has been derived from the word ATHO-MAN, in Tamil- Atho is referred to a distant place whereas Man is referred to Deer. Travellers passing at a distant places might have seen deers in abundant quantity and have referred to as Atho Man and this word might have been later on called as Andaman, since deers are available in abundant quantity and can be seen freely in rural areas. The place can also be referred to such persons who live nude and eat raw meat and fish.

HISTORY OF SETTLEMENT

After the establishment of East India Company in the middle of eighteenth century, wished to have a harbour East of Coromondal for the shelter of ships, at the time of distress and shifting in monsoon. The islands situated in the Bay of Bengal were not explored due to the quarrel with the aborigines.

Failure of being starting a settlement on the island of Negaris in 1752. In 1777, Mr. John Ritchie, who was engaged in the survey of Andaman islands of the Bay of Bengal and collecting some information about these islands. Cpt. Thomas Forest requested the Governor General in 1783 in a letter to provide him a ship for proceeding to Andamans and to conduct a survey of these islands. He drew the attention of the Governor General that the aborigines were not hostile as presumed earlier. He also informed that only a few tribes are hostile and not all. Sir, C. Limoy of Southampton, in experience he mentioned that the Andamanese had assisted him in distress on one of the shores when he had anchored there.

In 1788, Captain Buchanan also requested the Governor General to explore the possibilities for the shelter of ships and starting a settlement in Andamans. The East India Company first considered to establish a small colony in these islands and finally in 1788, Captain Archinabad Blair of the Royal Navy was commissioned by the East India Company to survey the coasts of Andamans and also to select a suitable site for starting a settlement. Two ships were placed at the disposal of shri Blair namely Elizabeth and Viper for surveying Andaman islands. He was also instructed to explore the possibilities of extraction of timber, metal, tin and sulphur from these islands.

Captain Archinabad Blair left Calcutta on 20th December, 1788 and reached Interview Island on 29.12.1788. He found Port Cornwallis (now called Port Blair) suitable for the shelter of ships and a safe harbour near Ross Island. Survey of Port Cornwallis was completed on 7.3.1789. Captain Blair also visited Baratang Island and arrived at Barren Island on 24.3.1789. He surveyed the islands for 24 days and left Port Cornwallis on 22.3.1789 alongwith his survey party for Calcutta and reached in the first week of June, 1789.

Captain Blair received admiration of his survey report on the coasts of Andamans .He also added a short report on the land, food, water, climate, monsoon, vegetation , flora and fauna etc. etc. He also described the friendly gestures of the aborigines.

In the meeting of the Governor General on 12.6.1789 it was decided to colonise the islands just to afford shelter to his majesty's squadron which may be driven to the Bay of Bengal in the event of naval conflict or in distress. The colonisation will also check massacre of strangers and it will provide shelter to wrecked ships and crews This was a settlement on the same lines as were functioning in Penang and Sumatra.

A. Blair got the land cleared and started settlement with 200 free settlers of India on Chatham Island. The settlement of Port Cornwallis was quite successful . Friendly relations were established with aborigines. Lt. Cole Brook of Bengal Engineers , who had also accompanied Blair and assisted him in survey work as well as in settlement . They even prepared the vocabulary of the aborigines language, this was the Jarwa tribe (This was known as a hostile tribe, although friendly contacts have been made with them during the year 1974 and since then regularly visits are being paid to Jarwas and they have been accepting gifts from the party, as a token of friendship. They also presented shells and garlands to the visiting party, in November, 1975. They are becoming more friendly as against the hostile nature reported earlier). Semi-friendly relations were established between the convicts and aborigines.

In 1790, North East Harbour in North Andamans came under the notice of Admiral Cornwallis and recommended to move the settlement to this place . In 1792 final orders were issued to remove the settlement . In the same year, in December settlement was started . This harbour was named Port Cornwallis . The principal reasons for the shifting of the settlement to the new site was the suitability of port for naval base for the East India company . Captain Kyd of the Bengal Engineers was appointed as superintendent of the settlement and took over from captain Blair. The colony suffered from sickness and high death rate and in 1796 the settlement was abandoned. 550 free persons and 270 convicts were transported to Penang Penal Settlement.

After a gap of 62 years, Captain Hopkins, commissioner of Arracan, advised for the establishment of a Penal Settlement. In 1856 the hon. court of Directors decided that action should be taken, in the meantime mutiny broke out and the proposals lost attention.

In 1857, A Andaman Commission was appointed consisting of Dr. FJ Mout (president), Dr. GR Playfair and Lt. IS Heathcote I.N. The commission visited Andamans and submitted its report. The establishment of a penal settlement and renaming of old harbour as Port Blair were recommended. The recommendations of the Andaman Commission were agreed to and Captain Man Ex. Engineer, Superintendent of convicts in Moulmein was deputed to arrange possession of the islands and find out a suitable site for settlement. Captain Man proceeded to Andamans to annex the islands, but actually new settlement was established by Dr. JP Walker. Dr. Walker was the first superintendent of Port Blair. Dr. Walker left Port Blair on 4.3.1858, in the steam frigate "Semiramis" with 200 convicts, a native overseer, two doctors and with guard of 50 men, belonging to naval brigade. Ross island was cleared and this was the first headquarter of settlement. After three months 773 convicts also joined but only 481 could survive in the settlement.

Captain H. Man was appointed Superintendent of the settlement. This penal settlement was resented to the savage islanders there were conflicts. Walker joined as superintendent of the Penal Settlement on 14.4.1859. The main aim of the Penal Settlement was to segregate a large number of mutiniers who were sentenced life imprisonment. The Andaman committee had restricted the transportation to life sentenced convicts only considering the shortage of accommodation in other penal settlements. Thus, the choice for establishing a penal settlement fell upon Andamans. Col. HC Temple succeeded Haughton and during Temple's time, Robert Napier visited the penal settlement in 1863 to know the progress of settlement. On April 1, 1864, the penal settlement was placed under the charge of a Chief Commissioner of British Burma and Major Nelson Davies inspected the settlement. He submitted his report for introducing some reforms and framing of rules. In 1868 Major Man came to the settlement as superintendent again and islands of Nicobars were also placed under the charge of the <sup>Asstt.</sup> superintendent, and penal settlement also started at Mancowrie.

Col. Man left settlement on March, 1871 and major FL Playfair took over the charge and then major DM Stewart took over the charge of settlement and the designation was changed to Chief Commission, A & N Islands from July 29, 1872. In the meantime Scarlett Campbell inspected the settlement and with the recommendations of the Norman who visited the settlement, term sentence convicts were all transported to Andamans, and regulations were framed and life sentence prisoners were released after completing a term of 20-25 years.

Col. Cadell took over and in 1886, Alexander Macanzie inspected the settlement and suggested to review the working of the settlement. Then Col. Haford took over and continued during the years 1892-94.

Richard Temple took over the charge, with the recommendations of Lyall and Lathbridge committee, the construction of Cellular Jail was completed in his office term. During 1903 WHR Merk took over the charge and in 1904 submitted a report for stopping the transportation of convicts excepting dangerous convicts. During 1910 political prisoners were transported to Andamans when Col. Brownning took over in 1906. Again in 1911, transportation of term prisoners was started due to shortage of construction work. Col. Douglass took over in 1913 to 1920. After the war, a Jail Committee was appointed to study the administration jails, which submitted its report in 1920 and with the recommendations of the Jail Committee, according to Sir, William Vincent the Home Secretary to the Govt of India, on 11.3.1921, he announced the abolition of Penal settlement altogether and withdrawal of 12000 convicts. Col. Beodan took over during 1920-23 and all females who were unmarried were sent to mainland and further transportation of female convicts was stopped. Col. Ferrar took over during 1923 to 31.

The policy of the Govt. of India was now directed toward conversion of the penal settlement in a self supported community. They were encouraged to bring their families and settle down in islands. Transportation was also open to such convicts who volunteered themselves to settle down in Andamans. Mopala convicts from Madras were also sent to Andamans. Prisoners were employed in certain jobs and those who desired to bring their families from mainland were allowed to do so. By 1920, 1133 Mopalas had been settled with their families. Bhatu prisoners from UP were also sent to Andamans and settled here, with families. During 1921, prisoners accounted for 11,532 of which 1168 had their families. In 1935 terrorist prisoners were transported to Andamans, and were confined to Cellular Jail.

There were two hunger strikes by the convicts which attracted sympathy for them and some agitation started on the mainland, as a result of the strike, some convicts repatriated to mainland. After reoccupation, convicts were offered repatriation to mainland on government expenditure and about 40,000 were benefitted. With the abolition of the penal settlement in 1945, the transportation of convicts to Andamans ended.

SETTLEMENT AFTER INDEPENDENCE

With the partition of Pakistan, refugees rehabilitation problem attracted the attention of the Government of India and refugees from East Pakistan (Now Bangladesh), Kerala, Bengal, Madras (Tamilnadu), Maharashtra, Pondichery, Bihar and Burma were settled at various islands on government expenditure. The following tables show the progress of settlement of refugees from different states and expenditure incurred on the settlement of refugees from 1949 to 1961:-

Table A

Statewise classification of families settled

Year	East Bengal	Kerala	Madras	Pondi-chery	Burma	Bihar	Total
1949	202	-	-	-	-	-	202
1950	119	-	-	-	-	-	119
1951	78	-	-	-	-	-	78
1952	51	-	-	-	-	-	51
1953	97	-	-	-	-	-	97
1954	438	35	-	-	5	-	478
1955	390	37	4	-	-	-	431
1956	357	42	-	-	-	-	399
1957	221	5	8	4	-	-	238
1958	194	6	-	-	-	-	200
1959	217	-	14	-	-	120	351
1960	250	44	17	-	-	64	375
1961	235	14	-	-	-	13	262

The following table shows the details of families and persons settled from 1953 to 1961 with states:-

Table B

Period	Name of the state						T O	T A T
	East Bengal		Kerala		Others			
	Fami-	Persons	Fami-	Pers-	Fami-	Pers-	Fami-	Person:
	lies.		lies	ons.	lies	ons.	lies.	
1953	97	356	-	-	-	-	97	356
1954	438	1719	35	166	5	23	478	1908
1955	390	1452	37	159	4	21	431	1632
1956	357	1357	42	196	-	-	399	1553
1957	221	896	5	30	12	29	238	955
1958	194	791	6	28	-	-	200	819
1959	217	1127	-	-	134	290	351	1417
1960	250	1119	44	165	81	350	375	1634
1961	235	1204	14	57	13	46	262	1307

Table C  
Expenditure incurred on Colonisation Schemes

Period	Target proposed (in Rs Lakhs)	Target Achieved (in Rs Lakhs)	Percentage
1953-54	-	10.72	-
1954-55	-	24.39	-
1955-56	-	33.07	-
1956-57	39.750	16.875	43.0
1957-58	30.194	14.464	47.9
1958-59	32.720	21.150	65.0
1959-60	26.600	21.226	79.8
1960-61	27.947	17.457	62.5
1961-62	19.537	13.360	68.4
1962-63	7.367	10.200	138.5
1963-64	6.765	2.884	42.6
1964-65	1.670	6.499	389.2
1965-66	*2.497	3.043	120.0 *provisional

During the Fourth Plan period settlement of ex-servicemen and refugees from Ceylon have been settled at Great Nicobar, Katchal and Little Andaman.

EDUCATION PRIOR TO 1947

The first primary school in the settlement came into existence only towards the end of the 19th century. The administration report for the year 1891-92 states that the Eurasian school received a grant-in-aid of Rs600/- out of Rs 3000/- set apart for education by the Government of India. The school levied fees too. There was only one teacher when he resigned due to inadequacy of remuneration, the school had to go without the teacher. The institution at the outset followed the curriculum and syllabi of Punjab. For administrative purpose - Punjab Education Code was followed. Urdu was the medium of instruction.

In the first decade of the century, this institution was upgraded to the status of High School, with English as the medium of instruction and Urdu as a major language. In the meantime a girls school was established, which was later on combined with the High School in 1933. With the passage of time, the convict population spread to the interior of the Andamans and eight primary schools were found to cater to the needs of their children. Most of these schools also employed Urdu as medium of instruction.

Gradually the need to open other media schools arose, the Mopala mutiny caused the transportation of a large number of Moplas, who spoke Malayalam, the Karen settlers, and the Burmese convicts posed their educational problems, consequently schools with Malayalam, Karen, Burmese and English as media of instruction had to be provided.

The High School at Port Blair had first affiliated to Rangoon University, but, with the separation of Burma from India, this affiliation was also transferred to Calcutta University in 1936.

During the Japanese occupation in these islands from March 1942 to October, 1945, the medium of instruction was changed from Urdu to Japanese, and the number of students decreased to a very great extent.

But, with the re-occupation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in October, 1945 by British Government, the old system was restored.



Till 1947, there was no Education Department in these Islands and the Deputy Commissioner of the Islands was also the controlling officer of Education in his capacity as the president of the Education Advisory Committee. He was also the President of the High School Managing Committee. The Head Master, High School was also the Secretary of the Managing Committee. Practically there was no arrangement for education supervision and inspection of schools.

In the year 1946, 12 schools were functioning, comprising one High School, one middle school, 8 primary schools, one Karen school and one Burmese school. Total enrolment of these schools was 1013. In the year 1946, the educational institutions of the islands were inspected by the Assistant Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal.

The educational needs of the territory could receive earnest attention only after the attainment of Independence in 1947. During the year 1948-49, total number of educational institutions was 20, comprising one High school and 19 primary schools. Total enrolment of these schools was 1620 of which 77 were in High school and 843 in primary schools. Total number of teachers was 51. During the year 1950-51, total number of educational institutions remained the same, but, the enrolment rose to 1752 of which 898 were in High school and 854 in primary schools respectively.

In 1955, the Government of India appointed an Education Committee for Andaman and Nicobar Islands by deputation of A.N. Basu, Shri KD Ghosh and Shri Ahtani to study the educational problems relating to this territory and suggest workable solutions to the emerging problems. The committee submitted its report and recommended a number of suggestions for the strengthening of Educational machinery, establishment of a Trade school and a Teachers' Training school to overcome the shortage of trained teachers.

Again in 1960 Dr. Vikram Singh was deputed to study the problems, he also submitted his report but, most of his recommendations were not agreed to by the Administration.

During 1965, the Home Ministry deputed Shri BD Bhowmik, the then Director of Education to assess the important requirements of these islands and suggest workable solutions. Shri Bhowmik also submitted his report and recommendations were agreed to by the Administration.

LEGAL FOUNDATIONS:- The educational administrative machinery derives its powers from acts and codes made applicable to the union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands by special notifications of the Government of India.

The Delhi School Education Act, 1973 (No. 18 of 1973) is an act to provide for better organisation and development of school education and for matters connected therewith or incidental to. Chapter II of the act contemplates the provisions regarding powers of the Chief Commissioner to regulate education in schools. It is also envisages the conditions, procedure, etc. for recognizing and giving grant-in-aid to private schools.

Chapter IV deals with the terms and conditions of service of employees of recognised schools and also authorises the prescription of a Code of Conduct for them. There are also provisions in the act (Chapter V) to regulate qualifications, scales of pay, conduct rules etc. of employees of recognised un-aided educational institutions.

While chapter VI deals with rules regarding admission and withdrawals of pupils to schools, collection and operation of fees and funds, Chapter VII describes the circumstances under which the management of schools can be taken over by the administration. These provisions however, do not apply to a minority having the right to do so under clause (1) of Article 30 of the Constitution. This protection is available for the two Higher secondary schools run by the Catholic Mission at Port Blair.

Article 25 & 26 gives protection to the Chief Commissioner and/or his delegates in implementing the provisions of the Act. The provisions read as under:

25. " No civil court shall have jurisdiction in respect of any matter in relation to which the Administrator or the Director or any other officer or authority appointed or specified by or under this act, is empowered by this or under this act to exercise any power, and no injunction shall be granted by any civil court in respect of any thing which is done or intended to be done by or under this Act. "

26. " No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall be against the Administrator, Director or any other person authorised by the Administrator or Director for anything which

is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this act or any rule made thereunder!

The Delhi Education Code which is presently applicable to the territory specifies the duties and functions of different categories of officers, prescribes the rules under which private institutions can be recognised and the conditions under which grant-in-aid can be paid. The code also contemplates in detail the provisions for collection and utilization of fees, payments of scholarship and other assistance to pupils, procedure for recruitment of employees, and principles of supervisions and inspection of educational institutions. The code also deals with the questions relating to educational ladder, medium of instruction, school working hours, discipline, punishment, school libraries, examinations, records, physical facilities etc.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Primary Education) Regulation, 1959 empowers the Administration to introduce free and compulsory primary education in specified areas, (Appendix-1)

CONSULTATIVE AND ADVISORY BODIES:-

The following are the consultative and advisory bodies that function in the islands in the field of education:-

- (1) Advisory Committee to the Minister of Home Affairs
- (2) Advisory Committee to the Chief Commissioner.
- (3) Educational Advisory Committee

The first two committees are appointed by the President of India and the third one by the chief commissioner of the territory. Relevant notifications constituting these committees and containing information regarding the composition, function, etc. are appended at appendices II, III & IV.

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CHAPTER VI

EDUCATION IN THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

First Five year Plan was not implemented in this territory. During the year 1951-52, total number of educational institutions was 23, comprising one High school and 22 Primary schools. Total enrolment was 1945 of which 551 were girls. Total number of teachers was 66 of which 14 were girls. Total number of trained teachers was 14 of which 2 were women. Total number of untrained teachers was 52 of which 11 were females. Total expenditure stood at Rs 1.25 lakhs. School-scholar ratio was 1:84. Teacher-pupil ratio was 1:30.

At the end of the first plan period 1955-56, total number of educational institutions was 40 comprising one High School, 2 Middle schools and 37 primary schools. Total enrolment rose to 3134 of which 1041 were girls. Total number of scholars by type of schools were 1108, 329 & 1697 respectively of which 363, 87 and 591 were girls respectively. Total number of teachers by type of schools was 1109 of which 37 were females. Total number of trained teachers was 26, of which 10 were females. Untrained teachers were 87 of which 27 were females. Percentage of enrolment to population in the age groups 6-11, 11-14 and 14-17 were 60.3, 17.0 & 9.7 respectively. A scheme of post-matric scholarships was introduced for local students for higher education on the mainland for specialised courses for which facilities were not available in this territory. During the years 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56, 4, 13 & 14 scholarships were provided respectively. Table 1 shows the progress of education during the years 1951-52 to 1955-56:

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Table 1

Type of school	High	Middle	Primary	Total
YEAR	schools	schools	schools	schools
1951-52	1	-	22	23
1952-53	1	2	22	25
1953-54	1	2	24	27
1954-55	1	2	30	33
1955-56	1	2	37	40

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Enrolment by Stages of Education

Year	Primary stage		Middle stage		Hr. sec.		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1951-52	1163	480	188	63	43	8	1394	551 =1945
1952-53	1068	450	246	78	56	12	1370	540 =1910
1953-54	1181	542	219	76	58	14	1458	632 =2090
1954-55	1555	818	256	67	59	18	1870	903 =2773
1955-56	1739	948	263	65	91	28	2093	1041 =3134

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THE  
SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN  
PERIOD 1956-57  
To 1960-61

Second Five year Plan was the first plan for this territory. During the period of five years 2 existing Middle schools were upgraded to Hr. secondary schools, totalling to 3. Three existing primary schools were upgraded to Middle schools and 37 new Primary schools were established raising the number to 76. One Trade school was established but in the next year it was closed down. However, considering the gap of trained teachers at the elementary stage and with a view to overcome the shortage of trained teachers, a Junior Basic Teachers' Training school with an intake capacity of 20 inservice trainees was established at Port Blair in the year 1958-1959. A pre-primary school was also established in the year 56-57 and it was closed in the very next year and again in 1958-59 a new school came up but was also closed down due to much lower enrolment.

Total number of educational institutions rose to 83 at the end of second plan period. Enrolment rose to 5850 of which 2139 were girls. Enrolment at the primary, Middle and Hr. secondary stages was 5160, 480 and 231 respectively. Enrolment of Teachers' Training school was 24 of which 4 were females. The Trade school established with the recommendations of the Andaman Education Committee with an intake of 20 trainees for Motor Mechanic, Turners, Wireman was functioning with one Superintendent and two instructors. The total enrolment of the Trade school was only. Due to various reasons, this school was closed down in the following year.

Total number of teachers was 206 of which 48 were women. Total number of trained teachers was 137 of which 107 were men and 30 women respectively. Total number of untrained teachers was 69 of which 18 were females. Total 20 inservice trainees were declared successful during 1958-59, 19 in 1959-60 and 24 in 1960-61.

Tables 2, 3 & 4 indicate the progress of institutions, scholars and teachers during the Second Plan period on the following page:

PROGRESS OF SCHOLARS ENROLMENT & TEACHERS

Table II

SCHOOLS

Year	Type of institutions						Total schools
	Pre- Pri.	Primary/ JB School	Middle/ SBS	Hr.Sec. schools	Trs. Trg.	Trade school	
1956-57	1	37	2	1	-	-	41
1957-58	-	44	2	1	-	-	47
1958-59	1	55	2	2	1	1	62
1959-60	-	72	3	2	1	-	78
1960-61	-	76	3	3	1	-	83

ENROLMENT

Table III

Year	pre-pri. stage		Primary stage		Middle stage		Hr.Sec. stage		T.T. School		Trade school	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
	1956-57	--	--	1790	1025	312	86	137	34	--	--	--
1957-58	--	--	1922	1129	287	104	64	13	--	--	--	--
1958-59	62	62	2445	1404	271	111	88	20	15	5	13	-
1959-60	-	-	2970	1720	272	123	112	35	8	11	--	--
1960-61	-	-	3208	1952	360	120	168	63	20	4	--	--

TEACHERS

Table IV

YEAR	Total Teachers			No. trained			Untrained Teachers		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1957-58	87	33	120	25	14	39	62	19	81
1956-57	75	40	115	24	11	35	51	29	80
1958-59	116	33	149	33	17	50	83	16	99
1959-60	155	36	191	59	22	81	96	14	110
1960-61	158	48	206	107	30	137	51	18	69

Table V

Post matric scholarships were awarded to local students for higher education on the mainland for which facilities were not available in this territory. The following table shows the progress of award of scholarships during the years 56-61.

Year	Medical	Engin- ceering.	Law	Veteri- nary.	Agric- ulture	Gen. Tr. Edn. Trg.	Total
1956-57	4	4	-	2	-	22	35
1957-58	9	5	-	-	-	27	43
1958-59	11	4	1	1	-	27	46
1959-60	12	6	2	-	5	19	45
1960-61	9	7	1	1	2	14	35

Second Plan Continued

As a result of the recommendations of the Andaman Education Committee (Basu Committee), the department was reorganised and a post of Education Officer was created and filled up .

As against the recommendations of the creation of two posts of Education Supervisors, three posts were created and filled up, one each for South Andaman, Middle and North Andamans and Nicobar Islands.

A separate Middle school for Girls was established and upgraded to the status of Higher Secondary school. Boys' Higher Secondary School was converted to Multipurpose Higher Secondary School.

35 Primary schools were converted to Basic schools and a Teacher incharge of Basic Education was appointed to supervise the functioning of Junior Basic Schools. Crafts depending upon the local conditions were introduced in Basic schools and qualified Craft Instructors were appointed to teach crafts in these schools.

With a view to encourage Social Education in these Islands , on the recommendations of the Basu Committee , a post of Social Education Organiser was created and filled up to encourage Social Education activities in these islands and co-ordinate the work of Block Extension Officers. Technical guidance was provided to Balwadies and Social (Adult) Education Centres functioned under the Community Development Blocks.

71 teachers were appointed to strengthen the existing and new schools.

A sum of Rs. 27.400 Lakhs were provisioned during the Plan period under different schemes of which Rs 11.016 were spent including capital works.

CHAPTER- VIII

EDUCATION IN THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

During the period of Third Five year, 40 new Junior Basic schools were opened. 30 existing primary schools were converted to Basic Schools. 25 primary school teachers and 6 Peripatetic teachers were appointed.

6 existing Junior Basic schools were upgraded to the status of Senior Basic Schools, raising the number to 9.

One new Higher Secondary School was established. Total number of educational institutions rose to 121 as against 83 at the end of Second Plan Period.

118 inservice teachers were trained at the Junior Basic Teachers' Training School, Port Blair during the Third Plan Period.

Total enrolment in all the institutions was 10,020 of which 3969 were girls. Total number of teachers rose to 421 as against 206 at the end of Second Plan Period. 325 teachers were trained of which 81 were females.

During the period of Third Five year Plan i.e. in the year 1965, the Ministry of Home, Government of India, deputed Shri B.D. Bhatt, the then Director of Education, Delhi to study the educational problems of Andaman and suggest workable solutions to the emerging problems which the department was facing in these Islands. Shri Bhatt visited these islands from 13th to 21st March, 1965 and visited a number of schools in the Andaman group and also had discussions with the officials and non-officials including members of public and various organisations. He submitted a valuable report with his recommendations to reorganise the department by the appointment of the Director of Education, 2 Deputy Inspector of Schools, 1 more Education Supervisors, upgradation of the post of Headmaster, T.T. School to the post of Principal, T.T. School, appointment of one Craft Instructor. He also recommended one post of Deputy Education Officer (Administration), one post of Accounts Officer.

He also recommended for the adoption of Delhi Education Code in these islands and extension of the duration of training of teachers to two years from one year.



During the period of Third Plan 118 inservice teachers were trained in existing T.T.School. 205 post-higher secondary scholarships in various courses for higher education on the mainland were awarded to local students.

151 students availed hostel facilities as against the provision of 440. 70 primary school buildings were constructed, extension was provided to 6 primary schools and 95 teachers quarters were constructed as against the provision of 125.

Two middle school buildings were constructed and extension was provided to existing middle schools. 5 middle school hostels were constructed.

Extension was provided to one High school building, 30 quarters were constructed as against 29 and 2 Higher Secondary School hostels were also constructed. 19 Adult Education centres were opened. 20 Hindi teaching centres were opened. A District Library was started and equipped with books of different tongues. As against the total provision of Rs 56.760 lakhs, 101.99 lakhs were spent during the plan period including capital works.

The following tables show- the progress of schools, enrolment and teachers during the Fourth Plan period:-

SCHOOLS

Table A

Year	Pre-primary.	Junior Basic	Senior Basic	Hr.sec. Secondary	T.T.Sch-ool	Total
1961-62	-	96	8	3	1	108
1962-63	-	105	8	3	1	117
1963-64	-	109	8	3	1	121
1964-65	-	109	9	3	1	122
1965-66	-	108	9	3	1	121

Table B shows the progress of enrolment at the various stages of education from the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 on the following page:

Table B.

ENROLMENT

Year	Primary stage		Middle stage		Hr. Sec. stage		T.T. School	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1961-62	3752	2380	518	226	209	119	13	10
1962-63	4101	2674	680	317	208	113	15	9
1963-64	4672	2682	720	388	238	110	18	5
1964-65	4351	2976	841	418	227	129	16	8
1965-66	4744	3293	964	518	322	155	21	3

Table C

ENROLMENT BY TYPE OF SCHOOLS

Year	Primary schools			Middle schools			Hr. Sec. schools		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1961-62	3323	2137	5460	533	265	798	623	323	946
1962-63	3631	2400	6031	705	324	1029	653	380	1033
1963-64	4318	2538	6856	625	285	910	687	357	1044
1964-65	3862	2572	6434	829	493	1322	728	458	1186
1965-66	4410	3109	7519	935	503	1438	1158	734	1892

Table D.

TEACHERS

TEACHERS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS

Year	Primary schools			Middle schools			Hr. sec. schools		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1961-62	147	40	187	23	10	33	50	9	59
1962-63	155	64	219	35	12	47	54	7	61
1963-65	160	63	223	51	23	74	57	13	70
1963-65	155	62	217	50	12	62	56	7	63
1965-65	168	81	249	58	28	86	59	18	77

TRAINED TEACHERS:

Table E.

Year	Primary schools			Middle schools			Hr. sec. schools		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1961-62	75	27	102	19	4	23	47	7	54
1962-63	103	36	139	32	4	36	50	7	57
1963-64	97	36	133	45	3	48	56	7	63
1964-65	111	44	155	46	9	55	56	13	69
1965-66	130	51	181	49	13	62	56	17	73

CHAPTER IX

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION DURING THE  
THREE ANNUAL PLANS  
1965-67 to 1968-69

During the three annual plans 17 new Junior Basic Schools were opened and 40 primary school teachers were appointed. Existing schools were strengthened by providing staff, equipment and furniture. A sum of Rupees 11,900/- was paid as grant-in-aid to privately managed aided school. Mid-day-meals were given to students @ 12 paise per day per pupil and a sum of Rs 3.060 was spent on mid-day-meals.

During the Three Annual Plans eight existing Junior Basic Schools were upgraded to the status of Senior Basic Schools. Besides above, existing Senior Basic Schools were strengthened. Stipends to hostellers at the middle stage were provided to the extent of Rs34,100/-.

Two existing Senior Basic Schools one each at Rangat and Diglipur were upgraded to the status of Higher Secondary Schools, raising the number of higher secondary schools to 7.

Considering the need of University education to the children belonging to the age-group 17-24 years, during the year 1967-68, a Govt. College was established at Port Blair offering facilities for Pre-university & B.A. 1st year. The College was affiliated to the Punjab University, Chandigarh. Necessary staff was appointed for the newly established College.

The Teachers' Training School continued to function during the three annual plans and trained inservice primary school teachers. The duration of the course was one year.

Post higher secondary education scholarships were awarded to the local students for such courses for which facilities were not available in the existing College for higher education in the specialised fields on the mainland. A sum of Rs55,600/- was spent on post-higher secondary scholarships during the period.

Book-grant was given to poor students whose parents' income was less than Rs 2500/- p.a. and a sum of Rs 29,700/- was spent on this scheme.

Besides above, Scouts and Guides movement was encouraged and promotion of sports and games was arranged at various levels. N.P.E.D. was organised regularly every year. District Library was strengthened by purchasing a large number of volumes in different languages and appointment of a Librarian at a total cost of Rs 62,800/-.

The following tables will high light the progress of Education during the Three Annual Plans:

A. INSTITUTIONS

item	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Pre-primary	1	1	2
Junior Basic	112	115	118
Senior Basic	7	11	12
Hr. Sec. schools	5	6	7
T.T. School	1	1	1
Govt. College	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>141</b>

B. ENROLLMENT BY STAGES OF EDUCATION

Stage of Edn.	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Pre-primary	55	38	<del>5101</del> 5101	<del>3604</del> 3604	60	43
Primary stage	5101	3604	5902	4437	6546	4809
Middle stage	1005	549	1223	681	1395	798
Hr. Sec. stage	399	191	492	247	660	346
T.T. School	12	10	22	14	31	20
Govt. College	-	-	100	8	111	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>6572</b>	<b>4392</b>	<b>7782</b>	<b>5426</b>	<b>8803</b>	<b>6036</b>

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C. ENROLMENT BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS

Year	Pre-pry.		Junior Basic		Senior Basic		Hr. Secondary		T.T. Sc	
	B	G	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Gi
1966-67	55	38	4412	3109	935	503	1158	734	12	10
1967-68	43	39	4659	3427	1307	917	1651	1021	22	14
1968-69	60	43	5062	3681	1926	1248	1613	1024	31	20

year	Govt. College			T O T A L		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1966-67	-	-	-	6572	4392	10,964
1967-68	100	8	108	7782	5426	13,208
1968-69	111	20	131	8803	6036	14,839

D. TEACHERS BY TYPE OF SCHOOLS

Year	Pre-pry.		Junior Basic		Senior Basic		Hr. Sec.		T.T. School	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1966-67	-	3	211	103	58	15	66	35	9	-
1967-68	-	3	239	98	67	44	93	43	7	1
1968-69	-	5	279	107	87	66	97	43	5	2

year	Govt. College			Grand Total of Teachers		
	M	F	Total	Male	Female	Total
1966-67	-	-	-	344	156	500
1967-68	3	1	4	409	190	599
1968-69	4	1	5	472	224	696

E. NO. TRAINED BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS

Year	Pre-pry.		JB Schools		SB Schools		Hr. Sec.		TT School		T O T A L	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1966-67	-	1	138	60	51	12	62	25	9	-	260	98
1967-68	-	1	146	55	57	28	71	32	7	1	281	111
1968-69	-	2	162	66	54	45	84	33	5	2	305	144

F. PERCENTAGES OF TRAINED TEACHERS  
(BY TYPE OF SCHOOLS)

Year	Pre-primary		Junior Basic		Senior Basic		Hr. Secondary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1966-67	-	33.3	44.0	19.1	69.8	15.4	61.4	24.7
1967-68	-	33.3	44.2	16.7	51.3	25.2	52.2	23.5
1968-69	-	40.0	43.2	20.3	45.1	27.4	53.6	20.0

G. NO. OF POST HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOLARSHIPS  
AWARDED TO LOCAL STUDENTS

Year	Number of scholarships awarded according to courses								
	Medi- cal	Engg- neer- ing.	L A W	Vete- rina- ry.	Agri- cult- ure.	Gen. Educ- ation	Teacher Train- ing.	Nurs- ing.	Total
1966-67	18	8	-	-	8	29	-	-	63
1967-68	13	12	-	-	12	28	-	-	65
1968-69	9	13	-	2	5	14	-	4	53

H. ENROLMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES  
BY STAGES OF EDUCATION

Year	Primary stage			Middle stage			Hr. sec. stage		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1966-67	759	363	1122	83	24	107	25	3	28
1967-68	824	393	1217	107	26	133	23	2	25
1968-69	808	394	1202	133	37	140	27	4	31 ✓

I. ENROLMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN CLASSES  
I-V, VI-VIII & IX-XI AS PERCENTAGE  
TO POPULATION IN THE AGE-GROUP  
5-11, 11-14 & 14-17 YEARS.

Year	% 6-11 years			11-14 years			14-17 years		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1966-67	57.8	31.7	45.6	14.9	5.0	10.4	4.5	0.6	2.7
1967-68	59.6	32.7	47.1	18.4	5.2	10.4	4.0	0.4	2.3
1968-69	55.5	31.3	44.3	22.0	7.2	15.2	4.4	0.7	2.8

C H A P T E R X.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION DURING THE  
FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
1969-70 to 1973-74

During the period of Fourth Five Year Plan, educational facilities expanded to a great extent. The proposed outlay for the Fourth Plan was 111.321 Lakhs, but, the Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs 105.000 Lakhs for Education Sector. Actual expenditure stood at Rs 165.194 Lakhs.

Scheme wise break-up of outlay was as under:-

Scheme Number	Name of scheme	Proposed outlay Fourth Plan	Approved Outlay Fourth Plan	Actual Expenditure During the Fourth Plan
1.	Primary Education	30.640	25.250	48.154 Lakhs
2.	Middle Education	19.002	20.670	32.417 "
3.	Higher Sec. Education	30.509	26.210	29.731 "
4.	University Education	9.522	8.470	16.634 "
5.	Teacher Training	1.949	2.680	2.912 "
6.	General Programme	17.540	21.720	33.212 "
7.	Reorganisation & strengthening of Edn. department.	2.159	-	3.134 "
Total		111.321	105.000	165.194 Lakhs

During the Fourth Plan it was proposed to establish 25 new Junior Basic Schools but, 27 schools were established and 3 schools managed by the private bodies were also taken over by the Education Department under its control. 8 new Junior Basic Schools were established under Crash Programme. Total number of Junior Basic Schools rose to 141 as against 118 during the year 1968-69.

17 existing Junior Basic Schools were upgraded to the status of Senior Basic Schools and one new Senior Basic School was established at Campbellbay during the year 1969-70 for the newly settled ex-servicemen. Total number of schools increased to 25 as against 12 during 1968-69.

4 existing Senior Basic Schools were upgraded to the status of Higher Secondary Schools as provisioned and two new Higher Secondary schools with classes IX-XI were established one each at Port-Mout and Swadeshnagar respectively. Thus, 6 schools were opened as against the target of 4. Two new schools were established during the year 1969-70. Carmel school &

Two new pre-primary schools also came up which were managed by the private bodies. Govt. College, Port Blair and Junior Basic Teachers' Training School continued to function. The Govt. College which was in its infancy and was functioning as an evening College started functioning as a day College. Pre-university classes were suspended from the year 1969-70 .

Considering the needs of pre-medical and science courses, from the year 1971-72 ,Pre-medical and B.Sc. I year of three year degree course were introduced in the Govt. College. Additional subjects such as Music, Geography, Urdu , etc. were also provided. The strength of the Govt. College also increased to 161 in 1973-74 as against 131 in 1968-69. The strength of the teaching staff also increased to 19 as against 5 in 1968-69.

Post higher secondary education scholarships under University Education were also provided to local students for such subjects for which facilities were not available in the existing Government College, Port Blair. The reservation of the seats was arranged by the Administration in various courses on the mainland institutions.

As per the recommendations of Shri Bhatt Committee, the Education Department was reorganised and the post of Director of Education, Education Officer (Inspector of Schools) , two Deputy Education Officers (Dy. Inspector of Schools) and Accounts Officer were created . Powers of appointment of all class III posts were delegated to the Director of Education. He was also declared as Head of the Department and adequate administrative and financial powers were delegated to him. Three more posts of Assistant Inspectors of Schools were created for better supervision and inspection of the Junior Basic Schools. Each Assistant Inspector was posted to H.Q., Chouldari, Wimberlygunj, Rangat, Diglipur and Kamorta (Nancowrie). South Andaman zone was divided in to three zones i.e. H.Q., Chouldari and Wimberlygunj as against one, considering the size , enrolment, teachers and area of South Andaman Zone in comparison to other zones.



Considering the shortage of trained teachers, the intake capacity of the Teachers' Training School was enhanced to 100 as against 50 in the Three Annual Plans. The duration of the course continued to be one year for inservice teachers as well as freshers. During the year, 1969-70, 75 inservice teachers and 12 freshers were admitted in the Teachers' Training Course. Rs50/- was paid as stipend to the freshers, as against the provision of 75 inservice & 25 freshers.

The duration of the teachers training was enhanced to two years as against one year from the year 1972-73 as per the recommendations of the Bhatt Committee. During the year 1969-70 all the inservice-teachers who were untrained were trained. During the year 1972-73 the strength of the T.T.School was 126 and 78 during 1973-74.

A sum of Rs 50/- was paid as stipend to freshers only in the year 1970-71 and in rest years stipend was not paid. The syllabus and curriculum of the Teachers Training school was reviewed and recast to suite the peculiar conditions of these islands.

Dr. P.D.Shukla, the then Joint Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare who paid a visit to these islands in 1970 also recommended the reorganisation of the Education Department. On his recommendations, the Govt. College, Port Blair started functioning as a day college from the academic session 1970-71.

At the end of the Fourth Plan(1973-74), total number of educational institutions was 187 comprising 4 pre-prima 141 Junior Basic, 25 Senior Basic and 15 Higher Secondary Schools. In addition to above there was a Teachers Training School and a Govt. College functioning at Port Blair.

Total enrolment of these institutions was 22,104 of which 9,526 were girls. Enrolment by type of schools at stages of education may be seen on the following page - on table A & B.

Table A

ENROLMENT BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS

Year	Pre-primary			Junior Basic			Senior Basic		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1969-70	91	87	178	5054	3692	8746	2553	1628	4181
1970-71	111	93	204	5096	3780	8849	3075	2079	5154
1971-72	110	90	200	5045	3840	8885	3417	2511	5928
1972-73	108	98	206	5337	4139	9476	3248	2406	5654
1973-74	145	133	278	4987	3915	8902	3687	2717	6404

Year	Hr. Secondary			T.T. School			Govt. College		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1969-70	2145	1392	3537	57	30	87	70	24	94
1970-71	2141	1434	3575	68	32	100	55	29	84
1971-72	2330	1511	3841	40	21	61	65	60	125
1972-73	3190	2149	5339	72	54	126	76	63	139
1973-74	3638	2643	6281	27	51	78	94	67	161

Table B

ENROLMENT BY STAGES OF EDUCATION

Year	pre-primary			Primary stage			Middle stage		
	B	G	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1969-70	91	87	178	7248	5322	12570	1695	961	2656
1970-71	125	116	241	7332	5514	12846	1877	1190	3067
1971-72	164	132	286	7520	5848	13368	2041	1307	3348
1972-73	171	146	317	8029	6383	14412	2293	1496	3789
1973-74	225	200	425	8278	6629	14907	2550	1735	4285

The following table shows the progress of the growth of educational institutions during the period of Fourth Plan:

Table C

Year	Pre-pri. schools	Junior Basic schools	Senior Basic schools	Hr. sec. schools	TT sch- ools.	College	Total Insti- tutions
1969-70	3	124	17	9	1	1	155
1970-71	3	127	20	9	1	1	161
1971-72	4	130	22	9	1	1	167
1972-73	4	141	21	12	1	1	180
1973-74	4	141	25	15	1	1	187

Total number of teachers was 1198 of which 480 were females. Teachers by type of institutions and stages of education may be seen on table D & E :

Table.D.

TEACHERS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS

Year	Pre-primary			Junior Basic			Senior Basic			Hr. sec. sch	
	M	F	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	M	F
1969-70	-	6	6	267	118	385	116	78	194	157	50
1970-71	-	7	7	294	109	403	141	114	255	150	54
1971-72	-	9	9	324	120	444	176	132	308	163	63
1972-73	-	7	7	339	127	466	164	121	285	198	79
1973-74	-	9	9	341	121	462	238	115	353	232	131

year	TT School			College level			Grand Male	T O T A L Female	Total
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total			
1969-70	7	4	11	5	1	6	552	257	809
1970-71	6	3	9	7	1	8	598	288	886
1971-72	10	-	10	12	2	14	685	326	1011
1972-73	11	-	11	15	1	16	727	335	1062
1973-74	7	4	11	18	1	19	836	381	1217

Table -E

TEACHERS BY STAGES OF EDUCATION

Year	Pre-Bry. stage			Primary stage			Middle stage			Hr. Sec. st	
	M	F	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	M	F
1969-70	-	6	6	366	192	558	98	42	140	84	18
1970-71	-	9	9	377	194	571	124	63	187	84	18
1971-72	-	12	12	423	218	641	137	77	224	93	17
1972-73	-	10	10	445	230	675	151	77	228	105	17
1973-74	-	12	12	485	246	731	199	90	289	127	28

Year	TT School			College level			Grand Male	Total Female	Total
	M	F	Total	Male	Female	Total			
1969-70	7	4	11	5	1	6	552	257	809
1970-71	6	3	9	7	1	8	598	288	886
1971-72	10	-	10	12	2	14	685	326	1011
1972-73	11	-	11	15	1	16	727	335	1062
1973-74	7	4	11	18	1	19	836	381	1217

TABLE - C

Total percentage of trained teachers in pre-primary, Junior Basic, Senior Basic and Higher Secondary schools was 44.4 , 95.0 , 87.2 and 80.2 respectively.

At the pre-primary stage total number of teachers was 12 of which 5 were trained, all females i.e. 41.6% teachers were trained. At the Junior Basic stage total number of teachers was 781 of which 246 were women. 687 were trained of which 234 were females. At the middle stage there were 289 teachers of which 90 were women .233 were trained of which 73 were women. At the Hr. secondary stage out of 155, 28 were women. 117 were trained out of which 20 were women.

Teacher-pupil ratio for pre-primary, Junior Basic, Senior Basic and Higher Secondary schools was 31, 19, 18 and 17 respectively.

School-scholar ratio for pre-primary, Junior Basic, Senior Basic and Higher secondary schools was 78, 68, 236 & 391 respectively. Total expenditure during the Fourth Plan stood at Rs. 144.660 Lakhs., under plan.

EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES

There are a number of scheduled tribes in A & N Islands, except the Nicobarees, all the tribes are in a primitive stage of civilization. In the tribal area there is a Higher Secondary School at Carnicobar and 5 Senior Basic Schools and 23 Junior Basic Schools and a pre-primary school. Total enrolment of scheduled tribes at primary stage was 1250 of which 427 were girls. Total enrolment at middle stage was 271 of which 69 were girls. At the Higher secondary stage total enrolment was 75 of which, 12 were girls.

Compulsory primary education for the age-group 6-11 years was extended to the whole of South Andaman from August, 1972 which was prior to this limited to H.Q. area of (municipal area) of Port Blair Town only.

355 post Higher secondary education scholarships were awarded to the local students for specialised courses for which facilities were not available in Govt. College, Port Blair on various educational institutions on the mainland. During the period of Fourth Five year Plan, 65, 76, 64, 75 & 75 scholarships were awarded respectively.

a) Free Books:- Financial Concessions to students

Free books were awarded to poor students whose parents' income was less than Rs2500/- p.m. Yearwise number of beneficiaries from 1969-70 to 1973-74 was 9571, 10782, 11,504, 13638 and 15,228 respectively. Expenditure on this scheme stood at Rs 0.669, Rs0.562, Rs1.162, Rs1.346 and Rs 1.132 Lakhs respectively during the Fourth Plan. Total expenditure stood at Rs 5.869 Lakhs.

b) Free Mid-day-Meals:-

Free mid-day-meals were provided to school children @ 20 paise per pupil per working day up to class VIII. Yearwise number of beneficiaries was 10,471, 13,600, 16026, 17,484 and 19,555 respectively from 1969-70 to 1973-74. Total expenditure stood at Rs 20.819 Lakhs. Yearwise expenditure was Rs 4.566, Rs4.920, Rs5.196, Rs5.376 and Rs0.562 respectively.

c) Free Travel Concession:-

Free travel concession was accorded to students studying in middle and Higher secondary stages and attending schools beyond a distance of 4-kms. Total expenditure stood at Rs2.650 Lakhs, yearwise it was Rs 0.180, 0.388, 0.398, 1.122 and Rs 0.562 respectively. Yearwise number of beneficiaries was 981, 1387, 1454, 1610 and 1746 respectively for the years 1969-70 to 1973-74.

d) Stipends to hostellers:-

Stipends were awarded to students residing in hostels and studying in middle and Higher Secondary stages. A sum of Rs50/- was paid per month per hosteller for meeting the expenses of mess etc. An additional sum of Rs10/- was paid to each tribal boarder. Total expenditure stood at Rs 3.351 Lakhs. Yearwise expenditure stood at Rs0.755, Rs0.650, Rs0.653, Rs0.863 and Rs0.430 respectively during the years 1969-70 to 1973-74. Yearwise number of beneficiaries was 286, 336, 336, 386 and 494 respectively.

e) Post Higher Secondary Scholarships:-

Post Higher secondary scholarships i.e. 65, 76, 64, 75 were awarded to local students for higher education on mainland during the Fourth Plan Period.

Grant-in-aid:- (a) A sum of Rs2.074 Lakhs was given as Grant-in-aid to a Government aided Higher Secondary School during the Fourth Plan period, Rs0.177, Rs0.356, Rs0.401, Rs0.525 & Rs0.615.

(b) Two Junior Basic schools were also given grant-in-aid except 1973-74 when ~~they~~ were taken over by the department .

(c) A sum of Rs 0.065 was given as grant-in-aid to Hindi Sahitya Kala Parishad for the propagation of Hindi among the non-hindi speakers.

(d) A sum of Rs 0.160 Lakhs was given as grant-in-aid to Regional Sports Council, Port Blair for the organisation of sports and games in these islands including athletic meets at various levels.

State Library:- A sum of Rs 47100 was spent on State Library for the purchase of library books of different media and library furniture and equipment during the Fourth Plan.

Publication of Books:- A Nicobaree primer was published by the Directorate of Education for use in class I in Nicobar Island for Nicobarees .The book was prepared by the teachers of Carnicobar under the guidance of Principal ,Carnicobar and arrangements for its printing were made by the NCERT, Delhi, during the year 1973-74.

(b) A try-out edition of social studies book for class III namely 'HAMARA ANDAMAN TATHA NICOBAR DWEEP SAMUH' was brought out . The same will be got published during the Fifth Plan.

SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS:- A) A Seminar of educational officers, Principals, A.I.O.S.S. was organised from 20th ~~Sept~~ to 28th ~~Sept~~, 73.

