# FIFTH <br> ALL INDIA <br> EDUCATIONAL SURVEY 

A

## IDISTRICT REPORT CHHIMTUIPUI DISTRICT

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## CHAPTER-I.

## A DISTRICT FROPILE.

### 1.1 Formatidn of the district:

After British expectifun in 1890 Lushat Hills, as i.t was then aalled, fell under the British administration.During the British period Chhimtuipui District uas a part of the South Lushai Hills with no separate name. Following the Noth Eastern Areás (feorganisation) Act, 1971 a new district, Chhimtuipui with its headquarters at Satina was formed out of the Southern partion of Mizoram. At that time the Mizo. District Council ceased thexist. However, three autonomous council were formed in Chaimtaipui distrjct, Pawi District Coundl, Lakher District Council and Chakma District Council were formed to cater the reeds of thone areas.Mention is maso to be made that Village Councils were set up in each village to look after the Village Administration. These Villago Couicils are electred bodies. 1.2

## Socjo-Econonid Aspets:

Chbimtuipui, the suthernmest district of the three districts in the State of Mizoran, onvers an area of $3,957 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{Kn}$. It comprises of hills ruming north to south separated by innumerable streams and brooks.

The climate is moderate, it is pleasant in Summer and very cold, in wathen. The tempenature varios between 20 e to 30 C in sunmer while it varies be tween $11^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $21^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in winter. The entire district is ander the Influence of monsoon. The average rainfall is 2100 milli-


Geologically the hilis in the district are comparatively young and mostly composed of soft sandstones and slates.More than $75 \%$ of the land is covered by forent In somef macs, llense and thutck fores:t can be seent ovin now.

The listrict is dominantly populeted by seheduled tribe. The sub-tribe thet populated the district are Fawi, Lakher and Chakma. The tribal aocioty is by and large free and open.Kinship and co-existarce are the most factors fer sopial relations.
hills breed hardy people who love tieir freedom. The" main form of livelihond is cultivation. The Chief Staple fond is rice for thet cultivation of which the najority of papulation iff the rural ar-as are buig neaged fone crops such as maize,pulses,gineer, chillis etc.are ntio grown.A god number of families in the runcal aleas ofe also engaged in the cultivation of bannena oralye etc.

The Economy of the land is very low rarticularly in the production of foodgrains and assentill commodities. As no chiculation is mase so far, per capita income of the district is not know.
1.3 Educational $\operatorname{Levelomert}$ :

Before the Eritish expedition the : ople of this land were not cducated tribe. In 1894 two $\bar{z}$ : tish Fionver Missionarics reducer the Mizo larguage to gustom of writing by coining alphets in Roman Sor if for the people of the state. After indepundence in 1947 ti 11 is aprpid Expansion in all stages of Eac:tim.

At prosint, the entire administrot : of education rests with the Director of Education assi. 1 d by Joint Director and Deputy Directors. For administ: tive purposes of the district There is one District ody officer having headquarters , t Sathe The Distric : sub-divided
 of sub-djvisional Education officcréthe olodistrict is sub-divided into G Gircjes unter the aup fvision of oircle Education Officcre.

 دf the P'wi District Council looks at an e ndministretion Jf lower primary eduontion of the fawi $\quad$ momous distriotp Gducation officer of the Lakher District, ouncil look netcr the lower primaly caication of Lahner Ifomomous Distri:t and an Bducation officer of the Chakmil fistrict Council look after that of the Chakma autonomaid istrict.

Mention is to beith:it on autor mous district Juncil, the Choman district Council las Lengali sorjpt 1d Bengali medium in the teaching at aver and mpar -imary steges of iducation while the uther two autonomous istrict vouncils nomely, the Pawi Dist $\because$ ot Council : nd the mher District Council uses the Romar Woript in the tionfing F achool siques.

## CHADTER-2. <br> EDUC,TIUNAL SURYEYS.

In order to collect information about the available educational facilities,enrolment at the sthool stage, th fing up priorities :nd target for the Five Year Plans, Children of the echool going age but not golng to school, etc.an organised and systematic way vere made through AJI. India Education Surveys.So far there had been such fiok surveys, the first conducted in 1957, tile second in 4965 , the "third in 1973 ard the fourth in 1978 rall these surveys are conducted in corer to fulfill the constitutional obligation on the unversalisation of Elementary lidutation and Educational development.

As a conseruence thereof cunsintrabje expansion in Schooling facilities hats taken plaveas a first atep to implement operation Blackboard and to promote the qualjty of Education the fifth All Irdia Educational Survey was conducted with a reterence date as 30th Spret. 1986.
. 1 Qhjectives of tifth All India Hducational Survey:
The main objectivers of the Fifth All Indie Educational Survey may be enumerated as fe $\dagger$ lows:
(1) To assess the present position of Educational facilities at various achool stages, in respect of coverage ot schnol going population, the distance to be covered by a child to reach school, enrolment in gemeral, of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe ohjlam and eitls in particular. (2) To assess the avallability of physical facilities like school buildings, playground, drinking water within the achools, furnitures,med ical checkup ñot othcr equipments, incertive schenes and the number of boneficinates.
(3) To issess the position of inputs like brackbonds, chalks,library,book bank, ete.
(4) To know about academic and professionad quaifioation of working teachers with special rufcrence to tronching of science and rathematics, and to determine utrition wates in towhiag profeselon.
(5) To prepare block maps showing habitations, existing Educntional facilities and proposed provision of faciliti.s in a planned manner over a period of time.

### 2.2. Tools for date collection:

To achieve.the ohjectives of the Fifth Educational Survey, information is to be collected through structured questionaires.The National Council of Educetional Fesearch and Training(HCEHT), New welhi has developed three forms, nevely,
(1) Villege Information form
(2) Urban Information tiorm
(3) School Information form.

Detailed inform"tions and instructions on various aspects of survey was also carefully propared.

