

S U M M A R Y.

A survey of Agricultural Education in Trinidad was carried out. Schools were visited in order to evaluate the practical use being made of school gardens. Interviews were held with teachers at the schools, with Principals of Training Colleges and with senior officers of the Departments of Agriculture and Education.

Recommendations for the improvement of Agricultural Education are included in this report, due consideration having been given to the facilities available and the financial resources of the Colony.

Though Trinidad is predominantly an agricultural country yet the habit of most young people is to leave the land and take up other employments. Most workers generally have a low social status and there is a widespread aversion to manual labour which probably has its origin in the history of development of the colony. The changing of attitudes is a slow process, but at least an attempt should be made to inculcate pride in agricultural achievement during the formative period in Primary Schools. Teachers therefore have a great responsibility in this respect.

It is interesting to note the statistics relative to pupils attending Primary and Secondary or Intermediate Schools. In 1954 approximately 130,000 pupils were enrolled in Primary, and 6000 in Secondary Schools, which indicate that over 90% of pupils terminate their education at the Primary School level. The problem of providing an adequate and balanced curriculum for this group has been investigated by the governments of countries with widely divergent cultural and economic backgrounds, and it will be pertinent to compare their recommendations and policies with