~~In this seminar book reviews on some of the most p~~

B) A Seminar-cum-workshop in English and Mathematics was organised for the benefit of secondary school teachers with the help of 5 resource personnel from N.C.E.R.T. in May, 1973.

C) A Seminar under the unicef assisted science programme was organised for the benefit of PSTs and GTTs in which teachers were trained in handling the science kits.

D) A seminar for the benefit of GTTs was organised in Mathematics in which teachers of SBSchools and H.S.Schools participated.

E) A 14 days orientation course for the P.E.Ts was organised from 8th to 14.4.76 .A new syllabus of Physical Education was worked out and training was imparted accordingly to all P.E.Ts.

F) A seminar for 12 days was organised for the out-going trainees of TT School in mathematics and General science.

## ANNUAL PLAN 1974-75

During the Annual Plan 1974-75, in the first year of the fifth Five Year Plan, 4 pre-primary schools continued to function. Five new Junior Basic schools were established raising the number of Junior Basic schools to 151. Four existing Junior Basic schools were upgraded to the status of Senior Basic Schools and the number increased to 30 including one newly established Senior Basic school at Shabnamnagar for the settlers of Tamilnadu, Maharashtra, Kerala & Punjab.

With the approval of the Government of India, Tamil was introduced as medium of instruction at the middle stage of education and accordingly class VI was added in Higher Secondary school, Haddo and Shabnamnagar Senior Basic School in Great Nicobar.

English as medium of instruction was introduced at the primary stage of education and class I was added in SBS Middle-point, JBS H a d d o, SBS Mus, JBS Keralapuram, JBS Rangat, and JBS Mayabunder considering the needs of the population.

15 Higher secondary schools, one Teachers' Training Institute and one Govt. College continued to function. The Higher Secondary schools were affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi and college continued to be affiliated to the Punjab University, Chandigarh.

A) Pre-primary Education:- 4 pre-primary schools continued to function of which 2 were managed by the private bodies. Total enrolment by type of institutions was 311 of which 140 were girls. At the pre-primary stage total enrolment was 468 of which 214 were girls. The percentage of enrolment to population in the age-group 3-5 years was 3.9. Boys accounted for 4.8 and girls for 3.8 respectively.

Total number of teachers by type of schools was 10 of which 9 were females, 5 were trained of which 4 were females and one male respectively. Total percentage of trained teachers was 50.0 of which females accounted for 40.0% and males for 10% respectively.

Total number of teachers at the pre-primary stage was 13 of which 12 were females. 5 were trained of which 4 were females and one male respectively. Total percentage of trained teachers was 38.4 at the pre-primary stage of which 7.7% were males and 30.7 % females respectively.

2) Primary Education:- 151 Junior Basic schools were functioning all over the territory of which only one school was managed by the private bodies and rest all the schools were managed by the government. The private school also handled a very small number of students. Total enrolment of JB Schools was 10,415 of which 4535 were girls. Total number of teachers was 558 of which 193 were females. 506 were trained of whom 172 were females. Total number of untrained teachers was 52 of which 21 were females. Percentage of Trained Teachers was 90.7 of which 59.9% were males and 30.8 females respectively. Total number of scheduled tribe students was 1539 at the primary stage of whom 547 were girls. School-scholar ratio was 1:68. Teacher-pupil ratio by type of schools was 19.

Enrolment as percentage of population in the age-group 6-11 years was 99.46, Boys accounted for 114.72% and girls accounted for 94.40% .

Total enrolment at the primary stage was 16,236 of which 7149 were girls. Total number of teachers at the primary stage was 835 of which 321 were women. Total number of trained teachers was 753 of which 288 were women. Total percentage of trained teachers was 90.1 of which 55.7 were males and 34.4 % females respectively.

Mid-day-meals were given to students @ 20 paise per pupil per working day to all students, in government and aided schools.

3) Middle Education:-

30 Senior Basic schools continued to function including newly upgraded. Total enrolment of senior basic schools was 7085 of which 2984 were girls. Total teachers were 436 of which 143 were women. Total percentage of trained teachers was 83.2 of which 54.1% were males and 29.1% females respectively. Total percentage of untrained teachers was 16.8, of which 13.0% were males and 3.8% females respectively.

Total enrolment at the middle stage was 4754 of which 1878 were girls. Percentage of enrolment to population in the age-group 11-14 years was 62.24 of which boys accounted for 69.56% & girls for 53.61% respectively.



Total number of teachers at the Senior Basic stage were 341 of which 97 were females. Total number of untrained teachers was 82 of which 18 were females. Total percentage of trained teachers at the senior basic stage was 75.9 of which 23.1 were females. Total percentage of untrained teachers was 24.1, of which women accounted for 5.2%. Teacher-pupil ratio was 1:16 in respect of SB Schools. School-scholar ratio was 1:236. Mid-day-meals were given to all the children in senior basic schools @ 20 paise per pupil per working day. Free travel concession was given to students studying in middle stage and coming from far of places by bus and ferry services. Hostel facilities were provided at Oralkatcha, Champion, Hutbay & Kalighat to rural students and a sum of Rs 50/-p.m. was paid to each boarder. An additional sum of Rs10/-p.m. was paid to each tribal boarder in addition to Rs50/-. Free books were given to eligible students.

4) Higher Secondary Education:- 15 Higher Secondary Schools continued to function. Total enrolment of Higher Secondary schools was 5866 of which 2506 were girls. Total number of teachers was 374 of which 132 were females. 298 were trained of which 106 were females. 76 were untrained of which 26 were females. Percentage of enrolment to population in the age-group 14-17 was 33.63 % i.e. 35.19 boys and 31.65 girls. Total enrolment at the higher secondary stage was 2219 of which 924 were girls. Total number of teachers at the higher secondary stage was 189 of which 47 were females. 155 were trained of which 38 were females. 34 were untrained of which 9 were females. Total percentage of trained teachers was 82.0 of which men and women accounted for 61.9 & 20.1 respectively. Total percentage of untrained teachers was 18.0 of which men accounted for 13.2% and 4.8% respectively. Free travel concession were given to students studying in higher secondary stage and coming from far of places. Hostel facilities were provided at 7 places and stipends were provided to boarders @Rs50/-p.m. to meet the expenses of mess etc. Free books were given to eligible students. 102 tribal students were studying at the higher secondary stage of which 81 & 21 were boys and girls respectively.

5)Teacher Training:- The Junior Basic Teachers' Training Institute,Port Blair continued to function during 74-75. The duration of the JBT course is two years.Total enrolment of the institute was 82 of which 46 were females.Total number of teachers was 13 of which 12 were trained and one male was untrained.

The admission criteria of the TT Insitute,Port Blair was reviewed.The revised syllabus was introduced w.e.f. July,74 and programme of activities was also recasted to suite the local conditions of this territory. The new syllabus was more practical and realistic .micro: teaching was introduced in teaching practice Preparation of teaching aids and creative writings were also included in the programme of TT Institute.

6)University Education:- To cater to the needs of university education,there is a Govt. College,Port Blair,affiliated to the Punjab University,Chandigarh. The College provides courses for pre-medical,Arts and Science Courses up to degree level. The enrolment of the Govt. College,Port Blair was 200 of which,90 were girls. Total number of teachers was 14. Enrolment as percentage of population in the age-group 17-23 years was 1.8 of which boys accounted for 1.4% and girls for 2.2% respectively.

Post higher secondary education scholarships were awarded to local students for higher education on the mainland in such courses for which facilities were not available in the existing Govt. College,Port Blair. During the year 1974-75 , 109 post higher secondary scholarships were awarded i.e. 24 for medical,19 for Engineering, 1 for Law, 2 for veterinary,1 for Agriculture, 21 for General Education, 4 for Teacher Training, 3 for Sanitary Inspector, 12 for Physical Education and 22 for Nursing courses .

Technical Education:- There are no facilities for technical and other professional courses in this territory.

7)Physical Education:- Normal Physical Education activities were continued. A youth rally was organised in February,1975, in which 20% of the students of headquarter area participated. Inter-school tournaments were organised in November,1974 in Carnicobar and South Andaman areas for Junior Basic schools as well as for senior basic schools.Cpaching camps were organised for Football,Table Tennis and volley ball.

Football team of Govt. Higher Secondary School, Carnicobar participated in the Subroto Mukherjee Cup Tournament and lost in finals. Hockey team of Boys School participated in Junior Nehru hockey tournament. Three Nicobaree students of Carnicobar school were awarded scholarships for their outstanding performance in Subroto Mukherjee Cup Tournament, during 74-75.

An extension course for all the Physical Education Teachers of this territory was organised in April, 1974. A revised syllabus for physical education was worked out and All the Physical Education Teachers went through the revised syllabus for classes I to VIII to give them first hand experience, for introducing the same during the session 75-76.

8) National Cadet Corps:- NCC functioned in Govt. College, 9 Higher secondary schools and in 6 Senior Basic schools. There were 2 Air, 5 Naval and 12 Army wings of Junior Division. Senior Army wing was functioning in Govt. College. Total number of cadets was 1264 of which, 869 were in Army, 277 in Navy and 118 in the Airforce wing respectively.

NCC Camp was organised at Wimberlygunj for Junior Division and Senior Division cadets from 19.10.1974 to 31.10.74 in which 228 cadets of Junior Division and 20 cadets of senior division participated. 11 NCC Officers also attended the camp. One NCC officer was sent for pre-commission training in Naval Wing at Cochin and the other attended Army wing training at Kamptee. One male and one female NCC officers attended refresher courses at Purundhar and Gwalior respectively. 3 NCC cadets were sent for participating in the Republic Day Parade at Delhi.

9) Scouts and Guides:- Scouts and Guide troops were functioning in 10 Higher Secondary, 11 Senior Basic, 17 Junior Basic and in TT Institute, Port Blair. Total strength of Scouts and Guides was 517 scouts, 518 Guides, 278 Cubs and 217 Bulbuls respectively. The first National Integration Camp from all parts of the territory was organised at Kanyaouram in December, 1974 in which 170 scouts and Guides participated. A refresher course of Scout Masters and Guide Captains was organised.

A dinghi expedition from Mayabunder to Port Blair was organised in February, 1975 for the first time in which, three scouts of Rover section confidently rowed the boantry boat for 100 nautical miles in 62 hours.

Pad Yatra was organised from Jirkatang to Gymkhana Ground in April, 1974 in which 6 scouts and 10 Scouts-Masters participated and covered a distance of 70 kms. First Rover troop was raised in South Andaman in August, 1974.

Six day orientation course for scoutmasters and Guide captains was organised from 4th to 9th November, 1974 at Hindi Sahitya Kala Parishad.

10) Inservice Education:-

a) A Seminar of Deputy Education Officers, Principals and Supervisory staff was organised from 20th May, 74 to 28th May, 74 at the TT School. In this seminar book reviews on some of the most provocative books in the field of education were presented by the principals. 15 papers on different aspects of education were presented. The principals discussed various problems concerning school education in Andamans and formulated a time bound programme for themselves for the year 1974-75.

b) A seminar on paper setting and evaluation procedures were organised for the benefit of teachers of H.Q. area.

c) A seminar was organised in collaboration with the Regional College of Education, Bhubneswar for the benefit of science teachers, teaching Physics, Chemistry and Biology in classes VI, VII and VIII.

d) Two orientation courses each for 15 days were organised in April, 1974 and May, 1974 for primary school teachers in which 200 teachers participated. The courses in English, Mathematics, General Science and Social Studies were discussed unit by unit. The major concepts, main ideas and important points in each unit were brought out and then the method of teaching was discussed.

e) The Unicef assisted science programme continued during the year 1974-75. A seminar for primary school teachers was organised at the TT School to provide adequate practices to the primary school teachers for handling the science kits designed and developed by NCERT.

f) Monthly meetings of primary school teachers were held in the TT School to discuss day to day class-room problems and find solutions to them. As a consequence of meetings, several measures were taken to improve the tone and quality of primary education. A quarterly news letter for the benefit of primary school teachers was started.

The following tables show the progress of Institutions, Scholars and teachers during the year 1974-75:-

A. INSTITUTIONS

Year	pre- pry..	Jr. Basic	Sr. Basic	Hr. Sec.	TT Ins- titute	College	Total
1974-75	4	151	30	15	1	1	202

B. ENROLMENT AND TEACHERS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS

Type of school	Enrolment			TEACHERS		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Males	Females	Total
Pre-primary Schools	171	140	311	1	9	10
Junior Basic Schools	5880	4535	10415	365	193	558
Senior Basic schools	4101	2984	7085	293	143	436
Hr. secondary schools	3360	2506	5866	242	132	374
T.T. Institute	36	46	82	10	3	13
Govt. College, PB.	110	90	200	19	2	21
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>13658</b>	<b>10301</b>	<b>23959</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>1412</b>

C. NUMBER OF TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS

Type of school	NUMBER TRAINED			NUMBER UNTRAINED		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Pre-primary schools	1	4	5	-	5	5
Junior Basic schools	334	172	506	31	21	52
Senior Basic schools	236	127	363	57	16	73
Hr. secondary schools	192	106	298	50	26	76
T T Institute	9	3	12	1	-	1
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>1184</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>207</b>

d) PERCENTAGES OF TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS  
(BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS)

Type of school	% Trained Teachers			% Untrained Teachers		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Pre-primary	10.0	40.0	50.0	-	50.0	50.0
Junior Basic	59.9	30.8	90.7	5.6	3.7	9.3
Senior Basic	54.1	29.1	83.2	13.0	3.8	16.8
Hr. secondary	51.3	28.3	79.6	13.4	7.0	20.4
T T Institute	69.2	23.1	92.3	7.7	-	7.7
Total	55.4	29.6	85.1	10.0	4.9	14.9

e) Enrolment and Teachers by stages of Education

Stages of education	Enrolment			Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Males	Females	Total
Pre-primary stage	254	214	468	1	12	13
Junior Basic stage	9087	7149	16236	514	321	835
Senior Basic stage	2876	1878	4754	244	97	341
Hr. secondary stage	1383	981	2364	142	47	189
T T Institute	36	46	182	10	3	13
Collegiate level	110	90	200	19	2	21
Total	13658	10301	23959	930	482	1412

f) Number of trained and untrained teachers  
(By stages of Education)

Stage of education	Number Trained			Number Untrained		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Pre-primary stage	1	4	5	-	8	8
Junior Basic stage	465	288	753	49	33	82
Senior Basic stage	180	79	259	64	18	82
Hr. secondary stage	117	38	155	25	9	34
T T Institute	9	3	12	1	-	1
Total	772	412	1184	139	68	207

g) Percentages of Trained and Untrained teachers  
(By stages of education)

stage of education	% Trained			% Untrained		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Pre-primary stage	7.7	30.7	38.4	-	61.6	61.6
Junior Basic stage	55.7	34.4	90.1	5.9	4.0	9.9
Senior Basic stage	52.8	23.1	75.9	18.9	5.2	24.1
Hr.sec. stage	61.9	20.1	82.0	13.2	4.8	18.0
T T Institute	69.2	23.1	92.3	7.7	-	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>

h) ENROLMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION  
(3-5, 6-11, 11-14, 14-17 & 17-23 Age-groups)

Age-group	% GENERAL students			% Tribal students		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
3-6 years	4.8	3.8	3.9	-	-	-
6-11 years	114.7	94.40	99.46	52.87	34.35	44.37
11-14 years	69.5	53.61	62.24	32.5	18.3	25.4
14-17 years	35.2	31.6	33.63	10.7	3.4	7.1
17-23 years	1.4	2.0	1.65	-	-	-

i) Number of post higher secondary scholarships  
awarded to local students for higher  
Education on the mainland

<u>Name of the course</u>	<u>Number of scholarships</u>
1. Medical	24
2. Engineering	19
3. Law	1
4. Veterinary	2
5. Agriculture	1
6. General Education	21
7. Teachers' Training	4
8. Nursing	22
9. Sanitary Inspector	3
10. Physical Education	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>109</b>

CHAPTER VII

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
ANNUAL PLAN 1975-76

During the year 1975-76, three new Junior Basic schools were established and three existing Junior Basic schools were upgraded to the status of Senior Basic Schools. Class XI was added in three Higher Secondary Schools, i.e. Haddo, Campbellbay and Nirmala school. Tamil medium class VII was added in HSS Haddo and SBS Shabnamnagar. English medium class IX was added in Rabindra Bangla Vidyalaya, Port Blair. English medium class II & I was introduced at five places.

Class IX under the new pattern of education was introduced in all the higher secondary schools w.e.f. 1st of May, 1975.

The planning commission approved an outlay of Rs38.500 Lakhs for the execution of annual plan 1975-76, the details of the approved outlay were as follows:-

Item	Establishment	Buildings	Total
1) Primary Education	6.680 Lakhs	4.500 Lakhs	11.180
Middle Education	6.530 "	2.500 "	9.030
2) Hr. secondary Edn.	7.512 "	2.488 "	10.000
3) University Education	0.962 "	1.738 "	2.700
4) Teacher Training	1.290 "	-	1.290
5) General Programme	2.700 "	-	2.700
6) Reorganisation of Edn. Department.	1.600 "	-	1.600
<b>Total outlay</b>	<b>27.274 "</b>	<b>11.226 "</b>	<b>38.500</b>

A) Pre-primary Education:- Six pre-primary schools were functioning as against four during 74-75. Total enrolment of pre-primary schools was 423 of which 194 were girls. Total teachers were 14 all were females. 7 females teachers were trained i.e. 50% teachers were trained, all females. Enrolment at the pre-primary stage was 566 of which 266 were girls. Total teachers at the pre-primary stage were 17, all females of which 8 were trained and 9 untrained. Percentage of trained teachers at the pre-primary stage was 47.0. Teacher-pupil ratio was 1:30. School scholar ratio was 1:70.



B) PRIMARY EDUCATION:- Three Junior Basic schools were opened during the year 75-76 and raising the number of Junior Basic schools to 156. 155 Junior Basic schools were managed by the Government and only one JB School was managed by the private bodies. 99.36% schools were managed by government and 0.64% was managed by private bodies.

Total enrolment of Junior Basic schools was 11,028 of which 4,811 were girls. Out of 11,028 students, 10,992 students i.e. 99.67% students were managed by government institutions and 36 students i.e. 0.33% was handled by private school.

Total number of teachers in JB Schools was 571, of which 203 were females. 508 teachers were trained of which 175 were females. Total percentage of trained teachers was 88.9, of which 30.6% were females.

Total enrolment at the primary stage was 18,108 of which 7,987 were girls. Total number of teachers at the primary stage was 877 of which 347 were females, of which 783 were trained and includes 307 females. Total number of untrained teachers was 94 of which 40 were females. Total percentage of trained teachers was 89.3% of which 35.0% were females. Total percentage of untrained teachers was 10.7%, of which 4.5 % were females.

Teacher-pupil ratio in Junior Basic schools was 1:19 . school-scholar ratio was 1:70.

Compulsory primary education was in force in the whole of South Andamans both for boys and girls in the age-group 6-11 years.

Percentage of enrolment to population in the age group 6-11 years was 110.92 of which boys accounted for 121.05% and girls for 100.50% respectively. Total number of scheduled tribe students at the primary stage was 1732 of which 623 were girls. Percentage of tribal enrolment to total tribal population in the age-group 6-11 years was 48.19, boys accounted for 56.98% and girls for 37.80% respectively.

Free mid-day-meals were given to all children @ 20 paise per day per pupil. Free books were given to such students whose parents' income was less than Rs2500/-p.a. A scheme for the supply of free uniform to poor students was made but the same could not be implemented for want of approval from the Government of India. Free stationery was given to tribal students

C) MIDDLE EDUCATION:- During the year 1975-76, three existing Junior Basic schools were upgraded to the status of Senior Basic Schools and raising the number of Senior Basic schools to 33. All the senior basic schools were managed by the government, i.e. 100.0% schools were managed by government.

Total enrolment of senior basic schools was 8,382 of which, 3630 were girls. 100.0% enrolment was handled by the government senior basic schools.

Total number of teachers by type of schools was 522, of which 172 were females. 440 teachers were trained of which 152 were females. Percentage of trained teachers was 84.29%, of which 29.1% were females. Total percentage of untrained teachers was 15.7% of which females accounted for 3.84%.

Total enrolment at the senior basic stage was 5,141 of which, 2087 were girls. Total number of teachers at the senior basic stage was 406, of which 107 were females. Total trained teachers were 324 of which 88 were females and 82 were untrained of which 19 were females. Total percentage of trained teachers was 79.8%, of which 20.89% were females. Total percentage of untrained teachers was 20.19% of which 4.68% were females. School-scholar ratio was 1:254. Teacher-pupil ratio was 1:15.

Enrolment as percentage of population in the age-group 11-14 years was 63.25 of which boys accounted for 63.72% and girls accounted for 56.61% respectively. Total enrolment of scheduled tribes at the middle stage was 452 of which girls accounted for 140. Percentage of scheduled tribe enrolment to population was 31.6, of which girls accounted for 21.4%.

Hostel facility was provided to students at 4 places including one tribal place. Stipends were given to hostellers @ Rs50/-p.m. per hostellers. An additional sum of Rs10/- was paid to each tribal hostellers under the scheme welfare of backward tribes. Free stationery and books were also given to tribal students. Free books were given to students whose parents' income was less than Rs2500/-p.a. Free travel concession was given to such students attending middle stage beyond a distance of 4 kms. Free mid-day-meals @ 20 paise per pupil per working day were supplied.

D) HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION: - 15 Higher secondary schools continued to function during the year 1975-76, of which three were managed by the private bodies including one government aided school. The higher secondary schools provided facilities for instruction through the medium of Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, & Tamil and English. Tamil medium class VII was added in Government Higher Secondary School, Haddo. Class XI was added in three H.S. Schools i.e. in Haddo, Campbell Bay and Nirmala Aided school. The schools continued to ~~function thro~~<sup>be affiliated</sup> to the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi. As per the recommendation of the Central Board, class IX under the new pattern of Education (10+2) was introduced in all Higher Secondary Schools of this Territory w.e.f. 1st of May, 1975. Books prescribed by the Board were followed in our classes. For Bengali media, books prescribed by the West Bengal Board were procured and supplied to the students through Government Book Depot, Port Blair.

Total enrolment of all the higher secondary schools was 6,346 of which 2,686 were girls. Total number of teachers was 400 of which 137 were females, 327 were trained of which 112 were females. Total untrained were 73 of which 25 were females. Total percentage of trained teachers was 81.75, of which females accounted for 28.0%. Total percentage of untrained teachers was 18.25, of which females accounted for 6.25%.

Total enrolment at the higher secondary stage was 2,219 of which 924 were girls. Total number of teachers at the higher secondary stage was 207, of which 55 were females. Total 167 were trained and 43 were females. 40 were untrained of which 12 were females. Percentage of trained teachers at the higher secondary stage was 80.6, of which females accounted for 20.7%. Percentage of untrained teachers was 19.3, of which females accounted for 5.8%.

Total number of scheduled tribe students at the higher secondary stage was 101, of which 27 were girls. Percentage of enrolment to population in the age-group 14-17 years was 34.02, of which boys accounted for 35.65% and girls for 31.97% respectively.

Teacher-pupil ratio was 1:16. School-scholar ratio was 1:423. Hostel facility was available at 7 places and a sum of Rs50/- was paid as stipend to each hosteller per month. A sum of Rs10/- was paid in addition to above to each tribal boarder. Free books were given to those whose parents' income was less than Rs 2500/- p.a. Free travel concession was given to students attending schools beyond a distance of 4 kms.

E) UNIVERSITY EDUCATION:- To cater the needs of university Education there is one Govt. Degree College at Port Blair established in the year 1967. The College is affiliated to the Punjab University, Chandigarh. The college provides facilities for pre-medical, Arts Science courses up to degree level. Total enrolment of the Govt. College was 344 of which 145 were girls. Total number of teachers was 22.

With a view to encourage higher education among the local inhabitants, the Administration was operating a comprehensive scheme of scholarships under which post higher secondary scholarships were awarded to the local students for higher education in such subjects for which facilities were not available in the Govt. College, Port Blair. 167 post higher secondary scholarships were awarded during the year 1975-76. The rate of scholarships was ranging from Rs65 to Rs110/- p.m.

F) PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (TEACHER TRAINING):- For professional education, there was one Junior Basic Teachers' Training Institute located at Port Blair. The duration of the JBTT Course was two years. The minimum admission qualifications were Higher Secondary pass. Preference is given to local candidates for admission to two years JBT Course. The TT Institute trains teachers of different media according to requirements of minority languages. The medium of instruction is Hindi. Unicef assisted science programme, elements of syllabus up to class VIII, micro-teaching in teaching practice, Scouting and Guiding, Desh Geetanjali, preparation of teaching aid, creative writings etc. were included in the revised curriculum of Teachers' Training Institute. 104 trainees were admitted in the first year course and 50 trainees were in the second year. Total number of trainees were 154 of which 83 were girls.

Recruitment in the Teachers' Training was zonewise on the basis of marks obtained by the candidates in the Higher Secondary Examination. Practice teaching was introduced for the benefit of teacher-trainees from 8.9.75 to 22.9.75 to enable the trainees to acquire teaching skills.

G) TECHNICAL EDUCATION:- There are no facilities for the technical Education in this Territory.

H) EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED:- There are no schools for the education of the handicapped persons in this territory,

Table - 4

TEACHERS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS

Type of institution	Total Teachers			Total Trained		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pre-primary schools	-	14	14	-	7	7
Junior Basic schools	368	203	571	333	175	508
Senior Basic schools	350	172	522	288	152	440
Hr. secondary schools	263	137	400	215	112	327
T T Institute	13	5	18	11	5	16
Govt. College	18	4	22	-	-	-
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>1012</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>1547</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>1298</b>

Table - 5

TEACHERS BY STAGES OF EDUCATION

stage of education	Male Females			Number Trained		
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	Total
Pre-primary stage	-	17	17	-	8	8
Junior Basic stage	530	347	877	476	307	783
Senior Basic stage	299	107	406	236	88	324
Hr. Secondary stage	152	55	207	124	43	167
TT Institute	13	5	18	11	5	16
Govt. College	18	4	22	-	-	-
<b>Total Teachers</b>	<b>1012</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>1547</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>1298</b>

Table - 6

PERCENTAGES OF TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS

Type of school	% of Trained Teachers			% of untrained Teachers		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Pre-primary	-	50.0	50.0	-	50.0	50.0
Junior Basic	58.3	30.6	88.9	6.1	5.0	11.1
Senior Basic	55.2	29.1	84.3	11.9	3.8	15.7
Hr. secondary	53.7	28.0	81.7	12.0	6.3	18.3
T T Institute	61.1	27.8	88.9	11.1	-	11.1
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>

Table- 7

TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS  
BY STAGES OF EDUCATION

Stage of Education	Trained Teachers			Untrained Trs.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Pre-primary stage	-	47.0	47.0	-	53.0	53.0
Junior Basic stage	54.3	35.0	89.3	6.1	4.6	10.7
Senior Basic stage	58.1	21.7	79.8	15.5	4.7	20.2
Hr.sec. stage	59.9	20.8	80.7	13.5	5.8	19.3
T T School	61.1	27.8	88.9	11.1	-	11.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>

Table - 8

ENROLMENT AS PERCENTAGE TO POPULATION IN THE  
AGE-GROUP 6-11, 11-14 & 14-17 YEARS.

Age-group	Boys	Girls	Total
6 -11 years	121.05 %	100.50 %	110.92 %
11-14 years	68.72%	56.61 %	63.25 %
14-17 years	35.65 %	31.97 %	34.02 %

Table- 9

NUMBER OF POST HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOLARSHIPS  
AWARDED FOR HIGHER EDUCATION ON  
THE MAINLAND 75-76

Distribution of scholarships according to courses

Medi- cal.	Engin- eering.	Law	Vete- rinary	Agri- culture	Gen. Edn.	Teacher Training	San. Insp.	Nur- sing	Phy. L. Edn.
31	21	1	2	1	34	13	-	38	25

Table - 10

SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS BY STAGES OF EDUCATION

Stage of education	Boys	Girls	Total
primary stage	1109	623	1732
Middle stage	312	140	452
Hr.secondary stage	74	27	101
<b>Total</b>	<b>1495</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>2285</b>

The following tables show the progress of institutions, Enrolment and Teachers during the year 1975-76:-

Table - 1 - INSTITUTIONS

Type of school	SOUTH Anda- mans.	MIDDLE Andaman	NORTH Anda- mans.	NICOBAR Islands	TOTAL
Pre-primary	4	-	1	1	6
Junior Basic	56	29	45	26	156
Senior Basic	17	6	4	6	33
Higher secondary	9	2	2	2	15
T T Institute	1	-	-	-	1
Govt., College	1	-	-	-	1
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>212</b>

Table- 2 ENROLMENT (BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION)

Type of school	Boys	Girls	Total
Pre-primary schools	229	194	423
Junior Basic schools	6217	4811	11028
Senior Basic schools	4752	3630	8382
Hr. secondary schools	3660	2686	6346
T T Institute	71	83	154
Govt. College	199	145	344
<b>Total Enrolment</b>	<b>15128</b>	<b>11549</b>	<b>26677</b>

Table- 3  
ENROLMENT BY STAGES OF EDUCATION

Stage of Education	Boys	Girls	Total
Pre-primary stage	300	266	566
Primary stage	10121	7987	18108
Middle stage	3054	2087	5141
Higher Secondary	1383	981	2364
T T Institute	71	83	154
Govt. College	199	145	344
<b>T O T A L Enrolment</b>	<b>15128</b>	<b>11549</b>	<b>26677</b>

I) PHYSICAL EDUCATION:- Normal physical Education activities continued in the schools. A youth rally was organised in January, 1976 in which 2000 students participated at Gymkhana ground, Mass PT, Tipri, Assans, Plank drill, Lazium, Art Gymnastic and scarf drill were <sup>dis-</sup>played. A sum of Rs5621/- was incurred on youth rally.

Inter Junior/senior Volleyball, Khokho, Kabaddi and Athletic Meets were organised. Third State Athletic Meet was organised at Port Blair, in which selected athletics from all parts of the territory participated. A sum of Rs11,152/- was spent on this meet. Annual School Sports were conducted in all the zones and a sum of Rs 16,000/- was spent. A Volleyball coaching camp for a fortnight was organised at Port Blair and selected players of Higher secondary schools were coached.

A residential coaching camp in football was organised at Carnicobar for three months. Coaching was provided in three phases and 20 players were trained. Special diet was provided to football players, expenditure on this account was met out of the Tribal welfare fund. The students of Nicobaree football team participated in the Subroto Mukherjee Cup Tournament and lost in the finals by one goal.

A coaching camp for hockey players was organised for one month for their better performance in the Junior Nehru Hockey tournament.

A Volley ball coaching camp for boys and girls was organised at Carnicobar for a week, in which students of Higher secondary and Senior Basic schools participated.

A four day Athletic Coaching camp was organised at Carnicobar to represent in State Inter School Athletic Meet. Similar coaching camp was made in South Andaman for two days to select players.

National Physical Efficiency Drive was conducted in all the schools. A state level drive was conducted at 8 places and the details of the participants are as follows:-

Level of competition	No. of competitors			No. of winners		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<u>JUNIORS</u>						
One Star	1660	750	2410	1325	512	1837
Two Star	760	370	1130	475	214	689
Three Star	86	32	118	12	2	14
<u>SENIORS</u>						
One Star	380	126	506	258	105	363
Two Star	94	35	129	52	26	78
Three Star	35	10	45	5	2	7



During the year 1975-76, 2 coaches and 4 Physical Education Teachers were sent for orientation courses for Hockey, Basketball, Kho Kho, Kabaddi and Badminton at Bangalore and Patiala. The courses were organised by the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala. Out of six, four were placed in first and two in second divisions respectively.

With a view to encourage games and sports activities in the schools, sports gear worth Rs40,000/- was purchased and supplied to different schools. In addition to above, sports gear was purchased by schools out of their Games fund.

Among the football team of Govt. H.S. School, Carnicobar, 2 Nicobaree players were awarded sports talent scholarships for advanced coaching in football for their outstanding performance in the Subroto Mukherjee Cup Tournament.

J) NATIONAL CADET CORPS:- National Cadet Corps functioned in Government College, Nine Higher Secondary Schools and in six Senior Basic Schools. There were 11 Army, 5 Navy and 2 Air wings in Junior Division and one Senior Division Army wing in Govt. College, Port Blair. Total strength of the Senior Division Army wing was 82. Total strength of Junior Division Army wing was 620 Boys and 63 Girls, 231 in Navy wing and 47 in Air wing respectively. Total strength of National Cadet Corps was 1043.

A combined Training Camp both for Senior Division and Junior Division Boys was held at Wimberlygunj from 7.10.75 to 18.10.75 and for senior division from 7.10.75 to 16.10.75. 323 Junior Division Cadets and 82 Senior Division cadets and 12 NCC officers attended the camp.

Annual Directorate Camp was held at Panagarh from 30.10.75 to 9.11.75 in which one NCC officer, Junior Division and 12 Cadets (of which 3 were from Senior Division Army and 9 from Junior Division) attended the camp.

One Jr. Division NCC Officer in Navy wing was deputed for pre-commission training course at Mandori (Goa) from 24.5.76 to 7.7.76.

Four Junior Division cadets, two each from Navy and Air wings attended the Republic Day Parade at Delhi.

One NCC Officer of Jr. Division Army wing of Rangat HSS was selected for refresher course at Kamptee from 1.6.76 to 30.6.76.

J(i) SCOUTS AND GUIDES:- With a view to expand scouting and Guiding in rural areas of Middle, North and Nicobar islands, trained scoutmasters were posted to these areas to introduce scouting and guiding, in 11 schools it was introduced and 560 new scouts and guides were enrolled.

Scouting and Guiding was functioning in TT Institute, 11 Higher Secondary Schools, 24 Senior Basic Schools and 38 Junior Basic schools. One Rover troop was raised in South Andaman. Total strength was 844 scouts, 630 Guides, 475 Cubs and 475 Bulbuls. Strength of Rover section was 25.

A team of 7 scouts and one scoutmaster participated in the Rover sangam held at Pachmarhi from 7.11.75 to 11.11.75.

Four scout masters and two Guide Captains were deputed to attend Himalaya Wood Badge Course at Secunderabad(A.P).

12th National Integration camp of Bharat Scouts and Guides was held at Girls School, Port Blair from 27.12.75 to 1.1.76 in which 161 scouts hailing from different states and Union Territories including 200 from Andamans attended this camp. Shrimati Beena Chakarborty, Joint National Commissioner for Bharat Scouts and Guides Headquarters also attended the camp in advance i.e. on 22.12.75 to make advance arrangements of the 12th National Integration Camp. The camp was inaugurated by the Chief Commissioner, A & N Islands. Various cultural and variety entertainment programmes were presented by the scouts belonging to different states.

A refresher course of Scouts Masters and Guide captains was organised from 14.11.75 to 19.11.75 at Diglipur. Orientation course was organised for newly appointed scout masters & Guide captains.

Pad Yatra was organised from Jirkatang to Port Blair in which 10 scouts and 2 scout masters participated. Second Pad Yatra was organised from Wandoor to Port Blair in which 41 girl guides and 5 captains participated to celebrate International Women's year. Third Pad yatra was organised from Uttara Jetty to Diglipur covering a distance of 160 kms by starting on 30.1.76 and reaching on 4.2.76.

Secretary scouts was deputed to attend second professional course for scouters and Guiders held at Pachmarhi from 5.3.76 to 14.3.76. to learn new techniques of scouting and world brotherhood. The training was organised by the Director, World Bureau.

K) FACILITIES TO STUDENTS:-

- a) School education is free up to higher secondary education in Government and aided schools.
- b) Free books were provided to students whose parents' income was less than Rs2500/- p.a. at the school stage and Rs3000/-p.a. at the collegiate level. 16,226 students were benefitted with free books at a total cost of Rs 1,82,168/-.
- c) Free travel concession was paid to students by bus and ferry services attending schools beyond a distance of 4 kms. and studying in middle and Higher secondary stages, to encourage attendance in schools. 764 & 1287 students were benefitted at the higher secondary and senior basic stages at a total cost of Rs 42,250/- .
- d) Hostel facility was available at 14 places. 388 students were accommodated in the hostels of which 329 were at school stages and 59 at collegiate level. A sum of Rs50/-p.m. was paid to each boarder at the school stage and Rs75/-p.m. was paid to a collegiate boarder. An additional sum of Rs20/-was paid to each tribal boarder in addition to Rs50/-p.m. under the scheme Welfare of the Backward tribes.  
A sum of                    was incurred on stipends during the year.
- e) Free mid-day-meals were provided to school children up to class VIII, @ 20 paise per pupil per working day. 23,611 students were benefitted under mid-day-meals scheme at a total cost of Rs 4,35,868/- .
- f) Post higher secondary scholarships were awarded to the local students for higher education on the mainland for such courses for which facilities were not available in the existing Govt. College. 167 post higher secondary scholarships for various specialised courses were awarded and total expenditure stood at Rs 1,31,330/-.

Facilities under 20 point Economic Programme

- g) Book Banks were established in all the schools and borrowing facilities were provided to students. Text-books were supplied at control rates through Govt. Book Depot, Port Blair.
- h) Low cost exercise books were supplied to students which were got manufactured from the paper supplied at the controlled rate by the GOI directly from the paper mill.
- i) Ration and other essential commodities were supplied to the students directly from the Consumers co-operative stores / Fair price shops on whole sale rates.

L) INSERVICE EDUCATION

- 1) A Science Seminar for the training of elementary school teachers of South Andaman was organised for a fortnight in April, 1975 at the TT Institute, Port Blair. 415 primary school teachers of different schools participated in this seminar and were given adequate practice in handling the unicef science kits supplied by NCERT. A similar science seminar was organised for rural areas in which 33 primary school teachers participated.
- 2) Selected Senior Teachers and G.T.Ts. teaching Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics in higher secondary classes were deputed to participate in Summer Institutes at Bhubaneswar RCE/NCERT De. The courses were organised by the NCERT to train teachers for teaching of above subjects under the new pattern of education.
- 3) An Educational Officers' Workshop was organised from 23.6.75 to 27.6.75 in which all the principals, Deputy Education Officers and Assistant Inspectors of Schools participated. Enrolment policies were discussed in this seminar to bring such children to schools who have not been attending schools after attaining school going age in various zones, to achieve the target of 100% enrolment by the end of Fifth Plan. Discussions were made with individual officer to find solutions in respect of his zone.
- 4) A State level Seminar was organised in the TT Institute, Port Blair as a part of celebrations of I.W.Y. Hon. KR Ganesh, State Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals was the chief Guest. Chairman, Social Welfare Board delivered a lecture on the welfare programmes in A & N Islands.
- 5) A seminar-cum-workshop on the teaching of English was organised on all Saturdays for the benefit of primary school teachers from 9.8.75 to 30.9.75. 20 primary school teachers of different schools participated.
- 6) Two senior teachers of the Teachers' Training Institute, Port Blair were deputed for training in Graphic Aids/Graphic Arts at the N.C.E.R.T., New Delhi for a duration of 2 weeks.
- 7) Weekly seminars on Audio Visual Aids were held on all Saturdays in the TT Institute for the benefit of primary school teachers. The training was imparted by two resource persons who were trained at the NCERT New Delhi.
- 8) Eighteen orientation courses under the programme Desh Geet jali were organised at various places in which 1700 students and 323 teachers were trained. The aim of the scheme is to awake national consciousness among the school children.

M) Girls Education in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

There was no special programme for girls during the year 1975-76. Girls' education is quite popular in these islands. There is not much variation in the girls' ratio as generally found on the mainland. There is a Girls' Higher Secondary school, at Port Blair offering facilities in Arts and science courses in Hindi and Urdu media. Hostel facility is also available to rural girls. A sum of Rs50/-p.m. is paid as stipend to each boarder to meet the expenses of mess etc. Other concessions as admissible to other students are also provided to girls in this territory. A separate girls hostel for collegiate students is likely to come up during the next academic session.

The following tables show the progress of girls education during the years 1973-76.

Table A- Enrolment

SCHOOL STAGES.

Year	Primary stage		Middle stage		Hr. sec. stage	
	Total Girls	% to total enrolment.	Total Girls	% to total enrolment.	Total Girls	% to total enrolment.
1973-74	6629	44.5	1735	40.4	844	37.5
1974-75	7149	44.0	1878	39.5	924	41.6
1975-76	7987	44.1	2087	40.5	981	41.5

Table-B -TEACHERS

SCHOOL STAGES

Year	Primary stage		Middle stage		Hr. sec. stage	
	Total women Trs.	% to total teachers pry. stage.	Total women Trs.	% to total teachers at SB Stage.	Total women Trs.	% to total teachers Hr. sec. sta.
1973-74	246	33.6	90	31.1	28	18.0
1974-75	321	38.4	97	28.4	47	24.8
1975-76	347	39.6	107	26.3	55	26.6

Table-C Enrolment & Trs.

Collegiate level

Year	Enrolment Collegiate level		Teachers Collegiate level	
	Total Girls	% to total enrolment.	Total women Teachers.	% to total Teachers.
1973-74	67	41.6	1	5.3
1974-75	90	45.0	2	9.5
1975-76	145	42.1	4	18.1

N)

EXAMINATION RESULTS

A & N Is. -ALL INDIA HIGHER SECONDARY EXAM. 1975-76.

455 students appeared at the All India Higher secondary Examination, 1975-76 of which 412 were from Government schools. Total pass percentage of the territory was 51.4%. Pass percentage of Government schools was 47.3%. Kendriya Vidyalaya maintained its tradition of 100.0%. Nirmala school sent its first batch and achieved 76.9%. Carmel school achieved a pass percentage of 88.9. The following table shows the quality of results during the year 1973-74 to 1975-76:

Result-A.I.Hr.Sec.Examination -CBSE New Delhi.

Year	Total No. Appeared. A & N Is.	No. Appeared from Govt. schools	No. passed from Govt. schools with division				Pass % of Govt. schools.	Pass percentage of all schools-A & N Islands.
			I	II	III	Total		
1973-74	513	488	1	71	34	106	21.7	25.5
1974-75	426	402	15	190	69	274	68.0	69.27
1975-76	455	412	10	125	60	195	47.3	51.5

113 students were placed under compartment of which 110 were from Government schools, which accounted for 26.7%. 107 students were failed from Government schools, their percentage was 26.0.

O)

SCHOOL INSPECTION

A phased programme for the inspection of schools in each zone was formulated. All the higher secondary schools were by an inspecting team headed by the Director of Education, in South Andaman only. Rest of the higher secondary schools were inspected by an inspecting team consisting of principals of higher secondary schools. Senior Basic schools were inspected by a team consisting of Assistant Inspectors of schools, heads of Senior and Junior Basic schools headed by the Deputy Education Officer of the concerned zone. Primary/JB Schools were inspected by a team consisting of heads of JB Schools headed by the Assistant Inspector of schools of the respective jurisdiction.

The teachers' competence was assessed on five points viz content knowledge, presentation of material, use of black board, involvement of students and maintenance of records.

Inspection reports were prepared on nine point scale giving an idea about the quality of the performance of the teachers in different schools. With a view to enrich teachers and to grow their professional knowledge various inservice courses were organised at the T.P. Institute, Port Blair, during 1975-76.

P)

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

The Chief Commissioner, A & N Islands inaugurated National Service Scheme camp at Dairy Farm, Port Blair for the students of Govt. College, Port Blair. Students volunteered to work for five days including college girls who participated in the work in good number in the true spirit of the celebrations of the International Women's Year. The low lying area of the Sevaniketan was converted into a beautiful playground. Former students of Govt. College repaired 100ft. road at Premnagar on 24.1.1976, by shEramadan.

Q)

VISITS BY OFFICIALS

a) The Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities in India, Mrs Neera Dogra and Sri Ajit Nag, Assistant Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities visited these islands from 5th February to 12th February, 1976 to study the safeguards provided by the A & N Administration to various linguistic minorities in these islands in the field of education. They visited a number of educational institutions in Andaman and Nicobar group of islands and expressed their satisfaction over the provision of facilities available to the various linguistic minorities in the field of Education in Andamans. She desired two minor changes in the admission form. A revised admission form has been got printed and supplied to all educational institutions. From the academic session 1976-77 this form will be introduced.

b) Brigadier Inder Jagmohan and Field Representative Shri B.K.Nath, Unicef East India visited these islands from 9th to 27th February, 1976 on a study tour to evaluate the progress of the work in the field of Unicef assisted science programme in these islands. They visited a number of schools in South, Middle, North, Nicobar and Great Nicobar areas where science programme was in progress, they expressed their satisfaction in the performance of the work of the Unicef assisted Science programme. During the course of visit to Senior Basic School, Mus (Carnicobar) and Teachers' Training Institute, Port Blair, they explained the trainees and students about the aims and objectives of Unicef assisted Science Programme and its importance in schools. They also discussed with the Chairman, Social Welfare Board regarding Child Nutrition, Social Welfare and anti-natal cases. They also called upon the chairman for implementation of integrated child development scheme in Andamans.

Brigadier N.A. Mullick, Director, NCC West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands visited these islands from 26.3.76 to .4.76. He visited all the schools where NCC troops were functioning. He discussed the problems relating to NCC with the Director of Education, Station Commander NCC, HQs. and officers of the Administration to raise more NCC troops in Andamans to utilise the authorised strength.

R) FORUM FOR SELF EDUCATION

- i) Under the Nonformal Education, Forum for Self Education presented a talk on 'The Woman in Andamans' in the Central school Hall on 14.8.75. Three speakers spoke on the occasion viz. Smt. Geeta Krishnatry, chairman, Social Welfare Board, spoke on the problems of house wives of Andamans, Shri DC Misra, Chief Secretary spoke on the role of women in nation building and Dr. AVV Iyer spoke on the International women's year and men.
- ii) A talk under the forum for self education was presented by shri TN Pandit, Superintendent, Anthropological survey Station. Port Blair on 'The Tribes of Andamans' for the benefit of the teachers of headquarter area.
- iii) Under the forum of academic activities an interesting lecture on the 'Tribes of Bay Islands' was presented by shri Sudarshan Mukherjee, Anthropological Survey of India on 13.9.75 which was arranged for the benefit of the members of faculty of the Government College.
- iii) Under the forum for self education, a talk was presented by shri KR Ganesh, State Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals on 1.10.75 at the Central School Hall on "Emergency and P.M's 20 point Economic programme".
- iv) A meeting under the chairmanship of the Secretary Education was conducted on 3.10.75 to promote non-formal education in the islands and to prepare time bound programme for nonformal education for such students who could not complete middle education. Facilities to such students will be provided to appear private in class VIII Examination, to be conducted by the Directorate of Education.
- v) Under the forum for self education, shri Eknath Ranade, General Secretary of Rock Memorial and Vivekanand Kendra presented a talk on the aspects of Swamy Vivekananda's philosophy on 17th October, 1975 under the chairmanship of Chief Commissioner.
- vi) Two symposia were arranged by the Teachers' Training Institute, Port Blair on the topic "Co-operation and 20 point Ecor Programme" and "Origin of man and -recent advances".



vi) The forum for self education organised a seminar on the Welfare and Development of backward tribes of these islands on 7.2.76 at the Central School Hall. Dr. NC Choudhary, Director, Anthropological Survey of India and Prof. PR Vidya~~rshi~~<sup>rshi</sup>, Head of Anthropological Department Ranchi University and Shri T.N.Pandit, Superintendent Anthropological Survey Station, Port Blair spoke on the occasion. Smt. Meera Dogra, Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities, Allahabad placed her willingness for the welfare of the tribes of Andamans. They expressed that

vii) A symposium under the auspices of the forum for self education was organised on 24.3.76 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner on the challenges of Education. Dr. Uma Shankar Joshi, M.P., Winner of the Gyanpith Award and Shri Purshotam Mavalankar, M.P. spoke on the occasion. They emphasised on the need of nonformal education. They also expressed their anxiety over the rate of drop outs in free and compulsory education. They appreciated the literacy percentages of the territory.

viii) MEETINGS/CONFERENCES

a) Shri OP Garg, DEO, Text-Books was deputed to participate in the Fourth National Conference on School-Text-Books which was held at New Delhi on 27th to 29th October, 1975. The conference discussed the problems connected with the development of text-books in the country.

b) The Director of Education attended the meeting of the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi, in connection with the courses of class XI & XII under the new pattern of education.

c) The Director of Education attended the meeting of the Planning Commission for discussion of annual plan 1976-77,

d) The Director of Education was deputed to attend the 37th Meeting of the Conference of the Director of Education/Educational Secretaries of Education held at Delhi from 25th to 28th November 1975,

e) The Director of Education was sponsored as a representative of this territory to attend the meeting of the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi for the development of curriculum relating to classes IX & X on the new pattern of Education.

