# Fifth all men eductionh suney 

## STATE SURVEY REPORT <br> (SUMMARY)

$H O R$<br>GOA



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## PREFACE

The National Policy on Education (1986) aims at eradicating illiteracy by 2001 A.D. and universalisation of elementary education by the turn of the century. It also lays stress on other important facets of education such as vocationalisation of education, provision of adequate facilities at each stage of education and promoting efficiency and effectiveness at all levels. The thrust in the policy is on making the system work effectively in the light. of the goals kept ir view. The Ministry of Hunan Resource Development have also evolved 'Progranme of Action' towards this end.

As a first step in the progranme of action in the area of school education, a special educational survey has been conducted with 30 th September, 1986 as reference date in order to assess where we are, concerning some of the vital aspects of schooling facilities for children such as their accessibility particularly in the rural areas, information on non-formal education, adult education, condition of school buildings and their adequacy; provision of essential facilities in schools such as drinking water, toilet facilities, playground and sports facilities; furniture for children, teachers; adequacy of blackboards, library equipment and library books as also textbooks, medical aid, laboratory facilities, incentive schemes to promote quality in education, etc. This information was collected from each of the recognised schools in the State consolidating the data collected blockwise to prepare data-base at block
level in the first justance, in respect of rural and urban areas separately. Specific information in respect of facilities provided for Scheduled Castas and Scheduled Tribes population as also to what extent they are availing the same was also collected. The information concerning the Fifth All India Education Survey was collected using:
(a) Village Information Form (VIF) canvassed in all the inhabited villages.
(b) An Urban Information Form(UIF) canvassed in all the urban areas as on 30 th September. 1986, and
(c) A School Information Form (SIF) which was canvassed in all the recognised primary, middle, secondary and higher secondary schools/junior colleges/pre-university colleges/intermediate colleges all over the State.

The data, with 30 th September, 1986 as the reference date, was collected using the above mentioned fonns for which state level and block level speciel training workshops were organised in August-September, 1987 and necessary instructions were imparted as to how to fill-in these forms correctly explaining the basic concepts involved, in order to achieve a high degree of accuracy and reliability for the data.

From the data collected from each of the recognised schools in the state, block, district and state level tables were generated using manual tabuletion as directed by the NCERT.SO as to prepare the district and state level reports in the context of the said Fifth sll India Education Burvey.

The present report is an interim(summary) report bases on the state tables generated from block and district level compilation and attempts to present the basic key-data concorniay coctucation th the stato. It tia hopod that tha datal presented here will provide vital information required for planning of education facilities in the State in future in consonance with directives laid in the National Education Policy (1986).

The report is a product of hard work by Shri.R.V.Urankar, State Survey Officer as also the District Coordinators for North and South Goa Districts who assisted him in the preparation of district tables. The cooperation rendered by Shri. K. P. Rege and Shri. V. D. Nadgouda - A, D.E.I. as atso other Block level Education Officers is gratefully acknowloty

I hope the report shall prove very useful over time all the field agencies as also educational administrators planners responsible for formulating and implementing variond schemes concerning the Education sectior.

(V.M.Dessai)

Jan. 1989
Director of Education

## GOVERNMENA OF GOA

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## INTROUCPO


comprehon:ivaly Lnctr the New Sducarion Dolicy enunciated by the hinistu , of haman hesumree Development, Govermment of India. I'm Mational Policy on Education (193E) keeps ambitious aim: to be achieved by che turn of the present century. The Govermment of Goa rave also drawn up an Action plan for implementation of the policy in the state keeping in vien the goals envisajed to be achieved in hamony with the Progranme of Action formulated for the purpose by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

AO \& Lirst step in the Proyrumme of Action in the area of school education, the MiARD decided to conduct a special survey namely the fifth all India Education Surver, covering all the recognised schools taching up to standard kilth, covering the vital aspects of the schooling facilities for children such as:
(1) Accessibility of schools especially in rural areas particularly at primary and middle stages,
(2) Condition of school buildings and their adequacy,
(3) Provision of essential facilities in schools such as drinking water, toilet facilities, playground and sports facilities.
(4) Furniture for children, teachers, libraries, adequacy of blackboards.
(5) Library books, texťooks, texcbook banks,
(6) Incentive schemes to promotis quality in education,
(7) availuilad of non-fomai education and adult education.

For collectin: infomation on these and mati more important issues, tho dute of aference for the survey was taken as 30 th 3 eptenber, 1986 as pat the guidelines received from the MHRD for all the states in the country. Three formats as detailed below were used to collect the basic data concerning all the jubabized villages, urban areas and all the recognised sonools io the state namely:
(a) Village Informacion Ponm (VIE) canvassed in all the inhabited villages.
(b) An Urban Information Ecrm (uIp) canvassed in all the urban areas as on 30tn September. 1936, and
(c) A School Information form (sip) which was canvassed in all the recognised primary, midale, secondary and higher secondary schools/junior colleges/premuniversity colleges/intermediare colleges all over the State.

The objective of the said all India educational Gurvey was to assess the status of educational facilities in the Country and to collect bench-mark data in this regard, with 30 th September, 1986 as the reference date, on the year of introduction of the New National Education Policy. Based on the said bench-iark duta, we are able to know where we are at present and the requirement of eaucation facilities can very well be plamed, kepping the targets envisaged by the National Education Poiicy in view.

The basic formats for collection of data namely UIF, VIF and $\dot{\text { UF }}$ were finalised at tne National level by the NOERT; New Delhi, in February, 1987 in consultation witn the various itate jurvey Officers for different States. These three formats printed in English were made available for Goa State by tio IVRRT after printing the same. Forms printed in Marathi, to the requirement of various Marathi medium educational institutions in Goa were supplied by the Directorate of Education, Maharashtra State, Pune, by September. 1987.

The State level training workshop was organised between 17 th and 20 th August, 1987 to impart training to all the 3lock Zducation Officers, Zonal Education Officers. etc. in the methodology of filling in the information in various forms correctly, explaining the basic concepts involved therein. The said State level training workshop was also attended by Dr. Satbir Sing and Dr. Bansal from the NCERT who explained to the participants the various concepts involved in the collection of data, as also compilation of block level tables.

For every block/taluka in the state, one of the A.D.E.Is, was appointed as Block Coordinator for the purpose of the pifth All India EGucation Survey and these Block Coordinators in their tum oryanised. the block level traininy workshopsmeant for the benefit of representatives


#### Abstract

from all the recognised schools in the block. The State Survey Officer also participated in the lock level training worksnops explaining the difficulties encountered by the trainees and offering solutions to the problems raised.


The Principals/Headmasters of various government and government recognised schools subnitted the requisite information to the Block Coordinators by November,87. The information submitted by the heads of different recognised educational institutions was scrutinized by the A.D.E.Is in the taluka under overall supervision of the concerned BlockCaordinators and corrections were carried out wherever necessary. The Block Coordinator himself also conducted further scrutiny on a sample scale to ascertain a high degree of accuracy to the data collected.

