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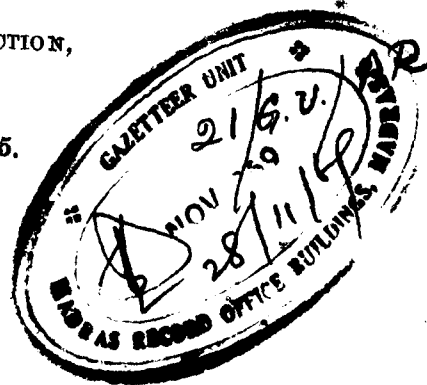
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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

ROC. NO. 34 F-1/63.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS-6,

Dated 15th March 1965.



From

SRI N. D. SUNDARAVADIVELU, M.A., L.T.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras State, Madras-6.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

Fort St. George, Madras-9.

Sir,

Sub.—Report on Public Instruction, 1962-63.

I submit herewith the Report on Public Instruction in the State for the year 1962-63.

Yours, faithfully,

N. D. SUNDARAVADIVELU,
Director of Public Instruction

Figures given in brackets in the Report refer to the previous year.

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REPORT ON THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE YEAR
1973-74

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PUBLIC INSTRUCTION REPORT FOR 1973-74.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Tamil Nadu the southern most State of India extends upto Cape Kanyakumari in the South. It is bounded on the north by Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, on the west by Kerala and on the east by the Bay of Bengal. It has an areas of 130,069 Sq. kilo metres with a population of 41,199,168 as per the 1971 Census.

The State now comprises of fifteen Revenue District (viz) 1. Madras 2. Chingleput 3. South Arcot 4. Thanjavur 5. Madurai 6. Ramanathapuram 7. Tirunelveli 8. Kanyakumari 9. North Arcot 10. Salem 11. Dharmapuri 12. Coimbatore 13. The Nilgiris 14. Tiruchirapalli and 15. Pudukottai (formed in January 1974). These fifteen Revenue District have been divided in to 48 Educational Districts (including the Kuzhithurai Educational district formed on 16th May 1973) which comprise 397 ranges of Deputy Inspectors of Schools. The number of Taluks in the State is 124 and that of the Panchayat Union Blocks is 375.

The percentage of literacy in Tamil Nadu as per the 1971 Census was 39.45 per cent (Men 51.77 per cent ; Women : 26.86 per cent) as against 31.4 per cent in 1961.

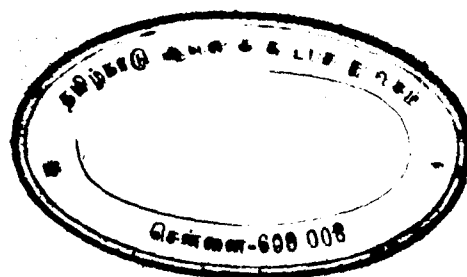
The number of institutions of different types which cater to the educational needs of the State are furnished below :

Type of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.
1. Universities	4
2. Arts and Science Colleges	183
3. Teachers Training Colleges	23
4. Engineering Colleges (including Indian Institute of Technology).	12
5. Polytechnics and special institutions	33
6. Medical Colleges	11
7. Agricultural Colleges	3
8. Other Professional Colleges	8
9. Oriental Colleges	17
10. Teacher Training Institutes	114
11. High Schools	2,823
12. Middle Schools (Standards I to VIII or VI to VIII) ..	5,773
13. Primary Schools (Standards I to V)	26,726
14. Pre-primary schools	37
15. Professional and other types of schools	180
Total	35,847

It is heartening to note that 90.2 per cent of the children in the age group 6 to 11, 52.3 per cent in the age group 11 to 14 and about 33 per cent in the age group 14 to 17 were under instruction in 1973-74 as per the 1971 Census. Nearly 1.92 lakhs of students were under instruction in Arts and Science colleges in 1973-74.

The amount spent on Education from the funds of the State Government in 1973-74 (under the Education Demand alone) was Rs.104 crores out of a total Revenues Expenditure of Rs.473 crores. If the expenditure on Medical Education, Agriculture Education, Veterinary Education was added the total State Government expenditure on education would have been about Rs. 140 crores.

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The following figures show, how, over the years the outlay on Education has been increasing steadily.

Actual expenditure in.					Total expenditure from State Government funds on Revenue account.	Expenditure under Education Demand alone.
(1)					(2)	(3)
(RUBES IN CRORES).						
1938-39	..	..	..	..	16.10	2.62
1962-63	..	..	..	..	121.81	25.76
1964-65	..	..	..	..	151	32
1966-67	..	..	..	..	201	44
1969-70	..	..	..	..	306	66
1971-72	..	..	..	..	394	86
1972-73	..	..	..	..	417	93
1973-74	..	..	..	..	473	104

2. SCHOOL EDUCATION

There has been phenomenal growth in the field of Education in Tamil Nadu since independence and its pace was accelerated by the Five year plans. The Physical progress achieved during the Fourth plan period in terms of the number of schools, enrolment and teachers is indicated below :

Stage of education.					Position in 1968-69.	Position in 1973-74.	Increase of Pupils. (percentage or increase)
(1) ..					(2)	(3)	(4)
(ENROLMENT IN LAKHS).							
Class I to V—							
Boys	..	..	..	..	28.22	30.64	8.9%
Girls	..	..	..	..	20.96	23.74	13.2%
Total	..	..	..	..	49.18	54.38	10.6%
Class VI to VIII —							
Boys	..	..	..	..	8.00	9.10	13.8%
Girls	..	..	..	..	4.28	5.09	13.9%
Total	..	..	..	..	12.28	14.19	15.4%
Class IX to XI							
Boys	..	..	..	..	4.30	4.97	13.3%
Girls	..	..	..	..	2.07	2.42	16.9%
Total	..	..	..	..	6.37	7.39	16.0%

Number of Institutions.

			Net increase.
Lower Elementary Schools	25,694	26,726	1,032
Higher Elementary	6,018	5,773	(245)
High Schools (Including Matriculation and Central Schools).	2,513	2,823	310

Number of Teachers.

In Lower Elementary schools	91,918	106,332	14,414
In Higher Elementary Schools	62,222	66,843	4,621
In High Schools	54,857	65,959	11,102

The important developments in the fourth plan period are detailed below:—

1. *Enhanced scales of pay for Teachers.*—The most important development during the IVth plan period was the introduction of enhanced scales of pay for both the teaching and non-teaching staff of schools under all kinds of managements with effect from 2nd October 1970, following the recommendation of the Second Tamilnadu Pay Commission. Dearness Allowance which was paid before 2nd October 1970 was merged with the pay in the revised scale. This secured substantial additional benefits in the matter of retirement benefits and allowances such as City Compensatory Allowance and House Rent Allowances which are allowed a percentages of the pay in addition to the monetary increase in Pay and Dearness allowance from 2nd October 1970.

Selection grades were created for the first time as on 2nd October 1970 for teachers under all kinds of managements. From October 1973 onwards all persons, who have completed 18 years of age on or before the first day of the month in which the examination is held and who have passed the E.S.L.C. Examination with English as optional subject or III form or VIII Standard of the high school of this state recognised by the Director of School Education, Tamil nadu are allowed to appear privately for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination. This measure is in tune with the philosophy of continuing and non-formal education.

Strengthening of School Education Administration.—To cope with the tasks of increasing expansion of education the administrative set up of the school education department at the district level was reorganised during 68-69, increasing the number of educational districts from 35 to 48 and the number of Divisional Inspectors of Schools (redesignated as chief Educational Officers) from 4 to 11, and 57 additional Deputy Inspectors were also appointed during the fourth plan period.

Pilot project scheme for reorganisation of Science Education at primary level.—With the UNICEF Assistance a Pilot project for the reorganisation of Science Education was introduced in 50 selected primary and 30 middle schools in the district of Madras Chingleput and South Arcot. Two teachers from each primary school and 3 teachers from each middle school were given special training for 60 days. Each of the 50 selected primary schools were supplied with general kits received from the NCERT and the Middle schools were provided with kits necessary for teaching biology and Physics in Standard VI. A science Educational Officer in the grade of District Educational Officer was appointed for implementing this scheme.

Revision of syllabus.—Realising the need for a constant review of the content of syllabi and for upto dating the system of instruction, the Government constituted committees in December 1970 for revising the entire school syllabi. The draft revised syllabi finalised by these committees for standards 1-5 were published in November 1971 and for standards 6-8 in January 1972.

The revised syllabi were introduced from the academic year 1972-73 in standards 1-5 in all subjects other than mathematics and Science and in mathematics and science in those standards from 1973-74. A massive in-service training programme was conducted in Teacher training institutes in the State during 1972-73 at a cost of about Rs. 40 lakhs and the total number of teachers retrained was about 58,500.

In order to provide a permanent machinery for curriculum development, a Curriculum development wing has been set up in the State Institute of education. It will engage itself in curriculum research, development of teaching material, etc., and will work in close collaboration with the State evaluation unit. An evaluation Unit was set up to improve the quality of education and make necessary reforms in all aspects of examination in relation to school education. The unit is at present evolving a comprehensive programme of examination reform both at the external and internal level.

Scheme for providing employment to educated unemployed.—1. *Apprentice teachers scheme.*—This is a State scheme in force from October 1970 to 10th September 1973. A total number of 5,746 teachers were given employment under this scheme and they were ordered to be absorbed regularly in the additional posts sanctioned under the State Plan Schemes or in replacement vacancies arising due to resignation retirement etc.

2. *Half a million jobs programme.*—This scheme was financed by the Government of India for about six months in 1973–74. Under this scheme 9,923 posts were created in Tamil Nadu during 1973–74. The teachers appointed to these posts were all given regular posts from 1st April 1974.

Elementary Education.—The total number of elementary schools in the State during the year 1973–74 was 32,499 the details of which are given below—

Management.	Number of Schools.	Students Strength.		Teachers.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Government	1,577	1,78,244	1,50,413	6,136	4,192
Aided	7,168	11,06,580	8,94,691	26,873	29,305
Municipal	1,419	2,98,116	2,63,215	4,564	11,162
Panchayat Union	22,329	18,28,417	12,51,683	66,536	24,356
Un-Aided	6	941	821	15	26
Total	32,499	34,12,298	25,60,823	1,04,124	69,041

The enrolment in elementary schools improved from 67.09 lakhs in 1972-73 to 68.57 lakhs (54.38 in standards 1-5 and 14.19 lakhs in standards 6-8) vide Annexures II and III during 1973-74.

Qualitative improvement.—With a view to maintain a high standard in schools, steps have been constantly taken to improve the teacher pupil ratio. In addition to the additional teachers appointed every year under the normal state plan schemes, 1,800 additional teachers appointed under the central unemployment relief scheme in 1971 and 1972-73 were continued during 1973-74 and out of them, 1,200 were B.T.'s appointed as Headmasters of higher elementary schools, with a view to improve the instruction right from the early stages.

The total number of teachers working in the 32,499 elementary schools during 1973-74 was 1,73,175 which works out to a teacher pupil ratio as 1:34.

As a step towards ensuring improvement in the quality of instruction in schools, the appointment of higher grade teacher is being gradually reduced consequent on the abolition of fresh admissions to higher grade training from 1968-69. In order to give secondary grade scales to higher grade teachers who have acquired secondary grade qualification, the scheme for upgrading into secondary grade posts, including 5,000 posts upgraded in 1973-74.

With a view to improving the teaching of Science in elementary schools, the syllabi has been revised and grants are given for the purchase of Science equipment and teaching aids at Rs. 300 for each elementary school and 1,000 for each higher elementary school. Till the end of 1973-74, 1,140 primary schools and 3,000 upper primary schools were covered including 200 school covered in 1973-74.

To promote physical education activities in higher elementary standards, about 500 physical education teachers were appointed during 1973-74 under the Half-a-Million Job Scheme.

Midday meals scheme.—The noble scheme of free midday meals for the needy children studying in elementary schools continued this year also. The Director of School Education continued to release the midday meals grants to Panchayat Union councils.

The number of schools in which this scheme was in operation as on 31st March 1974 was 29,241 and the number of pupils fed was 19.40 lakhs (including Harijan Welfare schools and Corporation schools in the Madras city). The scheme was also functioning on a purely voluntary basis in some schools. A sum of Rs. 218 lakhs was spent on the midday meals scheme during 1973-74 from the funds of this Government. This was supplemented by gift food from the CARE to the tune of Rs. 4.85 crores, as detailed below:—

Commodity.	Quantity in lakhs in lbs.	Value in crores.
1. Salad oil	65	1.12
2. C.S.M.	169	1.64
3. Bulgur wheat	292	1.87
4. Balahar	50	0.22
Total	576	4.85

To facilitate hygienic preparation of the midday meals 97 central kitchens equipped with electrical equipments are functioning in the three districts of Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot. The food prepared in these central kitchens is transported to the surrounding schools in closed vans. A central workshop for servicing and maintaining the transport vehicles used under the scheme as well as kitchen equipments has been set up in Vikravandi in South Arcot District, with the assistance of CARE at a total cost of about Rs. 15 lakhs.