### 2.2.1 Vildne Intormation form:

This is mernt for collecting information in respect of all Villages containing such items as actunl/stimated population of the Village, Child population, avelilability of schonls with elasses, distance at which schooling focilities are avilabje, centres for non-formal education, adult aducation, their rumber and enrolment etc.
.2.2. Ur ben Information form:
This is meant to collect actual/estimate population of towri/city, of child population, number of institutions, institution for the ${ }^{\text {issabled }}$ and premschnol education, centres for non-formal education and adult education, their number and enrolment etc.

### 2.2.3 School Information form:

This is meant for collecting inform.tion in all recognised schools,such as management, classes thumt, school huildings, uses:of school for other purposes etc.availability of various facilities, medical ch. ckup, incentives, number of teachers, enrolnent etc.

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### 2.3. Date Collection Survey personels etc.

At the district level, the Qistrict Fiducation Officor, of the District was appointed as District Survey Officer. The Jub-Divisioral Education Officers were responsible for the afficient and smooth conduct of survey at the Block Level. 411 the Circle Education officers were involved and engaed in the Survey work.

Orientation training courses were organised for all those who are engaged in the survey. The Village information Iorm and the Urban lnformation form were supplied to each head of institutions in the Village and oities respectively, school information form is supplied to every serool/inetitution in the disurjet.

After collecting necessary informations the Survey forms were returned to the suh-divisions 1 officfers when ant as Block Burvey ofliners. The informetion thus collected were sorutinised in the Eloch tables by the Ciacte Education Officers under the guidance of Sub-livisional Education "ficers. The Flock tables, in turm, were sumitted to the District Survey Officer where the exercise of scrutinising and tabulation of data was done by the statisticians of the Oistrict education Officer under the guidance of District Survey Officer. These District tables was then submitted tn the state Survey Officer to be scrutinised and tabulated bor State Tables.

## CHEPTEE -3.

## Demorraphic fertures:

3. 1 Number of habitations, average number of population. per habitation, average numer of habitations per Village, etc.:

The Total number of Community Development Blocks in Chhimtuipui District is 4 . There are 183 Villages, 192 habitations and 1 urban area in the district. The average number of hebitations per Village is 1.05 . The total number: of population according to 1981 census is 70.70 thousands with population of 63683 persons inhabitting 19 habitations in the rural area of the district, the average number of population per habitation comes to 331.68. Each habitation on the district is predominantly populated by scheduled tribe.
3.2 Habitations and population in various population slabs:

Habitations and population in the various population Siabs of Chhimtuipui district can be seen from the statement below:

Statement:3.1 Habitations ard population in various population sighs in Chbimtuipui district:

| Population slabs. | No. of habitations | \% of habitations w.r.t. Total | No. of Popula tion. | \% of population w.r.t Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5000 \& above | 1 | 0.5 | 8513 | 10.0 |
| 2000-4999 | - | - | - | - |
| 1000-1999 | 10 | 5.2 | 14518 | 17.1 |
| 500-999 | 37 | 19.3 | 25049 | 29.5 |
| 400-499 | 24 | 12.5 | 10554 | 12.4 |
| 300-399 | 33 | 17.2 | 11517 | 13.6 |
| 200-299 | 35 | 18.2 | 8733 | 10.3 |
| 100-199 | 33 | 17.2 | 5008 | 5.9 |
| Below 100 | 19 | 9.2 | 896 | 0.9 |
| Total | 192 |  | 84288 |  |

The above statement shows that there are 11
(5.73\%) habitations, each one of them populated by more than 1000 persons, where the total number oi population amounts. to $23031(2.7 .16 \%)$. It oan also be seen that there are 87 ( $45.31 \%$ ) habitations having a population of less than 300, and the total population comes to $14637(17.26 \%)$ the majority of habitations here a population of more than 300 ,

## CHAPTER-4.

## Lawer Primary. Education:

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Tmportance has been given by: the constitution of Trdia under the Directive Principle of Article 45 that has enshrined on the states to make effort to provide free, Compulsory and universal education for all children upto the age of 14. Even after four decades, fulfillment of Universal provision of free and enmpulsory education 4 . s distant goel. Efforts have made during tinis period to achleve. the goal by way of expanding and improving educational
ncilities, appointing teachers, improving teaching-learning process, otc. However the problem rumains a distant goal. As such the National Policy on Flucation(N1F) 1986 has attached ox unqualified priority to Universalisation of elementery Education. The Programme of Action(POA) of the NPF recommends the concept of a National system of Education and also a child-centred epproach at the elementary level: It also proposes some messures to bent about improvomunt in the quality of education. With a view to improve the quality of Education at elementary level a new schome, symbollically know as 'Opuration Blackboard' (OB) has also been evolved. This new scheme lays down the minimum level of focilities to be provided in all primary schools and it Alsu preseriber the minimum livel of finding for all primary schools.Survey of the existing of facilities is undertaken with 30 th bept. 1986 as reference date under the Fifth, All Indin Educationol Survey.
4. 1 There is no distance oriterte fincd for opening of new primary schools in the district.Distance and popufrtion of school going nges is the main oriteria for consideration of opening a new school in the Villages.
4.2 Facilities for primary stage as per distance:

Each habitation in the district does not have facilities even for primary schools. It can be seen from the following statement facilities provided at the primary stage as per distance and population served at that distance!
Statement 4.1 Facilities for Primary Education available at various distance slabs and population served on Chimtulpil district.

| Distance slab | Habitations having Primary Schools. No. $\quad$. |  | Population served of Prinary Schools. No. - . $\quad$ \% |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | , |
| Within the habitation | 173 | 90.10 | 81759 | 96.43 |
| $0.1-0.5 \mathrm{Km}$. | 6 | 3.13 | 977 | 1.15 |

Sub Total
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { (upto } 1.0 \mathrm{~km} \text { ) } & 179 & 93.23 & 82736 & 97.58\end{array}$
$1.6-2.0 \mathrm{~km} .21 .04 \quad 539 \mathrm{l}$

| More then |
| :--- |
| Mo kmi. |
| Totale |

There are $173(90.10 \%)$ hatitations with a population of 81759(96.43\%) being served by lower primary School.s within the habitations in Chhimtuipui District. 179(93.23\%) with a population of 82736(97.58\%) are being served by lower primary schools at a distance upto 1.0 kilometre in the district.
4.3. Habitations with a population 300 or more served by lower primary Schools.

