

#### CHAPTER - IV

#### PROCEDURE, DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

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## CHAPTER - IV

### PROCEDURE, DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

#### 4.1' Classification of the Study

The present study which was undertaken with a view to bringing about a quantitative as well as a qualitative improvement in the standard of school education in Goa, may be classified as a descriptive survey of the existing facilities for school education, pre-service and in-service training of school teachers, and inspection and supervision of schools, in Goa. Data have been collected by referring to official records and also by questionnaire and interview schedules. Thus the present study is based on the study of records on the one hand and collection of data specially about teacher education, inspection and supervision on the other.

#### 4.2 Sources of Data

Various data relevant to different aspects of the study were collected from the following sources:

- i) The Department of Census Operations for Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Panjim, Goa.
- ii) The 1971-Census Publications for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu,
- iii) The Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, Panjim, Goa,
- iv) The Planning and Development Department of the Secretariat for the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, Panjim, Goa.
- v) The Directorate of Education of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, Panjim, Goa.
- vi) The Planning and Statistics Section of the Directorate of Education, Panjim, Goa.
- vii) The Government Teacher Training College, Porvorim, Goa.
- viii) Sri Damodar D.Ed. Training College, Margao, Goa.
- ix) Samaj Seva Sangh Training College, Margao, Goa.
- x) Nirmala Institute of Education, Altinho, Panjim, Goa.
- xi) The Extension Department of Nirmala Institute of Education, Altinho, Panjim, Goa.
- xii) The All-Goa Secondary Teachers' Association, Margao, Goa.
- xiii) The Headmasters' Association, Panjim, Goa.
- xiv) The Primary Teachers' Association, Panjim, Goa.
- xv) The Block-Development Office, Margao, Goa.
- xvi) The Diocesean Society for Instruction, Altinho, Panjim, Goa.
- xvii) The Land Survey Department of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, Panjim, Goa.
- xviii) The Archives and Museums Department of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, Panjim, Goa.

- xix) The Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs,  
Panjim, Goa.
- xx) Survey and Data Processing Unit of the National  
Council of Educational Research and Training,  
New Delhi.
- xxi) National Staff College for Educational Planners  
and Administrators, New Delhi.

#### 4.3 Manner of Approach and Tools Used

The necessary information, educational statistics and other relevant data were collected after careful examination of the official records in the Departmental files, Committee reports, Survey publications, Inspection reports and other printed matter available at the state, districts, taluka, village and institutional levels.

The investigator visited New Delhi for consultation and collection of relevant data from the National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators, as well as from the Survey and Data Processing Unit of the NCERT, which is presently engaged in the preparation and publication of the Final Report of the Third All-India Educational Survey.

The investigator also collected a lot of valuable information by visiting various schools and other educational institutions situated in different towns and villages of Goa, and made on the spot observations regarding their location and size, physical amenities and maintenance, organisation and activities, and efficiency and effectiveness in general.

These visits also provided a good opportunity to discuss in an informal manner, the problems of growth and development as well as the qualitative and quantitative improvement of school education in Goa, with the principals and heads of schools, teachers and supervisors, student community and management personnel, parents and local leaders and various other members of the community.

For the purpose of identifying and surveying the location of school facilities presently made available in Goa, the investigator compiled three different registers, partly from the data already collected by the Third All-India Educational Survey Unit from New Delhi and partly from the information available in the departmental files of the Directorate of Education in Goa. The first register refers to all the talukas of Goa, and provides information regarding the land, area, rural/urban population and the number of the existing towns and villages in each taluka of Goa.

The second register contains the names of all the Panchayat villages and township areas as well as the details of their population and the existing number of habitations in each one of them.

The third register deals with all the habitations in Goa and provides information regarding the population and the number of facilities that are made available in each habitation for different levels of school education in Goa.

With the help of the information contained in these registers, the investigator prepared an educational map after identifying every village in an outline map of each of the eleven talukas of Goa. Specific symbols are used in these maps to indicate the number of different types of school facilities made available in each village and town as on September 30, 1976.

The investigator also prepared three other maps for each educational zone of Goa and indicated thereon the prospective needs of each village and town based on the terms of the set criteria.

With a view to present a complete picture of the existing facilities already identified in each of the eleven taluka maps of Goa, in combination with those proposed and identified in the three zonal maps of the educational zones of Goa, the investigator prepared a consolidated educational map for the whole of Goa and marked therein the school facilities for every panchayat village and town of the eleven talukas of Goa as indicated in the 'Perspective Plan' proposed for the development of school education in Goa.

With regard to the information and data in respect of the needs and problems connected with the teacher education in Goa, the investigator made use of the departmental file records and statistics for identifying the pre-service needs of school teachers in Goa with a view to prepare a 'Perspective Plan' to cater to the needs of new entrants to the teaching

profession as well as to help to clear the present backlog of untrained teachers in Goa by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. In the case of in-service training needs of school teachers in Goa, the investigator prepared a special questionnaire to seek the opinion of personnel mainly connected with the field of school education in Goa, so that a 'Tentative Schedule' could be prepared to ensure participation of every teacher in Goa, in the in-service training programme, at least once in a period of five years.

Regarding the provision of school inspection and supervision in Goa, the investigator gathered most of the information and data by interviewing a selected number of persons directly involved in the specified area of work. Additional information was also obtained from the departmental files, school records and inspection reports for the purpose of preparing a 'Perspective Plan' to improve the quality and effectiveness of school inspection and supervision in Goa.

In general, the investigator also had informal interviews with some of the leading politicians, professionals and retired educationalists of repute, regarding the ways and means of improving the qualitative aspect of education in general and of school education in particular.

#### 4.4 Tabulation of Data

The tabulation of the data is presented in the following Tables beginning from Table IX to LI

Table No.IX : Talukawise Panchayat Villages, Habitations and Rural Population of Goa, 1971.

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Sr. No.	Taluka	No. of Panchayat Villages	No. of Habitations	Rural Population (1971)	
				Average per Habitation	Total
1	Pernem	18	129	387.4	49,976
2	Bardez	30	204	404.0	104,102
3	Bicholim	16	96	519.2	49,839
4	Satari	11	77	383.0	29,593
-----					
Sub-Total for North Zone		75	5 06	461.5	233,510
-----					
5	Tiswadi	18	106	439.1	46,551
6	Ponda	19	178	432.2	76,932
7	Sanguem	11	137	288.9	39,582
-----					
Sub-Total for Central Zone		48	421	387.3	163,065
-----					
8	Mormugao	5	64	335.1	21,446
9	Salcete	29	385	278.1	107,083
10	Quepem	14	138	279.9	38,622
11	Canacona	8	87	323.6	28,151
-----					
Sub Total for South Zone		56	674	289.8	195,302
-----					
All Goa		179	1601	369.7	591,877
=====					

Source of Data : Third All India Educational Survey, Goa, Daman and Diu State Tables Vol.I.P.27.



Table No. X: Talukawise Rural Habitations of Goa Arranged according to Population Slabs \*

Sr. No.	Taluka	POPULATION (1971) SLABS											Total No. of Habitations.
		Above 5000	2000 to 4999	1000 to 1999	500 to 999	Below 500				100 to 199	Below 100	Total Below 500	
						400 to 499	300 to 399	200 to 299	100 to 199				
1	Pernem	-	-	6	39	12	12	28	23	9	84	129	
2	Bardez	-	2	21	52	21	33	38	28	9	129	204	
3	Bicholim	-	1	12	29	11	16	16	10	1	54	96	
4	Satari	-	1	6	13	5	11	8	20	13	57	77	
5	Tiswadi	-	4	16	44	7	12	14	9	-	42	106	
6	Ponda	-	1	21	41	12	28	28	40	7	115	178	
7	Sanguem	-	-	4	17	14	14	21	31	36	116	137	
8	Mormugao	-	-	3	12	2	6	11	15	15	49	64	
9	Salcete	-	-	19	62	33	47	56	118	50	304	385	
10	Quepem	-	1	5	18	10	23	17	30	34	114	138	
11	Canacona	-	-	1	10	9	12	19	25	11	76	87	
	All Goa	Nil	10	114	337	136	214	256	349	185	1140	1601	
	Percentage to Total	Nil	0.62	7.12	21.05	-	-	-	-	-	71.21	100	

Source of Data : Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education, Goa, Daman and Diu.

Table: XI Talukawise Urban Areas and Population of Goa, 1971 \* 95

Sr.No.	Taluka	TOWNSHIP AREA		
		No.	Name	Pupulation (1971)
1	Pernem	1	Pernem	2,930
2	Bardez	1	Mapusa	20,001
3	Bicholim	1	Bicholim	8,550
4	Satari	1	Valpoi	2,922
		4	Towns	34,403
5	Tiswadi	1	Panjim	59,258
6	Ponda	1	Ponda	7,658
7	Sanguem	1	Sanguem	5,006
		3	Towns	71,922
8	Mormugao	1	Vasco	44,065
9	Salcete	1	Margao	48,593
10	Quepem	1	Quepem	2,925
11	Canacona	1	Chauri	1,335
		4	Towns	96,918
	All Goa	11	Towns	203,243
All Goa Average Population Per Town				18,476.6

\* Source of Data : Census of India - 1971 - District Census Hand Book, Goa, Daman and Diu.

TABLE - XII

Talukawise Recognised Institutions for School Education in Goa as on Sept. 30, 1976\*

Sr. No.	Taluka	RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS AT					Total No. of Institutions in Each Taluka
		Primary Level		Secondary Level			
		No. of Lower Primary School	No. of Upper Primary School	No. of Lower Secondary School	No. of Higher Secondary School		
1	Pernem	71	21	13	1	106	
2	Bicholim	71	14	9	1	95	
3	Bardez	85	15	47	2	149	
4	Satari	88	9	5	-	102	
5	Sub-total of North Zone	315	59	74	4	452	
6	Percentage to Total	36.25	55.66	33.18	28.58	37.29	
7	Tiswadi	57	9	33	3	102	
8	Ponda	138	5	25	1	169	
9	Sanguem	99	-	12	1	112	
10	Sub-Total for Central Zone	294	14	70	5	383	
11	Percentage to Total	33.83	13.21	31.39	35.71	31.60	
12	Mormugao	26	7	13	1	47	
13	Salcete	114	11	50	3	178	
14	Quepem	65	6	7	-	78	
15	Canacona	55	9	9	1	74	
16	Sub-Total for South Zone	260	33	79	5	377	
17	Percentage to Total	29.92	31.13	35.43	35.71	31.11	
18	Grand Total	869	106	223	14	1212	

\*Source of Data: Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education, Goa, Daman & Diu

Grand total at Pri.Sch.Level: 975  
Grand Total at Sec.Sch.Level: 237

Table: XIII Talukawise Distribution of Schools in different stages according to Management in Goa as on September 30, 1976 \*

Sr. No.	Taluka	Items	Schools in different stages											Total for all stages.
			LP	UP	LS	HS	LP +UP	LP +UP +LS	LP +UP +LS +HS	UP +LS	UP +LS +HS	LS +HS		
1	Pernam	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
i) Govt.		71	-	1	1	20	-	-	-	2	-	-	95	
ii) Non-Govt.		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	11	
		iii) Total	71	1	1	1	20	-	-	12	-	-	106	
2	Bardez	i) Govt.	85	-	1	-	11	-	-	1	-	-	98	
ii) Non-Govt.		-	3	2	2	2	25	-	-	18	-	-	51	
iii) Total		85	3	3	2	12	25	-	-	19	-	-	149	
3	Bicholim	i) Govt.	69	-	-	-	13	-	-	3	-	-	85	
ii) Non-Govt.		2	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	-	-	-	10	
iii) Total		71	-	-	-	14	2	1	7	-	-	-	95	
4	Satari	i) Govt.	88	-	-	-	9	-	-	2	-	-	99	
ii) Non-Govt.		-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	
iii) Total		88	-	2	-	9	-	-	3	-	-	-	102	
5	Sub-Total for North Zone	i) Govt.	313	-	2	1	53	-	-	8	-	-	377	
ii) Non-Govt.		2	4	4	2	2	27	1	33	-	-	-	75	
iii) Total		315	4	6	3	55	27	1	41	-	-	-	452	
6	Tiswadi	i) Govt.	50	-	1	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	60	
ii) Non-Govt.		7	-	-	2	1	14	-	18	-	-	-	42	
iii) Total		57	-	1	2	9	14	1	18	-	-	-	102	

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Table : XIII (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		i) Govt. ii) Non-Govt. iii) Total											
7	Ponda		135	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	142
			3	-	-	-	-	2	-	21	-	-	27
			138	-	-	-	5	2	-	23	-	-	169
8	Sanguem		98	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	100
			1	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	-	12
			99	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	-	-	112
9	Sub-Total for Central Zone		283	-	1	-	13	-	-	4	-	-	302
			11	-	-	2	1	20	-	45	-	-	81
			294	-	1	2	14	20	-	49	-	-	383
10	Mormugao		22	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	28
			4	-	-	1	1	9	-	4	-	-	19
			26	-	-	1	7	9	-	4	-	-	47
11	Saleete		105	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	-	-	117
			9	-	-	3	1	34	-	14	-	-	61
			114	-	-	3	11	34	-	16	-	-	178
12	Quepem		63	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	69
			2	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	9
			65	-	-	-	5	3	-	4	-	-	78
13	Canacona		54	-	-	1	8	-	-	1	-	-	64
			1	-	-	-	1	3	-	5	-	-	10
			55	-	-	1	9	3	-	6	-	-	74
14	Sub-Total for South Zone		244	-	-	1	29	-	-	4	-	-	278
			16	-	-	4	3	49	-	26	-	-	99
			260	-	-	5	32	49	-	30	-	-	377
15	Total for all Goa.		840	-	3	2	95	-	-	16	-	-	957
			29	5	4	8	6	96	-	104	-	-	255
			869	5	7	10	101	96	-	120	-	-	1212

\* Source of Data: Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education, Goa, Daman and Diu.

Sr. No.	Taluka	Item	Schools in different stages.													Total for all stages.
			LP	UP	LS	HS	LP+UP	LP+LS	LP+HS	UP+LS	UP+HS	LS+HS	LP+UP+LS+HS			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1	Pernem	i) Govt. ii) Non-Govt. iii) Total	70 - 70	- 1 1	1 - 1	- - -	20 - 20	- - -	- 8 10	2 - -	- - -	- - -	93 9 102			
2	Bardez	i) Govt. ii) Non-Govt. iii) Total	78 - 78	- 3 3	- 2 2	- - -	11 1 12	- 21 21	- - -	1 12 13	- - -	- - -	90 39 129			
3	Bicholim	i) Govt. ii) Non-Govt. iii) Total	63 2 65	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 1 13	- 1 1	- - -	2 3 5	- - -	- - -	77 7 84			
4	Satari	i) Govt. ii) Non-Govt. iii) Total	87 - 87	- - -	- 1 1	- - -	8 - 8	- - -	- - -	1 - 1	- - -	- - -	96 1 97			
5	Sub-Total for North Zone	i) Govt. ii) Non-Govt. iii) Total	298 2 300	- 4 4	1 3 4	- - -	51 2 53	- 22 22	- - -	6 23 29	- - -	- - -	356 56 412			
6	Tiswadi	i) Govt. ii) Non-Govt. iii) Total	41 3 44	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 - 8	- 9 9	- 12 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	49 24 73			
7	Ponda	i) Govt. ii) Non-Govt. iii) Total	133 3 136	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 1 5	- 1 1	- - -	2 21 23	- - -	- - -	140 25 165			
8	Sanguem	i) Govt. ii) Non-Govt. iii) Total	94 1 95	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 3 3	- 1 1	2 5 7	- - -	- - -	96 10 106			
9	Sub-Total for Central Zone	i) Govt. ii) Non-Govt. iii) Total	268 7 275	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 - 13	- 13 13	- 1 1	4 38 42	- - -	- - -	285 59 344			
														contd--2		

Table: XIV

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	Mormugao	i) Govt. ii) Non-Govt. iii) Total	17 - 17	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 - 1	- 4 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 4 22
11	Salcete	i) Govt. ii) Non-Govt. iii) Total	85 7 92	- - -	- - -	- 1 1	9 1 10	- 28 28	- - -	- <sup>9</sup> 7 7	- - -	- - -	94 44 138
12	Quepem	i) Govt. ii) Non-Govt. iii) Total	63 2 65	- 1 1	- - -	- - -	5 - 5	- 2 2	- - -	1 2 3	- - -	- - -	69 7 76
13	Canacona	i) Govt. ii) Non-Govt. iii) Total	54 1 55	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 1 9	- 2 2	- - -	1 5 6	- - -	- - -	63 9 72
14	Sub-Total for South Zone	i) Govt. ii) Non-Govt. iii) Total	219 10 229	- 1 1	- - -	- 1 1	23 2 25	- 36 36	- - -	2 14 16	- - -	- - -	244 64 308
15	Grand Total for All Goa.	i) Govt. ii) Non-Govt. iii) Total	785 19 804	- 6 6	1 2 3	- 1 1	87 4 91	- 71 71	- 1 1	12 75 87	- - -	- - -	885 179 1064

\*Source of Data: Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education, Goa, Daman and Diu.

Table XV: Talukawise distribution of schools in different stages according to Management in Urban Areas of Goa as on September 30, 1976.\*

Sr. No.	Taluka	Item	Schools in different stages.										Total for all stages.			
			LP	UP	LS	HS	LP+UP	LP+LS	LP+UP+LS	LP+UP+LS+HS	UP+LS	UP+LS+HS	UP+LS+HS	UP+LS+HS	UP+LS+HS	UP+LS+HS
1	Pernem	i) Govt. (U) ii) Non-Govt. (U) iii) Total (U)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
2	Bardez	i) Govt. (U) ii) Non-Govt. (U) iii) Total (U)	7	-	1	2	-	4	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	8
3	Bicholim	i) Govt. (U) ii) Non-Govt. (U) iii) Total (U)	7	-	1	2	-	4	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	10
4	Satari	i) Govt. (U) ii) Non-Govt. (U) iii) Total (U)	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8
5	Sub-Total for North Zone.	i) Govt. (U) ii) Non-Govt. (U) iii) Total (U)	15	-	1	2	-	5	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	21
6	Tiswadi	i) Govt. (U) ii) Non-Govt. (U) iii) Total (U)	9	-	1	2	-	5	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	11
7	Ponda	i) Govt. (U) ii) Non-Govt. (U) iii) Total (U)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
8	Sanguem	i) Govt. (U) ii) Non-Govt. (U) iii) Total (U)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
9	Sub-Total for Central Zone	i) Govt. (U) ii) Non-Govt. (U) iii) Total (U)	15	-	1	2	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	17
			4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
			19	-	1	2	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	39



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Table XV (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	Mormugao	i) Govt. (U) ii) Non-Govt. (U) iii) Total (U)	5 4 9	- - -	- - -	- 1 1	5 1 6	- 5 5	- - -	- 4 4	- - -	- - -	10 15 25
11	Salcete	i) Govt. (U) ii) Non-Govt. (U) iii) Total (U)	20 2 22	- - -	- - -	- 2 2	1 - 1	- 6 6	- - -	2 7 9	- - -	- - -	23 17 40
12	Quepem	i) Govt. (U) ii) Non-Govt. (U) iii) Total (U)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 1 1	- - -	- 1 1	- - -	- - -	- 2 2
13	Canacona	i) Govt. (U) ii) Non-Govt. (U) iii) Total (U)	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 - 1	- - -	- 1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 1 2
14	Sub-Total for South Zone	i) Govt. (U) ii) Non-Govt. (U) iii) Total (U)	25 6 31	- - -	- - -	1 3 4	6 1 7	- 13 13	- - -	2 12 14	- - -	- - -	34 35 69
15	Grand Total for all Goa	i) Govt. (U) ii) Non-Govt. (U) iii) Total (U)	55 10 65	- - -	2 1 3	2 7 9	8 2 10	- 25 25	1 2 3	4 29 33	- - -	- - -	72 76 148

\*Source of Data: Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education,  
Goa, Daman and Diu.