Based on the information summitted by the different recognised schools, block level data was compiled. The block tables generated by the Block A.D.E.Is were checked by Dr. Bansal and Dr. RaD of NCERT in respect of five blocks and all the remaining blocks werechecked by the State Survey Officer himself.

Based on the block tables, district level tables were generated for North Goa and south Goa iistricts at the respective district headquarters with the help of two District coordinators appointed for the purpose. This
work was also supervised by the Jtate Jurvey Officer clearing diffuculties and doubts whenever occasion arose. The district tables were ready by May. 88 and based on them the state tables wre compiled and kept ready by the end of June, 88. Dr. Bhargava, Reader, NCERT, checked the state tables during his visit to Panaji, between 13 th to 17 th July, 1989, and the state tables duly modified at some places as per discusiion witn Dr. Bhargava, were ready by first week of August, 88. The guidelines for preparation of state survey report were also received around the same time.

The present report is a summary report intended to present the basic key-data collected during the Fifth All India Sducation Survey in Goa state and this shall be followed by the main state level survey report alongwith more elaborate, detailed data collected during the survey.

## (I) Educational Facilities In Rural Areas

Goa was given Statehood with effect from 30th May. 1987. The State has been divided into two districts namely North Goa and Bouth Boa from 15th August. 1987. Earlier Goa was considered to be one district in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. The population of Goa state according to the Census of 1981 was 10.08 lakhs of which 6.85 lakhs or nearly 70 percent neople resided in rural areas. The estimated population of the State as on 30 th September, 1986 according to the present survey is 11.34 lakhs of which 8.79 lakhs (77\%) is rural population. The estimated population Of North Goa Eistrict as on 30th September. 1986 was 6.45 lakhs and that of Bouth Goa District 4.89 lakhs.
(A) No. of Villages, Mabitations and Population

The total number of inhabited villages in the State was 401 which were divided into 10 development blocks. The total number of habitations in the State was 2465 and the number of urban areas 9. Tablell below gives the number of blocks, villages, haritations, urban areas and population (district-wise) of the state.

Trable I $A$ District-wise : 10 . of blocks, villages, habitations, urban areas and population.

| District <br> (Name) | No.Of <br> blocks | No.of in- <br> habitea <br> villages | No. of habi- <br> fations | No. of urban <br> areas |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. North 60: | 6 | 243 | 1230 | 4 |
| 2. South Goa | 4 | 158 | 1235 | 5 |
| Total | 10 | 401 | 2465 | 9 |


| District <br> (Name) | Populatio | 1981 Census | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estimatec } \\ & (30 / 9 / 86) \end{aligned}$ | population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rural | Total (Urban <br> + Rural) | Rural | Total (Urban <br> + Rural) |
| 1 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 9 |
| 1. North Goa | 4,11,851 | 5,68,021 | 5,36,539 | 6,45,368 |
| 2. South Goa | 2,73,113 | 4,39.728 | 3.41.460 | 4,89,089 |
| Total | 6,84,964 | 10,07,749 | 8.77.999 | 11,34,457 |

(3) Habitations serve with Primary Education Facility

Tables $T-b$ an $T-C$ below present.; in brief the number and percentag? of habitations as also respective rural population served with : primary education facility either within the habitation or within alking distance of upto 1 km . from the habitation.

Table I-b : Gistrictwise number and percentage of nenitations served with a primary school Eacility within a distance of 1 km . from che mabitation

| District | No. OE iabitations served with a Primary Section . |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Within the Habitation |


| North Goa | $\begin{gathered} 591 \\ (48.0 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1097 \\ & (89.2 \%) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bouth GOa | $\begin{gathered} 399 \\ (32.3 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 969 \\ (78.5 \%) \end{gathered}$ |
| Goa State | $\begin{gathered} 990 \\ (40.2 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2066 \\ (83.8 \%) \end{gathered}$ |

It would be clear from the above table that for the State as a whole only about 40 percent of the habitations have been served with a primary school facility within the habitation itself and another 44 percent habitations are princuy, within alking aistance served with a school within a walking distance of, 1 km, forge these habitations. Thus about 16 percent of the habitathon $\frac{1}{}$ in the State are yet not served with a primary school factlfey
within a walking distanc: of i kn. From them. Most of these habitations nave a mergra somulstion of about 100 to 200 persons residing within then howevir from amons these, habitations with a oopulution of 300 or more justifying opening of a primary school have been discussed at If (D) below.

Table I-c below preserts districtwise, rural population served with a primary school Eacility either within the habitation or within a walking distance of 1 km . from the habitation. The Figures in the bracket show percentages with the respective total rurai population in the District/ State.

Table I-C : Rural Population Served with a Primary Education Pacility either within the Habitation or within a walking distance of 2 kin. from the dabitation.

| District | Rural popalation(in lakhs) served with a Primary School/Section |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fithin the Habitution | Within 1 km . |
| North Goa | $\begin{gathered} 3.36 \\ (62.66) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.02 \\ (93.5 \%) \end{gathered}$ |
| South Goa | $\begin{gathered} 1.71 \\ (50.16) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.94 \\ (86.1 \%) \end{gathered}$ |
| Goa State | $\begin{gathered} 5.07 \\ (57.7 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.96 \\ (90.6: 6) \end{gathered}$ |

It would be seen from the above table that for the State as a whole about 53 percent of the rural population do have a primary school/section within the habitation. About 91 percent of the rural population of the State are provided with a primary education facility within a walking distance of 1 km . from the respective habitations. It appears that North GOa District has been better provided with primary schooling facility; comparitively, South Goa District is slightly benind the state averages because of scarcely distributed population in one block namely Sanguem which occupies nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of the area of the state.
(C) Habitations Served With Upper Primary (Middle) Education aacility

Tables I-d and I-e below present data on number and percentage of habitations as also respective rural population served with an Upper Primary School/section either within the habitation or within a walking distance of upto 3 kms...from the habitation.

Tanle I-d : Districtwise number and percentage of Habitations served with an Upper Primary (Middle)Education facility within a distance of 3 kms . from the Habitation

| District | No. Of Habitations served with an Upper Primary Section |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Within the Habitation | Within 3 kms . |
| North GOa | $\begin{gathered} 193 \\ (15.7 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1122 \\ (91.2 \%) \end{gathered}$ |
| South Goa | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \\ & (8.4 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1017 \\ (82.3 \%) \end{gathered}$ |
| Goa State | $\begin{gathered} 297 \\ (12.0 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2139 \\ (86.8 \%) \end{gathered}$ |

It would be seen from the data presented above that eventhough only 12 percent of the habitations have been provided with an Upper Primary section within the habitation, about 87 percent of the habitations are having facility for Upper Primary (Middle) education within a walking distance of 3 kms .

Thus about 13 percent of the habitations in the state do not have facilities for Upper Primary (Middle) education within 3 kms . from the respective habitation because these habitations are having a population much below 500 in most of the casas.

Table I-e below gives districtwise, rural population served with an Upper Primary School/section either within the habitation or within a walking distance of upto 3 kms . from the habitation. The figures in the bracket show percentages with the respective total rural population in the District/State.