To facilitate scientific storage of the food stuffs required for these programmes six regional godowns have been constructed with CARE assistance and they are functioning efficiently.

Free supply of books and slates.—Poor pupils receiving midday meals in standards I to III are also given free text books and slates in standard I and books only in standards II and III. More than 12 lakhs of pupils benefit under this scheme every year. From 1972-73 the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society is bearing the entire cost of free supply of books under this scheme. The cost of slates and text books in minority languages (not published by the text-book society) is alone borne by Government.

Supply of free uniforms.—In addition to providing a meal, it is felt necessary to give clothes to the needy, particularly to girls to enable them to attend the school. By the effort made in a concentrated manner for the supply of uniforms free of cost to the needy poor children, as many as 39.37 lakhs pupils have been provided with at least one set of uniforms till the end 1973-74 either at School Improvement Conferences or other functions held for purpose, at a total cost of about Rs. 2.56 crores.

Work experience should be a part of the curriculum right from the early stages, 573 posts of full-time craft teachers were created in higher elementary schools in 1973-74. This programme aims at developing technical skills and creative talents in children and enable them to learn some useful crafts relevant to the needs of the locality.

Construction of quarters to women teachers.—In order to step up the enrolment of pupils, particularly of girls and to encourage women teachers to reside in rural areas, quarters were constructed for women teachers of Panchayat Union Elementary Schools in rural areas. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was spent on this scheme in 1973-74. Since the inception of the scheme in 1958-59 more than 1,600 quarters have been constructed.

Secondary Education—Secondary Schools.—The tremendous expansion of primary education has accelerated the progress and demand for secondary education and during 1973-74, 58 new high schools were opened as detailed below:—

Government	26
Government (Social Welfare)	1
Government (Harijan Welfare)	4
Corporation of Madras	6
Corporation of Madurai	6
Municipality	3
Aided	12

In 1973-74, there were 2,823 high schools with a strength of 16.27 lakhs which comprised of 2,717 ordinary high schools, 40 Anglo-Indian high schools, 24 Matriculation schools, 9 Central schools, 24 schools affiliated to the "Central Board of Secondary Education" and 9 schools affiliated to the Council for Indian School Certificate. The number of scholars and teachers in the above institutions were as follows :—

(1)	Number of Schools.	Total enrolment.		Number of Teachers.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Government "A" Wing	296	80,065	76,026	3,405	2,650
Government "B" Wing	1,472	459,026	160,642	24,203	4,969
Aided	863	431,300	261,257	15,328	9,260
Municipal	131	67,487	47,976	2,484	1,847
Un-Aided	61	22,842	18,789	390	1,423
Total ..	2,823	1,060,720	564,690	45,810	20,149

The enrolment in high school stage namely IX to XI standards improved from 7.25 lakhs to 7.65 lakhs in 1973-74 (vide annexure IV).

Qualitative improvement—(i) Science grant.—The scheme for grant-in-aid to high schools for the purchasing Science equipment and setting up Science laboratories (Rs. 15,000 for equipment and Rs. 25,000 for the laboratory building) was continued during 1973-74 also. The number of schools selected under the scheme relating to the improvement of teaching science during 1973-74 is detailed below :—

Management.	Number of Schools.	Amount of expenditure/grant per school.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Government (A) Wing	2	RS.
2 Government (B) Wing	27	40,000
3 Municipal	2	
4 Aided	4	30,000

2. Mobile Science laboratory Vans.—Mobile Science laboratory vans equipped with all necessary science apparatus for high schools were introduced as a pilot project in Mayuram and Pattukottai Educational Districts. The scheme was widened to cover all the Revenue Districts and in 1972-73 twelve more vans were purchased and distributed to the Chief Educational Officers to cover the Revenue Districts under their jurisdiction. In 1973-74, 3 more vans at a cost of Rs. 1.6 lakhs were purchased. All the educational districts will each be provided with One Van, in the ensuing few years.

Science fairs.—Two Science fairs, One in Venkateswara High School, Vellore and another at Town High School, Kumbakonam were conducted at a cost of about Rs. 16,000 to demonstrate to the pupils and the parents the importance of science teaching in high schools. 25 high schools in these districts participated in the fair.

Science Wing.—On 25th January 1974, the Government sanctioned the establishment of the State Institute of Science Education as a wing of the State Institute of Education in order to foster the Scientific spirit and organise In-service training to school teachers for teaching science subjects.

Strengthening of educational film library.—During 1973-74, 121 films and 69 film strips were purchased and added to the State Film Library, at a cost of about Rs. One lakh.

Model Schools.—In accordance with the suggestion made in the Kothari Education Commission Report one model school for Girls was opened at Madras from 1973-74 in addition to the one for boys opened at Pudukkottai in 1972-73. These schools, which have highly qualified staff and other residential facilities, admit students with proved merit and talent, many of whom will be supported by scholarships.

Teacher Education.—1. **Teacher Training Institutes.**—99.9 percent of the teachers employed in schools in Tamil Nadu are trained teachers. In order to regulate the out put of trained teachers with reference to future requirements and to avert large scale of unemployment among trained teachers, the admission of candidates in the teacher training institutes was kept in abeyance for 1972-73. Hence, the second year sections alone functioned during 1972-73. During 1973-74 candidates to the teacher training course were admitted at the rate of 30 pupils for each section. In 1973-74, there were 108 teachers training institutes in the State (excluding 3 pre-primary and One Anglo-Indian teachers training institutes) and the total number of sections in those institutes was 109.

(b) **Deputation of B.T. Teachers for M.Ed. Course.**—With a view to achieve qualitative improvement in the Government teachers training institutes about 40 B.T. assistants were deputed for M.Ed. course at State cost, during the years 1970-71 to 1973-74 at the rate of ten every year.

(c) **Tamil Nadu English language teaching campaign.**—Four English language teaching campaign centres are functioning in the State. They give intensive four weeks training to teachers handling English in Standards VI to VIII. They are located at Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Coimbatore and Palayamkottai. During 1973-74 ten courses were conducted in each of four centres and 1,782 teachers were trained. This brings the total number of teachers trained so far to 10,067. Fifteen, three-day seminar cum workshops were conducted in selected educational Districts and about 650 teachers attended the seminars.

Six seminars were conducted in "Modern methods of Teaching English" for Headmasters of secondary schools and gazetted Inspecting Officers which covered another 270 Headmasters in the State. Ten seminars were also conducted in the Chief Educational Officers. Units of North Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Ramanathapuram to acquaint the headmasters and teachers handling English in Standard VIII with the new pattern of question paper.

State Institute of Education.—This is the academic wing of the Directorate of School Education. It looks after programmes for improving the quality of school education, through in-service training, Research publications, and primary school extension work. During 1973-74, this institute conducted a number of workshops, training courses and demonstration classes for the benefit of teachers. The Tamil monthly "Tamilaga Kalvi" continued to be published by this institute.

State Evaluation Unit.—The State evaluation unit was set up in 73-74 to improve the quality of evaluation and attended to examination reform at school level. The Unit conducted quite a few workshops and seminars during 1973-74.

The following booklets were printed and supplied to the schools by the unit.

1. "Concept of evaluation in education" by the (NCERT booklet translated into Tamil).
2. "Scheme of the comprehensive internal assessment and the manual instructions" Parts I and II.

Special Schools.—Education of Physically handicapped children.—The following were the educational facilities available for handicapped children in 1973-74:—

	Government.	Aided.	Municipal.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Schools for Blind	5	3	..	8
Schools for deaf	1	7	2	10
Schools for the blind and deaf	..	2	..	2
Schools for the orthopaedically handicapped	..	2	..	2
		(including 1 unaided).		
Schools for the lepper children	2	2	..	4
Total	8	16	2	26

The total number of students who received instruction during 1973-74 was 2,910.

Along with free instruction, boarding, lodging and free clothing are provided in the Government schools for blind at Poonamallee and Salem. The aided schools are also predominantly residential, provide boarding and lodging to pupils either free of cost or for a reasonable amount. The Poonamallee school has an industrial section for teaching rattan work and weaving as a gainful occupation for the inmates who have completed their course of education in the school and who are too old for general education.

The work of teaching the blind and the deaf is of a special nature. To attract well qualified teachers to these schools special pay at varying rates is paid to holders of senior diploma, junior diploma, for elementary and secondary grade teachers with a certificate of competency in teaching the blind and the deaf and for qualified teachers in special subjects like music, craft, physical education, etc.

Schools for the oriental languages.—There were 17 oriental schools including one middle school in the State in 1973-74 (teachers—154, students—2,555) in which Sanskrit or Arabic is taught.

Pre-primary schools.—There were 40 pre-primary schools in the State during 1973-74, besides 20 pre basic sections attached to elementary schools. The total number of students in the above institutions was 2,623 boys and 2,834 girls and the number of teachers was 158.

Anglo-Indian Schools.—There were 45 Anglo-Indian Schools in 1973-74. These are under the management of private bodies or the Indian railway department. Out of these 45 schools, 43 were getting grants from State funds in 1973-74 under the Code of regulations for Anglo-Indian Schools. Although primarily intended for Anglo-Indian children, these schools admit other students also. They offer an integrated course of eleven years from standards I to XI.

The particulars of Anglo-Indian schools are detailed below :

Category of School.	1973-74.				
	Number of institution.	Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
High School	40	13,380	14,270	197	717
Primary school	4	739	442	2	36
Training School	1	..	57	1	5
Total	45	14,119	14,769	200	758

The examination at the end of standard XI is conducted by the Anglo-Indian School-leaving certificate Board. The inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools looks works, under the control of the Director of School Education.

Sainik School.—A Sainik School was set up by the Government of India in July 1962 at Amaravathi Nagar in Coimbatore District. The object is to prepare boys academically, physically and psychologically for entry into the National Defence Academy or other walks of life. The school has standards V to XI. Admissions of boys in the school are being made on the basis of the result of a common All India entrance examination which is held once a year during the months of January/February. The strength in the school including new admissions is 519 plus 22 day scholars. Of these, boys from other states number 20.

Scholarships are sanctioned on income-cum-merit basis by the Government of Tamil Nadu to the students of Tamil Nadu domicile studying in the school. This does not include scholarships to the students of Tamil Nadu domicile studying in the Sainik schools in other States. In 1973-74, 415 students were holding Tamil Nadu Government scholarships.

Adult Education.—In order to eradicate illiteracy in rural areas, adult literacy schools were started in this State many years ago. There were only 14 such schools in this State with a strength of 332 during 1973-74.

With the assistance of Government of India, UNESCO and Food and Agricultural Organisation the Farmers Functional Literacy Programmes is conducted from 1969. It was first introduced in Udumalpet taluk of Coimbatore District. Two courses of six months duration were conducted in that place with different set of adult illiterates in the same centres. In subsequent years the Scheme was extended to the educational Districts of Thanjavur, Thiruvannamalai and Tuticorin. So far 10,105 persons have become literates under this scheme.

Homes for children.—Institutions which are primarily homes for children, having facilities for the education of the inmates are admitted to aid from State funds. One of the important conditions for aid is that at least 50 per cent of the inmates in the Homes for children shall be certified destitutes belonging to this State and shall be studying in recognised schools.

There are 378 Homes in the State and the number of inmates is 66,788. A sum of Rs. 57,30,696 was given as grant-in-aid to these homes in 1973-74.

Youths vocational centre.—These centres were started by the Government of India for giving an integrated course of educational and vocation training to the children of the age-group 11-14 who do not pursue their education at the post primary stage and purpose of the training is to make them fit for life. There were the following six centres during 1973-74 (with a total strength of 507).

1. Government B Wing High School, Poonamallee.
2. Government B Wing High School, Pattukottai.
3. K. V. Sala High School, Virudhunagar.
4. Dr. A.C.T.C. Model High School, Karaikudi.
5. Gandhi Niketan Post Basic School, T. Kallupatti.
6. Municipal High School North Coimbatore.

There is also one regional pre-vocational training centre attached to M.C.M. High School, Parasawalkam under the direct control of Government of India.

The Third All-India Educational Survey.—One State educational survey officer (in the cadre of District Educational Officer) and fifteen District educational survey Officers (in the cadre of gazetted Headmasters) attended to the work of the Third All-India Educational Survey in Tamil Nadu in 1973-74, under the guidance of the National Council of educational research and training, New Delhi which met also the cost of the survey of about Rs. 2.15 lakhs. The survey work was in progress.

School Improvement Conference.—This is a people's movement organised and implemented during the last 14 years by the Directorate of Education. The local Public interested in the Welfare of Schools come forward with voluntary contributions in cash and kind for improving the conditions of their schools. This movement continued to make satisfactory progress during the year. The total number of school improvement conferences held upto 1973-74 was 518. The total cost of schemes undertaken in all these conferences was Rs. 18.92 crores.