There are 105(54.69\%) habitations with a population 300 or more in Chhintuipui district. Of these. $95.23 \%$ habitations are served by primary schools within the habitation and $97.14 \%$ habitations are served within 1 kilometre.
4.4 Unserved habitations:

Habitations not served by primary schools with number of population can be seen in the following statement. Statement 4.2: Unserved habitations by lower primary schools in Chhimtuipui Qistrict.


There are $13(6.77 \%)$ habitations with a population of $2052(2.42 \%)$ unserved lower primary, sahools within 1 kilometre in the district. There are also 11(5.73\%) hatitations with a population of 1514(1.79\%) being unserved by lower primary Bchools beyond, 2 kilometre in the district.

### 4.5 Frimary Schools by Mandement:

The number of lower primary schools by management in rural and urban areas of Chhtintuipui District can be seen from the statement given below:
Statëment $4{ }^{4} 3-\frac{\text { Number of lower primary schools by manage- }}{\text { ment }}$ ment in chhimtuiul istrict.


It can be seen from the above statement that there :Te $159(74.65 \%) 42(19.71 \%)$ and $12(5.63 \%)$ primary schools under the management of covernment, lrivate aidex and private unaided schools respectively. Ther is no primary school under the local bodis in Chinintuipui District.

The numbur of lower Primary Schools with percentages in the rural arcas of Chhimtuipui District under the
management of Government, Frimate aided and private unaided bodies are $145(72.86 \%), 42(21.11 \%)$ and $12(6.03 \%)$ respoctively.

All the 14 Primary Schools located in the urfan are.js of the district are run by Government.

### 4.6 Prdmary Sections:

Primary Sections in Frimary Schools totalled 213 where $199(93.43 \%)$ are Iocated in rural areas and $14(6.51 \%)$ urban areas of the district. No primary school exists as a composite school in the district.

### 4.7 Prtmary Schools by Teachers:

The number of Primary Schools with respect to the number of teachers is shown by the stattement given below. Statement 4.4: Prinary Schools according to number of tearis $\sin$ position in Chhimtupui Distirict.


There is no school without teachor in Chhimtulpul District. The number of single teacher school is as high as $52(275(18 \%)$. The number of single teacher school in rural and urban arcas of the district with percentages are $50(25.13 \%)$ and $2(14.28 \%)$ respectively. There are 8 rchools having more than five teachers in the djetrict where $2(25 \%)$ are located in the rural areas. 4.8. Primary Schools according to type of buildirigs:

It can be seen from the statement below the number of lower primary schools with differont types of buildings to Chhfmtuipui District.

## Statement 4.5 Lower Primary Sehools according to type 



The number of primary schools in the district, whose buildings have thatiched roof is $37(17.37 \%)$ and all these schools are loonter in ran 7 rees. There are $112(56.30 \%)$ nnd $14(100 \%)$ primary school with kuchoha pullding in rural and urban hreas respeotively. There is no school with pucca mailding in the Di.trict.

### 4.9. Frimary Schools acco ing to jnstructional rooms:

The total mumber of schools with percintages having one room, two rooms and three rooms for instructional purposes in the District are $43(20.2 \%), 30(17.8 \%)$ and 73 (34. $3 \%$ ) respectively. There is no school without room for instructionat purposes. There are $20(9.40 \%)$ schools having 5 or more rooms for instruction purposes. All the schools that heve onc or two rooms for instructinnal purposes are located in the rural areas of the district. .4.10. Enrolment:

The classwise enrolment from Class I to $V$ in Chhindiput District can be seen in the statement. Statenent:4.6: Ginswise enrolncnt in clossus I to $\dot{v}$ in Chimidenjotret.


The total enrolment of classes $I$ to $V$ in Chh1mtuipui district is* 19970 including $8467(42.40 \%)$ girls. The percentage of girls enrolment to the total enrolment in each class i.e.clasbes I,II,III,IV and $V$ are $39.81,44.66$, $47.19,39.06$ and 45.80 respectively.
1.11. Enrolment in rural areas:

The classwise enrolment in classes $I$ to $V$ in rural. reas of Chhimtuipui district is given in the statement below,
Statement 4.7: Classwise enrolment in classes I to $V$ in rural eres of Chhimtuipui.


There are 17183 Students enrolled in olasses $I$ to $V$ in Chhimtuipui district of these $7118(41.42 \%$ ) are girls. The percentages of girls enrolled to the total enrolment in Class I, TI, III, IV and $V$ are $38.62,40.64,46.51,38.53$ and 45.39 respectively.

The las two Statements shown the fact that the percentage of enrolment in rural areas to the total enrols ment of the district in each class,i,e Class I,II,I[I, IV and Voare $87.53,85.77,83.96,87.09$ and 81.64 respectively. 4.11. Scheduled Caste and Schcduled tribe enrolment:

Where is no scheduled caste student enrolled in the district.All the students enrolled in schools belong to the schctuled tribe.
4.13. Percentates of firls in classes I to $V$

Porcentages of girls in classes $I$ to $V$ in rural and urben areas of Chhimtuipui district are 41.42 and 48.40 respectively. the percentage of girls in classes I to $V$ in the whole district is 42.40 .
4.14. Enrolment in classes II to $V$ as a percentage of enrolment in class I.