Table XVI: Talukawise habitations with and without a Lower Primary School/Section in rural areas of Goa as on September 30, 1976 \*

Sr. No.	Taluka	Total No. of Habitations.	No. of habitations Within the habitation	At a distance of			
				0-1.5 kms		More than 1.5 kms.	
				No.	%	No.	%
1	Pernem	129	88	41	31.78	-	-
2	Bardez	204	96	106	51.96	2	0.98
3	Bicholim	96	77	18	18.75	1	1.04
4	Satari	77	74	-	=	3	3.90
5	Sub-Total for North Zone	506	335	165	32.61	6	1.18
6	Tiswadi	106	44	51	48.11	11	10.38
7	Ponda	178	128	50	28.65	-	-
8	Sanguem	137	96	16	12.41	25	18.25
9	Sub-Total for Central Zone	421	268	117	27.79	36	8.55
10	Mormugao	64	22	38	59.37	4	6.26
11	Salcete	385	108	239	62.08	38	9.87
12	Quepem	138	69	51	36.96	18	13.04
13	Canacona	87	58	18	20.69	11	12.64
14	Sub-Total for South Zone	674	257	346	51.34	71	10.53
15	Grand Total for all Goa	1601	860	628	39.23	113	7.05

\*Source of Data: Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education  
Goa, Daman and Diu.

Table XVII: Talukáwise habitations with and without an Upper Primary School/  
Section in Rural Areas of Goa as on September 30, 1976\*

Sr. No.	Taluka	Total No. of habita- tions	No. of habitations with an Upper Primary School/Section		At a distance of			
			Within the habitation		more than 3 Kms			
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Pernem	129	28	21.71	98	75.97	3	2.32
2	Bardez	204	42	20.59	154	75.49	8	3.92
3	Bicholim	96	18	18.75	71	73.96	7	7.29
4	Satari	77	9	11.69	28	36.36	40	51.95
5	Sub-Total for North Zone	506	97	19.17	351	69.37	58	11.46
6	Tiswadi	106	23	21.70	75	70.75	8	7.55
7	Ponda	178	28	15.73	123	69.10	27	15.17
8	Sanguem	137	10	7.23	36	26.35	91	66.42
9	Sub-Total for Central Zone	421	61	14.49	234	55.58	126	29.93
10	Mormugao	64	5	7.81	58	90.63	1	1.56
11	Salcete	385	36	9.35	330	85.71	19	4.94
12	Quepem	138	9	6.52	68	49.28	61	44.20
13	Canacona	87	17	19.54	42	48.28	28	32.18
14	Sub-Total for South Zone	674	67	9.94	498	73.89	109	16.17
15	Grand Total for all Goa	1601	225	14.05	1083	67.65	293	18.30

\* Source of Data: Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education,  
Goa, Daman & Diu.

Table: XVIII - Talukawise rural habitations without Primary School facilities in Goa as on September 30, 1976 arranged in Population Slabs based on the needs of lower and upper levels\*

Sr. No.	Taluka	Total No. of habitations	Total Estimated population (Dec-31, 1973)	HABITATION WITHOUT PRIMARY SCHOOL FACILITIES											
				Items	POPULATION SLABS							Habitations No.	Habitations % to Total	Population %	
					LOWER PRIMARY		UPPER PRIMARY		Above 2100						
					Below 200	200 to 699	700 to 2100	2100							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
1	Pernem	129	54,438	i) No. ii) Pop.	16 2009	21 6809	2 1708	- -	39 3000	30.23	10,526	19.34			
2	Bardez	204	105,370	i) No. ii) Pop.	14 2118	79 28720	7 7035	- -	100	49.02	37,873	35.94			
3	Bicholim	96	57,273	i) No. ii) Pop.	3 444	14 4701	1 1,139	- -	18	18.75	6,284	10.99			
4	Satari	77	30,005	i) No. ii) Pop.	2 58	- -	- -	- -	2	2.59	58	0.19			
5	Sub-Total For North Zone	506	247,086	i) No. ii) Pop.	35 4629	114 40230	10 9882	- -	159	31.42	54,741	22.15			
6	Tiswadi	106	77,386	i) No. ii) Pop.	6 935	37 16077	12 13441	- -	55	52.83	30,453	39.34			
7	Ponda	178	85,411	i) No. ii) Pop.	32 4070	15 4282	1 775	- -	48	26.97	9,127	10.69			
8	Sanguem	137	40,929	i) No. ii) Pop.	33 2608	9 2937	1 761	- -	43	31.39	6,306	15.41			
9	Sub-Total for Central Zone	421	203,726	i) No. ii) Pop.	71 7613	61 23296	14 14977	- -	146	34.68	45,886	22.52			

Table XVIII

-2-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10	Mormugao	64	21,212	i)No. ii)Pop.	24 2,301	17 5,482	2 1,722	- -	43	67.19	9,505	44.81
11	Salcete	385	128,569	i)No. ii)Pop.	143 18,209	121 44,619	13 13,386	- -	277	71.95	76,214	59.43
12	Quepem	138	43,388	i)No. ii)Pop.	43 3,638	21 6,925	4 3,590	- -	68	49.28	14,153	32.62
13	Canacona	87	30,373	i)No. ii)Pop.	15 1,980	12 3,394	2 1,500	- -	29	33.33	6,874	22.63
14	Sub-Total for South Zone	674	223,542	i)No. ii)Pop.	225 26,128	171 60,420	21 20,198	- -	417	61.87	106,746	47.75
15	Grand Total for all Goa	1601	674,354	i)No. ii)Pop.	331 38,370	346 123,946	45 45,057	- -	722	45.10	207,373	30.75

\*Source of Data: Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education, Goa, Daman and Diu.

Table XIX: Talukawise Habitations with and without a Lower Secondary School/  
Section in Rural Areas of Goa as on September 30, 1976\*

Sr. No.	Taluka	Total No. of habita- tions	No. of Habitations with a Lower Secondary/School/ Section Within the Habitation		At a Distance of			
			No.	%	0-5 Kms		More than 5 Kms	
					No.	%	No.	%
1	Pernem	129	10	7.75	90	69.77	29	22.49
2	Bardez	204	34	16.67	166	81.37	4	1.96
3	Bicholim	96	5	5.21	77	80.21	14	14.58
4	Satari	77	2	2.52	16	20.86	59	76.62
5	Sub-Total for North Zone	506	51	10.08	349	68.61	106	21.31
6	Tiswadi	106	17	16.15	89	83.85	-	-
7	Ponda	178	23	12.92	147	82.58	8	4.50
8	Sanguem	137	10	7.23	51	37.30	76	55.47
9	Sub-Total for Central Zone	421	50	11.88	287	68.17	84	19.96
10	Mormugao	64	4	6.25	59	92.19	1	1.56
11	Salcete	385	28	7.27	345	89.61	12	3.12
12	Quepem	138	4	2.90	85	61.59	49	35.51
13	Canacona	87	8	9.20	47	52.02	32	36.78
14	Sub-Total for South Zone	674	44	6.52	536	79.53	94	13.95
15	Grand Total for all Goa	1601	145	9.06	1172	73.20	284	17.74

\* Source of Data: Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education,  
Goa, Daman & Diu.

TABLE XX

Talukawise Villages without Secondary School Facilities in Goa as on September 30, 1976 arranged in Population Slabs according to the needs of Lower Secondary School Level\*

Sr. No.	Taluka	Total No. of Villages	Total Estimated Population (Dec. 31, 1973)	Villages without Lower Secondary School Facilities									
				Items	POPULATION SLABS				VILLAGES		POPULATION		
					Below 2100	2100 to 4999	5000 to 10,000	Above 10,000	No.	% to Total	Total	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Pernem	18	54,438	i. No. ii. Pop.	6 9,866	3 8,191	- -	- -	9	50.00	18,057	33.17	
2	Bardez	30	105,370	i. No. ii. Pop.	1 1,444	6 16,235	- -	- -	7	23.33	17,679	16.78	
3	Bicholim	16	57,273	i. No. ii. Pop.	5 7,772	5 16,392	1 7,768	- -	11	68.75	31,932	55.75	
4	Satari	11	30,005	i. No. ii. Pop.	2 3,472	7 20,025	- -	- -	9	81.82	23,497	78.31	
5	Sub-Total for North Zone	75	247,086	i. No. ii. Pop.	14 22,554	21 60,843	1 7,768	- -	36	48.00	91,165	36.90	
6	Tiswadi	18	77,386	i. No. ii. Pop.	4 7,649	2 6,313	- -	- -	6	33.33	13,962	18.04	
7	Ponda	19	85,411	i. No. ii. Pop.	1 2,040	2 6,178	- -	- -	3	15.79	8,218	9.62	
8	Sanguem	11	40,929	i. No. ii. Pop.	- -	2 4,839	- -	- -	2	18.18	4,839	11.82	

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TABLE XXI

TALUKAWISE VILLAGES WITH AND WITHOUT A  
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL/SECTION IN RURAL  
AREAS OF GOA AS ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1976\*

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Sr. No.	Taluka	Total No. of		Total Estimated Rural Population (Dec. 31, 1973)	Villages with a Higher Secondary School/Section		
		Villages	Habitations		No. of Villages.	No. of Habitations.	Average Population per School/Section.
1	Pernem	18	129	54,438	-	-	-
2	Bardez	30	204	105,370	-	-	-
3	Bicholim	16	96	57,273	-	-	-
4	Satari	11	77	30,005	-	-	-
5	Sub-Total for North Zone	75	506	247,086	-	-	-
6	Tiswadi	18	106	77,386	-	-	-
7	Ponda	19	178	85,411	-	-	-
8	Sanguem	11	137	40,929	1	1	40,929
9	Sub-Total for Central Zone	48	421	203,726	1	1	203,726
10	Mormugao	5	64	21,212	-	-	-
11	Salcete	29	385	128,569	1	1	128,569
12	Quepem	14	138	43,388	-	-	-
13	Canacona	8	87	30,373	-	-	-
14	Sub-Total for South Zone	56	674	223,542	1	1	223,542
15	Grand Total for all Goa	179	1601	674,354	2	2	337,177

\*Source of Data: Planning and Statistical Section,  
Directorate of Education, Goa,  
Daman & Diu.

TABLE XXII

Talukawise Villages without Secondary School Facilities in Goa as on September 30, 1976  
 Arranged in Population Slabs from 5000 upwards according to the needs of Higher Secondary School Level\*

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Sr. No.	Taluka	Total No. of Villages	Total Estimated Population (Dec. 31, '73)	Villages without Higher Secondary School Facilities						
				Items.	Population Slabs		Villages		Population	
					5000 to 9999	10,000 to 15,000	Above 15,000	No.	% to Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Pernem	18	54,438	i. No. ii. Population	3 19,476	- -	- -	3 -	16.67 -	19,476
2	Bardez	30	105,370	i. No. ii. Population	5 32,888	- -	- -	5 -	16.67 -	32,888
3	Bicholim	16	57,273	i. No. ii. Population	4 27,531	- -	- -	4 -	25.00 -	27,531
4	Satari	11	30,005	i. No. ii. Population	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
5	Sub-Total for North Zone	75	247,086	i. No. ii. Population	12 79,895	- -	- -	12 -	16.00 -	79,895
6	Tiswadi	18	77,386	i. No. ii. Population	7 46,912	- -	- -	7 -	38.89 -	46,912
7	Ponda	19	85,411	i. No. ii. Population	6 36,909	1 11,052	- -	7 -	36.84 -	47,961
8	Sanguem	11	40,929	i. No. ii. Population	2 11,159	- -	- -	2 -	18.18 -	11,159
9	Sub-Total for Central Zone	48	203,726	i. No. ii. Population	15 94,980	1 11,052	- -	16 -	33.33 -	106,032
										53.62

contd..2

TABLE XXII

-2-

1	2	3	4	5		6	7
10	Mormugao	5	21,212	i) No.	1	-	-
				ii) Pop.	7,178	-	-
11	Salcete	29	128,569	i) No.	8	1	1
				ii) Pop.	55,326	14,372	
12	Quepem	14	43,388	i) No.	3	-	-
				ii) Pop.	17,149	-	-
13	Canacona	8	30,373	i) No.	3	-	-
				ii) Pop.	17,107	-	-
14	Sub-Total for South Zone	56	223,542	i) No.	15	1	1
				ii) Pop.	96,760	14,372	
15	Grand Total for all Goa	179	674,354	i) No.	42	2	2
				ii) Pop.	271,635	25,424	

\* Source of Data: Planning of Statistical Section  
Education, Goa, Daman and Diu

TABLE XXII

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	Mormugao	5	21,212	i) No. ii) Pop.	1 7,178	- -	- -	1	20.00
11	Salcete	29	128,569	i) No. ii) Pop.	8 55,326	1 14,372	- -	9	31.03
12	Quepem	14	43,388	i) No. ii) Pop.	3 17,149	- -	- -	3	21.43
13	Canacona	8	30,373	i) No. ii) Pop.	3 17,107	- -	- -	3	37.50
14	Sub-Total for South Zone	56	223,542	i) No. ii) Pop.	15 96,760	1 14,372	- -	16	28.57
15	Grand Total for all Goa	179	674,354	i) No. ii) Pop.	42 271,635	2 25,424	- -	44	24.02

\* Source of Data: Planning of Statistical Section, Directorate of  
Education, Goa, Daman and Diu.

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TABLE XXIII

Talukawise Distribution of Night School Facilities in Goa according to different Stages and Management as on September 30, 1976\*

Sr.No. 1	Taluka 2	Items 3	No. of Night Schools					Total No. of schools 10
			UP 4	LS 5	UP+LS 6	UP+LS+HS 7	LS+HS 8	HS 9
1	Pernem	i. Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		ii. Non-Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		iii. Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Bardez	i. Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		ii. Non-Govt.	1	1	1	-	-	2
		iii. Total	1	1	1	-	-	2
3	Bicholim	i. Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		ii. Non-Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		iii. Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Satari	i. Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		ii. Non-Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		iii. Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Sub-Total for North Zone	i. Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		ii. Non-Govt.	1	1	1	-	-	2
		iii. Total	1	1	1	-	-	2
6	Tiswadi	i. Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		ii. Non-Govt.	-	-	2	-	-	2
		iii. Total	-	-	2	-	-	2
7	Ponda	i. Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		ii. Non-Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		iii. Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Sanguem	i. Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		ii. Non-Govt.	1	-	-	-	-	-
		iii. Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Sub-Total for Central Zone	i. Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		ii. Non-Govt.	-	-	2	-	-	2
		iii. Total	-	-	2	-	-	2

Table XXIII(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	Mormugao	i) Govt. ii) Non-Govt. iii) Total	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
11	Salcete	i) Govt. ii) Non-Govt. iii) Total	- - -	- - -	- 1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 1 1
12	Quepem	i) Govt. ii) Non-Govt. iii) Total	- - -	- - -	- 1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 1 1
13	Canacona	i) Govt. ii) Non-Govt. iii) Total	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
14	Sub-Total for South Zone	i) Govt. ii) Non-Govt. iii) Total	- - -	- - -	- 2 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 2 2
15	Grand Total for all Goa	i) Govt. ii) Non-Govt. iii) Total	- - -	- 1 1	- 5 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 6

\* Source of Data : Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of  
Education, Goa, Daman & Diu

TABLE XXIV

Talukawise Distribution of Lower Primary Schools according to Enrolment Size  
in Goa as on September 30, 1976\*

Sr. No.	Taluka	Items	No. of Lower Primary Schools with Enrolment and Their percentage to Total				Total No. of Schools
			Below 20 %	20 to 100 %	101 to 150 %	160 to 200 %	
1	Pernem	i. No. ii. %	- -	51 71.83	14 19.72	4 5.63	71 100
2	Bardez	i. No. ii. %	1 1.18	39 45.88	24 28.24	4 4.70	85 100
3	Bicholim	i. No. ii. %	2 2.82	50 70.42	9 12.68	3 4.23	71 100
4	Satari	i. No. ii. %	24 27.27	61 69.32	3 3.41	- -	88 100
5	Sub-Total for North Zone	i. No. ii. %	27 8.57	201 63.81	50 15.87	11 3.50	315 100
6	Tiswadi	i. No. ii. %	1 1.75	24 42.10	13 22.81	5 8.78	57 100
7	Ponda	i. No. ii. %	5 3.62	96 69.57	19 13.77	9 6.52	138 100
8	Sanguem	i. No. ii. %	25 25.25	68 68.69	4 4.04	1 1.10	99 100
9	Sub-Total for Central Zone	i. No. ii. %	31 10.54	188 63.95	36 12.24	15 5.10	294 100

(.....2)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	Mormugao	i. No. ii. %	1 3.86	17 65.38	4 15.38	- -	4 15.38	26 100
11	Salcete	i. No. ii. %	3 2.63	66 57.89	22 19.30	11 9.65	12 10.53	114 100
12	Quepem	i. No. ii. %	3 4.62	45 69.23	12 18.46	4 6.15	1 1.54	65 100
13	Canacona	i. No. ii. %	3 5.45	44 80.00	7 12.73	1 1.82	- -	55 100
14	Sub-Total for South Zone	i. No. ii. %	10 3.85	172 66.15	45 17.31	16 6.15	17 6.54	260 100
15	Grand Total for All Goa	i. No. ii. %	68 7.83	561 64.56	131 15.07	42 4.83	67 7.71	869 100

\* Source of Data: Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education,  
Goa, Daman & Diu.



TABLE XXV

Talukawise Distribution of Upper Primary Schools according to Enrolment Size  
in Goa as on September 30, 1976\*

Sr. No.	Taluka	Items	No. of Upper Primary Schools with Enrolment and Their Percentage to Total					Total No. of Schools	
			Below 100	100 to 199	200 to 299	300 to 400	401 and above		
1									
1	Pernem	i. No.	3	13	4	1	-	21	
		ii. %	14.29	61.90	19.05	4.76	-	100	
2	Bardez	i. No.	2	6	2	4	1	15	
		ii. %	13.34	40.00	13.34	26.65	6.67	100	
3	Bicholim	i. No.	1	8	3	1	1	14	
		ii. %	7.14	57.15	21.43	7.14	7.14	100	
4	Satari	i. No.	2	6	-	-	1	9	
		ii. %	22.22	66.66	-	-	11.12	100	
5	Sub-Total for North Zone	i. No.	8	33	9	6	3	59	
		ii. %	13.56	55.93	15.26	10.17	5.08	100	
6	Tiswadi	i. No.	1	4	1	1	2	9	
		ii. %	11.12	44.42	11.12	11.12	22.22	100	
7	Ponda	i. No.	1	2	2	-	-	5	
		ii. %	20.00	40.00	40.00	-	-	100	
8	Sanguem	i. No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		ii. %	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	Sub-Total for Central Zone	i. No.	2	6	3	1	2	14	
		ii. %	14.28	42.86	21.44	7.14	14.28	100	
									117

(.....2)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	Mormugao	i. No. ii. %	- -	1 14.28	- -	1 14.28	5 71.44	7 100
11	Salcete	i. No. ii. %	2 18.18	6 54.54	3 27.28	- -	- -	11 100
12	Quepem	i. No. ii. %	3 50.00	3 50.00	- -	- -	- -	6 100
13	Canacona	i. No. ii. %	5 55.54	1 11.12	2 22.22	1 11.12	- -	9 100
14	Sub-Total for South Zone	i. No. ii. %	10 30.30	11 33.33	5 15.15	2 6.07	5 15.15	33 100
15	Grand Total for all Goa	i. No. ii. %	20 18.86	50 47.18	17 16.04	9 8.49	10 9.43	106 100

\* Source of Data: Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education,  
Goa, Daman, Diu.