Table I-e : Rural Population Served with an Upper Primary (Midale) Education facility either within the Habitation or within a walking distance of upto 3 kms. from the Habitation

| District | Rural Population (in lakhs) served <br> with an Upper Primary School/Section |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Within the Habitation | Within 3 kms |
| North Goa | 1.37 | 5.05 |
| South Goa | $(25.5 \%)$ | $(94.2 \%)$ |
|  | $(17.1 \%)$ | 3.01 |
|  |  | $(88.1 \%)$ |
| Goa State | 1.95 | 8.06 |
|  | $(22.2 \%)$ | $(91.8 \%)$ |


#### Abstract

It would be seen from tho above table that about 22 percent of the rural population is served with an Upper Primary (Middle) School/section within the habitation. however anout 02 percont of the rural population in the State has been provided. with facilities for Upper Primary (Midde) Bducation within o walking distance of upto 3 kns. from the respoctive hatutations.


(D) Habitations Unserved For Primary Stage of Education

As seen earlier out of 2465 habitations from 401 inhabited villages in the state, 2066 or nearly 34 percent are served with a primary ichool/section either within the habitation itself or witin a walking disṭance of upto 1 km . fron the ha!itation. This implies that there are 399 nabitations in the 3tate, not served with primary education facility within an easy walking distance of upto 1 km . for the concerned age-group. Among these 399 habitations, there are 37 haibitations with a population of 300 or more wisich may be provided with primary education facility as they misht have sufficient in-put by way of pupil from primary edication age-group to justify opening of a new primary school. Table I-f below shows the districtwise position in this rejard.


Thus 87 ( $3.5 \%$ ) habitations in the state, eventhough their indivicual populations are 300 or more, have not been provided with primary education facility within a walking distance of 1 km . from such habitations. A list of such habitations is appended at Annexure-I to this report.

Even if the above referced 87 habitations are covered by providing primery schooling Eacility, about $312(12.6 \%)$ habitations in the state with meagre population of about 100 to 150 each on an average may remain without facilities for education at primary stage within a easy walking distance of upto 1 krn .
(E) Habitations Unserved For Upper Primary (Middle) Stage of Education

We have seen earlier that out of 2,465 habitations, from 401 inhabited villages in the State, 2.139 ( $87 \%$ ) are served with an Upper Primary School/section either within the habitation itself or within an easy walking distance of upto 3 kms. from the respective habitations. Thus, there are 326 habitations in the State that are at present not served with facilities for Upper Primary (Middle) education within a walking distance of upto 3 kms . from the place of residence of middle school-going pupil. Out of these 326 habitations, there are only 36 (1.5\%) habitations in the State which have a population of 500 or more and which may be provided with facilities for Upper Primary (Middle) education as they might have a sufficient in-put, by way of pupil from Upper Primary (Middle) education age-group, to justify opening of a new Upper Primary (Middle) School. Table I-g below gives in detail the districtwise position in this regard.

Table I-g : Districtwise number of Habitations with a population of 500 or more but without an Upper Primary(Middle) Education facility

| District | No. of Habitations with Population $\geqslant 500$ without an Upper Primary Section | Percentage to total no. of Habitations |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| North Goa | 19 | 1.5 |
| South Goa | 17 | 1.4 |
| Goa State | 36 | 1.5 |

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A list of the above referred 36 habitations is appended at Annexure-II to this report. 'lheir population is also indicated against the respective habitations.
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Even if theso 36 habitations aru covered by providing Upper Primary (Midale) schooling facility, about 288 (11.7\%) habitations in the State with meagre populations of around 250 on an averaye may remain without facilities for education at Upper Primary (Middle) stage within an easy walking distance of upto 3 kins. from each of these 288 habitations.

## (II) Schools

(A) Number of Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools in the State

Table II-a shows the number of schools of different types in rural and urban areas.

Table II-a : No. 'of Schools according to categories in Rural and Urban areas of the State

| Category of Schools | No. of Schools |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rural | Urban | Total |
| Primary ( P ) | 906 (91. $2 \%$ ) | 87 (3.8\%) | 993 |
| Middle (UP) | $113(91.9 \%)$ | 10 (8.1\%) | 123 |
| secondary (s) | 229 (77.1\%1 | 68 (22.9\%) | 297 |
| Hr. Secondary (HS) | 12 (52.2\%) | 11 (47.8\%) | 23 |
| Total | 1260 (87.8\%) | 176 (12.2\%) | $\begin{aligned} & 1436 \\ & (100.0 \%) \end{aligned}$ |

Thus, there were 1,436 schools in the State as on 30/9/86, reference date of the present survey. Of these 1,260 i.e. $87.8 \%$ schools were in rural areas and $12.2 \%$ in urban areas of the State. The figures in bracket show percentage to total number of schools in the State in respect of rural and urban areas separately.

The districtwise position in this regard has been show in Table ${ }^{2}$ appended to this report. According to this table, out of 1,436 schools in the State 841 were in


#### Abstract

North Goa District and 595 in South Goa District. It may be remembered that the population of North Goa District is 6.45 lakhs whereas that of South Goa District is 4.89 lakhs.


It can also be seen from the above table that nearly half of the Higher Secondary Schools and one-fourth of the secondary schools are located in urban areas whereas the percentage of primary and midde schools in urban areas is in the vicinity of 8 to 9 only. This. indicates that the distribution of primary/middle schools in rural areas is quite dense and uniform whereas secondary and Hr. Secondary educational institutions are concentrated more in urban areas.
(B) Number of Sections of different categories Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Hr. Secondary in Rural and Urban Areas of the State

Table II-b below shows the number of sections, primary, upper primary, secondary and Hr. Secondary in the State functioning in mural and urban areas separately. For the purposes of this table in addition to primary schools; middle and High schools having a primary section have been included at primary stage to show the total number of sections catering to elementary (primary) education.

Table II-b : Number of Sections of. different stages of education in rural and urban areas of the state

| Type of section | No. of Sections |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rural | Urban | Total |
| Primary | 1106 (89.2\%) | 134 (10.8\%) | 1240 |
| Upper Primary | 339 (80.9\%) | 80 ( $19.1 \%$ ) | 419 |
| Secondary | 234.76.7\%) | 71 ( $23.3 \%$ ) | 305 |
| Hr. Secondary | 12 (52.2\%) | 11 (47.8\%) | 23 |
| Total | 1691 (85.1\%) | 296 (14.9\%) | 1987 (100\%) |

The data presented in the above table and table II-a reveal that in umin areas a number of secondary schools have invariably a primary and/or middle section attached to them, even 3 Hr . Secondary schools have a secondary section attached to them.

[^0]the
Table 2 appended to this report shows in detail number of schools of different types and sections, districtwise in rural and urban areas of the respective districts as also f tate.