S) LITERARY, ELOCUTION & READING COMPETITIONS

a) With a view to encourage literary and cultural activities in the schools, competitions and recitation-programmes of different schools were held. Essay competitions of senior basic and higher secondary schools were held on 18.10.75 in which 30 students participated and in recitation 90 students participated.

b) Students of SBS Garacharma presented a Kavi Samelan and Musical Night in aid of Prime Minister's Relief Fund, for the flood victims of Bihar.

c) Elocution competition as a part of the celebration of 21st All India co-operative week was conducted in the TTI on 17th November, 75. The survey was conducted by the trainees of

d) A Paper Reading contest was held in Govt. College, Port Blair on 10.12.75 to mark the occasion of Human Rights Day. A number of students participated in the contest. Declamation contest, symposium, speeches, film shows and other activities. The chapter Human Rights accepted by the United Nations Organisation and allied agencies were clearly explained to the students.

T) ARTS, CRAFTS & SCIENCE EXHIBITION

The Directorate of Education, A & N Islands organised an Arts, Crafts and Science Exhibition in the Girls School, Port Blair from 1.12.75 to 5.12.75. The students of eight Higher secondary schools and eleven senior basic schools of South, Middle and North Andamans participated. The trainees of the TTI also displayed their exhibits in the exhibition. The exhibition was informative as well as educative, and provided an opportunity to the students to show their hidden talents in the field of Arts, Crafts and science. The exhibition was inaugurated by the Chief Commissioner.

U) SCHOOL BROADCAST PROGRAMME

Under the School Broadcast Programme, talks on various subjects under the new pattern as well as on old pattern were arranged with the help of subject teachers through All India Radio on all days excepting Sundays for the benefit of teachers as well as students. Students were benefitted to a great extent during the period of annual examination which proved them to be of immense help in attempting the papers on the techniques guided through AIR programme.

V.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

- a) Form of Annual Confidential Report for the teachers was reviewed this year and all the heads of institutions and reviewing officers were acquainted in the technique of filling in the revised forms in a meeting called for the purpose at the State Library.
- b) National award for the year 1974 was presented to Shri Kesar Das, Headmaster of Junior Basic School, Birchgunj at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi on 28.4.75 for his meritorious services in the field of Education in these islands. He is the third recipient of this award in these Islands.
- c) Arrangements for the preparation of termwise syllabus according to the agreed pattern of 10+2 scheme were in progress. New pattern of Education was introduced with effect from 1.5.75 in all the Higher Secondary Schools of this territory as recommended by the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi.
- d) Arrangements for the procurement of Text-books for various classes including of Class IX for 75-76 were procured well in advance by deputing the Curator, Govt. Book Depot, Port Blair to Calcutta. Books were procured by him and shipped to Port Blair to enable the students to collect the text-books before the commencement of new session.
- e) The Chief Commissioner, A & N Islands presented commendation certificates to Shri G.N.Pandey, Headmaster, Junior Basic School, Namunagar and Smti Rodha Phenul, Primary School Teacher of Biglapati Junior Basic School for their outstanding services in the field of education. They served for 28 & 26 years in Education Department respectively.
- f) The Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands sanctioned the creation of one Senior Teacher as Science Consultant, 2 Headmaster(Middle), 37 Graduate Trained Teachers, 50 Primary School Teachers, to meet the requirements of additional enrolment and new schools opened as well as upgraded schools during 1975-76. One post of Asst. Director, one post of Statistical Assistant, 2 post of

Head Clerk, 11 post of Higher Grade Clerk, 1 post of Lower Grade Clerk, 1 post of Cleaner and 26 posts of Class IV were created to strengthen the Directorate, Inspectorate and Offices of the Deputy Education Officers and Principals of Higher Secondary Schools as per the recommendation of Work Study Unit. One post of Deputy Education Officer and one post of Social Education Organiser were abolished.

g) A Planning Forum was constituted in the Govt. Collège under the supervision of a Lecturer in Economics to create plan consciousness among the collegiate students. The students also conducted a Socio-Economic Survey in South Point Village. Planning Forum arranged debates and symposia on the subject.

h) A meeting of the heads of institutions and inspecting officers was held on 23.8.75 in the State Library in which individual problems concerning different schools were discussed and after examination suitable solutions were suggested by the Director of Education. Discussions on celebration of important days, organisation of exhibition and cultural competitions were held.

i) The trainees of the Teachers' Training Institute Port Blair presented a Dance under the Caption Dweep Katha depicting the history of evolution and the present cultural inheritance of these far flung Islands.

j) The Chief Commissioner constituted a State Level Committee for the National Foundation of Teachers & Welfare. The Director of Education will continue to function as ex-officio Secretary-Cum-Treasurer from 1.8.75.

k) A Science Club under the Chairmanship of a Senior Teacher Science was started on 26.9.75 to develop scientific attitude among the school children.

l) Wildlife Week was celebrated in Schools. Essays and painting competitions were organised and prizes were awarded to winners.

CHAPTER XIIIADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATIONA & N ISLANDS - DEVELOPMENT

There was no Administrative machinery prior to 1958 in these islands. After the attainment of Independence, the administration of education was under the control of the Chief Commissioner, assisted by an Education Advisory Committee consisting of 8 members nominated by him. There was another committee known as High School Managing Committee, which was responsible for the administration of High School. The executive authority in each case was vested with the chief commissioner. The Education Advisory Committee advised the chief commissioner on matters of general policy and also everything concerning primary education. The High School Managing Committee was however, presided by the Deputy Commissioner. The members were drawn from various circles representing various interests. The Head Master, High School used to be the Secretary of the High School Committee. But, later on Fisheries Officer of the islands was appointed as Secretary who was replaced by an officer on special duty for revision of laws. The Head Master used to be the incharge of supervision of primary schools, but, the system did not work well and the secretary of the Education Department was vested with these functions.

During the year 1955, the Government of India, Ministry of Education vide their order No. 2-16/54-H.3. dated the 14/15, March, 1955 appointed an Education Committee consisting of the following members for Andaman and Nicobar Islands to study the existing educational set-up in these islands and to recommend the plans for improvement and reorganisation of educational system.

1. Shri A.N. Basu,  
Principal, Central Institute of English,  
Delhi. -Chairman
2. Shri K.D. Ghosh, M.A., Bar-at-Law,  
Ex. Principal, Govt College, Darjeeling. -Member
3. Shri DS Achantani,  
Head of Technical Hr. Sec. School,  
Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi. -Member
4. Shri AC Erickson,  
Headmaster, Husband Memorial High School,  
Ajmer (Also member of the Board of Hr. Sec.  
Education Ajmer). -Member
5. Pandit Shyam Narain, M.A., B.T.,  
Officer on Special Duty,  
Ministry of Education, New Delhi. -Member

The members of the Committee reached Port Blair on 23.4.55 from Madras .From 23.4.55 to 30.4.55 ,the committee visited schools in headquarter and had discussions with Chief Commissioner and other officials.From 3.5.55 to 8.5.55 ,they visited Middle and North Andamans.From 9.5.55 to 15.5.55 they worked in H.Q. and had discussions with various representatives of associations and persons interested in education. From 15.5.55 to 20.5.55 , they visited Carnicobar.The members left on 24.5.55 for Calcutta and had discussions there and then at Delhi .The Committee submitted its report with the following recommendation

- a) Creation of a post of Education Officer in the scale of Rs400-25-500-30-800.
- b) Appointment of two Supervisors one each for Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the scale of Rs 180-10-320-EB-15/2-350.
- c) Steno Typist for Education Officer.
- d) U.D.C.-3
- e) L.D.C.-3
- f) Social Education Officer, one peon, one clerk and one cinema operator.
- g) Conversion of High School to Multipurpose higher Secondary School.
- h) Opening of a Trade School.
- i) Social Education
- j) Starting of a JB Teachers' Training School for inservice teachers.
- k) Arrangements of teachers of Secondary schools.
- l) Providing pay scales as prescribed for Delhi and Ajmer to the teachers of Andamans.
- m) Confirmation of teachers and service conditions.
- n) Appointment of 19 basic trained teachers,
- o) Appointment of 12 peripatetic teachers
- p) Starting of a central library at Port Blair.
- q) School health service with the help of Public Health Department may be started for school children.
- r) Appointment of 6 Social Workers.

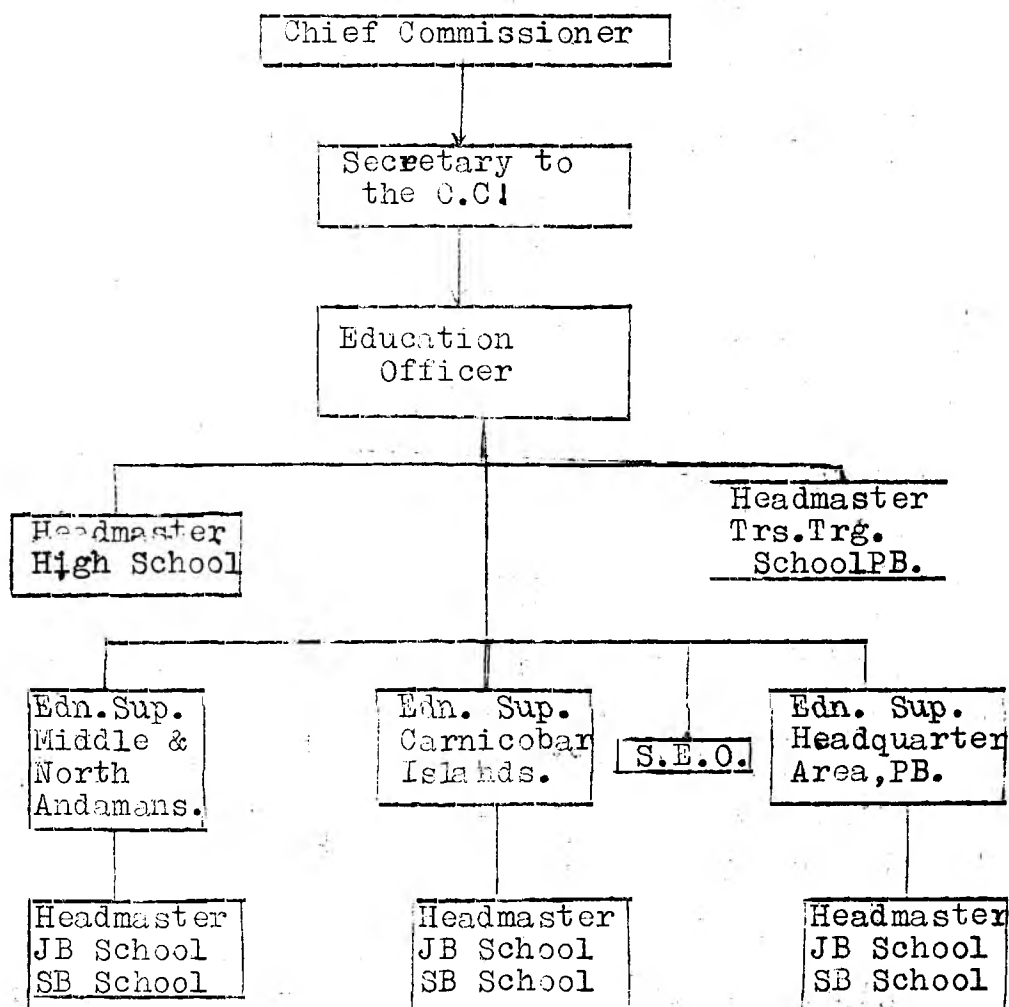
The recommendations of the Basu Committee were accepted and a post of Education Officer was created. 3 posts of Education Supervisors were created one each for North & Mid Andamans, Nicobars and Port Blair area. A post of Social Education Officer, 6 social workers and one cinema operator were also created for encouraging Social Education in these islands.

A Junior Basic Teachers' Training School for the training of untrained inservice primary school teachers was started in the year 1958.

A trade school was also started in the year 1958 but the same was closed down in the following year for want of minimum

The posts of Education officer, Education Supervisors were filled in 1958 and the post of Social Education Organiser was filled in 1959.

The Administrative set-up was as follows:-



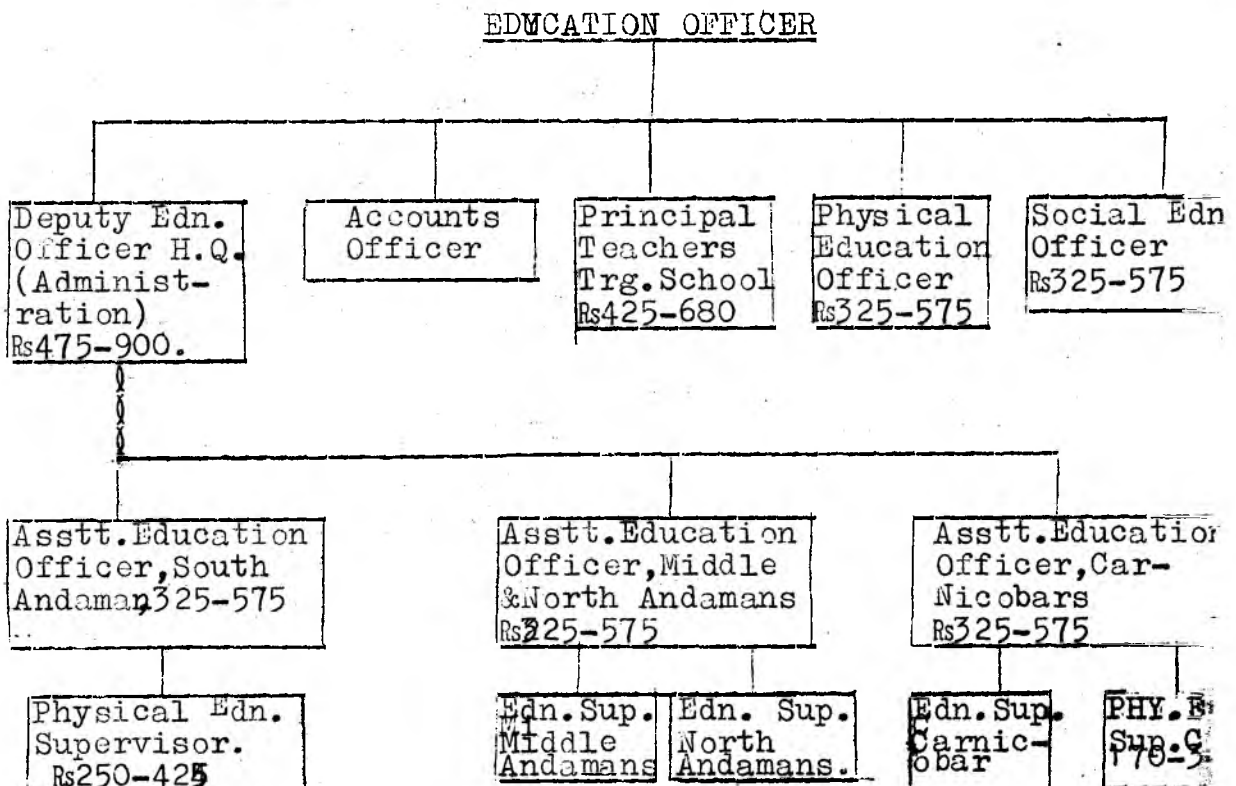
During the Year 1960, Dr. Vikram Singh, Additional Education Adviser to the Government of India was deputed to these islands and he also submitted his recommendations.

Further, the Home Ministry was pleased to depute Shri B.D. Bhatt, the then Director of Education, Delhi to Andamans to assess the educational requirements of the islands and suggest workable solutions to emerging problems, the islands are facing. Shri B.D. Bhatt stayed from 13th to 21st March, 1965. He visited South, Middle and North Andamans and submitted his report with the following recommendations:-

- 1) Increase in the intake capacity of the Teachers' Training School, provision of freshers, organisation of refresher courses and upgradation of the post of Headmaster High School to the post of Principal, Teachers' Training School.

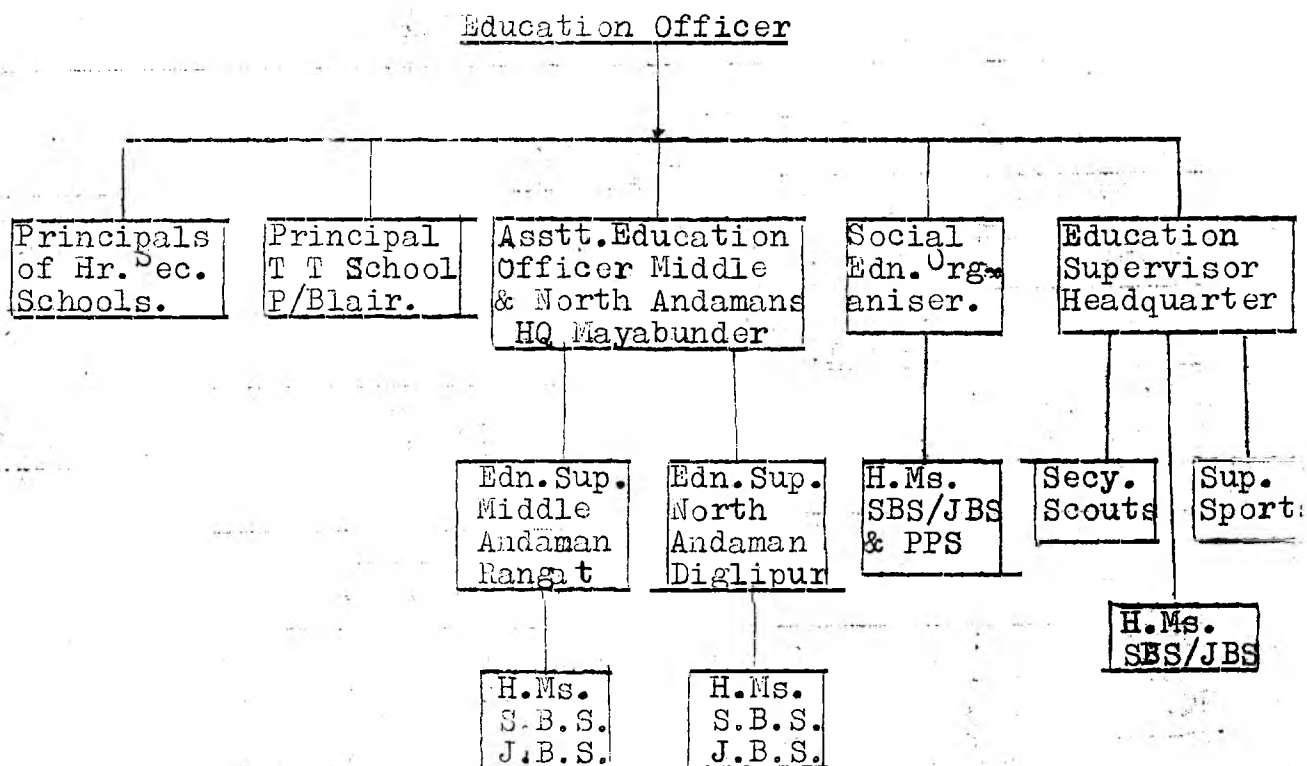
- 2) Appointment of a Craft Instructor in the scale of Rs 250-470 and Rs 170-380 .
- 3) Affiliation of the TT School with the Directorate of Education, Delhi for examination and guidance in respect of pattern of studies and training should be at par with the training schools of Delhi.
- 4) Service conditions of teachers-Seniority, Departmental promotion, Security of service, establishment of a Welfare unit for teachers and confirmation of teachers.
- 5) Introduction of Compulsory primary Education.
- 6) Abolition of double shift system.
- 7) Organisation of compensatory and vacation classes.
- 8) Appointment of 2 Physical Education Supervisors.
- 9) Adoption of Delhi Education Code with suitable modification .
- 10) Strengthening of supervisory staff , appointment of zonal and Assistant Education Officers in the scale of Rs325-575(Gazetted). One additional post of Education Supervisor for North Andamans. Two Assistant Education Officer one each for Middle and North Andamans and South Andamans.
- 11) Appointment of an Accounts Officer.
- 12) Appointment of a Deputy Education Officer(H.Q.)
- 13) Appointment of a Social Education Officer.
- 14) Appointment of a Physical Education Officer.

The proposed Administrative set-up by shri BD Bhatt was as under:-





Some of the recommendations of shri BD Bhatt were agreed to and a post of Assut. Education Officer was created and filled in 1967 for Middle and North Andamans with headquarter at Mayabunder. The posts of Principal Teachers' Training School and Supervisor Sports were also created. The Administrative set-up of the Education Department during the year 1968-69 was as under:-

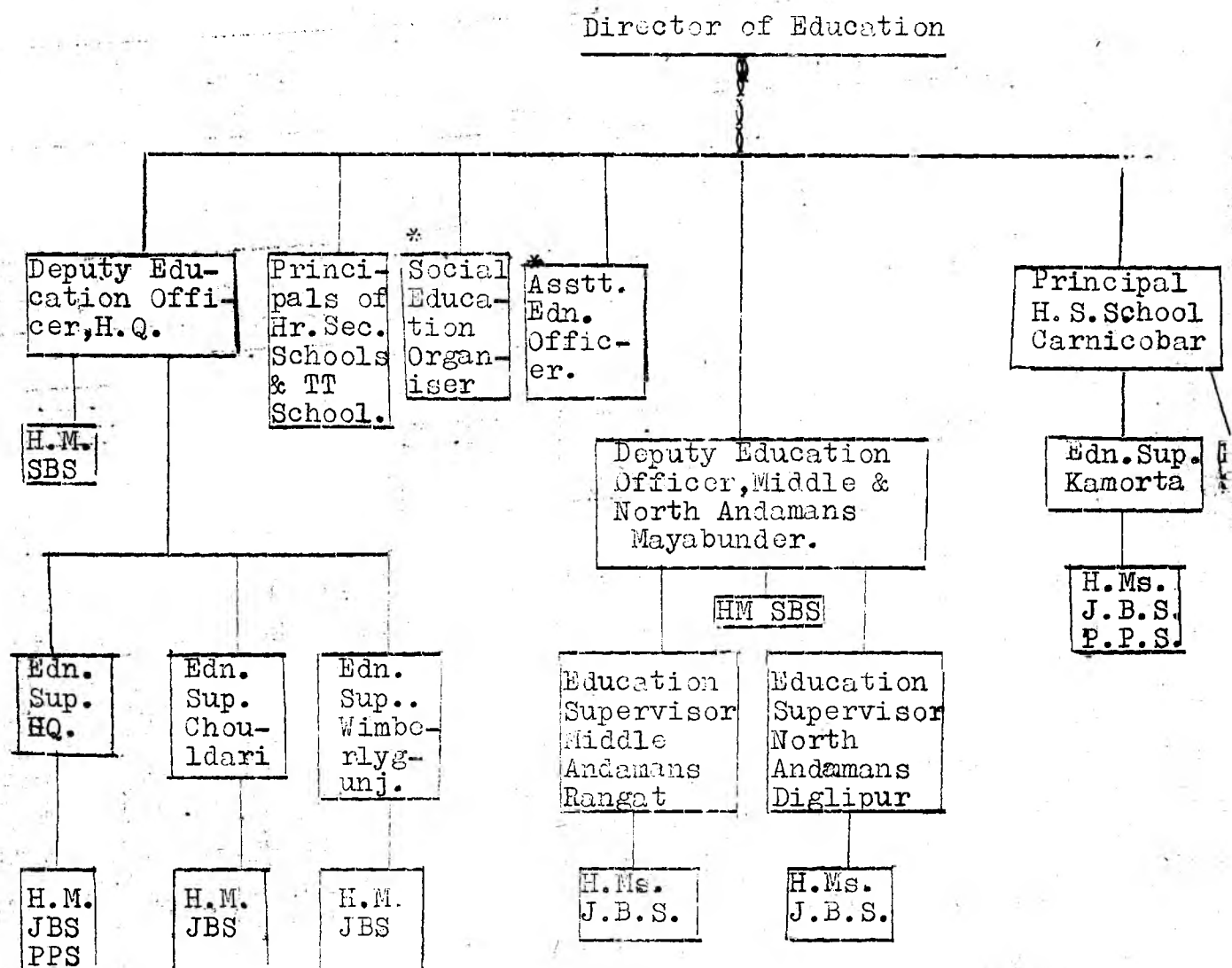


During the year 1969, Dr. P.D. Shukla, Joint Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Education visited these islands and recommended for the upgradation of the post of Education Officer to the post of Director of Education equivalent to the post of Deputy Director of Education, Delhi.

With the recommendations of shri BD Bhatt and Dr. PD Shukla, the post of Director of Education and 2 posts of Deputy Education Officers one each for Middle and North Andamans and H.Q. were created on 28.11.69.

The post of the Director of Education was filled in on 1.4.70 and two posts of Deputy Education Officers were filled in on 1.4.71. Two more Education Supervisors were appointed for South Andaman zone due to its very big size of enrolment, and number of institutions and teachers. Thus, south Andaman rural zone was bifurcated into two zones namely Chouldari and Wimberlygunj.

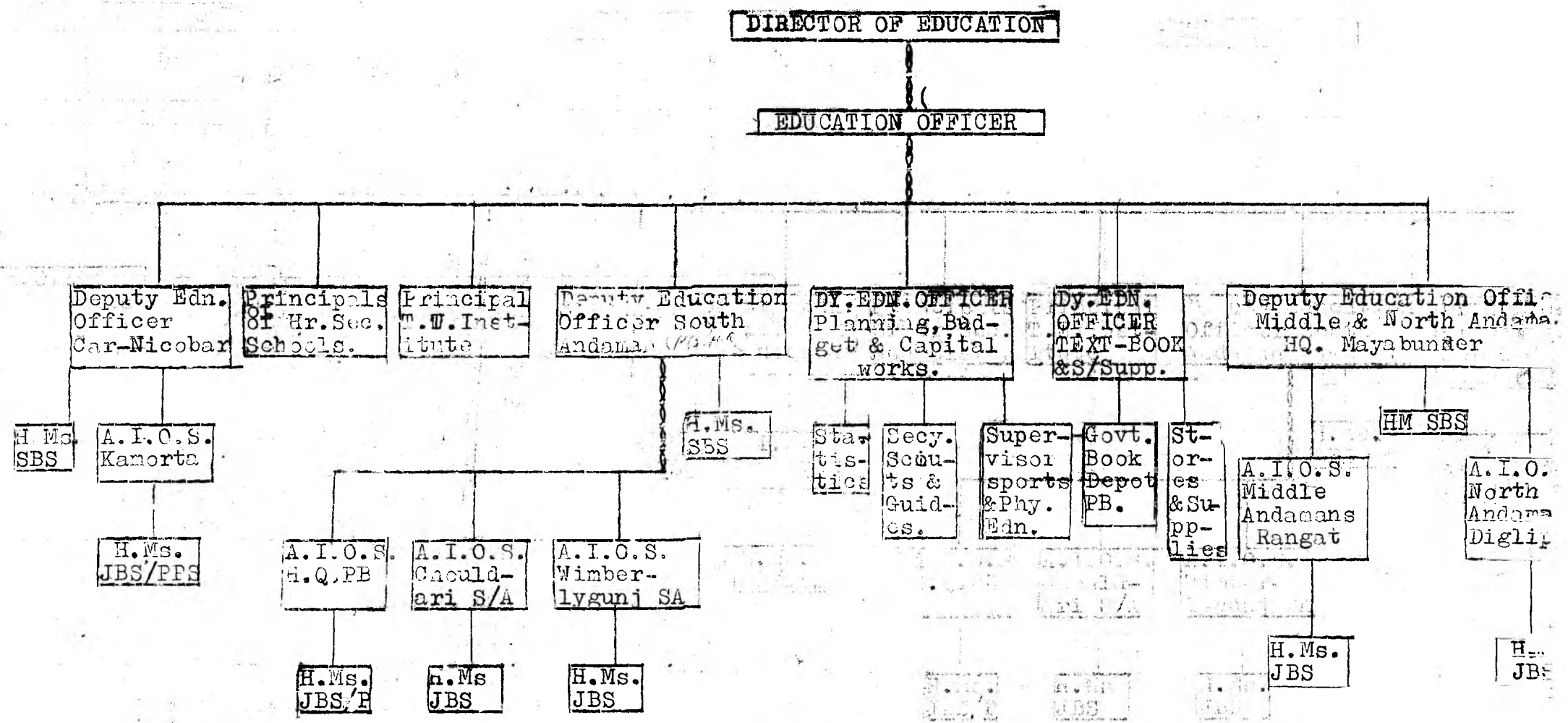
The Administrative set up of the Directorate of Education was as under:-



Considering the expansion of education at a faster rate, with a view to strengthen the Directorate three posts of Deputy Education Officers one each for Planning and Budget, Text-books and School supplies and one for Nicobar group of Islands were created for effective supervision and inspection of Junior and Senior Basic Schools of Nicobar group of Islands. These posts were created on 5.2.73 and filled on 30.3.73. A post of Account Officer was created which could only be filled in 1975. The post of Education Officer (Inspector of Schools) was created in 1971 but was filled in 1973. The posts of Asstt. Education Officer and Social Education Organiser were held in abeyance. The designation of the Inspector of Schools was changed to Education Officer while Education Supervisors were redesignated as Assistant Inspector of schools.

The organogramme of the Directorate of Education as on 1.4.73 may be seen on page 82.

**ORGANOGRAM OF THE DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION**  
(As on 1.4.73)



AIOS= Assistant Inspector of Schools.      JBS= Junior Basic Schools  
 SBS = Senior Basic Schools.                      PPS= Pre-primary schools  
 H.Ms= Head Masters

Note:- The post of Principal H.Q. is available in place of Education Officer.  
 Post of Asstt. Education Officer is held in abeyance  
 Post of Social Education Organiser is also held in abeyance.

The Work Study cell of the Administration conducted a work study of the Directorate of Education in the year 1973 and submitted its recommendations. As per their recommendations, the entire territory was divided into **four** educational zones namely South, Middle, North Andamans and Nicobar. They agreed for four posts of DEOs and one post of Assistant Director of Education. Besides above, they also proposed for the separation of Inspectorate of Education from Directorate which will be headed by Education Officer.

The Directorate of Education was divided into 6 sections which are as under:-

Administrative Wing:-

1. Establishment Section
2. Accounts Section
3. Receipt & Issue section

Technical Wing

4. General Section
5. Stores & Stationery section
6. Statistical & Planning Unit

The Inspectorate was divided into four zones:-

1. Deputy Education Officer, South Andaman
2. Deputy Education Officer, Middle Andaman
3. Deputy Education Officer, North Andaman
4. Deputy Education Officer, Carnicobar.

PRESENT ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

The Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands exercises overall control over the education policy in these islands. There is no separate secretary for education in the Administration. The secretary for finance, who is the member of the Indian Administrative Service, discharges the functions of education secretary subject to the authority of the chief commissioner. The entire policy of education is handled at the secretariat level. The planning, implementation, co-ordination and administration of educational activities in the territory are accordingly dealt with by the finance secretary in consultation with the Director of Education and the Educational Advisory Committee.

The Director of Education is the administrative head of the Directorate of Education. Secondary education is the concern of the Education Department. The prescribed essential qualifications for the post are Second Class Master's Degree and degree or diploma in teaching or education from a recognised university. Therefore, the director will always be an educationist.

The Director of Education is assisted by Principal Headquarters (Education Officer), Accounts Officer, five Deputy Education Officers, six Assistant Inspectors of Schools and heads of institutions. The work of the directorate of education is distributed amongst the staff as follows:-

Principal Headquarter (Education Officer):- Posting and transfer of teachers, recruitment of teachers, verification of character and antecedents, Teachers' Training school, inspection of higher secondary schools, inservice education, common examination, curriculum, Science education.

b) Deputy Education Officer (HQ):- Plan, co-ordination, National Cadet Corps, Sports, Scouting and Guiding, Physical Education, Buildings, Survey, Passage and Credit notes, general branch and co-curricular activities.

c) Accounts Officer:- Accounts, budget, cash, internal audit, reconciliation of accounts, audit-objections, office inspection, financial sanctions, scholarships, overtime allowance, drawing and disbursing operations of staff of directorate, condemnation of stores, write off of loss, budget, plan provisions for creation of posts and abolition of posts, fixation of pay, etc. etc.

d) Field Functionaries:- In order to facilitate educational administration, the entire territory has been divided in to

- 1) Deputy Education Officer, South Andaman  
He is assisted by three Assistant Inspectors of Schools each at H.Q.-Port Blair, Chouldari and Wimberlygunj.
- 2) Deputy Education Officer, Middle Andamans  
He is assisted by Asstt. Inspector of Schools, Rangat (M/Anda
- 3) Deputy Education Officer, Diglipur  
He is assisted by Assistant Inspector of Schools, Diglipur (North Andamans).
- 4) Deputy Education Officer, Carnicobar  
He is assisted by Assistant Inspector of schools, Kamorta (Nancowrie).

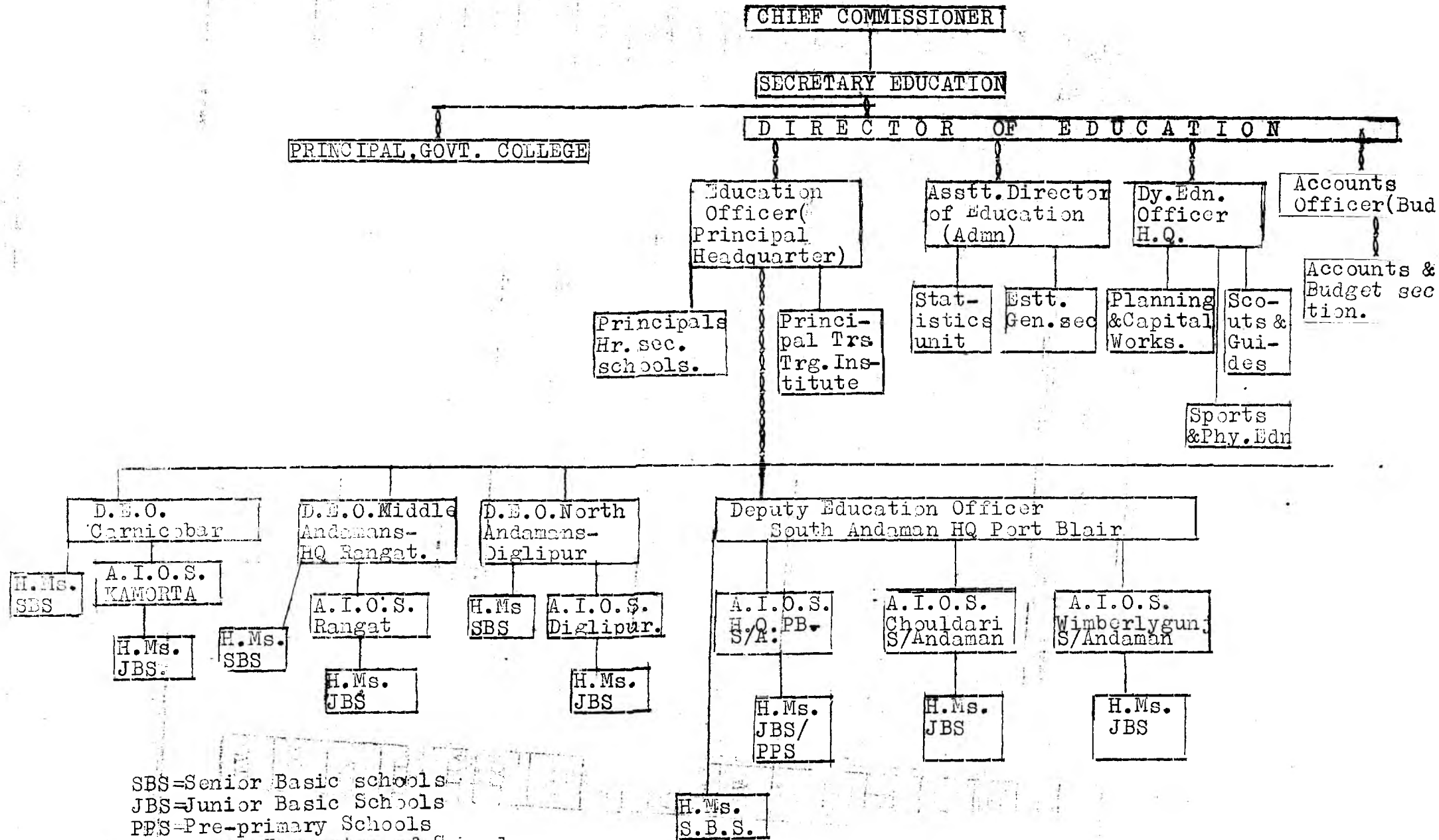
The regionalisation of administrative machinery is a recent reform on the recommendations of the work study cell. All the four zonal Deputy Education Officers are working under the administrative control of the Principal Headquarters (in lieu of Education Officer). Each Deputy Education officer is declared as Drawing and Disbursing Officer as well as head of office. They are responsible for administration, supervision and inspection of all educational institutions excepting higher secondary schools within their jurisdiction. Senior Basic schools are inspected by the Deputy Education Officers and Junior Basic schools are inspected by the Assistant Inspector of Schools of the concerned zone.

The work of the Deputy Education Officers is co-ordinated by the Principal Headquarters.

Higher Secondary Schools and Teachers' Training Institute are directly functioning under the administrative control of the respective principals, who have been declared as drawing and disbursing officers of their schools and heads of office. All the Higher Secondary Schools are inspected by the Principal headquarter once a year.

The present organogram of the Directorate of Education may be seen on page-86.

ORGANOGRAM OF THE DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION



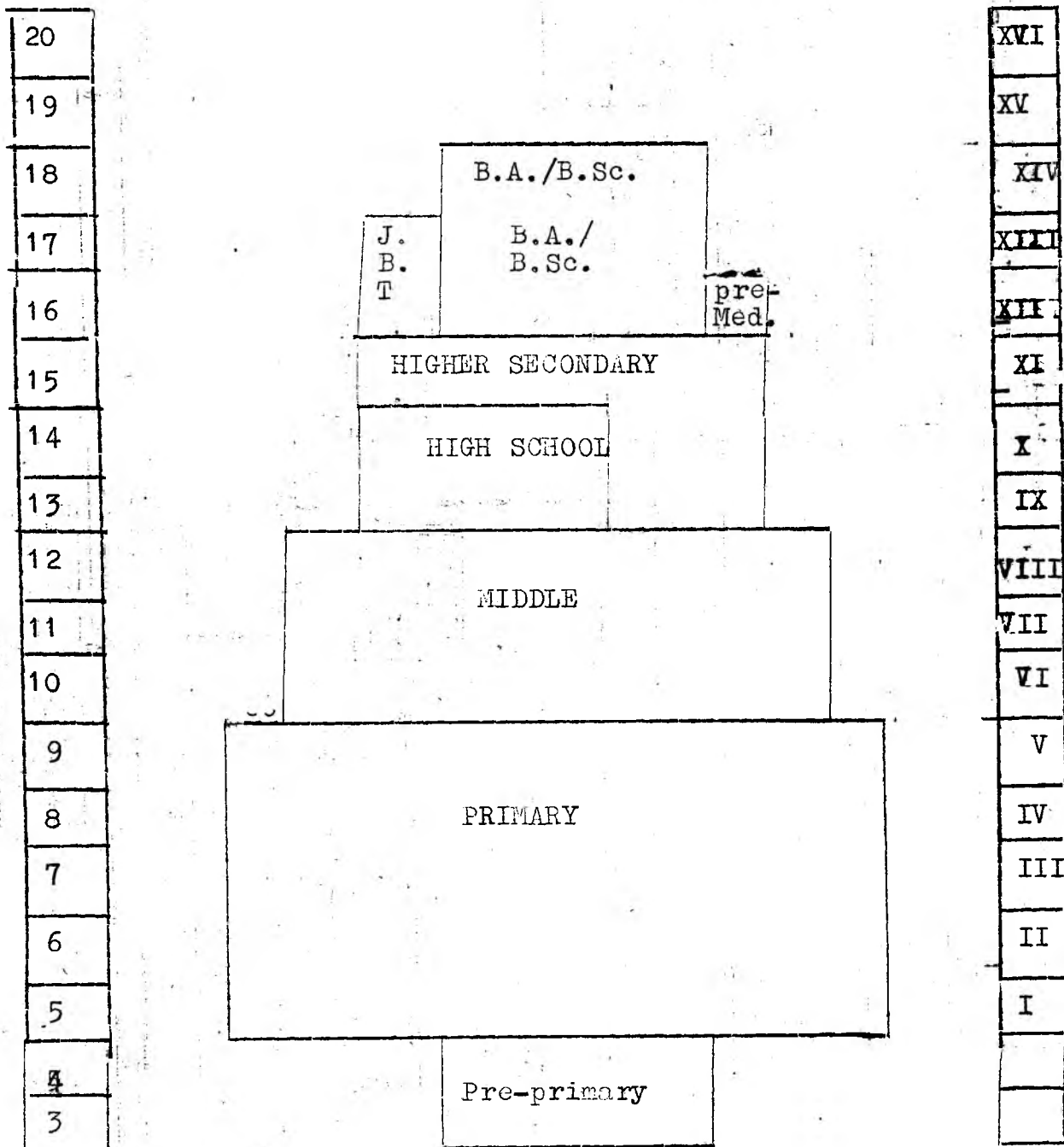
SBS=Senior Basic schools  
 JBS=Junior Basic Schools  
 PPS=Pre-primary Schools  
 H.O.=Headmaster/Inspector of Schools

(87)

EDUCATIONAL LADDER  
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Completed Age

Educational Year





CHAPTER XIVPRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

The Modern Preparatory School at Port Blair offered facilities for pre-primary education since its inception in 1946, which was managed by the private body and received grant-in-aid from the Education department. The details of its enrolment and teaching staff are not available prior to 1961-62, wherein 90 students were studying in this school of which 40 were girls. Total number of teachers was 7. During 1962-63, the enrolment increased to 134 of which 55 were girls. The number of teachers was 6. Further the enrolment during 1963-64 was 131 of which 54 were girls and the number of teachers increased to 8. During the year 1967 this school was taken over by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghathan, Delhi.

During the year 1966-67, a new pre-primary school namely Tunu Munu Nursery school started functioning at Port Blair. This school is also managed by the private body and is receiving grant-in-aid from the Social Welfare Advisory Board, A & N Islands. The enrolment of the school was 93 of which 38 were girls and total strength of teachers was 3, of which one female was trained. During the year 1967-68, the enrolment decreased to 82 of which 39 were girls. The number of teachers was 3, all were females. Percentage of trained teachers was 33.3%.

During the year 1968-69, one government pre-primary school came up namely Pre-primary school, Aberdeen to cater the needs of pre-primary school at Port Blair. Now, total number of pre-primary schools was 2, of which one was managed by private bodies and the other was managed by government. Total enrolment of both schools was 103 of which 43 were girls. Total number of teachers was 5, all were females, of which 2 were trained. 40.0% teachers were trained, all females.

During the year 1969-70, one more government pre-primary school came up at Carnicobar. Total number of pre-primary school was 3, of which 2 were managed by government and one was managed by private bodies. 66.7% schools were managed by government and 33.3% were managed by private bodies. Total enrolment was 178, of which, 87 were girls. Total number of teachers was 6, all female of which 3 were trained. 50.0% teachers were trained, all female. Three schools continued to function during the year 1970-71.

During the year 1971-72, a new school under the private management started functioning namely Happy Nursery Balwadi, at Mayabunder.

During the year 1971-72, total number of educational institutions for pre-primary education was 4, of which 2 were managed by the government and 2 were managed by private bodies. Total enrolment of these schools was 200 of which 90 were girls. Total number of teachers was 9, all females, of which 2 were trained.

Four school continued to function up to 1974-75 and two more schools came up under the private management. Total number of pre-primary schools during 1975-76 was 6, of which 2 were managed by the government and 4 were managed by the private bodies. 33.3% schools were managed by government and 66.7% were managed by private bodies. Total enrolment of these schools was 423 of which 194 were girls. Pre-primary sections were also functioning in Carmel Higher secondary schools since 1973-74. Total number of teachers was 14, all females of which 7 females were trained. 50.0% teachers were trained, all females.

The following tables show the progress of schools by management, enrolment by management, teachers by type of schools trained and untrained, scholars by stages of education and teachers by stages of education, according to training status.

Table A      Schools by management

Year	Total Schools		Government Managed		Managed by private bodies.	
	Number	%		%		%
1966-67	1	100.0	-	-	1	100.0
1967-68	1	100.0	-	-	1	100.0
1968-69	2	100.0	1	50.0	1	50.0
1969-70	3	100.0	2	66.7	1	33.3
1970-71	3	100.0	2	66.7	1	33.3
1971-72	4	100.0	2	50.0	2	50.0
1972-73	4	100.0	2	50.0	2	50.0
1973-74	4	100.0	2	50.0	2	50.0
1974-75	4	100.0	2	50.0	2	50.0
1975-76	6	100.0	2	33.3	4	66.7

Table B      Enrolment by Management

Year	Total Enrolment		Govt. managed		Privately managed	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1966-67	93	100.0	-	-	93	100.0
1967-68	82	100.0	-	-	82	100.0
1968-69	103	100.0	53	51.5	50	48.5
1969-70	178	100.0	115	64.6	63	35.4
1970-71	205	100.0	109	53.2	96	46.8
1971-72	200	100.0	68	34.0	132	76.0
1972-73	206	100.0	75	36.4	131	63.6
1973-74	278	100.0	130	46.8	148	53.2
1974-75	311	100.0	136	43.7	175	56.3
1975-76	423	100.0	166	39.2	257	60.8

Table - C

## Teachers in pre-primary schools

Year	Total Teachers			No. Trained			No. untrained		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1966-67	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	2	2
1967-68	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	2	2
1968-69	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	3	3
1969-70	-	6	6	-	3	3	-	3	3
1970-71	-	7	7	-	4	4	-	3	3
1971-72	-	9	9	-	2	2	-	7	7
1972-73	-	7	7	-	3	3	-	4	4
1973-74	-	9	9	-	4	4	-	5	5
1974-75	1	9	10	-	4	5	-	5	5
1975-76	-	14	14	-	7	7	-	7	7

Table - D % Trained &amp; Untrained Trs.