TABLE XXVI

Talukawise distribution of Lower Secondary Schools according to Enrolment Size  
in Goa as on September 30, 1976\*

Sr. No.	Taluka	Items	No. of Lower Secondary Schools with Enrolment and Their Percentage to Total					Total No. of Schools
			Below 100 4	100 to 239 5	240 to 360 6	361 to 450 7	451 and above 8	
1	Pernem	i. No. ii. %	1 7.69	5 38.46	4 30.78	1 7.69	2 15.38	13 100
2	Bardez	i. No. ii. %	3 6.38	6 12.77	7 14.89	8 17.02	23 48.94	47 100
3	Bicholim	i. No. ii. %	- -	2 22.22	3 33.34	- -	4 44.44	9 100
4	Satari	i. No. ii. %	2 40.00	1 20.00	2 40.00	- -	- -	5 100
5	Sub-Total for North Zone	i. No. ii. %	6 8.11	14 18.92	16 21.62	9 12.16	29 39.19	74 100
6	Tiswadi	i. No. ii. %	- -	7 21.21	7 21.21	3 9.09	16 48.49	33 100
7	Ponda	i. No. ii. %	2 8.00	8 32.00	6 24.00	4 16.00	5 20.00	25 100
8	Sanguem	i. No. ii. %	- -	6 50.00	4 33.33	- -	2 16.67	12 100
9	Sub-Total for Central Zone	i. No. ii. %	2 2.86	21 30.00	17 24.28	7 10.00	23 32.86	70 100

(.....2)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		i. No. ii. %		1 7.69	1 7.69	3 23.07	8	13 100
10	Mormugao		-				8	
11	Salcete	i. No. ii. %	-	7 14.00	6 12.00	10 20.00	27 54.00	50 100
12	Quepem	i. No. ii. %	-	2 28.57	-	1 14.29	4 57.14	7 100
13	Canacona	i. No. ii. %	-	5 55.56	1 11.11	1 11.11	2 22.22	9 100
14	Sub-Total for South Zone	i. No. ii. %	-	15 18.98	9 10.14	15 18.98	41 51.90	79 100
15	Grand.Total for All Goa	i. No. ii. %	8 3.59	50 22.42	41 18.39	31 13.90	93 41.70	223 100

\* Source of Data: Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education,  
Goa, Daman & Diu.

TABLE XXVII

Talukawise distribution of Higher Secondary Schools/Sections according to Enrolment size in Goa as on September 30, 1976\*

Sr.No.	Taluka	Items	No. of Higher Secondary Schools/College Sections with Enrolment & their Percentage to Total			Total Number of Schools/College Sections
			Below 100	100 to 500	501 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Pernem	i. No. ii. %	1 100.00	-	-	1 100
2	Bardez	i. No. ii. %	- -	2 100.00	-	2 100
3	Bicholim	i. No. ii. %	- -	-	1 100.00	1 100
4	Satari	i. No. ii. %	- -	-	-	-
5	Sub-Total for North Zone	i. No. ii. %	1 25.00	2 50.00	1 25.00	4 100
6	Tiswadi	i. No. ii. %	- -	2 66.67	1 33.33	3 100
7	Ponda	i. No. ii. %	- -	-	1 100.00	1 100
8	Sanguem	i. No. ii. %	- -	-	1 100.00	1 100

contd..2

(contd. Table XXVII)

- 2 -

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Sub-Total for Central Zone	i. No. ii. %	- -	2 40.00	3 60.00	5 100
10	Mormugao	i. No. ii. %	- -	1 100.00	- -	1 100
11	Salcete	i. No. ii. %	- -	3 100.00	- -	3 100
12	Quepem	i. No. ii. %	- -	- -	- -	- -
13	Canacona	i. No. ii. %	1 100.00	- -	- -	1 100
14	Sub-Total for South Zone	i. No. ii. %	1 20.00	4 80.00	- -	5 100
15	Grand Total for All Goa	i. No. ii. %	2 14.29	8 57.14	4 28.57	14 100

\*Source of Data : Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education, Goa, Daman and Diu.

TABLE XXVIII

Talukawise distribution of Lower Primary Schools according to the Number of Teachers Employed in Goa as on September 30, 1976\*

Sr. No.	Taluka	Items	No. of Schools with Percentage and Teachers				Total No. of Schools
			Employed Below 4	4 to 5	6 to 8	Above 8	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Pernem	i. No. ii. %	60 84.50	9 12.68	2 2.82	- -	71 100
2	Bardez	i. No. ii. %	45 52.94	20 23.54	15 17.64	5 5.88	85 100
3	Bicholim	i. No. ii. %	57 80.26	6 8.46	6 8.46	2 2.82	71 100
4	Satari	i. No. ii. %	86 97.73	2 2.27	- -	- -	88 100
5	Sub-Total for North Zone	i. No. ii. %	248 78.73	37 11.75	23 7.30	7 2.22	315 100
6	Tiswadi	i. No. ii. %	28 49.10	14 24.56	5 8.78	10 17.56	57 100
7	Ponda	i. No. ii. %	110 79.71	19 13.77	7 4.57	2 1.95	138 100
8	Sanguem	i. No. ii. %	95 95.96	2 2.02	2 2.02	- -	99 100
9	Sub-Total for Central Zone	i. No. ii. %	233 79.25	35 11.90	14 4.76	12 4.09	294 100

(.....2)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Mormugao	i. No. ii. %	17 65.38	2 7.72	7 26.90	- -	26 100
11	Salcete	i. No. ii. %	75 65.78	24 21.06	10 8.77	5 4.39	114 100
12	Quepem	i. No. ii. %	54 83.08	7 10.77	4 6.15	- -	65 100
13	Canacona	i. No. ii. %	47 85.45	8 14.55	- -	- -	55 100
14	Sub-Total for South Zone	i. No. ii. %	193 74.21	41 15.78	21 8.08	5 1.93	260 100
15	Grand Total for all Goa	i. No. ii. %	674 77.56	113 13.00	58 6.67	24 2.77	869 100

\* Source of Data: Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education,  
Goa, Daman and Diu.



TABLE XXIX

TALUKAWISE DISTRIBUTION OF SINGLE TEACHER  
LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN GOA WITH ENROLMENT  
AS ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1976\*

Sr. No.	Taluka	Total No. of Lower Primary Schools	Single Teacher Lower Primary Schools with enrolment of:					Total	%
			Below 10	10 to 20	21 to 30	31 to 40	Above 40		
1	Pernem	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Bardez	85	-	1	-	-	-	1	1.18
3	Bicholim	71	-	3	-	-	-	3	4.23
4	Satari	88	5	16	11	4	1	37	42.05
5	Sub-Total for North Zone	315	5	20	11	4	1	41	13.02
6	Tiswadi	57	1	-	2	-	-	3	5.26
7	Ponda	138	-	4	9	-	-	13	9.42
8	Sanguem	99	1	27	11	3	-	42	42.42
9	Sub-Total for Central Zone.	294	2	31	22	3	-	58	19.73
10	Mormugao	26	-	1	1	1	-	3	11.54
11	Salcete	114	-	3	1	1	-	5	4.39
12	Quepem	65	-	3	2	1	-	6	9.23
13	Canacona	55	-	3	2	2	-	7	12.73
14	Sub-Total for South Zone	260	-	10	6	5	-	21	8.08
15	Grand Total for all Goa	869	7	61	39	12	1	120	13.81
	Percentage to Total		5.83	50.83	32.50	10.00	0.84	100.00	

\*Source of Data: Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate  
of Education, Goa, Daman and Diu.

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Talukawise distribution of Upper Primary Schools according to the Number of Teachers Employed in Goa as on September 30, 1976\*

Sr. No.	Taluka	Items	No. of schools with percentage & teachers employed					Total No. of schools
			Below 7	7 to 8	9 to 12	Above 12		
			4	5	6	7		
1	Pernem	i. No. ii. %	10 47.61	8 38.10	3 14.29	- -	21 100	
2	Bardez	i. No. ii. %	6 40.0	- -	7 46.67	2 13.33	15 100	
3	Bicholim	i. No. ii. %	5 35.72	5 35.72	3 21.42	1 7.14	14 100	
4	Satari	i. No. ii. %	5 55.54	3 33.34	- -	1 11.12	9 100	
5	Sub-total for North Zone	i. No. ii. %	26 44.07	16 27.12	13 22.04	4 6.77	59 100	
6	Tiswadi	i. No. ii. %	4 44.42	3 33.34	- -	2 22.24	9 100	
7	Ponda	i. No. ii. %	2 40.00	3 60.00	- -	- -	5 100	
8	Sanguem	i. No. ii. %	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
9	Sub-Total for Central Zone	i. No. ii. %	6 42.86	6 42.86	- -	2 14.28	14 100	
10	Mormugao	i. No. ii. %	1 14.28	- -	1 14.28	5 71.44	7 100	

contd..2

(contd. Table XXX)

- 2 -

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Salcete	i. No. ii. %	7 63.64	2 18.18	2 18.18	- -	11 100
12	Quepem	i. No. ii. %	4 66.66	1 16.67	1 16.67	- -	6 100
13	Canacona	i. No. ii. %	4 44.44	4 44.44	- -	1 11.12	9 100
14	Sub-total for South Zone	i. No. ii. %	16 48.48	7 21.22	4 12.12	6 18.18	33 100
15	Grand Total for All Goa	i. No. ii. %	48 45.30	29 27.35	17 16.04	12 11.31	106 100

\*Source of Data : Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education, Goa, Daman and Diu.

TABLE XXXI

Talukawise distribution of Lower Secondary Schools according to the Number of teachers Employed in Goa as on September 30, 1976\*

Sr. No.	Taluka	Items	No. of Schools with Percentage and Teachers Employed				Total No. of Schools
			Below 10	10 to 20	21 to 30	Above 30	
1	Pernem	i. No. ii. %	3 23.06	8 61.56	2 15.38	-	13 100
2	Bardez	i. No. ii. %	7 14.89	29 61.71	8 17.02	3 6.38	47 100
3	Bicholim	i. No. ii. %	- -	7 77.78	-	2 22.22	9 100
4	Satari	i. No. ii. %	2 40.00	3 60.00	-	-	5 100
5	Sub-Total for North Zone	i. No. ii. %	12 16.22	47 63.52	10 13.51	5 6.76	74 100
6	Tiswadi	i. No. ii. %	3 9.09	17 51.52	9 27.27	4 12.12	33 100
7	Ponda	i. No. ii. %	4 16.00	18 72.00	3 12.00	-	25 100
8	Sanguem	i. No. ii. %	3 25.00	8 66.66	1 8.34	-	12 100
9	Sub-Total for Central Zone	i. No. ii. %	10 14.29	43 61.43	13 18.57	4 5.71	70 100

(.....2)

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1	2	3		4		5		6	7	8
		i. No.	ii. %	i	ii	3	4			
10	Mormugao			1	7.69	3	23.07	9	-	13
								69.24	-	100
11	Salcete			1	2.00	29	58.00	15	5	50
								30.00	10.00	100
12	Quepem			1	14.29	1	14.29	4	1	7
								57.13	14.29	100
13	Canacona			3	33.33	5	55.56	1	-	9
								11.11	-	100
14	Sub-Total for South Zone			6	7.59	38	48.10	29	6	79
								36.72	7.59	100
15	Grand Total for All Goa			28	12.55	128	57.40	52	15	223
								23.32	6.73	100

\* Source of Data: Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education, Goa, Daman and Diu.

TABLE XXXII : Talukawise Population and distribution of School Facilities  
by Stage and Level in Goa as on Sept. 30, 1976\*

Population (1971)	No. of School Sections and Average Population							
	Primary Stage.				Secondary Stage.			
	Lower Level		Upper Level		Lower Level		Higher Level	
	No. of Sec- tions.	Average persons per sec.	No. of Sec- tions.	Average Persons per sec.	No. of Sec- tions.	Average Persons per sec.	No. of Sec- tions.	Average Persons per sec.
52,906	91	581	1. <u>PERNEM TALUKA</u>	1603	13	4070	1	52906
124,103	122	1017	2. <u>BARDEE TALUKA</u>	2103	47	2670	1	62051
58,389	88	664	3. <u>BIOCHOLIM TALUKA</u>	2433	10	5839	1	58389
32,515	97	335	4. <u>SATARI TALUKA</u>	2710	5	6503	..	..
267,913	398	673	5. <u>SUB-TOTAL FOR NORTH ZONE</u>	2093	75	3572	4	66978
105,809	81	1306	6. <u>TISWADI TALUKA</u>	2519	34	3112	3	35270
84,590	146	579	7. <u>FONDA TALUKA</u>	2729	26	3253	1	84590
44,588	104	429	8. <u>SANGUEM TALUKA</u>	3430	13	3430	1	44588

Population (1971)	No. of School Sections and Average Population									
	Primary Stage				Secondary Stage					
	Lower Level		Upper Level		Lower Level		Higher Level			
	No. of Sec- tions.	Average persons per sec.	No. of Sec- tions.	Average Persons Per sec.	No. of Sec- tions.	Average Persons per sec.	No. of Sec- tions.	Average Persons per sec.		
234,987	331	710	86	2732	73	3219	5	46997		
65,511	42	1560	20	3276	13	5039	1	65511		
155,676	159	979	61	2552	50	3114	3	51892		
41,547	73	569	13	3196	7	5935	..	..		
29,486	67	440	18	1638	9	3276	1	29486		
292,220	341	857	112	2609	79	3699	5	58444		
795,120	1070	743	326	2439	227	3503	14	56794		

\* Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education, Goa, Daman & Diu.

TABLE XXXIII

TEACHERS FOR ALL STAGES OF SCHOOL  
EDUCATION IN GOA ACCORDING TO THEIR  
QUALIFICATIONS AS ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1976\*

Sr. No.	Qualifications	School Education				Total for all stages.
		Primary Stage		Secondary Stage		
		Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Higher Level	
1.	Post-graduates	1	21	218	116	356
2.	Graduates	124	571	1331	-	2026
3.	Under-graduates upto S.S.C. or Matriculation level	3226	1295	371	-	4892
4.	Below S.S.C. and Others (with Portuguese or Other qualifica- tions)	349	5	-	-	354
5.	Total	3700	1892	1920	116	7628
6.	Percentage to Total	48.51	24.80	25.17	1.52	100.00

\* Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education,  
Goa, Daman and Diu.



TABLE XXXIV

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS IN GOA  
BY QUALIFICATIONS AND STAGE FOR THE YEAR 1965-66  
AND 1976-77\*

Sr. No.	Qualifications	Acade- mic Year	School stage and Teachers				Total for All Stages	
			Primary Teacher		Secondary Teachers		No.	%
			No.	%	No.	%		
1.	Post-graduates	1965-66	-	-	38	2.32	38	0.95
		1976-77	22	0.39	334	16.41	356	4.67
2.	Graduates	1965-66	-	-	490	29.89	490	12.25
		1976-77	695	12.43	1331	65.37	2026	26.56
3.	Under-graduates upto S.S.C. or Matriculation level	1965-66	1221	51.71	983	59.98	2204	58.10
		1976-77	4521	80.85	371	18.22	4892	64.13
4.	Below S.S.C.and others with Portuguese and such other qual- ifications.	1965-66	1140	48.29	128	7.81	1268	31.70
		1976-77	354	6.33	-	-	354	4.64
	Total	1965-66	2361	100.00	1639	100.00	4000	100.00
		1976-77	5592	100.00	2036	100.00	7628	100.00

\* Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education,  
Goa, Daman and Diu.

TABLE XXXV

TEACHERS ACCORDING TO SCHOOL STAGE AND LEVEL, SEX AND PUPIL ENROLMENT IN GOA AS ON SEPT. 30, 1976\*

Sr. No.	School stage and level	Teachers				Pupil enrolment			Teacher Pupil Ratio	
		Total	Sex and Percentage		%	Total	Sex			
			Males	%			Boys	Girls		
1	Lower Primary	3700 (48.51)	1684	45.51	2016	54.49	108,716	59,354	49,362	1 : 29
2	Upper Primary	1892 (24.30)	976	51.59	916	48.41	52,532	30,213	22,319	1 : 28
3	Lower Secondary	1920 (25.17)	1218	63.44	702	36.56	30,413	17,602	12,811	1 : 15
4	Higher Secondary	116 (1.52)	79	68.10	37	31.90	3,696	2,222	1,474	1 : 32
	TOTAL	7628 (100.00)	3957	51.87	3671	48.13	195,357	109,391	85,966	1 : 26

\*Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education, Goa, Daman and Diu.

TABLE XXXVI

TEACHERS ACCORDING TO SCHOOL STAGE, RURAL/URBAN AREAS, MANAGEMENT  
AND TRAINING IN GOA AS ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1976. \*

Sr. No.	Area	Items	Teachers in Primary Schools				Teachers in Secondary Schools					
			Total	Trained	%	Untrained	%	Total	Trained	%	Untra- ined	%
1.	Rural	Govt.	2813	2307	82.36	506	17.64	130	97	74.62	33	25.38
		Non-Govt.	1582	737	46.59	845	53.41	1237	884	71.46	353	28.54
		Total	4395	3044	69.26	1351	30.74	1367	981	71.76	386	28.24
2.	Urban	Govt.	490	403	82.24	87	17.76	85	72	84.71	13	15.29
		Non-Govt.	707	412	58.27	295	41.73	584	467	79.97	117	20.03
		Total	1197	815	68.09	382	31.91	669	539	80.57	130	19.43
3.	Grand Total for All Goa.	Govt.	3303 (59.07)	2710	82.05	593	17.95	215 (10.56)	169	78.60	46	21.40
		Non-Govt.	2289 (40.93)	1149	50.20	1140	49.80	1821 (89.44)	1351	74.19	470	25.81
		Total	5592 (100.00)	3859	60.01	1733	30.99	2036 (100.00)	1520	74.66	516	25.34

\*Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education,  
Goa, Daman and Diu.

TABLE XXXVII

TEACHERS ACCORDING TO SCHOOL STAGE AND LEVEL, SEX AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN GOA AS ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1976 \*

Sr. No.	Stage and Level	Items	Total	Teachers		
				Sex and Percentage		
				Males	FeMales	%
1.	Lower Primary	Trained	2663	1344	1319	49.53
		Untrained	1037	340	697	67.21
		Total	3700	1684	2016	54.49
2.	Upper Primary	Trained	1196	604	592	49.50
		Untrained	696	372	324	46.54
		Total	1892	976	916	48.41
3.	Lower Secondary	Trained	1404	873	531	37.83
		Untrained	516	345	171	33.14
		Total	1920	1218	702	36.56
4.	Higher Secondary	Trained	116	79	37	31.90
		Untrained	-	-	-	-
		Total	116	79	37	31.90
All Stages and Levels		Trained (Percentage)	5370 (70.52)	2900 (73.28)	2479 (67.53)	46.09
		Untrained (Percentage)	2249 (27.48)	1057 (26.72)	1192 (32.47)	53.00
		TOTAL	7628	3957	3671	48.13

\*Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education, Goa, Daman and Diu.

TABLE XXXVIII

TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTIONS IN GOA ACCORDING TO  
LEVEL OF TRAINING, MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION, TYPE OF  
COLLEGE AND COURSES/OFFERED AS ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1976\*

Sr. No.	Level of Teacher Training	Medium of Instruction	College		Professional Course offered			Average Yearly output
			Type	Total No.	Degree/ Diploma	Duration of Course	Total No. of Seats Available	
1	Secondary	English	Co-Edu. private	1	Degree	One year	100	100
2	Primary	English	Co-Edu. Private	1	Diploma	One year	40	39
3	Primary	English	Co-Edu. Private	2	Diploma	Two year	160	156
4	Primary	English	Co-Edu. Govt.	1	Diploma	Two year	100	88

\* Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education, Goa, Daman & Diu.

Table XXXIX : Academic Staff of Teacher Training Colleges in  
Goa according to Qualifications and Sex as on  
September 30, 1976\*

Sr. No.	Qualifications.	No. and sex of Academic Staff					
		Primary Teacher Training Level			Secondary Teacher Training level		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1.	Doctorate level	-	-	-	2	1	1
2.	Masters	10	7	3	11	4	7
3.	Graduate	8	7	1	2	2	-
4.	Untrained-gra- duate upto S.S.C Level.	7	7	-	-	-	-
	Total	25	21	4	15	7	8

\* Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education,  
Goa, Daman and Diu.