Welfare Measures.—Teachers' Welfare.—The National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare was set up in 1962. The Teachers' Day is celebrated on 5th September every year from 1962. Voluntary collections are made every year for the Foundation on the Teachers' Day. The main objectives of the Foundation is to provide relief to the teachers who are in indigent circumstances and their dependants. The total collection made upto 31st July 1974 was Rs. 48.11 lakhs. The Committee has so far considered 8,964 applications received from the Teachers, Dependents, for financial assistance and lumpsum aids were sanctioned to 2,025 cases and monthly recurring aids were sanctioned to 1,280 cases, both lump-sum and monthly recurring aids sanctioned to 112 cases. (The total disbursements till 31st July 1974 amounted to Rs. 17.47 lakhs.)

Tamil Nadu Family benefit Scheme.—From the 1st January 1974 Tamil Nadu Family Benefit Scheme was introduced for the teaching and non-teaching staff of all schools under all kinds of managements (Government, Local Body and Aided). Under the scheme the family of any person dying in harness gets immediately a sum of Rs. 10,000/- (over and above the other benefits like Family Pension normally admissible).

Awards to school teachers.—The names of the teachers who get the State awards (silver medal worth Rs. 60, cash Rs. 200 and a certificate) for 1971-72 were announced on 26th January 1974. The awards could be however be distributed only on 14th August 1974 at a special function held at Rajaji Hall, Madras.

The Government of India has given National Awards for the year 1973, to Six Elementary school teachers, three high school teachers from the State. This award consists of cash award of Rs. 1,000; a silver medal and a certificate. The distribution function was held at New Delhi on 25th April 1974.

Teachers Home. A grant of Rs. 1,03,000; was sanctioned on 4th June 1973 towards the construction of a Teachers home at Kodaikannal in Madurai district, for the stay of teachers during holidays.

Scholarships and concessions.—School Education in Tamil Nadu is free at all stages. The award of Rural Talent scholarships (at the rate of Rs. 1,000/- per annum for each Boarder and Rs. 500 per annum for each day-scholar) at the rate of two for each of the 375 Panchayat Unions in Tamil Nadu, which was introduced in 1971-72 was continued in 1973-74 also and the amount disbursed in 1973-74 was Rs. 15.19 lakhs. Besides this, generous educational concessions and scholarships continued to be offered to the children of Ex-service personnel (Rs. 1.50 lakhs in 73-74), children of Defence personnel (Rs. 1.05 lakhs in 1973-74) and to children of Burma and Ceylon re-patriates, political sufferers, etc.

Medical van.—The scheme of mobile medical vans for the medical inspection of pupils studying in schools was in operation in the Revenue Districts for North Arcot, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore and The Nilgiris. This scheme is likely to be extended to the other districts also in due course. The scheme is financed from the medical inspection fees collected from the students.

3. COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The Directorate of Collegiate Education which was formed in the year 1965 with 28 Government Colleges and 82 Private Colleges in the State is now in charge of 58 Government Colleges (44 for Men and 14 for Women) and 143 Private Colleges (100 for Men and 43 for Women). The 23 Training Colleges are also included in the above number. In addition to this, there are 17 Oriental colleges, 3 Physical education colleges, 2 Schools of Social Work, 2 for Rural Higher Institutes, One Music college and one college for Ayurvedic Medicine, under his administrative control. The number of colleges and the students strength during 1973-74 is as follows :—

NUMBER OF COLLEGES AND STRENGTH IN THE YEAR 1973-74.

Type of Institution.	Government.			
	Total number of Colleges.		Strength.	
	Men. (2)	Women. (3)	Men. (4)	Women. (5)
(1)				
Arts Colleges	39	12	..	..
(i) Post-Graduate Courses	..	..	37,534	13,755
(ii) Degree course	..	..	..	..
(iii) P.U.C.	..	..	..	..
Training colleges (including Annamalai Universities).	5	2	723	139
Oriental Colleges	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..
Rural Education	..	..	..	..
Music	1	(Both)	39	139
Ayurvedic	..	..	..	..
	Aided.			
	Total number of Colleges.		Strength.	
	Men. (6)	Women. (7)	Men. (8)	Women. (9)
Arts Colleges	92	35	..	..
(i) Post-graduate Courses	..	..	1,07,199	39,808
(ii) Degree Course	..	..	..	..
(iii) P.U.C.	..	..	..	..
Training colleges including Annamalai Universities).	8	8	976	1,134
Oriental Colleges	17	..	1,382	924
Physical Education	3	..	452	254
Social Education	2	..	107	29
Rural Education	2	..	655	247
Music	..	..	..	..
Ayurvedic	1	..	6	..

During 1973-74, two new Government Colleges have been opened namely, Dr. Navalar Nedunchezhiyan Government Arts College, Tiruvarambar and Dr. Ambedkar Government Arts College, Madras-39.

Evening College Courses.—The Evening Colleges enable employed persons to improve their academic qualifications. The following evening college courses were opened during 1973-74.

Government Arts College, Dharmapuri	Degree Course (B.A.)
Lady Willington Training College, Madras	M.Ed. Evening Course.
Government Training College, Vellore	M.Ed. Evening Course.
Government College for Women, Coimbatore	M.Ed. Evening Course.

Tamil medium in Colleges.—The policy of the Tamil Nadu Government is that the medium of instruction should be the Regional Language viz. Tamil.

The number of students admitted to Tamil medium in 1973-74 was 17,923 in P.U.C. and 5,511 in Degree courses.

From 1971-72, stipends/books allowance are paid to all Tamil Medium students at Rs. 180 per year for each of the three years in Degree courses and Rs. 50 per year in the Pre-University class.

Every year a certain amount is allotted by the Government for the training of teachers through Tamil medium.

Expenditure.—The actual expenditure on college education during 1973-74 is detailed below—

	(RS. IN LAKHS)
Government Arts Colleges (Men and Women)	234.30
Grants to Private Colleges including Oriental Colleges	361.26
Tamil Nadu Arasu Iasi Kalloori, Madras.	31.02
Grants to aided Professional Colleges	11.07
University Non-Plan.	637.65
Special Rural Higher Institute	0.60
General (Direction scholarships Grant-in-aid contribution etc and Miscellaneous)	73.91
	74.51
Grand Total Non-plan	712.16
Plan Schemes	141.61
Miscellaneous	1.88
Total—Plan	143.49
Total—Plan and Non-Plan	855.65

Scholarships and Educational Concessions—National Merit Scholarships Scheme.—The awards under the scheme are made in the basis of the results of the following examinations—

1. S.S.L.C. Examinations.
2. First Degree Examinations viz., B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., etc.
3. First Degree Professional Examinations, viz., B.Ed. and L.I.B., etc.

The rates of scholarship amounts admissible per month are as follows :

(1)	Day scholar.	Residential scholar.
	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
1. P.U.C. and 1st year of B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.	50	60
2. II and III Year B.A., B.Com., B.Sc.	75	85
3. M.A., M.Sc., and other Professional Courses	100	110

To become eligible for the award under this scheme, a selected scholar has to satisfy among other things. The "Means test" limit as well according to which a scholar, the income of whose parents is upto Rs. 500 per mensem will get full scholarships, a scholar, the income of whose parent is above Rs. 500 per mensem will be awarded a notional prize of Rs. 100 per mensem and a merit certificate, issued by Government of India. During the 1973-74, 619 fresh scholarships were sanctioned and 1,900 renewals were made and the total disbursements amounted to Rs. 20,49,000.

Merit Scholarships for Children of School Teachers.—In recognition of the meritorious service rendered by school teachers and as a measure of financial assistance to them, a scheme of merit scholarships to their children for pursuing University Education is implemented from the third Plan period onwards, with Central assistance.

National Loans Scholarship Scheme.—The National Loan scholarship scheme is implemented from the year 1963-64 onwards with Central assistance. It provides financial assistance to the needy meritorious students, to enable them to pursue college education. The scheme also provides an incentive to bright students to take up teaching as a profession.

During 1973-74 a total sum of Rs. 35, 00,000 was disbursed under the scheme to 4,535 cases of renewals and 749 new awards. The total number of scholarships sanctioned under the above three schemes from the year of inception are detailed in Annexure 13.

The details of the other (State) scholarships administered by the Director of Collegiate Education are as follows :

Name of the scheme.	Number awarded.	Amount sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		Rs.
1. Financial assistance to Burma Repatriates	23	4,321
2. Scholarships to children of Freedom fighters	90	18,500
3. Financial assistance to Ceylon Repatriates	8	1,769
4. State collegiate Scholarships	288	51,264
5. Scholarships to Physically handicapped students	112	72,200
6. Scholarships for Oriental learning	19	1,188
7. Scholarships to the children of Defence service personnel	59	15,200

Madras University.—The Madras University, which is more than hundred years old had 169 colleges under its jurisdiction spread over in the eleven Districts of Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Salem, Dharmapuri, Pudukottai, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris. It had a student population of 1,57, 023 (1,14,622 men and 42,401 women).

University Departments.—The University had the following 40 departments of teaching and research besides two-post Graduate Centres one at Tiruchirappalli and one at Coimbatore.

1 Indian History.	21 Botany.
2 Ancient History and Archaeology.	22 Zoology.
3 Politics and Public Administration.	23 Geology and Geophysics.
4 Social Science.	24 Anthropology.
5 Economics.	25 Chemical Engineering.
6 Philosophy (Advanced Study)	26 Textile Technology.
7 Psychology	27 Leather Technology.
8 Geography.	28 English.
9 Mathematics (Advanced study)	29 Sanskrit.
10 Statistics.	30 Tamil.
11 Physics.	31 Telugu.
12 Theoretical Physics.	32 Kannada.
13 Nuclear Physics.	33 Hindi.
14 Organic Chemistry	34 Persian and Urdu.
15 Physical Chemistry.	35 International and Constitutional Law.
16 Analytical and Inorganic Chemistry	36 Management studies.
17 Bio-chemistry.	37 Commerce.
18 Chemistry.	38 Indian Music.
19 Genetics.	39 Architecture and Planning.
20 Endocrinology.	40 Library Science.

New Courses.—With the object of vocationalising courses of studies, so that the students pursuing such courses may be enabled to embark on a career straightway after finishing their course, the following four job-oriented courses were instituted during 1973-74:—

1. Bachelor of Journalism (Opened to Graduates).
2. Bachelor of Science in Medical Laboratory Technology.
3. Master of Pharmacy.
4. Diploma in Accountancy and Taxation Laws.

Another important course instituted is the Diploma course in education for college teachers.

Teaching staff :—The university had a total strength of 234 teachers and all were getting the University Grants Commission scales of pay.

With a view to enable teachers to keep abreast of the latest developments in their subjects, the State Government sanctioned Rupees one lakh during 1973-74 for conducting Orientation course for teachers. This grant will continue in future.

The orientation courses are held for the following ten subjects at the graduate level.

History, Tamil, English, Commerce, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Economics. Orientation courses were also held in the subjects Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, English and Economics at the Post-graduate level for the first time during the summer vacation of 1973-74.

Students' strength.—The University departments had a total strength of 478 during the year as per details furnished below :

The strength of the Degree, Diploma and certificate courses conducted by the Madras University during 1973-74.

Name of the Degree/Diploma/certificate.						Strength
1.	Master of Town Planning	..	..	..	..	4
2.	(i) M.Tech. Chemical Engineering	..	..	..	..	25
	(ii) M.Tech. Leather Technology	..	..	..	..	8
	(iii) M.Tech. Textile Technology	..	..	..	..	8
3.	Master of Management studies	..	..	..	..	55
4.	(i) M.A. Social Sciences	..	..	..	..	27
	(ii) M.A. Sociology	..	..	..	..	30
	(iii) M.A. Ancient History and Archeology	..	..	..	..	6
	(iv) M.A. Indian Philosophy	..	..	..	..	20
5.	(i) M.Sc. Bio-Chemistry	..	..	..	..	21
	(ii) M.Sc. Analytical chemistry	..	..	..	..	17
						38
6.	B. Architecture	..	..	..	..	102
7.	B. Tech (Chemical) leather and Textile Technology	..	..	..	..	230
8.	Bachelor of Library Science	..	..	..	..	37
9.	Post M.A. Diploma in Economics	..	..	..	..	44
10.	Post M.Sc. Diploma	..	..	..	..	16
11.	(i) Diploma in Politics and Public Administration	..	..	..	..	44
	(ii) Diploma in Statistics	..	..	..	..	29
	(iii) Diploma in Anthropology	..	..	..	..	9
	(iv) Diploma in Geography	..	..	..	..	7
	(v) Diploma in Journalism	..	..	..	..	12
	(vi) Diploma in Music	..	..	..	..	13
	(vii) Diploma in Accountancy and Taxation laws	..	..	..	..	28
	(viii) Diploma in Languages	..	..	..	..	28
						170
12.	(i) Certificate courses in languages	..	..	..	..	69
	(ii) Certificate courses in Statistics	..	..	..	..	10
	(iii) Certificate courses in Anthropology	..	..	..	..	7
	(iv) Certificate in Librarianship	..	..	..	..	32
						118
						938

Results of the University examination.—During 1973-74, 71 candidates declared qualified for research degrees 12 for M.Litt, 1 for M.Sc. and 58 for Ph.D.