Tables 3 and 4 appended to the report show the number of schools of different categories, districtwise, according to management. As shown in Table 3, out of a total of 993 primary schools in the State, 943 (95\%) are run by the Government. There are no primary schools run by local bodies or aided private agencies. Government also runs 103 ( $84 \%$ ) of midale
schools in the State. However, the role of private aided educational institutions is significantly high as far as secondary and Hr.secondary education is concerned. Out of 297 secondary schools in the State, 251 ( $85 \%$ ) are run by private aided institutions whereas only 39 ( $15 \%$ ) secondary schools are managed by Government. Out of 23 Hr . secondary institutions in the State $16(70 \%)$ are managed by private institutions and only 7 Hr.secondary schools are run by the State Goverment.

## (IIT) Enrolment

In Goa State the primary stage comprises classes I-IV, the midale stage-classes V-VII, the secondary stage-classes VIII-X and Higher Socondary stage with classes XI-XII. However, in the discussion that follows, to have uniformity with the all India pattern. which is followed in most of the States, the primary stage has been taken to comprise of classes $I-V$, the middle stage of classes VI-VIII and the secondary and Hr.secondary stage of classes IX-XII.

Tables 11 to 26 appended to this report show the enrolment in various classes districtwise, sexwise as also according to rural and urban areas in the State. Enrolment of students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes have also been shown in table nos. 17,18, districtwise and sexwise and stage-wise along-with their percentages to respective total enrolment.

## (A) Enrolment at Primary Stage (Stds I to V)

Table III-a below presents in brief the total enrolment in' classes $I-V$ in the state sexwise vis-a-vis the rural enrol. ment in these classes as also the enrolment of $\mathrm{S} . \mathrm{C}$ : and S.T. students both in absolate and percentage terms.

Table III-a : The Enrolment in Classes I-V

| Category | Encolment in Classes $I-V$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys | Girls | Total |
| State | 78,985 | 71. 295 | 1,50,280 |
| Rural | $\begin{gathered} 60.471 \\ (76.6 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 54,518 \\ (76.5 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,14,989 \\ (76.5 \%) \end{array}$ |
| S.c. | $\begin{aligned} & 1.994 \\ & (2.5 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.711 \\ & (2.4 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,705 \\ & (2.5 \%) \end{aligned}$ |
| S.T. | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ (0.1 \%) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ (0.1 \%) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 137 \\ (3.1 \%) \end{array}$ |


#### Abstract

It would be seen from the above thble that the enrolment at primary stage of emation in rural areas is nearly $76.5 \%$ of the totol encolment in the state both in respect of boys as also girlis. It may be recilled that the percentage of rural pooulation in the state is also in the vicinity of 77. This is indicative of the fact that in rural areas of the state dducation is equally popular and considered as a necessity as in urban areas. The enrolment of students belonging to Scheduled Castes is around $2.5 \%$ of the total enrolment in classes I to $V$ as against population of $2.05 \%$ belongirg to Scheduled Castes. The enrolment of students belonging to Scheduled Tribes to the total enrolment is quite negligible nanely $0.1 \%$; the population belonging to ocheduled Tribe in the State also being $0.07 \%$.


The percentage enrolment of girls in Standards I to $V$ is however $47.4 \%$ for the $3 t a t e$ at large as also for rural areas in the State. This implies that yet there is sone reluctance on part of certain parents to send their girls even to primary schools both in rural as also urban areas with equal level of incidence.

The gross enrolment ratio in case of primary stage (Stds I to V) for the State as a whole is. $133 \%$ whereas the age-specific enrolnent ratio for the primary education age-yroup 6 to 11 years, works out to $33.4 \%$ for the State
 primary stage for gicls however is $79.5 \%$ whereas for boys it is 87. $3 \%$ which again affirms certain amount of reluctance in the minds of a few parents to send their girls to complete their primary education as mentioner above, The gross enrolment ratio for the primary stape in respect of rural areas is $132 \%$, which is quity near to the Eigure for the state at large namely 133\% as stated esrlier.
(B) Enrolment at Upper Primary Stage (Stis. VI-VIII)

The Table IIT-b below presents in brief the total enrolment in classes VI-VIII in the state, sexwise, vis-avis the rural smoolnent in these classes as also the enrolment of S.C. and S.'R. students both in terms of ansolute figure and its relevant percontarge.

Tahle TTI-b : The Enrolmentin Classes VI-VIII

| Category | Enrolment in Classes VI-VIII |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys | Girls | Total |
| State | 42.164 | 35,093 | 77.257 |
| Rural | $\begin{aligned} & 30,075 \\ & (71.3 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,621 \\ & (73.0 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55,696 \\ & (72.1 \%) \end{aligned}$ |
| S.C. | $\begin{gathered} 634 \\ (1.5 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 423 \\ (1.2 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1,057 \\ & (1.4 \%) \end{aligned}$ |
| S.T. | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ (0.04 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 21 \\ (0.06 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $(0.05 \%)$ |

It would be seen from the above table that the enrolment at upoer primary strge of education in rural areas is $71.3 \%$ in respect of boys and $73 \%$ in respect of of Beys and Girls Sepanafely. girls with respect to the total enrolment, in the statef The percentrge of rural population in the 3 tate xy also is in the vicinity of $77 \%$. The enrolment of students belonging to S.S. is only $1.4 \%$ of the total enrolment in classes VI-VIII while the erolment of $3 . T$ is ruite meager.

The percentage enrolnent of girls in standards VI to VIII is.45.4\% for the State at large and in the rural

## $a$ fen

areas it is $46 \%$. This shows thal parents cre reluctant

```
to send their girls for the Uper Primary scnools.
    Ghe gross enrolment ratio in cuse of micrlle stage
(stris.VI to VIII) for (he .3tate as a whole is 103.2%
whereas the age specific encolmemt ratio for the age-yroup
IL to 14 years works out to 50.7% for the State at large.
The age sperific encolment retio for the Urier primary
#t,g% For yith: honever is 76.9% wilat for the boys it is
34.3%. ghu jross enrummat ration for the Mindle stage in
cusmect of rural arens is 96% while for the Stute as a
whel: it is l03:%
```

(c). Enrolmat at jeconhary and hr. Beoondary Btage (3tas.IK-KII)

Table TTT-a below presents in betef the total ensolment in classes $x$ to xII in the stategsexwise, and the rural earolment in these olasses.

Table rII-c : The Encolment In classes $x-X I T$


It is seen fron the above table II-c that the enrolment in respect of rural areas of the ntate at Secondary and Hr. Becondary stages of education is $63.2 \%$ of the enrolment For the state at large. There is no significant difference betwes the percentage tarolment in rural areas in respect boys and girls.

The percentage enrolment of girls in olasses IX to XII for the Stat as a whole is $45.1 \%$ whereas for the rural areas it is $44.6 \%$ However, the peroentage of girls enrolment amony the Bcheruled Casts is haroly $38.2 \%$.

## (TV) - Techers

rable IV-a helow presents the teechers position in the state briefly giving the peroentage of trainea teachers parcentage of fenale teachers, eto. stage-wise tor the State as a whole,

Table IV-A : position of Teachers


Percentuge of tenchers belonging to Bcheduled aribes is negligibly small. The teacherpupil ratios for the various stages of education are shawn in the last colum of Table IV-a above.