Table XL : Number and Category of Respondents of Questionnaire regarding In-service Training Needs of School Teachers in Goa.

Sr. No.	Respondents of Questionnaire Category.	No.
1.	Officers from the Directorate of Education for Goa, Daman and Diu.	4
2.	Zonal Officers for Educational Administration of Goa.	2
3.	Members of the Inspectorate Staff of School Education in Goa.	7
4.	Principals of Teacher Training Colleges in Goa	3
5.	Teacher Educators from Teacher Training Colleges in Goa.	6
6.	Headmasters and Headmistresses of Schools in Goa	8
7.	School Supervisors and Senior Instructors in Goa	3
8.	School Teachers and Assistant Teachers in Goa	17
	Total No. of Respondents.	50

Table : XLI : Respondents for Questionnaire on In-service Training Needs of School Teachers in Goa, grouped according to Qualifications and Sex

Sr. No.	Respondents for Questionnaire on In-service Training Needs.				
	Category	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
1.	Post-graduates	19	7	26	52.00
2.	Graduates	14	2	16	32.00
3.	Undergraduates	4	4	8	16.00
	Total No. of Respondents.	37	13	50	100.00



Table XLIII : Respondents for Questionnaire on Inservice Training Needs of School Teachers in Goa and Their Teaching Experience

Sr. No.	Respondents' Teaching Experience Category.	Total No. of years.	Average No. of years.
1.	At Primary School level	77	1.54
2.	At Secondary School level	495.5	9.91
3.	At Primary Teacher Training College	61.5	1.23
4.	At Secondary Teacher Training College	20.0	0.40
5.	At other Arts and Science Colleges	8.5	0.17
	Total at all levels	662.5	13.25

Table XLIII : Respondents for Questionnaire on In-service Training Needs of School Teachers in Goa and Their Administrative Experience.

Sr. No.	Respondents' Administrative Service Category.	Total No. of years.	Average No. of Years.
1.	In School Administration	156	3.12
2.	In School Inspection and Supervision	52	1.04
3.	In College Administration	18.5	0.37
4.	In Education Department	37.5	0.75
5.	In Extension Services and other departments.	5.0	0.10
	Total Administrative Service	269	5.38

TABLE XLIV

REASONS FOR AND AGAINST THE NEED FOR AN  
INTENSIVE IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMME  
FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS IN GOA.

Sr. No.	Questionnaire Item No.	Total No. of Respondents.	Affirmative Responses	%	Negative Responses.	%	Blank Responses	%
1.	8	50	43	86.0	7	14.0	Nil	-
2.	9(i)	7	6	85.71	1	14.29	-	-
3.	(ii)	7	2	28.58	5	71.42	-	-
4.	(iii)	7	1	14.29	6	85.71	-	-
5.	(iv)	7	1	14.29	6	85.71	-	-
6.	(v)	7	5	71.42	2	28.58	-	-
7.	(vi)	7	-	-	7	100.0	-	-
8.	(vii)	7	4	57.16	3	42.84	-	-
9.	(viii)	7	1	14.29	6	85.71	-	-
10.	(ix)	7	-	-	7	100.0	-	-
11.	(x)	7	1	14.29	6	85.7	-	-
12.	10(i)	43	32	74.41	10	23.27	1	2.32
13.	(ii)	43	24	55.79	15	34.91	4	9.30
14.	(iii)	43	31	72.09	9	20.96	3	6.95
15.	(iv)	43	20	46.52	19	44.18	4	9.30
16.	(v)	43	20	46.52	18	41.83	5	11.65
17.	(vi)	43	27	62.77	9	20.93	7	16.30
18.	(vii)	43	33	76.72	7	16.31	3	6.97
19.	(viii)	43	39	90.71	3	6.96	1	2.33
20.	(ix)a	43	39	90.71	1	2.33	3	6.96
21.	(ix)b	43	41	95.34	1	2.33	1	2.33
22.	(ix)c	43	40	93.03	2	4.64	1	2.33
23.	(ix)d	43	40	93.03	1	2.33	2	4.64
24.	(x)	43	39	90.71	4	9.29	-	-
25.	(xi)	43	32	74.41	10	23.27	1	2.32
26.	(xii)	43	28	65.10	11	25.60	4	7.30
27.	(xiii)	43	31	72.09	9	20.95	3	6.96

TABLE XLV.

INTENSIVE IN-SERVICE TRAINING NEED  
FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS IN GOA AND THE  
AREAS OF PRIORITY.

Sr. No.	Question- wise Item No.	Respondents' responses				
		Total No. of respon- dents.	First Priority respon- dents.	Second Priority respon- dents.	Third priority respon- dents.	Fourth Priority Respon- dents
1	11(i)	43	5	7	8	23 (53.49%)
2	11(ii)	43	7	11	14 (32.56%)	11
3	11(iii)	43	23 (53.49%)	7	11	2
4	11(iv)	43	8	18 (41.86%)	10	7
	TOTAL:		43	43	43	43

TABLE XLVI

INTENSIVE IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR  
SCHOOL TEACHERS IN GOA AND THE NEED FOR A  
SEPARATE ARRANGEMENT TO ORGANISE AND CONDUCT  
THE PROGRAMME

Sr. No.	Question- wise item No.	Respondents' responses.						
		Total no.of respon- dents.	Affir- mative respon- ses.	%	Negative responses	%	Blank resp- onses	%
1	12(i)	43	4	9.30	27	62.81	12	27.89
2	12(ii)	43	18	41.82	17	39.55	8	18.63
3	12(iii)	43	8	18.63	26	60.41	9	20.96
4	12(iv)	43	10	23.28	23	53.44	10	23.28
5	12(v)	43	24	55.76	8	18.62	11	25.62
6	12(vi)	43	25	58.12	13	30.25	5	11.63
7	12(vii)	43	29	67.42	9	20.95	5	11.63
8	12(viii)	43	18	41.82	14	32.56	11	25.62
9	12(ix)	43	20	46.47	14	32.56	9	20.97
10	12(x)	43	24	55.76	11	25.62	8	18.62

TABLE XLVII

GENERAL CONDITIONS AND PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES  
INVOLVED IN ORGANISING THE INTENSIVE IN-SERVICE  
TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS IN GQA.

Sr. No.	Question- wise Item No.	Total no. of Respon- dents	Affir- mative respon- ses	%	Nega- tive respon- ses	%	Blank respon- ses	%
1	13(i)	43	42	97.67	-	-	1	2.33
2	13(ii)	43	32	74.42	7	16.29	4	9.29
3	13(iii)	43	33	76.74	8	18.62	2	4.64
4	13(iv)	43	37	86.08	3	6.96	3	6.96
5	13(v)	43	38	88.40	3	6.96	2	4.64
6	13(vi)	43	41	95.34	1	2.33	1	2.33
7	13(vii)	43	38	88.40	2	4.64	3	6.96
8	13(viii)	43	39	90.72	1	2.33	3	6.97
9	13(ix)	43	39	90.72	2	4.64	2	4.64
10	14(i)a	43	19	44.19	7	16.29	17	39.53
11	14(i)b	43	11	25.58	15	34.89	17	39.53
12	14(i)c	43	4	9.31	17	39.53	22	51.16
13	14(i)d	43	9	20.94	16	37.21	18	41.85
14	14(ii)	43	37	86.08	3	6.96	3	6.96
15	14(iii)	43	36	83.76	5	11.60	2	4.64
16	14(iv)	43	27	62.81	12	27.88	4	9.31
17	14(v)	43	32	74.46	5	11.60	6	13.94
18	14(vi)	43	35	81.39	4	9.30	4	9.31

Table XLVIII

Number and category of respondents interviewed in connection with the Inspection and Supervision of Schools in Goa.

Sr. No.	Inspection and supervision of Schools in Goa	No.
	Category of Respondents.	
1.	Officers from the Directorate of Education for Goa, Daman and Diu.	2
2.	Officers from the State Institute of Education for Goa, Daman and Diu.	1
3.	Zonal Officers for Educational Administration in Goa.	2
4.	Inspectors of Schools for Goa.	2
5.	Deputy Inspectors of Schools for Goa.	4
6.	Subject Inspectors for Schools in Goa.	4
7.	Assistant District Inspectors of Schools for Goa.	5
8.	Headmasters and Headmistresses of Schools in Goa.	6
9.	Supervisors and Senior Instructors in Schools in Goa.	2
10.	Members of Management Board of Non-Government Schools.	2
11.	School Teachers and Assistant Teachers in Goa.	15
	Total No. of Respondents .....	45

Table XLIX

Respondents interviewed in connection with the  
Inspection and Supervision of Schools in Goa  
grouped according to qualifications.

Sr. No.	Inspection and Supervision of Schools in Goa		
	Qualifications of Respondents	Total No. interviewed.	%
1.	Post-graduates	21	46.67
2.	Graduates	18	40.00
3.	Under-graduates	6	13.33
	Total No.of Respondents	45	100.00



TABLE L :

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TALUKAWISE DISTRIBUTION OF INSPECTING OFFICERS FOR PRIMARY STAGE OF SCHOOL EDUCATION ACCORDING TO THENUMBER OF SCHOOLS/SECTIONS, TEACHERS AND PUPIL ENROLMENT AS ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1976 \*

Sr. No.	Taluka	No. of Inspecting Officers		Primary Stage of School Education				Enrolment.		
				School/Section No.	Teachers		Total No.enrolled			Average No. per Officer.
					Average per Officer	No.				
1.	Pernem	1	1	124	62	407	204	11,210	5,605	
2	Bardez	1	1	181	91	954	477	27,254	13,627	
3	Bicholim	1	1	112	56	411	206	12,385	6,193	
4	Satari	1	1	109	55	231	116	5,179	2,585	
5	Sub-Total for North Zone.	4	4	526	66	2003	250	56,019	7,002	
6	Tiswadi	1	1	123	62	723	362	22,078	11,039	
7	Ponda	1	1	177	89	611	306	18,151	9,075	
8	Sanguem	1	1	117	59	270	135	6,570	3,285	
9	Sub-Total for Central Zone	3	3	417	70	1604	267	46,799	7,800	
10	Mormugao	1	1	62	31	385	193	11,587	5,794	
11	Salcete	1	1	220	110	1045	523	32,591	16,296	
12	Quepem	1	1	86	43	310	155	8,398	4,199	
13	Canacona	1	1	85	43	245	123	5,854	2,927	
14	Sub-Total for South Zone	4	4	453	57	1985	248	58,430	7,304	
15	Grand total for all Goa	11	11	1396	64	5592	254	161,248	7,330	

\* Planning and Statistical Unit, Directorate of Education, Goa, Daman and Diu.

TABLE - LI

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ZONAL DISTRIBUTION OF INSPECTING OFFICERS FOR SECONDARY STAGE OF SCHOOL EDUCATION  
ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS/SECTIONS, TEACHERS AND PUPIL ENROLMENT AS ON  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1976\*

Sr. No.	Educational Zone	Total No. of Talukas	No. of Inspecting Officers			Secondary Stage of School Education			Total enrolled Students
			Acad.	Adm.	Total	Schools/ Sections No.	Average per Officer	Teachers No.	
1	North	4	1	1	2	79	40	636	10,487
2	Central	3	1	1	2	78	39	630	10,605
3	South	4	1	1	2	84	42	770	12,964
4	All Goa	11	3	3	6	241	40	2036	34,056

\* Planning and Statistical Section, Directorate of Education, Goa, Daman and Diu



#### 4.5 Analysis of Data

##### General Information Relevant to the Study

##### i) Area, Population and Administrative Divisions

According to the Census of India - 1971, Goa, with an area of 3701.0 km.sq., has a total population of 795,120 inhabitants, distributed in 11 towns and 383 revenue villages of the 11 talukas as mentioned earlier in Chapter II and indicated in Tables I and II.

##### ii) Rural Population, Panchayat Villages and Habitations

The rural population of Goa amounting to 591,877 inhabitants, resides in 1601 habitations spread out in 179 panchayat villages of the 11 talukas of Goa as shown in Table IX.

Bardez Taluka with 30, has the highest number of panchayat villages whereas Mormugao with only 5 has the lowest. Similarly Salcete Taluka with 383, has the highest number of habitations whereas Mormugao with only 64, has the lowest with a population of 21,446 inhabitants.

As there is a wide difference in the population of various habitations it provides an overall average for Goa of about 370 persons per habitation with Bicholim Taluka having the highest average of 519 persons and Salcete Taluka, the lowest of 278 persons per habitation.

### iii) Zones of Educational Administration

As already mentioned in Chapter II and clearly illustrated in Figure 7, the entire area of Goa has been trifurcated into three zones of educational administration :

(a) The one at the northern side consisting of four talukas namely Pernem, Bardez, Bicholim and Satari, is called the North Educational Zone. (b) The one lying in the centre and consisting of three talukas namely Tiswadi, Ponda and Sanguem, is called the Central Educational Zone, and (c) The one in the southern side consisting of four talukas namely Mormugao, Salcete, Quepem and Canacona, is called the South Educational Zone.

The North Educational Zone with 75, has the highest number of panchayat villages and a rural population of 233,510 inhabitants. It is followed by the South Educational Zone with 56 panchayat villages and a rural population of 195,302 inhabitants and the Central Educational Zone with 48 panchayat villages and a rural population of 163,065 inhabitants, as noted in Table IX.

### iv) Rural Population and Habitations arranged in Population Slabs

The entire rural population of Goa grouped in various population slabs indicated that out of the total of 1601 rural habitations of Goa, 71.21 percent have a population

of less than 500 whereas the population of the remaining 461 habitations ranges between 500 to 5000.

Salcete Taluka which has the highest number (385) of habitations also has the highest number in the population range under 500 as well as in the range between 500 to 5000, as indicated in Table X.

v) Urban Population, Townships and Educational Zones

The urban population of Goa, which according to the Census of India - 1971 accounts to 203,243 inhabitants, is spread over 11 urban habitations in the 11 talukas of Goa, as can be noticed in Table XI.

The population of these habitations also varies a great deal, with the highest of 59,258 inhabitants in the city of Panjim in Tiswadi Taluka, to the lowest of 1335 inhabitants in Chauri township of Canacona Taluka and provides an overall average for Goa of 18,477 inhabitants per urban habitation which is higher than most of the urban habitations except the four townships of Panjim, Mapusa, Margao and Vasco.

Accounting the urban population of the Educational zones separately, the population of 96,918 inhabitants in the South Educational Zone far exceeds that of 71,922 inhabitants in the Central Educational Zone and that of 34,403 inhabitants in the North Educational Zone.

The zonal figure for urban population when added to the figure for rural population, the South Educational Zone scores the highest, with a population of 292,220 inhabitants, followed by the North Educational Zone with 267,913 inhabitants and the Central Educational Zone with 234,987 inhabitants. Obviously the majority of the people of Goa appear to reside in the South Educational Zone followed by the North Educational Zone. Hence, it seems logical to assume that the South Educational Zone would have the lion's share of all the school educational facilities in Goa, followed by the North Educational Zone and thereafter by the Central Educational Zone. However, this does not happen to be the case, as can be seen in Table XII.

vi) Recognized Schools by Stage and Management

As on September 30, 1976 there were in all 1212 recognized schools in Goa out of which, the lowest number of 377 schools, representing 31.11 per cent of the total, are in the South Educational Zone whereas the North Educational Zone has 452 schools, the highest number, representing 37.29 percent of the total.

Stagewise too the South Educational Zone has the least number of primary schools representing only 30 per cent of the total whereas the North Educational Zone has 38.36 per cent and the Central Educational Zone has 31.59 per cent.

In the case of secondary schools however, the case is slightly different for the South Educational Zone has 35.44 percent of the total whereas the North Educational Zone has 32.91 percent and the Central Educational Zone 31.65 percent of the total. The ratio of upper primary schools to lower primary schools is the best in North Educational Zone with 1:5 followed by South Educational Zone with 1:8 and trailing behind with 1:21 is the Central Educational Zone. The overall ratio for All-Goa is 1:8 which apparently is much higher than 1:3 recommended by the Education Commission of 1964-66. The ratio of higher secondary schools to lower secondary schools is 1:14 in Central Educational Zone, 1:16 in South Educational Zone and 1:19 in North Educational Zone and the comparative figure for All-Goa is 1:16 which is four times higher than 1:4 recommended by the Education Commission of 1964-66.

All the recognized schools in Goa are either managed by Government or by private agencies. The Municipal Councils or other Local Government bodies like the Panchayat Raj, etc. are not at all concerned with the administration of either primary or secondary schools in Goa. Out of the total number of 1212 recognized institutions in Goa, 957 representing 78.96 per cent are managed by Government whereas only 225 representing 21.04 percent

are managed by non-Government private agencies, as indicated in Table XIII.

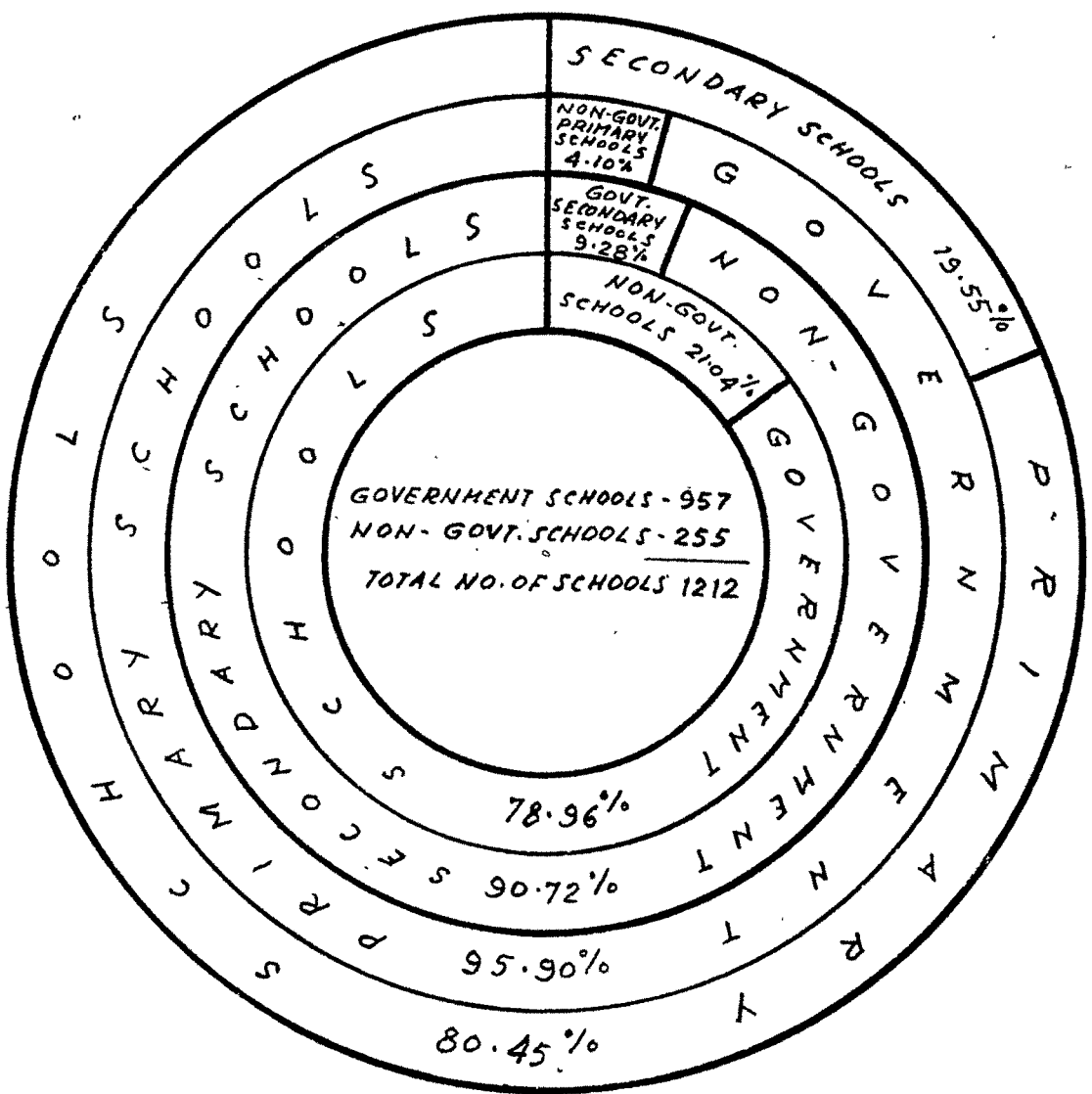
Stagewise there are 975 primary schools in Goa representing 80.45 percent of the total number of 1212 schools and only 237 are secondary schools representing 19.55 percent of the total. Out of these, 935 primary schools representing 95.90 per cent, are managed by Government and only 4.10 percent by private agencies. In the case of secondary schools only 9.28 percent of the total are managed by Government whereas 90.72 percent are in the hands of private agencies, as illustrated in Figure 9.