At the convocation held during the year 1973-74 degrees were conferred on 25,881 Men and 10,571 Women, Total 36,452.

Development programme.—Apart from the normal grants received from the University Grant Commission, the following special grants were also received during 1973-74 :—

	RS.
1 Special assistance programme Physical Chemistry	1,35,000
2 Catalogus Catalogorum of Sanskrit Works ..	75,000
3 Equipment for Science Department	69,000

The total grant received by the University during 1973-74 was Rs.30,91,211 from the University Grants Commission, Rs. 10,18,591 from the Government of India and Rs. 29,00,000 from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Special Activities.—The project for finding vacation employment for students in colleges continued during the year with the assistance of the university employment and guidance Bureau and the university students' information bureau. Summer vacation employment was found in 1973-74 for as many as 610 students as against 325 last year and this number of students who have been found such gainful employment is steadily increasing from year to year.

The university students' information Bureau and the University employment and guidance bureau enlisted the co-operation of suitable industrialists to get placement for students in need and 162 students are helped to work for a few hours each day and earn something to enable them to meet atleast a part of their expenses towards higher education.

The strength of the National service corps in Madras University was raised from 3000 to 4000 students in 1973-74. Increased attention was paid by them to adult education programmes besides continuing other activities like, campaign for improving health and sanitation, hospital visits, jail visits, small savings drive.

Annamalai University.—The Annamalai University is a unitary and residential University with no affiliated Colleges. From 1972 onwards, the Pre-university course was separated from the university and is functioning as separate Pre-University college.

Statutes and Regulations.—The Senate passed the statutes for Introducing the Gratuity-cum-Pension cum-Provident Fund-cum-Insurance-cum-Family Pension Scheme for teaching and teaching staff of the university from 1st April 1973.

University Teaching and Research departments.—The University has 25 departments of teaching and research as indicated below :—

1 English.	14 Botany.
2 French.	15 Zoology.
3 Psychology.	16 Marine Biology.
4 Philosophy.	17 Geology.
5 History and Politics.	18 Tamil.
6 Economics.	19 Sanskrit.
7 Commerce.	20 Hindi and Urdu.
8 Linguistics.	21 Music.
9 Sociology.	22 Engineering.
10 Physical Education.	23 Technology.
11 Mathematics and Statistics.	24 Education.
12 Physics.	25 Agriculture.
13 Chemistry.	

Besides the grants paid for normal development schemes the University Grant Commission sanctioned special grants to a total of about Rs. 1.35 lakhs, mainly for Summer Institutes in Physics and Linguistics for College teachers, establishing a book-banks in the Engineering and Technology Faculty and for utilising the services of retired teachers.

The University Grant Commission sanctioned an additional allocation of Rs. 2.00 lakh for the Fourth Plan period towards purchases of books and journals. The Government of Tamil Nadu also sanctioned various grants to the tune of Rs. 30,27,476. The University received some grants certain other agencies also to undertake specific research studies like a Sociolinguistic survey of South Arcot District.

The University had a total strength of 301 staff members. All the teachers have been given the University Grant Commission scales of pay.

The total number of students on rolls of the University on 31st December 1973 was 5873 including 613 students admitted in the Pre-University class as against 5620 in the Previous year. The number of women students is 758 including 122 in the Pre-University course as against 705 in the previous year.

The total number of students who passed at the various university examinations during 1973-74 is 2,719.

The medium of standard of teaching.—As usual instructions are offered in the form of (i) Lectures (ii) Practical exercise in the laboratories and field work for Science and technical courses (iii) tutorial instructions to all students and (iv) excursion to places of Industrial, scientific, historical and cultural interest according to the subject of study of students concerned.

The standard of instruction is maintained at a high level by intensive tutorial instructions.

The medium of instruction continued to be English, except in the cases of languages. For the classes in the faculties of Indian languages and Fine Arts, Tamil or the languages studied is employed as the medium of instruction.

Madurai University.—The Madurai University which is of teaching and affiliating type was inaugurated on 6th February 1966. The jurisdiction of the University extends over the four revenue districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari in the State of Tamil Nadu. The total number of affiliated and approved institution in the University area during 1973-74 is 96 as against 96 last year. There were 16 teaching and Research departments in the University in 1973-74 and they were :

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1 Tamil. | 9 Modern History. |
| 2 Kannada. | 10 Geography. |
| 3 Malayalam. | 11 Gandhian studies and Ramana-
nujam Philosophy. |
| 4 Telugu. | 12 Mathematics. |
| 5 French and Russian. | 13 Physics. |
| 6 English. | 14 Chemistry. |
| 7 Economics. | 15 Natural Products Chemistry
and Physical Chemistry. |
| 8 History. | 16 Biological Sciences. |

New courses.—The institution of the following new courses has been permitted by the University.

1. B.Sc., Rural Development Science.
2. B.A., Specialised courses in Sanskrit and Tamil.
3. B.Sc., Applied Science.
4. P. G. Diploma course in Electro-chemical Engineering.
5. Certificate courses in Bio-chemistry, Tamil and South Indian Culture, Kannada, Sanskrit, Malayalam and Telugu.
6. Certificate and Diploma courses in German.

Three new colleges were opened during 1973-74 of which two were exclusively for women.

During the year under report, an amendment to regulation has been passed permitting B.A. degree holders of this University (or any other recognised university considered as equivalent thereto) to appear for the M.A., degree examination privately in the subject in which they have qualified for the pass degree with the particular subject in the main standard under Part III.

Teaching Staff.—The University had a total strength of 157 teaching staff including 29 sited during 1973-74. The number of teaching staff in the evening colleges conducted by University is 69 Lecturers of whom 67 are part-time teachers.

An Orientation course for College science teachers to teach science subjects through Tamil was organised from 28th December 1973 for fourteen days with the financial assistance of Government of Tamil Nadu. 158 teachers from Madurai and Madras University areas participated in the course.

An international symposium of Bio-membranes was held from 11th to 14th December 1973, as inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prof. K. Anbazhagan, Minister for Public Health, Government of Tamil Nadu. 17 Scientists from abroad and about 30 leading scientists from all over India participated in the symposium.

Students strength.—The total number of students in the various courses in the University as follows :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
University Departments	222	126	348
Institute of correspondence courses and continuing Education.	9,098	1,374	10,472
Evening College	..	..	621

The course-wise details are furnished in Annexure 14.

A total number of 20,412 students appeared in March/September 1973 for the various degree and diploma examinations of the University from the affiliated colleges and a total number of 973 passed the examination bringing the percentage of passes to 53.8 per cent.

A notable step taken in the IV Plan was the starting of the Institute of correspondence course and continuing education in the University of Madurai for the first time in Tamil Nadu.

During 1973-74 the Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned sums of Rs. 9.00 lakhs as block grant for various normal activities of the University. Rs. 22 lakhs for the University's campus projects. Rs. 1 lakh for the National Service Scheme and Rs. 1 lakh for the Central valuation scheme.

Students' Aid funds : 47 colleges under the university have availed financial assistance from University Grant Commission ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000 to render financial assistance to poor students to meet their tuition or examination fees or purchase of books.

Legal studies.—It was on 7th January 1953 that a separate Director of Legal Studies took over Legal Education from the then Director of Public Instruction. The Madras Law College was the only Institution under his control. Post Graduate Diploma Courses in Company Law, Labour and Administrative Law and Taxation were conducted from 1963 to 1971-72. The College is now conducting full time course of B.G.L. and B.L. degree in the morning from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and after-noon from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. by shifts and part-time course from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. in B.G.L. and B.L. degree. The college conducts also Post-Graduate (M.L.) Courses Branch III. Crime and Tort and Branch IV.: Contracts including Mercantile Law.

The total strength and the number of students who passed during 1973-74 are given below (the figures within brackets relate to 1972-73) :

	Men.	Women.	Total Passed.
B.G.L.	1,227 (1,261)	70 (72)	402 (348)
B.L.	510 (426)	29 (20)	225 (198)
M.L.	77 (52)	9 (5)	.. (..)

The total expenditure incurred on the Madras Law College from all resources was Rs. 6.72 lakhs in 1971-72, Rs. 7.52 lakhs in 1972-73 and Rs. 9.12 lakhs in 1973-74.

4. TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

During 1973-74 as in the past few years the development of Technical Education in Tamil Nadu was aimed, by and large, at improving the quality and the standard of instruction in the technical institutions in the State. This has been sought to be achieved through consolidation, and stabilisation, in stages, of the existing institutions by providing increased facilities like buildings, equipments, furniture, library books, staff, etc. for the existing courses, revising and updating the curricula and syllabi of the various courses; and organising short-term courses, refresher courses, summer and winter schools, seminars, symposia, etc. for the benefit of teachers in the institutions. The teachers also deputed for training at the Technical Teachers Training Institute, Madras and for short-term industrial training and for advanced study at the Ph.D. level. A number of job oriented courses/electives had been introduced in the institutions to meet the requirements of the industry for trained technical personnel in certain emerging areas of Engineering and Technology. Thus, there was no addition to the existing number of 12 Engineering Colleges. The institutions under autonomous boards, including the University institutions number five, while the remaining seven, comprise of both Government and Non-Government institutions. The seven Engineering Colleges and the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli (which reserves 50 per cent of the seats for the students of the State) provided for a total admission capacity of 1,280 during the year.

There were 35 Polytechnics, including C. M. Kothari Technological Institute started by the private management from October 1973 onwards 3 Polytechnics meant for Women and five special institutions. They come under direct control of the Directorate. Besides, there are 7 institutions affiliated to the State Board of Technical Education and Training and which do not come under such control. The 35 Polytechnic provide, in all, for a total intake capacity of about 5,300 students.

As adjuncts to the polytechnics there were 14 Junior Technical High Schools with a total intake of 840 candidates.

The department took over, from 1st August 1973, the control and administration of the following Arts and Crafts Institutions from the Industries and Commerce Department.

1. Government College of Arts and Crafts, Madras.
2. Government School of Arts and Craft's, Kumbakonam.
3. Sculpture Training Centre, Mahabalipuram.

They offer courses at Diploma and Post-diploma levels in Painting, Commercial Arts, Sculpture and Architecture and Industrial Design with a total intake of 70 students, per year.

Engineering Colleges.—During the year 1973-74 a Post Graduate Diploma course in Electro-chemical Engineering was started at the Alagappa Chettiar College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi and one in Solid State Equipment Design at the Government College of Engineering, Salem.

In addition a number of Conferences, Seminars, short-courses, summer schools, etc. were conducted in the various institutions.

Under the scheme of inviting Indian Scholars from abroad to work in the institutions during their sabbaticals, 7 scholars had joined various institution during the year.

The Computer Centre at the College of Engineering, Guindy conducted short course in certain subjects during the year both on full-time and part-time basis.

Polytechnics.—The undermentioned new job-oriented courses were introduced during the year in the Polytechnics mentioned against each.

1. Petro-Chemicals Government Polytechnic, Tuticorin.
2. Data Processing Government Polytechnic for Women, Madras.
3. Machine Tools Maintenance C.M. Kothari Technological Institute, Polal.

4. Part-time course in—

- (i) Civil Engineering Government Polytechnic, Trichirappalli.
- (ii) Cosmetology Government Polytechnic for Women, Madras.
- (iii) Bakery and Confectionary Government Polytechnic for Women, Coimbatore.

The other activities included the conduct of seminars, short courses and summer schools.

The celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Alumni of the Tamil Nadu Polytechnic, Madurai the organisation of the Science and Technology exhibition coinciding with the above celebration were the highlights of the institution during the year.

Technical High Schools.—The following new elective subjects were introduced in the Technical High School at the place noted against each :—

1. Repairs and Maintenance of Motor cycles, Madurai.
2. Repairs and Maintenance of Scooters. .. Tuticorin.
3. Repairs and Maintenance of Pumps.. .. Kancheepuram and Coimbatore. and Motors.
4. Repairs and Maintenance of Tractors Tiruchirappalli and Nagapattinam.
5. Repairs and Maintenance of Sprayers... .. Nagercoil and Gudiyattam. Pesticides and Agricultural Implements.
6. Electrical House Wiring and Street Lighting. .. Karaikudi.
7. Printing Trades Pollachi.

Guidance and Placement.—Two placement sections, one at the College of Engineering, Guindy and the other at the Central Polytechnic, Madras were created with one of the Professors and heads of Department respectively as the placement Officers, on Part-time basis, to render assistance and advice to the students in securing suitable placement.