1966-67	-	100.0	100.0	-	33.3	33.3	-	66.7	66.7%
1967-68	-	100.0	100.0	-	33.3	33.3	-	66.7	66.7%
1968-69	-	100.0	100.0	-	40.0	40.0	-	60.0	60.0%
1969-70	-	100.0	100.0	-	50.0	50.0	-	50.0	50.0%
1970-71	-	100.0	100.0	-	55.5	55.5	-	44.5	44.5%
1971-72	-	100.0	100.0	-	22.2	22.2	-	77.8	77.8
1972-73	-	100.0	100.0	-	42.8	42.8	-	57.2	57.2
1973-74	-	100.0	100.0	-	44.4	44.4	-	55.6	55.6
1974-75	100.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	40.0	50.0	-	50.0	50.0
1975-76	-	100.0	100.0	-	50.0	50.0	-	50.0	50.0

Trs. pre-pry. stage ( Table - E ) Enrolment Pre-pry. stage

year	Enrolment pre-pry. stage			Teachers Pre-pry. stage		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	Total
1966-67	55	38	93	-	3	3
1967-68	43	39	82	-	3	3
1968-69	60	43	103	-	5	5
1969-70	91	87	178	-	6	6
1970-71	125	116	241	-	9	9
1971-72	164	132	296	-	12	12
1972-73	171	146	317	-	10	10
1973-74	225	200	425	-	12	12
1974-75	254	214	468	1	12	13
1975-76	300	266	566	-	17	17

Pre-primary stage ( Table - F ) Trained Teachers

Year	No. Trained			Untrained			% Trained			% Untrained		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1966-67	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	33.3	33.3	-	66.7	66.7
1967-68	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	33.3	33.3	-	66.7	66.7
1968-69	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	40.0	40.0	-	60.0	60.0
1969-70	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	50.0	50.0	-	50.0	50.0
1970-71	-	4	4	-	5	5	-	44.4	44.4	-	55.6	55.6
1971-72	-	3	3	-	9	9	-	25.0	25.0	-	75.0	75.0
1972-73	-	4	4	-	6	6	-	40.0	40.0	-	60.0	60.0
1973-74	-	5	5	-	7	7	-	41.7	41.7	-	58.3	58.3
1974-75	1	4	5	-	8	8	7.7	30.7	38.4	-	61.6	61.6
1975-76	-	8	8	-	9	9	-	47.0	47.0	-	53.0	53.0

DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOLS:

During the year 1966-67 total direct expenditure on pre-primary schools was 4,524 which rose to Rs24,512 in 1967-68, to Rs29,655 in 1969-70, to Rs35,907 in 1973-74 and Rs65,050 in 1974-75. The following table shows direct expenditure on pre-primary schools from 1966-67 to 1974-75:-

Direct Expenditure on Pre-Prv. Schools

Year	Salaries of teachers.	salaries of other staff	Exp. on Equipm-ent.	Exp. on other items	Total direct Expenditure
1966-67	1700	616	1954	254	4,524
1967-68	5707	3368	5722	7915	24,512
1968-69	14278	2288	1170	1701	19,437
1969-70	15753	4558	2793	6551	29,655
1970-71	16410	5529	869	3538	26,346
1971-72	26350	6994	5760	904	40,008
1972-73	19576	7122	7900	46	36,644
1973-74	20326	7071	8260	250	35,907
1974-75	51853	11905	345	947	65,050

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL:- Average cost per pupil in these islands is high as compared to mainland. Average cost per pupil in 1966-67 was Rs48/- which increased to Rs299/- in 1967-68 and decreased to Rs188/- in 1968-69 and Rs111/- in 1973-74. Per-pupil cost again increased to Rs154/- in 1974-75. The following table shows the average expenditure per pupil from 1966-67 to 1974-75:

Year	Av. cost per pupil
1966-67	Rs 48/-
1967-68	Rs299/-
1968-69	Rs188/-
1969-70	Rs166/-
1970-71	Rs129/-
1971-72	Rs200/-
1972-73	Rs178/-
1973-74	Rs111/-
1974-75	Rs154/-

Teacher-Pupil Ratio & School-Scholar Ratio in Pre-primary School

Year	Teacher-pupil Ratio	School-Scholar Ratio
1966-67	31	93
1967-68	27	82
1968-69	20	56
1969-70	29	59
1970-71	29	68
1971-72	22	50
1972-73	29	51
1973-74	31	72
1974-75	31	77
1975-76	30	70

CHAPTER -XV

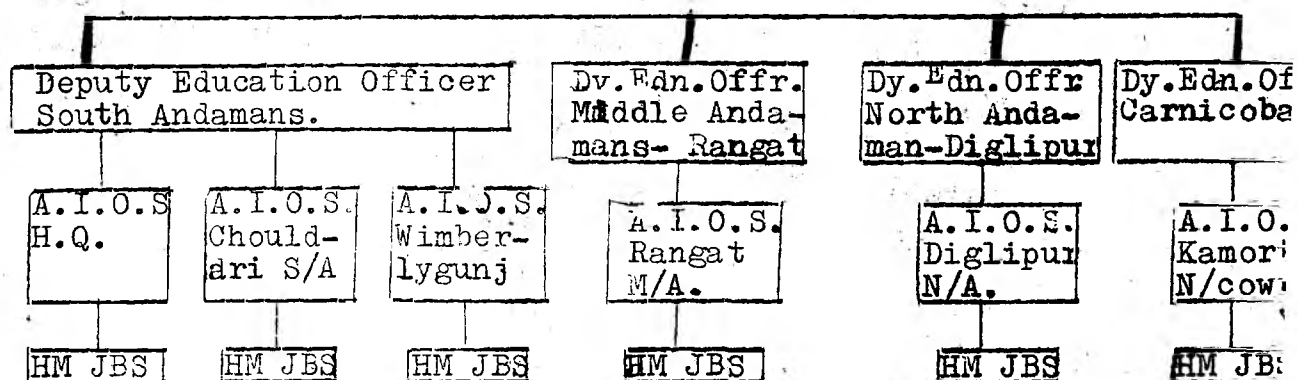
1) Admn. of  
Pry. schools:

PRIMARY EDUCATION

There was no education department prior to 1958. The administration of education was under the control of the chief commissioner assisted by an education advisory committee headed by the deputy commissioner and the head master of the high school was the secretary. The headmaster was also incharge of supervision and inspection of primary schools

After the recommendations of the Andaman Education Committee (Shri Basu Committee) in 1955, three posts of Education Supervisors were created and filled up. The entire territory was divided in to three educational zones namely Headquarter area, Middle and North Andamans and Nicobar group of Islands. The Education Supervisors were responsible for the supervision and inspection of Junior Basic and Senior Basic schools under their jurisdiction. Uptil 1967, supervisory machinery was not strengthened. During the year 1967 one Assistant Education Officer was appointed for Middle and North Andamans as administrative head of the zone. Two Education Supervisors were posted to this zone each being incharge of Middle Andamans and North Andamans. The work of the Education Supervisors was co-ordinated by the Assistant Education Officer, Mayabunder. Later on in the 1971, two more posts of Education Supervisors were created and the South Andaman zone was bifurcated in to three zones namely H.Q. area, Chouldari and Wimberlygunj. The Education Supervisors were redesignated as Assistant Inspector of Schools and their work is co-ordinated by the Deputy Education Officer of the concerned zone.

The entire territory has been divided in to four educational zones namely South Andaman, Middle Andamans, North Andamans and Nicobars. Each zone is headed by Assistant Inspector of Schools.



2) Provision of Facilities:- The first requirement of the primary education is to provide facilities for primary education within easy walking distance from the home of every child. Though, separate figures were not available at the time of first Educational survey during the year 1957. However, during the course of Second Educational Survey it was seen that there were adequate facilities in urban areas. The matter was given immediate attention after the second educational survey in rural areas.

The following table shows the habitation and population according to primary schooling facilities available at various distances in rural areas:-

Distance	Habitations having primary sections at varying distances		Population having primary sections at varying distances.	
	Number	%	Population	%
Within the habitation	104	29.63	36,340	62.17
.1 to .5 mile	29	8.26	8,375	14.33
.6 to 1.0 mile	47	13.39	4,446	7.60
Within the habitation & up to 1.0 mile	180	51.28	49,161	84.10
1.1 to 1.5 mile	20	5.70	1,110	1.90
1.6 to 2.0 miles	18	5.13	1,494	2.55
more than 2.0 miles	133	37.89	6,691	11.45
Grand Total	351	100.0	58,456	100.0

The percentage of rural habitation with primary section in them within a walking distance of one mile is 51.28 % including 29.63% having primary sections in their own habitations, the percentage of rural population served by primary sections in their own habitations or within walking distance of one mile is 84.10 % including 62.17% having primary sections in their own habitations 15.90% of the population are not served by primary school/section.

From the figures of the Third All India Educational Survey 1974, it is seen that 153 habitations covering a population of 59.37% are served with a primary school/primary section. 37 habitations covering a population of 7.07% are served with a primary school/section within a distance of 0.5 km. 45 habitations covering a population of 5.09% are served with a primary school/sections within 0.6 km to 1.0 km. 22 habitations covering a population of 2.27% are served by primary sections/schools from 1.1 to 1.5 km., 58 habitations covering a population of 8.24% are served by primary sections within 1.6 km to 2.0 kms.

12) Primary Schools by Management: - In A & N Islands the schools are generally managed by the government. There are no schools managed by Local Bodies, however, in 1965-66 two schools were managed by Catholic Mission, of which was government aided primary school. During 1951-52 to 1958-60, all the schools were managed by government. During 1965-66 98.1% schools were managed by government and 1.9% were managed by private bodies. During 1967-68 percentage of schools managed by the government was 99.1 and only 0.9% was managed by private bodies. During 1968-69, 97.4% were managed by government and 2.6% were managed by private bodies. By the end of 1973-74, 99.3% schools were managed by government and only 0.7% was managed by private bodies. During 1975-76 percentage of schools managed by government was 99.36 and by private bodies it was 0.64%. The following table shows the progress of Junior Basic Schools by type of management:-

Year	Total No.	No. managed by Govt.		No. managed by private bodies		
		Number	%	Private Aided No.	%	Private Un-aided No.
1951-52	22	22	100.0	-	-	-
1955-56	37	37	100.0	-	-	-
1960-61	76	75	98.7	1	1.3	-
1962-63	105	103	97.1	2	2.0	0.
1963-64	109	106	97.25	2	1.83	1
1964-65	109	106	97.25	2	1.83	1
1965-66	108	106	98.1	1	0.95	1
1966-67	112	110	98.2	1	0.9	1
1967-68	115	114	99.1	-	-	1
1968-69	118	115	97.4	1	0.9	2
1969-70	124	122	98.4	1	0.8	1
1970-71	127	125	98.42	1	0.79	1
1971-72	130	123	98.4	1	0.78	1
1972-73	141	137	97.2	2	1.4	2
1973-74	141	140	99.3	-	-	1
1974-75	151	150	99.3	-	-	1
1975-76	156	155	99.36	-	-	1

13) Enrolment by Management (By type of institutions): -

Since, 1951-52 the entire enrolment in the primary schools was managed by government schools. In the year 1960-61, 98.13% was managed by government schools and only 0.87% was managed by private bodies. During 1961-62, 5.39% enrolment was managed by private bodies. During 1965-66 only 2.9% was managed by private bodies.

(100)

During the year 1963-69, 4% enrolment was managed by private bodies, schools. 5.11% was managed during 1969-70. But, by the end of Fourth Plan i.e. 1973-74, enrolment managed by private bodies was 0.5% only, which decreased to 0.33% in the year 1975-76 as there was only one school to handle a smallest number of students in the rural area.

The following table shows the progress of enrolment according to managements of Junior Basic Schools:-

Year	Total Enrolment of JBSSs.		Government schools		Private Aided		Private unaided	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1951-52	1439	100.0	1439	100.0	-	-	-	-
1955-56	1697	100.0	1697	100.0	-	-	-	-
1960-61	4823	100.0	4733	98.13	90	1.87	-	-
1961-62	5460	100.0	5166	94.61	256	4.68	38	0.71
1962-63	6031	100.0	5682	94.23	319	5.28	30	0.4
1963-64	6856	100.0	6479	94.5	341	5.0	36	0.5
1964-65	6434	100.0	6040	93.9	365	5.7	29	0.4
1965-66	6964	100.0	6759	97.1	205	2.9	-	-
1966-67	7519	100.0	7293	96.9	197	2.62	29	0.3
1967-68	7794	100.0	7763	99.6	-	-	31	0.4
1968-69	8385	100.0	8056	96.0	-	-	329	4.0
1969-70	8746	100.0	8299	94.89	-	-	373	4.2
1970-71	8849	100.0	8746	98.84	56	0.63	47	0.5
1971-72	9304	100.0	9209	99.0	53	0.63	42	0.4
1972-73	9476	100.0	9336	98.5	72	0.8	68	0.7
1973-74	8902	100.0	8856	99.5	-	-	46	0.5
1974-75	10415	100.0	10368	99.6	-	-	47	0.4
1975-76	11028	100.0	10992	99.67	-	-	36	0.3

#### 14) Concessions to students:-

The students of this territory have been provided a number of financial concessions which are as under:-

- 1) Tuition free education in government and aided schools.
- 2) Free books are supplied to those children whose parent's income is less than Rs2500/- p.a.
- 3) Free stationery and text-books to scheduled tribe students.
- 4) Free mid-day-meals to students @ 20 paise per pupil per worki day.
- 5) Merit scholarships on the basis of centralised examination class V were awarded to a boy and a girl from each block (tennable for three years) standing first among boys and girls in the respective block, @ Rs10/-p.m.



(99)

12) Primary Schools by Management: - In A & N Islands the schools are generally managed by the government. There are no schools managed by Local Bodies, however, in 1965-66 two schools were managed by Catholic Mission, of which was government aided primary school. During 1951-52 to 1958-60, all the schools were managed by government. During 1965-66 98.1% schools were managed by government and 1.9% were managed by private bodies. During 1967-68 percentage of schools managed by the government was 99.1 and only 0.9% was managed by private bodies. During 1968-69, 97.4% were managed by government and 2.6% were managed by private bodies. By the end of 1973-74, 99.3% schools were managed by government and only 0.7% was managed by private bodies. During 1975-76 percentage of schools managed by government was 99.36 and by private bodies it was 0.64%. The following table shows the progress of Junior Basic Schools by type of management:-

Year	Total No.	No. managed by Govt.		No. managed by private bodies		
		Number	%	Private Aided No.	%	Private Unaided No.
1951-52	22	22	100.0	-	-	-
1955-56	37	37	100.0	-	-	-
1960-61	76	75	98.7	1	1.3	-
1962-63	105	103	97.1	2	2.0	0
1963-64	109	106	97.25	2	1.83	1
1964-65	109	106	97.25	2	1.83	1
1965-66	108	106	98.1	1	0.95	1
1966-67	112	110	98.2	1	0.9	1
1967-68	115	114	99.1	-	-	1
1968-69	118	115	97.4	1	0.9	2
1969-70	124	122	98.4	1	0.8	1
1970-71	127	125	98.42	1	0.79	1
1971-72	130	128	98.4	1	0.78	1
1972-73	141	137	97.2	2	1.4	2
1973-74	141	140	99.3	-	-	1
1974-75	151	150	99.3	-	-	1
1975-76	156	155	99.36	-	-	1

13) Enrolment by Management (By type of institutions):-

Since, 1951-52 the entire enrolment in the primary schools was managed by government schools. In the year 1960-61, 98.13% was managed by government schools and only 0.87% was managed by private bodies. During 1961-62, 5.39% enrolment was managed by private bodies. During 1965-66 only 2.9% was managed by private bodies.

(100)

During the year 1968-69, 4% enrolment was managed by private bodies schools. 5.11% was managed during 1969-70. But, by the end of Fourth Plan i.e. 1973-74, enrolment managed by private bodies was 0.5% only, which decreased to 0.33% in the year 1975-76 as there was only one school to handle a smallest number of students in the rural area.

The following table shows the progress of enrolment according to managements of Junior Basic Schools:-

Year	Total Enrolment of JBSs.		Government schools		Private Aided		Private unaided	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1951-52	1439	100.0	1439	100.0	-	-	-	-
1955-56	1697	100.0	1697	100.0	-	-	-	-
1960-61	4823	100.0	4733	98.13	90	1.87	-	-
1961-62	5460	100.0	5166	94.61	256	4.68	38	0.71
1962-63	6031	100.0	5682	94.23	319	5.28	30	0.49
1963-64	6856	100.0	6479	94.5	341	5.0	36	0.5
1964-65	6434	100.0	6040	93.9	365	5.7	29	0.4
1965-66	6964	100.0	6759	97.1	205	2.9	-	-
1966-67	7519	100.0	7293	96.9	197	2.62	29	0.38
1967-68	7794	100.0	7763	99.6	-	-	31	0.4
1968-69	8385	100.0	8056	96.0	--	-	329	4.0
1969-70	8746	100.0	8299	94.89	-	-	373	4.26
1970-71	8849	100.0	8746	98.84	56	0.63	47	0.53
1971-72	9304	100.0	9209	99.0	53	0.63	42	0.44
1972-73	9476	100.0	9336	98.5	72	0.8	68	0.7
1973-74	8902	100.0	8856	99.5	-	-	46	0.5
1974-75	10415	100.0	10368	99.6	-	-	47	0.4
1975-76	11028	100.0	10992	99.67	-	-	36	0.33

14) Concessions to students:-

The students of this territory have been provided a number of financial concessions which are as under:-

- 1) Tuition free education in government and aided schools.
- 2) Free books are supplied to those children whose parent's income is less than Rs2500/- p.a.
- 3) Free stationery and text-books to scheduled tribe students.
- 4) Free mid-day-meals to students @ 20 paise per pupil per working day.
- 5) Merit scholarships on the basis of centralised examination class V were awarded to a boy and a girl from each block (tenable for three years) standing first among boys and girls in the respective block, @ Rs10/- p.m.

15) Girls Education- Girls education is quite popular in these islands. There is not much gap in the girls ratio as generally found on the mainland. In the year 1951-52 percentage of girls to total enrolment was 29.2 which increased to 37.5% in the year 1956-57. During 1961-62 girls ratio was 38.8% to total enrolment, which increased to 40.9% in 1965-66. At the end of three annual plans i.e. in the year 1968-69, girls ratio to total enrolment was 42.3% to total enrolment. At the end of Fourth Plan in the year 1973-74, girls ratio was 44.5 and in the year 1975-76 it was 44.1% to total enrolment at the primary stage of education.

The following table shows the progress of girls enrolment in these islands:-

Year	Total Enrolment classes I to V.	Enrolment of Girls classes I-V.	% of girls to total en- rolment I-V.
1951-52	1643	480	29.2
1955-56	2687	948	35.3
1960-61	5160	1952	37.8
1965-66	8037	3293	40.9
1968-69	11355	4809	42.3
1973-74	14907	6629	44.5
1975-76	18108	7987	44.1

Girls enrolment as percentage to population in the age-group 6-11 years in the year 1951-52 was 40.57 which rose to 43.42% in the year 1955-56. In the year 1960-61, it increased to 56.85% and it was 70.31% in 1965-66. By the end of three annual plans % was 88.51. At the end of Fourth Plan i.e. in the year 1973-74 percentage of girls enrolment in the age-group 6-11 years was 92.28. During the year 1975-76 it was 100.30% .

The following table shows the percentage of girls enrolment to population in the age-group 6-11 years:-

% of enrolment

% of girls Enrolment to popu.	1951- 1952	1955- 1956	1960- 1961	1968- 1969	1973- 1974	1974- 1975	1975- 1976
	40.57	43.42	56.85	70.31	92.28	94.40	100.30

Sufficient number of lady teachers are also available at the primary stage and were also serving in rural and remote islands. The following table shows the total number of teachers and percentage of lady teachers to total teachers and percentage of trained lady teachers at the primary stage of education:-

Year	Total Teachers	Women Teachers	% of women Trs. to total teachers.	No. of women Trs. Trained.	% of trained women teachers to total trained teachers.
1965-66	312	107	34.3	70	20.5
1968-69	453	136	30.0	80	20.3
1969-70	558	192	34.4	127	19.7
1973-74	731	246	33.6	234	24.9
1974-75	835	321	38.4	288	30.8
1975-76	877	347	39.6	307	39.2

The following table shows the progress of girls and teachers by type of institutions (primary schools only):-

Year	Total students	Girls students	% of girls to total students.	Total Teachers.	Women Teachers.	% of women Trs. to total teachers	% of women to Tr
1951-52	1439	437	30.3	52	13	25.0	-
1955-56	1697	591	34.8	56	17	30.3	3
1960-61	4823	1836	38.0	138	32	23.2	15
1965-66	6964	2778	39.9	249	81	32.9	20
1968-69	8743	3692	42.1	386	107	27.7	17
1969-70	8746	3692	42.2	385	118	30.6	19
1973-74	8902	3915	43.9	462	121	26.2	24
1974-75	10415	4535	43.5	558	193	34.6	30
1975-76	11028	4811	43.6	571	203	35.5	30

16) Percentage of Enrolment to Population in the age-group 6-11 years:- During the year 1951-52, enrolment as percentage to population in the age group 6-11 years was 66.89% of which boys accounted for 91.50% and girls for 40.57%. The percentage decreased considerably due to colonisation schemes and settlement of refugees in various parts as well as immigrants to these islands for employment potentialities.

At the end of the first plan (1955-56), percentage of enrolment to population stood at 60.32 i.e. 76.57% for boys and 43.42% for girls respectively. By the end of second plan percentage rose to 74.20 of which boys accounted for 91.1% and girls for 56.85%. By the end of third plan it increased to 82.15% i.e. 93.77% for boys and 70.31% for girls. During 1967 compulsory Primary Education was enforced in Port Blair Municipal area and percentages increased to 103.66 in the year 1968-69 of which boys accounted for 118.56% and girls for 88.51% respectively. In the year 1972 compulsion was extended to the whole of South Andaman. At the end of fourth plan percentage was 101.65 of which boys accounted 110.65% and girls for 92.28%. During 1974-75 percentage increased to 104.7 of which boys accounted for 114.72% and girls for 94.40%. During 1975-76, percentage increased to of which boys accounted for 121.05% and girls for 100.30% respectively. The following table shows the progress of coverage of enrolment to population in the age group of 6-11 years:-

Year	1951-1952	1955-1956	1960-1961	1965-1966	1968-1969	1969-1970	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976
Boys	91.50	76.57	91.11	93.77	118.56	122.78	110.65	114.72	121.05
Girls	40.57	43.42	56.85	70.31	88.51	95.48	92.28	94.40	100.30
Total	66.89	60.32	74.20	82.15	103.66	107.56	101.65	104.7	110.92

17.

EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Administration was fully aware of the need of education among the scheduled tribes. Nicobar islands are largely inhabited by the tribal population. No separate figures of enrolment are available prior to 1964. However, there were 912 pupils at the Primary stage in 1964-65 which constitute 40.5% of the population of the 6-11 years age-group. During 1968-69 percentage rose to 43.5 and by 1973-74 it was 36.8%. Efforts were made to enrol more and more tribal students during the first two years of Fifth plan through persuasive methods. The percentage of enrolment to population increased to 48.19% in 1975-76.

The following table shows the progress of enrolment and its percentage to population in the age-group 6-11 years.

Year	Population 6-11 yrs			Enrolment I-V			% to population 6-11 years		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1964-65	1173	1033	2206	625	287	912	53.2	27.8	40.5
1965-66	1243	1088	2331	639	277	916	51.4	25.5	38.5
1968-69	1454	1256	2710	808	394	1202	55.6	31.4	43.9
1969-70	1525	1312	2837	893	469	1362	58.6	36.6	47.3
1973-74	1806	1536	3342	823	427	1250	45.6	28.0	36.8
1974-75	1876	1592	3468	992	547	1539	52.87	34.35	44.37
1975-76	1946	1648	3594	1109	623	1732	56.98	37.80	48.19

18. TEACHERS IN JUNIOR BASIC SCHOOLS:

There was considerable shortage of teachers in the primary/Junior Basic schools. Locally available matriculates/non-matric candidates were recruited as primary school teachers. Recruitment of primary school teachers also continued from mainland up to 1965. After 1965, local/locally available having minimum qualifications as prescribed in the recruitment rules were recruited in the cadre of primary school teachers. Trained teachers were not available. During 1949-50, total number of teachers in primary schools was 28, all were untrained. In 1955-56, number rose to 56 of which 4 were trained. By the end of second plan 1960-61 total teachers in primary schools were 138 of which 85 were trained. During 1958-59, a Junior Basic Teachers' Training school was established for the training of inservice primary school teachers and its intake capacity was raised to 100 in 1969-70 as against 50. The backlog of inservice teachers was cleared up by 1971-72.

The number of primary school teachers rose to 249 in 1965-66, of which 181 were trained. The number increased to 386 in 1968-69 and to 462 in 1973-74 of which 439 were trained. The number of primary school teachers increased to 571 in 1975-76 of which 508 were trained.

The following table shows the progress of teachers in Primary/Junior Basic Schools from 1949-50 to 1975-76:-

Teachers in JB Schools

Year	Total Number			Number Trained			Number untrained		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1949-50	23	5	28	-	-	-	23	5	28
1951-52	39	13	52	-	-	-	39	13	52
1955-56	39	17	56	2	2	4	37	15	52
1960-61	106	32	138	64	21	85	42	11	53
1965-66	168	81	249	130	51	181	38	30	68
1966-67	211	103	314	138	60	198	73	43	116
1968-69	279	107	386	162	66	228	117	41	158
1969-70	267	118	385	163	76	239	104	42	146
1973-74	341	121	462	324	115	439	17	6	23
1974-75	365	193	558	334	172	506	31	21	52
1975-76	368	203	571	333	175	508	35	28	63

The following table shows the percentage of trained and untrained teachers by sex in Primary/Junior Basic schools from 1949-50 to 1975-76:-

(b) % of Trained & Untrained Teachers in Primary/JB Schools

Year	% Trained Trs.			% Untrained Trs.			Total Teachers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1949-50	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	82.1	17.9	100.0
1951-52	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0
1955-56	5.1	11.8	7.1	94.9	88.2	92.9	69.6	30.4	100.0
1960-61	60.4	65.6	61.6	39.6	34.4	38.4	76.8	23.2	100.0
1965-66	77.4	63.0	72.7	22.6	37.0	27.3	67.5	32.5	100.0
1968-69	58.1	61.7	59.1	41.9	38.3	40.9	72.3	27.7	100.0
1969-70	61.0	64.4	62.1	39.0	35.6	37.9	69.4	30.6	100.0
1970-71	72.4	79.8	74.4	27.6	20.2	25.6	73.0	27.0	100.0
1971-72	82.7	90.0	84.7	17.3	10.0	15.3	73.0	27.0	100.0
1972-73	96.8	97.6	97.0	3.2	2.4	3.0	72.7	27.3	100.0
1973-74	95.0	95.0	95.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	73.8	26.2	100.0
1974-75	91.5	89.1	90.7	8.5	10.9	9.3	65.4	34.6	100.0
1975-76	90.5	86.2	89.0	9.5	13.8	11.0	64.4	35.6	100.0

19)

TEACHERS AT THE PRIMARY/JB STAGE

Stagewise records of teachers prior to 1964 are not available. During 1964-65, total number of primary school teachers at the primary stage of education were 273 of which 185 were trained. The number rose to 312 in 1965-66 of which 219 were trained. The number shot up to 453 in 1968-69 of which, 272 were trained. At the end of the Fourth Plan, 1973-74, total number of teachers at the primary stage was 731 of which, 687 were trained. During the year 1974-75, the number increased to 835 of which 753 were trained. In the second year of the fifth plan 1975-76, the number stood at 877 of which 783 were trained.

During 1964-65, percentage of trained teachers was 67.8 which rose to 70.1% in 1965-66 (end of third plan). At the end of three annual plans in 1968-69, percentage of trained teachers decreased to 60.1%, as a number of untrained teachers in minority languages were recruited from open market. The intake capacity of teachers training school was raised to 100 in 1969-70 and by the end of fourth plan percentage of trained teachers was 94.0.

Educational facilities were expanded to rural areas in a large number considering the requirements of the rural population and new settlements, untrained graduates in various minority languages namely in Urdu, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam were recruited, who were locally available and the percentage of trained teachers decreased to 90.1 in 1974-75 and 89.3% in 1975-76.

The following table shows the progress of teachers at the primary stage of education from 1964-65 to 1975-76:-

19(b)

TEACHERS AT THE PRIMARY STAGE

Year	Total teachers			Number trained			Number untrained		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1964-65	189	84	273	134	51	185	55	33	88
1965-66	205	107	312	149	70	219	56	37	93
1968-69	317	136	453	192	80	272	125	56	181
1969-70	366	192	558	219	127	346	147	65	212
1973-74	485	246	731	453	234	687	32	12	44
1974-75	514	321	835	465	288	753	49	33	82
1975-76	530	347	877	476	307	783	54	40	94

20)

PERCENTAGES OF TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS  
AT THE PRIMARY STAGE

Year	Percentage Trained			Percentage Untrained			Total Teachers		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1964-65	70.9	60.7	67.8	29.1	39.3	32.2	69.2	30.8	100
1965-66	72.7	65.4	70.1	27.3	34.6	29.9	65.7	34.3	100
1968-69	60.6	58.8	60.1	39.4	31.2	39.9	70.0	30.0	100
1969-70	59.8	66.1	62.0	40.2	33.9	38.0	65.5	34.5	100
1973-74	93.4	95.1	94.0	6.6	4.9	6.0	66.3	33.7	100
1974-75	90.5	89.7	90.1	9.5	10.3	9.9	61.6	38.4	100
1975-76	89.8	88.5	89.3	10.2	11.5	10.7	60.4	39.6	100

21) Teachers by qualifications and Training:- Table on the following page will acquaint with the progress of teachers at the primary stage according to qualifications by sex and training status.



TEACHERS BY QUALIFICATIONS

Year	FA/M.Sc./M.Com				BA/B.Sc/B.Com				Matric/Inter				Nonmatric			
	Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1964-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	121	44	36	22	13	7	18	10
1965-66	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	136	61	43	24	13	8	13	10
1966-67	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	141	64	57	41	18	-	15	10
1967-68	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	154	72	80	52	17	-	15	10
1968-69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	175	80	110	36	17	-	15	10
1969-70	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	-	205	113	126	55	13	12	16	10
1970-71	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	4	247	134	72	26	24	16	25	10
1971-72	-	-	-	-	5	2	6	1	316	168	63	25	23	20	9	10
1972-73	-	-	-	-	16	5	10	1	382	194	7	7	26	19	4	10
1973-74	-	-	-	2	5	14	46	25	433	256	1	2	27	18	2	10
1974-75	-	-	-	-	4	3	27	6	422	216	2	5	27	15	2	10
1975-76	-	-	1	3	1	9	48	31	452	284	1	2	23	14	4	10

Year	Total trained		Total Untrained		T O T A L Teachers		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1964-65	134	51	55	33	189	84	273
1965-66	149	70	56	37	205	107	312
1966-67	161	65	73	45	226	110	336
1967-68	172	72	96	56	268	128	396
1968-69	192	80	125	56	317	136	453
1969-70	219	137	147	65	366	192	558
1970-71	272	151	105	43	377	194	571
1971-72	344	190	79	28	423	218	641
1972-73	424	221	21	9	445	230	675
1973-74	453	234	32	12	485	246	731
1974-75	465	268	49	33	514	321	835
1975-76	476	307	54	40	530	347	877

22) Post Fixation criteria or Fixing of strength of Teachers in primary schools:

1. A section normally will consist of 40 pupils. One primary school teacher per section will be provided in a primary school or for each section attached to a primary, middle or higher secondary school. The break-up of the section will be allowed at 40, 80, 120, 160 and so on.
2. One additional primary school teacher will be provided in the primary school/primary department if the number of sections is more than 8.
3. Where the enrolment in a section/school is 20 or below, one teacher for a group of every 20 students or part thereof shall be provided i.e. one teacher up to 20 students, 2 teachers up to 40, 3 teachers up to 60, 4 teachers up to 80, and so on.
4. One headmaster shall be provided if the enrolment as on 31st August exceeds 75 in the five classes from class I to class V.
5. One class IV shall be provided and one additional class IV will be provided if the enrolment exceeds 100.

23) Criteria for opening of new Primary schools:-

1. The population of the village is about 150 or more.
2. No primary school is in the existence within the radius of 2 kms. where the students from the village can be accommodated.
3. The village is not connected by serviceable road.
4. The village is not served by a regular bus service.
5. The village is separated by perennial nallah which makes it difficult for the children to attend the nearby schools specially during the rainy season.
6. There are atleast 20 students within the age-group 6-11 years.

24) Preparation of instructional material:- There is no arrangement in vogue in these islands for the preparation of instructional material. Those available with NCERT and the state institutes of various states are obtained and distributed to the schools. This is one of the drawbacks of the educational system in these islands, instructional materials, prepared by other states are not likely to have full bearing on the environments prevailing in the islands. The curriculum and syllabi for classes I-V of Delhi Administration are adopted and the text books in media other than Hindi or English are obtained from the respective states where the concerned languages are spoken.

25) TEACHER-PUPIL & SCHOOL SCHOLAR RATIO IN J. B. SCHOOLS:-

Teacher-pupil ratio in Junior Basic schools during 1949-50 was 31 which decreased to 27 in 1951-52 and again raised to 30 in 1955-56, to 35 in 1960-61 and decreased to 28 in 1965-66, to 23 in 1968-69, to 19 in 1973-74 and 1975-76.

As regards school-scholar ratio during 1949-50, it was 45 which increased to 65 in 1951-52 and decreased to 46 in 1955-56 and again increased to 63 in 1960-61, to 64 in 1965-66, to 74 in 1968-69 and decreased to 63 in 1973-74 and raised to 71 in 1975-76.

The following table shows the trend of teacher-pupil and school-scholar ratio in Junior Basic Schools in different periods:-

Year	Number of JB schools	No. of scholars.	No. of Teachers.	Teacher-pupil Ratio	School-scholar Ratio
1949-50	19	863	28	31	45
1951-52	22	1459	52	27	65
1955-56	37	1697	56	30	46
1960-61	76	4823	138	35	63
1965-66	108	6964	249	28	64
1968-69	118	8743	386	23	74
1969-70	124	8746	385	23	70
1970-71	127	8849	403	22	69
1971-72	130	8892	444	20	68
1972-73	141	9476	466	20	67
1973-74	141	8902	462	19	63
1974-75	151	10415	558	69	19
1975-76	156	11028	571	19	71

26) Direct Expenditure on Junior Basic Schools:-

Separate figures relating to direct expenditure on Junior Basic schools prior to 1955-56 are not available. During 1955-56 total expenditure stood at Rs 89,018 which rose to Rs 3,08,155 in 1960-61, to Rs 5,67,000 in 1965-66, to Rs 13,97,574 in 1968-69, to Rs 26,58,419 in 1973-74 and to Rs 35,92,51½ in 1974-75.

Table on page 110 shows the progress of direct expenditure on Junior Basic Schools.

Direct Expenditure on JB Schools

Year	Salaries of teachers	Salaries of other staff	Exp. on Equipment	Other items	Total
1955-56	-	-	-	-	89,018
1956-57	-	-	-	-	94,099
1960-61	-	-	-	-	3,08,155
1965-66	4,60,000	89,600	17,400	-	5,67,000
1968-69	12,61,776	47,268	68,691	19,829	13,97,574
1969-70	15,98,872	73,029	63,331	40,270	17,75,502
1970-71	18,18,336	1,62,336	96,315	49,982	21,26,969
1971-72	19,32,995	2,38,133	1,20,960	58,367	23,50,465
1972-73	20,86,147	2,42,909	2,551	60,469	23,92,076
1973-74	24,05,978	2,13,135	28,900	10,406	26,58,419
1974-75	32,26,716	3,26,800	20,354	18,642	35,92,512

27) AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN JUNIOR BASIC SCHOOLS:

Average expenditure per pupil in these islands is quite high as compared to other states, as teachers of this territory are drawing central scales and in addition to that mainland recruits/local recruits posted in an area other than the area of recruiting are drawing Andaman Special Allowances @20 to 30% admissible on basic pay.

Average expenditure per pupil during 55-56 was Rs46/- which rose to 64 in 1960-61 and to Rs 81 in 1965-66 .Per-pupil cost rose to 159/- in 1968-69 ,it further increased to Rs298/- in 1973-74 and to Rs326 in 1974-75.

The following table shows per pupil expenditure in junior basic schools.

<u>Year</u>	<u>per-pupil cost</u>
1955-56	Rs 46/-
1960-61	Rs 64/-
1965-66	Rs 81/-
1968-69	Rs159/-
1969-70	Rs203/-
1970-71	Rs240/-
1971-72	Rs264/-
1972-73	Rs252/-
1973-74	Rs298/-
1974-75	Rs326/-

28) Supervision and Inspection of Primary schools:-

Junior Basic schools are supervised and inspected by the Assistant Inspector of schools of the concerned zone while administrative control rests with the Deputy Education Officer of the respective zone. There is no prescribed frequency for inspection of schools. But, usually the schools are inspected twice a year by the Assistant Inspector of schools. The inspection of schools usually done by a team of inspecting officers consisting of the headmasters of Junior Basic schools headed by the Assistant Inspector of Schools. Inspection of a school usually takes one or two days. The duration of inspection process actually depends upon the staff strength, nature of work, arrears and defects etc.

Inspection Plan and Procedure:- The inspection procedure has been modified since the year 1974-75. The system of panel inspection was introduced in the schools. The panels of inspections are drawn by the Deputy Education officer in respect of primary schools of his jurisdiction with the help of the Assistant Inspector of schools, and the inspecting officers are drawn up from various schools. The Director of Education is also intimated as well. Annually some schools are inspected by the principal headquarters and the Director of Education. Provision has been made for more intensive inspection of work in case of newly appointed, newly promoted and teachers likely to be confirmed or against whom enquiries are continuing, pending or contemplated. The grade awarded to the teacher in the last inspection is also studied.

The following aspects are taken in to consideration while inspection is made by the panel:-

- 1) Teachers' competence as a professional worker.
- 2) Teachers' preparation as a classroom teacher.
- 3) Teachers' performance in various aspects of the working of the school.
- 4) Effectiveness of the teacher in co-curricular work
- 5) Participation of the teacher in co-curricular activities.
- 6) Checking of written assignments and follow-up.
- 7) Checking of teachers' diary.

The information blank supplied by the head of institution is studied and discussions with the teachers and head of institution are arranged to acquaint the teachers about their deficiencies and plans for improvement. The inspection report is discussed by the panel and final grading is given on the basis of the grading of the head of the institution and the inspection report is submitted to the Chief Inspecting Officer. Finally, responsibility of the follow up and implementation lies with the head master of the school.

28 } Educational Buildings:- All the land in the territory belongs to the government, acquisition of land for housing the schools does not create any problem as it is often seen in other parts of the country. The Andaman public works department in consultation with the education department constructs the buildings and maintains them. The norms laid down by the Delhi Administration or the Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi are followed in respect of plinth area, height etc. A class room for a section of 40 pupils measure 24' x 30' . The plans for buildings of private institutions are approved by the surveyor of works, who is incharge of all governmental buildings. The special circumstances prevailing due to geographic reasons lead to a huge backlog in completing the educational buildings. The lapse of sanction of a large number of school buildings included in fourth plan occurred because the Andaman Public works department could not undertake the work promptly due to its limited construction capacity.

PART XVI  
MIDDLE EDUCATION.

1. ADMINISTRATION OF MIDDLE SCHOOLS:

The Deputy Education Officers of the respective zones are administrative heads of the Senior Basic Schools of their jurisdiction. The territory is divided in the four educational zones namely South Andaman, Middle Andaman, North Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Deputy Education Officers have been declared heads of office as well as Drawing and Disbursing Officers in respect of Senior Basic Schools of their zone. They are also responsible for supervision and inspection of Senior Basic Schools. The work of Deputy Education Officers is coordinated by Education Officer (Principal Headquarters).

Dy. Edn. Officer South Andaman H. Q, P/B.	Dy. Edn. Officer M. Andaman H. Q, Rangat.	Dy. Edn. Officer N. Andaman H. Q, Diglipur	Dy. Edn. Officer Carnicobar H. Q, C/Nicobar
H. Ms SBSchools	H. Ms SBSchools	H. Ms SBSchools	H. M. SBSchools

2. PROVISION OF FACILITIES:-

At the time of second All India Educational Survey in 1966, 54 rural habitations (15.38%) were served by middle section i.e. they had middle sections in them or within a three mile walking distance. These included 8 (2.27%) habitations with middle sections in them. Only 31.57% of the population was served by middle sections including 6.63% with middle sections in their own habitations.

The following table shows the distribution of habitations and population according the middle schooling facilities available at varying distances in rural areas:-

Distance	Habitation having middle sections at varying distances		Population having middle sections at varying distance	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
With in the Habitations	8	2.27	5,630	9.63
0.1 to 1.0 miles	17	4.84	4,945	8.46
1.1 to 2.0 -do-	13	3.70	4,105	7.02
2.1. to 3.0 -do-	16	4.55	3,775	6.46
Within the habitation or up to 3.0 miles	54	15.38	18,455	31.57

1	2	3	4	5
3.1 to 4.0 miles	10	2.85	2,863	4.90
4.1 to 5.0 miles	14	3.99	2,140	3.66
More than 5.0 miles	273	77.77	34,938	59.87
Total	351	100.0	58,456	100.0

The following table shows the habitations with or without middle schools:-

For habitation	Above 5000	2000-4999	5000-9999	500-999	Below 500	Grand Total
With Middle Schools/Sections	(a) No. of habitation	-	2	4	2	8
	(b) Total population	-	2430	2590	610	5630
	(c) % to total population	-	44.83	14.20	1.75	9.63
With Middle School/Section with a distance of 1.0 mile	(a) No. of habitation	-	-	4	13	17
	(b) Total population	-	-	2375	2570	4945
	(c) % to total population	-	-	13.02	7.39	8.46
With a Middle school or sections with a distance of 1.1 to 2.0 miles	(a) No. of habitation	-	-	3	10	13
	(b) Total population	-	-	1985	2120	4105
	(c) % to total population	-	-	10.88	6.09	7.02
Distance of 2.1 to 3.0 miles	(a) No. of habitation	-	-	2	14	16
	(b) Total population	-	-	1475	2300	3775
	(c) % to total population	-	-	8.08	6.61	6.46
Distance of 3.1 to 4.0 miles	(a) No. of habitation	-	-	2	8	10
	(b) Total population	-	-	1855	1008	2863
	(c) % to total population	-	-	10.17	2.90	4.90
distance of 4.1 to 5.0 miles	(a) No. of habitations	-	-	1	13	14
	(b) Total Population	-	-	670	1470	2140
	(c) % to total population	-	-	3.67	4.23	3.66
distance of more than 5 miles	(a) No. of habitation	-	2	11	260	273
	(b) Total population	-	2990	7295	24713	34998
	(c) % to total population	-	55.17	39.98	71.03	59.87
<b>Total No. of habitation</b>		-	4	27	320	351
<b>Total population</b>		-	5420	18245	34791	58456



The figures of All India Third Educational Survey conducted in 1974 reveal that there are 27 habitations constituting 25.89% of the total population of habitations having middle schools/sections within the habitations.

∟ 12

Total No. of habitations within the distance of 1 Km were covering 2.41% of the population of the habitations from 0.1 to 1.0 Km. Habitations within the distance of 1.1 to 2 Km. having a population of 5361 covered 5.02% of the total population of habitations. 39 habitations within 2.1 to 3.0 Km distance having population of 10149 covered 9.51% of the total population of habitations. 41 habitations having population 10506 covered 9.85% of the habitations population. 49 habitations having a population of 12857 covered 12.05% of habitation population. 270 habitations having 39,767 population covered 37.27% of the habitation population. In all there were 468 habitations having a population of 10,6703.

The following table shows habitation with or without Senior Basic Schools during 1974.

Habitation	No. of habitation	Above 5000	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	Below 500
With a middle School/Section	(a) No. of habitation	-	1	12	9	5
	(b) Population of habitation	-	2121	15643	6088	1643
	(c) % to total population of state.	-	100.0	66.63	23.73	2.96
At a distance of 1 Km.	(a) No. of habitations	-	-	1	-	11
	(b) Population of habitation	-	-	1363	-	1205
	(c) % to total population of State.	-	-	5.81	-	2.17
At a distance of 1.1 to 2.0 Km.	(a) No. of habitations	-	-	1	3	21
	(b) Total populations of habitations	-	-	1213	1895	7253
	(c) % to total population of State	-	-	5.17	7.39	4.06
At a distance of 2.1 to 3.0 Km.	(a) No. of habitations	-	-	1	4	34
	(b) Total populations of habitations	-	-	1250	2469	6430
	(c) % to total population	-	-	5.32	9.62	9.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A distance of 3.1 to 4.0 Kms.	(a)No. of habitations (b)Total population (c)% to total population of State	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 5025 19.58	33 5481 9.89	41 10506 9.85
A distance of 4.1 to 5.0 Kms.	(a)No. of habitations (b)Total population (c)% to total population of State.	- - -	- - -	2 2867 12.27	6 3673 14.32	41 6317 11.39	49 12857 12.05
A distance of more than 5 Kms.	(a)No. of habitations (b)Total population (c)% to total population of State	- - -	- - -	1 1141 4.86	9 6508 25.36	260 32118 57.93	270 39767 37.27
Total No. of habitations		-	1	18	39	405	463
Total population of habitations		-	2121	23477	25658	55447	106703

### 3. Media of Instruction:-

At the middle stage instructions are imparted in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Tamil and English media. Up to 1972-73 instructions were imparted in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali. From 1973-74, English as medium of instruction was introduced at two places i.e. in SBS Aberdeen and in SBS Mus, by adding class VI. Classes VII and VIII were introduced in the following years. With the approval of the Government of India, Tamil as medium of instruction was introduced at two places from the academic session 1974-75 by adding class VI in H.S. School, Haddo and in SB School, Shabnannagar. Classes VII & VIII were introduced in the following years.

4. Pattern of classes:- Classes VI, VII and VIII constitute middle stage of education i.e. age-group 11-14 years.

### 5. Criteria for opening of Senior Basic School/Middle School:-

The following criteria is observed while upgrading a junior basic school to the status of senior basic school in these islands:-

10. ALLOCATION OF TEACHERS:- The following norms/criteria are followed for fixing the strength of the teachers in middle department:-

- 1) A section will normally consists of 40 pupils. Trained graduate teachers will be allowed @ 1½ teacher per section. In case the school has odd number of sections one full teacher will be allowed against the marginal teacher.
- 2) Extra teachers one each for craft and third language and teachers for each of the following subjects viz. drawing, physical education, music (with part-time tabla accompanist), domestic science shall be allowed over and above the total number of teachers calculated according to rule 1 above, wherever such subjects are being taught.
- 3) One head master shall be provided in each of the middle/senior basic schools.

11. Recruitment Procedure:- Recruitment to various categories of teachers of middle schools is made according to medium of instruction. Wider publicity is given in mainland/local papers to attract qualified and experienced hands. The applications received in the directorate are processed considering the qualifications and experience and candidates are interviewed at Delhi/Calcutta in case of mainland candidates and local candidates are interviewed at Port Blair. Weightage in the recruitment procedure is given as under:-

a. Academic qualifications	- 50%
b. Professional qualifications	- 10%
c. Experience of teaching	- 5%
d. Achievements in school	- 10%
e. Interview	- 25%

Local candidates are given an extra weightage of 10%. The minimum percentage of marks required for candidates to qualify for appointment to various categories is as follows:-

i) Head Master (Middle)	- 35%
ii) Graduate Trained Teacher	- 35%
iii) Physical Education	- 40%
iv) Craft Instructor	- 35%

Usually, three panels are prepared i.e. Local candidates, locally available candidates and mainlanders. Preference is given to local candidates in employment over locally available candidates and locally available to mainlanders according to merit.

12. PROMOTION PROSPECTS:- Almost all categories of middle school teachers except left out categories have selection grades with higher scale of pay to which promotion is made from ordinary grades, on the basis of merit and seniority as provided in the recruitment rules. 75% posts of Headmasters as well as 25% posts of graduate trained teachers are filled up through departmental promotions. 2/3 of the posts of Senior teachers are filled up departmental promotion amongst the Graduate trained teachers fulfilling the qualifications as provided under recruitment rules.

13. Financial Concessions to students:- A number of financial concessions are provided to the school children in middle department which are as under:-

- a) Tuition free education.
- b) Free text-books to students whose parents' income is less than Rs2500/-p.a.
- c) Free travel concession by bus and ferry services if the student is attending school beyond a distance of 4 kms.
- d) Free mid-day-meals @ 20 paise per pupil per working day are provided up to class VIII.
- e) Hostel accommodation to rural students.
- f) Stipends to hostellers @ Rs50/-p.m. per hostellers to meet the expenses of mess etc.
- g) An additional sum of Rs20/-p.m. is paid to each tribal hosteller in addition to Rs50/-p.m.
- h) Free text-books and stationery to all tribal students.

14. EXPANSION OF MIDDLE SCHOOLS:-

There were only 2 middle schools during 1952-53. One middle school was upgraded to high school and one junior basic school was upgraded to middle school during 1958-59, the number of middle schools remained the same, as in 1952-53. During 1959-60 one primary school was raised to middle school and number rose to 3. During 1960-61 one middle school was raised to higher secondary school and primary school was raised to middle school, the number of middle schools remained to be 3.