In rural areas too there are 885 schools, representing 83.18 percent of the total of 1064, under Government management, whereas only 179, representing 16.82 percent are in the hands of private agencies. However, out of the small number of 179, 83.80 percent are secondary schools, as shown in Table XIV.

In the case of urban areas the schools appear to be evenly distributed. Out of the total of 148 schools in urban areas of Goa, 72 are managed by Government and 68 by private agencies. It should, however, be observed that even here, the majority of the primary schools, representing 84.00 percent of the total of 65, are Government managed and only 16.00 percent by private agencies whereas



RECOGNIZED SCHOOLS IN GOA BY STAGE  
AND MANAGEMENT, SEPT-'76



in the case of secondary schools the private agencies manage 88.67 percent of the total of 73, leaving only 11.33 in the hands of the Government, as can be verified from Table XV.

## 2. Factors affecting the Location of Schools

### i) Habitations with and without Lower Primary Schools

With reference to universal provision of primary education in rural areas of Goa, the figures published in the State Table for Goa, Daman and Diu, as part of the Third All-India Educational Survey indicated that as on December 31, 1973 805 rural habitations with an estimated population, representing 67.41 percent of the total, had lower primary school facility within their habitation and the number of children who had to walk more than 2 kms, for their school were only 3558.

According to the present study as on September 30, 1976 there were 860 habitations, representing 53.72 percent of the total number of 1601 habitations, with a lower primary school facility within their habitation, 628, representing 39.23 percent had it in their neighbouring habitation within a distance of 1.5 kms, and only 113 habitations, representing 7.05 percent of the total, had to walk for it more than 1.5 kms, away. However, considering the position on the basis of the educational zones of Goa,

the situation is rather poor in the South Educational Zone where only 38.13 percent of its total habitations have a lower primary school facility of their own whereas in the case of Central Educational Zone 63.66 percent of the habitation have it and in North Educational Zone the percentage goes even higher to 66.21, as indicated in Table XVI .

ii) Habitations with and Without an Upper Primary School Facility

In the case of upper primary school facilities the information published in the State Tables for Goa, Daman and Diu as part of the Third-All-India Educational Survey indicated that as on December, 31, 1973, 222 rural habitations with an estimated population, representing 27.62 percent of the total had an upper primary school facility of their own and only 3983 children had to walk more than 3 kms, away for their school. However, the record does not indicate whether all eligible children were enrolled for upper primary school or not for there are many villages in Goa which do not have a single upper primary school although some of them even have more than five lower primary schools.

The present study indicates that as on September 30, 1976 there were only 225 habitations, representing only 14.05 percent, with an upper primary school facility of

their own, whereas 67.65 percent of the habitations had it in their neighbourhood within a range of 3 kms, but 18.30 percent of the habitations had to ~~walk~~ for it for more than 3 kms, away.

Considering the situation on the basis of educational zones of Goa, the North Educational Zone again seems to be in an advantageous position with 19.17 percent of its habitations having an upper primary facility of their own whereas in the case of the Central Educational Zone it is only 14.49 percent and in the case of the South Educational Zone the percentage descends even lower to a mere 9.94 percent of the total number of habitations within the zones. Comparatively, the overall position for All-Goa indicates that 14.05 percent of the total number of rural habitations in Goa have an upper primary school facility within their habitation, as shwon in Table XVII.

(iii) Distribution of Facilities for Primary Education

Considering the distribution of facilities for primary education as a whole it is rather discouraging to note that as at September 30, 1976 there were 722 habitations, with an estimated population of 207,373 inhabitants, representing 30.75 percent of the total, without either a lower or an

upper primary school section within their habitation in spite of the fact that 346 of these habitations had a population of more than 200 inhabitants with an estimated total of 123,946 and as such were in fact eligible for a lower primary school of their own. Besides these, there were 45 other habitations with a population of more than 700 each with an estimated population of 45,057 inhabitants, which were in fact eligible to have an upper primary school facility of their own.

With regard to the educational zones, the South Educational Zone again appears to be the most neglected of the three for presently, there are 417 habitations in it with an estimated population of 106,746 inhabitants, representing 47.75 percent of the total which do not have either a lower or an upper primary school of their own, as may be verified in Table XVIII.

(iv) Habitations with and without A Lower Secondary School Facility

Regarding the provision of lower secondary school in rural areas of Goa, the study indicates that as on September 30, 1976, only 145 habitations, representing 9.06 percent of the total, had a lower secondary school facility of their own, 73.20 percent had it in their neighbourhood

within the radius of 5 kms, but 17.74 percent had to look for it beyond the 5 kms, range. No doubt, it is true to say, that in the case of secondary schools the nearness of the school itself is not a major factor to be considered, nevertheless, there is certainly a need to have a fair distribution of lower secondary schools in the three educational zones of Goa although this does not appear to be the case. As usual, the South Educational Zone, has the lowest percentage of habitations with lower secondary school facilities in them, compared to 10.08 percent in the North Educational Zone and 11.88 percent in the Central Educational Zone, as pointed out in Table XIX. It should also be observed that though all the habitations in Tiswadi Taluka have a lower secondary school within the 5 kms, range, in Satari Taluka 76.62 percent of the habitations have to walk for it far beyond the 5 km, range.

(v) Villages without a Lower Secondary School Facility

According to the study, as on September 30, 1976, 73 villages representing 40.78 percent of the total, did not have a lower secondary school facility of their own in spite of the fact of having a population of 188,669 inhabitants representing 27.98 percent of <sup>the</sup> total. Out of these, three villages were in the population range of 5000 to 10,000 and

41 villages representing 22.91 percent of the total, had a population ranging between 2100 to 5000, as may be observed in Table XX.

Considering the situation in the three educational zones of Goa, the North Education Zone, with a percentage of 48.00 has the highest number of villages without a lower secondary school facility of their own, closely followed by the South Educational Zone with a percentage of 46.43 and then by the Central Educational Zone having the least number, representing 25.00 percent of the total.

(vi) Villages with and without a Higher Secondary School Facility

In respect of higher secondary school facilities, there are in Goa, only two villages, which offer such a facility. One lies in Sanguem Taluka of the Central Educational Zone and the other lies in Salcete Taluka of the South Educational Zone. Since there are only two institutions in rural areas of Goa which provide higher secondary school facility, the average population per school/section is as high as 337,177 inhabitants, as indicated in Table XXI. As on September 30, 1976, 44 villages in the population range of 5000 to 15,000 representing 24.02 percent of the total and involving an

estimated rural population of 44.05 percent of the total, did not have any facility for higher secondary education, as pointed out in Table XXII.

(vii) Distribution of Higher Secondary School Facilities

On the basis of educational zones of Goa, the highest percentage of population without any facility for higher secondary education, is 53.62 in the Central Educational Zone, followed by 49.71 percent in South Educational Zone and the lowest of 32.33 percent in the North Educational Zone, as shown in Table XXII.

Talukawise, such a facility is available in urban areas of eight, of the 11 talukas of Goa. Pernem, Bicholim, Ponda and Canacona have a school each and Mormugao a college section. Besides these Bardez, Salcete and Tiswadi have two college sections each and Tiswadi also has a Central School under Delhi Board of Education. Satari and Quepem are the only two talukas in Goa which do not have any facility at all for higher secondary education even in urban areas, as pointed out earlier in Table XV. Observation should also be made therein, regarding Quepem and Canacona of the South Educational Zone, which are the only two talukas with the lowest number of two schools in urban areas. However, in spite of that fact, the



South Educational Zone appears to have faired better in the distribution of schools in urban areas with a total of 69 as compared to 46 in Central Educational Zone and only 39 in North Educational Zone.

(viii) School Facilities in Urban Habitations:

According to the present study, as on September, 1976, the urban areas of Goa, had a total of 65 lower primary schools, representing 7.48 percent of the total of 869, ten upper primary schools, representing 9.43 percent of the total of 106, 61 lower secondary schools, representing 27.35 percent of the total of 223, and 12 higher secondary schools or college sections, representing 85.71 percent of the total of 14. Out of these, the Government manages 84.62 percent of the lower primary schools, 80.00 percent of the upper primary schools but only 9.84 percent of the lower secondary schools and ~~35.00%~~ of the higher secondary schools/sections, as can be verified in Table XV. With reference to the distribution of schools in urban areas of the educational zones of Goa it may be observed that the South Educational Zone has the highest number of schools of all types with the exception of the higher secondary which seem to be evenly distributed with ~~25.00%~~ of the number in each zone.

(ix) Provision for Night School Facilities:

The present study revealed that as on September 30, 1976 there were only six night schools in the whole of Goa all of which are managed by non-government private agencies. Out of these four are located in urban areas and the remaining two in rural areas. Each of the three educational zones of Goa have two each, one in rural area and the other in urban with the exception of the Central Educational Zone which has both the schools located in urban areas, as can be observed in Table XXIII.

3. Suitability of the Present Institutions:

(i) Lower Primary Schools and Enrolment Size:

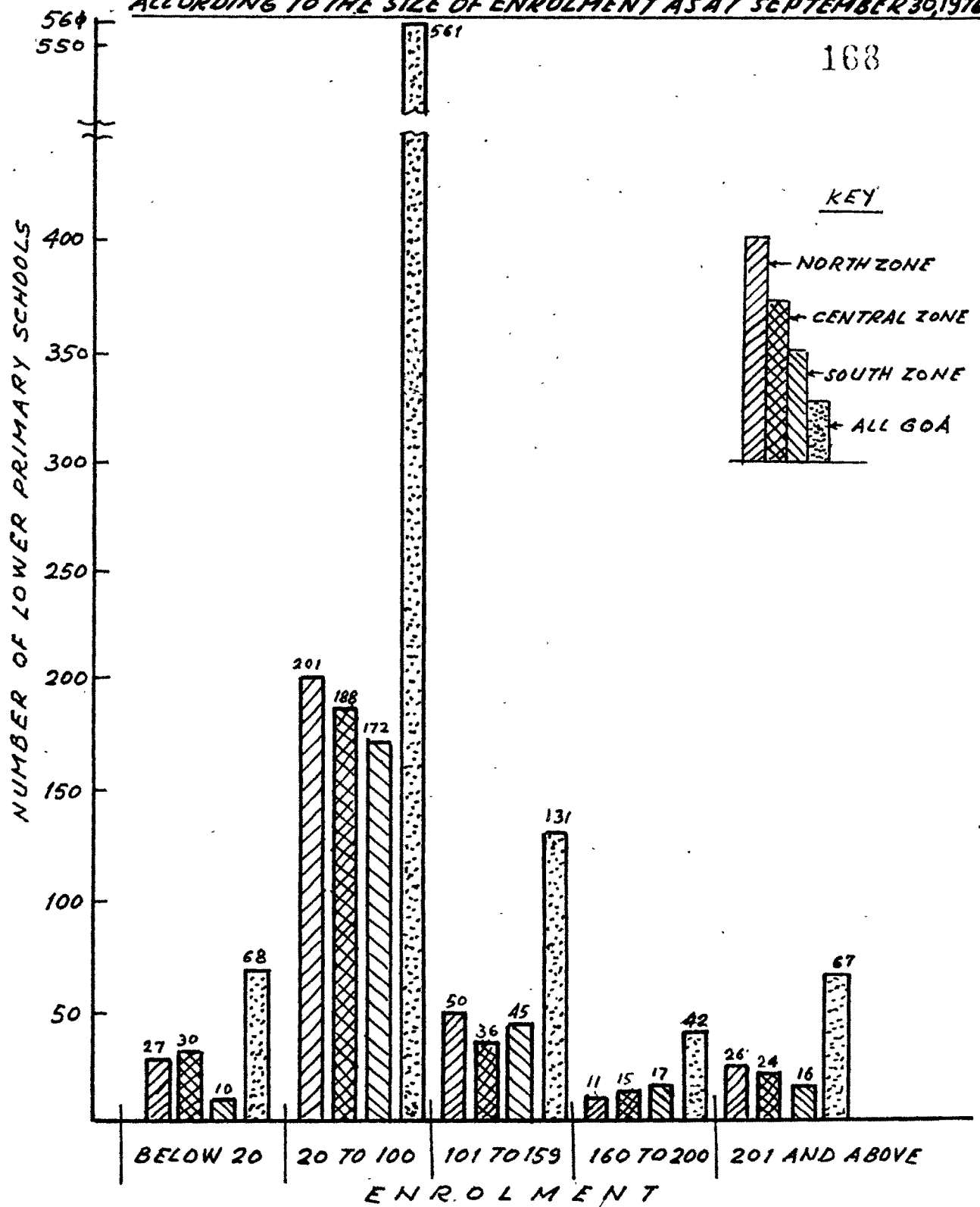
As indicated in Table XXIV, 72.39 percent of the lower primary schools in Goa, appear to be having an enrolment of less than 100 students and 87.46 percent in fact fall short of the optimum size of 160 to 200 recommended by the Education Commission of 1964-66. All the lower primary schools in Satari Taluka appear to fall short of the recommended standard and so also those in Canacona Taluka with the exception of one school. On the other hand, Tiswadi Taluka with 33.30 percent apparently has the best percentage above the optimum line of enrolment of 160 followed by Bardez Taluka with 24.70

percent and Salcete Taluka with 20.18 percent. It should also be observed that more than 75% of all the schools in every taluka with the exception of Tiswadi, fall far below the recommended mark and therefore are an economic liability. Zonal distribution of lower primary schools by the size of their enrolment is illustrated in Fig.10. It provides a comparative picture of all the three zones <sup>indicating</sup> together the overall situation in Goa.

(ii) Upper Primary Schools and Enrolment Size

In the case of upper primary schools the situation is no better. More than 18.86 percent of the total number of schools have an enrolment of less than 100 and only 17.92 percent have 300 and above as recommended by the Education Commission of 1964-66. As a result, 82.08 percent of the schools fall far below the recommended mark and cannot therefore be considered economically viable. In the case of Satari, Ponda, Salcete and Quepem there seems to be no school at all which comes up to the recommended mark of 300 and above. On the whole, more than 80% of the upper primary schools apparently fall below the recommended mark. The best percentage above the recommended mark is that of 85.72 percent in Mormugao Taluka followed

**FIG. 10**  
**COMPARATIVE GRAPH INDICATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF**  
**LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE THREE EDUCATIONAL ZONES OF GOA**  
**ACCORDING TO THE SIZE OF ENROLMENT AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1976**



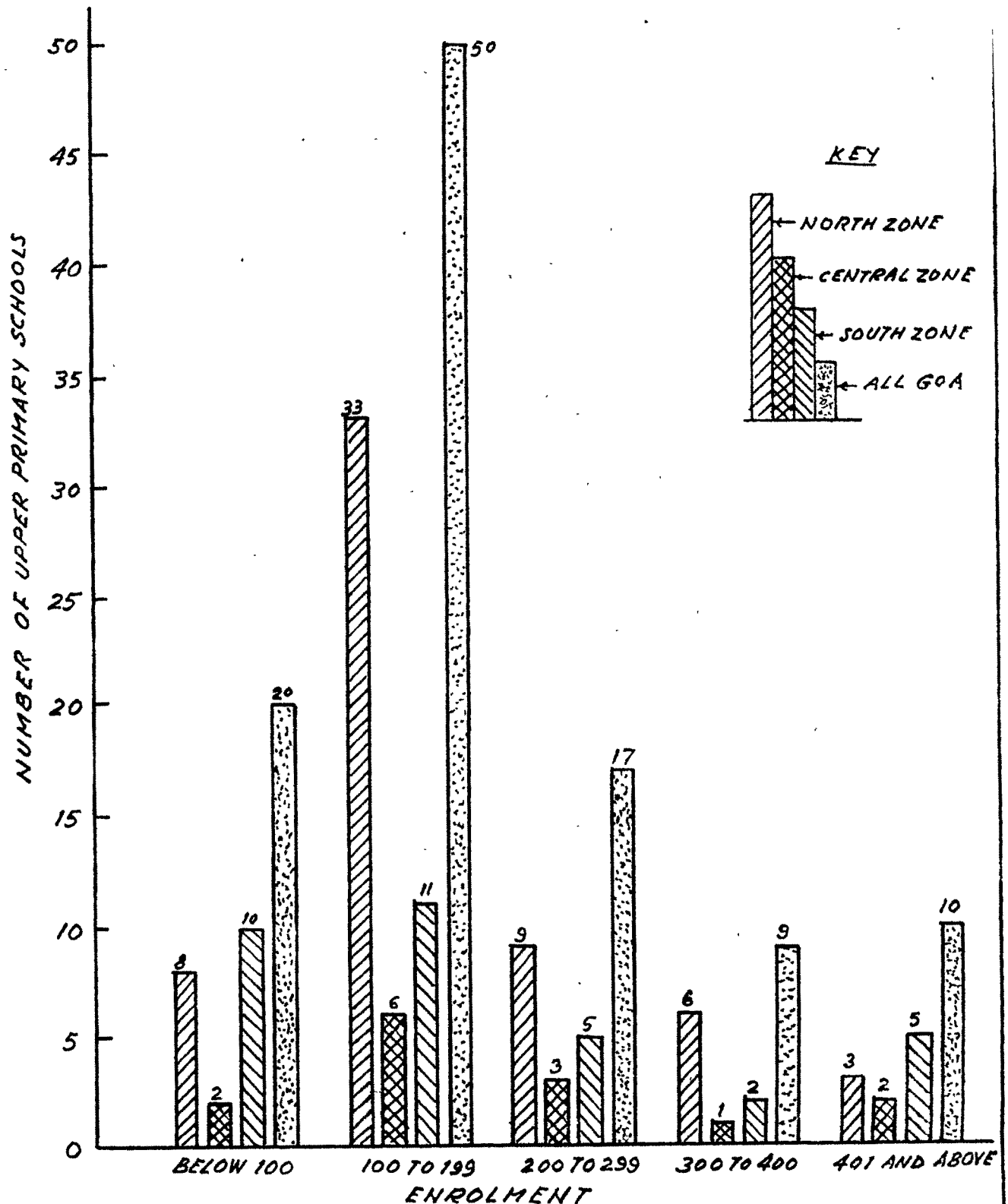
by 33.34 in Tiswadi and 33.32 percent in Bardez Taluka, as indicated in Table XXV. Zonalwise, the Central Educational Zone with 21.42 percent has the highest number of upper primary schools above the recommended line of 300 and above, followed by the South Educational Zone with 21.22 percent and the North Educational Zone holding the lowest number, representing 15.25 percent. A comparative illustration of the situation in the three educational zones and the overall picture for All-Goa is provided in Fig.11.