Examinations.—Out of 3,015 candidates who appeared for the Technical diploma examinations in the various courses, 1,802 came out successful.

93,000 candidates appeared for examinations in Commercial subjects like Typewriting (English and Tamil (both Lower and Higher Grades), Shorthand, Accountancy, Commercial Geography, Banking, etc., of whom 42,000 passed. The number of approved commercial institutes in Tamil Nadu was 1,250. The syllabi for the Commercial subjects in Accountancy, Commercial Practice, Commercial Geography and Banking were revised and the revised syllabi introduced from the examinations held in May 1974. Till April 1973, examinations in English and Tamil Typewriting (Both Lower and Higher Grades) were conducted for 4 batches a day. Since the time the Fourth batch wrote the examinations, it was late in the evening, the conduct of examinations in those two subjects were spread over to two days at the rate of 2 batches a day from November 1973. A "Performance Test" for prospective Dictation in Shorthand was introduced, so as to make really efficient and capable Dictators.

5. PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Library.—Library is the giant brain of the humanity. It preserves the lofty thoughts of master minds, the lovely imagination of sensitive brains, the wise and weighty counsels of sound and sagacious heads, in short all the accumulated wisdom and knowledge of the hoary, and distant past. It links up hundreds and thousands of generations with one another and thus provides a panoramic picture of humanity.

The department is now having the following service units :—

State Central library	..	..	..	1
District Central libraries	..	..	..	13
Branch libraries	..	..	..	1,441

Connemara Public Library.—The Connemara Public Library which was established as early as in 1896 as a public library was declared as State Central Library, Madras under section 46 of the Tamilnadu Public Library Act, 1948 with effect from 1st April 1950. From 10th September 1955, it is also one of the deposit centre for Indian publications under the provisions of the “Delivery of Books (Public libraries) Act”, 1954 of Government of India. It is also a deposit centre for U.N.O. and other agencies. An institute of library science was started at the Library from 21st March 1966. As on 31st March 1974, the Connemara Library had about 2.52 lakhs of books in stock and had about 8,782 members. During 1973–74 the average number of visitors per month was 12,000 and the average number of books lent or consulted every month was about 44,000.

Manuscripts Libraries.—The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library at Madras serves scholars interested in the oriental culture, language and literature. It also publishes books selected from the important manuscripts available in the library. It is now located in a portion of the Madras University buildings.

The Saraswathi Mahal Library, Thanjavur and Dr. U.V. Swaminatha Iyer Library, Adyar, Madras are getting Government grants to help discharge their object of preservation and service of old valuable original manuscripts and books to the public.

Local Library Authorities.—Each revenue district except Kanyakumari district has got a local library authority constituted under the Act, for administering the library service in the district.

Every local library authority levies in its area a library cess in the form of a surcharge on the property tax or house tax levied in such area under the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 or the Madras Local Board Act, 1920, as the case may be, at the rate of five paise for every whole rupee in the property tax or house tax so levied.

The Government contribute to the library fund maintained by every local library authority other than the local library authority for the city of Madras, a sum not less than the Library cess so collected.

In addition to this, the Government are paying full grants for maintaining the branch libraries opened under Five Year Plan Schemes. The total expenditure incurred by the department during 1973-74 was Rs. 1.34 lakhs.

6. ARCHAEOLOGY.

The following is a brief report of the activities of Archaeology department during 1973-74.

Epigraphy Survey, etc.—In connection with the Poompuhar festival held at Poompuhar in April 1973, epigraphs of temples in and around Poompuhar were copied. An exhibition depicting the archaeological and epigraphical importance of Poompuhar was arranged. Besides the usual summer course on Epigraphy for teachers and Professors, a summer course on the same lines was conducted for college students too, utilising a grant from Ford Foundation. Both courses were conducted in May 1973.

Exploration and excavation.—Excavation work carried out at the Jayaprakash Middle school, Madras yielded interesting finds. Black and red ware, rouletted ware, Danili inscribed pots, sherds, terracotta beads, and Roman amphorae pieces were the noteworthy antiquities. Brick structures and floorings were discovered. The whole excavation was carried out in two trenches. Excavation reports for Korkai, Vasavasamudram and Pallavamedu were prepared. Selected antiquities were photographed.

Conservation of monuments.—The taken up for conservation belong to a wide range from ancient rock bed Brahmi inscriptions to structural temples and sculptures. The Thirumalai Naicker Palace at Madurai is being conserved under a phased programme. Installation of lightening conductors to the Mahal and Plastering of 100 columns in Mahal to bring back its original shimmer and shine are under way. The inscriptions conserved include Kalugumalai Vatteluttu inscriptions Brahmi inscriptions, Ovamalai, Karungalakkudi, Kongarpuliankulam and Arittapatti and at Sattanur hero stone inscriptions, etc. Perangiyur Siva temple, Thanjavur Palace—a portion, Kattabomman's fort remains at Panchalankurichi, Poet Bharathi's house at Ettayapuram, Siva temples at Vilakkanampoondi and Erumbur, the Manora in Thanjavur district, Pillaichatram in Chingleput district are the other monuments conserved.

Publications.—So far 35 publications have come out half of them in English. They include guide books on important monuments, monographs on temples and Archaeological sites, inscriptions, etc. For the year 1973-74 the following constitute the publications list:—

1. Poompuhar—Six authors (Tamil).
2. Kaveripoompattinam—R. Nagaswamy (English).
3. Kanyakumari Inscriptions, Volume I and III—Edited by N. Kasinathan (Tamil).
4. Political Geography of Chola Country—Y. Subbarayalu (English).
5. Arguments for an Aryan Origin of South Indian Megaliths—Asko Parpola (English).
6. Kalvettu-or-Arimugam—Edited by N.Kasinathan and K. Damodaran (Tamil).

Library sections.—Three hundred books were added to the Departments Library, including books obtained on exchange basis or as free gifts. Books are lent to summer course trainees and also to research scholars.

Photography section.—A 16 mm. Movie Camera gifted by Ford Foundation to prepare educational documentaries on South Indian monuments, etc., is a note worthy addition to the photographic section. Other accessories to filming were bought and a film of 20 minutes duration on “Kadalmallai” with Tamil commentary has been prepared. Since then, films, on “Bronzes of South India”, and “Chola Architecture” have been taken up. Excavation work at Karur was photographed and prints of monuments at Gangaikondacholapuram, Thandantottam, Pudukkottai, Kumbakonam, Kodumudi, Sivapuram, Karur, Thirumangalam, Madurai Paintings, mandapam, Ulagapuram, Koclamandal, Perangiyur, Erumbar and Vilakkannampoonchi to mention only a few, have been prepared. Works on conservation carried out at various places have also been photographed. Shots were taken before, during and after conservation.

Institute of epigraphy.—The department has established an Institute of Epigraphy imparting one year Post Graduate Diploma course in Epigraphy and Archaeology. Persons who have obtained M.A., in Tamil, Sanskrit, Archaeology or Indian Culture (about 8 every year) are selected for this course. They are given intensive practical training in the study of scripts, epigraphs, Arts and Architecture, Iconography, Excavation technique and other allied subjects. They are given a stipend of Rs. 125 per month and are also taken on Tour at the cost of Government.

7. ART AND CULTURE.

Tamil Nadu Eyai Isai Nataka Manram.—The Tamil Nadu Eyai Isai Nataka Mandram was established as an autonomous body in the year 1956 by the Government of Tamil Nadu with the object of protecting the life roots of the Mother-Arts, Music, Dance, drama and folk-arts which promote cultural values of life. The manram is serving the cause of fine-arts for the last 18 years.

The Manram is fully financed by the State Government and during 1973-74 it received a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for General activities and Rs. 1.47 lakhs for visits of Cultural Delegations.

The following are some of the important activities of the Manram.

The Manram selects every year talented Artists in vocal music, violin, mridangam, nadaswaram, flute, dance, harikatha kalakshepam, through an audition and extends grants for conducting performances by those artistes with a view to introduce them to the Public. Since 1963, more than 450 artistes have so far been benefited under this scheme. About Rs. 25,000 is spent every year on this scheme.

During the last 14 years, the Mandram has given awards to about 317 artists in music, dance, drama, films, and folk-arts. This year also 34 artists have been selected for the conferment of Manram's Awards of 'Kalaimamani'. From the year 1973-74, the Manram is selecting a Sabha each year for presenting Silver Shield in recognition of its continuous service to the art field for a number of years.

This Award Function has gained added importance by a special feature from the year 1972-73. As per the valuable suggestion of our Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi the Manram is also selecting every year a few of our late lamented artistes who had added lustre to their respective arts by their life-long services for those arts, for unveiling their portraits during the function. The Manram is also presenting medals to their heirs in honour of their memory. The Manram spends about Rs. 30,000 per year on this scheme.

Financial Assistance to Indigent Artistes.—On the recommendation of the Manram, the State Government is extending financial assistance to artistes who are in indigent circumstances. Originally the expenditure on this scheme was met by the State Government as well as the Central Government in the ratio of 1:2. The Government of India have since suspended the scheme. However the State Government continued to give grants of financial assistance to 224 artistes.

Scholarships.—The Manram is extending Scholarships to selected students from the Institute of Film Technology, Madras for studying Direction, Cinematography, Sound Recording and Acting.

The other activities of the Manram have included encouragement of dramas, tape recording of traditional art forms, financial assistance for publications, and attending to the visits of cultural delegations from foreign countries.

Tamil Nadu Government Music College, Madras.—This College was started in the year 1949 with a view to impart higher training in Karnataka Music. Half the expenditure on the College was met by the Central Government till 1953-54 and thereafter the entire cost is borne by the State Government. There has been a steady increase in the admission of students not only from this State but also from neighbouring States and foreign countries. This is a co-educational institution. The majority of the students are girls. Since girl students from other States come in large number there was need for providing hostel facilities for them. A new hostel for girls with an accommodation for 48 students was constructed in 1969. In 1973-74 the College had a Principal, a Vice-Principal, 3 Professors, 14 Lecturers and 2 Tutors. The strength of the college in 1973-74 was as follows :—

Name of Course.		1973	
(1)		(2)	
1	Sangeetha Vidwan Title Course	1 year—	
		Boys ..	11
		Girls ..	56
2	Sangeetha Vidwan Title	11 year—	
		Boys ..	5
		Girls ..	39

Name of Course.

1973

(1)

(2)

3 Pre-vidwan Course (one year)—

Boys ..	4
Girls ..	34

4 Diploma in Music Teaching course—

Boys ..	1
Girls ..	7

5 Vadya Visaradha Nagaswaram—

Boys ..	9
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6 Vadya Visaradha Thavil—

Boys ..	6
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7 Vadya Visaradha in Flute—

Boys ..	2
Girls ..	2

8 Vadya Visaradha in Mridangam—

Boys ..	4
Girls ..	..

9 Natya Visaradha Bharathanatyam—

Boys ..	3
Girls ..	11

தமிழ் வளர்ச்சி.

நடைமேல் செயலகப் பொதுத் துறையிலிருந்து தமிழ் வளர்ச்சிப் பிரிவும் ஆட்சி மொழிக் குழுவும் ஒன்று இணைக்கப்பட்டு 28-5-1971 முதல் ஒருதனித் துறைத்தலைவரின் கீழ் தமிழ் வளர்ச்சி இயக்கமாக இயங்கி வருகிறது.

அரசு அலுவலகங்களில் தமிழ்த் திட்ட செயலகம்.—தமிழ் வளர்ச்சி இயக்குநரும் மாவட்ட ஆய்வுத் தனி அலுவலர்களும் அரசு அலுவலகங்களை ஆய்வு செய்யும் பணி தொடருகிறது. ஆய்வின்போது தமிழ் ஆட்சிமொழித் திட்டம் அரசு அலுவலகங்களில் விரைந்து செயற்படுத்த வேண்டியதின் முதன்மை விளக்கப்படுவதோடு திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதில் உள்ள இடர்பாடுகளைக் கேட்டறிந்து அவற்றைக் களைய வழிவகைகளும் எடுத்துக் கூறப்படுகின்றன.

சட்டங்கள், விதிகள், ஆகியவற்றைத் தமிழில் மொழி பெயர்க்கும் வேலை தொடர்கிறது.

சிறந்த வரைவுகள், குறிப்புகளை எழுதும் அரசு ஊழியர்களுக்கு பரிசு வழங்கப்படுகிறது.

ஊர்ப் பெயர்களுக்கு சரியான எழுத்துக் கூட்டல் வழங்கும் பணி தொடரப்பட்டது.

30-11-1957-க்கு முன் நியமனம் செய்யப்பட்டவர்களுக்குள் 45 வயதுக்குள் உள்ளவர்களும் போதுமான அளவு தமிழ் தெரியாதவர்களுமான அரசுப் பணியாளர்களுக்கு இவ்வியக்கம் நடத்தும் ஆட்சி மொழித் தேர்வு இவ்வாண்டும் தொடர்ந்தது.