The enrolment in olasses II to $V$ as a percontage of enrolment in class $I$ in rural areas and the whole district of Chhintuipui can be seen from the statement below:

Statement: 4.7:Enrolment in classos II to V as percentage of enrolment in class I of Chhimtuipui


The enrolment in clas ses II, 1II, IV and $V$ as a percentage of enrolment in class $I$ in rural areas of Chhmtuipui district are $41.34,37.20,23.16$ and 18.27 rospectively.

The enrolment in classes II, III, IV and V as a peccentage of enrolment in class I in the whole district are $42.02,38.55,23.22$ and 19.45 respectively.

Enrolment of girls in classes It to $V$ as a percentage of enrolment of girls in olass $I$ is higher that of the enrolment of boys in olasses II to $V$ as a percentage of enrolment of boys in class I in the rual areas as well as the whole district. 4.15. Gross enrolment ratios ot Primary stage:

An estimated child population 0130.9 .1986 in the age proup $6-11$ years and gross enroment ratios at Primary stage is shown in the statement kelow.

Statom: 4, 8 Est inated poprlation ${ }^{\prime}$ : the aga-group 6 to 11 rears (in tiousends on 20.9 .1986 and gross enrolment ratj? for $\subset$ SS T-V (primary stage) in Uhimtuipui districu:


The total gross enrolmurt raio or primary stage in the district $t=99.55$ and that of the ruscil area bugng 171.28, he reason for high gross ar iment ratio in the runil aroa is may be that the children in the agemeroup hon wh years and above 11 years rot themsulves enrolled in the pirimary stige.
!, ? fre-specjfir ratios for tges i; 11 years.
The afo srocific ratio for mes $0-11$ years for 'ny difogirls in Chhintuipui distrist are 55.36 and 1:8. 3 : spoctivel, while that of the whole district is之21 。

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f-ronom:The prore itage of schsduled tribe teachors in
cen's percont.
7." Jachers in rimary gchools irce average number of
    togrhox per schoot uncler aifferght managemcnt:
    Tre number of Te.clurg of Primary Schools and
'he average number of Tenchere per sciool under differcent
manaremen', in Chh:i atuipui district is shown in the stratoment
E=Jc:%
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Statement.4.9:Teachers of Lower Primary Schogls and average number of teacher per school under different manigenent in Chhimtuipui district.

| Number of Teachers in |  |  |  |  | Average number of teacher per school in. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Govt | L LB | PA | PUA | Total | Gov | LB | PA | PUA | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |  | 8 |  | 10 |
| 320 | - | 62 | 16 | 398 | 2.01 | - | 1.48 | 1.33 | 1.87 |

There are 320(80.40\%) teachers in lower primary Sohools run by the Government in Chhimtuipui district. The eorresponding percentages of teachers in private aided and private unaided lower primary schools are 15.6 and 4.02 respeotively.
........ The dverage number of teachers per school under Government,private aided and private unaided schools are 2.01.1.48 and 1.33 respeatively. The avarage number of teacher per school in the istrict is $1 . B^{\prime} 7$.
4.19. Traind tewherf and pupil-teacher ratio:

The percentage of trained teachors in Chhimtuipui District. is 54.02 . The teacher pupil ratio of the district is 1.45 .

## CHAPTER-X.

1 Upper Primary Education:
Under the Diractive Principle of Article 45 all
children upto the age of 14 years are to be provided free, compulsory and universal education. In order to achlove this target, efforts have been made by improving teachinglearning process etc. The National Policy on Education, 1986 resilves that, all children will be provided free and compulsory education upto 14 years by 1995 . In order to achieve untversalisation of Upper primary tacation it is important to make such provision as congunial school climate and enrivonmint, relevance and neer based

Curriculum materials for the age group of upper primary School goilng children. The National Policy on Education has also attacher top priority to provision of facilities to all the Schools.

In order to open new upper primary School no fixed interia is present for the District.
5.1 Facilities for Upper Primary Stage as per distance:

The following statement shows facilities provided to the Upper Primary Schools, in the habitations accord ing to distance and population served within that distance. Statement 5.1: Facilities for Upper Primary Education avajiable at various distance slabs and population sefved in Chhimtuipuidistrict.


There are $67(34.90 \%)$ habitations with a population of $42172(55.29 \%)$ being served by Upper Primary Schools within the habitatjons in Chhimtuipui.District.

89(46.35\%) habitations with a population of 50364 (66.03\%) are served by Upper Primary Schools within a disstance of 3 km in the District.
5.2. Habitations with population of 500 or more served bv Upper Primary Schools:

The number of habitations: with population of 500 or more in the District is 48.0 f these, $75 \%$ and $85.40 \%$ are served by Upper Primary, Schools within the habitations and upto 3 Kilometres respectively.

### 5.3 Unserved habitations:

- Unserved habitations by Upper Prinary Schools with number of population can be seen in the following statement.

Statement 5.2: Unserved hebitation by Upper primary Schoops in Chimtuipui District:

| Habitalion served. |
| :--- |
| 3.1-5.0Km |
| Beyond |
| No |
| 1 |
| 5 | of $1250(1.63 \%)$ unserved by Upper Pritmary School with 3 kilometre.

98(51.04\%) habitations having a population of 24661(32.33\%) are unserved by Upper Primary Schools

- beyond 3 kilometores in Chhimtuipui District.
5.4. Upper Prtmary Schpols by Management:

Upper Primary Schools in the rural and urban areas of Chhimtuipui District run by different managements can be scen in the statement given belows Statement 5.3: Number of Upper lrimary Schapls by

Management in the rural and ur ban areas of ChhImtupul District.


The number of Upper Primary Schools under Government, Private aided and Private unaided in the District are 9(13.04\%),53(76.81\%) and 7(10.14\%) respectively.

There are $9(13.43 \%), 51(76.12 \%)$ and $7(10.45 \%)$ upper primary schools under the management of givernment, private aided and private unaided respectively in the rural areas of the district.

There is no upper primary school run by the local bodies in Chhimtuipui.