(iii) Lower Secondary Schools and Enrolment Size

In the case of lower secondary schools the situation is even more discouraging to note that there are secondary schools in Goa with an enrolment of less than 100 students although the number is very small but then this number when added to 22.42 percent which represents schools with less than 240 students it makes a difference. However, about 55.61 percent of the lower secondary schools do come upto the optimum size of 360 recommended by the Education Commission of 1964-66 and 18.39 percent are in line with the minimum size of 240, as indicated in Table XXVI. Zonewise, the South Educational Zone appears to have the highest percentage of 70.89 for lower secondary schools

FIG. 11

COMPARATIVE GRAPH INDICATING THE DISTRIBUTION  
OF UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE THREE EDUCATIONAL  
ZONES OF GOA ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ENROLMENT AS AT  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1976



with an enrolment, above the line recommended. It is followed by the North Educational Zone with 51.35 percent and the Central Educational Zone with 42.86 at the lowest end. It should also be observed that the South Educational Zone does not have any lower secondary schools with less than 100 students whereas both the other zones do. Taluka-wise the higher percentage of lower secondary schools above the optimum line of 360 students, is 84.62 percent in Mormugao Taluka followed by 74.00 percent in Salcete Taluka.

A comparative illustration of the lower secondary schools with the size of their enrolment in the three educational zones, as well as, the overall picture for All-Goa, is provided in Figure 12.

(iv) Higher Secondary Schools and Their Enrolment Size

As at September 30, 1976 there were 14 higher secondary schools/sections in Goa out of which 14.29 percent had an enrolment of less than 100, 57.14 percent had between 100 to 500 students and 28.57 percent above 500, as pointed out in Table XXVII.

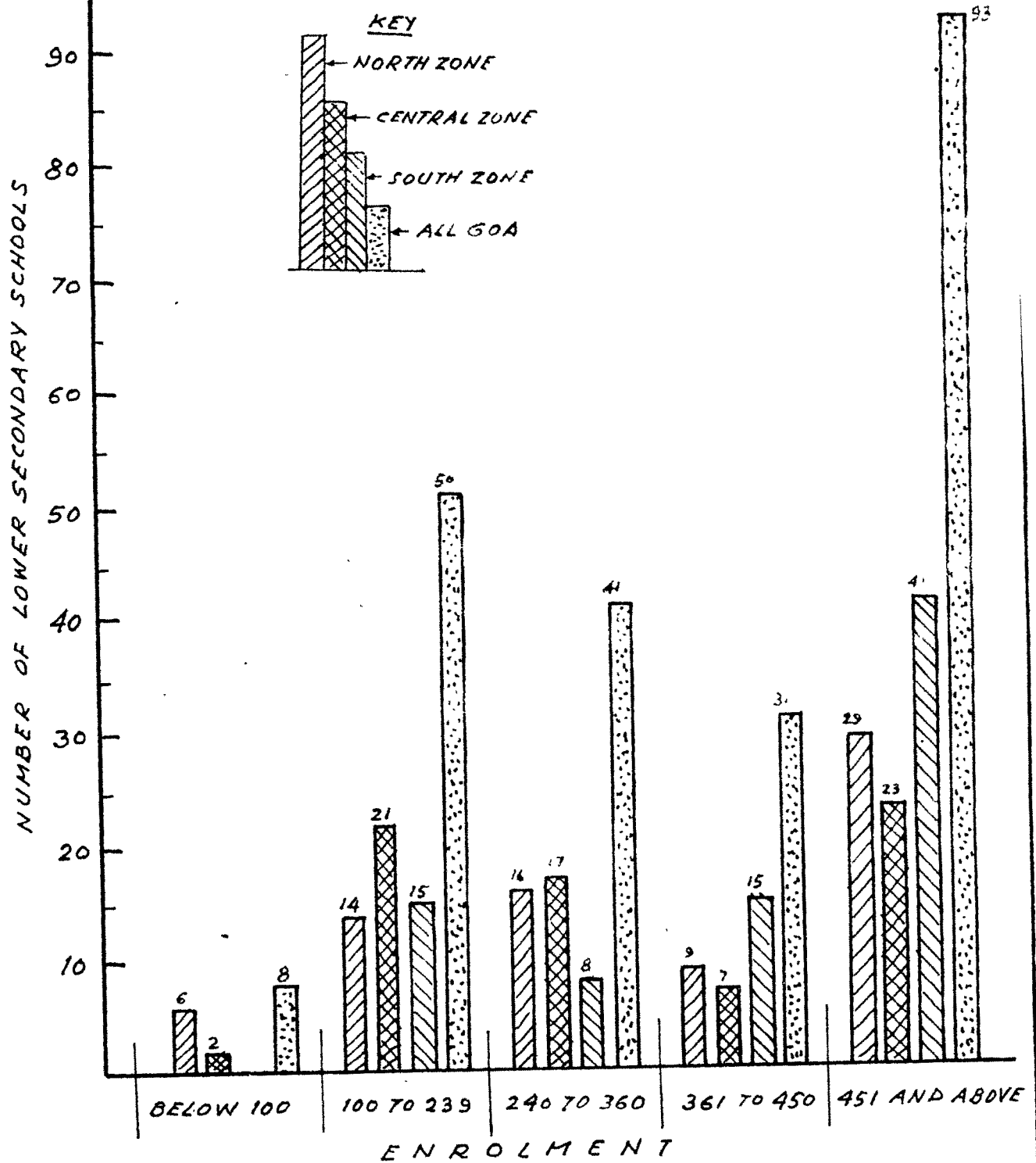
(v) Lower Primary Schools according to Number of Teachers employed

The present study revealed that as on September 30, 1976, out of the total of 869 lower primary schools in Goa,

FIG. 12

COMPARATIVE GRAPH INDICATING THE DISTRIBUTION  
OF LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE THREE EDUCATIONAL  
ZONES OF GOA ACCORDING TO THE SIZE OF ENROLMENT  
AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1976

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the majority, representing 71.56 percent, had less than 4 teachers. Taking into consideration the optimum of 4 to 5 teachers recommended for a lower primary school by the Education Commission of 1964-66, it would appear that only 22.44 percent of the lower primary schools in Goa would survive the test.

At taluka level, Tiswadi with 50.90 percent, has the best percentage of lower primary schools with 4 to 5 teachers and more, in the Central Educational Zone of Goa, followed by Bardez with 47.06 percent in the North Educational Zone and finally Mormugao with 34.62 percent in the South Educational Zone. It should also be observed that 97.73 percent of the lower primary schools in Satari Taluka and 95.96 percent of the lower primary schools in Sanguem Taluka, operate with less than four teachers. So also the percentage of lower primary schools with less than four teachers is as high as 85.45 percent in Canacona, 84.5 percent in Pernem, 83.08 percent in Quepem and 80.26 percent in Bicholim, as can be verified in Table XXVIII.

(vi) Single Teacher Lower Primary Schools

Regarding single teacher schools there are, in all, 120 such institutions in Goa representing 13.81 percent of the total of 869 Lower Primary Schools. Out of these, the

Central Educational Zone has 58, representing 19.73 percent of its own total of lower primary schools, the North Educational Zone has 41, representing 13.02 percent of its own total of lower primary schools and the South Educational Zone has the lowest number of 21, representing only 8.08 percent of its own total of lower primary schools.

Majority of these schools, representing 56.66 percent appear to have an enrolment of less than 20 students, 89.16 percent below 30, and only 0.84 percent above 40, as pointed out in Table XXIX. It should also be observed that most of these schools are located in Satari Taluka of North Educational Zone and in Sanguem Taluka of the Central Educational Zone.

(vii) Upper Primary Schools according to Number of Teachers engaged

With reference to the distribution of upper primary schools according to the number of teachers engaged, the present study indicates that as on September 30, 1976, out of the total number of 106 upper primary schools, 45.30 percent were found to be operating with less than 7 teachers, 27.35 percent with 7 to 8 teachers, 16.04 percent with 9 and 11.31 percent with more than 12 teachers.

Talukawise, Quepem appears to have the highest number

of schools, representing 66.66 percent of its total to be operating with less than seven teachers, and it is followed by Salcete with 63.64% and Satari with 55.54 percent, as indicated in Table XXX.

(viii) Lower Secondary Schools according to Number of Teachers employed

At the Lower Secondary Level the situation appears to be much better; for out of 223 lower secondary schools in Goa only 12.55 percent have less than ten teachers, 57.40 percent have between 10 and 20, 23.32 percent have between 21 to 30 and the remaining 6.73 percent have more than 30, as shown in Table XXXI. It should also be observed that the South Educational Zone has only 7.59 percent of its lower secondary schools with less than ten teachers whereas the percentage in the Central Educational Zone is as high as 14.29 and in the North Educational Zone it is even higher, reading 16.22 percent. In the group of schools engaging 10 to 30 teachers the South Educational Zone again has the highest percentage of 84.82 as compared to 80.00 percent in Central Educational Zone and 77.03 percent in the North Educational Zone.

4 Overview of Existing School Facilities

(i) Distribution of School Facilities for all Stages and Levels in Goa

With reference to 1971 population and the school facilities made available for all stages and at all levels in Goa, as on September 30, 1976, the present study indicates that on an average there is a lower primary school section for every 743 persons in Goa, an upper primary school section for every 2439 persons, a lower secondary school section for every 3503 persons and a higher secondary school section for every 56,794 persons, as pointed out in Table XXXII. Considering the situation on the basis of the Educational Zones of Goa, there is a lower primary school section for every 710 persons in the Central Educational Zone, an upper primary school section for every 2732 persons, a lower secondary school section for every 3219 persons and a higher secondary school section for every 46,997 persons. In the case of North Educational Zone, every 673 inhabitants have a lower primary school section, every 2093 inhabitants have an upper primary school section, every 3572 inhabitants have a lower secondary school section, and every 66,978 inhabitants have a higher secondary school section. And finally in the case of the South Educational Zone, which appears to be the most neglected zone, there is a lower primary school section for every 857 persons, an upper primary school section for every 2609 persons, a lower secondary school section for every 3699 persons and a higher secondary school

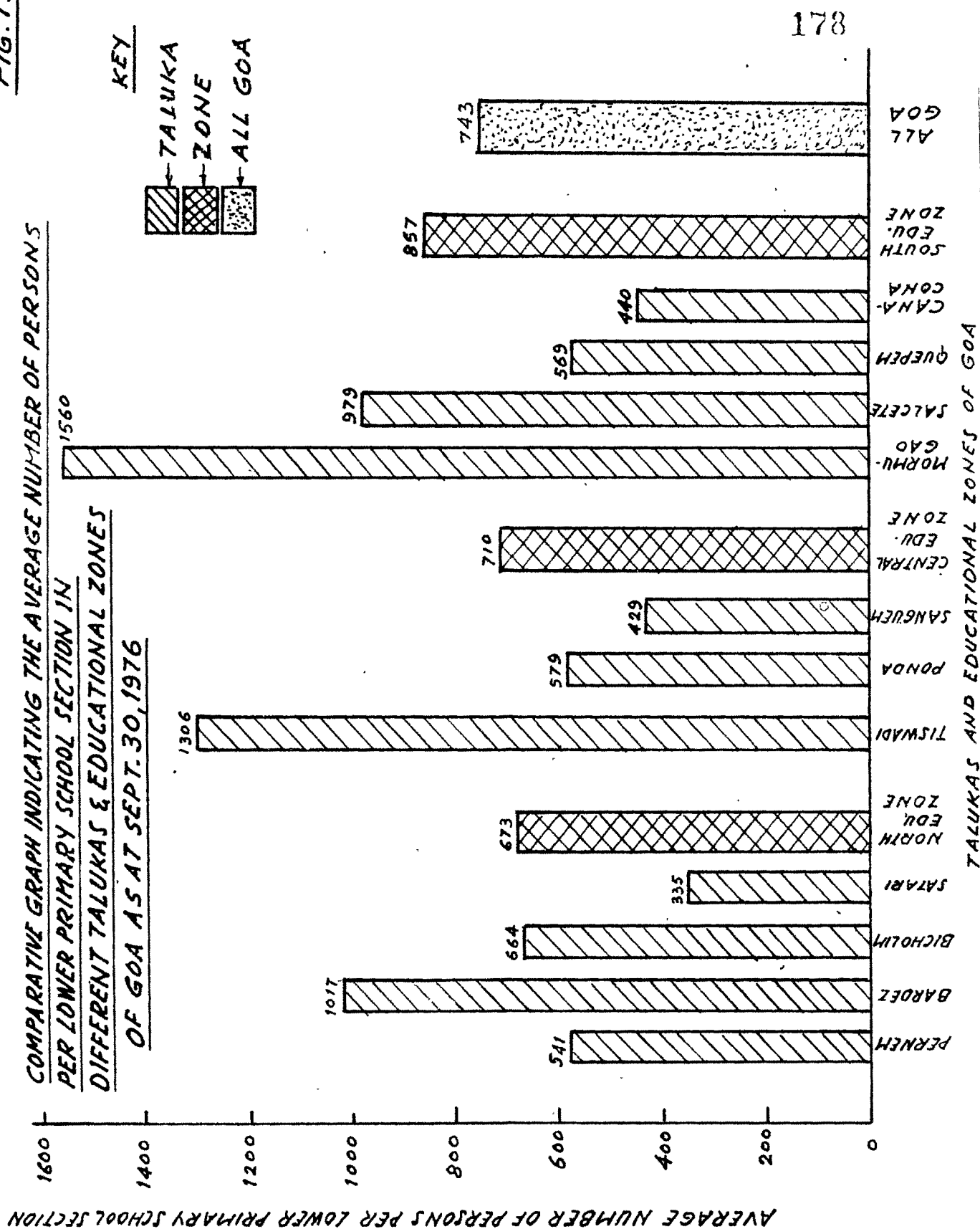
section for every 58,444 persons. Considering the situation talukawise, it appears Satari Taluka has the least number of persons for every lower primary school section but the highest number amounting to 6503 persons for every lower secondary school section. A comparative picture of the lower primary school sections for all the talukas and educational zones of Goa, is provided in Figure 13. Regarding the upper primary school sections the least number of persons per average section seems to be 1603 in Pernem Taluka but the highest is 3,430 in Sanguem Taluka.

Regarding the average number of persons for every lower secondary school section, the lowest figure seems to be 2670 in Bardez Taluka and the second highest is 5,935 in Quepem Taluka, the first being Satari with 6503, as mentioned earlier.

In respect of higher secondary school sections, the lowest number of persons per average section is 29,486 in Canacona Taluka but the highest is 84,590 in Ponda Taluka. Here a note should also be made that Satari and Quepem are the only two talukas without any facility for higher secondary education.

A comparative graph indicating the number of sections at different stages and levels of school education for

FIG. 13



educational zones of Goa, as on September 30, 1976, is provided in Figure 14.

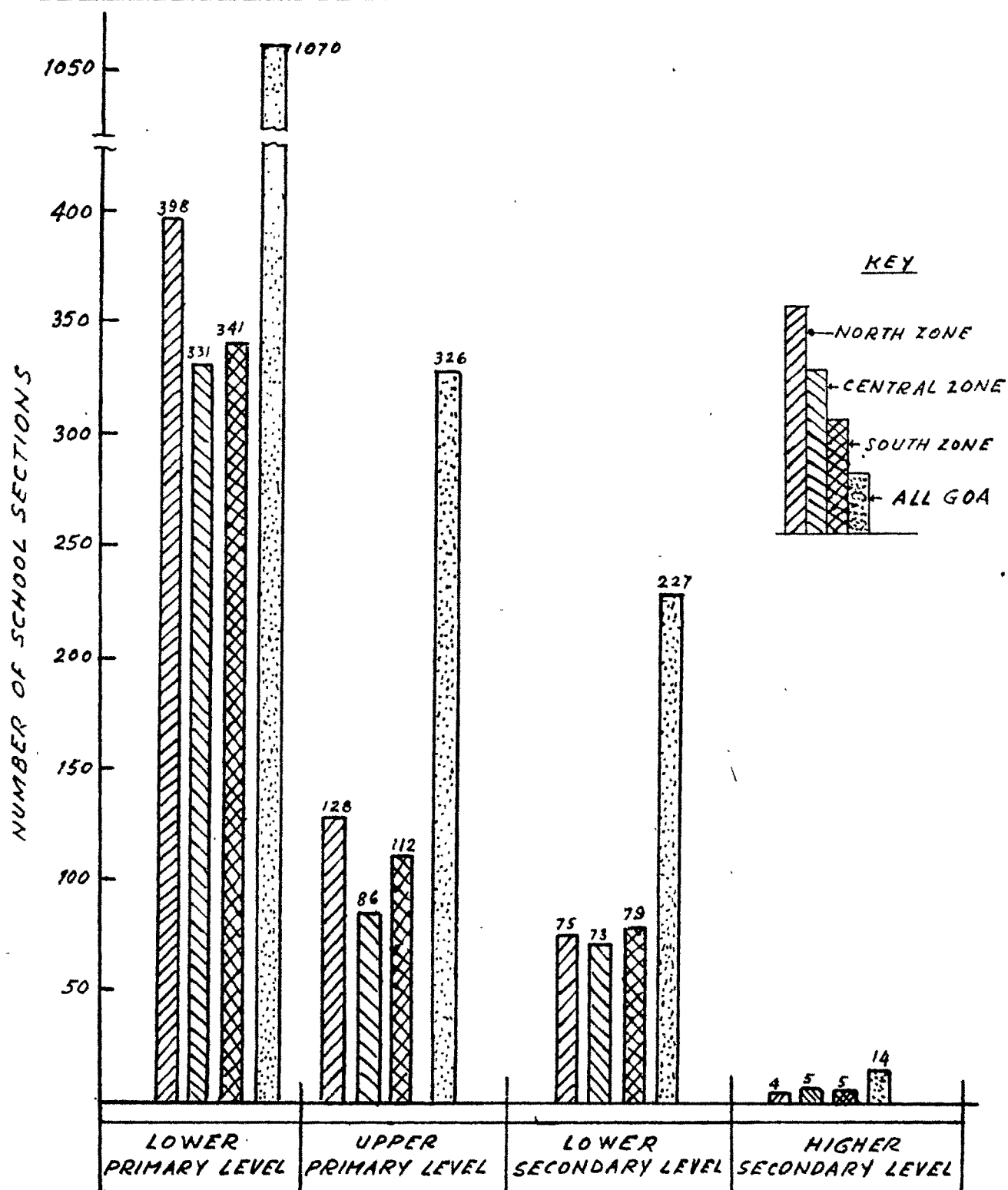
## 5 Teachers and Professional Training

### (i) Teachers in Goa and Their Qualifications

The present study indicates that as on September 30, 1976, there were 7628 school teachers for all categories of school education in Goa, out of which 356, representing 4.67 percent are post-graduates, 26.56 percent graduates, 4.64 percent hold portuguese qualifications or below the level of S.S.C. but the majority of the school teachers representing 64.13 percent are undergraduates with qualifications ranging from S.S.C. or Matriculation upwards, as can be seen in Table XXXIII.

Table XXXIV also provides comparative figures with percentages of teachers and their qualifications for the academic year 1965-66 as recorded in the Second All-India Educational Survey, and for the present year, 1976-77. These figures obviously show an improvement in the qualifications of school teachers in general and those of secondary school teachers in particular. In the academic year 1965-66 only 32.21 percent of the secondary teachers were graduates whereas in the present year of 1976-77, the percentage is as high as 81.78 including the post-graduates, representing 16.61

**FIG.14**  
**COMPARATIVE GRAPH INDICATING THE NUMBER**  
**OF SECTIONS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION**  
**IN THE THREE EDUCATIONAL ZONES OF GOA, SEPTEMBER 1976**



EDUCATIONAL ZONES AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION



percent of the total as compared to 2.32 percent in the year 1965-66.

In the case of primary education, there were no graduate teachers at all in the academic year 1965-66 whereas at present, the number represents 12.82 percent, including 22 post-graduates. It should also be observed that the number of primary school teachers with qualification below S.S.C. level in the academic year 1965-66 represented 48.29 percent whereas at present it is only 6.33 percent. A comparative graph of teachers by qualifications for the academic year 1965-1966 and 1976-77 is given in Figure 15.

(ii) Teachers by Stage and Level, Sex and Teacher/Pupil Ratio

Out of 7628 school teachers in Goa, 48.51 percent are engaged at the lower primary school level, 24.80 percent at the upper primary, 25.17 percent at the lower secondary and only 1.52 percent at the higher secondary school level, as illustrated in Figure 17(a).