சிறந்த தமிழ் நூல்களுக்கு பரிசு வழங்கும் திட்டம்.—தமிழில் சிறந்த நூல்களை வெளிக்கொணர எழுத்தாளர்களுக்கு ஊக்கமளிக்கும் வகையில் சிறந்த தமிழ் நூல்களை தேர்ந்தெடுத்து பரிசு வழங்கும் திட்டம் தொடர்ந்து செயல்பட்டது.

7-4-1973 அன்று இராசாசி மண்டபத்தில் தமிழ் நாட்டுக் கல்வி அமைச்சர் மாண்புமிகு டாக்டர் நாவலர் இரா. நெடுஞ்செழியன் அவர்கள் தலைமையில் சிறந்த தமிழ் நூல் களுக்கு பரிசளிக்கும் விழா நடைபெற்றது. தமிழக முதல்வர் மாண்புமிகு டாக்டர் மு. கருணாநிதி அவர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட நூலின் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு பரிசு களையும் பதிப்பகத்தார்களுக்கு பாராட்டிதழ்களையும் வழங்கினார்.

சிறந்த தமிழ் நூல்களை வெளியிட ஊக்கமளிக்கும் வகையில் தனிப்பட்ட நூலாசிரியர்களுக்கு நிதியுதவி அளிக்கும் திட்டமும் தொடர்ந்து செயல்படுகிறது.

இதற்கென அரசு நியமித்துள்ள வல்லுநர் குழு, நிதியுதவி கோரிவரும் கையெழுத்துப் படிக்களை ஆய்ந்து நல்ல தரமானவற்றைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அரசுக்குப் பரிந்துரை செய்கிறது. இக்குழுவின் பரிந்துரையின் மீது அரசு இறுதி முடிவு செய்கிறது.

‘யுனஸ்கோ கூரியர்’ என்ற இதழை தமிழில் வெளியிட தென் மொழிகளின் புத்தக நிறுவனத்திற்கு தொடர்ந்து நிதியுதவி அளிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது.

அதிகாரப் பூர்வமான தமிழ் நாட்டு வல்லுநர் குழுவின் பணி.—தமிழ் நாட்டு வரலாறு எழுதுவதற்கான குழு ஒன்று டாக்டர் மு. வரதராசனார் அவர்கள் தலைமையில் 16-6-71 அன்று நியமிக்கப்பட்டது. அவ்வரலாற்றினை (1) தொல்பழங்கால வரலாறு (2) சங்க காலத் தமிழகம், (3) பல்லவ பாண்டியர் காலத் தமிழகம், (4) சோழப் பேரரசு காலத் தமிழகம் ஆகிய தலைப்புகளில் (அரவியல், சமுதாயம், கலைகள்) ஆகிய அக்சுத்துக் கூறுகளையும் சேர்த்து விவிலாக எழுத குழு முடிவெடுத்துப் பணியாற்றி வருகிறது.

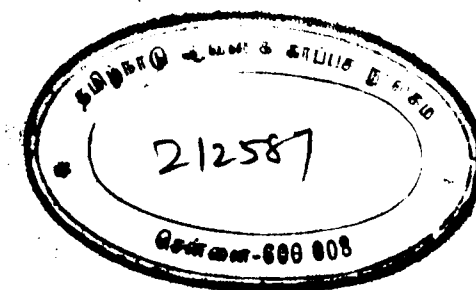
பிற பல்பேச்சுக்களில் தமிழ் இருக்கையை நிறுவ நிதியுதவி அளிக்கத் திட்டம்.—வெளி மாநிலங்களில் உள்ள பல்பேச்சுக் கழகங்களில் தமிழ் இருக்கையை நிறுவுவதற்கும் தமிழ்ப் பேராசிரியர் பதவியை ஏற்படுத்தவும் தமிழ்ப் பட்டப்படிப்பை ஊக்குவிக்கவும், தமிழில் ஆராய்ச்சிக் கூட்டங்கள் நடத்தவும் தொடர்ந்து அரசு நிதியுதவி அளித்து வருகின்றது.

தமிழ் நூல் விவர அட்டவணை தொகுதிகள்.—1867ஆம் ஆண்டு முதல் அச்சான அனைத்து நூல்களிலும் சில படிக்கள், நூல் பதிவாளர் அலுவலகத்திற்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. இந் நூல்களை இலக்கியம், இலக்கணம், முதலிய பொருள் வாரியாகவும் ஆண்டு வாரியாகவும் பிரித்து, தமிழ் நூல் விவர அட்டவணையைத் தயாரித்து வெளியிடும் பணியையும் இத்துறை செய்து வருகிறது.

ANNEXURE I.

NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS DISTRICTWISE AND MANAGEMENTWISE FOR 1973-74.

		Government.	Municipal.	Panchayat Union.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras		7	193	..	135	1	336
Chingleput		97	75	1,478	265	2	1,917
South Arcot		172	63	1,809	460	..	2,504
Thanjavur		147	84	1,875	527	1	2,634
Madurai		223	94	1,587	464	1	2,369
Ramanathapuram		20	43	1,858	572	..	2,493
Tirunelveli		52	55	872	1,417	..	2,396
Kanyakumari		261	..	..	106	..	367
North Arcot		163	126	2,057	337	..	2,683
Kalem		19	88	1,500	136	..	1,743
Dharmapuri		4	16	1,475	14	..	1,509
Tiruchirappalli		120	44	2,278	354	..	2,796
Coimbatore		37	135	2,191	266	..	2,629
the Nilgiris		23	18	199	110	..	350
Total	..	1,345	1,034	19,179	5,163	5	26,726



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ANNEXURE 2.

* NUMBER OF MIDDLE OR UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS DISTRICTWISE AND MANAGEMENT FOR 1973-74.

	Government.	Municipal.	Panchayat Union.	Aided.	Un-aided.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(6)
Madras	2	154	..	101	1
Chingleput	22	32	314	107	..
South Arcot	12	15	284	174	..
Thanjavur	11	20	368	198	..
Madurai	41	23	278	249	..
Ramanathapuram	7	28	268	232	..
Tirunelveli	6	22	136	494	..
Kanyakumari	79	..	..	30	..
North Arcot	7	13	394	101	..
Salem	3	13	173	48	..
Dharmapuri	2	9	180	19	..
Tiruchirappalli	29	25	361	167	..
Coimbatore	8	29	356	73	..
The Nilgiris	3	2	38	21	..
Total	232	385	3,150	2,005	1

* Excluding Anglo-Indian Schools.

ANNEXURE 3.

* NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS—DISTRICT WISE AND MANAGEMENTWISE FOR 1973-74.

District.	Government—A Wing		Government—B Wing		Municipal.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras	17	9	..	..	21	14
Chingleput	18	9	105	2	3	..
South Arcot	23	5	132	15	3	..
Thanjavur	19	2	121	8	5	1
Madurai	16	3	107	8	13	10
Ramanathapuram	10	1	120	7	3	2
Tirunelveli	12	2	77	12	3	3
Kanyakumari	50	3	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	23	8	175	21	8	2
Salem	11	4	111	12	5	3
Dharmapuri	6	1	90	6	..	..
Tiruchirappalli	15	7	166	7	3	..
Coimbatore	15	4	126	11	18	10
The Nilgiris	3	..	32	..	1	..
Total	238	58	1,363	109	86	45

District.	Aided.		Unaided.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Madras	67	47	34	..	139	70
Chingleput	32	13	1	..	160	24
South Arcot	28	7	2	..	188	27
Thanjavur	63	20	1	..	209	31
Madurai	60	24	2	1	198	46
Ramanathapuram	63	24	..	..	196	34
Tirunelveli	80	24	..	..	172	41
Kanyakumari	46	13	..	..	96	16
North Arcot	23	12	2	..	231	43
Salem	21	11	2	..	150	30
Dharmapuri	1	..	..	..	97	7
Tiruchirappalli	55	21	2	..	241	35
Coimbatore	63	21	9	..	231	46
The Nilgiris	13	11	5	..	54	11
Total	615	248	60	1	2,362	461

* Excluding Anglo-Indian, Central, Matriculation and Indian School Certificate Schools.

ANNEXURE 2.

*NUMBER OF MIDDLE OR UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS DISTRICTWISE AND MANAGEMENTWISE FOR 1973-74.

	Government.	Municipal.	Panchayat Union.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(6)	(7)
Madras	2	154	..	101	1	258
Chingleput	22	32	314	107	..	475
South Arcot	12	15	284	174	..	485
Thanjavur	11	20	368	198	..	597
Madurai	41	23	278	249	..	591
Ramanathapuram	7	28	268	232	..	535
Tirunelveli	6	22	136	494	..	658
Kanyakumari	79	..	..	30	..	109
North Arcot	7	13	394	101	..	515
Salem	3	13	173	48	..	237
Dharmapuri	2	9	180	10	..	201
Tiruchirappalli	29	25	361	167	..	582
Coimbatore	8	29	356	73	..	466
The Nilgiris	3	2	38	21	..	64
Total	232	385	3,150	2,005	1	5,773

* Excluding Anglo-Indian Schools.

ANNEXURE 3.

* NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS—DISTRICT WISE AND MANAGEMENTWISE FOR 1973-74.

District.	Government—A Wing		Government—B Wing.		Municipal.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras	17	9	..	..	21	14
Chingleput	18	9	106	2	3	..
South Arcot	23	5	132	15	3	..
Thanjavur	19	2	121	8	5	1
Madurai	16	3	107	8	13	10
Ramanathapuram	10	1	120	7	3	2
Tirunelveli	12	2	77	12	3	3
Kanyakumari	50	3	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	23	8	175	21	8	2
Salem	11	4	111	12	5	3
Dharmapuri	6	1	90	6	..	..
Tiruchirappalli	15	7	166	7	3	..
Coimbatore	15	4	126	11	18	10
The Nilgiris	3	..	32	..	1	..
Total	238	58	1,363	109	86	45

District.	Aided.		Unaided.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Madras	67	47	34	..	139	70
Chingleput	32	13	1	..	160	24
South Arcot	28	7	2	..	188	27
Thanjavur	63	20	1	..	209	31
Madurai	60	24	2	1	198	46
Ramanathapuram	63	24	..	..	196	34
Tirunelveli	80	24	..	..	172	41
Kanyakumari	46✓	13✓	..	..	96	16
North Arcot	23	12	2	..	231	43
Salem	21	11	2	..	150	30
Dharmapuri	1	..	..	..	97	7
Tiruchirappalli	55	21	2	..	241	35
Coimbatore	63	21	9	..	231	46
The Nilgiris	13	11	5	..	54	11
Total	615	248	60	1	2,362	461

*Excluding Anglo-Indian, Central, Matriculation and Indian School Certificate Schools.

ANNEXURE 4.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS—DISTRICTWISE FOR 1973-74.

District.	Trained.		Untrained.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras	563	2,934	8	4	571	2,938
Chingleput	4,498	2,749	..	..	4,498	2,749
South Arcot	6,928	2,045	..	..	6,928	2,045
Thanjavur	7,784	2,509	..	..	7,784	2,509
Madurai	5,462	4,446	..	..	5,462	4,446
Ramanathapuram	5,435	3,097	..	..	5,435	3,097
Tirunelveli	5,252	4,166	..	..	5,252	4,166
Kanyakumari	1,418	1,990	..	..	1,418	1,990
Vellore	7,740	3,033	..	..	7,740	3,033
Salem	4,904	3,143	..	..	4,904	3,143
Dharmapuri	3,297	1,006	..	..	3,297	1,006
Tiruchirappalli	6,958	2,894	..	..	6,958	2,894
Coimbatore	6,265	4,387	..	..	6,265	4,387
The Nilgiris	896	521	..	..	896	521
Total ..	67,400	38,920	8	4	67,408	38,924

ANNEXURE 5.

* NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS—DISTRICTWISE FOR 1973-74.

District.	Trained.		Untrained.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras	718	4,049	..	2	718	4,051
Chingleput	2,409	2,545	..	..	2,409	2,545
South Arcot	3,490	1,298	..	..	3,490	1,298
Thanjavur	4,664	1,901	..	..	4,664	1,901
Madurai	3,731	4,347	1	28	3,732	4,375
Ramanathapuram	3,103	2,711	..	..	3,103	2,711
Tirunelveli	4,149	3,719	..	..	4,149	3,719
Kanyakumari	1,042	1,105	..	..	1,042	1,105
Vellore	3,761	1,615	..	..	3,761	1,615
Salem	1,641	1,124	..	..	1,641	1,124
Dharmapuri	1,157	427	..	..	1,157	427
Tiruchirappalli	3,636	2,699	..	..	3,636	2,699
Coimbatore	2,780	2,231	..	..	2,780	2,231
The Nilgiris	432	290	..	..	432	290
Total ..	36,713	30,061	1	30	36,714	30,091

*Excluding Anglo-Indian Schools.