As regards single-teacher schools in the State, there are only 167 government primary schools in the State (as on $30 / 9 / 1936$ ) which have had only one prilloy teacher. Thus the percentage of singhe-teachur schools to total number of pringry schools in the State works out to nearly $17 \%$. of these 167 single-teacher government primary schools $164(18 \%)$ are in rural areas and $3(3.4 \%)$ are in urban areas. There are no single-teacher schools at higher stages of education in the State. Also there are no schools without teachers in the Btate.

The Table IV-b below shows the break-up of teachers according to manayement and type of schools.

Table IV-b : No. of Teachers in schools run by Government, Private Aided and Private Unaided institutions


It may be seen from time tale above that 4,153 or neaply $42 \%$ of the total number of teachers ir the state are nearly working in schools run by govermment and 5.529 or $\alpha 5 \%$ of
the temchers ars working in schools run by private managements that receive aid from government. Just a few namely 312 tearhers worling in school; run hy private managements which danot receive any aid from government.

Tables 27 to 34 incicate in detail the position regarding the teachers including districtiwise position, no significant differences between two districts are observed as far as position of teachers is conoerned.
$(V)-$ Buildinos

Tables 35 and 36 show the districtwise position concerning primary schools according to the type of building used for running the schools as also number rooms available for instructional purposes.

Out of 993 primary schools in the State 957 ( $96.4 \%$ ) are having their own buildings. As far as the position regarding the cural areas in the state is concerned, out of 906 primary schools in the rural areas 870 ( $96 \%$ ) are having their own buildings:

As regards the type of structure or no structure concerning the primary schools, out of 993 primary schools In the State 841 ( $85 \%$ ) are having pucca buildings and out of 906 primary schools in the rural areas 769 ( $85 \%$ ) primary schools are functioning in pucca buildings. 94.primary schools in the state are functioning in partly pucca buildings, 22 In kuchcha buiddings such as huts, etc. and 36 primary schools mostly run by the Government, do not have suitable buildings. Thus the percentage of primary schools in the State functioning without suitable premises or kuchchi buildings is $5.8 \%$ and those do not have any suitabléprenises account for $3.6 \%$. Under the scheme 'Operation Blackboard' construction programe for such primary schools is already taken up in hand expeditiously.


#### Abstract

As stated above Table no. 36 classifies the 993 primary schools in the state according to number of instructional rooms available for each of them. 415 or nearly $42 \%$ of the primary schools in the state are functioning in one room premises. Out of 906 primary schools in rural areas, 401 or $44.3 \%$ are having only one room available for instructional purposes. In the North Goa District 218 or only $38 \%$ of the primary schools are functioning in single-room whereas in the South Goa District nearly $47 \%$ of the primary schools in are functioning/single-room schools. It may be mentioned here that each of such schools is being provided with additional room under the scheme 'Operation Blackboard' so that every primary school, in coming future, shall have at least two-roorns available for instructional purposes.


The number of primary schools in the State for which is two classrooms are available $\mathcal{L} 33$ or $39 \%$, whereas for the rural areas this percentage works to 39.6 , the percentage - for urban schools. functioning with two coons being nearly 28;

## (VI) Non-formal Education

There were no facilities of non-formal education,
either at primary or upper primary levelgin the state as on 30 th September, 1986, the reference date of the present survey.

However, the 3tate Government has already started taking the following steps in that direction:-
(1) Training programme for 35 instyuctirs to begin with the Non Formal Education prodirame was conducted in November, 1988.
(2). The curriculum for Non Formal Education Centres has been developed.
(3) Study of Indian Institute of Education Model on NonFormal Education is being taken by the concerned officer with his team in third week of January. 1989.
(4) The second phase of training programme for Non Formal Education Instmators (35) is/in Februaryh where the members of study team will guide their activities.
(5) 35 Non Fommal Education centres in this State have started already/functioning from 1.11. 1988 and the total enrolment is nearly 525 which is expected to growto 750 in near future.

## FIFTH ALL INDIA EDUCATION SURVEY STATE LEVEL SUMMARY REPORT FOR GOA



## TABLE-2

Districtwise No. of Jchools of different types in Rural and Urban Araas

| District (Name) | Area | P | UP | 5 | HS | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{P} \\ & \mathrm{UP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UP } \\ & \mathrm{S} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{P} \\ & U P \\ & \mathbf{S} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{S} \\ & \text { HS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { up } \\ & \text { s } \\ & \text { fis } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{P} \\ & \mathrm{UP} \\ & \mathbf{S} \\ & \mathrm{HS} \end{aligned}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. North Goa | Rural | 543 | 10 | . 7 | 4 | 74 | 84 | 50 | - | 4 | - | 776 |
|  | Urban | $27^{\circ}$ | - | - | 5 | 4 | 11 | 16 | - | 2 | - | 65 |
|  | Total | 570 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 78 | 95 | 66 | - | 6 | - | 341 |
| 2. South Goa | Rural | 363 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 23 | 35 | 52 | - | - | 1 | 484 |
|  | Urban | 60 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | ; 19 | 21 | - | - | 1 | 111 |
|  | Total | 4.23 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 28 | 54 | 73 | ? | - | 2 | 595 |
| TOTAL | Rural | 906 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 97 | '119 | 102 | $\because \quad-$ | 4 | 1 | 1260 |
|  | Urban | 87 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 30 | -37 | - | 2 | 1 | 176 |
|  | Total | 993 | 17 | 9 | 15 | 106 | 149 | 139 | - - | 6 | 2 | 1436 |

## TABLE-3

Districtwise No. of Primary and Upper Primary Schools in Rural and Urban Areas by Management


TABLE-4
Districtwise No. of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools in Rural and Urban Areas by Managenent