The overall sex-ratio for all teachers in Goa is 1 : 1 with 51.87 percent males and 48.13 percent females. The sex-ratio for lower as well as for upper primary school teachers is also 1 : 1 but at the lower and higher secondary school level it is two males for every female teacher; as indicated in Table XXXV.

The teacher/pupil ratio is 1 : 29 at the lower primary school level, 1 : 28 at the upper primary 1 : 16 at the lower secondary and 1 : 32 at the higher secondary school level. The overall teacher/pupil ratio for all Goa is 1:26 and the overall sex ratio for boys and girls is 1 : 1.

(iii) School Teachers in Goa, Their Area of Work, Management and Training

Out of the total 7628 school teachers in Goa, 5592 <sup>are engaged</sup> representing 73.39 percent in the primary stage of school education and only 26.69 percent in the secondary stage. Most of them, representing 59.07 percent teach in schools managed by the Government of Goa and 40.93 percent teach in other schools managed by private agencies. About 75.54 percent of the school teachers are employed in rural areas of Goa and only 24.46 percent in urban areas. Majority of them, representing 70.52 percent are professionally trained and only 29.48 percent are untrained as noted in Table XXXVI and illustrated in Figure 16.

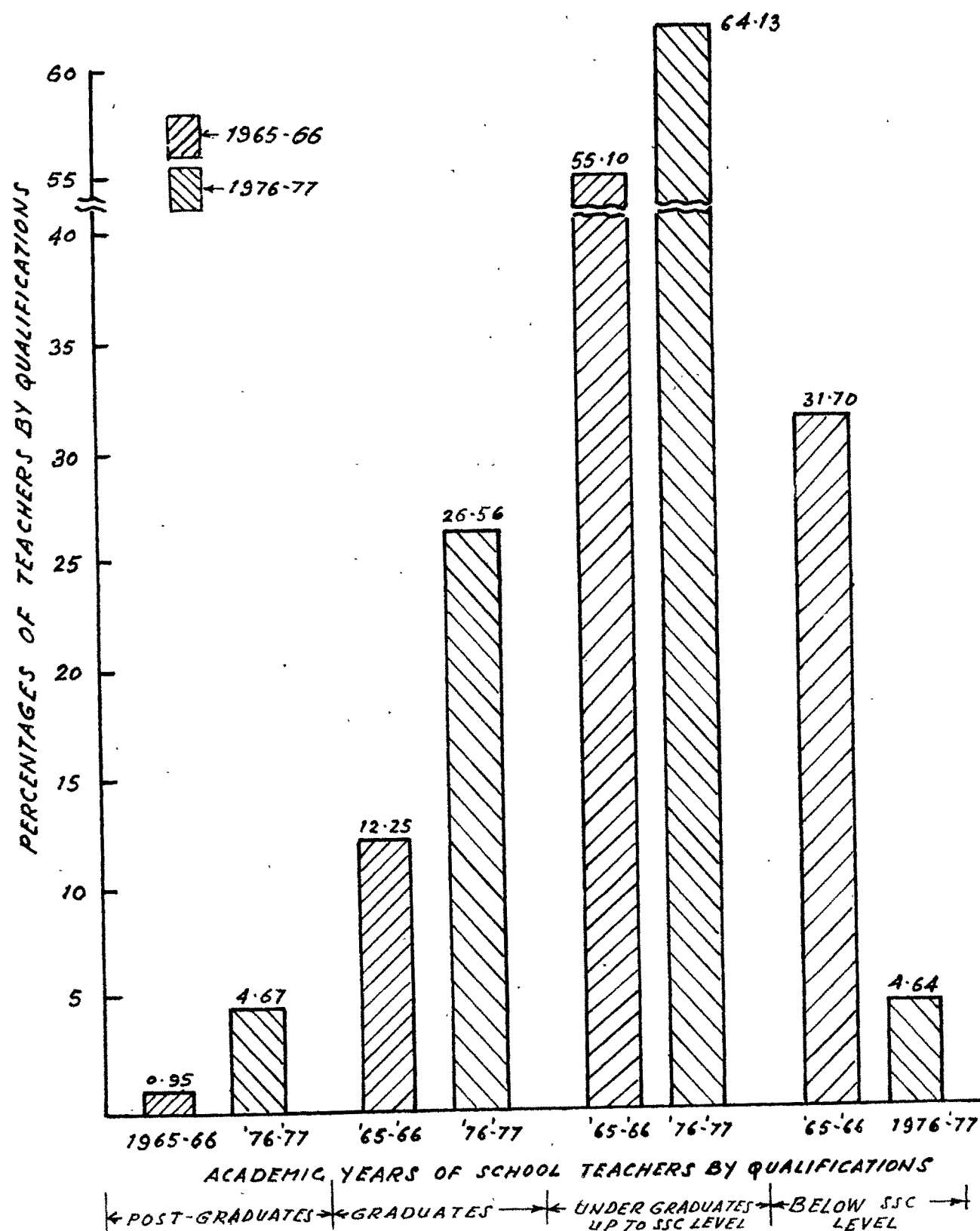
(iv) School Teachers in Goa by Level of Instruction Sex and Training

As already mentioned, the majority of the teachers in Goa are employed in the primary stage of school education and a large number of them representing 48.51 percent of the grand total teach at the lower primary level and only 24.80

FIG. 15

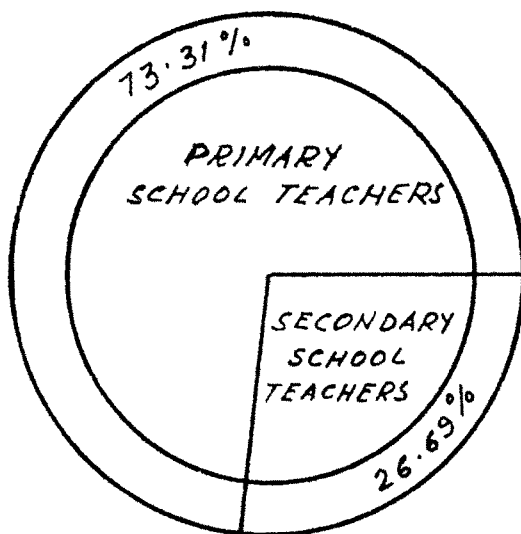
COMPARATIVE GRAPH FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS BY  
QUALIFICATIONS IN GOA FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR  
1965-66 AND 1976-77

183

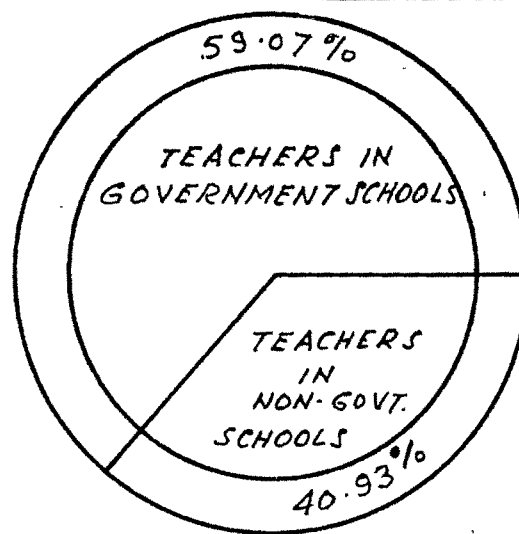


SCHOOL TEACHERS IN GOA BY STAGE, MANAGEMENT,  
RURAL/URBAN AREAS AND TRAINING AS AT SEPT.30,1976

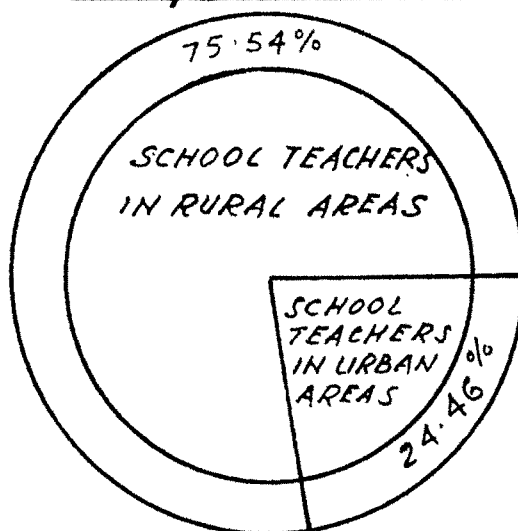
(a) SCHOOL TEACHERS BY STAGE



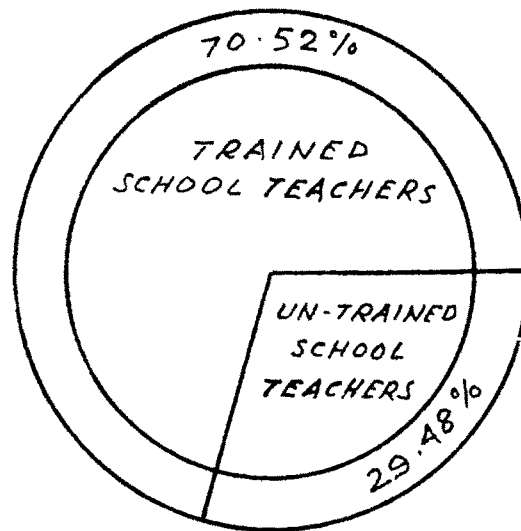
(b) SCHOOL TEACHERS BY MANAGEMENT



(c) SCHOOL TEACHERS IN RURAL/URBAN AREAS



(d) SCHOOL TEACHERS BY TRAINING



percent at the upper primary. About 25.17 percent of the total teach at the lower secondary level and only 1.52 percent at the higher secondary. Sexwise, the male teachers in Goa represent 51.87 percent of the total and female teachers 48.13 percent giving a sex ratio of 1 : 1.

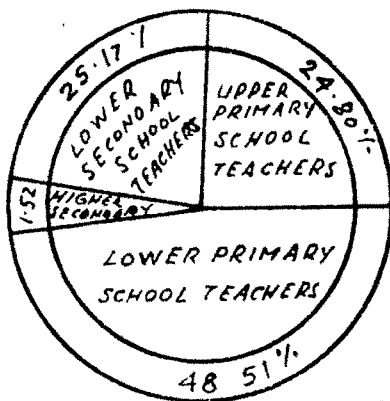
Out of the total of 3957 male teachers, 73.28 percent are professionally trained and only 26.72 percent are untrained whereas in the case of female teachers 67.53 percent are trained and 32.47 percent are untrained. About 49.51 percent of the trained teachers in Goa teach at the lower primary level, 22.23 percent at the upper primary, 26.10 percent at the lower secondary level and 2.16 percent at the higher secondary, as may be observed in Table XXXVII and Figure 17.

(v) Untrained Teachers in Goa, their Sex, Management, Area of Work, School Stage and Level of Employment

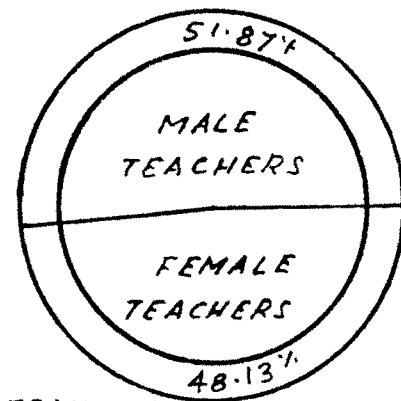
The present study indicates that as on September 30, 1976 there were 2249 untrained teachers in Goa, representing 29.48 percent of the total of 7628. Out of these the majority representing 71.59 percent teach in schools managed by non-Government private agencies and only 28.41 percent in schools managed by Government of Goa. Most of them are engaged in rural areas of Goa, representing 77.23 percent, and only 22.77%

SCHOOL TEACHERS IN GOA BY LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION, SEX  
AND TRAINING AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1976

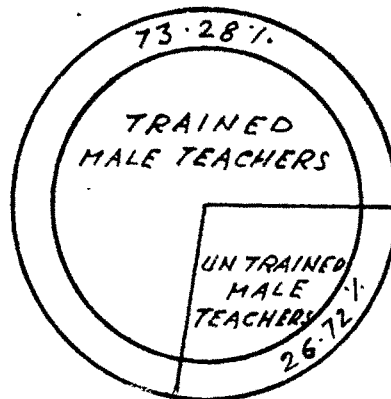
(a) SCHOOL TEACHERS BY LEVEL  
OF INSTRUCTION



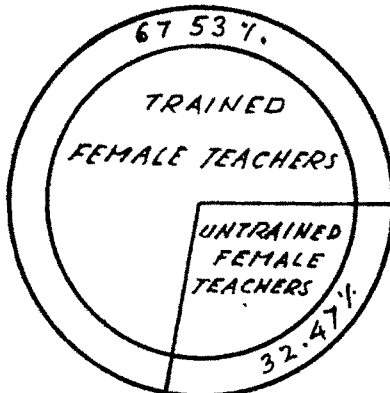
(b) SCHOOL TEACHERS BY SEX



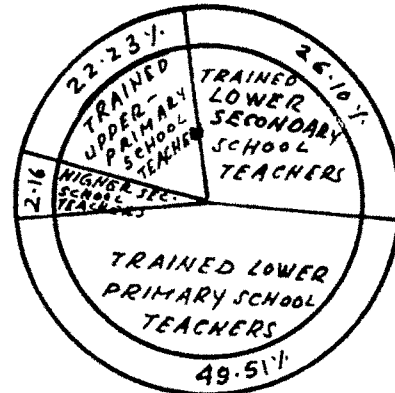
(c) MALE TEACHERS BY TRAINING



(d) FEMALE TEACHERS BY  
TRAINING



(e) TRAINED TEACHERS BY LEVEL  
OF INSTRUCTION



percent in urban areas. The majority of the untrained teachers, representing 53.00 percent are women and 47.00 percent are men as shown in Table XXXVII. There are no untrained teachers at the higher secondary school level but the number at the lower secondary represents 22.94 percent of the total. At the upper primary level the percentage is 30.95 but the highest number representing 46.11 percent are engaged at the lower primary level.

Considering the two stages of school education separately, the majority of the untrained teachers representing 77.06 percent of the total of 2249, are employed at the primary stage of school education in Goa and the secondary stage has only 22.94 percent, as may be observed in Table XXXVI and Figure 18.

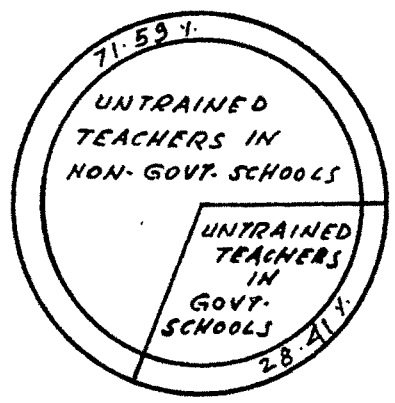
#### (vi) Teacher Training Facilities in Goa

As on September 30, 1976 there was only one secondary teacher training institution in Goa, providing professional training at B.Ed. degree level for about 100 graduate - students per year through English medium of instruction.

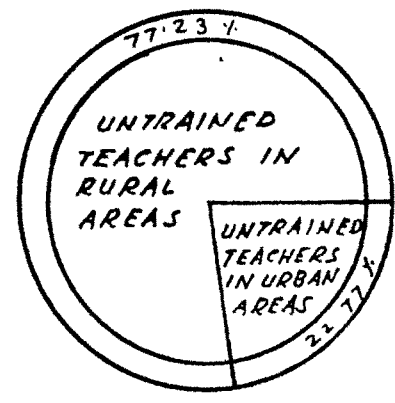
With regard to the primary education the study indicated that there were four institutions imparting professional training for primary teachers in Goa. Out of these only one offers a one year Diploma course for about 40 undergraduate students with teaching experience. The other three also

UNTRAINED TEACHERS IN GOA BY MANAGEMENT,  
RURAL/URBAN AREAS, SEX, LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION AND  
SCHOOL STAGE AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1976

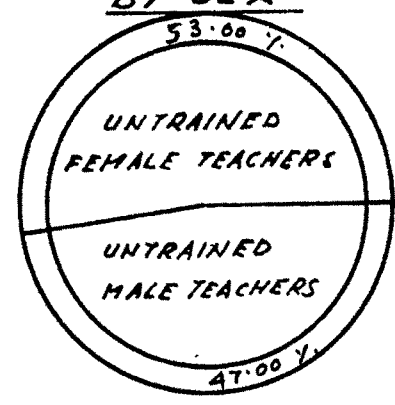
(a) UNTRAINED TEACHERS  
BY MANAGEMENT



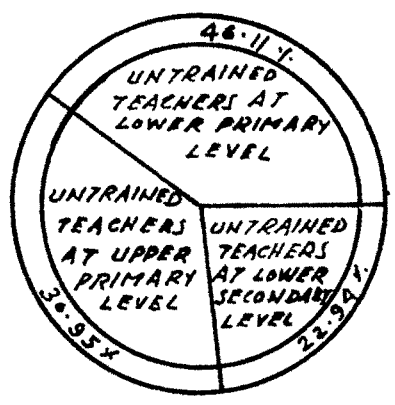
(b) UNTRAINED TEACHERS IN  
RURAL / URBAN AREAS



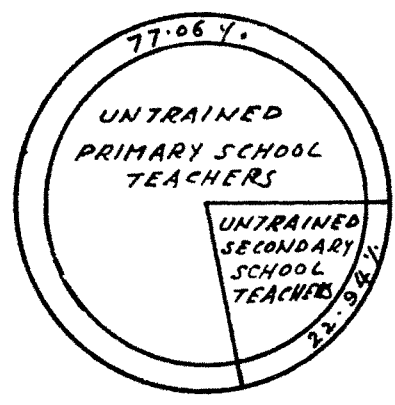
(c) UNTRAINED TEACHERS  
BY SEX



(d) UNTRAINED TEACHERS BY  
LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION



(e) UNTRAINED TEACHERS BY  
SCHOOL STAGE





provide a Diploma course but of two years duration meant for about 260 students with S.S.C. or higher qualifications, as noted in Table XXXVIII. All the teacher-training institutions are co-educational institutions managed by private agencies with the exception of one primary teacher training college which is managed by Government and is the only one located in the rural area of Bardez in the North Educational Zone of Goa.

The secondary teacher training college which also houses one of the primary teacher training colleges providing a one year Diploma course for primary teachers in Goa, is located in the urban area of Tiswadi in the Central Educational Zone of Goa. The remaining two institutions for primary teacher education are located in the urban area of Salcete in the South Educational Zone of Goa.

(vii) Teacher Educators by Sex and Qualifications

As may be noticed in Table XXXIX out of the total of 15 members of the academic staff of the secondary teacher training institution, 53.33 percent are females and 46.67 percent are males giving a sex ratio of 1 : 1 whereas in the case of primary teacher training institutions out of the total of 25, 84.00 percent are males and only 16.00 are females thus providing a sex ratio of 5 males to every female

teacher educator. Regarding the qualifications of the academic staff the secondary teacher training institution has 13.33 percent at the Doctoral level, 13.34 percent at graduate level but the majority representing 73.33 percent hold post-graduate qualifications, as indicated in Table XXXIX.

In the case of primary teacher training institutions, 40.00 percent hold post-graduate qualifications, 32.00 percent are graduates and 28.00 percent are undergraduates, as shown in Table XXXIX.

#### 6 In-Service Training of School Teachers

##### (i) Selection of Respondents for Questionnaire

About fifty respondents from the educational field connected mainly with school education in Goa were selected at random as indicated in Table XL to answer a specially prepared questionnaire regarding the in-service training needs of school teachers in Goa.

##### (ii) Qualifications and Sex of Respondents

Out of the total of 50 respondents, the majority, representing 52.00 percent were post-graduates, 32.00 percent were graduates and 16.00 percent were undergraduates. Although the majority of the respondents were men, more than one fourth

representing 26.00 percent were women as shown in Table XII.