## 5.5 ل لper Primary Sections:

There are 69 upper primary sections in upper primary schools in the district. $67(97.10 \%$ ) are located in the rural areas and $2(2.89 \%)$ are located in the urban areas of the district.
5.6. Upper primary schools according to type of buildings

Upper primary schools according to type of building in Chhimtuipui district can be seen from the statement below. Statement-5.4: Upper primary Schools in rural and urban areas of Chhintuiput district according to type of buildings.


The number of Upper Primary Schools with thatched but building in the district is $4(5.80 \%)$. These are located in the rural aneas of the district. There are $50(72.46 \%)$ and $2(2.90 \%)$ upper prinary schools with Kuchcha but7ding in the rural and urban areas respectively. $13(18,84 \%)$ upper primary schools that are located in the rural areas have partly pucca buildings. There is no school with pucca buildings in the district.
5. 7. Enrolment:

The following statement shows classwise enrolment of classes VI to VIII in Chhimtuipui District.

Statement.5.5: Classwise errolment of classes V1 to Vili in chhimtuipul district.

| Sex | Classes |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $-\cdots I$ | VII | VIII | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|  | 705 | 668 | 540 | 1913 |
| Boys | 609 | 550 | 469 | 1628 |
| Girls | 1314 | 1218 | 1009 | 3541 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |

The total enrolment in classes VI-VIII in Chhimtuipui District is 3541 including $1628(46.0 \%)$ girls. The percentages of enrolment of girls to the total enrolment of each class in Qlass VI,VII and VIII are $46.34,45.16$ and 46.48 repectively.

### 5.8. Enrolment in rural areas:

The classwise enrolment of classwise VI to VIII in rural areas of Chhintuipui district is given in the statement below:

Statement 5.6: Classwise enrolment of classes VF to VIII in rural areas of Chhimtulpui district.


Out of 2973 stidents enrolled in classes VI to VIII in rural areas of Chhimtuipui district $1353(45.51 \%$ ) are girls. The percentages of enrolment of girls to the total enrolment in each class of class VI,VII and VIII in the rural areas are 45.74 .45 .17 and 45.63 repectively.

The percentage of Enrolment in rural areas to the total enrolment in the district in each of classes VI,VII and VIII are $84.01,85.80$ and 81.67 respectively.
5.9. Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe enrolment:

There is no schedule caste enrolled in classès VI,VII and VIII in Chhimtuipui District.All the enroiled students belong to scheduled, tribe.
5.10. Percentage of girls in classes VI to VIII

Percentages of girls in classes VIto VII in rural and urban areas are 45.51 and 54.49 respectively. The percentage of girls in classes VI to VII in the whole district is 46.0.
5.11. Enrolment of classes VI to VIII as a percentage of enrolment in class-I.

The enrolment in class VI to VIII as a percentage of enrolment in class $I$ in rural areas and the whole district of Chhimtuipui can be seen in the following Statement.

Statement.5.7:Enrolment in classes VI to VIII as percentage of enrolment in class I in Chhimtuipui.


The enrolment in classes Vi,Vii and Uiil as a percentage of enrolment in class $[$ in rural areas of Chhimtuipui are $14.42,13.11$ and 10.75 respectively.

The enrolment in classes Vi,vil and Viif as a percentage of enrolment in class $I$ in the whole district are $14.93,13.77$, and 11.47 respectively.

Enrolment of girls in classes VI to VIII as a percentage of enrolment of girls in class $I$ is higher than that of the boys in rural areas as well as the whole district. 5.12. Gross enrolment ratios at upper primary staqe.

An estimated population in the age-group 11-14 years as on 30.9 .1986 and Gtoss enrolment ratlo for class VI to VIII can be seen in the statement below. Statement 5.8: Estimated population in the age-group 11-14 years and Gross enrolment fatio at Upper Primaty School in ChhImtulpul as on 30.9 .86.


The estimated population of the age group 11-14 years in the rural areas and the total areas of Chhimtuipul as on 30.9 .1986 are 5.92 thousands and 11.85 thousands respectively.

The gross enrolment ratios for upper primary stage in the rural areas and the whole district of chohimtuipui are 50.16 and 29.87 respectively.
5.13. Age-specific ratio for ages 11-14 yearg:

Tho age-sfromfic ratios of boys and girls of the age group 11-14 years are 54.20 and 42.30 respectively in chhimtuipui district and that of the whole distriet 1s 48.34.

### 5.14: Teachers in Upper Primary Schools:

There are 351 teachers in Upper-primary schools in Chhintuipui . Of thrse $18(5.13 \%)$ are female teachers. The percentage of scheduled tribe teachers in cent per cent. 5.15. Teachers in Upper primary Schools and dverage number of teachers per school under different management. The statement below shows the number of teachers In Upper primary schools and average nurnber of teachers i f School under different management in chhimtuipul Distriet.

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statement 5.9: Tefchers and average number of teachers per school uñder different management in Chhimtuipui District.


The numbar with percentages of teachers of upper primary Schools, under Government, Private rided and private unaided in Chhimtuipul are $57(16.24 \%) 265(75.49 \%)$ and 29 ( $8.26 \%$ ) respectively.

The average number of teachers per school under Government private aided and private unaided of upper primary school are 6.33 .5 and 4.14 respectively. while the average number of teacher per school in all the upper primary school in Chhimtuipui District is 5.09.
5.16: Trained Teachers and pupil teacher ratio:

There are $75.78 \%$ trajned teachers in Upper primary school in the district. The teacher-pupil ratio of the upper primary schools in the district is 1:12.

## CIAPTEI-KI. 0 <br> GECONDARY EDUCAIION.

There is no fined cidteria as regard to the distance in kolometees for opening ncw secondary. schools in the district.Distance as well as population of school going age is the main critoria for opening ney secontary schools. 6.1 Factilties Eor Sccondary Schooli as per distance.
pacilities provided to the habitations for secondary schools according to distance and population served within that distance as shown in the statement belows statcment.6.1:Facilities for secondary schools dvallable in various distance shabsinchimeunpui


Thore are $21(10.94 \%)$ habitations having a population of $28664(33.81 \%)$ boing $s$ rved by secondary schools within the habitations in Chhimtuipui district.