During the Third Plan period, 6 junior basic schools were upgraded to the status of senior basic schools raising the total number of middle schools to 9. During the three annual plans 1966-67 to 1968-69, seven senior basic schools were raised and 4 senior basic schools were upgraded to higher secondary schools as such total number of middle schools remained 12 during 1968-69.

During the period of Fourth Plan,, 18 junior basic schools were upgraded to the status of senior basic schools and 5 senior basic schools were upgraded to the status of higher secondary schools. Thus, the number of middle schools by the end of Fourth Plan 1973-1974 stood at 25 . During the year 1974-75 and 1975-76 7 junior basic schools were upgraded to the status of senior basic schools and one new senior basic school at Shabnamnagar was established for the children of ex-servicemen. Total number of senior basic schools during 1975-76 was 33.

15) Middle/Senior Basic schools by management:-

Year	Total No.	Percentage	Govt. managed	%	Pri- vate Aided	%	Pri- vate unai- ded	%
1952-53	2	100.0	2	100.0	-	-	-	-
1955-56	2	100.0	2	100.0	-	-	-	-
1960-61	3	100.0	3	100.0	-	-	-	-
1964-65	9	77.8	1	11.1	1	11.1	1	11.1
1965-66	9	77.8	1	11.1	1	11.1	1	11.1
1966-67	7	100.0	7	100.0	-	-	-	-
1967-68	10	100.0	9	91.0	1	9.0	-	-
1968-69	12	100.0	11	91.7	1	8.3	-	-
1969-70	17	100.0	16	94.2	1	5.8	-	-
1970-71	20	100.0	18	90.0	1	5.0	1	5.0
1971-72	22	100.0	20	91.0	1	4.5	1	4.5
1972-73	21	100.0	20	95.2	1	4.8	-	-
1973-74	25	100.0	25	100.0	-	-	-	-
1974-75	30	100.0	30	100.0	-	-	-	-
1975-76	33	100.0	33	100.0	-	-	-	-

16) Enrolment by Management:-

Since 1952-53 to 1963-64, 100.0% enrolment was managed by Government schools. During 1964-65, 75.2% was managed by Govt. schools and 15.9% & 8.9 was managed by aided & unaided schools respectively. Again in 1966-67, govt. schools managed 100.0% enrolment. During 1967-68, 88.9% was management by govt. and 11.1% by aided schools. During 1970-71, 86.3%, 5.7% and 8.0% was managed by govt. schools, aided and unaided schools respectively. 92.5% & 7.5% was managed by govt & aided schools during 1972-73. From 1973-74 to 1975-76 again 100.0% enrolment was managed by government schools.

The following table shows the progress of enrolment of Middle/Senior Basic Schools according to type of management:-

Year	Total enrolment	%	Managed with % by					
			Govt.	%	Private aided	%	Unaided	%
1953-54	275	100.0	275	100.0	-	-	-	-
1954-55	329	100.0	329	100.0	-	-	-	-
1960-61	288	100.0	288	100.0	-	-	-	-
1964-65	1322	100.0	994	75.2	210	15.9	118	8.9
1965-66	1649	100.0	1270	77.1	235	14.2	144	8.7
1968-69	3174	100.0	2907	91.6	267	8.4	-	-
1970-71	5154	100.0	4447	86.3	294	5.7	413	8.0
1972-73	5654	100.0	5228	92.5	426	7.5	-	-
1973-74	6404	100.0	6404	100.0	-	-	-	-
1974-75	7085	100.0	7085	100.0	-	-	-	-
1975-76	8386	100.0	8386	100.0	-	-	-	-

17) ENROLEMENT AT SENIOR BASIC STAGE:

Enrolment at the Senior Basic stage during 1951-52 was 251 of which 63 were girls. At the end of First Plan total enrolment at the middle stage was 328 of which 65 were girls. At the end of second plan 1960-61, total enrolment was 480 of which 120 were girls. By the end of third plan 65-66, it rose to 1482 of which, 518 were girls. During 1968-69 it rose to 2193 of which, 798 were girls. At the end of fourth plan 1973-74 it increased to 4285 of which, 1735 were girls. Enrolment rose to 5141 in 1975-76 of which, 2087 were girls. The following table shows the progress of enrolment of classes VI to VIII.

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1951-52	188	63	251
1955-56	263	65	328
1960-61	360	120	480
1965-66	964	518	1482
1968-69	1395	798	2193
1969-70	1695	961	2656
1973-74	2550	1735	4285
1974-75	2876	1878	4754
1975-76	3054	2087	5141

Girls education is quite popular in these islands. There is not much gap in the girls ratio at the middle stage in this territory. During 1951-52 girls percentage was 25.1% to total enrolment. Percentage decreased to 19.8% in the year 1955-56, and again in 1960-61 increased to 25.0%. It further increased to 34.9% in 1965-66. During 1968-69 percentage rose to 36.3% by the end of fourth plan (1973-74) percentage increased to 40.4%. During 1974-75 it decreased to 39.5% and again increased to 40.5% in 1975-76.

The following table shows the percentage of girls to total enrolment during different periods:-

Year	Total enrolment	Girls enrolment	% of girls enrolment to total enrolment.
1951-52	251	63	25.1
1955-56	328	65	19.8
1960-61	480	120	25.0
1965-66	1482	518	34.9
1968-69	2195	798	36.3
1969-70	2650	961	36.1
1973-74	4285	1735	40.4
1974-75	4754	1878	39.5
1975-76	5141	2087	40.5

19) Percentage of Enrolment (classes VI to VIII) to population in the age-group 11-14 years.

Percentage of enrolment to population in the age group 11-14 years in the year 1951-52 was 20.03 i.e. 27.32% for boys and 11.15% for girls respectively. By the end of first plan percentage decreased to 19.62% i.e. 28.67 for boys and 9.14% for girls. At the end of second plan (1960-61) percentage decreased to 18.12% i.e. 25.56% for boys and 9.67 for girls respectively. Percentage increased to 35.07 by the end of third plan (1965-66) of which boys accounted for 42.8% and girls for 26.25%. At the end of three annual plans (1968-69) percentage rose to 41.40 i.e. 49.32 for boys and 32.33% for girls. At the end of fourth plan percentage rose to 59.95 i.e. 66.68% for boys and 52.21 for girls. During 1974-75 percentage increased to 62.24 and it rose to 63.25% in 1975-76.

The following table shows the progress of percentage of enrolment to population in the age-group 11-14 yrs.

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1951-52	27.32%	11.15%	20.03%
1955-56	26.09%	7.51%	17.51%
1960-61	25.56%	9.67%	18.12%
1965-66	42.80%	26.25%	35.07%
1968-69	49.32%	32.33%	41.40%
1969-70	56.12%	36.49%	46.98%
1973-74	66.68%	52.21%	59.95%
1974-75	69.56%	53.61%	62.94%
1975-76	68.72%	56.61%	63.25%

20) EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES:

For the education of the scheduled tribes, there are five Senior Basic Schools and one Higher Secondary School.

Figures for the years 1951-52 to 1963-64 are not available, however during 1964-65, 87 students were studying in middle classes of which 11 were girls. The number increased to 98 in 1965-66 of which 26 were girls. At the end of three annual plans 1968-69, the number rose to 170 of which 37 were girls. By the end of fourth plan, the number increased to 271 of which 69 were girls. The enrolment increased to 361 in 1974-75 and 452 in 1975-76.

The following table shows the progress of enrolment of scheduled tribes at the middle stage and its percentage to population in the age group 11-14 years.

Year	Enrolment Scheduled tribes class VI to VIII			% to population 11-14 years		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1964-65	76	11	87	14.9	2.5	8.7
1965-66	72	26	98	13.6	5.3	9.7
1968-69	133	37	170	22.0	7.2	14.6
1969-70	157	31	188	25.0	6.0	15.5
1973-74	202	69	271	27.7	11.3	19.5
1974-75	245	116	361	32.5	18.3	25.4
1975-76	312	140	452	40.1	21.4	31.6



1. Where there is no senior basic school within a radius of 8 kms.
2. Places which are not connected by serviceable road.
3. Where there is no regular bus or ferry services.
4. Separate islands which are not connected by regular ferry service.
5. Inability of parents to send their children to hostel on account of poverty.
6. Availability of atleast 25 children in other areas and 10 children in the tribal areas to start class VI.

6. Syllabus and Books for Middle classes:-

Prior to 1.5.1964, the schools of this territory were following the syllabus of West Bengal Education Department. After the date, the schools were following the syllabus and books prescribed by the Directorate of Education, Delhi. Books published by the NCERT are also followed in our classes. For Bengali and Tamil media, books prescribed by the D.P.Is. of the concerned states are followed in our classes.

From the year 1975-76, the Directorate of Education A & N Islands has prepared its own syllabus and the same is in force in our schools, however, text-books position remains the same.

7. Training of Middle School Teachers:- There is no institution/college for the training of middle school teachers in these islands. Untrained graduate teachers working in middle classes in science subjects are encouraged to take up Summer-cum-Correspondence courses offered by the Regional Colleges of Education Bhubneswar/Bhopal. The teachers are sponsored every year to R.C.E. Bhubneswar/Bhopal who have completed a satisfactory service of 5 years. Under Arts stream only trained graduates are recruited. Relaxation of training is given to science graduates in case of recruitment, as there is shortage of trained science graduates. Untrained postgraduate teachers are deputed to summer-cum-correspondence courses after completion of three years of satisfactory service.

8. Pay scales of Middle school Teachers:- The teachers of A & N Islands are drawing central pay scales and allowances. They are governed by the Central Civil Service Rules. The socio-economic conditions of the teachers of these islands are better than the teachers of mainland.

Teachers recruited from mainland are drawing Andaman special pay @ 33 1/3% to 45%/Andaman special Allowances @ 20% to 30% admissible on basic pay, depending upon the area of posting. The above allowances are also admissible to local recruits if posted an area other than the area of recruitment.

Mainland recruits are also getting free sea passage for self and family once a year and on first appointment. Local recruits also get the above benefit if declaration of hometown is on the mainland.

Unfurnished free accommodation is also provided to mainland recruits. Local recruits also get if posted an an area other than the area of recruitment.

The following chart shows the scales of pay of middle school teachers in different periods:-

Category	Payscale during 1959	Pay scale during 1967	Pay scale during 1970	Pay scale w.e.f. 1.1.73
a) Head Master (Middle)	Rs210-10-290 -15-395 Selection Grade	Rs220-10-290 -15-470.	Rs300-25-450 -EB-25-600. Rs600-30-630-40-750.	Rs550-25-750 EB-30-900 Revised aw
b) GTT Arts/Sc/Com/Home Sc. & Oriental Language Teachers.	Rs170-10-290-15-380.(G.I) Rs160-8-256-8-8-280(G.II)	Rs190-10-290-15-425.(G.I) Rs175-8-215-10-275-15-350.	Rs250-10-450-EB-25-550. Rs550-30-700	440-20-500 -EB-25-700 -25-750. Revised Awat
c) Teacher of Physical Edn. (lower scl.)	Rs118-4-170-EB-5-200-EB-5-225.	Rs118-4-150-5-160-8-220-EB-8-240-10-270.	Rs165-10-215-15-275-EB-15-350.	Rs330-10-350 EB-380-15-560. -EB-15-560.
d) Craft Inst- ructor G.I.	Rs118-4-170 EB-5-200-EB-5-225.	Rs118-4-150-5-160-8-220-EB-8-240-10-270.	Rs165-10-215-15-275-EB-15-350.	Rs330-10-350 EB-380-15-560. -EB-15-560.
e) Craft Inst. Grade-II.	Rs100-3-130-EB-3-142.	100-3-130-EB-3-142.	100-3-130-EB-3-142.	Rs260-6-326-8-350.
f) Peripatetic Tr. Gr. I.	118-4-170-EB-5-200-EB-5-225.	Rs118-4-150-5-160-8-220-EB-8-240-10-270.	Rs165-10-215-15-275-EB-15-350.	Rs330-10-350 EB-380-15-560. -15-560.
Craft Inst. Gr. II.	Rs100-3-130-EB-3-142.	Rs100-3-130-EB-3-142.	Rs100-3-130-EB-3-142.	Rs260-6-326-8-350.

21) TEACHERS IN SENIOR BASIC SCHOOLS:-

During 1953-54, total number of teachers in senior basic/middle schools was 12 of which only one was trained. By the end of first plan, in 1955-56, total number decreased to 11 of which 2 were trained. By the end of second plan in 1960-61 number of teachers increased to 16 of which 9 were trained. By the end of third plan, in 1965-66 number increased to 86, of which 62 were trained. With the expansion of facilities of middle education, the number increased to 153 in 1968-69. Total number of trained teachers was 99. More facilities were provided in the Fourth plan in rural areas and the number shot up to 353 in 1973-74. In 1974-75 it rose to 436 and to 522 in 1975-76. The following table shows the progress of teachers in senior basic schools.

TEACHERS IN S.B. SCHOOLS

Year	Total number			Total Trained			Total untrained		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1953-54	10	2	12	1	-	1	9	2	11
1955-56	9	2	11	2	-	2	7	2	9
1960-61	7	9	16	5	4	9	2	5	7
1965-66	58	28	86	49	13	62	9	15	24
1968-69	87	66	153	54	45	99	33	21	54
1969-70	116	78	194	73	58	131	43	20	63
1970-71	141	114	255	103	83	191	33	31	64
1971-72	176	132	308	138	109	247	38	23	61
1972-73	164	121	285	144	113	257	20	8	28
1973-74	238	115	353	203	105	308	35	10	45
1974-75	293	143	436	236	127	363	57	16	73
1975-76	350	172	522	288	152	440	62	20	82

22)

PERCENTAGES OF TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS

Year	Percentage trained			Percentage untrained			Total Teach		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F.m.	Tc
1953-54	10.0	-	8.3	90.0	100.0	91.7	83.3	16.7	100
1955-56	22.2	-	18.2	77.8	100.0	81.8	81.8	18.2	100
1960-61	71.4	44.4	56.3	28.6	55.6	43.7	43.8	56.2	100
1965-66	84.5	46.4	72.1	15.5	53.6	27.9	67.4	32.6	100
1968-69	62.1	68.2	64.7	37.9	31.8	35.3	56.9	43.1	100
1969-70	62.9	74.4	67.5	37.1	25.6	32.6	59.8	40.2	100
1973-74	85.3	91.3	87.3	14.7	8.7	12.7	67.2	32.8	100
1974-75	80.5	88.8	83.3	19.5	11.2	16.7	67.2	32.8	100
1975-76	82.3	88.4	84.3	17.7	11.6	15.7	67.0	33.0	100

23) TEACHERS AT THE MIDDLE STAGE :-

Figures relating to the teachers at the middle stage prior to 1964-65 ~~are not available.~~ During 1964-65, 53 teachers were working at the middle stage of which 46 were trained. The number rose to 60 in 1965-66. In 1968-69, the number increased to 140 of which 108 were trained. By the end of fourth plan (1973-74), the number increased to 289, of which, 233 were trained. In the first year of Fifth plan (1974-75) the number rose to 341 of which 259 were trained. During 1975-76 the number increased to 406 of which 324 were trained. The following table shows the progress of teachers at the middle stage from 1964-65 to 1975-

TEACHERS AT THE MIDDLE STAGE

Year	Total Teachers			Number Trained			Number untrained		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1964-65	43	10	53	39	7	46	4	3	7
1965-66	43	17	60	37	12	49	6	5	11
1968-69	84	56	140	55	43	98	29	13	42
1969-70	98	42	140	71	37	108	27	5	32
1970-71	124	63	187	97	41	138	27	22	49
1971-72	147	77	224	113	64	177	34	13	47
1972-73	151	77	228	124	60	184	27	17	44
1973-74	199	90	289	160	73	233	39	17	56
1974-75	244	97	341	180	79	259	64	18	82
1975-76	299	107	406	236	88	324	63	19	82

24)

PERCENTAGES OF TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS  
AT THE MIDDLE STAGE 64-76

Year	Percentage Trained			Percentage untrained			Total Teachers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	M	F	Total
1964-65	90.7	70.0	86.8	9.3	30.0	13.2	81.1	18.9	100.0
1965-66	86.0	70.6	81.7	14.0	29.4	18.3	71.7	28.3	100.0
1968-69	65.5	76.8	70.0	34.5	23.2	30.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
1969-70	72.4	88.1	77.1	27.6	11.9	22.9	70.0	30.0	100.0
1970-71	78.2	65.1	73.9	21.8	34.9	26.1	66.3	33.7	100.0
1971-72	76.9	83.1	79.0	23.1	16.9	21.0	65.6	34.4	100.0
1972-73	82.1	77.9	80.7	17.9	22.1	19.3	66.2	33.8	100.0
1973-74	80.4	81.1	80.6	19.6	18.9	19.4	68.9	31.1	100.0
1974-75	73.8	81.4	75.9	26.2	18.6	24.1	71.7	28.3	100.0
1975-76	78.9	82.2	79.8	21.1	17.8	20.2	73.6	26.4	100.0

2) ENROLMENT AS PERCENTAGE TO POPULATION AGE-GROUP 11-14 YEARS

At the beginning of first plan 1951-52 percentage of enrolment in the age group 11-14 years was 20.03, which rose to 17.51% in 1955-56 and 18.12% in 1960-61. At the end of third plan in 1965-66, percentage rose to 35.07% which further increased to 41.40% in 1968-69. At the end of fourth plan 1973-74 it increased to 59.95%. During 1974-75 & 1975-76 it further increased to 62.24% and 63.25% respectively.

The following table shows the increase of percentages in the age-group 11-14 years.

Year	Percentage to age group 11-14 years		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1951-52	27.32	11.15	20.03
1955-56	26.09	7.51	17.51
1956-57	28.67	9.14	19.62
1960-61	25.56	9.67	18.12
1965-66	42.80	26.25	35.07
1968-69	49.32	32.33	41.40
1969-70	56.12	36.49	46.98
1973-74	66.68	52.21	59.95
1974-75	69.56	53.61	62.24
1975-76	68.72	56.61	63.25

26) Basic Education (Work experience)

Basic education which emphasised a life centric approach in curriculum aims at utilising life experiences of a child in education. With a view to making education functional and purposeful and to develop qualities of good citizenship for the new social order it aims at the development of proper attitudes and habits of among the younger generation. To achieve these objectives it emphasises the participation of students in manual work relating to Craft, Community living and Social service activities. Participation in community living and social service is emphasised to give social direction to personality development with a view to achieving social integration. Craft programme is emphasised with a view to establishing a link between education and the world of work. Selection of crafts takes in the consideration the sickness of the crafts in educational potentialities and the availability of raw materials.

The education commission had given the concept of work experience and recommended that it should form an integral part of education at the school stage.

Learning of a craft in all the Senior Basic Schools has been introduced and qualified craft instructors have been posted in the schools for different crafts such as wood work, needle work, embroidery, paper and Card board, drawing, bamboo and cane work, home-science etc.etc. keeping in view the availability of raw materials.

**27) EXAMINATION:**

At the end of class VIII centralised examination is conducted by the Directorate of Education and common question papers are supplied to students. Evaluation is arranged by the principal of the higher secondary school, to which the Senior Basic School is a feeder school.

1) No students will be promoted unless he has secured at least 25% marks in the periodical tests and Annual Examination separately. With this provision, total marks secured by a student in the periodical tests as well as in the Annual Examination will be added for the purpose of promotion.

a) 33% in aggregate in each subject.

b) In subject involving practical work, 33% in theory, 25% in practical and 33% in aggregate.

**28) Teacher. Pupil Ratio (Middle Schools/Middle Stage)**

Teacher-pupil ratio of middle schools in 1953-54 was 23 which rose to 30 in 1955-56. At the end of second plan 1960-61 Teacher-pupil ratio was 19. During the three Annual Plan 1968-69 Teacher-pupil ratio increased to 21. At the end of fourth plan it was 18, and further decreased to 16.

The following table shows the trend of ratio at different periods.

Year	No. of students in middle/SBS schools	No. of teachers in Middle/SBS School	Teacher-Pupil Ratio of Middle/SBS Schools
1953-54	275	12	23
1955-56	329	11	30
1960-61	288	16	18
1965-66	1649	86	19
1968-69	3174	153	21
1969-70	4181	194	22
1973-74	6404	353	18
1974-75	7085	436	16
1975-76	8382	522	16

CHAPTER - XVII

Higher Secondary Education

1. Provision of facilities.

At the time of Second Educational Survey in 1955, there were only 3 Higher Secondary Schools, on an average a secondary section had 151 pupils 66.65% of the secondary schools had enrolment upto 160.

There was only one habitation having higher secondary school in it with a population of 600, covering 1.03% of the total population of the habitation.

There were 6 habitations with secondary schools in the neighbouring habitations within a distance of 1.0 Mile with a population of 2420 covering 4.14% of the total population of the Habitations.

3 habitations covering population of 17900 had facilities of secondary schools ranging from 1.1 to 2.0 Miles, which was 3.06% of the total population of the Habitations.

4 habitations having a population of 1890 had secondary schools within 2.1 to 3.0 Miles and covered 3.23% of the total population of habitations.

2 habitations having a population of 115, had facilities of secondary schools within 3 to 4.0 Miles and covered 1.91% of the total population of the habitations.

3 habitations having a population of 740 had schooling facilities within 4.1 to 5.0 Miles covering a 1.27% of the total population of the habitations.

332 habitations having a population of 49901 had facilities for secondary schools in a distance of more than 3 miles, covering 85.37% of the population of the total habitations.

In all there were 351 habitations with a population of 58,456. Table A shows the habitations with and without secondary schools.

CONSOLIDATED TABLE OF HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

For habitations		Above 5000	2000 4999	1000 1999	Population group		Grand total
					500 999	Below 500	
With a secondary school in them	1.No. of habitation -	-	-	-	1	-	1
	2.Total population -	-	-	-	600	-	600
	3.% to total population -	-	-	-	3.29	-	1.03
With a distance of 1 mile	1.No. of habitation -	-	-	-	3	3	6
	2.Total population -	-	-	-	1720	700	2420
	3.% to total population -	-	-	-	9.43	2.01	4.14
Within a distance of 1.1 to 2.0 miles	1.No. of habitations -	-	-	-	2	1	3
	2.Total population -	-	-	-	1390	400	1790
	3.% to total population -	-	-	-	7.62	1.15	3.06
Within a distance of 2.1 to 3.0 miles	1.No. of habitations -	-	-	-	2	2	4
	2.Total population -	-	-	-	1475	425	1890
	3.% to total population -	-	-	-	8.08	1.10	3.23
Within a distance of 3.1 to 4.0 miles	1.No. of habitations -	-	-	-	1	1	2
	2.Total population -	-	-	-	915	200	1115
	3.% to total population -	-	-	-	5.02	1.19	3.23
Within a distance of 4.1 to 5 miles	1.No. of habitations -	-	-	-	1	2	3
	2.Total population -	-	-	-	670	70	740
	3.% to total population -	-	-	-	3.67	0.20	1.27
Within a distance of more than 5 miles	1.No. of habitations -	-	4	4	17	311	332
	2.Total population -	-	5420	5420	11475	33006	49901
	3.% to total population -	-	100.0	100.0	62.89	94.87	85.37
Total habitations				4	27	320	351
Total population				5420	18245	34791	58456



At the time of the 1974 National Survey in 1974, there were 463 habitations having a population of 106,703. Table B shows the consolidated statement of habitations with and without secondary schools.

TABLE B

For habitations	Above 5000	2000 4999	1000 1999	500 999	Below 500	Grant Total
With a school/ college in the habitation	-	-	5	1	2	8
1.No. of habitations	-	-	6890	950	607	8447
2.Total population	-	-	29.35	3.70	1.09	7.02
3.% to total popula.	-	-	-	-	-	3
Within a neighbouring habitation at a distance of 1 km	-	-	-	-	303	303
1.No. of habitations	-	-	-	-	0.55	0.29
2. total population	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.% to total popula.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within a neighbouring habitation at a distance of 1.1 to 2 kms.	-	-	-	7	14	15
1.No. of habitations	-	-	-	781	1712	2493
2.Total population	-	-	-	3.04	3.09	2.34
3.% to total popula.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within a neighbouring habitation at a distance of 2.1 to 3 kms	-	-	1	6	13	20
1.No. of habitations	-	-	1250	3904	3403	8557
2.Total population	-	-	5.32	15.22	6.14	8.02
3.% to total popula.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within a neighbouring habitation at a distance of 3.1 to 4.0 kms.	-	-	-	5	20	25
1.No. of habitations	-	-	-	2901	3683	6584
2.Total population	-	-	-	11.31	6.64	6.17
3.% to total popula.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within a neighbouring habitation at a distance of 4.1 to 5.0 kms.	-	-	2	7	18	21
1.No. of habitations	-	-	2438	595	3771	6804
2.Total population	-	-	10.38	2.32	6.80	6.38
3.% to total popula.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within a neighbouring habitation at a distance of 5.1 to 6.0 kms.	-	-	-	3	17	20
1.No. of habitations	-	-	-	2092	2978	5070
2.Total population	-	-	-	8.15	5.37	4.75
3.% to total popula.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within a neighbouring habitation at a distance of 6.1 to 7.0 kms.	-	-	2	2	12	16
1.No. of habitations	-	-	3054	1279	2906	7239
2.Total population	-	-	13.01	4.98	5.24	6.78
3.% to total popula.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within a neighbouring habitation at a distance of 7.1 to 8.0 kms.	-	-	1	7	18	26
1.No. of habitations	-	-	1031	4243	3061	8335
2.Total population	-	-	4.39	16.54	5.52	7.81
3.% to total popula.	-	-	-	-	-	-
At a distance of more than 8 kms.	4	18	13	288	309	309
1.No. of habitations	2121	8814	8913	33023	52871	52871
2.Total population	-100.0	37.54	34.74	59.56	49.55	49.55
3.% to total population state.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total no. of habitation	1	18	39	405	463	463
Total population	2121	23477	25658	55447	106703	106703

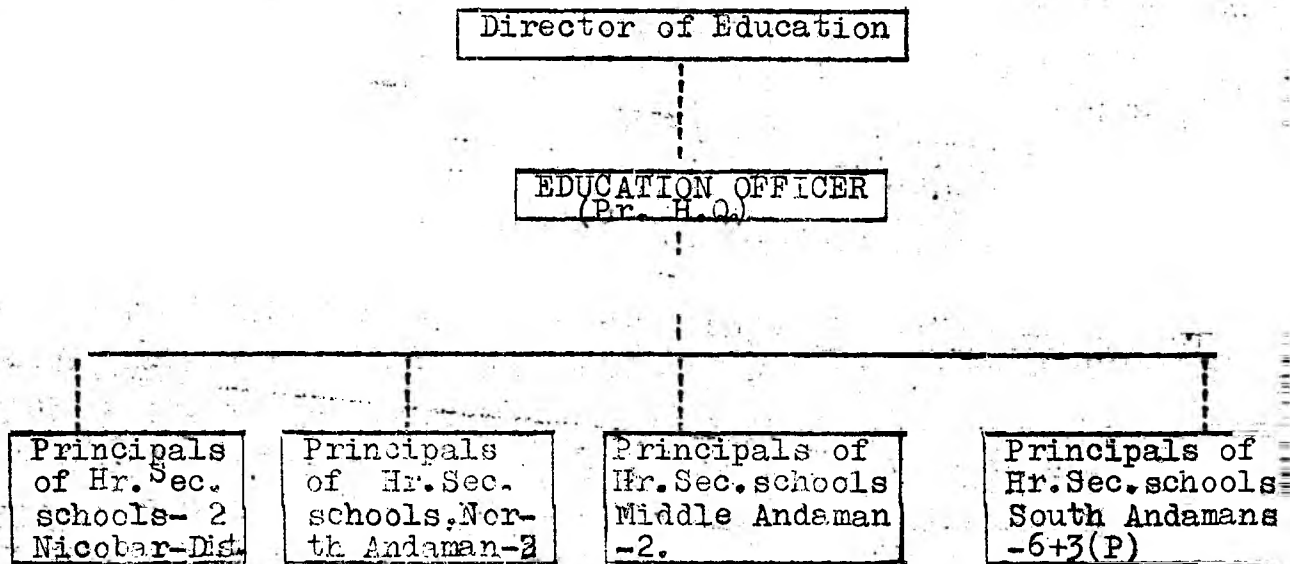
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ADMINISTRATION OF HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION:-

All the higher secondary schools are functioning under the control of the principals of the higher secondary schools, who have been declared as heads of office as well as drawing and disbursing officers in respect of their schools.

The Education Officer (principal headquarters) is the incharge of supervision and inspection of higher secondary schools. The work of the principals is co-ordinated by the Education officer (Pr.H.Q.)

The Director of Education is overall incharge of the administration and organisation of secondary education. The organogram of the administration of higher secondary schools is as under:



3) Medium of Instruction:- Medium of instruction at the higher secondary stage prior to 1967-68 was Hindi and Urdu. From the year 1967-68, Bengali was introduced as medium of instruction in Govt. Rabindra Bangla Vidyalaya, Port Blair, From 1970-71, Bengali as medium of instruction was introduced in two higher secondary schools at Rangat and Diglipur to cater the needs of bengali population. English was the medium of instruction in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Port-Blair and in Carmel School. From the year 1975-76, English as medium of instruction at the higher secondary stage was introduced in R.B. Vidyalaya (now shifted to Middle-Point School) by adding class I. So, at present Hindi, Urdu, Bengali & English are the media of instruction at the higher secondary stage in this territory.

4) PATTERN OF CLASSES:- Uptill 1974-75, the pattern of education in A & N Islands was 5+3+3 leading to higher secondary examination of the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi. From the academic session 1975-76, 5+3+2 pattern of education was introduced in all the higher secondary schools leading to High School Examination of the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi, as the schools of this territory are affiliated to the Central Board. Class XI under the new pattern of education will be added during 1977-78, in selected schools.

5) CRITERIA FOR OPENING OF HIGH/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL :-

HIGH SCHOOL:

- a) There is no high school connected by regular bus or ferry service to enable the children to attend the school every day.
- b) There is no accommodation available in class IX in nearby higher secondary school and also there is no hostel accommodation available in that school within a radius of 5
- c) The enrolment in the existing senior basic school in one single media is at least 100 from class VI to VIII and 25 students available for admission in class IX.

Higher Secondary School:-

The enrolment in class IX and X in one single medium is at least 75 and 25 students available for admission in class XI.

6) SYLLABUS & BOOKS:- All the higher secondary schools of this territory are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education New Delhi. Syllabus and books prescribed by the Central Board, New Delhi are followed in our schools. For Bengali medium, books prescribed by the West Bengal Board are followed. The students experience difficulty in Bengali books, as these books do not cover the syllabus as prescribed by the Central Board. As such to supplement their knowledge supplementary notes in different subjects are got prepared with the help of subject teachers and material is supplied to the students to cover the topics.

7) Training of Secondary School Teachers:- There is no college for training of secondary school teachers in this territory. Understream trained teachers are recruited. Relaxation of training in science subjects has been accorded to graduates/post-graduates due to shortage of trained hands. Inservice teachers are deputed to summer-cum-correspondence courses offered by the Regional College of Education, Bhubneshwar/Bhopal after completion of satisfactory service of 3/5 years in respect of graduates/post-graduates respectively.

8) INSERVICE TRAINING OF TEACHERS:- With a view to enrich teachers teaching different subjects, inservice seminars/workshops are organised for the benefit of secondary school teachers with the help of NCERT. Teachers in different subjects under the new pattern of education were deputed to Summer Institutes held at Delhi, Gauhati, Bangalore, Madras & Indore organised by the N.C.E.R.T., New Delhi.

9) PAY SCALES OF TEACHERS :- The following table shows the revision of scales of pay of secondary school teachers :-

PAY SCALES

Category	Pay scale in 1959.	Pay scale 1967	Pay scale 1970(R)	Pay scale Revised as on 1.
1. Principal of Hr. sec schools.	Rs425-25-500-300-680.	Rs425-25-500-300-830-35-900.	Rs700-40-980-40-1100.	Rs1100-50-1
2. Senior/PGT Teachers Arts/Sc.& Com.	Rs250-10-290-15-380-15-470.	Rs275-10-295-15-390-20-550.	Rs350-25-400-30-700. *Rs600-40-800(60)	Rs550-25-7 EB-30-900 N.R.
3. Graduate I. Trained Tr. or TGT II.	Rs170-10-290-15-380- Rs160-8-256-8-280-10-300.	Rs190-10-290-15-425. (I) Rs175-8-215-10-275-15-350.	Rs250-10-425-25-550. *Rs550-30-700 (S.G.)	Rs440-20-5 EB-25-700 25-750. N.R.
4. Oriental Language Teacher.	Rs170-10-290-15-380. (I) Rs160-8-256-8-280-10-300. (II)	Rs190-10-290-15-425. Rs175-8-215-10-275-15-350.	Rs250-10-425-25-550. *Rs550-30-700 (S.G.)	Rs440-20-5 EB-25-700 25-750. N.R.
5. Physical Education Teacher (I)	Rs170-10-290-15-380.	Rs190-10-290-15-425.	Rs250-10-425-25-550. *Rs550-30-700	Rs440-20-5 EB-25-700 -25-750. N.R.
6. Physical Edn. Tr. (II)	Rs118-4-170-EB-5-200-EB-5-225.	Rs118-4-150-5-160-8-220-EB-8-240-10-270.	Rs165-10-215-15-275-EB-15-350.	Rs330-10-3 EB-380-15-560.
7. Craft Instructor (I)	Rs170-10-290-15-380.	Rs190-10-290-15-425.	Rs250-10-425-25-550.	Rs440-20-5 EB-25-700 25-750.
8. Craft Instructor (II)	Rs118-4-170-EB-5-200-EB-5-225.	Rs118-4-150-5-160-8-220-EB-8-240-10-270.	Rs155-10-215-15-275-EB-15-350.	Rs330-10-3 EB-380-15-560.
9. Librarian	Rs150-10-250-10-290-15-320.	Rs190-10-290-15-425.	Rs250-10-425-25-550.	Revised scale not received
10. Lab. Asstt.	Rs75-1-85-2-95	Rs110-3-131-4-155-4-175-5-180.	Rs125-10-195-15-300.	Rs200-3-20 234-EB-4-
11. Lab. Attendant.	Rs75-1-85-2-95	Rs75-1-85-2-95.	Rs75-1-85-2-95.	Rs200-3-20 234-EB-4-
12. Cook	Rs75-1-85-EB-2-95.	Rs75-1-85-EB-2-95.	Rs75-1-85-EB-2-95.	Rs200-3-20 234-EB-4-
13. Class IV PGC/SW/Mali	Rs70-1-80-EB-1-85.	Rs70-1-80-EB-1-85.	Rs70-1-80-EB-1-85.	Rs196-3-22 3-232.

\*S.G. = selection Grade.

10) RECRUITMENT OF TEACHERS:- For the recruitment of qualified and experienced teachers, wider publicity is given in local/mainland papers to attract qualified hands. Interviews are held at Port Blair, Calcutta & Delhi and weightage is given as under:-

a. Academic qualifications	-50.0%	
b. Professional qualifications	-10.0%	
c. Experience of teaching	- 5.0%	
d. Achievements in school	<u>-25.0%</u>	<u>Total 100.0%</u>

Local candidates are given weightage of 10% .Minimum percentage of marks for the purpose of qualifying for selection for senior teacher & G.T.T. is 35% whereas for P.E.T. and Librarian is 40 %.Preference is given to local candidates.

Recruitment of teachers and other staff in aided schools is done by the management which is required to adhere to the restrictions regarding qualifications, age and service conditions as prescribed by the Education Department. The selection committee of the management consists of one of the officers of the directorate and the panel is got approved by the management from the Director of Education.

11) SUPERVISION & INSPECTION :- All the higher secondary schools are inspected by the Education Officer (principal, headquarters). The system of panel inspection has been introduced. The following officials are included in the inspection panel:-

1. Director of Education
2. Education Officer
3. Principals of Hr. Sec. schools
4. Deputy Education Officers
5. Assistant Inspectors of schools
6. Headmasters/Mistresses of S.B. Schools.
7. Headmasters/Mistresses of J.B. Schools.

Officers competent to inspect various categories of teachers have been classified as under:-

1. Senior Teachers - Officials from 1 to 3.
2. G.T.Ts./O.L.Ts. - Officials from 1 to 6.
3. P.S.Ts. - Officials from 1 to 7.

Officers who can act as chief inspecting officers (chief of panel) have also been designated as under:-

1. Higher Secondary Schools - 1 & 2 .

During the course of inspection, teachers' competence is rated on the same lines as in the case of other teachers.

Supervision and co.ordination of the work of higher secondary schools is done by the E.O. (principal headquarters).

12) CRITERIA FOR FIXING TEACHERS IN HIGHER SECONDARY DEPARTMENT/School

- a) Teachers will be allowed @  $1\frac{1}{2}$  teacher per section. In case the school has odd number of sections, one full teacher will be allowed against the marginal  $\frac{1}{2}$  teacher.
- b) One principal will be provided in each higher secondary school. In addition, one vice-principal shall be provided in schools where the enrolment is 700 and above.
- c) A section will normally consist of 40 students and the break will be 40, 80, 120, and so on.
- d) Formation of a section with less than 12 students will not be allowed except in cases of rural or isolated schools. This rule will however, not be applicable in case of regional languages, where the minimum number may be 10; in case of Sanskrit, number may be 6.
- e) Out of total number of teachers calculated according to rule 1, above, one postgraduate teacher in each of the following subjects will be allowed, provided that the number of students in class X are not less than 6 in rural areas and 12 in urban schools with one exception where arrangements can not possibly be made for shifting class XI students from the subject concerned.
  - 1) English
  - 2) Maths
  - 3) Physics
  - 4) Chemistry
  - 5) Biology
  - 6) History
  - 7) Economics
  - 8) Geography
  - 9) Civics
  - 10) Bengali
  - 11) Hindi
  - 12) Agriculture
  - 13) Urdu
  - 14) Music
  - 15) Home Sc,
  - 16) Maths O level
  - 17) Drawing.
- f) However, a postgraduate teacher shall be provided in beginning of class X. If the number of sections in class XI is 3, two postgraduate teachers in English will be provided and thereafter it would depend upon the number of sections/period that will be required for teaching English in the classes.
- g) In the following subjects only one teacher will be provided in postgraduate scale. An additional teacher will be provided in trained graduate scale wherever required:
  1. Drawing
  2. Domestic Sc.
  3. Physical Edn.
  4. Music
  5. Any other subject for which Asstt. teacher is admissible.
- h) One extra physical education teacher will be allowed in co-education schools.

13) GRANT IN AID :-

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Grant-in-aid is administered by the Education department. There are two broad categories of grant namely maintenance grant and building grant. Maintenance grant is further divided in to recurring and non-recurring grant. The recurring grants include staff grants and provident fund grants. The non-recurring items are contingent expenses, rents, depreciation, equipment, furniture, appliances, library etc. The building grants are sanctioned for purchase, construction or extension of school or hostel buildings.

The Directorate is following Delhi Education Code for the administration of Grant-in-aid to aided schools, relating to procedure, conditions etc. for the grant-in-aid. The Nirmala school is the only aided school receiving grant since 1.1.1965. The school was upgraded to the status of higher secondary school w.e.f the academic session 1973-74. Amount paid as grant-in-aid to Nirmala higher secondary school from 1.1.1965 to 1976 is as under:-

<u>Year/period</u>	<u>Amount of Grant</u>
1.1.65 to 31.12.65	Rs 7,500
1.1.1966 to 31.3.1967	Rs 13,775
1.4.1967 to 31.3.68	Rs 11,910
1.4.1968 to 31.3.69	Rs 17,650
1.4.1969 to 31.3.70	Rs 35,000
1.4.1970 to 31.3.71	Rs 37,800
1.4.1971 to 31.3.72	Rs 46,850
1.4.1972 to 31.3.73	Rs 55,900
1.4.1973 to 31.3.74	Rs 80,000
1.4.1974 to 31.3.75	Rs 1,08,650
1.4.1975 to 31.3.76	Rs 1,00,000 (part-payment)

14) Financial Concessions to Students at hr. sec. stage:-

- a. Tuition free education.
- b. Free books to students whose parents' income is less than Rs 2500/- p.a.
- c. Free travel concession to students coming beyond a distance of 4 kms.
- d. Free books and stationery to tribal students.
- e. Hostel facility.
- f. Stipend to hostellers @ Rs 50/- p.m.
- g. An additional sum of Rs 20/- to each tribal hosteller.

Facilities under 20-point Economic Prog.

1. Facilities of Book-Banks.
2. Supply of essential commodities to hostellers at controlled prices, through consumers co-operative stores.
3. Supply of exercise books at low costs.

15) PROGRESS OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS:-

In the first decade of nineteenth century a primary school was upgraded to the status of High school with English as medium of instruction and Urdu as major language. A girls school also came up but, was merged with the high school in 1933. The high school was first affiliated to the Rangoon university, but, with the separation of Burma, it was later affiliated to the Calcutta University, in 1936. During the Japanese occupation, most of the schools were closed down.

With the reoccupation in October, 1945, the old system was restored and education could receive an earnest attention after the achievement of independence. During 1948, there was one high school at Port Blair following the syllabus of West Bengal Board. The number of high schools rose to 2 in 1958-59 and by the end of second plan 1960-61, the number rose to 3. During the three annual plans 4 schools were upgraded and the number rose to 7 in 1968-69. During 1969-70 two more schools were upgraded and the number of higher secondary schools rose to 9. During 72-73 and 1973-74, 3 schools were upgraded raising the number to 15, which continued up to 1975-76. The following table shows the number of schools by management :-

Year	Total schools	Schools by type of management					
		Govt.	%	Private Aided.	%	Private Unaided	%
1952-53	1	1	100.0	-	-	-	-
1955-56	1	1	100.0	-	-	-	-
1960-61	3	3	100.0	-	-	-	-
1965-66	3	3	100.0	-	-	-	-
1968-69	5	3	60.0	-	-	2	40.0
1967-68	6	5	83.3	-	-	1	16.7
1968-69	7	6	85.7	-	-	1	14.3
1969-70	9	8	88.9	-	-	1	11.1
1972-73	12	10	83.3	-	-	2	16.7
1973-74	15	12	80.0	1	6.6	2	13.4
1974-75	15	12	80.0	1	6.6	2	13.4
1975-76	15	12	80.0	1	6.6	2	13.4



**16) ENROLMENT OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY MANAGEMENT:-**

From 1951-52 to 1965-66, entire enrolment was managed by government schools, during 1966-67, 83.7% enrolment was managed by government schools and 16.3% by private schools. During 1968-69, 93.4% of enrolment was managed by government and 6.6% by private institutions. By the end of fourth plan, 1973-74, 74.1% and 25.9% of enrolment was managed by government and private institutions respectively. During 1975-76, 70.7% and 29.3% of enrolment was managed by government and private institutions respectively.

The following table shows the progress of enrolment by management:-

Year	Total Enrolment	%	Enrolment by management and its %					
			Govt.	%	Private Aided	%	Private Unaided	%
1951-52	506	100.0	506	100.0	-	-	-	-
1955-56	1108	100.0	1108	100.0	-	-	-	-
1960-61	760	100.0	760	100.0	-	-	-	-
1965-66	1383	100.0	1383	100.0	-	-	-	-
1966-67	1892	100.0	1583	83.7	-	-	309	16.3
1967-68	2391	100.0	2110	88.2	-	-	281	11.8
1968-69	2476	100.0	2315	93.4	-	-	161	6.6
1969-70	3537	100.0	3304	93.4	-	-	233	6.6
1973-74	6281	100.0	4656	74.1	494	7.9	1131	18.0
1974-75	5866	100.0	4068	69.4	557	9.5	1241	21.1
1975-76	6346	100.0	4486	70.7	586	9.2	1274	20.1

**17) ENROLMENT AT HR. SEC. STAGE & PERCENTAGE TO POPULATION 14-17 YRS-**

At the beginning During the year 1951-52, total enrolment at the higher secondary stage was 51, which increased to 119 in 1955-56, 231 in 1960-61, 477 in 1965-66, 1006 in 1968-69, 2248 in 1973-74 and 2364 in 1975-76. The following table shows the progress of enrolment at higher secondary stage and its percentage to population in the age-group 14-17 years:-

Year	Total enrolment			% to Population 14-17 yrs.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1951-52	43	8	51	18.45	4.90	12.87
1955-56	91	28	119	14.37	4.97	9.94
1960-61	168	63	231	14.82	5.92	10.51
1965-66	322	155	477	16.35	9.20	13.06
1968-69	660	346	1006	26.14	16.67	21.87
1973-74	1404	844	2248	40.35	30.49	35.98
1974-75	1295	924	2219	35.19	31.65	33.63
1975-76	1383	981	2364	35.65	31.97	34.02

18) ENROLMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES AT HR. SEC. STAGE :-

For the education of the scheduled tribes, there is a higher secondary school at Carnicobar providing facilities for arts and science courses. A separate hostel attached to the school both for boys and girls is available. Stipends are given to hostellers @Rs50/- p.m. (plus an additional sum of Rs20/- p.m.) to meet the expenses of mess etc. Figures of enrolment prior to 1964-65 are not available, however, during 1964-65 total enrolment was 13, which rose to 23 in 1965-66, 31 in 1968-69, 75 in 1973-74 and 101 in 1975-76. The following table shows the progress of enrolment and its percentage to population in the age-group 14-17 years:

year	Enrolment			% to popu. age-group 14-17 yrs.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1964-65	13	-	13	2.6	-	1.4
1965-66	22	1	23	4.2	0.2	2.3
1968-69	27	4	31	4.4	0.7	2.6
1969-70	34	8	42	5.3	1.5	3.4
1973-74	63	12	75	8.7	2.0	5.4
1974-75	81	21	102	10.7	3.4	7.1
1975-76	74	27	101	9.0	4.1	6.8

19. Girls Education :-

There is not much gap in the girls ratio in these islands, sufficient number of girls are available at higher secondary stage. During 1951-52, 1955-56, 1960-61 percentage of girls enrolment to total enrolment was 15.7, 23.5 and 27.3 respectively. Percentage of girls enrolment rose to 32.5 in 1965-66, to 34.4% in 1968-69, to 37.5% in 1973-74, to 41.6 & 41.5% respectively in 1974-75 and 1975-76.

The following table shows the percentage of girls enrolment to total enrolment during 1951-52 to 1975-76:-

Year	Total enrolment	Enrolment of Girls	% of girls to total enrolment
1951-52	51	8	15.7
1955-56	119	28	23.5
1960-61	234	63	27.3
1965-66	477	155	32.5
1968-69	1006	346	34.4
1973-74	2248	844	37.5
1974-75	2219	924	41.6
1975-76	2364	981	41.5

20) TEACHERS IN HR. SEC. SCHOOLS :

During the year 1949-50, there were 33 teachers in higher secondary schools of which 11 were trained. During 1951-52, total number was 28 of which 15 were trained. During 1955-56, the number of teachers increased to 42 of which 20 were trained. At the end of second plan (1960-61) the number increased to 46 of which 37 were trained. The number rose to 77 in 1965-66 and 140 in 1968-69. In 1969-70 it stood at 207 and 400 during 1975-76.