Source: 3.T. 54

## TABLE-5

Habitations with and without Primary Schools/Sections


Contd...Table-5

| \% | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |  | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 0 | 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At a | No. of Habitations |  |  | 1 |  | 13 |  | 4 | 16 | .125 | 31 | 48 | 13x |
| di- <br> stance | Total pop.of the | - | - | 1,220 |  | 8,207 |  | 1,720 | 5,377 | 6,134 | 4,297 | 2,942 | 29,947 |
| of 1.1 | Eabitations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| to 1.6 | \% to total pop.in | - | - | 0.77 |  | 2.78 |  | 2.11 | 5.43 | 6.14 | 5.19 | 11.34 | 3.41 |
| km. | the slab. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| At a | No.of Habitations | - | - | 3 |  | 20 |  | 10 | 7 | 16 | 42 | 56 | 154 |
| dis <br> stance | Total pop.of the | - | - | 3,363 |  | 13,138 |  | 4,394 | 2,327 | 3.750 | 6.090 | 2,680 | 35.742 |
| stance of 1.6 | iabitations |  |  | 3.36 |  | 13,138 |  | 4,394 | 2,327 |  | 6.090 | 2. 68 |  |
| to 2.0 | $\%$ to total pop.in | - | - | 2.12 |  | 4.46 |  | 5.38 | 2.35 | 3.72 | 7.35 | 10.33 | 4.07 |
| $k \mathrm{kn}$. | the slab | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| At a | No. of Habitations |  | - | 2 |  | 5 |  | 2 | 4 | 8 | 42 | 44 | 107 |
| di- <br> stance | Total pop. of the |  | $-$ | 2,036 |  | 3,260 |  | 860 | 1,273 | 1,681 | 5,713 | 2,018 | 16,841 |
| Of more | Habitations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| than <br> 2 km 。 | $\%$ to total pop.in the slab | - | - | 1.28 |  | 1.11 |  | 1.05 | -1.28 | 1.67 | 6.90 | 7.77 | 1.92 |
|  | No. of Habitations | 1 | 11 | 121 |  | 432 |  | 183 | - 288 | 415 | 563 | 450 | 2.465 |
| TOTAL | Total pdp.of the Habitations | 5,239. | 28,780 | 1,58,903 |  | , 94,753 |  | 81,667 | 99,098 | 1,00,778 | 92,830 | 25.951 | 8,77,999 |
| , | \% to total pop.in | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |  | 100.00 |  | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

## TABLE-6

Districtwise percentage of Rural population served by Primary School/Section within different distant ranges.


PABLE-7
Habitations with population 300 or nore served by Primary schools/Jections in the different districts


Habitations Servad by Upper Primary Schools/Sections

| Having Upper Primary Echool/Section | Population Slabs |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 5000 \& \\ & \text { above } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2000- \\ 1999 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1000- \\ 1999 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500- \\ & 599 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Below } \\ 500 \end{array}$ | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| No. of habitations | 1 | 5 | 45 | 110 | 136 | 297 |
| viithin the Total population in the habitations | 5,239 | 14.02i | 60.938 | 76,753 | 38.337 | 1.95,288 |
| Fiabitation \% to total population in the slab | $=100.00$ | 48.72 | 38.35 | 26.04 | 9.82 | 22.24 : |
| No. of habitations | - | 1 | 45 | 145 | 730 | $921{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Upto 1 km . Total population in the habitations |  | 2,512 | 57.381 | 1,00,233 | 1,56,156 | 3, 16,282 |
| \% to total pop. in the slab | - | 3.73 | 36.11 | 34.01 | 40.01 | 36.02. |
| No. Of habitations | - | 4 | 18 | 94 | 467 | 583 |
| 1 to 2 km . Total population in the habitdtions | - - | 10,140 | 23,870 | 62,293 | 98,859 | 1,95,162 |
| \% to total population in the slab | - - | 35.23 | 15.02 | 21.13 | 25.33 | 22.23 |
| - No. of habitations | - | ;'1 | 10 | 50 | 277 | 338 |
| 2 to 3kn. Total population in the habitations | . - | 2.107 | 12.639 | 34,658 | 49.824 | 99.228 |
| \% to total population in the slab | $\cdots$ - | 7.32 | 7.95 | 11.76 | 12.76 | 11.30 |
| No. of habitations | 1 | 11 | $118{ }^{\circ}$ | 399 | 1.610 | 2,139 |
| Sub-total . Total population of the habitations | 5. 239 | 28,780 | 1,54,828 | 2.73,937 | 3.43.176 | 84,05,960 |
| $\therefore$ \% to total population in the slab | 100.00 | 100.00 | 97.43 | 92.94 | 87.92 | 91.79 |

Contd...

Contd. table-8.


## TABLE-9

Districtwise Percentage Of Rural Population Served By Upper Primary Schools/Sections within different distance ranges.

| District | \% OE: Pupulation Served |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Within ties Habitation | Within 1 km . | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 泣thin } \\ & 2 \mathrm{~km} . \end{aligned}$ | dithin 3 km. | sithin <br> 4 km . | $\begin{aligned} & \text { aitnin } \\ & 5 \mathrm{~km} . \end{aligned}$ |
| . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nortir Goa | 25.52 | . 62.10 | 33.55 | 94.14 | 97.84 | 99.28 |
| 2. South Soa | 17.09 | 52.23 | $75.68^{i}$ | 88,09 | 92.88 | \$5.55 |
| State | 22.24 | 58.26 | 80.49 | 91. 79 | 95.91 | 97.33 |

## TABLE-10

Fabitations with Population 500 or More Berved By Upper Primary Jchools/Sections


## TABLE-11

Classwise Enrolment In Classes I to $V$ in different Districts

| District | Sex | Class |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | I | II | III | IV | V | Total |
| 1. North Goa | 3oys | 8,957 | 3,118 | 9,110 | 9,031 | 9,058 | 44.274 |
|  | Girls | 3,608 | 7.643 | 8,303 | 8,187 | 7,937 | 40,633 |
|  | Total | 17,565 | 15,761 | 17, 513 | 17,218 | 15,995 | 24,957 |
| 2. South Goa | 3oys | 7.036 | 6,501 | 7,135 | 6.837 | 7.152 | 34,711 |
|  | Sirls | 6,935 | 5, 6.72 | 6,3:4 | 5,709 | 5,952 | 30,612 |
|  | Total | 13,971 | 12,173 | $13,529$ | 12,546 | 13,104 | 65.323 |
| STATETotal | Boys | 15,993 | 14,619 | 16,295 | 15,368 | 16,210 | 78,985 |
|  | Girls | 15,543 | 13,315 | 14,652 | 13.896 | 13,889 | 71,295 |
|  | Total | .31,536 | 27,934 | 30,947 | 29,764 | 30,099 | 1,50,280 |

## TABL $2-12$

Classwise Enrolment in Classes $I$ to $V$ in rural areas in the different Districes

| District | Sex | Class |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | I | II | III | IV | v | Total |
| 1. North Goa | 3oys | 7,526 | 6.339 | 7.364 | 7,703 | 7,057 | 36,939 |
|  | Girls | 7,245 | 6,454 | 7,194 | 7.016 | 6,387 | 342296 |
|  | Total | 14.771 | 13,293 | 15,058 | 14,719 | .13,444 | 71,285 |
| 2. South Goa | Boys | 4,694 | 4,460 | 5,040 | 4,702 | 4,536 | 23,482 |
|  | Girls | 4.179 | 3,816 | 4,536 | 3.819 | 3,872 | 20,222 |
|  | Total | 8,873 | 8,276 | 9.576 | 8,521 | 3,458 | 43,704 |
| Stats | 30ys | 12.220 | 11,299 | 12,904 | 12,405 | 11,645 | 60,471 |
|  | Girls | 11,424 | 10,270 | 11,730 | .10,835 | 10. 259 | 54,518 |
|  | Total | 23,644 | 21,569 | 24,634 | 23,240 | 21,904 | 1,14.989 |

IA $3 \mathrm{LE}-13$
Classwise Enrolment in Classes VI to VIII in AWEferent Districts