28(14.88\%) hibitations with a population of 32194
( $37.97 \%$ ) aro being sorved by secondary schools upto a distance of $8.0 \mathrm{Km} . \mathrm{n}$ the Distrlet.
6.2 Unserved habitations:

The following statement shows habitations unserved by Sucondary Schools with number of population in chhimtuipui . district.

Statement 6.2: Unserved habitations by secondary schools inchimtuipui alstilct


There are $164(85.42 \%)$ habitations unserved by Secondary schools in Chhimtuipui District.The number of population unserved by secondary schools in the Distifet is 52594 (62.03\%)
6.3 Secondary Schools by Management:

The number of Secondary Schools,Managementwise, in the rural and urban areas of Chhimtuipui can be seen in the statement below:

Statenent.6.3: Number of Secondary Schoolss, managementwise, - In the rural and urban areas of Chhimtuipui.

| Area | secondary Schools under <br> Govte PA PA PIA Total |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |  |
| Rufal | 2 |  | 14 | 4 | 0 |
| Urisan | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |
| Total | 3 |  | 15 | 5 |  |

The total number of Secondary schools in Chhimtuipui District is 23.

There are $3(13.04 \%)$ secondary Schools that are under the Management of Government. One, among these is located in the Urban areas and the other two are lucated in rural areas of the district.0nly 3 secondary schools are located in the urbon areas of the district while tho rest 1.6 .20 are located in rural areas. The number with percentages of high schools under the management of private alded and private unaided are $15(65.22 \%$ ) and $5(21.74 \%$ ) raspectively. 6.4: Secondary sections:

Secondary Sections in secondary Schools totalled 23 where $20(86.96 \%)$ schools are located in rural areas and the other $3(13.04 \%)$ are located in urban aruas of the district. There is no Secondary school as a compoette school in the district.
6.6. Secondary schools according to type of building:

The following statement highlights the number of Sccondary schools having different types of building in Chhimtuipui.
Statoment: 64: Scondary schools acoording to type of builaings inchinimtuipul.
Aroa
Rural
Urban
Total

Thore are $16(69.57 \%)$ secondary Schools häving Kuchcha buildings in Chhimtuipul District. Of these $15(93.75 \%$ ) are located in rural areas of the District $7(30: 43 \%)$ secondary schools have partly pucca buildings. The corresponding number with percentages of secondary schools having partiy pucca buildings in the rural and urban aroas of the district are $5(71.43 \%)$ and $2(28.57 \%)$ respectively.

## 6.6: Enrolment:

The classwise enrolment of clases IX and $X$ in Chhimtulpui district can be seen from the following statement. Statement 6.5: Classwise enrolment of classes IX and $X$ in Chhimtuipui.

| Sex | IX | Classes | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boys | 384 | 290 | 674 |
| Girls | 267 | 232 | 499 |
| Total | 651 | 522 | 1173 |

The total enrolment of clasees $J X$ and $X$ of Chhimtuipui district is 1173 including $499(42,54 \%)$ girls. The percentage of girls enrolment of classes IX and $X$ to the total enrolment in each class are 41.01 and 44.44 respectively. 6.7 Enrolment in rural areas:

The following statement shows clac ise encolment of classes IX and $x$ is ruray nreas of chhimtuipul diserict. :
Statment 6.6: Eurolment of classes $I X$ and $X$ in rural areas oftchimtuipyi District.

| Sex | 7 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IX | X | Tota |
| Boys | .331 | 243 | 574 |
| Girls | 219 | 189 | 408 |
| Total | 550 | 432 | 982 |

Out of the total enrolment of 982 in ciasses IX and $X$ in chhimtutpui Aistrtct $408(41.55 \%$ are girls. The percentages of enrolment of girls in classes $I X$ and $X$ in rural areas of the district are 39.82 and 43.75 respectively.

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The percentage of enrolment in rural areas to the total enrolment of the district in each class of classes IX and $X$ are 84.49 and 87.76 respectively.
6.8. Scheduled Caste and scheduled tribe enrolment:

There is no scheduled caste enr rlled in classes IX and $X$ in the district. All the students enrolled belong to the scheduled tribe.
6.9. Percentage of girls in classes IX and X.

Percentage of girls in classes IX and $X$ in Chhimtuipui is 42.54 . The correspond ing percentages of girls of classes IX and $X$ of rural and urban areas are 41.55 and 47.64 respectively.
6.10. Teachers in Secondary schools:

There are 123 teachers in Secondary schools in Chhimtuipui district.of these 10 ( $8.13 \%$ ) are female teachers. The percentage of scheduled tribe teacher is cent percent.

### 6.11. Teachers in Secondary Schools and nverage numbur of

 teachers per school Under different management:- The following statement shows the number of teachers in secondary schools under different management and averame number of teacher per school in Chhimtuipui district.
Statement. $6.7: \frac{\text { Teachers in Secondary Schools and average }}{\text { number of teacher ber school und er the }}$
dinfercnt management in Chhtmtuipui


There are $33(26.83 \%), 63(51.22 \%)$ and $27(21.95 \%)$ teachers in Secondary schools under the management of govcrnment, private aided and private unaded respectively in Chhintutpul district.

The average number of teachers per secondary school in the District is 5.35 . The corresponding average number of teacher per secondary school under Government, private raided and private unaided are 11,4.20 and 5.40 respectively.
6.12. Trained Teachor and pupil teacher ratio;
64.23\% of Secondary teachers in the district are trained teachors. The teacher puoil ratio is $1: 18$.

## CHAPTER $\forall$ 珐. 7

OHHER FDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

### 7.1 Non-Fimal Education Centre:

There is no Non-Formal Education centre in Chhimtuipui district at the time of the Survey.