The following table shows the progress of teachers at different periods:-

TEACHERS IN Hr. Sec. Schools

Year	Total Teachers			Number Trained			Number Untrained		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1949-50	20	13	33	9	2	11	11	11	22
1951-52	16	12	28	11	4	15	5	8	13
1955-56	26	16	42	12	8	20	12	10	22
1960-61	39	7	46	32	5	37	7	2	9
1965-66	59	18	77	56	17	73	3	1	4
1968-69	97	43	140	84	33	117	13	10	23
1969-70	157	50	207	125	40	165	32	10	42
1973-74	232	131	363	183	108	291	49	23	72
1974-75	242	132	374	192	106	298	50	26	76
1975-76	263	137	400	215	112	327	48	25	73

TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS IN H.S.S

Year	% Trained Trs.			% Untrained Trs.			% Total Teachers		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1949-50	45.0	15.4	33.3	55.0	84.6	66.7	60.6	39.4	100.0
1951-52	68.8	33.3	53.6	31.2	66.7	46.4	57.4	42.9	100.0
1955-56	46.2	50.0	47.6	53.8	50.0	52.4	61.9	38.1	100.0
1960-61	82.1	71.4	80.4	17.9	28.6	19.6	84.8	15.2	100.0
1965-66	94.9	94.4	94.8	5.1	5.6	5.2	76.6	23.4	100.0
1968-69	86.6	76.7	83.6	13.4	23.3	16.4	69.3	30.7	100.0
1969-70	79.6	80.0	79.7	20.4	20.0	20.3	75.8	24.2	100.0
1973-74	78.9	82.4	80.2	21.1	17.6	19.8	63.9	36.1	100.0
1974-75	79.3	80.3	79.7	20.7	19.7	20.3	64.7	25.3	100.0
1975-76	81.7	81.8	81.8	18.3	18.2	18.2	65.8	34.2	100.0

21. TEACHERS AT THE HIGHER SECONDARY STAGE:-

Figures relating to teachers at the higher secondary stage prior to 1964-65 are not available. During 1964-65, 48 teachers were working at the higher secondary stage, the number rose to 86 in 1968-69, to 155 in 1973-74 and to 207 in 1975-76. During 1964-65 percentage of trained teachers was 100.0 which decreased to 96 in 1965-66, to 92.0% in 1969-70, to 75.5% in 1973-74 and again increased to 80.7% in 1975-76.

The following table shows the progress of teachers at higher secondary stage alongwith training status:

TEACHERS AT HR. SEC. STAGE

Year	Total teachers			Number Trained			Number Untrained		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1964-65	40	8	48	40	8	48	-	-	-
1965-66	43	9	52	42	8	50	1	1	2
1968-69	62	24	86	58	23	81	4	1	5
1969-70	76	12	88	71	10	81	5	2	7
1973-74	127	28	155	97	20	117	30	8	38
1974-75	142	47	189	117	38	155	25	9	34
1975-76	152	55	207	124	43	167	28	12	40

PERCENTAGES OF TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS AT THE HIGHER SECONDARY STAGE OF EDN.

Year	% TRAINED TRS.			% Untrained Trs.			% Total Teachers		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1964-65	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	83.3	16.7	100.0
1965-66	97.7	88.9	96.2	2.3	11.1	3.8	82.7	17.3	100.0
1968-69	93.5	95.8	94.2	6.5	4.2	5.8	72.5	28.0	100.0
1969-70	93.4	83.3	92.0	6.6	16.7	8.0	86.4	13.6	100.0
1973-74	76.4	71.4	75.5	23.6	28.6	24.5	81.9	18.1	100.0
1974-75	82.4	80.8	82.0	17.6	19.2	18.0	75.1	24.9	100.0
1975-76	81.6	78.2	80.7	18.4	21.8	19.3	73.4	26.6	100.0

22) TEACHERS BY QUALIFICATIONS:- The following table shows teachers by qualifications at the higher secondary stage:

Year	Postgraduate				Graduate				Inter/Matric			
	Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1964-65	20	3	-	-	13	3	-	-	7	2	-	-
1965-66	21	5	1	-	20	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
1968-69	27	8	4	1	30	15	-	-	1	-	-	-
1969-70	51	7	-	1	20	3	5	1	-	-	-	-
1973-74	76	15	18	4	19	5	9	4	2	-	3	-
1974-75	84	21	18	6	27	17	7	3	6	-	-	-
1975-76	104	22	19	5	19	19	9	7	1	2	-	-

23) TEACHERS ACCORDING TO AGE-GROUPS :-

The following table shows the break-up of teachers according to age-groups; at the higher secondary stage of education:

Year	Below 20 yrs.		20-25 yrs.		25-30 yrs.		30-35 yrs.		35-40 yrs.		40-45 yrs.		45-50 yrs.		50-55 yrs.		55-60 yrs.		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1964-65	-	-	4	-	9	3	9	2	7	-	3	2	4	-	2	-	2	-	40	8
1965-66	-	-	1	3	7	-	8	4	13	-	7	2	1	-	4	-	2	-	43	9
1968-69	8	5	9	5	12	6	8	3	9	3	9	2	1	-	4	-	2	-	62	24
1969-70	-	-	12	2	16	3	10	2	21	3	15	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	76	12
1973-74	-	-	7	3	41	8	35	10	21	5	12	2	7	-	3	-	1	-	127	28
1974-75	-	-	4	9	33	13	52	6	23	11	17	6	9	-	3	1	1	1	142	47
1975-76	1	-	16	10	35	14	34	14	25	11	20	4	13	2	7	-	1	-	152	55

24) TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO OF HR. SEC. SCHOOLS & SCHOOL-SCHOLAR RATIO :-

Teacher-pupil ratio in higher secondary schools in the year 1949- was 25 .At the begining of first plan in 1951-52 it was 30 which de eased to 26 in 1955-56, and 17 in 1960-61. Teacher-pupil ratio rais to 18 in 1968-69 which decreased to 17 in 1973-74 and to 16 in 1975

School-scholar ratio in 1949-50 was 829 which decreased to in 1951-52 and again increased to 1108 in 1955-56 .The ratio decrea to 253 in 1960-61 which increased to 461 in 1965-66 ,355 in 1968-69 The trend of ratio was very irregular.School-scholar ratio increas to 419 in 1973-74 and to 423 in 1975-76.

The following table shows the teacher-pupil/school-schola ratio of higher secondary schools in different periods:-

Year	No. of scho-ols.	No. of Scho-lars.	No. of teac-hers.	School-Scholar Ratio.	Teacher-pupil Ratio.
1949-50	1	829	33	829	25
1951-52	1	506	17	506	30
1955-56	1	1108	42	1108	26
1960-61	3	760	46	253	17
1965-66	3	1383	77	461	18
1968-69	7	2437	140	355	18
1969-70	9	3537	207	393	17
1970-71	9	3575	204	397	17
1971-72	9	3341	226	427	17
1972-73	12	5339	277	445	19
1973-74	15	6281	363	419	17
1974-75	15	5866	374	391	16
1975-76	15	6346	400	423	16

25) DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS:-

Separate figures for expenditure on higher secondary schools prior to 1965-56 are not available. During 1955-56, a sum of Rs 1,29,778 was incurred which rose to 1,31,947 in 1960-61. Expenditure rose to Rs2,80,000 in 1965-66, to Rs 11,25,267 in 1968-69 and went to Rs 30,57,519 in 1973-74 due to revision of scales and payment of selection grades etc. The expenditure during 1974-75 stood at Rs34,85,922.

The following table shows the progress of direct expenditure on higher secondary schools in different periods:-

Direct Expenditure on H.S.S.

Year	Amount incurred
1955-56	Rs 1,29,778
1960-61	Rs 1,31,947
1965-66	Rs 2,80,000
1968-69	Rs11,25,267
1969-70	Rs14,62,556
1970-71	Rs15,64,545
1971-72	Rs17,69,690
1972-73	Rs24,69,533
1973-74	Rs30,57,519
1974-75	Rs34,85,922

26) AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN HR. SEC. SCHOOLS:-

Average expenditure per pupil in A & N Islands is quite high as compared to other states. During 1955-56 per-pupil expenditure stood at Rs 117, which rose to 174/- in 1960-61, to Rs202/- in 1965-66, to Rs427/- in 1968-69 to Rs417 in 1973-74 and Rs549/- in 1974-75. The following table shows average expenditure per pupil in higher secondary schools in different periods:-

PER PUPIL EXPENDITURE IN HSE

Year	Cost per pupil
1955-56	Rs 117/-
1960-61	Rs 174/-
1965-66	Rs2202/-
1968-69	Rs 427/-
1969-70	Rs 413/-
1970-71	Rs 438/-
1971-72	Rs 460/-
1972-73	Rs 463/-
1973-74	Rs 487/-
1974-75	Rs 549/-

CHAPTER - XVIII

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

TEACHER TRAINING

After the attainment of Independence in 1947, the schools of A & N Islands were facing acute shortage of trained and qualified hands. To meet the requirements of teaching manpower untrained matriculates and non-matriculates who were locally available were recruited as primary school teachers and recruitment of untrained graduates is still continued for minority languages which are not readily available locally in case of Tamil, Telugu, Bengali, and English.

During the year 1949-50, total number of trained teachers was 11 out of 61. The number of untrained teachers rose to 52 in the year 1951-52 and further increased to 83 in the year 1955-56.

After the recommendations of Shri Basu Committee, a Junior Basic Teachers' Training School at Port Blair was established in the year 1958-59 to train the inservice untrained teachers. The duration of the course was one year. The intake capacity of the school was 25.

During the year 1958-59, 20 inservice teachers were trained of which 5 were females. In the year 1959-60 and 1960-61, 19 and 24 inservice teachers were recruited respectively. During the period of Third Plan, 118 teachers were trained. The intake capacity was raised in the year 1968-69 to 50. During the three annual plans, 109 teachers were trained.

Considering the shortage of trained teachers, the intake capacity was further raised to 100 from 1969-70 and a provision of 75 inservice and 25 freshers was made. Only 12 freshers could avail the facility during 69-70 as against the provision of 25 freshers. 75 inservice teachers were enrolled and the total enrolment of the Teachers' Training School was 87. In the year 1970-71, enrolment of the school was 100 of which 75 were inservice and 25 freshers. In the year 1971-72 50 inservice and 11 freshers were enrolled. During 1972-73, 76 inservice and 50 freshers were enrolled. The backlog of inservice untrained teachers was cleared up during 1971-72. A sum of Rs50/- was paid as stipend to each trainee during 1971-72.

During the year 1973-74, the duration of the teachers training was enhanced to two years as against one year for freshers. 31 freshers were enrolled for two years course and a sum of Rs 50/- was paid as stipend to each trainee.

51 fresh trainees were enrolled in the first year course of J.B.T. during the year 1974-75. 103 were enrolled during 1975-76 in the first year of J.B.T. Total strength of trainees during 1975-76 was 154.

The curriculum of the Teachers' Training School was reviewed and recast to suite the special conditions of this territory. Stress was laid on content course and linking was made to pedagogical subjects. A special paper on the problems of A & N Islands was introduced. Weightage was given to practical work. Elements of micro teaching were introduced.

From the year 1974-75, the admission criteria was reviewed. Pass percentage of marks obtained by the candidate at the public examination was taken in to account on merit basis. Zone-wise admission was made for different media.

Revised syllabus was introduced w.e.f. 1.7.74, which was more practical and realistic and had been drawn up keeping in view the peculiar conditions of these islands.

Unicef assisted science programme was introduced in the Teachers Training School for the trainees. Trainees were given adequate practice for handling the science kits.

Desh Geetanjali, Scouting and Guiding, preparation of teaching aids and creative writings were also introduced in the Teachers' Training Institute in the year 1974-75.

Table A on page 1 shows the progress of training of elementary school teachers in the Teachers' Training Institute since its inception in the year 1958-59 to 1975-76.



ENROLMENT IN TEACHERS TRAINING SCHOOL

Year	one year course			Two years course					
	Boys	Girls	Total	First year			Second Year		
				Boys	Girls	Tot.	Boys	Girls	Total
1958-59	15	5	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959-60	8	11	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960-61	20	4	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961-62	13	10	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962-63	15	9	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963-64	18	5	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964-65	21	3	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965-66	21	3	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966-67	12	10	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967-68	22	14	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968-69	31	20	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969-70	{ 47	28	75	in-service trainees					
	{ 10	2	12	Freshers					
1970-71	{ 55	20	75	In-service					
	{ 13	12	25	Freshers					
1971-72	33	17	50	In-service					
	7	4	11	Freshers					
	<u>* Total</u>								
*1972-73	72	54	126	59	17	76	13	37	50
*1973-74	27	51	78	13	18	31	14	33	47
*1974-75	36	46	82	23	28	51	13	18	31
*1975-76	71	83	154	48	55	103	23	28	51

NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN TEACHERS TRAINING SCHOOL

Year	Total Trs.			No. Trained Trs.			No. Untrained		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1958-59	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-
1959-60	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-
1960-61	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-
1961-62	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-
1962-63	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-
1963-64	12	-	12	12	-	12	-	-	-
1964-65	9	-	9	9	-	9	-	-	-
1965-66	9	-	9	9	-	9	-	-	-
1966-67	9	-	9	9	-	9	-	-	-
1967-68	7	1	8	7	1	8	-	-	-
1968-69	5	2	7	5	2	7	-	-	-
1969-70	7	4	11	7	4	11	-	-	-
1970-71	6	3	9	6	3	9	-	-	-
1971-72	10	-	10	10	-	10	-	-	-
1972-73	11	-	11	11	-	11	-	-	-
1973-74	7	4	11	7	4	11	-	-	-
1974-75	10	3	13	9	3	12	1	-	1
1975-76	13	5	18	11	5	16	2	-	2

Prior to 1967, facilities for university education were not available in these islands. Local students intending higher education in different subjects/fields were awarded scholarships for higher education on the mainland under the scheme of post matric/higher secondary education scholarships, since 1953-54.

To cater the needs of collegiate education in this territory, a government college was established in the year 1967 (October) at Port Blair. The college was affiliated to the Punjab University, Chandigarh. The books and syllabus as prescribed by the Punjab university for degree classes were followed in the government college.

The college provided facilities for pre-university and degree classes in arts subjects. The college functioned as an evening college. During the year 1967-68, total enrolment of government college was 108 which further increased to 131 in 1968-69.

Soon after the visit of Dr. P.D. Shukla, the then Joint Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Education to these islands and on his recommendations the college started functioning as a day college w.e.f. July, 1970.

Pre-university classes were suspended from the year 1969-70, as the pattern of education was 5+3+3 leading to higher secondary examination of the Central Board, New Delhi. With the closure of PU classes, the enrolment decreased considerably in the year 1969-70 to 94 and to 84 in the year 1970-71.

From the academic session 1971-72, pre-medical and B.Sc. courses were introduced in the government college. With the introduction of B.Sc. first year and P.M. courses, enrolment increased to 125 in 1971-72 which included 19 students of pre-medical, 17 of B.Sc. first year and 89 in B.A. classes. Under the arts stream additional subjects like Music, Geography, Urdu, Bengali, and Home science were introduced. Enrolment of the college increased to 139 and 161 in 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively. Science laboratories were constructed and equipped fully. A boys hostel was also constructed for the students coming from rural areas studying in govt. college. A sum of Rs 50/- was paid as stipend which was raised to Rs 75/- in the first year of Fifth Plan.

Enrolment of government college further increased to 227 in 1974-75 and to 344 in 1975-76.

The following table shows the progress of enrolment and teaching staff in the government college, Port Blair.

Year	P.U. Course			B.A. TDC			Pre-Medical			B.Sc. TDC		
	B	G	Total	B	G	Total	B	G	Total	B	G	Total
1967-68	66	2	68	34	6	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968-69	15	4	19	96	16	112	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969-70	-	-	-	74	20	94	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970-71	-	-	-	55	29	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971-72	-	-	-	45	44	89	10	9	19	10	7	17
1972-73	-	-	-	54	46	100	10	8	18	12	6	18
1973-74	-	-	-	69	52	121	9	4	13	16	11	27
1974-75	-	4	-	78	74	152	14	6	20	33	22	55
1975-76	-	-	-	124	100	224	22	14	36	53	31	84

year	Total enrolment			Total Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	Total
1967-68	100	8	108	3	1	4
1968-69	111	20	131	4	1	5
1969-70	74	20	94	5	1	6
1970-71	55	29	84	7	1	8
1971-72	65	60	125	12	2	14
1972-73	76	63	139	15	1	16
1973-74	94	67	161	18	1	19
1974-75	125	102	227	19	2	21
1975-76	199	145	344	18	4	22

Direct Expenditure on Govt. College:- Total direct expenditure during 1967-68 was 94,049 which rose to 3,62,789 in 1973-74 and to 4,50,53 in 1974-75. The following table shows direct expenditure by items.

Year	salaries of Trs.	salaries other staff	Equipment & Appli.	other items	Total
1967-68	41,290	16,487	17,458	18,334	94,069
1968-69	43,543	17,117	24,825	-	84,585
1969-70	75,312	10,217	-	4,826	93,140
1970-71	73,048	26,083	15,300	25,569	1,40,000
1971-72	88,172	38,900	17,876	22,323	1,67,271
1972-73	1,38,687	65,362	35,070	38,913	2,78,032
1973-74	1,77,112	87,319	57,794	40,564	3,62,789
1974-75	2,08,465	1,21,956	75,666	44,166	4,50,253

Expenditure per pupil:- Average expenditure per pupil at the collegiate level is quite high as compared to mainland. During 1967-68, average expenditure per pupil was Rs871, which raised to Rs990/- in 1969-70, to Rs2253/- in 1973-74 and decreased to Rs1308/- in 1974-75.

Teacher-pupil Ratio :- Teacher-pupil ratio at the collegiate level during 1967-68 was 27 which decreased to 26 in 1968-69, 18 in 1969-70, 10 in 1970-71, 9 in 1971-1973, 8 in 1973-74 and again increased to 11 in 1974-75 and 16 in 1975-76.

POST MATRIC/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION:

The Administration was operating a comprehensive scheme of scholarships under which post matric/higher secondary scholarships were awarded to the local students for higher education on the mainland in such subjects for which facilities were not available in this territory. The amount of scholarships ranging from Rs65 to 110/- was paid depending upon the course of study.

The following table shows the number of scholarships awarded from 1953-54 to 1975-76 according to courses of study.

Year	Number of scholarships by courses of study										Total	
	Med- ical	Eng- ine- ering	L A w	Vete- rin- ary.	Agr- icul- ture	Gen. Edn.	Teac- her Trg.	San- itary Insp.	Nur- sing	Phy. Edn.		Lib- rar- ian
1953-54	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4
1954-55	3	2	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	13
1955-56	1	2	-	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	14
1956-57	4	4	-	2	-	22	3	-	-	-	-	35
1957-58	9	5	-	-	-	27	2	-	-	-	-	43
1958-59	11	4	1	1	-	27	2	-	-	-	-	46
1959-60	12	6	2	-	5	19	1	-	-	-	-	45
1960-61	9	7	1	1	2	14	1	-	-	-	-	35
1961-62	15	11	1	1	2	9	1	-	-	-	-	42
1962-63	8	13	1	-	9	12	-	-	-	-	-	43
1963-64	12	11	-	-	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	42
1964-65	3	6	-	-	7	18	-	-	-	-	-	34
1965-66	10	8	-	1	7	18	-	-	-	-	-	44
1966-67	18	8	-	-	8	29	-	-	-	-	-	63
1967-68	13	12	-	-	12	28	-	-	-	-	-	65
1968-69	9	13	-	2	5	14	-	-	10	-	-	53
1969-70	9	24	-	-	4	26	1	-	1	-	-	65
1970-71	15	25	-	2	5	27	2	-	1	-	-	76
1971-72	17	16	1	1	1	27	-	-	1	-	-	64
1972-73	26	11	1	-	1	25	4	1	3	3	-	75
1973-74	24	13	1	-	1	19	5	1	16	16	-	96
1974-75	24	19	1	2	1	21	4	3	22	12	-	109
1975-76	31	21	1	2	1	34	13	-	38	25	1	167

27)

## EXAMINATION RESULT

## ALL INDIA HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* 1971-72 \*  
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Name of School	No. app. eared	No. passed ex-comp Division wise				Pass %	No. passed incl. comp. div. wise			
		I	II	III	Total Pass		I	II	III	Total pass
Boys school	181	2	11	21	34	19.0	2	13	25	40
Girls School	92	-	10	12	22	24.0	-	13	25	38
RBV	10	-	4	1	5	50.0	-	4	1	5
Wimberlygunj	23	-	-	1	1	4.3	-	-	3	3
Rangat	27	-	1	11	12	44.4	-	1	12	13
Mayabunder	18	-	1	9	10	55.5	-	1	10	11
Diglipur	29	-	4	5	9	31.0	-	4	7	11
Car Nicobar	8	-	2	3	5	62.5	-	2	5	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>128</b>
Kendriya Vidya- laya	20	10	9	-	9	95.0	10	9	1	20
<b>Total All Schools</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>148</b>

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\* 1972-73 \*  
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Boys School	227	-	8	12	20	8.8	-	8	19	27
Girls School	125	1	5	7	13	10.4	1	7	10	18
RBVidyalaya	14	-	6	5	11	78.6	-	6	5	11
Wimberlygunj	29	-	2	3	5	17.2	-	2	9	11
Rangat	52	-	1	10	11	21.15	-	1	12	13
Mayabunder	17	-	2	1	3	17.6	-	2	3	5
Diglipur	45	-	-	2	2	4.4	-	-	2	2
Car Nicobar	10	-	-	4	4	40.0	-	-	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>92</b>
Kendriya Vidya- laya	17	4	13	-	17	100.0	4	13	-	17
<b>Total all School</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>109</b>

\*\*\*\*\*  
1973-74  
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No. of schools	Number Appeared.	No. passed with Div. Pass excluding Compartment %					No. passed with Division including compartment				
		I	II	III	Total	%	I	II	III	Total	Pass %
school	198	-	16	9	25	12.6	-	19	17	36	18.18
school	118	-	10	10	20	17.0	-	20	21	41	34.7
yalaya	23	1	13	6	20	87.0	1	16	6	23	100.0
gunj	29	-	9	1	10	34.5	-	10	5	15	51.7
	53	-	13	5	18	34.0	-	16	14	30	56.6
r	48	-	9	1	10	20.8	-	13	10	23	47.9
der	10	-	1	2	3	30.0	-	4	2	6	60.0
bar	9	-	-	-	-	00.0	-	-	1	1	11.1
<b>Schools</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>35.86</b>
ya Vid.	25	12	13	-	25	100.0	12	13	-	25	100.0
<b>SCHOOLS</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>38.9</b>

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1974-75  
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school	121	7	56	30	93	76.8	7	56	36	102	84.2
school	110	3	45	2	50	45.4	4	53	9	66	60.0
yalaya	17	3	10	2	15	88.2	3	11	2	16	94.1
t-Mout	14	-	10	-	10	71.4	-	11	3	14	100.0
herlygunj	30	-	15	7	22	73.3	-	16	8	24	80.0
at	39	1	21	10	32	82.0	1	22	11	34	87.2
adeshnggar	12	-	8	3	11	91.7	-	8	3	11	91.7
abunder	10	-	7	1	8	80.0	-	7	1	8	80.0
stipur	32	-	9	8	17	53.1	-	9	11	20	62.5
micobar	17	1	9	6	16	94.1	1	9	6	16	94.1
<b>Schools</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>77.4</b>
ya Vid.	15	13	2	-	15	100.0	13	2	-	15	100.0
school	9	3	3	-	6	66.7	4	5	-	9	100.0
Private	24	16	5	-	21	87.5	17	7	-	24	100.0
<b>SCHOOLS</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>78.6</b>

Name of school	Number Appeared.	No. passed with Div. excluding Comp.				Pass %.	Number passed with including compartme				
		I	II	III	Total		I	II	III	Total	Pa
1. Boys school	90	3	27	19	49	54.4					
2. Girls school	95	-	33	8	41	43.2					
3. R.B.Vidyalaya	28	5	15	1	21	75.0					
4. HSS Haddo	23	1	4	4	9	39.1					
5. HSS Port-Mout	22	-	4	2	6	27.2					
6. HSS Wimberlygunj	35	-	5	9	14	40.0					
7. HSS Rangat	30	1	12	4	17	56.6					
8. HSS Swadeshnagar	19	-	4	4	8	42.1					
9. HSS Mayabunder	8	-	3	2	5	62.5					
10. HSS Diglipur	44	-	11	6	17	38.6					
11. HSS Carnicobar	11	-	4	-	4	36.6					
12. HSS Campbellbay	7	-	3	1	4	57.1					
Govt. schools	412	10	125	60	195	47.3					
13. *Kendriya Vid.	21	13	8	-	21	100.0					
14. *Carmel school	9	5	3	-	8	88.9					
15. *Nirmala school	13	1	8	1	10	76.9					
Total Private	43	19	19	1	39	90.7					
ALL SCHOOLS	455	29	144	61	234	51.4					

\*Private schools.



SOCIAL (ADULT) EDUCATION

Social (Adult) Education centres are functioning under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of Andaman and Nicobar districts. The centres are run as well as supervised by the extension officers in the jurisdiction of their respective C.D. Blocks. Technical guidance is provided by the Directorate of Education. Figures prior to 1964-65 are not available, however, during 1964-65, there were 19 centres with an enrolment of 430 adults. The number of centres rose to 34 in 1966-67 and 40 in 1967-68. The number decreased to 33 in 1969-70, to 27 in 1974-75 which again rose to 31 in 1975-76.

The following table shows the progress of Social (Adult) Education centres from 1964-65 to 1975-76:-

Year	No. of Centres	Enrolment of S.A.E.			No. of Trs.	Expenditure on S.A.Edn. centres.
		Males	Females	Total		
1964-65	19	368	62	430	19	N.A.
1965-66	19	315	62	377	19	Rs 3,800
1966-67	34	707	179	886	34	Rs 4,082
1967-68	40	796	234	1030	40	Rs 1,753
1968-69	39	672	245	917	39	Rs 13,706
1969-70	33	387	211	598	33	Rs 10,290
1970-71	33	343	135	478	33	Rs 27,207
1971-72	29	359	133	492	29	Rs 9,273
1972-73	34	347	190	537	34	Rs 16,891
1973-74	42	472	277	749	42	Rs 19,730
1974-75	27	277	229	506	27	Rs 12,560
1975-76	31	337	240	577	31	Rs 14,225

INSERVICE EDUCATION

1971-72

- (1) An Educational Officers' Work-shop was organised from 10th to 12th February, 1972, for discussion on 'Educational Supervision and Institutional Improvement' in which all the heads of higher secondary, Middle schools, Education Supervisors and Deputy Inspectors of Schools participated.

1972-73

- (2) A Seminar-cum-Workshop in Mathematics and English was organised at the Teachers' Training School, Port Blair for orientation of mathematics and English teachers in Middle and Higher Secondary Schools. Five experts from Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar conducted this work-shop.
- (3) A Seminar-cum-workshop under the Unicef assisted Science programme was organised for graduate trained teachers and primary school teachers to acquaint them with the latest developments in the field of science and to teach them how to handle 'Unicef science kits'. 30 Graduate trained teachers and 40 primary school teachers participated in this workshop. A similar workshop was also organised at Rangat for the benefit of the teachers of Middle and North Andamans.
- (4) A Seminar-cum-workshop on Evaluation in Science and mathematics was organised at the Teachers' Training School, in which teachers of higher secondary and middle schools participated.

1973-74

- (5) A 14 days orientation course of Physical Education Instructors/Teachers was organised from 8th to 17th April, 1974, in which all the Physical Education Teachers of this territory participated. A new syllabus for physical Education teachers was worked out and training was imparted as per the revised syllabus to have first hand experience.
- (6) A 12 days seminar on the teaching of General Science and Mathematics for 48 out-going trainees of the Teachers Training School was arranged.

1974-75

- (7) A seminar of principals, Deputy Education Officers and supervisory staff was organised from 20th to 28th May, 1974, at the Teachers' Training School, in which, book review on some of the most provocative books in the field of education were presented by the principals. 15 papers on different aspects of education were presented. The princ

discussed various problems concerning school education in Andamans and formulated a time bound programme ~~for themselves~~ for the year 1974-75.

- (8) Two seminars on paper setting and evaluation procedures were organised for the benefit of teachers of headquarter area.
- (9) A seminar was organised in collaboration with the Regional College of Education, Bhubneswar, for the benefit of science teachers, teaching Physics, Chemistry & Biology in classes VI, VII & VIII.
- (10) Two orientation courses for fifteen days each in April, 1974 and May, 1974 were arranged for primary school teachers, in which 80 primary school teachers participated. The courses in English, General Science, Social Studies and Physical Education were discussed unit by unit. The major concepts, main ideas and important points in each unit were brought out and then the method of teaching was discussed.
- (11) A seminar of primary school teachers was organised at the Teachers' Training School, Port Blair to provide adequate practice in handling the unicef science kits.
- (12) Monthly meetings of primary school teachers were held in the Teachers' Training School, Port Blair to discuss day to day class-room problems and find solutions to them. As a consequence of meetings, several measures were taken for improvement of education at elementary stage of education. A quarterly Newsletter for the benefit of primary school teachers was started.

1975-76

- (13) A science seminar for the training of elementary school teachers of South Andaman was organised for a fortnight in April, 1975 at the Teachers' Training Institute, Port-Blair. 45 primary school teachers from different schools participated in this seminar. Adequate training in teaching was given. A similar seminar for rural areas was organised in which 33 teachers participated.
- (14) Selected senior teachers and graduate trained teachers teaching Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics in secondary classes were deputed to participate in Summer Institutes organised by the N.C.E.R.T. at New Delhi, Bhubneswar, Gauhati, to train teachers for teaching above subjects under the new pattern of education(10+2).

- (15) An Educational Officers' Workshop was organised from 23.6.75 to 27.6.75, in which, all the principals, Deputy Education Officers, & Assistant Inspectors of schools participated. Enrolment policies were discussed in this seminar to bring such children to schools who have not been attending the educational institutions and had attained the school going age, to achieve the target of 100% enrolment. Discussions were made with individual inspecting officer to find solutions relating to his jurisdiction.
- (16) A seminar-cum-workshop on the teaching of English was organised on all Saturdays for primary school teachers, teaching English in the primary schools from 9/8/75 to 30/9/1975. 20 primary school teachers of different schools attended this seminar.
- (17) A State level seminar was organised in the Teachers' Training Institute, Port Blair as a part of celebrations of International Women's Year. Hon. K.R. Ganesh, State Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals and Smt. Geeta Krishnatry, Chairman, Social Welfare Advisory Board, A & N Islands delivered lectures on the Social Welfare programme in A & N Islands.
- (18) Two teachers from the T.T. Institute, Port Blair were deputed to the M.C.E.R.T. for training in Graphic Aids & Graphic Arts, for a fortnight organised by the NCBET.
- (19) Eighteen orientation courses at different places under the scheme of Desh Geetanjali were organised to awaken National consciousness among the school children. 1700 students and 294 teachers were benefitted.

CHAPTER XX  
SCOUTS AND GUIDES MOVEMENT  
IN A & N ISLANDS

Scouts and Guides movement was very popular among the teenagers as early as 1920 and continued till 1941. During Japanese occupation it got its death blow and this movement came to an end. However, efforts were made to revitalize it in the year 1957, but in vain. It was only in the year 1967, that the Administration set up a State Committee. A teacher of the Education Department was assigned the duties of the Secretary of this organisation. Since then the movement has been gaining strength and becoming popular among the teenagers.

The aim of the Scout movement is to develop good citizenship among boys and girls by perfecting their character, training them in habits of observation, obedience and self reliance, inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others, teaching them service useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves. The Scout organisation can be the best pilot to guide the future generations and instill among them a sense of self confidence, discipline and responsibility. Scouting provides hiking, tracking, rallies, camping and other activities. All these provide them enough opportunities to develop a sense of responsibility, brotherhood and discipline.

Since, it is a universal movement it can cement the good will and brotherhood between nations-poor and rich, black and white. For a Scout and Guide the whole world is like a home and all the citizens are their brothers and sisters.

Scouting has been made compulsory in the Teachers' Training School, Port Blair. Here teachers are trained in scouting and guiding. These teachers, after leaving the institution take with them the pious message of this great movement to various Islands of this territory. So far, about 400 Scouters, Guiders and 2500 Scouts and Guides have been trained.

At present this movement is functioning in 9 Higher Secondary Schools, 11 Senior Basic Schools and 17 Junior Basic Schools. Total strength is as under:

Scouts - 522  
Guides - 517  
Cubs - 278  
Bulbuls - 217

At present this movement is confined to a smaller number of educational institutions. It will be extended to other institutions in a phased manner. The aim of the Scouts movement will not be completed unless one cover the younger generations of these Islands, no matter whether they are in villages, Industries or Offices. All must be benefitted by this organisation by enrolling as rovers and rangers. Considering the need, two teachers were deputed for preliminary Rover training at Pachmarhi in Madhya Pradesh and a Rover troop has been raised in South Andaman during the month of August, 1974. The total strength of the Rover troop was 52.

Pad Yatra was organised by the Scouts and Guides from Punna Nailah to Gymkhana Ground in April, 1974, in which 10 scouts masters and 6 guides participated.

A refresher course for Scout Masters and Guide teachers was organised in the Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Port Blair from 3rd to 9th November, 1974. The course lasted for 7 days and 30 teachers attended the above course.

A Mature Study tour for Scout Masters and Guide Teachers was arranged on 23rd November, 74 at New Wandoor.

National Integration camp was organised from 20/12/74 to 1.1.75 at Kanyapuram. 76 Scouts and 70 Guides participated in this camp. Songs based on different community life were presented. Cleanliness drive was alunched. Camp fire was organised on 31st December, 1974.

Pad Yatra was organised by the Scouts and Guides from Dundaspoint to Bambboflat Jetty from 8 to 9/12/74.

Annual Training Camp of the Scouts and Guides of Teachers' Training School was organised from 26/12/74 to 1.1.75 at Kanyapuram.

First Dinghi expedition was organised from Mayabunder to Aberdeen Jetty-Port Blair. Three scout masters of Rover section rowed a country boat for 62 hours and covered a distance of 85 nautical miles. This was the first rowing expedition by Scouts and Guides in this Territory.

On the eve of 22nd February, Scouts and Guides Day was celebrated in various parts of the territory. Route march, camp fire, exhibition etc. were arranged in different places which attracted large crowds.

The Scouts and Guides movement has been functioning in 38 schools as against 17 in 1967-68. The number of Scouts and Guides has also been increased 1587 as against 675 during 67-68.

Under the plan budget, a sum of Rs.15000/- is provisioned for this movement every year to meet the expenditure on various items.

With a view to encourage this organisation, a proposal for the post of Organiser-Scouts and Guides has been made in the annual budget 1978-79 on whole time basis to expand this movement to rural areas of Middle, North, Nicobar and Nancowrie group of schools.

It is proposed to raise scouts and guides troops in 10 schools during 75-76. 250 scouts and 250 guides will be trained during next year.

It is proposed to depute 3 Scout Masters for training at the National Head Quarters-Delhi during 1975-76.

12th National Integration camp was held at Port Blair from 27th December, 1975 to first of January, 1976 in which 161 scouts hailing from 19 States and Union Territories and 200 scouts from A & N Islands participated in this camp. A number of cultural programmes were presented by the scouts hailing from different parts of the country. Mrs Beena Chakraborty, Joint National Organising Commissioner of Bharat Scouts & Guides Headquarter attended this camp. Mrs Laxmi Mazumdar National Commissioner, Bharat Scouts & Guides also attended 12th National Integration Camp.

THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS  
(PRIMARY EDUCATION) REGULATION, 1959

No.3 of 1959

Promulgated by the President in the Tenth Year of the Republic of India.

A Regulation to provide for free and compulsory Primary Education for children in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 240 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Regulation made by him:-

Short Title, extent and commencement

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Primary Education) Regulation, 1959.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Union Territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Definitions

2. In this Regulation, unless the context otherwise requires:-

(1) "Attendance officer" means a person appointed by the Chief Commissioner for any, specified area to perform all or any of the functions of an attendance officer under this Regulation;

(2) "Chief Commissioner" means the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(3) "Child" means a boy or a girl whose age is not less than six, and not more than eleven, years;

(4) "Guardian" means any person to whom the care, nurture or custody of any child falls by law, or by natural right or recognised usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child, or



to whom the care or custody of any child has been entrusted by any lawful authority;

(5) "Islands" means the Union Territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(6) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Regulation;

(7) "Primary Education" means such elementary education as may be prescribed;

(8) "Recognised school" means a school or department of a school maintained or aided by the Government for imparting primary education;

(9) "Specified area" means any area referred to in section 3.

Declaration of specified areas for compulsory Primary Education

3. The Chief Commissioner may, after ensuring that adequate facilities for imparting primary education to children have been provided in any area, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that area within the Islands to be an area in which primary education for children shall be compulsory and thereupon the provisions of sections 4 to 12 inclusive shall take effect in such area.

Responsibility of guardian to cause children attend school

4. (1) It shall be the duty of the guardian of every child residing within a specified area to cause the child to attend a recognised school in the manner required by sub-section (2) unless there be a reasonable excuse for his non-attendance.

(2) The Chief Commissioner may, by order in writing, specify the days in each month and the hours in each day for which any child shall be required to attend a recognised school, and no child shall be deemed to have attended the school with the meaning of this section unless he has attended the school for the days and hours so specified.

Fees not to be levied.

5. No fee shall be levied in respect of any child for attending a recognised school for obtaining primary Education

Reasonable excuse for non-attendance

6. Any of the following circumstances shall be deemed to be a reasonable excuse for the purpose of this Regulation:-

(a) that there is no recognised school within a distance of one mile measured by the shortest route from the residence of the child which he can attend, or that any such school is a school in which any religious observance or religious instruction of the nature not approved by the guardian is compulsory;

(b) that the child has been granted temporary leave of absence from school for sickness or other prescribed reason;

(c) that the child has already received instruction upto the standard prescribed for primary education;

(d) that the child is receiving instruction in some other manner declared to be satisfactory by the Chief Commissioner;

(e) that the child is unfit to attend school by reason of some physical or mental defect.

Warning to guardian etc. in certain cases

7. Where any attendance officer has reason to believe that the guardian of a child is not complying with the provisions of section 4 or that a child is being employed elsewhere by any person during the specified hours of attendance at a recognised school, the attendance officer shall warn the guardian or other person, as the case may be, in the prescribed manner to cause the child to attend the recognised school, or to discontinue the employment of such child as the case may be, within a week after the receipt of the warning.

Panalties

8. Any guardian or persons, who, after the receipt of a warning under section 7, fails to comply with the requirements of such warning shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Cognizance of Offences

9. (1) No court shall take cognizance of an offence under section 8 except on the complaint of a person generally or specially authroised in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner.

(2) No magistrate of the third class shall try any offence punishable under this regulation, unless he, is specially empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf.

10. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt any class of persons or any community in any specified area from the operation of this Regulation.

Certain persons to be public servants

11. Every attendance officer and all persons duly authorised under section 9 to make compalints shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

12. Protection of action taken in good faith

12. No suit, prosectuion or ohter legal proceeding shall lie against the government or any authority or person in respect of any thing which is in good faith done orattended to be done by it or him under this Regulation or any rule or order made thereunder.

Delegation of powers

13. The Chief Commissioner may, by natification in the official gazette, authorise any officer or person to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on him by this Regulation except the power to make rules.

Power to make rules

14. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official gazette, make rules to carry out the purpose of this Regulation.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-

- (a) declaring what shall constitute primary education;
- (b) the manner in which warnings by attendance officers shall be given and their powers exercised;
- (c) the circumstances in which, and the authorities by which, leave may be granted to a child under section 6;
- (d) the registers, statements and other information which shall be maintained by recognised schools for the purpose of this Regulation;
- (e) any other matter which may be, or has to be, prescribed.

(3) The power to make rules conferred by this section shall be subject to the condition of previous publication.

(4) In making such rules, the Chief Commissioner may direct that a breach of any provision thereof shall be punishable with fine which extend to fifty rupees.

Rajendra Prasad  
President

R.O.S. Sarkar Secy.

APPENDIX II

No. 26/12/72-ANL  
Government of India/Harar Sarkar  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
Grih Mantralaya  
ooo

New Delhi- 110001, the 4 October 1972  
21 Asvina, 1894.

N O T I F I C A T I O N

In supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. 21/128/60-ANL dated 23rd February 1961, the President is pleased to constitute an Advisory Committee to be associated with the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Administration of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in respect of matter specified in paragraph 5 here- in below.

2. The Advisory Committee shall consist of the following members, namely:-

- a) the person for the time being representing the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Lok Sabha
- b) The Chief Commissioner of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;
- c) The Senior Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board, Port Blair.
- d) Seven persons elected for the purpose from among members of the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Committee so, however, that at least two of shall be persons representing the Nicobar Group of Islands.

3. The election of members under clause (d) of paragraph 2 above shall be by show of hands and their term of membership shall ordinarily be from the first of April or the date of their election, whichever is later, upto the 31st of March of succeeding year.

4. The meetings of the Advisory Committee shall be presided over by the Minister of Home Affairs or in his absence by a minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

5. The Advisory Committee shall be consulted in regard to:-
- i) general questions of policy relating to the administration of the territory in the state field;
  - ii) all legislative proposals concerning the territory in regard to matters in the state list;
  - iii) such matters relating to the annual financial statement of the Union in so far as it concerns the territory and such other financial questions as may be specified by the rules prescribed by the President; and
  - iv) any other matter on which it may be considered necessary or desirable by the Minister of Home Affairs that the Advisory Committee should be consulted.
6. The Advisory Committee shall meet at interval of not more than six months.
7. Subject to the discretion of the Minister of Home Affairs or the Minister presiding over a meeting to refuse in the public interest to give any information or to allow, discussion on any matter, members of the Advisory Committee will have rights in regard to interpellations analogous to and under similar limitations as those of members of a State legislature.
8. The membership of the Advisory Committee shall not carry any remuneration but the members will be entitled to travelling allowance and daily allowance in respect of journey/halts in connection with the meetings of the Committee in accordance with the general of special orders issued by the Government of India from time to time in this regard.
9. The conduct of business of the Advisory Committee shall be regulated by such rules of procedure as may be framed from time to time by the Minister of Home Affairs in consultation with the Advisory Committee.

Sd/-

(Jayaker Jonson)  
Deputy Secretary. to the  
G.O.I.

APPENDIX III

No.26/3/71-ANL  
Government of India  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
Girh Mantralaya

oooo

New Delhi-110001, the 24th August 1972  
2nd Bhad, 1894.

N O T I F I C A T I O N

Ina supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No.1/5/62-ANL dated the 22nd February, 1963, the President is pleased to constitute an Advisory Committee in respect of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, to be associated with the Chief Commissioner of the Union Territory.

2. The Advisory Committee will consist of the Chief Commissioner, who will preside over the meetings of the Committee, and 18 other members.

3. Of the 18 member, the following will be ex-officio members of the Committee:-

(a) Member of Parliament representing the Union Territory; and

(b) The Senior Vice-Chairman of the Port Blair Municipal Board.

4. (1) The remaining 16 members will represent the following areas and the number of member representing each area will be as indicated against each:-

<u>Area</u>	<u>Number of Members</u>
(i) Diglipur Tahsil and Kalighat Area of Mayabunder Tahisl	Two
(ii) Mayabunder area of Mayabunder Tahsil	One
(iii) Rangar Tahsil	Two
(iv) Southernmost part of South Andaman and Little Andaman	One
(v) Rural area of South Andaman excluding (iv) above	Four

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| (vi) Urban area of South Andaman                                     | Two |
| (vii) Car Nicobar  | Two |
| (Viii) Nancowrie CD Block are excluding<br>Katchal and Great Nicobar | One |
| (ix)   | One |

4. (2) The details of the Panchayats or islands, as the case may be, which are comprised in each of the area mentioned in sub para (1) above will be notified by the Chief Commissioner in the local Gazette from time to time.

4. (3) The members representing the areas referred to in clauses (i) to (v) of sub-para (1) above will be elected, by show of hands, by the Panchayat Pradhans of the respective areas from amongst themselves, each year.

4. (4) The members representing the area referred to in clause (vi) of sub-para (1) above will be elected, by show of hands, by the members of the Port Blair Municipal Board from amongst themselves, each year.

4. (5) The members representing the areas referred to in places (vii) and (viii) of sub-para (1) above will be elected by show of hands, by the Captains of Tribals of respective areas from amongst themselves, each year.

4. (6) The member representing the area referred to in clause (ix) of sub-para (1) above will be nominated by the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, each year.

5. The term of the members mentioned in para 4 above will be from the 1st of April each year to the 31st of March of the following year. Notwithstanding this, however, the term of the Advisory Committee being constitute for the year, 1972-73 will commence from the date of its constitution and end on the 31st March, 1973.

6. The office of a member of the Committee shall be honorary and shall not carry any remuneration. The members will, however, be entitled to travelling allowance and daily allowance for journeys/halts in connection with the meetings of the Committee in accordance with the orders issued by the Government of India from time to time.



7. The Advisory Committee will meet as frequently as possible but atleast once in very quarter.

8. The Chief Commissioner will seek the advice of the Committee on matters relating to:-

(i) adminstration involving general questions of policy;

(ii) economic, social, cultural and educational development of the islands and welfare of the people in general.

9. Subject to the discretion of the Chief Commissioner to refuse in the public interest to give information or to allow discussion, members of the Advisory Committee will have rights in regard to interpellations analogous to and under similar limitations as those of members of a State legislature.

Sd/-

( Jayaker Jonson )  
Deputy Secretary to the  
Government of India

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION

Chief Commissioner's Secretariat

o o o

Dated at Port Blair, the 22nd November 1972.

ORDER NO. 3169

The Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been pleased to constitute the Education Advisory Committee for the - Andaman and Nicobar Islands as under for the period from 1.1.1972.

- |     |   |          |
|-----|---|----------|
| 1.  | Chief Commissioner  | Chairman |
| 2.  | Shri Shiv Ram<br>Senior Vice-Chairman   | Member   |
| 3.  | Municipal Board & Member CCAC<br>Port Blair.  |          |
| 3.  | Shri A.P. Abdulla Kutty<br>Member CCAC and Pradhan<br>Gram Sabha Mannarghat<br>South Andaman Tahsil | Member   |
| 4.  | Shri Deben Barer<br>Member CCAC and Pradhan<br>Kadamtala<br>Rangat Tahsil                           | Member   |
| 5.  | Shri Jagir Singh<br>Member CCAC Campbell Bay<br>Great Nicobar                                       | Member   |
| 6.  | Shri Martin<br>Member CCAC & Second Captain<br>Car Nicobar  | Member   |
| 7.  | Shri Ram Naresh Singh<br>Member CCAC & Pradhan<br>Rampur, Mayabunder                                | Member   |
| 8.  | Shri Madhusudan Mondal<br>Member CCAC & Pradhan<br>Diglipur Tahsil                                  | Member   |
| 9.  | Captain Samson Lim<br>Member CCAC Nancowrie   | Member   |
| 10. | Chief Secretary   | Member   |

.....

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 11. Education Secretary   | Member           |
| 12. Principal, Government College<br>Port Blair                       | Member           |
| 13. Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya<br>Port Blair                       | Member           |
| 14. Principal, Carmel Convent Higher<br>Secondary School, Port Blair. | Member           |
| 15. Director of Education   | Member-Secretary |

The Director of Education can co-opt any or all of the Principal/Inspector/Deputy Inspector in a particular meeting of the Committee in order to have assistance or for giving relevant information.

The functions of the Committee will be to advise the Administration on educational matters involving general question of policy.

By order,

sd/-

(U.M.Hegde)

Assistant Secretary(Fin)

No.4-33/71-EPH.

1975-76

SOUTH ANDAMAN ISLANDS PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOLS

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Year	South Andaman	Middle Andaman	North Andaman	Nicobar Islands	Total
1958-59	1	-	-	-	1
1966-67	1	-	-	-	1
1967-68	1	-	-	-	1
1968-69	2	-	-	-	2
1969-70	2	-	-	1	3
1970-71	2	-	-	1	3
1971-72	2	-	1	1	4
1972-73	2	-	1	1	4
1973-74	2	-	1	1	4
1974-75	2	-	1	1	4
1975-76	4	-	1	1	6

(Table 1.2)

ENROLMENT OF PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY ZONE

Year	South		Middle		North		Nicobar		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	GT
1958-59	62	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	62	124
1966-67	55	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	38	93
1967-68	43	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	39	82
1968-69	91	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	70	161
1969-70	76	71	-	-	-	-	12	17	91	87	178
1970-71	99	76	-	-	5	12	10	15	111	93	204
1971-72	95	63	-	-	5	12	10	15	119	90	209
1972-73	88	75	-	-	14	17	6	6	108	98	206
1973-74	104	100	-	-	16	12	25	21	145	133	278
1974-75	135	104	-	-	9	9	27	27	171	140	311
1975-76	189	151	-	-	7	16	33	27	229	194	423

(Table 1.2)

Teachers in Pre-primary Schools

Year	Total Number			Number Trained			Number Untrained		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA
1966-67	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	2	2
1967-68	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	2	2
1968-69	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	3	3
1969-70	-	6	6	-	3	3	-	3	3
1970-71	-	9	9	-	4	4	-	5	5
1971-72	-	12	12	-	3	3	-	9	9
1972-73	-	10	10	-	4	4	-	6	6
1973-74	-	12	12	-	5	5	-	7	7
1974-75	1	12	13	1	4	5	-	8	8
1975-76	-	17	17	-	8	8	-	9	9

Table 1.3.