TABLE-14
Classwise innolment in Classes VI to VIII in the rural areas in different Districts

| District | Sex | Class |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | VI | VII | VIII | Total |
|  | 30ys. | 2. 372 | Smate | 6,3a2 | 13. 228 |
| 1. Worth goa | Girls | 5,542 | 5,004 | 5,598 | 16,144 |
|  | Total | 11,914 | 10,678 | 11,980 | 34.572 |
|  | Boys | 4.IaI | 3,835 | 3,651 | 11.647 |
| 2. South Goa | Girls | 3,396 | 3,087 | 2,994 | 9,477 |
|  | Total | 7,557 | 6,922 | 6,645 | 21,124 |
|  |  |  | : |  |  |
| State | Boys | 10,533 | 9, 509 | 10,033 | 30,075 |
| - * | Girls | 8.938 | 8,091 | 8,592 | 25,621 |
|  | Total | 19,471 | 17,600 | 18,625 | 55,096 |

TABLE-15

Classwise Enrolment in Classes IX to XII in disferent Eistricts

| District | Sex. | Class |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | IX | X | XI | XII | Total |
| 1. Worth Goa | 30ys | 6,761 | 4,287 | 2, 242 | 1.551 | 14,341 |
|  | Girls | 5,333 | 3.506 | 1.735 | 1,399 | 11,973 |
|  | Total | 12,094 | 7.793 | 3.977 | 2.950 | 26,814 |
| 2. South Goa | 3oys | 4, 712 | 3,299 | 1,861 | 1,453 | 11,325 |
|  | Girls | 3,999 | 2,521 | 1.535 | 1,442 | 9.547 |
|  | Total | 8,711 | 5;820 | 3.446 | 2,895 | 20,872 |
|  | 3oys | 11.473 | -7,586 | 4.103 | 3,004 | 26,166 |
| STATE | Girls | 9,332 | 6,027 | 3,320 | 2,841 | 21,520 |
| - | Total | 20,805 | 13,613 | 7.423 | 5.845 | 47,686 |

Classwise Enrolment in Classes IX to XII in the rural areas in the different Districts

| District | Sex | Class |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | IX | X | XI | XII | Total |
| 1. North Goa | Bays | 5,128 | 3,180 | 898 | 500 | 9,706 |
|  | Girls | 4,033 | 2,661 | 421 | 287 | 7.402 |
|  | Total | 9.161 | 5,841 | 1,319 | 787 | 17,108 |
| 2. South Goa | Boys | 2,926 | 2,195 | 1,066 | 811 | 6,998 |
|  | Girls | 2,442 | 1,576 | 1,069 | 943 | 6,030 |
|  | Total | 5,368 | 3.771 | 2,135 | 1,754 | 13,028 |
| STATE | Boys | 8,054 | 5,375 | 1,964 | 1,311 | 16,704 |
|  | Girls ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 6,475 | 4,237 | 1,490 | 1,230 | 13,432 |
|  | Total | 14.529 | 9.612 | 3.454 | 2,541 | 30,136 |

Districtivise Schaduled Caste Enrolment at the different school stages

| District | Sex | Classes I-V |  | Classes VI-VIIII |  | Classes IX-XII |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Enrolment | \% | Enrolment | \% | Enrolment | \% |
| 1. Worth Goa. | Boys | 1,316 | 2:97 | 449 | 1.88 | 170 | 1.15 |
|  | Girls | 1,169 | 2.87 | 295 | 1.45 | 97 | 0.31 |
|  | Total | 2.485 | 2.92 | 744 | 1.68 | 267 | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. South Goa | Boys | 678 | 1.95 | 185 \% | 1.01 | 56 | 0.49 |
|  | Girls | 542 | 1.77 | 128 | 0.86 | 43 | 0.45 |
|  | Total | 1,220 | 1.87 | $313^{\circ}$ | 0.95 | 99 | 0.47 |
| state | Boys ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 1,994 | 2.52 | 634 | 1.50 | 226 | - 0.36 |
|  | Girls | 1.711 | 2.40 | - 423 | 1.21 | 140 | 0.65 |
|  | Total | 3.705 | 2.47 | 1,057 | 1.37 | 366 | 0.77 |

## TABLE-18

Districtrise Scheduled Tribe enrolment at the different school stage


## TABLE-19

Districtwise estimated population as on $30 / 9 / 36$ in the age-groups 6-11 years and 1l-14 years and Grass Enrolnent Ratios at Primary and Uoper Erimary itages


## TABLE-20

Districtwise age-specific enrolment ratios for ages $6-11$ years and 11-14 years


## TABLE-21

Percentage of girls in classes I - V in rural/urban areas and among $S$. C. and $S$. T. students in different districts


## TABLE-22

Percentage of girls in Classes VI - VIII in rural/urban areas and among S.C. and=S. T. students in different Districts


## LABLE-23

Percentage of girls in Classes $I X$ and $X$ in rural/urban areas and among 3.C. and S.T. students in different districts

| Eistrict | \% of girls in Classes IX and. X |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rural | Urban | Total | s.c. | उ.т. |
| 1. North Goa | 44.62 | 43.91 | 44.45 | 36.45 | 20.00 |
| 2. South Goa | 43.97 | 46.49; | 44.87 | 43.53 | - |
| state | 44.37 | 45.22 | 44.62 | 38.46 | 20.00 |

TABEE-24
percentage of girls in Classes $X I$ and $X I I$ in rural/urban areas and among $S$. $C$. and 3 . T. students in different districts


## TABLE-25

Enrolment in Classes II to VIII as percentage of enrolment in Class I (Boys and Girls) in different districts

| District | Sex | Class |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII |
| 1. North Goa | Boys | 100 | 90.63 | 101.71 | 100.83 | 101.13 | 91.58 | 82.26 | 93.06 |
|  | Girls | 100 | 88.79 | 96.51 | 95.11 | 92.20 | 81.41 | 73.35 | 30.77 |
|  | Total | 100 | 89.73 | 99.16 | 98.02 | 96.75 | 86.60 | 77.89 | 87.04 |
| 2. South Goa | Boys | 100 | 92.40 | 102.12 | 97.17 | 101.65 | 92.78 | 83.10 | 83.61 |
|  | Girls | 100 | 81.79 | 91.48 | 82.32 | 85.83 | 77.38 | 68.33 | 67.96 |
|  | Total | 100 | 87.13 | . 96.34 | 89.80 | 93.79 | 85.13 | 75.77 | 75.84 |
| STATE | Boys | 100 | 91.41 | 101.89 | 99.22 | 101.36 | 92.11 | 82.63 | 88.90 |
|  | Girls | 100 | 85.67 | 94.27 | 89.40 | 89.36 | 79.61 | 71.11 | 75.06 |
|  | Total | 100 | 88.58 | 98.13 | 94.38 | 95.44 | 85.95 | 76.95 | 82.08 |