### 7.2 Institution for handicapped children:

There is no institution for handicapped children in the districj.)
7.3 Pre-Irimary Fducation:

Neither pre-primary school nor pre-primary education attached to formal school is present in Chhimtuipui district. 7.4 Higher Secondary school:

There is no higher secondary school in the District at the time of the survey.
7.5 Eacility foi adult (ducation:

180 Villeges (98.36\%) have facility for adult cducation in the district. There are for hoth mon and women. The enrolment of men and women are 781 and 477(37.92\%) respectively.

## CHAPIER $\forall \pm I I .8$

EDUCATIONAL AND ANCILLARY FACLLITIES:
Various educational and ancillary facilities which are of some use in the schools and the quality or quantity of such will be discussed in the following pages.
8.1-1 Librery: There is no lower or upper primary schools having library in the district. There are 2 Secondary schools in the rural area and 1 in the urban area that have library with numben of books upto 500 .
8.2 Dictionary:There is no lower primary school having Ifbrary in the district. There are $13(19.40 \%)$ upper primary schools in the rural areas and $2(100 \%)$ in the urban areas that have dictionary. The carresponding number of secondary schools having dictionary in the rural and urhan areas are $2(10 \%)$ and 1 (33.33\%) respectively.
8.3 Newspapel ánd Mapazines: There.is no lower primary School that subscribe. etther newspaper or magazine in the district. The number of upper primary schools that subscribe newspaper and magazine in the rural arcas of Chhimtuipui are $13(19.40 \%)$ and $7(10.44 \%)$ respectively.A.ll the upper primary schools i.e. 2 in number of the urban areas subscribe newspaper and magazine. The number of secondary schools in the rural and urban areas of the distriot that subscribe both newspaper and mapazine are $2(10 \%)$ and $1(5 \%)$ rospectively.

### 8.4 Ancillary facilities: The number of lower primary

 Schools in the rural and urban areas of Chrimtuipui Distrjct that have medical check up are $11(5.53 \%)$ and 12.(85.71\%) respectively. There are also 15(7.54\%) lower primary schools in the rural area and 10(71.43\%) lower primary schools in urban area that have Vaccination accilation in the district. The upper primery schools of urban areas of this district have medical checkup. The corresponding rumber of upper primary schools in the rural and urban areas that have Vaccination/ Occulation are $4(5.97 \%)$ ane $2(100 \%)$ respectively. Two secondary schools each from the rural and urban reas have medical chedkup as well as Vaccination/ orculation.8.5 Blackboards: Out of 843 sections in the primary schools in rural areas $63(7.47 \%)$ have no blackboard and 62 $(7.35 \%)$ have blackboard but unusable. There is no lower primary school that have either no blackboand or unusable blackboard in urban areas of Chhintuipidi district.

There is no upper primary and secondary gection that have no blackboard in the district:13(6.31\%) upper primary section in the rural area have unuseable blackboard. 'Two section of Stcondary schools,each in the rural and urban areas have unuseable blackboards.

### 8.6. Furniture for students:

There are $91(10.79 \%)$ lower primary sections in the rural areas of the district that have no furnitures for students. The number of lower primary sections with inadequate furniture for students in the rural and urban areas are $209(24.79 \%$ ) and $14(21.21 \%)$ respectively.

The number of upper primary sections in the rural and urben areas with inedequate furniture for students are $29(14.08 \%)$ and $11(100 \%)$ respectively while all sections ir both areas heve some furnitures for sturdents.

While nl] scctions of Scondary schools have some furnitures for students but $21.35 .00 \%$ ) in the rural ancas and $7(41.18 \%)$ in the urben area heve inadequate furnitures for students.
8.7. Furnitures for teachurs:

Fifteen ( $1.78 \%$ ) sections of lower primary schools in the rural areas have neither chair nor table for tenchers while 75(8.90\% ) have only chair and $24(2.85 \%)$ have only table.

There is no scction in the upper primary schools and Second ry schools that have no furniture or inadequate furniture for teachers.
8.8. Contingency funds: No school in the lower and upper primary stage of the district have contingency fund while 2 secondary school in the rural area and 1 in the urban area hive contingency fund.
8.9. sohcme of midday meal free unjforms and iree to xt hooks: No school in the lower, upper and Sccondary stage in the district have section of either midday ment, free uniform or frec tixt books.
8.10. Work Bducation: Work Education is cne discipline of the school sulijects in the district.

## CHAPTER -IX. 9

PLANNING EDUCATION FACILITTES.
The quality of Education depends to a great entent on the number of schools. Planning of cducation facilities includes opening of new schools in such areas not served by schools.

So for there has been no fixed criteria for opening a new school in the district.Distance and population of school going ages may be takeni ns the main factor for consiering opening of a new school in the Village or habitation.
9.1. Planning education facilitics at Lower primary stage:

The following statement will depict the existing position the position aftcr planning habitations and population served, number of lower primary school proposed to be opened etc.

From the above statement it can be seen that 179 (93.23\%) habitations having a population of $822736(97.58 \%)$ are served by the existing lower primnry schools. It is inlso found that $13(6.77 \%)$ habitations with a population if $2052(2.42 \%)$ are not served et the present position.

There are also $3(1.56 \%)$ habitations with a population of $1041(1.22 \%)$ that have to be served by the 3 proposed Tower primary schools.

The position of Education facilities after planning and opening the three lower primary schocis will be :is follows:
$182(94.79 \%)$ habitations with population of 83777 ( $98.80 \%$ ) will be served by lower rotminy schools within a distance of 1 Km in the dEntrict. There will. be $10(5.21 \%)$ habitutions with opopulation of 1011(1.20\%) unserved by lower primary schools within adistance f 1 Km in the district.

### 9.2. Panning of education facilities at upner primery stage:

Planning of Education facilities at upper frimary stnge can be examined from the statement below.

Statement 9.1. Habitations and popuistion served by existingand proposed luwr mincry echocls.