TEACHERS AT THE PRE-PRIMARY STAGE

Year	Total Number			Number Trained			Number Untrained		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1966-67	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	2	2
1967-68	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	2	2
1968-69	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	3	3
1969-70	-	6	6	-	3	3	-	3	3
1970-71	-	9	9	-	4	4	-	5	5
1971-72	-	12	12	-	3	3	-	9	9
1972-73	-	10	10	-	4	4	-	6	6
1973-74	-	12	12	-	5	5	-	7	7
1974-75	1	12	13	1	4	5	-	8	8
1975-76	-	17	17	-	8	8	-	9	9

Table 1.4.

PERCENTAGES OF TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS AT THE PRE-PRIMARY STAGE

Year	% Trained Trs.			% Untrained Trs.			Total Teachers		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1966-67	-	33.3	33.3	-	66.7	66.7	-	100.0	100.0
1967-68	-	33.3	33.3	-	66.7	66.7	-	100.0	100.0
1968-69	-	40.0	40.0	-	60.0	60.0	-	100.0	100.0
1969-70	-	50.0	50.0	-	50.0	50.0	-	100.0	100.0
1970-71	-	44.4	44.4	-	55.6	55.6	-	100.0	100.0
1971-72	-	25.0	25.0	-	75.0	75.0	-	100.0	100.0
1972-73	-	40.0	40.0	-	60.0	60.0	-	100.0	100.0
1973-74	-	41.7	41.7	-	58.3	58.3	-	100.0	100.0
1974-75	100.0	33.3	38.5	-	66.7	61.5	7.7	92.3	100.0
1975-76	-	47.0	47.0	-	53.0	53.0	-	100.0	100.0

(178)

Table 1

ZONE WISE BREAKUP OF JUNIOR BASIC SCHOOLS

YEAR	Zonewise number of J.B. schools				Total
	South Andaman	Middle Andaman	North Andaman	Nicobar Islands	
1951-52	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22
1952-53	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22
1953-54	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24
1954-55	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	30
1955-56	18	8	3	8	37
1956-57	18	8	3	8	37
1957-58	24	9	3	8	44
1958-59	27	10	7	11	55
1959-60	30	19	11	12	72
1960-61	33	15	15	13	76
1961-62	41	17	21	17	96
1962-63	43	17	28	17	105
1963-64	43	17	28	21	109
1964-65	43	18	26	22	109
1965-66	42	18	25	23	108
1966-67	41	18	30	23	112
1967-68	41	19	31	24	115
1968-69	42	19	34	23	118
1969-70	43	21	37	23	124
1970-71	43	21	37	23	127
1971-72	44	22	41	23	130
1972-73	50	26	42	23	141
1973-74	50	26	41	24	141
1974-75	57	26	41	25	151
1975-76	56	29	45	26	156

(178)

Table 2

## ENROLMENT IN JUNIOR BASIC SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO REGIONS

Year	South Andaman			Middle Andamans			North Andamans		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1951-52	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1952-53	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1953-54	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1954-55	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1955-56	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1956-57	568	356	924	201	107	308	46	32	78
1957-58	808	517	1325	164	86	250	40	22	62
1958-59	1596	640	2236	183	101	294	170	100	270
1959-60	1569	1077	2646	436	252	688	290	102	392
1960-61	1722	1242	2964	331	207	538	330	143	473
1961-62	1874	1406	3280	344	218	562	409	212	621
1962-63	1958	1578	3536	389	277	666	672	283	955
1963-64	2301	1662	3963	887	388	1275	491	255	746
1964-65	2148	1653	3801	457	298	755	683	358	1041
1965-66	2282	1752	4034	553	379	932	688	375	1063
1966-67	2297	1783	4080	572	472	1044	820	510	1330
1967-68	2342	2000	4342	679	532	1211	840	513	1353
1968-69	2542	2078	4620	783	596	1379	950	624	1574
1969-70	2526	2076	4602	671	515	1186	1115	723	1838
1970-71	2469	2105	4574	739	538	1277	1217	801	2018
1971-72	2386	2017	4403	744	585	1329	1257	875	2132
1972-73	2482	2161	4643	902	681	1583	1288	961	2249
1973-74	2157	1875	4052	863	638	1501	1203	968	2171
1974-75	2950	2518	5468	882	614	1496	1249	990	2239
1975-76	2998	2484	5482	984	698	1682	1375	1134	2509

ENROLMENT OF JUNIOR BASIC SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO REGIONS

Year	Nicobar Islands			T O T A L		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1951-52	-	-	-	1002	437	1439
1952-53	-	-	-	710	272	982
1953-54	-	-	-	664	296	960
1954-55	-	-	-	701	316	1017
1955-56	5		7	1106	591	1697
1956-57	220	106	326	1035	601	1636
1957-58	246	147	393	1258	792	2030
1958-59	366	168	534	1315	1009	3324
1959-60	423	182	605	2718	1613	4331
1960-61	604	244	848	2987	1836	4823
1961-62	696	301	997	3323	2137	5460
1962-63	612	262	874	3631	2400	6031
1963-64	537	205	742	4318	2538	6856
1964-65	574	263	837	3862	2572	6434
1965-66	663	272	935	4186	2778	6964
1966-67	722	342	1064	4412	3107	7519
1967-68	798	382	1180	4532	3344	8086
1968-69	787	383	1170	5062	3681	8743
1969-70	742	378	1120	5054	3692	8746
1970-71	644	336	980	5096	3780	8849
1971-72	658	363	1021	5045	3840	8885
1972-73	665	336	1001	5337	4139	9476
1973-74	764	414	1178	4987	3915	8902
1974-75	799	418	1212	5880	4535	10415
1975-76	860	495	1355	6217	4811	11028



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JUNIOR BASIC SCHOOLS BY TYPE OF MANAGEMENT

Year	TOTAL No.	%	No. & % managed by various bodies					
			Government		Private aided		Private un	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1951-52	22	100.0	22	100.0	-	-	-	-
1952-53	22	100.0	22	100.0	-	-	-	-
1953-54	24	100.0	24	100.0	-	-	-	-
1954-55	30	100.0	30	100.0	-	-	-	-
1955-56	37	100.0	37	100.0	-	-	-	-
1956-57	37	100.0	37	100.0	-	-	-	-
1957-58	44	100.0	44	100.0	-	-	-	-
1958-59	55	100.0	55	100.0	-	-	-	-
1959-60	72	100.0	72	100.0	-	-	-	-
1960-61	76	100.0	76	100.0	-	-	-	-
1961-62	96	100.0	96	100.0	-	-	-	-
1962-63	105	100.0	105	100.0	-	-	-	-
1964-64	109	100.0	106	97.25	2	1.83	1	0.92
1964-65	109	100.0	106	97.25	2	1.83	1	0.92
1965-66	108	100.0	106	98.1	1	0.95	1	0.95
1966-67	112	100.0	110	98.2	1	0.9	1	0.9
1967-68	115	100.0	114	99.1	-	-	1	0.9
1968-69	115	100.0	115	97.4	1	0.9	2	1.7
1969-70	124	100.0	122	98.4	1	0.8	1	0.8
1970-71	127	100.0	125	98.42	1	0.79	1	0.7
1971-72	130	100.0	126	98.4	1	0.78	1	0.7
1972-73	141	100.0	137	97.2	2	1.4	2	1.4
1973-74	141	100.0	140	99.3	-	-	1	0.7
1974-75	151	100.0	150	99.3	-	-	1	0.7
1975-76	156	100.0	155	99.36	-	-	1	0.6

Table -4

ENROLMENT BY TYPE OF MANAGEMENT- Junior Basic Schools

Year	Total Enrolment	%	No. and % by		type of Management			
			Govt.	%	Private aided	%	Private Unaided	%
1951-52	1439	100.0	1439	100.0	-	-	-	-
1952-53	982	100.0	982	100.0	-	-	-	-
1953-54	960	100.0	960	100.0	-	-	-	-
1954-55	1017	100.0	1017	100.0	-	-	-	-
1955-56	1697	100.0	1697	100.0	-	-	-	-
1956-57	1466	100.0	1466	100.0	-	-	-	-
1957-58	2030	100.0	2030	100.0	-	-	-	-
1958-59	3324	100.0	3324	100.0	-	-	-	-
1959-60	4331	100.0	4331	100.0	-	-	-	-
1960-61	4823	100.0	4733	98.13	90	1.87	-	-
1961-62	5460	100.0	5166	94.61	256	4.68	38	0.71
1962-63	6031	100.0	5682	94.23	349	5.28	30	0.49
1963-64	6356	100.0	6479	94.5	341	5.0	36	0.5
1964-65	6434	100.0	6040	93.9	365	5.7	29	0.4
1965-66	6954	100.0	6759	97.1	205	2.9	-	-
1966-67	7310	100.0	7293	96.9	197	2.62	29	0.38
1967-68	7794	100.0	7763	99.6	-	-	31	0.4
1968-69	8385	100.0	8056	96.0	-	-	329	4.0
1969-70	8746	100.0	8299	94.89	74	0.85	373	4.26
1970-71	8849	100.0	8746	98.84	56	0.63	47	0.53
1971-72	9304	100.0	9209	99.0	53	0.56	42	0.44
1972-73	9476	100.0	9336	98.5	72	0.8	68	0.7
1973-74	8902	100.0	8356	99.5	-	-	46	0.5
1974-75	10415	100.0	10358	99.6	-	-	47	0.4
1975-76	11020	100.0	10992	99.67	-	-	36	0.33

Table -5

TEACHERS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS  
JUNIOR BASIC SCHOOLS

Year	Regionwise distribution of teachers in Jr. Basic schools								
	South Andaman			Middle Andaman			North Andaman		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1951-52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952-53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954-55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955-56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956-57	23	14	37	8	2	10	2	1	3
1957-58	31	6	37	7	3	10	2	1	3
1958-59	58	17	75	11	1	12	5	2	7
1959-60	68	16	84	19	2	21	11	-	11
1960-61	57	26	83	17	-	17	14	2	16
1961-62	78	36	114	21	-	21	22	-	22
1962-63	77	52	129	19	4	23	31	3	34
1963-64	68	55	123	22	1	23	33	2	35
1964-65	77	54	131	25	-	25	30	3	33
1965-66	77	70	147	24	2	26	33	4	37
1966-67	87	84	171	35	6	41	50	6	56
1967-68	103	79	182	40	4	44	50	8	58
1968-69	118	88	206	51	6	57	65	6	71
1969-70	105	106	211	49	7	56	70	8	78
1970-71	112	91	203	54	5	59	83	11	94
1971-72	123	97	220	63	6	69	95	14	109
1972-73	130	97	227	67	8	75	101	18	119
1973-74	125	83	208	71	11	82	102	18	120
1974-75	148	144	292	73	12	85	99	29	128
1975-76	141	137	278	74	17	91	108	33	141

TEACHERS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS  
JUNIOR BASIC SCHOOLS

Year	Nicobar Islands			T O T A L		
	M	F	Total	Male	Female	Total
1951-52	7	-	-	27	15	42
1952-53	-	-	-	37	5	42
1953-54	-	-	-	27	14	41
1954-55	-	-	-	27	14	41
1955-56	-	-	-	39	17	56
1956-57	7	1	8	40	18	58
1957-58	11	-	11	51	10	61
1958-59	14	1	15	88	21	109
1959-60	14	1	15	112	19	131
1960-61	18	4	22	106	32	138
1961-62	26	4	30	147	40	187
1962-63	28	5	33	155	64	219
1963-64	32	4	36	155	62	217
1964-65	28	6	34	160	63	223
1965-66	34	5	39	168	81	249
1966-67	39	7	46	211	103	314
1967-68	46	7	53	239	98	337
1968-69	45	7	52	279	107	386
1969-70	43	2	45	267	118	385
1970-71	45	2	47	294	109	403
1971-72	43	3	46	324	120	444
1972-73	41	4	45	339	127	466
1973-74	43	9	52	341	121	462
1974-75	45	8	53	365	193	558
1975-76	45	16	61	368	203	571

Table - 6

ENROLMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN THE AGE-GROUP  
6-11 years

Year	Population 6-11 years			Enrolment classes I-V (primary)			% of enrolment population 6-11 years	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1951-52	1271	1183	2454	1163	480	1643	91.50	40.57
1952-53	1521	1433	2954	1068	450	1518	70.21	31.40
1953-54	1771	1683	3454	1181	542	1723	66.68	32.20
1954-55	2021	1933	3954	1555	818	2373	76.94	42.31
1955-56	2271	2183	4454	1739	948	2687	76.57	43.42
1956-57	2521	2433	4954	1790	1075	2865	71.00	44.18
1957-58	2771	2683	5454	1922	1129	3051	69.36	42.07
1958-59	3021	2933	5954	2445	1404	3849	80.93	47.86
1959-60	3271	3183	6454	2970	1720	4690	90.79	54.03
1960-61	3521	3433	6954	3208	1952	5160	91.11	56.85
1961-62	3771	3683	7454	3752	2380	6132	99.49	64.62
1962-63	4021	3933	7954	4101	2674	6775	101.98	67.98
1963-64	4271	4183	8454	4672	2682	7354	109.38	64.11
1964-65	4521	4433	8954	4351	2976	7327	96.23	67.13
1965-66	4771	4683	9454	4474	3293	7767	93.77	70.31
1966-67	5021	4933	9954	5101	3604	8705	101.59	73.05
1967-68	5271	5183	10454	5902	4437	10339	111.97	85.60
1968-69	5521	5433	10954	6546	4809	11355	118.56	88.51
1969-70	5903	5783	11686	7248	5522	12570	122.78	95.48
1970-71	6305	6133	12438	7332	5514	12846	116.28	89.90
1971-72	6697	6483	13180	7520	5848	13368	112.28	90.20
1972-73	7089	6833	13922	8029	6383	14412	113.25	93.41
1973-74	7481	7183	14664	8278	6629	14907	110.65	92.28
1974-75	7921	7573	15494	9087	7149	16236	114.72	94.40
1975-76	8361	7963	16324	10121	7987	18108	121.05	100.30

-104-  
Table- 7

TEACHERS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS  
JUNIOR BASIC SCHOOLS

Year	Total Number			Number Trained			Number Untrained		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1951-52	39	13	52	-	-	-	39	13	52
1952-53	37	5	42	-	-	-	37	5	42
1953-54	27	14	41	2	-	2	25	14	39
1954-55	27	14	41	1	2	3	26	12	38
1955-56	39	17	56	2	2	4	37	15	52
1956-57	40	18	58	5	3	8	35	15	50
1957-58	51	10	61	12	5	17	39	5	44
1958-59	88	21	109	18	7	25	70	14	84
1959-60	112	19	131	34	11	45	78	8	86
1960-61	106	32	138	64	21	85	42	11	53
1961-62	147	40	187	75	27	102	72	13	85
1962-63	155	64	219	103	36	139	52	29	81
1963-64	155	62	217	97	36	133	58	26	84
1964-65	158	65	223	111	44	155	47	21	68
1965-66	168	81	249	130	51	181	38	30	68
1966-67	214	103	314	138	60	198	75	43	118
1967-68	239	98	337	146	55	201	93	43	136
1968-69	279	107	386	162	66	228	117	41	158
1969-70	267	118	385	163	76	239	104	42	146
1970-71	294	109	403	213	87	300	81	22	103
1971-72	324	120	444	268	108	376	56	12	68
1972-73	339	127	466	328	124	452	11	3	14
1973-74	341	127	462	324	115	439	17	6	23
1974-75	365	193	558	334	172	506	31	21	52
1975-76	368	203	571	333	175	508	35	28	63

TABLE No. 8.

Percentage of trained and untrained teachers in Junior Basic Schools.

Year	Percentage of trained teachers			Percentage of untrained teachers			Total teachers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1941-42	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	82.1	17.9	100
1942-43	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	78.4	21.6	100
1943-44	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	25.0	100
1944-45	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.1	16.9	100
1945-46	7.4	-	4.9	92.6	100.0	95.1	65.9	34.1	100
1946-47	3.7	14.3	7.3	96.3	85.7	85.7	65.9	34.1	100
1947-48	5.1	11.8	7.1	94.9	88.2	92.9	69.6	30.4	100
1948-49	12.5	16.7	13.8	87.5	83.3	86.2	69.0	31.0	100
1949-50	23.5	50.0	27.9	76.5	50.0	72.1	83.6	16.4	100
1950-51	20.5	33.3	22.9	79.5	66.7	77.1	80.7	19.3	100
1951-52	30.4	57.9	34.4	69.6	42.1	65.6	85.5	14.5	100
1952-53	60.4	65.6	61.6	39.6	34.4	38.4	76.8	23.2	100
1953-54	51.0	67.50	54.5	49.0	32.5	45.5	78.6	21.4	100
1954-55	66.5	56.5	63.5	33.5	43.5	38.5	70.8	29.2	100
1955-56	62.6	58.1	61.3	37.4	41.9	38.7	71.4	28.6	100
1956-57	70.3	67.7	69.3	29.7	32.3	30.5	70.9	29.1	100
1957-58	71.1	63.0	72.7	28.9	37.0	29.3	67.3	32.7	100
1958-59	65.1	58.3	63.1	34.9	41.7	38.9	67.2	32.8	100
1959-60	61.1	56.1	59.6	38.9	43.9	40.4	70.9	29.1	100
1960-61	58.1	61.7	59.4	41.9	38.3	40.9	72.3	27.7	100
1961-62	61.0	64.4	62.1	39.0	35.6	37.9	69.4	30.6	100
1962-63	72.1	73.8	74.4	27.9	26.2	25.6	73.0	27.0	100
1963-64	82.7	90.0	84.7	17.3	10.0	15.3	73.0	27.0	100
1964-65	96.8	97.6	97.0	3.2	2.4	3.0	72.7	27.3	100
1965-66	95.0	95.0	95.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	73.8	26.2	100
1966-67	91.5	89.1	90.7	8.5	10.9	9.3	65.4	34.6	100
1967-68	90.5	86.2	89.0	9.5	13.8	11.0	64.4	35.6	100

Table -9

TEACHERS BY STAGES OF EDUCATION

PRIMARY STAGE

Year	Total Number			Number Trained			Number Untrained		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1964-65	189	84	273	134	51	185	55	33	88
1965-66	205	107	312	149	70	219	56	37	93
1966-67	234	110	344	161	65	226	73	45	118
1967-68	268	128	396	172	72	244	96	56	152
1968-69	317	136	453	192	80	272	125	56	181
1969-70	366	192	558	219	127	346	147	65	212
1970-71	377	194	571	272	151	423	105	43	148
1971-72	423	218	641	344	190	534	79	28	107
1972-73	445	230	675	424	221	645	21	9	30
1973-74	485	246	731	453	234	687	32	12	44
1974-75	514	321	835	465	288	753	49	33	82
1975-76	530	347	877	476	307	783	54	40	94



**TABLE 10**  
**Percentage of Trained & Untrained teachers at the**  
**Primary Stage.**

Year	Percentage of trained Teachers			Percentage of un-trained teachers			Total Teachers	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1964-65	70.9	60.7	67.8	79.10	39.3	32.2	69.2	30.8
1965-66	72.7	65.4	70.3	27.3	34.6	29.9	65.7	34.3
1966-67	68.8	59.1	65.7	31.2	40.9	34.3	68.0	32.0
1967-68	64.2	56.3	61.6	35.8	43.7	38.4	67.6	32.4
1968-69	60.6	58.8	60.1	39.4	31.2	39.9	70.0	30.0
1969-70	59.8	66.1	62.0	40.2	33.9	38.0	65.5	34.5
1970-71	72.1	77.8	74.1	27.9	22.2	25.9	66.1	33.9
1971-72	81.3	87.2	83.3	18.7	12.8	16.7	66.9	34.9
1972-73	95.3	96.1	95.6	4.7	3.9	4.4	65.9	34.1
1973-74	93.4	95.1	94.0	6.6	4.9	6.0	66.3	33.7
1974-75	90.5	89.7	90.1	9.5	10.3	9.9	61.6	38.4
1975-76	89.8	88.5	89.5	10.2	11.5	10.7	60.4	39.6

Table-11

ENROLMENT OF GIRLS AS PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL ENROLMENT AT  
PRIMARY STAGE

Year	Total Enrolment I-V Classes	Enrolment of Girls I-V	% girls to total enrolment.
1951-52	1643	460	29.2
1952-53	1518	450	29.6
1953-54	1723	542	31.4
1954-55	2373	818	34.4
1955-56	2687	948	35.3
1956-57	2865	1075	37.5
1957-58	3051	1129	37.0
1958-59	3849	1404	36.5
1959-60	4690	1720	36.6
1960-61	5160	1952	37.8
1961-62	6132	2380	38.8
1962-63	6775	2674	39.5
1963-64	7354	2682	36.4
1964-65	7227	2976	40.6
1965-66	8037	3293	40.9
1966-67	8705	3604	41.4
1967-68	10339	4437	42.9
1968-69	11355	4809	42.3
1969-70	12570	5322	42.3
1970-71	12846	5514	42.9
1971-72	13368	5848	43.7
1972-73	14412	6383	44.3
1973-74	14907	6629	44.5
1974-75	16236	7149	44.0
1975-76	18108	7987	44.1

Table - 2.

SCHOOL-SCHOLAR & TEACHER -PUPIL RATIO  
(Junior Basic Schools)

Year	No. of JB Schools	No. of Scholars in JBS	No. of Teachers in JBS	School-Scholar ratio	Teachers pupil ratio
1949-50	19	863	28	45	31
1950-51	19	874	51	46	17
1951-52	22	1439	52	65	27
1952-53	22	982	42	44	23
1953-54	24	960	41	40	23
1954-55	30	1017	41	34	25
1955-56	37	1697	56	46	30
1956-57	37	1466	58	39	29
1957-58	44	2030	61	46	33
1958-59	55	3324	109	60	30
1959-60	72	4331	131	60	33
1960-61	76	4823	138	63	35
1961-62	96	5460	187	57	29
1962-63	105	6031	219	57	27
1963-64	109	6856	217	63	31
1964-65	109	6434	223	59	29
1965-66	108	6964	249	64	28
1966-67	112	7519	314	67	24
1967-68	115	8086	337	70	24
1968-69	118	8743	386	74	23
1969-70	124	8746	385	70	23
1970-71	127	8849	403	69	22
1971-72	130	8892	444	68	20
1972-73	141	9476	466	67	20
1973-74	141	8902	462	63	19
1974-75	151	10415	558	69	19
1975-76	156	11028	571	71	19

Table - 1

ZONEWISE BREAKUP OF SENIOR BASIC SCHOOLS

Year	Number of Senior Basic schools zonewise				Total
	South Andaman	Middle Andaman	North Andaman	Nicobar Islands	
1951-52	-	-	-	-	-
1952-53	-	1	-	1	2
1953-54	-	1	-	1	2
1954-55	-	1	-	1	2
1955-56	-	1	-	1	2
1956-57	-	1	-	1	2
1957-58	-	1	-	1	2
1958-59	-	1	-	1	2
1959-60	1	1	-	1	2
1960-61	1	1	-	1	2
1961-62	4	1	2	1	8
1962-63	4	1	2	1	8
1963-64	4	1	2	1	8
1964-65	5	1	2	1	9
1965-66	5	1	2	1	9
1966-67	3	1	2	1	7
1967-68	7	2	1	1	11
1968-69	8	2	1	1	12
1969-70	10	4	-	3	17
1970-71	11	4	1	4	20
1971-72	12	4	2	4	22
1972-73	11	3	2	5	21
1973-74	13	5	3	4	25
1974-75	14	6	4	6	30
1975-76	17	6	4	6	33

Table - 2

IN SENIOR BASIC SCHOOLS ACCORDING  
TO REGIONS

Year	South Andaman			Middle Andamans			North Andamans		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1951-52	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1952-53	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1953-54	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1954-55	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1955-56	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1956-57	-	-	-	13	13	26	-	-	-
1957-58	-	-	-	19	16	35	-	-	-
1958-59	-	-	-	18	18	36	-	-	-
1959-60	70	75	125	26	23	49	-	-	-
1960-61	50	40	90	85	56	141	-	-	-
1961-62	288	174	462	101	32	133	106	46	152
1962-63	367	206	573	111	32	143	164	59	223
1963-64	323	181	504	144	52	196	103	33	136
1964-65	467	333	790	125	59	184	184	84	268
1965-66	561	434	995	173	75	248	242	109	351
1966-67	401	267	668	219	99	318	262	115	377
1967-68	1035	767	1802	115	88	203	122	51	173
1968-69	1594	1068	2662	127	98	225	169	71	240
1969-70	1899	1223	3122	400	265	665	-	-	-
1970-71	2239	1543	3782	380	284	664	44	29	73
1971-72	2491	1923	4414	437	326	763	87	45	132
1972-73	2308	1770	4078	351	286	637	97	55	152
1973-74	2372	1794	4166	625	508	1133	166	103	269
1974-75	2451	1823	4274	747	582	1329	238	151	389
1975-76	2922	2316	5238	835	645	1480	288	173	461

Table - 2

ENROLMENT IN SENIOR BASIC SCHOOLS ACCORDING  
TO REGIONS.

Year	Nicobar Islands			T O T A L		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1951-52	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1952-53	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1953-54	-	-	-	212	63	275
1954-55	-	-	-	243	66	309
1955-56	-	-	-	242	87	329
1956-57	228	53	281	241	66	307
1957-58	301	103	404	320	119	439
1958-59	261	217	478	279	235	514
1959-60	203	36	239	299	114	413
1960-61	34	23	57	169	119	288
1961-62	38	13	51	533	265	798
1962-63	63	27	90	705	324	1029
1963-64	55	19	74	625	285	910
1964-65	53	17	70	829	493	1322
1965-66	42	13	55	1018	631	1649
1966-67	53	22	75	935	503	1438
1967-68	35	11	46	1307	917	2224
1968-69	36	11	47	1926	1248	3174
1969-70	257	140	397	2553	1628	4181
1970-71	412	223	635	3075	2079	5154
1971-72	402	217	619	3417	2511	5928
1972-73	492	295	787	3248	2406	5654
1973-74	524	312	826	3687	2717	6404
1974-75	665	428	1093	4101	2984	7085
1975-76	707	496	1203	4752	3630	8382

Table-3

## SENIOR BASIC SCHOOLS BY MANAGEMENT

Year	Total Number	%	Number & % according to type of Management					
			Government		Private Aided		Private Unaided	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1951-52	2	100.0	2	100.0	-	-	-	-
1952-53	2	100.0	2	100.0	-	-	-	-
1953-54	2	100.0	2	100.0	-	-	-	-
1954-55	2	100.0	2	100.0	-	-	-	-
1955-56	2	100.0	2	100.0	-	-	-	-
1956-57	2	100.0	2	100.0	-	-	-	-
1957-58	2	100.0	2	100.0	-	-	-	-
1958-59	2	100.0	2	100.0	-	-	-	-
1959-60	3	100.0	3	100.0	-	-	-	-
1960-61	3	100.0	3	100.0	-	-	-	-
1961-62	8	100.0	8	100.0	-	-	-	-
1962-63	8	100.0	8	100.0	-	-	-	-
1963-64	8	100.0	8	100.0	-	-	-	-
1964-65	9	100.0	7	77.8	1	11.1	1	11.1
1965-66	9	100.0	7	77.8	1	11.1	1	11.1
1966-67	7	100.0	7	100.0	-	-	-	-
1967-68	11	100.0	10	91.0	1	9.0	-	-
1968-69	12	100.0	11	91.7	1	8.3	-	-
1969-70	17	100.0	16	94.2	1	5.8	-	-
1970-71	20	100.0	18	90.0	1	5.0	1	5.0
1971-72	22	100.0	20	91.0	1	4.5	1	4.5
1972-73	21	100.0	20	95.2	1	4.8	-	-
1973-74	25	100.0	25	100.0	-	-	-	-
1974-75	30	100.0	30	100.0	-	-	-	-
1975-76	33	100.0	33	100.0	-	-	-	-

ENROLMENT BY TYPE OF MANAGEMENT

Senior basic schools

Enrolment by management

Year	Total Enrolment	%	Govt.	%	Private Aided	%	Private Unaided	%
1951-52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952-53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953-54	275	100.0	275	100.0	-	-	-	-
1954-55	309	100.0	309	100.0	-	-	-	-
1955-56	329	100.0	329	100.0	-	-	-	-
1956-57	307	100.0	307	100.0	-	-	-	-
1957-58	439	100.0	439	100.0	-	-	-	-
1958-59	514	100.0	514	100.0	-	-	-	-
1959-60	413	100.0	413	100.0	-	-	-	-
1960-61	238	100.0	238	100.0	-	-	-	-
1961-62	798	100.0	798	100.0	-	-	-	-
1962-63	1029	100.0	1029	100.0	-	-	-	-
1963-64	910	100.0	910	100.0	-	-	-	-
1964-65	1322	100.0	994	75.2	210	15.9	118	8.9
1965-66	1649	100.0	1270	77.1	235	14.2	144	8.7
1966-67	1438	100.0	1438	100.0	-	-	-	-
1967-68	2224	100.0	1976	88.9	248	11.1	-	-
1968-69	3174	100.0	2907	91.6	257	8.4	-	-
1969-70	4181	100.0	3911	93.6	270	6.4	-	-
1970-71	5154	100.0	4447	86.3	294	5.7	413	8.0
1971-72	6349	100.0	5434	85.60	360	5.66	555	8.74
1972-73	5654	100.0	5228	92.5	426	7.5	-	-
1973-74	6404	100.0	6404	100.0	-	-	-	-
1974-75	7085	100.0	7085	100.0	-	-	-	-
1975-76	8386	100.0	8386	100.0	-	-	-	-



Table -5

TEACHERS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS & REGIONS  
SENIOR BASIC SCHOOLS

Year	South Andaman			Middle Andamans			North Andamans		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1951-52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952-53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954-55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955-56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956-57	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
1957-58	-	-	-	2	-	2	7	2	9
1958-59	-	-	-	2	-	2	7	2	9
1959-60	-	9	9	2	-	2	10	2	12
1960-61	-	7	7	4	1	5	3	1	4
1961-62	12	7	19	4	-	4	6	3	9
1962-63	17	8	25	7	1	8	8	2	10
1963-64	26	8	34	8	2	10	12	2	14
1964-65	34	17	51	5	4	9	13	2	15
1965-66	32	21	53	8	2	10	13	4	17
1966-67	28	8	36	11	3	14	13	4	17
1967-68	43	39	82	7	2	9	9	3	12
1968-69	59	58	117	12	4	16	9	4	13
1969-70	68	69	137	34	4	38	-	-	-
1970-71	85	95	180	32	7	39	4	-	4
1971-72	101	113	214	38	6	44	10	1	11
1972-73	87	105	192	28	8	36	11	-	11
1973-74	135	102	237	47	3	50	23	1	24
1974-75	144	112	256	64	12	76	36	4	40
1975-76	168	139	307	69	15	84	40	6	46

TEACHERS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS BY REGIONS  
SENIOR BASIC SCHOOLS

Year	Nicobar Islands			T O T A L		
	M	F	Total	Male	Female	Total
1951-52	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952-53	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953-54	-	-	-	10	2	12
1954-55	-	-	-	10	2	12
1955-56	-	-	-	9	2	11
1956-57	-	-	-	2	-	2
1957-58	7	2	9	9	2	11
1958-59	7	2	9	9	2	11
1959-60	10	2	12	12	11	23
1960-61	-	-	-	7	9	16
1961-62	1	-	1	23	10	33
1962-63	3	1	4	35	12	47
1963-64	4	-	4	50	12	62
1964-65	3	1	4	55	24	79
1965-66	5	1	6	58	28	86
1966-67	6	-	6	58	15	73
1967-68	8	-	8	67	44	111
1968-69	7	-	7	87	66	153
1969-70	14	5	19	116	78	194
1970-71	20	12	32	141	114	255
1971-72	27	12	39	176	132	308
1972-73	38	8	46	164	121	285
1973-74	33	9	42	238	115	353
1974-75	49	15	64	293	143	436
1975-76	73	12	85	350	172	522

Table 6

ENROLMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN THE AGE-GROUP  
/11-14 years /

YEAR	Population 11-14 years			Enrolment classes VI to VIII			% of enrolment to population 11-14		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1951-52	688	565	1253	188	63	251	27.32	11.15	30.
1952-53	768	640	1408	246	78	324	32.03	12.18	23.0
1953-54	848	715	1563	219	76	295	25.82	10.62	18.8
1954-55	928	790	1718	256	67	323	27.58	8.48	18.8
1955-56	1008	865	1873	263	65	328	26.09	7.51	17.5
1956-57	1088	940	2028	312	86	398	28.67	9.14	19.6
1957-58	1168	1015	2138	287	101	388	24.57	9.95	18.1
1958-59	1248	1090	2338	271	111	382	21.71	10.18	16.7
1959-60	1328	1165	2493	272	123	395	20.48	10.55	15.6
1960-61	1408	1240	2648	360	120	480	25.56	9.67	18.1
1961-62	1488	1315	2803	518	226	744	34.81	17.18	26.7
1962-63	1679	1479	3158	680	317	907	40.50	21.43	28.7
1963-64	1870	1643	3513	720	388	1108	38.50	23.61	31.7
1964-65	2061	1808	3869	841	418	1259	40.80	23.11	32.7
1965-66	2252	1973	4225	964	518	1482	42.80	26.25	35.7
1966-67	2444	2138	4582	1005	549	1554	41.12	25.67	33.7
1967-68	2636	2303	4939	1223	681	1904	46.39	29.57	38.7
1968-69	2828	2468	5290	1395	798	2193	49.32	32.33	41.7
1969-70	3020	2633	5653	1695	961	2656	56.12	36.49	46.7
1970-71	3231	2797	6028	1877	1190	3067	58.09	42.54	50.7
1971-72	3404	2963	6367	2041	1307	3348	59.95	44.11	52.7
1972-73	3564	3143	6707	2293	1496	3789	64.33	47.59	56.7
1973-74	3824	3323	7147	2550	1735	4285	66.68	52.21	59.7
1974-75	4134	3503	7637	2876	1878	4754	69.56	53.61	62.7
1975-76	4444	3683	8127	3054	2087	5141	68.72	56.61	63.7

Table - 7

TEACHERS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS  
SENIOR BASIC SCHOOLS

Year	Total Teachers			Trained Teachers			Untrained Teachers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1951-52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952-53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953-54	10	2	12	1	-	1	9	2	11
1954-55	10	2	12	2	-	2	8	2	10
1955-56	9	2	11	2	-	2	7	2	9
1956-57	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
1957-58	9	2	11	4	1	5	5	1	6
1958-59	9	2	11	4	2	6	5	-	5
1959-60	12	11	23	4	5	9	8	6	14
1960-61	7	9	16	5	4	9	2	5	7
1961-62	23	10	33	19	4	23	4	6	10
1962-63	35	12	47	32	4	36	3	8	11
1963-64	50	12	62	45	3	48	5	9	14
1964-65	51	23	74	46	9	55	5	14	19
1965-66	58	28	86	49	13	62	9	15	24
1966-67	58	15	73	51	12	63	7	3	10
1967-68	67	44	111	57	28	85	10	16	26
1968-69	87	66	153	54	45	99	33	21	54
1969-70	116	78	194	73	58	131	43	20	63
1970-71	141	114	255	108	83	191	33	31	64
1971-72	176	132	308	138	109	247	38	23	61
1972-73	164	121	285	144	113	257	20	8	28
1973-74	238	115	353	203	105	308	35	10	45
1974-75	293	143	436	236	127	363	57	16	73
1975-76	350	172	522	288	152	440	62	20	82

TABLE NO. 8

Year	Percentage of trained teachers			Percentage of Untrained Teachers			Total Teach	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1953-54	10.0	-	8.3	90.0	100.0	91.7	83.3	16.7
1954-55	20.0	-	16.7	80.0	100.0	83.3	83.3	16.7
1955-56	22.2	-	18.2	77.8	100.0	81.8	81.8	18.2
1956-57	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-
1957-58	44.4	50.0	45.5	55.6	50.0	54.5	81.8	18.2
1958-59	44.4	100.0	54.5	55.6	-	45.5	81.8	18.2
1959-60	33.3	45.5	39.1	66.7	54.5	60.9	52.2	47.8
1961-62	82.6	40.0	69.7	19.4	60.0	30.3	69.7	30.3
1962-63	91.4	33.3	76.6	8.6	65.7	23.4	74.5	25.5
1963-64	90.0	25.0	77.4	10.0	75.0	22.6	80.6	19.4
1964-65	90.2	39.1	74.3	9.8	60.9	30.4	68.9	31.1
1965-66	84.5	46.4	72.1	15.5	53.6	27.9	67.4	32.6
1966-67	87.9	80.0	86.3	12.1	20.0	13.7	79.5	20.5
1967-68	85.1	63.6	76.6	14.9	36.4	23.4	69.4	30.6
1968-69	62.1	68.2	64.7	37.9	31.8	35.3	56.9	43.1
1969-70	62.9	74.4	67.5	37.1	25.6	32.6	59.8	40.8
1970-71	76.6	72.8	74.9	23.4	27.2	25.1	55.3	44.7
1971-72	78.4	82.6	80.2	21.6	17.4	19.8	57.1	42.9
1972-73	87.8	98.4	90.2	12.2	6.6	9.8	57.5	42.5
1973-74	85.3	91.3	87.3	14.7	8.7	12.7	67.2	32.8
1974-75	80.5	88.8	83.3	19.5	11.2	16.7	67.2	32.8
1975-76	82.3	88.4	84.3	17.7	11.6	15.7	67.0	33.0

Table - 8TEACHERS BY STAGES OF EDUCATIONMIDDLE STAGE

Year	Total Number			Number Trained			Number Untrained		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1964-65	43	10	53	39	7	46	4	3	7
1965-66	43	17	60	37	12	49	6	5	11
1966-67	49	28	77	40	19	49	9	9	18
1967-68	69	45	114	44	32	76	25	13	38
1968-69	84	56	140	55	43	98	29	13	42
1969-70	98	42	140	71	37	108	27	5	32
1970-71	124	63	187	97	41	138	27	22	49
1971-72	147	77	224	113	64	177	34	13	47
1972-73	151	77	228	124	60	184	27	17	44
1973-74	199	90	289	160	73	233	39	17	56
1974-75	244	97	341	180	79	259	64	18	82
1975-76	299	107	406	236	88	324	63	19	82

TABLE NO. 9 .

PERCENTAGE OF TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS AT THE MIDDLE  
STAGE

Year	Percentage of teachers			Percentage of untrained teachers			Total Teachers	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F. Male
1964-65	90.71	70.0	86.8	9.31	30.0	13.2	81.1	18.9
1965-66	86.0	70.6	81.7	14.0	29.4	18.3	71.7	28.3
1966-67	81.6	67.8	76.7	18.4	32.2	23.3	63.6	36.4
1967-68	63.8	71.1	66.6	36.2	28.9	33.4	60.6	39.4
1968-69	65.5	76.8	70.0	34.5	23.2	30.0	60.0	40.0
1969-70	72.4	88.1	77.1	27.6	11.9	22.9	70.0	30.0
1970-71	78.2	65.1	73.9	21.8	34.9	26.1	66.3	33.7
1971-72	76.9	83.1	79.0	23.1	16.9	21.0	65.6	34.4
1972-73	82.1	76.9	80.7	17.9	22.1	19.3	66.2	33.8
1972-74	80.4	81.1	80.6	19.6	18.9	19.4	68.9	31.1
1974-75	73.8	81.4	86.9	26.2	18.6	24.1	71.7	28.3
1975-76	78.9	82.2	79.8	21.1	17.8	20.2	73.6	26.4

Table 10

ENROLMENT OF GIRLS AS PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL ENROLMENT AT  
MIDDLE STAGE

Year	Total enrolment V-VIII Class	Enrolment of Girls VI-VIII	% of Girls to Total enrolment
1951-52	251	63	25.1
1952-53	324	78	24.0
1953-54	295	76	25.8
1954-55	323	67	20.7
1955-56	328	65	19.8
1956-57	398	86	21.6
1957-58	388	101	26.0
1958-59	382	111	29.0
1959-60	395	123	31.1
1960-61	480	120	25.0
1961-62	744	226	30.3
1962-63	907	317	34.9
1963-64	1108	388	35.0
1964-65	1259	418	33.2
1965-66	1482	518	34.9
1966-67	1534	549	35.3
1967-68	1904	681	35.8
1968-69	2195	798	36.3
1969-70	2656	961	36.1
1970-71	3067	1190	38.8
1971-72	3348	1307	39.0
1972-73	3789	1496	39.5
1973-74	4785	1735	40.4
1974-75	4754	1878	39.5
1975-76	5141	2087	40.6



Table 11

SCHOOL SCHOLAR & TEACHERS PUPIL RATIO  
SENIOR BASIC SCHOOL

Year	No. of SB Schools	Enrolment of SBS	No. of teachers in SBS	School-scholar ratio	Teacher-pupil ratio
1953-54	2	275	12	137	23
1954-55	2	309	12	154	25
1955-56	2	329	11	164	30
1956-57	2	307	2	153	53
1957-58	2	439	11	219	40
1958-59	2	514	11	257	46
1959-60	3	413	23	137	18
1960-61	3	288	16	96	18
1961-62	8	798	33	99	24
1962-63	8	1029	47	128	22
1963-64	8	910	62	113	14
1964-65	9	1322	74	147	18
1965-66	9	1649	86	183	19
1966-67	7	1438	73	205	30
1967-68	11	2224	114	202	19
1968-69	12	3174	153	264	31
1969-70	17	4181	194	246	31
1970-71	20	5154	255	257	20
1971-72	22	5928	308	269	19
1972-73	21	5654	285	269	20
1973-74	25	6404	353	256	18
1974-75	30	7085	436	236	16
1975-76	33	8382	522	254	16

55-66	3	2	3	1	19	3	3	<del>3</del> 14	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	37	12	6	5	43	17	60	
66-67	2	1	1	3	20	6	5	<del>2</del> 11	12	3	4	1	-	-	-	40	19	9	9	<b>49</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>77</b>	
67-68	2	2	4	1	26	16	15	<del>4</del> 13	14	6	12	3	-	-	-	44	32	25	13	69	45	114	
68-69	6	3	5	-	29	11	20	1	17	29	4	12	3	-	-	55	43	29	13	84	56	140	
69-70	1	2	4	3	40	22	20	<del>3</del> 26	10	1	-	5	3	-	-	72	37	25	6	97	43	140	
70-71	5	-	5	3	57	28	19	15	33	12	2	4	2	1	1	-	97	41	27	22	124	63	187
71-72	8	<del>3</del>	4	-	76	34	20	8	27	26	0	5	2	1	-	-	113	64	54	13	147	77	224
72-73	14	8	1	4	83	36	17	11	25	14	9	2	2	2	-	-	124	60	27	17	151	77	228
73-74	12	7	4	4	118	45	35	11	28	18	-	2	2	3	-	-	160	73	59	17	199	90	289
74-75	25	8	15	-	111	47	48	18	42	23	1	-	2	1	-	-	180	79	54	18	244	97	341
75-76	33	12	12	1	158	57	50	16	45	19	1	2	-	-	-	-	23	88	53	19	299	107	406

ZONEWISE BREAKUP OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Year	Number of Hr. sec. schools zonewise				Total
	South Andaman	Middle Andaman	North Andaman	Nicobar Islands	
1951-52	1	-	-	-	1
1952-53	1	-	-	-	1
1953-54	1	-	-	-	1
1954-55	1	-	-	-	1
1955-56	1	-	-	-	1
1956-57	1	-	-	-	1
1957-58	1	-	-	-	1
1958-59	2	-	-	-	2
1959-60	2	-	-	-	2
1960-61	2	-	-	1	3
1961-62	2	-	-	1	3
1962-63	2	-	-	1	3
1963-64	2	-	-	1	3
1964-65	2	-	-	1	3
1965-66	2	-	-	1	3
1966-67	4	-	-	1	5
1967-68	3	1	1	1	6
1968-69	4	1	1	1	7
1969-70	5	1	2	1	9
1970-71	5	1	2	1	9
1971-72	5	1	2	1	9
1972-73	7	2	2	1	12
1973-74	9	2	2	1	15
1974-75	9	2	2	2	15
1975-76	9	2	2	2	15

Table - 2

ZONWISE BREAK-UP OF SCHOLARS . HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Year	South Andaman			Middle Andaman			North Andamans		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1951-52	392	114	506	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952-53	660	268	928	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953-54	582	273	855	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954-55	926	521	1447	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955-56	749	363	1108	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956-57	879	441	1320	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957-58	684	363	1047	-	-	-	-	-	-
1958-59	321	121	442	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959-60	337	151	488	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960-61	473	174	647	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961-62	528	315	843	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962-63	584	373	957	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963-64	622	354	976	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964-65	654	447	1101	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965-66	734	537	1271	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966-67	1066	708	1774	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967-68	1114	768	1882	260	128	388	156	97	253
1968-69	1129	884	2013	177	60	237	161	40	201
1969-70	1398	1125	2523	163	75	238	431	158	589
1970-71	1431	1165	2596	220	117	337	344	123	467
1971-72	1502	1193	2695	263	139	402	393	144	537
1972-73	2109	1636	3745	463	298	758	435	178	613
1973-74	2623	2185	4808	293	164	457	451	188	639
1974-75	2318	1990	4308	301	179	480	476	206	682
1975-76	2613	2124	4737	306	168	474	460	240	704

Table -2

ZONWISE BREAKUP OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Year	Carnicobar Islands			T O T A L		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1951-52	-	-	-	392	114	506
1952-53	-	-	-	660	268	928
1953-54	-	-	-	582	273	855
1954-55	-	-	-	926	521	1447
1955-56	-	-	-	745	363	1108
1956-57	-	-	-	879	441	1320
1957-58	-	-	-	684	363	1047
1958-59	-	-	-	321	21	341
1959-60	-	-	-	337	151	488
1960-61	107	6	113	580	180	760
1961-62	95	8	103	623	323	946
1962-63	69	7	76	653	380	1033
1963-64	65	3	68	687	357	1044
1964-65	74	11	85	728	458	1186
1965-66	92	20	112	826	557	1383
1966-67	92	26	118	1158	734	1892
1967-68	121	28	149	1651	1021	2672
1968-69	146	40	186	1613	1024	2637
1969-70	153	34	187	2145	1392	3537
1970-71	146	29	175	2141	1434	3575
1971-72	172	35	207	2330	1511	3841
1972-73	183	40	223	3190	2149	5339
1973-74	271	106	377	3638	2643	6281
1974-75	265	129	394	3360	2506	5866
1975-76	281	154	435	3660	2686	6346