ANNEXURE 6.

*NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN HIGH SCHOOLS DISTRICTWISE FOR—1973-74.

(1)	Trained.		Untrained.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras	2,545	2,670	16	12	2,561	2,682
Chingleput	3,243	1,294	..	..	3,243	1,294
South Arcot	3,347	829	3	..	3,350	829
Thanjavur	4,257	1,103	..	1	4,257	1,104
Madurai	3,816	1,852	..	2	3,816	1,854
Ramanathapuram	3,276	1,138	..	..	3,276	1,138
Tirunelveli	3,307	1,308	..	1	3,307	1,309
Kanyakumari	2,268	1,438	..	..	2,268	1,438
North Arcot	4,673	1,200	1	5	4,674	1,205
Salem	3,288	1,140	3	..	3,291	1,140
Dharmapuri	1,543	298	..	..	1,543	298
Tiruchirappalli	4,282	1,302	..	..	4,282	1,302
Coimbatore	4,391	1,971	..	..	4,391	1,971
The Nilgiris	820	286	4	..	824	286
Total	45,056	17,829	27	21	45,083	17,850

* Excluding Anglo-Indian, Central Matriculation and Indian Schools Certificate.

ANNEXURE 7.

STRENGTH IN PRIMARY STANDARD (STANDARDS I TO V) FOR 1973-74.

District.	I		II		III	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras	35,328	34,474	32,014	31,009	27,991	27,188
Chingleput	54,020	45,433	49,879	40,519	44,100	33,105
South Arcot	65,061	50,606	63,044	46,783	54,372	37,123
Thanjavur	70,039	58,984	66,436	55,833	59,891	47,913
Madurai	77,094	64,798	71,221	58,068	61,813	48,003
Ramanathapuram	60,497	48,446	53,636	42,810	48,092	38,262
Tirunelveli	60,131	51,918	56,647	48,626	50,814	42,585
Kanyakumari	23,709	21,208	22,203	20,343	20,682	18,904
North Arcot	65,786	52,421	63,514	49,390	56,275	40,911
Salem	56,189	41,718	46,454	34,344	39,947	27,775
Dharmapuri	36,314	27,890	30,137	21,592	24,858	15,957
Coimbatore	74,040	60,696	65,713	52,852	58,720	44,704
Tiruchirappalli	71,824	59,952	64,577	51,440	57,397	43,437
The Nilgiris	8,917	7,814	8,047	7,193	7,201	6,264
Total	758,949	626,358	693,522	560,802	612,153	472,131
Anglo-Indian—						
Boys	751	263	757	289	893	259
Girls	392	934	445	1,018	379	1,027
Central	704	435	682	407	645	361
Matriculation	1,255	1,229	1,248	1,182	1,082	1,200
I. S. C.	113	203	119	181	156	178
Central Board	1,026	632	923	529	931	547
A. I. S. Primary	107	74	101	74	109	64
Grand Total	763,297	630,128	697,797	564,473	616,348	475,737

ANNEXURE 7—cont.

STRENGTH IN PRIMARY STANDARDS (STANDARDS I TO V) FOR 1973-74—cont.

District.	IV		V		I to V	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Madras	25,423	23,883	22,457	20,900	143,213	137,454
Chingleput	37,280	26,078	31,566	20,286	216,845	165,421
South Arcot	45,974	28,284	38,302	21,544	266,753	184,340
Thanjavur	52,882	39,276	44,585	30,951	293,833	232,957
Madurai	53,135	39,550	44,278	31,145	307,541	221,564
Ramanathapuram	41,063	31,088	38,813	27,627	242,101	188,233
Tirunelveli	45,410	36,927	40,668	31,710	253,670	211,766
Kanyakumari	19,252	17,437	17,269	15,094	103,115	92,986
North Arcot	49,340	34,576	42,145	26,031	277,060	203,329
Salem	32,752	21,724	26,918	17,518	202,260	143,079
Dharmapuri	19,248	11,277	14,729	8,015	125,286	84,731
Coimbatore	49,550	35,759	40,521	28,096	288,544	222,107
Tiruchirappalli	49,452	34,117	43,222	27,210	286,472	216,156
The Nilgiris	6,327	5,715	5,715	4,465	36,207	31,063
Total	527,088	385,691	451,188	310,592	3,042,900	2,355,574

Anglo-Indian—cont.

Boys	999	233	1,131	322	4,531	1,366
Girls	285	1,071	153	1,244	1,654	5,294
Central	603	291	569	293	3,203	1,787
Matriculation	1,088	1,172	1,043	1,093	5,716	5,876
I. S. C.	197	162	240	180	825	910
Central Board	999	469	1,075	436	4,954	2,574
A. I. S. Primary	98	61	92	51	507	324
Grand Total	531,357	389,150	455,491	314,217	3,064,290	2,373,705

ANNEXURE 7—Ino.

Strength of Upper Primary Standards (VI to VIII) for 1973-74.—(cont.)

Districts	VI		VII		VIII	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras	25,138	20,527	21,890	17,244	18,638	14,174
Chingleput	27,750	14,149	22,640	11,121	18,463	8,659
South Arcot	27,522	12,314	21,703	9,554	17,881	7,033
Thanjavur	37,629	20,585	29,661	15,350	24,085	11,550
Madurai	35,431	20,994	28,595	16,279	22,770	12,484
Ramanathapuram	27,452	15,207	22,435	11,581	18,087	8,162
Tirunelveli	29,775	18,622	24,933	14,444	20,264	11,634
Kanyakumari	12,974	10,546	11,643	9,242	9,485	743
North Arcot	34,101	16,234	27,372	12,703	22,573	9,583
Salem	23,580	13,093	17,964	9,955	14,597	7,650
Dharmapuri	10,364	4,598	7,492	3,528	5,782	2,713
Tiruchirappalli	33,477	17,970	26,722	13,761	21,883	10,747
Coimbatore	35,040	21,115	26,459	16,245	22,018	12,944
The Nilgiris	4,736	3,325	4,194	2,836	3,448	2,541
Total	3,64,964	2,09,279	2,93,703	1,63,443	2,39,974	1,26,687

Anglo-Indian—

Boys	1,278	317	1,340	265	1,258	224
Girls	85	1,283	58	1,255	54	1,135
Central	518	253	482	211	402	199
Matriculation	745	1,183	587	1,005	578	942
I.S.C.	246	169	187	142	179	125
Central Board	1,046	384	862	263	806	209
A. I. S. Primary	92	41	79	51	61	26
Grand Total	3,68,974	2,12,909	2,97,298	1,66,635	2,43,212	1,29,547

ANNEXURE 7—cont.

Strength of Upper Primary Standards VI to VIII for 1973—74—cont.

Districts.	VI to VIII		IX		X	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	(8)	(9)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras	65,661	51,945	17,368	12,597	14,215	10,625
Chingleput	68,853	33,909	15,081	6,189	12,712	5,067
South Arcot	67,106	28,901	13,709	4,641	11,679	3,639
Thanjavur	91,375	47,485	19,478	8,248	17,304	6,975
Madurai	86,796	49,757	17,966	9,401	15,281	8,177
Ramanathapuram	67,974	34,950	13,134	5,578	11,062	4,619
Tirunelveli	74,972	44,100	14,963	6,830	12,871	5,776
Kanyakumari	34,102	27,221	8,462	5,902	7,652	5,515
North Arcot	84,046	38,120	18,389	6,359	14,903	5,209
Salem	56,141	30,698	12,412	6,090	10,509	5,037
Dharmapuri	23,638	10,839	4,327	1,802	3,692	1,294
Tiruchirappalli	82,082	42,478	18,209	8,332	15,125	6,618
Coimbatore	83,517	50,304	18,081	10,619	15,144	8,881
The Nilgiris	12,378	8,702	3,037	2,102	2,632	1,630
Total ..	8,98,641	4,99,409	1,94,616	94,690	1,64,781	79,062

Anglo-Indian—

Boys	3,876	806	1,169	211	1,060	157
Girls	197	3,673	43	1,040	24	913
Central	1,402	663	288	194	266	123
Matriculation	1,910	3,130	500	845	355	669
I. S. C.	612	436	126	93	71	86
Central Board	2,714	856	567	129	314	65
A. I. S. Primary	232	118	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	9,09,584	5,09,091	1,97,309	97,202	1,66,871	81,075

ANNEXURE 7—cont.

Strength in High School Stage (Standards IX to XI) for 1973—74—cont.

Districts.	XI		IX to XI		Total I to XI	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras	11,088	8,045	42,671	31,267	2,51,545	2,20,666
Chingleput	10,274	3,785	30,067	15,041	3,23,765	2,14,371
South Arcot	9,397	2,823	34,785	11,103	3,68,644	2,24,344
Thanjavur	12,499	5,405	49,281	20,628	4,34,489	3,01,070
Madurai	11,637	5,943	44,884	23,521	4,39,221	3,14,842
Ramanathapuram	8,978	3,576	33,174	13,773	3,43,249	2,36,956
Tirunelveli	9,787	4,599	37,571	17,205	3,66,213	2,73,071
Kanyakumari	7,010	5,511	23,124	16,928	1,60,341	1,37,135
North Arcot	13,410	4,203	46,702	15,771	4,07,808	2,57,220
Salem	7,793	3,483	30,714	14,610	2,89,115	1,88,387
Dharmapuri	2,988	1,027	11,007	4,123	1,59,931	99,693
Tiruchirappalli	12,861	5,272	46,195	20,222	4,14,749	2,78,856
Coimbatore	11,458	6,942	44,683	26,442	4,16,744	2,98,853
The Nilgiris	1,961	1,124	7,630	4,856	56,215	44,621
Total ..	1,31,091	61,788	4,90,488	2,35,490	44,32,029	30,90,085

Anglo Indian—

Boys	809	94	3,038	462	11,445	2,634
Girls	17	716	84	2,669	1,935	11,636
Central	229	121	783	438	5,388	2,888
Matriculation	297	639	1,152	2,153	8,778	11,159
I. S. C.	55	47	252	226	1,689	1,572
Central Board	209	54	1,090	248	8,758	3,678
A. I. S. Primary	..	..	..	..	739	442
Grand Total ..	1,32,707	63,409	4,96,887	2,41,686	44,70,761	31,24,482

ANNEXURE 8.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ENROLMENT OF 1972-73 AND 1973-74.

District.	I to V.		VI to VIII.		IX to XI.	
	1972-73.	1973-74.	1972-73.	1973-74.	1972-73.	1973-74.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras	282,974	280,667	115,908	117,606	73,456	73,938
Chingleput	366,196	382,266	98,669	102,762	50,965	53,108
South Arcot	448,929	451,093	94,896	96,007	45,646	45,888
Thanjavur	515,916	526,790	135,016	138,860	68,923	69,909
Madurai	533,301	549,105	131,578	136,553	67,851	68,405
Ramanathapuram	425,579	430,334	100,572	102,924	46,274	46,947
Tirunelveli	451,226	465,436	116,776	119,072	53,879	54,776
Kanyakumari	193,457	196,101	60,741	61,323	39,075	40,052
North Arcot	474,565	480,389	120,216	122,166	61,826	62,473
Salem	340,543	345,339	85,093	86,839	44,623	45,324
Dharmapuri	197,598	210,017	33,841	34,477	14,847	15,130
Tiruchirappalli	490,559	502,628	119,900	124,560	64,814	66,417
Coimbatore	507,204	510,651	131,393	133,821	70,348	71,125
The Nilgiris	66,177	67,270	21,330	21,080	11,563	12,486
Total	5,294,224	5,398,474	1,365,929	1,398,050	714,090	725,978
A.I. High Schools including Primary.	13,586	13,676	8,822	8,902	6,147	6,253
Central	4,417	4,990	1,641	2,065	1,004	1,221
Matriculation	11,708	11,592	4,817	5,040	2,895	3,305
Central Board of Secondary Education.	1,974	7,528	1,145	3,570	686	1,338
Indian School Certificate	225	1,735	272	1,048	195	478
Total	31,910	39,521	16,697	20,625	10,927	12,595
GRAND TOTAL	5,326,134	5,437,995	1,382,626	1,418,675	7,25,017	738,573

ANNEXURE 9.

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS—DISTRICT-WISE FOR OTHER TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS OR 1973-74.