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Statement 9.2 Habititions and population served bv existing and proposed upper primary Schools.


The above statement shows that $90(46.88 \%)$ habitations with a population of $58877(69.442$ ) are served by the existing upper primary schools. It can also be seen that 102 (53.13\%) habitations with a population of $25911(30.56 \%$ ) are not yet served by upper primary school.

There are $7(3.65 \%$ ) habitations having a population of $4166(4.91 \%)$ that have yet to be served by the proposed upper primary schools.

The position of education facilitias after planning and opening of the proposed upper primary schools will be as follows:
$97(50.53 \%)$ habitations with a population of 63043 ( $74.35 \%$ ) will be served by upper primary schonls upto a distance of ${ }^{7} \mathrm{Km}$. in Chhimtuipuil district. Still there will be $95(49.48 \%)$ habitation with a population of $21745(25.65 \%)$ unserved by upper primary schools upto a distance of 3 km in the district.

## CHAPTR -10

MAIN EINDINGS OF rifferifit all ind la educarional. SURVEY. IN CHHIMTUIPUI DISTPICT.

1. There are 192 rural habitations with an estimated popinlation of 63683 in the Chhimtuipui district.
2. $172(89.58 \%)$ rural habititions are served by lower primary schools within the haditations and 178(97.70\%) rural habitations are served upto 1 kim . in the Chhfmtuipui district.
3. $96.42 \%$ population in the rural areas are served within the habitations hy lower primary schools and $97.57 \%$ population are sorved upto 1 km . by lower primary schools in the district.
4. $5(2.86 \%)$ habitations with a population of 300 or more in the rural areas of Chhimtuipui are unserved by lower primary schools at a distance upto 1 km .
5. $67(34.90 \%)$ rural habitations of the district are served by upper primary schools within the habitations and $89(46.35 \%$ ) rural habitations are served by upper primary schools at a distance upto 3 Kms.

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6. $59.77 \%$ population of the rural area of the $d$ istrict is served by upper primary schools within the habitation and $69.42 \%$ population of rural habitation is served by upper primar'y schools at a distance upto 3 kilometres.
7. $28(14.6 \%)$ habitations with a population of 500 or more in the rural areas of the district are unserved by upper primary schools at a distance upto 3 kilometres.
8.' There are 213 lower primary schools, 69 upper primary şchools and 23 secondary schools in Chhimtuipui district. There is no higher secondary school in the district at the time of the survey.
8. The total number, with percentages of lower primary, upper primary and secondary schools in the rural area of the district are 199)93.42\%) 67(97.40\%) and 20 ( $86.76 \%$ ) respectively.
9. The total number of lower primary sections in the rural and urban areas of Chhimtuipui are 199 and 14 respectively.

The total number of upper primary sections in the rural and urban areas of the district are 67 and 2 respectively.

The total number of secondary sections in the rural and urbun areas of the some district are 20 and 3 respectively.
11. The total enrolment in classes 1 to $V$ in Chhimtuipui district is 19970.
12. Rural enrolment of classes 1 to $V$ of the district is 17183.
13. There are no scheduled caste stiklents or others enrolled in classes 1 to $V . A l l$ the enrolled students belong to scheduled tribe.
14. The total enrolment of girls with proentage in Chhimtudpui district in classes 1 to $V$ is 8647 ( $43.30 \%$ ) 。
15. The rural enrolment of girls of classes 1 to $V$ with perceatage is $7118(41.42 \%)$.
-16. The Emoss cncolment ratio for classes 1 to $V$ of the district is 99.55 and that of the rural area of the same district is 171.28.
17. The age specific ratios for boys and girls for ages 6-11 years in the district are 55.36 and 48.65 respectively, and that of the total is 52.05 .
18. The tolal enrolment of classes Vi to VIII in Chhimtuipui is 3541 .

## 19. The total rural enrolment of classes VI to VIII is 2973.

20. The total enrolment of girls of classes VI to VIII in chhimtuipui is 1628(45.96\%).
21. The total enrolment of girls of classes VI to VIII in rural areas of the same district is $1 \mathbf{3} 53(45.51 \%)$
??. The gross enrolment ratio for classes VI to VIII in Chhimtuipui is 29.87 while that of the rural area of the distriut is 50.16 .

2\%. the age apecific ratio of the age-group 11 to below 14 years for the district is 48.34 while, that of the bnys and girls of the same age group in the district are ['n? , and 42.30 respectively.
24. The total enrolment of classes IX and $X$ of chhimtuipui is 1173.
25. The total rural exrolment is clasbes IX and $X$ of the same district is 982.
26. The total enrolment of girls with percentages of classe IX and $X$ of the district is $499(42.54 \%)$

2\%. The total rural enrolment of girls with parcentages of classes IX and $X$ is $408(41.55 \%)$.

28, The total number of teachers in lower primary, upper primary and secondary schools of Chhimtuipui are 398,351 and 123 respectively.

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?9. The number of female teachers with percentages, of Lover primary, upper primary and secondary schools of Chhintuipui are $138(34.67 \%), 18(5.13 \%)$ and $10(8.13 \%)$ respectively.
30. The nercentage of scheduled tribe teachers is cent percent in all the three stages of education, that is lower wrimary,upper primary and secondary education.
j1. Ihe total number of single teacher at school lower primaly school love] in Chhimtulpui is 52 ,
32. All the lower primary schools in Chhimtuiput have buildinge.
33. 'thore is no lower wrimary school in the district which have pucca buifding. There are $50(3.47 \%)$ lower primary ahool having partily pucca building and all these are Iocated in rural. areas. There are $37(17.37 \%)$ lower prinary sohoojs heving thatched ronf for building and all tinese are located in the rural areas.
34. There is not a sing.te lower primary school without classroom.
35. 'hore ere 43.20.20\%) lower primary schools having only no roon and are located in rural areas.
16. There is no mon formal centre, institution for the handicapped ohildren and pre-primary school in (ht outuiput distrtct.