Table - 3

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY TYPE OF MANAGEMENT

Year	Total Number	%	Schools according to management				
			Government		Private Aided		Private U
			Number	%	Number	%	Number
1951-52	1	100.0	1	100.0	-	-	-
1952-53	1	100.0	1	100.0	-	-	-
1953-54	1	100.0	1	100.0	-	-	-
1954-55	1	100.0	1	100.0	-	-	-
1955-56	1	100.0	1	100.0	-	-	-
1956-57	4	100.0	11	100.0	-	-	-
1957-58	1	100.0	1	100.0	-	-	-
1958-59	2	100.0	2	100.0	-	-	-
1959-60	2	100.0	2	100.0	-	-	-
1960-61	3	100.0	3	100.0	-	-	-
1961-62	3	100.0	3	100.0	-	-	-
1962-63	3	100.0	3	100.0	-	-	-
1963-64	3	100.0	3	100.0	-	-	-
1964-65	3	100.0	3	100.0	-	-	-
1965-66	3	100.0	3	100.0	-	-	-
1966-67	5	100.0	3	60.0	-	-	2
1967-68	6	100.0	5	83.3	-	-	1
1968-69	7	100.0	6	85.7	-	-	1
1969-70	9	100.0	8	88.9	-	-	1
1970-71	9	100.0	8	88.9	-	-	1
1971-72	9	100.0	8	88.9	-	-	1
1972-73	12	100.0	10	83.3	-	-	2
1973-74	15	100.0	12	80.0	1	6.7	2
1974-75	15	100.0	12	80.0	1	6.7	2
1975-76	15	100.0	12	80.0	1	6.7	2

- 3 -  
Table - 4

ENROLMENT BY MANAGEMENT - Hr. Sec. Schools

Enrolment by Management

Year	Total Enrolment	%	Govt.	%	Private Aided	%	Private Unaided	%
1951-52	506	100.0	506	100.0	-	-	-	-
1952-53	928	100.0	928	100.0	-	-	-	-
1953-54	855	100.0	855	100.0	-	-	-	-
1954-55	1447	100.0	1447	100.0	-	-	-	-
1955-56	1103	100.0	1103	100.0	-	-	-	-
1956-57	1320	100.0	1320	100.0	-	-	-	-
1957-58	1047	100.0	1047	100.0	-	-	-	-
1958-59	341	100.0	341	100.0	-	-	-	-
1959-60	488	100.0	488	100.0	-	-	-	-
1960-61	760	100.0	760	100.0	-	-	-	-
1961-62	946	100.0	946	100.0	-	-	-	-
1962-63	1003	100.0	1003	100.0	-	-	-	-
1963-64	1044	100.0	1044	100.0	-	-	-	-
1964-65	1136	100.0	1136	100.0	-	-	-	-
1965-66	1383	100.0	1383	100.0	-	-	-	-
1966-67	1892	100.0	1583	83.7	-	-	309	16.3
1967-68	2391	100.0	2110	88.2	-	-	281	11.8
1968-69	2476	100.0	2315	93.4	-	-	161	6.6
1969-70	3537	100.0	3304	93.4	-	-	233	6.6
1970-71	3575	100.0	3299	92.3	-	-	276	7.7
1971-72	3841	100.0	3505	91.3	-	-	336	8.7
1972-73	5339	100.0	4344	81.4	-	-	995	18.6
1973-74	6281	100.0	4656	74.1	494	7.9	1131	18.0
1974-75	5866	100.0	4068	69.4	557	9.5	1241	21.1
1975-76	6346	100.0	4486	70.7	586	9.2	1274	20.1

Table - 5

TEACHERS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS & REGIONS  
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Year	South Andaman			Middle Andamans			North Andamans		
	M	Female	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1951-52	12	5	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952-53	26	15	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953-54	27	14	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954-55	34	15	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955-56	14	8	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956-57	33	22	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957-58	27	21	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
1958-59	19	10	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959-60	25	6	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960-61	34	7	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961-62	43	9	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962-63	47	7	54	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963-64	44	7	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964-65	49	11	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965-66	49	13	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966-67	55	34	89	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967-68	63	31	94	12	5	17	10	5	15
1968-69	62	36	98	14	2	16	11	2	13
1969-70	101	43	144	15	2	17	29	4	33
1970-71	92	46	138	14	4	18	30	4	34
1971-72	100	49	149	16	5	21	32	7	39
1972-73	120	70	190	29	4	33	35	4	39
1973-74	141	113	254	25	7	32	38	6	44
1974-75	134	113	247	36	9	45	43	5	48
1975-76	148	115	263	38	7	45	45	7	52



TEACHERS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS & REGIONS  
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Year	Nicobar Islands			T O T A L		
	M	F	Total	Male	Female	Total
1951-52	-	-	-	12	5	17
1952-53	-	-	-	26	15	41
1953-54	-	-	-	27	14	41
1954-55	-	-	-	34	15	49
1955-56	-	-	-	14	8	22
1956-57	-	-	-	33	22	55
1957-58	-	-	-	27	21	48
1958-59	-	-	-	19	10	29
1959-60	-	-	-	25	6	31
1960-61	5	-	5	39	7	46
1961-62	7	-	7	50	9	59
1962-63	7	-	7	54	7	61
1963-64	12	-	12	56	7	63
1964-65	10	2	12	59	13	72
1965-66	10	2	12	59	18	77
1966-67	11	1	12	66	35	101
1967-68	8	2	10	93	43	136
1968-69	10	3	13	97	43	140
1969-70	12	1	13	157	50	207
1970-71	14	-	14	150	54	204
1971-72	15	2	17	163	63	226
1972-73	14	1	15	198	79	277
1973-74	28	5	33	232	131	363
1974-75	29	5	34	242	132	374
1975-76	32	8	40	263	137	400

Table - 6

ENROLMENT AS PERCENTAGE TO POPULATION IN THE AGE-GROUP  
14-17 years

Classes IX to XI

Year	Population in the age-group 14-17			Enrolment classes IX to XI			% of enrolment population 14-17		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1951-52	233	163	396	43	8	51	18.45	4.90	12
1952-53	333	263	596	56	12	68	16.81	4.56	11
1953-54	433	363	796	58	14	72	13.39	3.85	9
1954-55	533	463	996	59	18	77	11.06	3.88	7
1955-56	633	563	1196	91	28	119	14.37	4.97	9
1956-57	733	663	1396	137	34	171	18.69	5.12	12
1957-58	833	763	1596	64	13	77	7.68	1.70	4
1958-59	933	863	1796	88	20	108	9.43	2.31	6
1959-60	1033	963	1996	112	35	147	10.84	3.63	7
1960-61	1133	1063	2196	168	63	231	14.82	5.92	10
1961-62	1233	1163	2396	207	119	328	16.78	10.23	13
1962-63	1417	1292	2709	208	113	321	14.67	8.74	11
1963-64	1601	1423	3024	238	110	348	14.86	7.73	11
1964-65	1785	1553	3338	227	129	356	12.71	8.30	10
1965-66	1969	1683	3652	322	155	477	16.35	9.20	13
1966-67	2154	1813	3967	399	191	590	18.52	11.53	14
1967-68	2339	1944	4283	492	247	739	21.03	12.70	17
1968-69	2524	2075	4599	660	346	1006	26.14	16.67	21
1969-70	2709	2206	4915	809	429	1238	29.86	19.44	25
1970-71	2895	2337	5232	1062	566	1628	36.67	24.21	31
1971-72	3079	2468	5547	1184	672	1856	38.45	27.22	33
1972-73	3279	2618	5897	1390	767	2157	42.39	29.29	36
1973-74	3479	2768	6247	1404	844	2248	40.35	30.49	35
1974-75	3679	2918	6597	1295	924	2219	35.19	31.65	33
1975-76	3879	3068	6947	1383	981	2364	35.65	31.97	34

TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS BY TYPE OF SCHOOLS  
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Year	Total Teachers			Trained Teachers			Untrained Teachers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1949-50	20	13	33	9	2	11	14	11	22
1950-51	12	3	15	11	3	14	1	-	1
1951-52	16	12	28	11	4	15	5	8	13
1952-53	26	15	41	10	4	14	16	11	27
1953-54	27	14	41	12	5	17	15	9	24
1954-55	34	15	49	12	4	16	22	11	33
1955-56	26	16	42	14	6	20	12	10	22
1956-57	33	22	55	19	8	27	14	14	28
1957-58	27	21	48	9	8	17	18	13	31
1958-59	19	10	29	11	8	19	0	2	10
1959-60	25	6	31	15	6	21	10	-	10
1960-61	39	7	46	32	5	37	7	2	9
1961-62	50	9	59	47	7	54	3	2	5
1962-63	54	7	61	50	7	57	4	-	4
1963-64	56	7	63	56	7	63	-	-	-
1964-65	57	13	70	56	13	69	1	-	1
1965-66	59	18	77	56	17	73	3	1	4
1966-67	66	35	101	62	25	87	24	10	14
1967-68	93	43	136	71	32	103	22	11	33
1968-69	97	43	140	84	33	117	13	10	23
1969-70	157	50	207	125	40	165	32	10	42
1970-71	150	54	204	116	35	151	34	19	53
1971-72	163	63	226	125	53	178	38	10	48
1972-73	198	79	277	157	58	215	41	21	62
1973-74	232	131	363	183	108	291	49	23	72
1974-75	242	132	374	192	106	298	50	26	76
1975-76	263	137	400	215	112	327	48	25	73

TABLE NO. 8

Percentage of trained and untrained teachers  
in Higher Secondary Stage

Year	Percentage of trained teachers			Percentage of <sup>un</sup> trained teachers			Total Tea	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1949-50	45.0	15.4	33.3	55.0	84.6	66.7	60.6	39.4
1950-51	91.7	100.0	93.3	8.3	-	6.7	80.0	20.0
1951-52	68.8	33.3	53.6	31.2	66.7	46.4	57.1	42.9
1952-53	38.5	26.7	34.1	61.5	73.3	65.9	63.4	36.6
1953-54	44.4	35.7	41.5	55.6	64.3	58.5	65.9	34.1
1954-55	35.3	26.7	32.7	64.7	73.3	67.3	69.4	30.6
1955-56	46.2	50.0	47.6	53.8	50.0	52.4	61.9	38.1
1956-57	57.6	36.4	44.1	42.4	63.6	50.9	60.0	40.0
1957-58	33.3	38.1	35.4	66.7	61.9	64.6	56.2	43.8
1958-59	57.9	80.0	61.5	42.1	20.0	34.5	65.5	34.5
1959-60	60.0	100.0	67.7	40.0	-	32.3	80.6	19.4
1960-61	82.1	71.4	80.4	17.9	28.6	19.6	84.8	15.2
1961-62	94.0	77.8	91.5	6.0	22.2	8.5	84.7	15.3
1962-63	92.6	100.0	93.4	7.4	-	6.6	88.5	11.5
1963-64	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	88.9	11.1
1964-65	98.2	100.0	98.6	1.8	-	1.4	81.4	18.6
1965-66	94.9	94.4	94.8	5.1	5.6	5.2	76.6	23.4
1966-67	93.9	71.4	86.1	6.1	28.6	13.9	65.3	34.7
1967-68	76.3	74.4	75.7	23.7	25.4	24.3	68.4	31.6
1968-69	86.6	76.7	83.6	13.4	23.3	16.4	69.3	30.7
1969-70	79.6	80.0	79.7	20.4	20.0	20.3	75.8	24.2
1970-71	77.3	64.8	74.0	22.7	35.2	26.0	73.5	26.5
1971-72	76.7	84.1	78.8	23.3	15.9	21.2	72.2	27.8
1972-73	79.3	73.4	77.6	20.7	26.6	22.4	71.5	28.5
1973-74	78.9	82.4	80.2	21.1	17.6	19.8	63.9	36.1
1974-75	79.3	80.3	79.7	20.7	19.7	20.3	64.7	25.3
1975-76	81.7	8.18	8.18	18.3	18.2	18.2	65.8	34.2

Table -9  
TEACHERS BY STAGE OF EDUCATION

HIGHER SECONDARY STAGE

Year	Total Number			Number Trained			Number Untrained		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1964-65	40	8	48	40	8	48	-	-	-
1965-66	43	9	52	42	8	50	1	1	2
1966-67	52	15	67	50	13	63	2	2	4
1967-68	58	16	74	54	15	69	4	1	5
1968-69	62	24	86	58	23	81	4	1	5
1969-70	76	12	88	71	10	81	5	2	7
1970-71	84	18	102	68	13	81	16	5	21
1971-72	93	17	110	74	15	89	19	2	21
1972-73	105	17	122	81	13	94	24	4	28
1973-74	127	28	155	97	20	117	30	8	38
1974-75	142	47	189	117	38	155	25	9	34
1975-76	152	55	207	124	43	167	28	12	40

Table - 10

T A B L E

Percentage of trained & untrained teachers at the Higher Secondary stage.

Year	Percentage of trained teachers			Percentage of un-trained teachers			Total Teachers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1964-65	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	83.3	100
1965-66	97.7	88.9	96.2	2.3	11.1	3.8	82.7	17.3	100
1966-67	96.2	86.7	94.0	3.8	13.3	6.0	77.6	22.4	100
1967-68	93.1	93.8	93.3	6.9	6.2	6.7	78.4	21.6	100
1968-69	93.5	95.8	94.2	6.5	4.2	5.8	72.0	28.0	100
1969-70	93.4	83.3	92.0	6.6	16.7	8.0	86.4	13.6	100
1970-71	81.0	72.2	79.3	19.0	17.8	20.7	82.3	17.7	100
1971-72	79.6	88.2	80.9	20.4	11.8	19.1	84.6	15.4	100
1972-73	77.1	76.5	77.1	22.9	23.5	22.9	86.2	13.6	100
1973-74	76.4	71.4	75.5	23.6	28.6	24.5	81.9	18.1	100
1974-75	82.4	80.8	82.0	17.6	19.2	18.0	75.1	24.9	100
1975-76	81.6	78.2	80.7	18.4	21.8	19.3	73.4	26.6	100

Table 21

ENROLMENT OF GIRLS AS PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL ENROLMENT AT  
HIGHER SECONDARY STAGE

Year	Total Enrolment IX-XI	Enrolment of girls IX-XI	% of girls to total enrolment
1951-52	51	8	15.7
1952-53	68	12	17.6
1953-54	72	14	19.4
1954-55	77	18	23.3
1955-56	119	28	23.5
1956-57	171	34	19.9
1957-58	77	13	16.9
1958-59	108	20	18.5
1959-60	147	35	23.8
1960-61	231	63	27.3
1961-62	328	119	36.2
1962-63	321	113	35.2
1963-64	348	110	31.6
1964-65	356	129	36.2
1965-66	477	155	32.5
1966-67	590	191	32.4
1967-68	739	247	33.4
1968-69	1006	346	34.4
1969-70	1238	429	34.6
1970-71	1628	566	34.8
1971-72	1856	672	36.2
1972-73	2157	767	35.5
1973-74	2243	844	37.9
1974-75	2219	924	41.6
1975-76	2364	981	41.5

- 2 -  
Table 12

SCHOOL SCHOLAR AND TEACHERS- PUPIL RATIO.  
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Year	No. of school	No. of scholars	No. of teachers	School-scholar ratio	teachers pupil ratio
1949-50	1	829	32	829	25
1950-51	1	898	15	898	60
1951-52	1	506	17	506	30
1952-53	1	928	41	855	21
1953-54	1	855	41	855	21
1954-55	1	1447	49	1447	29
1955-56	1	1108	42	1108	26
1956-57	1	1320	55	1320	24
1957-58	1	1047	48	1047	22
1958-59	2	341	29	170	12
1959-60	2	488	31	244	16
1960-61	3	760	46	253	17
1961-62	3	946	59		16
1962-63	3	1033	61	344	17
1963-64	3	1044	63	348	16
1964-65	3	1186	70	395	17
1965-66	3	1383	77	461	18
1966-67	5	1892	101	378	19
1967-68	6	2672	136	445	20
1968-69	7	2487	140	355	18
1969-70	9	3537	207	393	17
1970-71	8	3575	204	397	17
1971-72	9	3841	226	427	17
1972-73	12	5339	277	445	19
1973-74	15	6281	363	419	17
1974-75	15	5866	374	391	16
1975-76	15	6346	400	423	16



## TOTAL NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE

Year	No. of Institutions (by type)					TTI	ge	Grand Total
	Pre primary	J.B.S/ Primary	S.B.S/ Middle	High/ Hr. Sec				
1951-52	-	22	-	1	-	-	-	23
1952-53	-	22	2	1	-	-	-	25
1953-54	-	24	2	1	-	-	-	27
1954-55	-	30	2	1	-	-	-	33
1955-56	-	37	2	1	-	-	-	40
1956-57	1	37	2	1	-	-	-	41
1957-58	-	44	2	1	-	-	-	47
1958-59	1	55	2	2	1	1	-	62
1959-60	-	72	3	2	1	-	-	78
1960-61	-	76	3	3	1	-	-	83
1961-62	-	96	8	3	1	-	-	108
1962-63	-	105	8	3	1	-	-	117
1963-64	-	109	8	3	1	-	-	121
1964-65	-	109	9	3	1	-	-	122
1965-66	-	108	9	3	1	-	-	121
1966-67	1	112	7	5	1	-	-	126
1967-68	1	115	11	6	1	-	-	134
1968-69	2	118	12	7	1	-	1	141
1969-70	3	124	17	9	1	-	1	155
1970-71	3	127	20	9	1	-	1	161
1971-72	4	130	22	0	1	-	1	167
1972-73	4	141	21	12	1	-	1	180
1973-74	4	141	25	15	1	-	1	189
1974-75	4	151	30	15	1	-	1	202
1975-76	6	156	33	15	1	-	1	212

## TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1949-50	1196	496	1692
1950-51	1279	493	1772
1951-52	1394	551	1945
1952-53	1370	540	1910
1953-54	1458	632	2090
1954-55	1870	903	2773
1955-56	2093	1041	3134
1956-57	2239	1195	3434
1957-58	2273	1243	3516
1958-59	2734	1602	4336
1959-60	3362	1889	5251
1960-61	3704	2139	5850
1961-62	4492	2735	7227
1962-63	5004	3113	8117
1963-64	5648	3185	8833
1964-65	5435	3531	8966
1965-66	6051	3969	10020
1966-67	6572	4392	10964
1967-68	7782	5426	13208
1968-69	8803	6036	14839
1969-70	9970	6853	16823
1970-71	10519	7447	17966
1971-72	11014	8040	19054
1972-73	12031	8909	20940
1973-74	12578	9526	22104
1974-75	13658	10301	23959
1975-76	15128	11549	26677

(Table No. 1.13)

TOTAL TEACHERS - TRAINED & UNTRAINED (EXCLUDING COLLEGE)

Year	Trained Teacher			Un Trained Teacher			Total		
	Male	F. Male	Total	Male	F. Male	Total	Male	F. Male	Total
1949-50	9	2	11	34	16	50	43	18	61
1950-51	11	3	14	41	11	52	52	14	66
1951-52	11	4	15	40	14	54	51	18	69
1952-53	10	4	14	53	45	69	63	20	83
1953-54	15	5	20	49	25	74	64	30	94
1954-55	15	6	21	56	25	81	71	31	102
1955-56	16	10	26	56	27	83	72	37	109
1956-57	24	11	35	51	29	80	75	40	115
1957-58	25	14	39	62	19	81	87	33	120
1958-59	33	17	50	83	16	99	116	33	149
1959-60	59	22	81	96	14	110	155	36	191
1960-61	107	30	137	51	18	69	158	48	206
1961-62	47	38	85	79	21	100	126	59	185
1962-63	191	47	238	59	37	96	250	84	334
1963-64	210	46	256	63	35	98	273	81	354
1964-65	222	66	288	55	33	88	277	99	376
1965-66	244	81	325	50	46	96	294	127	421
1966-67	260	98	358	84	58	142	344	156	500
1967-68	281	117	398	125	72	197	406	189	595
1968-69	305	148	453	163	75	238	468	223	691
1969-70	368	181	549	179	75	254	547	256	803
1970-71	443	212	655	148	75	223	591	287	878
1971-72	541	272	813	132	52	184	673	324	997
1972-73	640	298	938	72	36	108	712	334	1046
1973-74	717	336	1053	101	44	145	818	380	1198
1974-75	772	412	1184	139	68	207	911	480	1391
1975-76	847	451	1298	147	80	227	944	531	1525

Table 1.14.

SCHOLARS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS

YEAR	Pre-pry.			Junior Basic schools			Senior Basic		
	B	G	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1949-50	-	-	-	602	261	863	-	-	-
1950-51	-	-	-	757	117	874	-	-	-
1951-52	-	-	-	1002	437	1439	-	-	-
1952-53	-	-	-	710	272	982	-	-	-
1953-54	-	-	-	664	296	960	212	63	275
1954-55	-	-	-	701	316	1017	243	66	309
1955-56	-	-	-	1106	591	1697	242	87	329
1956-57	-	-	-	1119	688	1466	241	66	307
1957-58	-	-	-	1269	761	2030	320	119	439
1958-59	-62	-62	-124	2044	1280	3324	279	235	514
1959-60	-	-	-	2718	1613	4331	299	114	413
1960-61	-	-	-	2987	1836	4823	169	119	288
1961-62	-	-	-	3323	2137	5460	533	265	798
1962-63	-	-	-	3631	2400	6031	705	324	1029
1963-64	-	-	-	4318	2538	6856	625	285	910
1964-65	-	-	-	3862	2572	6434	829	493	1322
1965-66	-	-	-	4186	2778	6964	1018	631	1649
1966-67	-55	38	93	4412	3107	7519	935	503	1438
1967-68	43	39	82	4659	3427	8086	1307	917	2224
1968-69	60	43	103	5062	3681	8743	1926	1248	3174
1969-70	91	87	178	5054	3692	8746	2553	1628	4181
1970-71	111	93	204	5069	3780	8849	3075	2079	5154
1971-72	110	90	200	5052	3840	8892	3417	2511	5928
1972-73	108	98	206	5337	4139	9476	3248	2406	5654
1973-74	145	133	278	4987	3915	8902	3687	2717	6404
1974-75	171	140	311	5880	4535	10415	4101	2984	7085
1975-76	229	194	423	6217	4811	11028	4752	3630	8382

Note:- Enrolment of Trade school which was functioning in 1958-59 in which 13 trainees were working have not been included in this table.

Table 1.15

TEACHERS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS

Year	TT School			Govt. College			Grand T O T A L		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	Male	Female	Total
1949-50	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	18	61
1950-51	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	14	66
1951-52	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	18	69
1952-53	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	20	83
1953-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	30	94
1954-55	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	31	102
1955-56	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	37	109
1956-57	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	40	115
1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	33	120
1958-59	5	-	5	-	-	-	121	33	154
1959-60	6	-	6	-	-	-	155	36	191
1960-61	6	-	6	-	-	-	158	48	206
1961-62	6	-	6	-	-	-	226	59	285
1962-63	6	-	6	-	-	-	250	83	333
1963-64	12	-	12	-	-	-	273	81	354
1964-65	9	-	9	-	-	-	277	99	376
1965-66	9	-	9	-	-	-	294	127	421
1966-67	9	-	9	-	-	-	344	156	500
1967-68	7	1	8	3	1	4	409	190	599
1968-69	5	2	7	4	1	5	472	224	696
1969-70	7	4	11	5	1	6	552	257	809
1970-71	6	3	9	7	1	8	598	288	886
1971-72	10	-	10	12	2	14	685	326	1011
1972-73	11	-	11	15	1	16	727	335	1062
1973-74	17	4	11	18	1	19	836	381	1217
1974-75	20	3	13	19	2	21	930	482	1412
1975-76	13	5	18	18	4	22	1012	535	1547

Table 1.16

## UNTRAINED TEACHERS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS

Year	Pre-prim-			Junior Basic			Senior Basic			Hr. Sec. school		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1949-50	-	-	-	23	5	28	-	-	-	11	1	2
1950-51	-	-	-	40	11	51	-	-	-	1	-	-
1951-52	-	-	-	39	13	52	-	-	-	1	-	-
1952-53	-	-	-	37	5	42	-	-	-	16	11	27
1953-54	-	-	-	25	14	39	9	2	11	15	9	24
1954-55	-	-	-	26	12	38	8	2	10	22	11	33
1955-56	-	-	-	37	15	52	7	2	9	12	10	22
1956-57	-	-	-	35	15	50	2	-	2	14	14	28
1957-58	-	-	-	39	5	44	5	1	6	12	-	12
1958-59	-	-	-	70	14	84	5	-	5	8	2	10
1959-60	-	-	-	78	8	86	8	6	14	10	-	10
1960-61	-	-	-	42	11	53	2	5	7	7	2	9
1961-62	-	-	-	72	13	85	4	6	10	3	2	5
1962-63	-	-	-	52	29	81	3	8	11	4	-	4
1963-64	-	-	-	58	26	84	5	9	14	-	-	-
1964-65	-	-	-	49	19	68	5	14	19	4	-	4
1965-66	-	-	-	38	30	68	9	15	24	3	1	4
1966-67	-	2	2	73	43	116	7	3	10	4	10	14
1967-68	-	2	2	93	43	136	10	16	26	22	11	33
1968-69	-	3	3	117	41	158	33	21	54	13	10	23
1969-70	-	3	3	104	42	146	43	20	63	32	10	42
1970-71	-	3	3	81	22	103	33	31	64	34	19	53
1971-72	-	4	4	56	12	68	38	23	61	38	10	48
1972-73	-	4	4	41	3	44	20	8	28	24	21	45
1973-74	-	5	5	37	8	45	35	10	45	49	23	72
1974-75	-	5	5	31	21	52	57	16	73	50	26	76
1975-76	-	7	7	35	28	63	62	20	82	48	25	73
1976-77	-	-	-	70	14	84	5	-	5	6	-	6

Table 1.16

UN TRAINED TEACHERS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS

S. No.	School	Total	T O T A L			Year
			Male	Female	Grand Total	
1		50	34	16	50	1949-50
2		52	41	11	52	1950-51
3		54	40	14	54	1951-52
4		69	53	16	69	1952-53
5		74	49	25	74	1953-54
6		81	56	25	81	1954-55
7		83	56	27	83	1955-56
8		80	51	29	80	1956-57
9		81	62	19	81	1957-58
10		99	83	16	99	1958-59
11		110	96	14	110	1959-60
12		69	51	18	69	1960-61
13		100	79	21	100	1961-62
14		96	59	37	96	1962-63
15		98	63	35	98	1963-64
16		88	55	33	88	1964-65
17		96	50	46	96	1965-66
18		142	84	58	142	1966-67
19		197	125	72	197	1967-68
20		238	163	75	238	1968-69
21		254	179	75	254	1969-70
22		223	148	75	223	1970-71
23		184	132	52	184	1971-72
24		108	72	36	108	1972-73
25		145	101	44	145	1973-74
26		207	139	68	207	1974-75
27		227	147	80	227	1975-76

Pre-primary			Primary stage			Middle stage			Hr. Sec. stage			
B	G	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
-	-	-	1163	480	1643	188	63	251	43	8	51	1951
-	-	-	1068	450	1518	246	78	324	56	12	68	1952
-	-	-	1181	542	1723	219	76	295	58	14	72	1953
-	-	-	1555	818	2373	256	67	323	59	18	77	1954
-	-	-	1739	948	2687	263	65	328	91	28	119	1955
-	-	-	1790	1075	2865	312	86	398	137	34	171	1956
-	-	-	1922	1129	3051	287	101	388	64	13	77	1957
62	62	124	2445	1404	3849	271	111	382	88	20	108	1958
-	-	-	2970	1720	4690	272	123	395	112	35	147	1959
-	-	-	3208	1952	5160	360	120	480	168	63	231	1960
-	-	-	3752	2380	6132	518	226	744	209	119	328	1961
-	-	-	4101	2574	6775	680	317	907	208	113	321	1962
-	-	-	4672	2682	7354	720	388	1108	238	110	348	1963
-	-	-	4351	2976	7327	841	418	1259	227	129	356	1964
-	-	-	4744	3293	8037	964	518	1482	322	155	477	1965
55	38	93	5101	3604	8705	1005	549	1554	399	191	590	1966
43	39	82	5902	4437	10339	1223	681	1904	492	247	739	1967
60	43	103	6546	4809	11355	1395	798	2193	660	346	1006	1968
91	87	178	7218	5322	12540	1695	961	2656	809	429	1238	1969
125	116	241	7332	5514	12846	1877	1190	3067	1062	566	1628	1970
164	132	296	7520	5848	13368	2041	1307	3348	1184	672	1856	1971
171	146	317	8029	6383	14412	2293	1496	3789	1300	767	2067	1972
225	200	425	8278	6629	14907	2550	1735	4285	1404	844	2248	1973
254	214	468	8087	7149	16236	2876	1878	4754	1295	924	2219	1974
300	266	566	10123	7987	18108	3054	2087	5141	1583	981	2564	1975
62	62	124	2445	1404	3849	271	111	382	88	20	108	1976



STAGEWISE BREAK-UP OF SCHOLARS IN A & N ISLANDS

YEAR	Total Enrolment			Govt. College			T.T. Institute			Trade sch.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	B	G	Total	B	G	Total	B	G	Tot.
1951-52	1394	551	1945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952-53	1370	540	1910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953-54	1458	632	2090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954-55	1870	903	2773	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955-56	2093	1041	3134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956-57	2239	1195	3434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957-58	2273	1243	3516	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1958-59	2734	1602	4336	-	-	-	15	5	20	13	-	13
1959-60	3362	1889	5251	-	-	-	8	11	19	-	-	-
1960-61	3704	2139	5850	-	-	-	20	4	24	-	-	-
1961-62	4492	2735	7227	-	-	-	13	10	23	-	-	-
1962-63	5004	3113	8117	-	-	-	15	9	24	-	-	-
1963-64	5648	3185	8833	-	-	-	18	5	23	-	-	-
1964-65	5435	3531	8966	-	-	-	16	8	24	-	-	-
1965-66	6051	3969	10020	-	-	-	21	3	24	-	-	-
1966-67	6572	4392	10964	-	-	-	12	10	22	-	-	-
1967-68	7782	5425	13208	100	8	108	22	14	36	-	-	-
1968-69	8803	6036	14839	111	20	131	31	20	51	-	-	-
1969-70	9970	6853	16823	70	24	94	57	30	87	-	-	-
1970-71	10519	7447	17966	55	29	84	68	32	100	-	-	-
1971-72	11014	8040	19054	65	60	125	40	21	61	-	-	-
1972-73	12031	8909	20940	76	63	139	72	54	126	-	-	-
1973-74	12578	9526	22104	94	67	161	27	31	78	-	-	-
1974-75	13658	10301	23959	110	90	200	36	46	82	-	-	-
1975-76	15128	11549	26677	199	145	344	71	83	154	-	-	-

TABLE NO. 18  
TRAINED TEACHERS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS

Year	Pre-pty.			J.B.Schools			S.B.Schools			Hr. Sec. school		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1949-50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	11
1950-51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	14
1951-52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	4	18
1952-53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	14
1953-54	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	2	12	5	17
1954-55	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	-	2	12	4	16
1955-56	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	-	2	12	8	20
1956-57	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	19	8	27
1957-58	-	-	-	12	5	17	4	1	5	9	8	17
1958-59	-	-	-	18	7	25	4	2	6	11	8	19
1959-60	-	-	-	34	11	45	4	5	9	15	6	21
1960-61	-	-	-	64	21	85	5	4	9	32	5	37
1961-62	-	-	-	75	27	102	19	4	23	47	7	54
1962-63	-	-	-	103	36	139	32	4	36	50	7	57
1963-64	-	-	-	97	36	133	45	3	48	56	7	63
1964-65	-	-	-	111	44	155	46	9	55	56	13	69
1965-66	-	-	-	130	51	181	49	13	62	56	17	73
1966-67	-	1	1	138	60	198	51	12	63	62	25	87
1967-68	-	1	1	146	55	201	57	28	85	75	32	107
1968-69	-	2	2	162	66	228	54	45	99	84	33	117
1969-70	-	3	3	163	78	239	73	58	131	135	40	175
1970-71	-	4	4	213	87	300	108	83	191	116	35	151
1971-72	-	2	2	268	108	376	138	109	247	125	53	178
1972-73	-	3	3	328	124	452	144	113	257	157	58	215
1973-74	-	4	4	324	115	439	203	105	308	183	108	291
1974-75	1	4	5	334	172	506	236	127	363	192	106	298
1975-76	-	7	7	333	175	508	288	152	440	215	112	327

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN 1956-57 to 1960-61SECTOR - EDUCATION

13 schemes were formulated involving an outlay of Rs 27.400 Lakhs were sanctioned for implementation during the Second Five Year Plan. The following were the achievements during the plan period.

Primary Education:- 37 new primary schools and four junior basic schools were established during the Second Five Year Plan. 35 Primary schools were converted to basic pattern. 15 new school buildings were constructed .

Middle Education:- A separate senior basic school for girls was established at Port Blair during 1958-59 and it was upgraded in to high secondary school during 1959-60. The construction work of the girls school building was taken in hand and was in progress , the estimated cost was Rs 2.490 Lakhs. The Middle school at Mayabunder could not be converted in to Basic school for want of teachers and upgradation of S B S, Chouldari could not be materialised for want of housing the school, it was started only in 1960-61. The middle school at Mus, was shifted to newly constructed building at Big Lapati during 59-60, and class IX was added in the year 1960-61.

Higher Secondary Education:- The Govt. High School, Port Blair was converted in to Higher secondary Multipurpose school and was equipped fully. The SBS at Mus and Senior Basic school of girls was upgraded to the status of higher secondary schools .

Higher Education:- The Administration was operating a comprehensive scheme of scholarships under which scholarships were given to local candidates for higher education on the mainland. Total 6,34,41,45 & 36 scholarships yearwise were awarded for higher education during the plan period.

Trade School:- A Trade School was started with an intake of 20 candidates in carpentry, blacksmithy and mechanism and 13 students were trained.

Social Education:- A Social Education Organiser was appointed and physical Execution of the scheme was in progress . A 16 mm projector, a magic lantern and some other equipment was purchased.

Teachers' Training:- With a view to bridge the gap of trained teachers, a Teachers' Training School was established and 24 teachers were under training and 37 had been trained.

Reorganisation of Education Department:- An Education Officer and three supervisors were appointed.

N.C.C. :- The A & N Junior Troop NCC (Army wing) for boys continued to function . A Junior troop NCC (Naval wing) for boys and Junior troop NCC for girls were started.

A National discipline scheme was introduced in the schools to inculcate among students a sense of discipline.

Free Education:- Education was made free in this territory up to higher secondary stage with effect from the academic year 1958.

YEAR WISE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES  
DURING SECOND PLAN PERIOD

S.No.	Name of scheme	Plan Provision	Progress of expenditure yearwise - Sec				
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1.	Reorganisation of primary education.	2.000	0.073	0.049	0.214	0.199	0.413
2.	Extension of basic Edn. in rural areas.	4.500	0.267	0.054	0.586	0.681	0.822
3.	Separate SB School for girls.	1.340	-	-	0.074	0.170	0.116
4.	Conversion of MS to SB Schools and opening of new SB Schools	1.660	0.006	-	0.049	0.022	0.030
5.	Conversion of HS into Multipurpose H.S.S.	5.000	0.112	-	0.153	0.272	0.401
6.	Scholarships for Hr. Education.	1.500	0.041	0.203	0.284	0.351	0.276
7.	Vocational Education	0.800	-	0.039	0.047	0.148	0.073
8.	Social Education	1.000	-	0.112	0.064	0.158	0.132
9.	Teachers' Training scheme .	0.600	0.034	-	0.074	0.122	0.176
10.	Education in Nicobars.	2.000	0.015	-	0.048	0.445	0.504
11.	Reorganisation of Edn. Deptt.	2.000	0.016	-	0.193	0.148	0.31
12.	School Buildings	5.000	0.200	0.230	0.277	1.012	4.49
13.	Youth welfare (students' tour)	-	-	-	-	-	0.05
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>27.400</b>	<b>0.724</b>	<b>0.687</b>	<b>2.063</b>	<b>3.728</b>	<b>3.81</b>

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN - A & ISLANDS1961-62 to 1965-66

Primary Education:- 40 new Junior Basic schools were opened and 25 were converted to basic pattern. 30 primary schools were converted to basic pattern. Furniture and equipment was provided to 76 primary schools. 70 primary school buildings were constructed. Extension was provided to 6 school buildings. 95 teachers quarters were constructed.

Middle Education:- 6 Junior Basic schools were upgraded to senior schools. 2 middle school buildings were constructed at Chouldari and girl school and extension was provided to 4 school buildings. 5 middle school hostels were constructed. Mid day meals were given to students at all stages @ 12 paise.

Hr. Secondary Education:- 2 school hostels were constructed and 10 quarters were constructed and extension was provided to high school. 51 hostelers were accommodated in hostels.

University Education:- 205 post higher secondary scholarships were provided to local candidates for higher education on the mainland in 1965-66.

Adult Education:- 8 & 11 centres were opened for the teaching of Adult Education.

Hindi Centres:- 25 hindi teaching centres were established for non hindi speaking population.

Teachers Training:- 118 inservice untrained teachers were trained at District Training School, Port Blair.

District Library :- A District Library was established at Port Blair.

Mid-day-Meals:- Mid-day-meals were provided to all school children @ 12 paise per pupil per working day.

EXPENDITURE DURING THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

o. Name of scheme	Outlay Third Plan.	Yearwise expenditure				
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Free & Compulsory Pny. Education.	4.960	0.265	0.663	1.535	2.011	2.434
Improvement of existing primary schools.	0.340	0.053	0.080	0.058	0.040	0.065
Conversion to basic pattern.	0.195	0.019	0.021	0.018	0.020	0.020
Extension of facilities for Middle Edn.	5.400	0.235	0.406	0.630	0.939	1.150
Reorganisation of TTS	1.085	0.137	0.078	0.091	0.092	0.130
Mid day meals	0.600	0.052	0.149	0.296	1.072	1.500
Prizes to girls for regular attendance	0.131	0.020	0.025	0.025	0.020	0.020
Seminars & Edn. weeks.	0.080	0.015	0.015	-	-	-
Const. of primary school buildings.	9.600	0.861	2.071	2.170	1.992	2.150
Extension to primary school buildings.	1.000	0.765	0.095	0.187	0.334	0.093
Const. of SBS Chouldari	0.530	0.258	-	0.020	0.121	0.002

No.	Name	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	
	Const. of ... school ...		0.232	0.50	0.023	
	Ext. to Middle School ...		0.212	0.72	0.519	
	Const. of ... host		0.660		0.725	
	Const. of ...		1.673	2.53		
	Const. of ...		-	0.25	0.052	
	Exp. education		0.930	1.81	1.6	
	... for ...		0.025	0.07	0.03	
	Ext. of ... Bldg.	0.30	0.350	0.004	0.04	0.032
	Const. of Trs. ...	2.000	1.110	2.539	0.05	0.480
	Const. of ...	0.6	0.218	0.179	0.234	
	Const. of ...	0.250	-	-	-	-
	Const. of ... Quart.	0.250	-	0.332	0.096	0.039
	Scholarships Hr. Edm.	2.500	0.337	0.461	0.77	
	Social ... centres		0.030			0.038
	Libr. ...					0.07
	Const. of ...					0.033
	Development of ...		0.085	0.160	0.07	0.08
	Boo. ...				0.01	0.16
	Boo. ...					0.175
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36.76</b>	<b>2.004</b>	<b>14.135</b>	<b>11.66</b>	<b>12.92</b>

PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE DURING

THREE ANNUAL PLANS

1966-67 to 1968-69

Name of scheme	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
	Outlay	Expend.	Outlay	Expend.	Outlay	Expend.
Universal free & compulsory Pry.Edn.	0.460	0.253	1.050	1.676	0.500	3.560
Improvement of existing pry.schools.	0.200	0.037	0.400	3.232	0.600	1.291
Grant-in-aid to private schools.	0.500	0.558	0.400	0.234	0.200	0.119
Mid-day-meals to school children.	0.079	0.107	2.000	1.356	2.772	3.060
Teachers' Training	-	0.003	0.835	1.269	0.768	0.300
Upgradation of JBS to S B Schools.	-	-	0.620	0.248	1.500	0.222
Strengthening of exist.SB Schools.	0.622	-	0.520	0.002	0.674	0.188
Stipends to middle school hostellers.	0.135	0.109	0.110	0.173	0.390	0.341
Construction of pry.school buildings.	1.000	6.308	1.500	1.984	1.500	4.064
Extension of JBS	1.000	2.308	1.000	3.042	1.000	5.219
Provision of play-fields for JBS.	-	-	0.250	0.027	0.250	0.028
Extension to SBS bldgs.upgraded.	3.996	-	8.685	0.109	1.000	0.272
Construction of hostels for SBS.	-	-	-	-	0.500	0.721
Construction of quarters for JBS & SBS teachers.	1.800	3.472	1.500	3.848	1.500	4.371
Upgradation of SBS to Hr.sec.schools.	-	-	0.950	0.138	0.950	0.598
Strengthening of HSS	0.414	0.050	0.410	1.362	0.560	0.535
Stipends to hostellers to Hr.sec.	0.200	0.098	0.250	0.181	0.500	0.258
Free travel concession to pupils.	0.010	-	0.220	0.024	0.200	0.166
Renovation and addition to Boys sch.	0.520	0.520	1.000	0.018	1.000	2.621
Extension to SBS buildings.	0.300	0.409	1.000	0.144	1.500	0.088
Extn.to hostel HSS	0.400	1.390	0.600	0.173	0.400	0.115
Extn.to girls school with auditorium.	0.500	-	1.000	2.313	-	0.179
Extension to HSS Carnicobar bldgs	-	0.025	-	0.871	0.500	0.139
Const.of quarters for H.S.S.tre.	1.000	0.012	1.000	0.004	1.000	0.003

S.No.	Name of scheme	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Expend.	Outlay	Exp.
25.	Estt. of Govt. College	-	-	2.950	2.648	3.050	1.
26.	Scholarships for higher education.	0.700	0.821	0.700	0.783	0.700	0.
27.	Development of Hindi	0.252	0.028	0.400	0.030	0.200	0.
28.	Social Education	-	-	0.025	0.004	0.025	0.
29.	Students' Tour	-	-	0.070	0.004	0.070	0.
30.	Book grant to poor pupils.	0.360	0.360	0.320	0.250	0.340	0.
31.	Audio aids to SBS/JBS	0.053	-	0.050	-	0.050	-
32.	Strengthening of District Library.	0.110	0.212	0.370	0.340	0.110	0.
33.	Publication of Nicobar primer.	0.010	-	0.010	-	0.010	-
34.	Const. of stadium at GG	-	-	1.000	-	1.000	-
35.	Encouragement to Games and sports.	0.105	0.053	0.210	0.125	0.220	0.
36.	Scouts & Guides Org.	0.065	-	0.150	0.189	0.150	0.
37.	Establishment of Museum	-	-	0.750	-	0.600	-
38.	Reorganisation of Edn. Deptt. & strengthening.	0.779	-	0.830	0.090	0.680	0.
<b>Total</b>		<b>12.854</b>	<b>17.133</b>	<b>25.450</b>	<b>26.887</b>	<b>26.969</b>	<b>31</b>



PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE DURING  
FOURTH PLAN

Item	Approved Outlay	1969-1970		1970-71		1971-1972	
		outlay	Expend.	Outlay	Expend.	Outlay	Expend.
Primary Edn.	25.250	5.041	12.974	5.764	7.072	6.206	11.998
Middle Edn.	20.670	2.323	8.684	3.416	2.485	4.099	3.429
Hr. Sec. Edn.	26.210	2.914	5.959	4.619	5.850	6.425	6.810
University Edn.	8.470	2.032	3.338	2.750	2.475	2.721	2.797
Teachers' Trg.	2.680	0.310	0.398	0.630	0.532	9.630	0.745
General Program	24.720	7.380	6.918	3.480	7.439	4.275	4.515
Strengthening of Edn. Deptt.	-	-	-	0.309	0.129	0.644	0.385
<b>O T A L</b>	<b>105.000</b>	<b>20.000</b>	<b>38.271</b>	<b>20.968</b>	<b>25.982</b>	<b>25.000</b>	<b>30.679</b>

Item	1972-1973		1973-74		T O T A L	
	Outlay	Expend.	Outlay	Expend.	Outlay	Expend.
Primary Edn.	9.506	8.328	9.047	7.782	35.564	28.15
Middle Edn.	6.301	6.909	7.769	10.910	23.908	32.4
Hr. Secondary Edn.	11.331	4.901	11.805	6.211	37.094	29.7
University Edn.	2.641	4.829	5.333	3.195	15.477	16.
Teachers' Training	0.420	0.996	0.197	0.241	2.187	2.
General Programme	7.631	9.823	4.350	4.517	27.116	33
Strengthening of Education Deptt.	0.862	0.663	1.499	0.957	3.314	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.692</b>	<b>36.449</b>	<b>40.000</b>	<b>33.813</b>	<b>144.660</b>	

Achievements

- 38 new J.B. Schools were established. (30 under Normal & 8 under Cr.
- 17 existing JB Schools were upgraded to Senior Basic Schools and one Senior Basic School was established (Total 18 SB Schools).
- 6 existing Senior Basic Schools were upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools (including 2 newly established at Swadeshnagar & Port-Mout)
- Additional subjects like Music, Urdu, Geography, Science and pre-medical courses were introduced in the Government College, Port Blair.
- The intake capacity of TT School was raised to 100 and provision of freshers was made. The duration of the course was enhanced to two years for freshers. Backlog of inservice untrained teachers cleared up.
- Mid-day-meals @ 20 paise per pupil were provided up to class VIII.
- Free travel, free books were given to schools as per norms. Post-higher secondary scholarships were given. Grant-in-aid was given to aided schools. Scouts & Guides movement was strengthened. Games and Sports were encouraged, etc. etc.
- A post of Director of Education, 5 Deputy Education Officers, 1 A.O., and 3 supervisors were filled up.

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PLAN OUT-LAY OF EDUCATION SECTOR,  
& ITS PERCENTAGE TO STATE OUTLAY

(Figures in Lakhs)

Year	Total Education Outlay	Total State outlay	% of Education outlay to total State outlay
1966-67	14.490	158.309	9.1
1967-68	25.450	278.393	9.1
1968-69	25.000	251.000	9.9
1969-70	20.000	181.690	11.0
1970-71	20.968	309.420	6.7
1971-72	25.000	342.900	7.2
1972-73	38.692	300.000	12.8
1973-74	40.000	365.000	10.9
1974-75	38.500	490.25	7.8
1975-76	38.500	550.000	7.0
1976-77	40.000	675.000	5.9

EDUCATION OUTLAY & ITS PERCENTAGE TO VARIOUS  
SUB SECTORS DURING PLAN PERIODS  
(Fourth Plan & First Three Years of Fifth Plan)

Year	Total Edn. Outlay	Outlay for Pry. Edn.	Outlay for Middle Edn.	Outlay for Hr. Sec. Edn.	Outlay for Univ. Edn.	Outlay for Tr. Trg. Prog. schemes	Outlay for Gen. Prog. schemes	Outlay for strengthening Deptt.
1969-70	20.000 %	5.041 (25.2)	2,323 (11.6)	2,914 (14.6)	2,032 (10.2)	0.310 (1.5)	7.380 (36.9)	-
1970-71	20.968 %	5.764 (27.5)	3,416 (16.3)	4,619 (22.0)	2,750 (13.1)	0.630 (3.0)	3.480 (16.6)	0.309 (1.5)
1971-72	25.000 %	6,206 (24.8)	4,099 (16.4)	6,425 (25.7)	2,721 (10.9)	0.630 (2.5)	4,275 (17.1)	0.6 (2.4)
1972-73	38.692 %	9,506 (24.6)	6,301 (16.3)	11,331 (29.3)	2,641 (6.8)	0.420 (1.1)	7,631 (19.7)	0.862 (2.2)
1973-74	40.000 %	9,047 (22.6)	7,769 (19.4)	11,805 (29.5)	5,333 (13.4)	0,197 (0.5)	4,350 (10.9)	1,499 (3.7)
1974-75	38.500 %	12,160 (31.6)	8,840 (23.0)	3,914 (10.1)	3,866 (10.1)	1,470 (3.8)	4,706 (12.2)	3,544 (9.2)
1975-76	38.500 %	11,180 (29.0)	9,030 (23.5)	9,000 (23.4)	2,700 (7.0)	1,290 (3.4)	3,700 (9.6)	1,600 (4.2)
1976-77	40.000 %	11,800 (29.5)	9,120 (22.8)	10,440 (26.1)	3,200 (8.00)	1,840 (4.6)	2,550 (6.4)	1,050 (2.6)