## TABL $\mathrm{B}-26$

Enrolment in Class II to VIII as percentage of enrolment in Class I (Boys and Girls) in rural areas in the different districts

| District | Sex | Class |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | I | II | III | IV. | V | VI | III | VIII |
| 1. North coa | 3oys | 100.00 | 90.87 | 104.49 | 102.35 | 93.77 | 34.67 | 75.39 | 84.80 |
|  | Girls | 100.00 | 39.08 | 99.30 | 96.34 | 88.16 | 76.49 | 69.07 | 77.27 |
|  | Total | 180.09 | 89.99 | 101.94 | 99.65 | 91.02 | 30.66 | 72.29 | 81.10 |
| 2. South Goa | Boys | 100.00 | 95.01 | 107.37 | 100.17 | 97.70 | 33.65 | 81.70 | 77.78 |
|  | Girls | 100.00 | 91.31 | 108.54 | 91.39 | 92.65 | 81.26 | 73.87 | 71.64 |
|  | Total | 100.00 | 93.27 | 107.92 | $96.03{ }^{\prime}$ | 95.32 | . 85.17 | 78.01 | 74.89 |
| STATE | Boys | 100.00 | 92.46 | 105.60 | 101.51 | 95.28 | 86.19 | 77.32 | 32.10 |
|  | Girls | 100.00 | 89.90 | 102.68 | -94.34 | 89.80. | 78.24 | 70.82 | 75.21 |
|  | Total | 100.00 | 91.22 | 104.23 | 98.29 | 92.63 | 82.35 | 74.44 | 78.77 |

Districtwise teachers in Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and. Higher Secondary Schools

| District | No. of Teachers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Females | Primary Schools |  | Upper Primary Schools |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Becondary } \\ & \text { Schools } \end{aligned}$ |  | Higher Secondary Schools |  |
|  |  |  | Total | Females | Total | Eemales | Total | Females | Total | Females |
| 1. Morth goa | 5,750 | 2,927 | 1,732 |  |  | 392 | 2,953 | 1.514 | $266^{\circ}$ | 101. |
| 2. South Goa |  | 2,660 | 1.160 | $786^{\prime \prime}$ | 325 | 213 | 2,569 | 1,582 | 190 | 79 |
| State | 9,994 | 5,587 | 2,892 | 1,706 | 1.124 | 605 | 5,522 | 3,096 | 456 | 180 |

## TABLE-28

Districtwise percentage of S.C. and S.T. Teachers in Primary, Upper Primarri Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools

| District | Primary Schools |  | Upper Primary Schools. |  | Secondary Schools |  | Higner Secondary |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% s.c. <br> teachers | $\therefore 3 . T$. teachers | \% S.c. <br> teachers | \% S. T. teachers | $\begin{aligned} & \% .3 . C . \\ & \text { teachers } \end{aligned}$ | $\%$ 3.T. teachers | $\begin{aligned} & \% \text { S.c. } \\ & \text { teacher } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \% \text { S. .T. } \\ & \text { teachers } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1. yorth goa | 0.92 | - | 1.25 | - | 0.20. | - | 0.33 | - |
| 2. South Goa | 1.64 | $\square$ | 0.92 | 0.31 | 0.19 | 0.04 | 1.05 | - |
| STATE | 1.21 | - | 1.16 | 0.09 | 0.20 | 0.02 | 0.66 | - |

TABLE-29
Districtwise Teachers in Primary Schools under different Managements

| District | No. of Teachers |  |  |  |  | Average No. of Teachers per School |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Govt. Schools | $\begin{aligned} & \text { L. } 3 \cdot \\ & \text { Schools } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P.A. } \\ & \text { Schools } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P.UA } \\ & \text { Schbols } \end{aligned}$ | Total | Govt. Schools | $\begin{aligned} & \text { L. } 3 . \\ & \text { Schools } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pa. } \\ & \text { Schools } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P.UA } \\ & \text { Schools } \end{aligned}$ | Total |
| 1. North Goa | 1,604 | - | - | 128 | 1,732 | 2.97 | - | - | 4.27 | 3.04 |
| 2. South Goa | 1,081 | - | - | 79 | 1,160 | 2.68 | - | - | 3.95 | 2.74 |
| - state | 2,685 | - | - | 207 | 2,892 | - 2.35 | - | - | 4.14 | 2.91 |

$T A B L E-30$

Districtrise Teachers in Upper Primary and Secondary Jchools under different Managements


## TABLE-31

Districtwise Teachers in تigher Secondary Schools under di.fferent Managements

| District | No. of Teachers in Higher secondary schools |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Government | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Local } \\ & \text { Body } \end{aligned}$ | private <br> Aided | Private <br> Unaided | Total |
| 1. North Goa | 89 | - | 177 | - | 266 |
| 2. South Goa | 14 |  | 176 | - | 190 |
| state | 103 |  | 353. | - | 456 |

DIstrictwise Teachers of Primary and Upper Primary stages of Education


TABLE-33
Districtwise Teachers at Secondary and Higher Secondary Stages of Efucation

| District | Secondary Stage |  |  |  | Higher Secondary Stage |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. of Teachers | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% Of } \\ & \text { female } \\ & \text { teachers } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { \%of } \\ \text { Trained } \\ \text { teachers } \end{gathered}$ | Pupil Teacher ratio ratio | :io. of teachers | \% of female teachers | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kof } \\ & \text { trained } \\ & \text { teachers } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pupil } \\ & \text { t¥acher } \\ & \text { ratio. } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1. North Goa | 1,977 | 41.53 | 89.23 | 13:1 | 219 | 35.16 | 33.53 | 32:1 |
| 2. South Goa | 1,233 | 44.12 | 89.17 | 20:1 |  | 37.24 | 75.34 | 43:1 |
| state | 3,260 | 42.55 | 89.20 | 18:1 | 365. | 35. 89 | 83.29 | 36:1 |

## TABLE-34 <br> Districtwise Primary Schools according to number of Teachers in position



## TA $3 \mathrm{~L} \mathrm{Z}-35$

Districtwise Primary Schools according to type of building


## TABLE-36

Districtwise Prinary Schools according to number of instructional roons

| sistrict | Arez | No. of Schools having |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Ho room | One room | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Two } \\ & \text { roons } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Thres } \\ & \text { rooms } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { four } \\ & \text { rooms } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bive or } \\ & \text { nore ronis } \end{aligned}$ | TVE1 |
| 1. North boa | - Rural | $-11$ | 216 | 1220 <br> 1 <br> 191 | $\\|_{11}^{53}$ | 33 3 | 21. 118 | $i^{513}$ |
|  | rotal |  | 213 | 229 | 53 | 36 | 29 | 570 |
| 2. South Goa |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |
|  | Eural | - 1 | 135 | 139 | 22 | 11 | 6 | 353 |
|  | Urban |  | 12 | 15 | 11 | 8 | 14 | 60 |
|  | Total | - | 197 | 154 | 33 | 19 | 20 | +23 |
| 11 | Rural | 1 | - 401 | 1359 | -1" 75 | 44 | 27 | "906! |
|  | Urban | - | 14 | 24 | 16 | 11 | 22 | 37 |
|  | Total | - | 415 | 383 | 91. | 55 | 49 | 93 |

## TABLS-37

Districtwise non-Eomal education centres with enrolment in rucal and urban areas



[^0]:    -     - 