(iii) Respondents' Teaching and Administrative Experience

According to the analysis each respondent, on an average, had about 14 years of teaching experience and about 5 years of administrative service, as indicated in Table XIII and XLIII respectively.

(iv) Reasons for and against the Need for an Intensified In-service Training Programme for Teachers

The analysis of the responses to the questionnaire items No.8, 9(I - X), and 10(I - XIII) noted in Table XLIV indicates that 86% of the total of 50 respondents believe that there is at present an urgent need for an in-service training programme for school teachers in Goa and only 14.00 percent of the respondents disagreed.

Out of those who disagreed about 85.7 percent feel that there is no need at present to provide an in-service training for school teachers in Goa because almost all teachers in Goa are professionally trained', suggesting thereby that the teacher learns everything that there is to be learnt once for all time.

About 71.43 percent of the respondents who disagreed, feel that the 'Government is spending a lot of money on the

expansion needs of education and that it is more than enough'.

About 57.10 percent of the respondents who disagreed feel 'there is no separate arrangement in Goa to provide in-service education on a full time basis'.

Some others, representing 28.58 percent of those who disagreed, are of the opinion that 'the quality of school education in Goa is very high and continuously rising' and therefore they feel there is no need for an in-service training programme for school teachers in Goa. About 14.29 percent of the respondents who disagreed feel that there is no need at present to provide in-service training programme for school teachers in Goa because: (a) 'Teachers are born and not made', (b) 'There is no incentive or material gain to the individual teacher', (c) 'It is an unnecessary waste of time and money which the Government can ill afford', (d) 'It upsets the routine schedule of the school as well as that of the individual'.

On the other hand about 95.34 percent of the respondents in favour of in-service training for school teachers in Goa, feel there is at present an urgent need for orientation and content course in the teaching of New Mathematics at all stages of school education in Goa. An equally high number,

representing 93.03 percent of the respondents in favour of in-service training programme also feel that there is such a need for subjects like Works-Experience and Vocational Guidance. There are others, representing 90.71 percent who are of the opinion that there is a need at present for special orientation course to help the teachers at all stages:

- (a) 'in the new approach to science teaching',
- (b) 'to learn the technique of adapting and improvising the necessary teaching aids with the help of the material available locally',
- (c) 'to update their knowledge and understanding of the latest developments in education'.

About 76.72 percent of the respondents in favour of in-service training programme feel that there is at present an urgent need to help the teachers particularly at the primary level who are not adequately equipped either in content or in the technique of teaching science.

A number of respondents, representing 74.41 percent of those in favour of in-service training programme for school teachers in Goa, are concerned with the deteriorating standard of education in Goa and of school education in particular and attribute the cause to the failure on the part of the teachers to make a determined effort to revise and improve their knowledge of the subject-matter. Consequently

they feel the situation could be improved with the help of in-service training programme. About 72.09 percent of the respondents in favour of in-service training programme are also concerned with the increasing number of primary school teachers in Goa who are not adequately prepared for the subjects they are expected to teach and are of the opinion that if they are not helped through in-service training programme, the school education in Goa is bound to deteriorate further.

About 65.10 percent of the respondents in favour of the in-service training programme feel the neglect of the same is likely to make many teachers in Goa lose their enthusiasm and commitment for the teaching profession.

A good number of respondents representing 62.77 percent favouring the in-service training programme for school teachers in Goa, feel concerned about the poorly qualified teachers employed in single teacher schools who have difficulty in managing different subjects at different levels. They are of the opinion that special help should be given to them through in-service training programme since there are a good number of teachers particularly at the primary stage of education without adequate training, about 55.79 percent of the respondents feel a special in-service training course should be conducted to help these teachers to obtain at least

the minimum skill required. About 46.52 percent of the respondents also feel concerned about untrained teachers who continue to teach in schools without professional training for at least a minimum period of four years. They also feel concerned about those teachers in primary schools with minimum or even lower qualifications and are of the opinion that special in-service training courses should be arranged to help them to improve their qualifications and professional skill.

(v) Areas of Priority in In-service Training Programme

The analysis of the responses to questionnaire item No.11 (I - IV) as noted in Table XLV indicates that the majority, representing 53.49 percent of the respondents are of the opinion that the first priority area in the in-service training programme should be to provide orientation-cum-content courses in the up-graded or newly introduced subjects in the school curriculum of Goa.

The second area in line of priority favoured by a majority, representing 41.86 percent of the respondents, is to familiarize the teachers in Goa with the latest development in theory and practice of education as well as to revise and improve their knowledge of the subject matter.

About 32.56 percent of the respondents representing the majority, feel that the third area of priority should be to improve the academic-cum-professional qualifications of school teachers in Goa with the minimum or lower qualifications.

The fourth area and the last in the line of priority according to the majority, representing 53.49 percent of the respondents, is to help the untrained teachers serving in different schools in Goa.

(vi) Separate arrangement necessary to organise and conduct In-service Training Programme

The analysis of the Questionnaire Item No.12 (I-X) appended in Table XLVI indicates that 62.81 percent of the respondents are of the opinion that a separate arrangement to organise and conduct the in-service training programme is necessary in view of the fact that the aforementioned four areas of priority, involve massive work, careful planning, efficient implementation and effective results in the shortest time possible.

Although the opinion of the respondents varies a great deal as to who should organise and conduct the separate arrangement for in-service training, the majority of the respondents, representing 67.42 percent feel it could be carried



out successfully by the recently established State Institute of Education. About 58.12 percent of the respondents are of the opinion that it should be a coordinated effort of different agencies whereas some others, representing 55.76 percent of the respondents feel, a special in-service training centre should be established to deal with all matters connected with the in-service training of school teachers in Goa. About the same number of respondents also feel that the national organizations like the NCERT could help and some others representing 46.47 percent of the respondents, are of the opinion that the in-service training programme could be carried out with the help of school complexes organised in each of the eleven talukas of Goa.

(ii) General conditions and practical difficulties of  
In-service Training Programme

Analysis of the Questionnaire Item No.13 (I - IX)  
 noted in Table XLVII.

In view of the fact that all teachers have to be brought up-to-date in their knowledge and understanding of the latest development in education as well as in the knowledge of the subject - matter, about 97.67 percent of the respondents believe that arrangements should be made for full-time in-service training of teachers at regular intervals so that every

teacher in Goa will get an opportunity for such a training at least once in a period of five years.

About 95.34 percent of the respondents feel that preparation of improvised apparatus and teaching aids should be encouraged as a part of the preparation for all school subjects.

In order to evaluate the impact of in-service training programme a large number of respondents, representing 90.72%, feel a suitable system of evaluation would need to be evolved. An equal number of respondents also feel that teacher educators should be provided with regular opportunities to observe the work of teachers trained at the centre or the institution so as to provide for a systematic feedback and a continuous evaluation and revision of courses, strictly according to the field requirements. Some others representing 88.40 percent of the respondents are of the opinion that there should be an adequate machinery for follow-up work both by the inspectors of schools and the teacher educators. They also feel that courses of studies in the in-service training Centre/Institution should be planned and adjusted on the basis of a careful assessment at the end of each term.

About 86.08 percent of the respondents feel that the in-service training syllabus should also include a remedial

course for those with specific weaknesses, as revealed by a diagnostic test given at the time of admission.

About ~~66-00%~~ of the respondents feel that the in-service training should be made compulsory for primary as well as for secondary teachers in Goa. The Analysis of Questionnaires Item No.14(I-V) also noted in Table XLVII indicates that the majority, representing 44.19 percent of the respondents, believe that the compulsory course of in-service training should be conducted on a full time basis for a period of 30-40 days. About 86.08 percent of the respondents feel it will be necessary to arrange for the teachers' residential accommodation at the in-service training centre itself so that all the time could be profitably utilized.

An equally large number of respondents representing 83.76 percent are of the opinion that payment of a special allowance should also be made to every teacher under training.

In order to conduct various courses more effectively and efficiently at the in-service training centre/institutions, about 81.39 percent of the respondents feel that all the necessary material as well as the equipment together with the library reference books should be made available without difficulty to the participants of various courses.

About 74.46 percent of the respondents felt concerned about the need for special personnel necessary to conduct various courses at the 'In-service Training Centre' and about 62.81 percent suggested there should be a criteria established for the selection of teachers for various in-service training courses.

#### 7 School Inspection and Supervision

##### (i) Selection of Respondents for Interview:

For the purpose of identifying various problems and issues connected with school inspection and supervision in Goa, 45 respondents from the field of school education were selected at random for an interview, as indicated in Table XLVIII.

Out of the total of 45 respondents, 37.78 percent were teachers and assistant-teachers, 33.34 percent were members of the inspectorate staff, 13.34 percent were heads of schools, 4.44 percent were supervisors and senior instructors, 4.44 percent were members of the management board, 4.44 percent were officers from the Directorate of Education and 2.22 percent represented the State Institute of Education in Goa.

##### (ii) Qualifications of Respondents selected for Interview

As noted in Table XLIX the respondents with post-

graduate qualifications represented 46.67 percent of the total, the next highest number was that of graduates representing 40.00% of the total, and the undergraduates represented 13.33 percent of the total of 45 respondents.

(iii) Responses to Interview Schedule

A general view of the analysis of the responses to the interview schedule regarding the school inspection and supervision in Goa indicates that about 98.00 percent of the respondents interviewed appear to be aware of the modern concept of school inspection and supervision and do consider its main purpose to be to improve the professional efficiency of the teachers through help and guidance. However, only about 78 percent believe that it is a cooperative enterprise in which both, the teachers as well as the inspecting officers, have to participate actively to find solutions to the common problems. A small section of the inspectorate staff seem to think that their task ends after locating the fault. They feel the solution to the problem must be found by the teacher himself.

About 83 percent of the inspectorate staff are well aware that the democratic concept of inspection and supervision demands constant effort on the part of the inspecting officers to stimulate, coordinate and guide the continued growth of

the teachers in a school both individually and collectively. The remaining 17 percent of the inspectorate staff feel that their duty is to find faults and take disciplinary action against the defaulting teachers.

About 94 percent of the teachers interviewed feel they need the help and services of a constructive nature from the Inspectorate staff by way of model lessons, etc. rather than merely being told what their faults are.

All the heads of schools and supervisors and about 75 percent of the inspectorate staff interviewed realise that under the present conditions they are unable to achieve the main purpose of the modern concept of school inspection and supervision in Goa. All the respondents agree in general that there is a vast scope for improving the present system of inspection and supervision of schools in Goa but about 45 percent of the respondents feel that most of the problems arise due to the lack of time and the shortage of adequately qualified personnel.

About 40 percent of the teachers and heads of schools are of the opinion that the major drawback is the lack of subject experts in the inspecting team who could speak with authority and give practical demonstration.

Almost 28 percent of the respondents in general feel that many problems are created as a result of too much stress being laid presently on the administrative and financial aspects rather than on the academic and instructional aspects demanded by the changing concept of school inspection and supervision. About 78 percent of the inspectorate staff and all the other respondents except one, agree that a mere proforma of an inspecting report to fill in, is not enough. A code of inspection or a set of clearly defined rules are necessary to guide the inspecting officers and make their task more effective and meaningful to all concerned.

More than 66% of the respondents including all the heads of schools and teachers agree, that the formation of a school complex for a group of villages and the introduction of 'Panel Inspection' for each taluka would help a great deal to make the school inspection and supervision more effective. They also feel that subject experts and experienced teachers should be included in the inspection panel. Some of the respondents representing almost 68 percent of the total agree that the subject experts should be made responsible not only for inspecting class teaching but also for evaluating how a particular subject is being taught on the whole, in a particular school.

A large majority representing about 88 percent of the teachers interviewed feel that the inspecting officer should deal with the teachers as a friend, guide and a helper and should discuss the problems related to class teaching with them, as individuals as well as in a group, before and towards the end of his visit.

About 85 percent of the teachers, supervisors and heads of schools are of the opinion that the 'Inspecting Team' should have a general meeting with the head of the school and his staff at the beginning of the inspection as well as towards the end so as to provide an opportunity to discuss all the issues and problems concerned. All but one of the respondents appeared to realize the worthwhileness of the follow-up of the inspection report in the improvement of the school programme and felt it should be given the time and priority it deserves.

Regarding surprise visit by inspecting officers, almost 60 percent of the respondents think it does not contribute much but rather promotes fear and suspicion. However, about 80 percent of the respondents agree that the inspecting officers visits should be more frequent but friendly.



More than 66% of the respondents agree that there is at present a great need to provide stimulation, guidance and assistance to organize effective school improvement programmes in Goa.

About 80 percent of the teachers interviewed are of the opinion that the inspecting officers should allot a fixed time so that teachers could approach them in their office with their class-room problems and difficulties for their guidance.

About 78 percent of the inspectorate staff are of the opinion that a regular provision for an in-service training programme would help a great deal to develop and improve their professional growth and efficiency.

(iv) Review of Proformas used and Sampling of Inspection Reports

A general analysis of the proformas used indicates that more weightage is given to factual data about the institution, its funds and finance, its buildings and administration rather than the actual teaching of subjects, instructional material, school and community relationship and co-curricular activities.

The general feeling is that these proformas are not comprehensive enough to evaluate a school programme in terms of the demands imposed by the modern concept of school inspection and supervision. It seems it would be necessary to improve the proforma in order to make it more reliable, comprehensive, less subjective and more meaningful.

A sample analysis of inspection reports indicated that the inspecting officer visits every school in his jurisdiction, once in a year and writes a descriptive report of inspection and sends a copy of the same to the school for implementation of his suggestions. These reports, under the present practice do not appear to be very helpful to the school to improve the instruction in the classroom, which, according to the modern concept of school inspection and supervision, appears to be the main purpose of the inspecting officer's visit. The analysis also indicated that the inspecting officer tries to evaluate a particular teacher, teaching a particular subject, in a particular class but the report provides no indication at all as to how the subject as a whole is being taught in a particular school.

Most of the inspecting reports appear to emphasise the factual data rather than the functional part of any school aspect, thus focussing the attention on the provision for a

certain activity in a school but ignoring entirely the way it is being carried out.

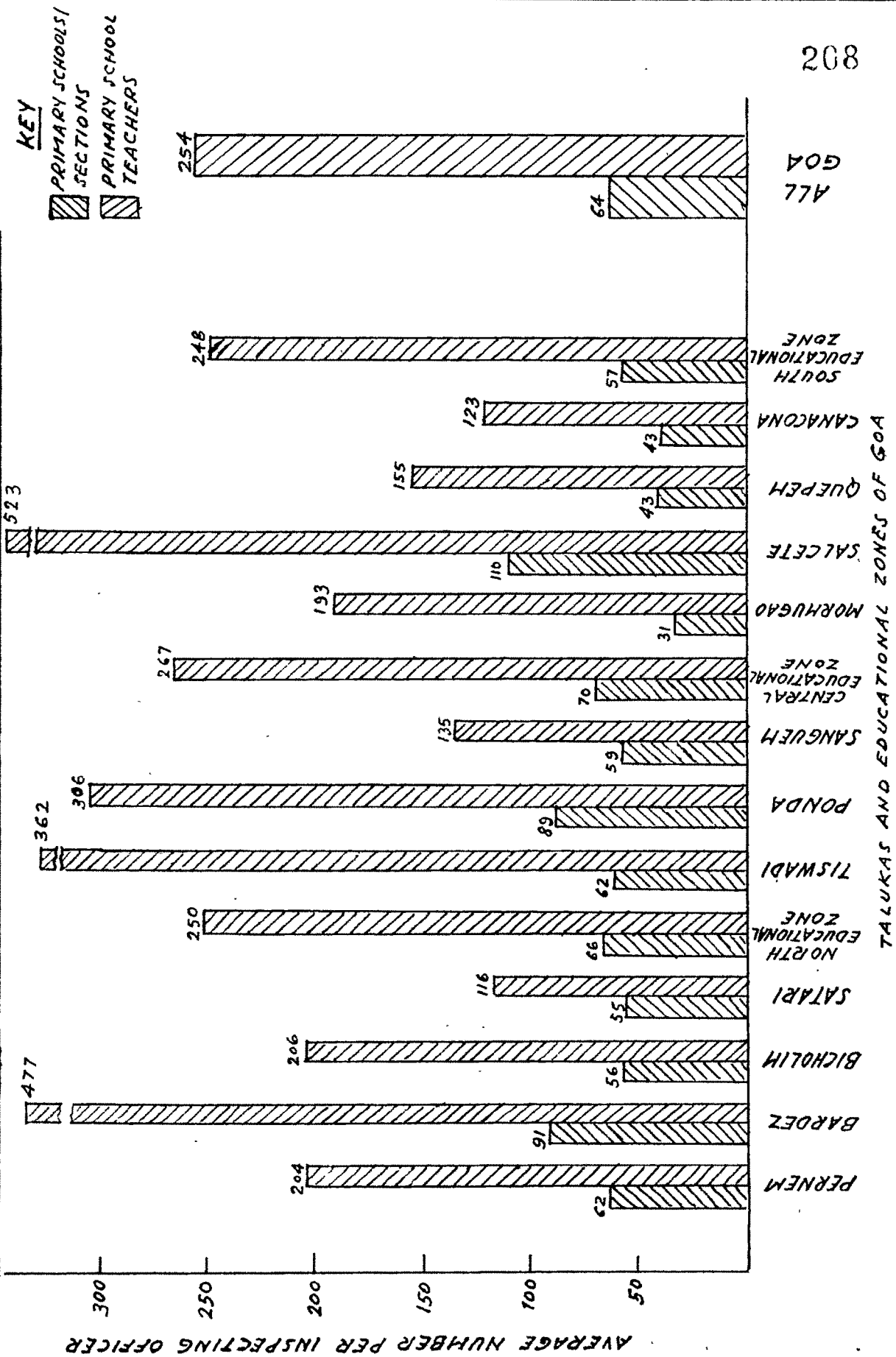
(v) Inspectorate Staff and average number of Primary Schools/Sections, Teachers and Pupils

An analysis of talukawise distribution of inspecting officers for primary stage of school education in Goa as on September 30, 1976 indicates that each inspecting officer at All-Goa level had on an average 64 primary schools/sections, 254 primary school teachers and 7330 primary school pupils. The position in the educational zones of Goa shows that the Central Educational Zone has the highest average number of primary schools/sections, teachers and pupils per inspecting officer. The North Educational Zone comes next with the highest average number of schools/sections and teachers but the least average number of pupils, per inspecting officer. The South Educational Zone has the lowest average number of schools/sections and teachers per inspecting officer, as appended in Table L.

Talukawise, Satari, has the lowest average numbers of primary schools/sections and teachers per inspecting officer and Salcete Taluka has the highest in both cases. A comparative graph indicating the average number of primary schools/sections and teachers in all the talukas and educational zones is provided in Figure 19.

FIG. 19

TALUKA WISE DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS/  
SECTIONS AND TEACHERS PER INSPECTING OFFICER AS AT SEPTEMBER 1976



(vi) Inspectorate Staff for Secondary Schools

According to the present study as on September 30, 1976, there were six inspecting officers for secondary stage of school education in Goa, made up of 241 secondary schools/sections, 2036 secondary school teachers and 34,056 students, as indicated in Table LI.

Each inspecting officer had on an average 40 secondary schools/sections, 339 teachers and 5676 secondary students.

On the basis of the educational zones of Goa, each inspecting officer in South Educational Zone had the highest average number of secondary schools/sections, teachers and students whereas the inspecting officer in the Central Educational Zone had the lowest average number of secondary schools/sections and teachers, and the one in the North Educational Zone had the lowest average number of students. A comparative graph indicating the average number of secondary schools/sections and teachers is provided in Figure 20.

The overall analysis and interpretation of the data collected indicates a strong need for the re-organisation of the school facilities presently made available in Goa which obviously leads to the subject of the next Chapter entitled "Planning School Location".

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COMPARATIVE GRAPH INDICATING THE AVERAGE  
NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS & TEACHERS  
PER INSPECTING OFFICER IN EDUCATIONAL ZONES OF GOA  
AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1976