Name of the Revenue District.	Pre-Primary Schools.	Pre-Basic.	Oriental.		Handicapped.				
			High.	Middle.	Blind.	Blind and Deaf.	Deaf and Dumb.	Or tho-paedic.	Leper.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras	13	..	3	..	..	2	1	1	..
Chingleput	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2
South Arcot	1	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Thanjavur	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..
Madurai	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram	5	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1
Tirunelveli	2	3	..	1	2	..	1	..	..
Kanyakumari	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
North Arcot	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
Salem	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Dharmapuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..
Coimbatore	2	5	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
The Nilgiris	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	37	21	16	1	9	2	9	2	4

Name of the Revenue District.	Training.		Reformatory and Jail.	Music.	Adult.	Industrial.	Total for other types of Education.
	Men.	Women.					
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
Madras	2	9	3	2	..	..	36
Chingleput	3	4	2	..	..	..	16
South Arcot	6	3	2	..	3	..	24
Thanjavur	6	3	1	..	..	..	17
Madurai	3	7	1	..	..	1	19
Ramanathapuram	6	2	..	1	..	..	18
Tirunelveli	6	8	1	..	..	..	24
Kanyakumari	2	2	..	..	..	..	7
North Arcot	5	6	3	..	1	..	20
Salem	3	3	1	..	..	..	12
Dharmapuri	1	4	..	..	1	..	6
Tiruchirappalli	5	2	2	..	1	..	16
Coimbatore	8	3	1	..	8	..	30
Nilgiris	1	1	..	..	..	..	5
Total	57	57	17	3	14	1	250

ANNEXURE 10

Total Number of Teachers in other Types of Institutions—District-wise for 1973-74.

	Pre-Primary.		Pre-Basic.		Oriental.				Blind.	
					High.		Middle.			
	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Madras	..	72	..	..	23	11	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	9	..	..	18	1	..	..	23	10
South Arcot	..	2	2	4	10	2	..	..	2	3
Thanjavur	..	5	1	..	24	4	..	..	..	..
Madurai	..	11	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Tirunelveli	..	7	..	3	..	..	3	..	2	1
Kanyakumari	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	5	1
Salem	..	4	..	..	8	2	..	..	7	1
Dharmapuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli	..	4	..	..	28	5	..	..	2	4
Coimbatore	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	1
The Nilgiris	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	135	3	20	126	25	3	..	48	21

	Blind and Deaf.		Deaf and Dumb.		Orthopaedic.		Leper.		Reformatory Jail.	
	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Madras	1	68	31	22	..	1	..	..	2	32
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	26	18
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
Thanjavur	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	26	4
Madurai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Ramanathapuram	..	..	..	10	..	..	2	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	..	..	28	30	..	..	..	..	21	..
Kanyakumari	..	..	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	15	1
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	4	..
Dharmapuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	12	..
Coimbatore	..	..	7	3	..	1	..	..	6	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	68	76	83	..	2	13	3	116	65

Total Number of Teachers in the State of Tamil Nadu — District-wise for other Types of Institutions for 1973-74.

	Music.		Adult.		Industrial.	
	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Madras	16	16	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	3	..	..	..
Thanjavur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai	..	..	..	..	12	..
Ramanathapuram	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanyakumari	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	1	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmapuri	..	..	1	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli	..	..	1	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	..	7	1	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	17	17	13	1	12	..

	Training		Institution		Grand Total for other types.	
	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Madras	5	1	1	32	79	255
Chingleput	16	1	..	26	90	66
South Arcot	35	..	..	19	53	37
Thanjavur	20	..	1	18	75	34
Madurai	13	..	..	31	28	51
Ramanathapuram	32	..	..	12	39	33
Tirunelveli	37	..	..	38	91	79
Kanyakumari	6	..	..	12	11	24
North Arcot	22	..	..	17	59	21
Salem	21	..	..	14	44	23
Dharmapuri	6	..	..	6	7	6
Tiruchirappalli	25	..	1	20	70	38
Coimbatore	41	..	..	21	64	37
The Nilgiris	7	1	..	4	7	9
Total	286	3	3	270	717	713

ANNEXURE II.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ENROLEMENTS BY MANAGEMENT FOR OTHER TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS FOR 1973-74.

	Government.		Municipal.		Panchayat Union.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Strength in Pre-Primary/Pre basic schools	153	..	..	..	..	..
Other Types of Institutions.—						
Oriental High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Middle Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	153	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Handicapped.—						
Blind	333	92	..	..	..	..
Blind and Deaf	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaf and Dumb	32	17	193	31	..	..
Orthopaedic	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leper	60	28	..	..	..	..
Total	425	137	193	31	..	..
Training.—						
Men	1,170	..	..	..	..	..
Women	..	600	..	..	..	..
Total	1,170	600	..	..	..	..
Reformatory and Jail	2,123	656	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adult	..	..	..	..	15	32
Industrial	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,123	656	..	..	15	32
Grand Total for other Education ..	3,718	1,393	193	31	15	32

ANNEXURE II—cont.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ENROLEMENT BY MANAGEMENT FOR OTHER TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS FOR 1973-74—cont.

	Aided.		Unaided.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Strength in Pre-Primary/Pre basic schools.	4,418	..	886	..	5,457	..
Other Types of Institutions.						
Oriental High Schools	1,816	733	..	..	1,816	733
Oriental Middle schools	..	..	6	..	6	..
Total	1,816	733	6	..	1,822	733
Schools for Handicapped.—						
Blind	148	59	..	..	481	151
Blind and Deaf	374	281	..	..	374	281
Deaf and Dumb	749	478	..	..	974	526
Orthopaedic	11	17	..	..	11	17
Leper	6	1	..	..	66	29
Total	1,288	36	..	..	1,906	1,004
Training.—						
Men	540	..	..	..	1,710	..
Women	..	1,110	..	..	..	1,710
Total	540	1,110	..	..	1,710	1,710
Reformatory and Jail	229	48	..	..	2,352	704
Music	14	85	..	..	14	85
Adult	245	40	..	..	260	72
Industrial	25	283	..	..	25	283
Total	513	456	..	..	2,651	1,144
Grand Total for Other Education ..	4,157	3,135	6	..	8,089	4,591

ANNEXURE 12.

Number of Colleges, Scholars and Teachers (District-wise) 1973-74.

District.	(1)	Total number of Colleges.	Total number of Scholars.		Total number of Teaching Staff	
			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras		31	21,367	14,747	1,214	830
Chingleput		11	8,098	1,730	449	74
South Arcot		6	4,068	1,071	155	53
Thanjavur		18	12,445	3,598	584	162
Madurai		29	14,925	6,717	869	371
Ramanathapuram		21	12,316	2,448	736	141
Tirunelveli		26	12,594	3,804	687	235
Kanyakumari		12	7,772	3,780	383	166
North Arcot		16	10,166	1,993	573	110
Salem		11	6,594	2,826	294	167
Dharmapuri		2	1,636	31	95	1
Tiruchirappalli		17	17,206	5,122	838	226
Coimbatore		23	14,595	7,470	808	414
The Nilgiris		3	1,296	752	87	30

ANNEXURE 13.

Year.	National Scholarship Scheme.		National Scholarship Scheme to children of teachers.		National Loan Scholarships Scheme.	
	Number of fresh scholarships allotted by Government of India.	Number of Scholarships (fresh and renewals) Sanctioned.	Number of fresh scholarships allotted by Government of India.	Number of Scholarships (fresh and renewals) sanctioned.	Number of fresh scholarships allotted by Government of India.	Number of Scholarships (fresh and renewals) sanctioned.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1)						
1961-62	199	77	49	44	..	..
1962-63	200	376	49	68	..	..
1963-64	212	404	47	97	1,002	146
1964-65	190	563	47	119	1,603	1,688
1965-66	181	624	49	183	2,164	3,030
1966-67	492	900	73	235	1,370	5,396
1967-68	502	1,273	50	283	1,137	5,050
1968-69	591	1,636	39	263	1,137	5,607
1969-70	571	1,482	46	169	1,445	5,265
1970-71	572	1,867	48	185	1,439	7,180
1971-72	577	2,704	48	273	1,502	5,136
1972-73	700	2,494	47	249	1,499	6,999
1973-74	850	2,480	47	264	749	5,284

ANNEXURE 14.

Statement showing the number of students in the various courses conducted by Madurai University.

(i) University Department.

Courses.	Men.	Women.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 M.A.	55	54	109
2 M.Sc. (Including M. Phil) ..	76	44	120
3 Part-time Certificate and Diploma Courses.	91	28	119
Total ..	222	126	348

(ii) Institute of correspondence course and continuing education.

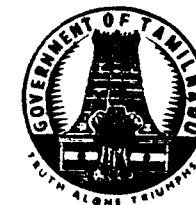
Courses.	Men.	Women.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Pre-University Course	4,511	739	5,250
2 B.A. Degree Course	2,824	467	3,291
3 B.Com. Degree Course	1,763	168	1,931
Total ..	9,098	1,374	10,472

(iii) Evening college.

Courses.	Strength.
(1)	(2)
1 Pre-University Course	143
2 B.A. (Litt)	48
3 B.A. (Economics)	162
4 B.Com.	268
Total ..	621

ANNEXURE 15.

number and al Library luthority.	Service units.	Staff.	Stock of books.	Number of visitors.	Number of books consulted.	Number of members.	Number of books lent.	Total volumes used.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ingleput ..	117	277	4,81,097	28,30,948	3,81,840	43,461	5,41,518	9,23,358
oimbatore ..	192	220	7,55,102	39,50,110	15,00,290	88,390	8,47,107	23,47,397
harmapuri	35	134	1,05,205	4,69,810	72,982	13,770	65,661	1,38,643
ladras ..	120	378	8,50,394	42,70,775	94,16,313	40,679	7,28,793	1,01,45,106
ladurai ..	159	263	6,54,028	29,38,609	7,71,704	71,381	11,17,951	18,89,655
he Nilgiris ..	35	81	93,710	5,61,940	72,051	15,800	1,60,423	2,32,474
orth Arcot ..	88	180	2,52,919	14,70,973	2,88,286	28,972	2,37,047	5,25,333
amanathapuram	177	271	3,02,290	36,28,456	6,48,530	53,233	4,64,052	11,12,582
alem ..	79	226	2,44,807	22,15,234	3,93,654	38,536	4,01,020	7,94,674
South Arcot	113	304	1,90,674	16,24,389	74,344	25,701	2,11,127	2,85,471
Thanjavur ..	107	297	3,31,636	16,96,692	4,41,270	37,536	4,91,292	9,32,562
Tiruchirappalli	107	292	3,23,325	32,91,087	4,71,036	27,170	3,76,248	8,47,284
Tirunelveli ..	125	275	3,66,027	36,33,142	3,71,720	46,643	6,38,539	10,10,259
Total ..	1,454	3,198	49,51,214	3,25,82,165	49,04,020	5,31,272	62,80,778	2,02,61,440



EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

G. O. Ms. No. 1691, 7th October 1975.

Public Instruction Report—1973-74—Reviewed.

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1636, Education, dated 18th September 1973.

G.O. Ms.No. 1991, Education, dated 3rd December 1974.

Letter from the Director of School Education, dated 1st August 1975.
No. 189573/FI/74.

Order—No. 1691, Education, dated 7th October 1975.

The Public Instruction Report for 1973-74 submitted by the Director of School Education with his letter dated 1st August 1975 is recorded with the following remarks.

2. There was steady progress in 1973-74 in all the sectors of education. 1973-74 was the last year of the Fourth Five -Year Plan and a few Key indicators of the progress in the Fourth Plan period are outlined below.

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

3. The following figures show the progress of additional enrolment for the three age groups during the period for the Fourth Five-Year Plan (i.e, 1969-70 to 1973-74).

	1968-69	1973-74
(a) Age Group 6-11 (corresponding to standards I to V of Elementary Schools)—		
Number enrolled in lakhs	49.18	54.38
Total number in lakhs	53.37	60.24
Percentage	92.15 Per cent.	90.2 Per cent.
(b) Age group 11-14 (corresponding to standards VI to VIII of Higher Elementary and High Schools)—		
Number enrolled in lakhs	12.28	14.19
Total number in lakhs	23.35	27.11
Percentage	52.6 Per cent.	52.3 Per cent.

of High Schools)—	1968-69.	1973-74.
Number enrolled in lakhs	6.37	7.39
Total number in lakhs	19.27	22.38
Percentage	33 Per cent.	33 Per cent.

(The figures of total population of each of the three age groups for 1968-69 given above were worked out with the 1961 census as base, allowing a rate of population growth of 1.2 per cent per annum. After the 1971 census, it was found that this rate of growth was not correct and hence the figures of total population for the age group for 1973-74 have been worked out with the 1971 census as base, allowing a rate of population growth of 2.2 per cent per annum. This is the reason why in spite of increase in the number of pupils enrolled, the percentage of enrolment at the commencement and at the end of the IV Plan period appears to be static.)

4. In order to cater to additional enrolment and to improve the teacher pupil ratio in schools about 23,000 additional posts of teachers were sanctioned during the Fourth Plan period, bringing the total number of teachers in all schools in Tamil Nadu to about 2,39,000 at the end of 1973-74. The total number of pupils at the end of 1973-74 was about 76 lakhs and the teacher pupil ratio for the State as a whole works out to about 34 pupils for each teacher.

5. Over and above the regular additional posts (23,000) created during the Fourth Plan period, posts have been sanctioned in recent years specially for relieving unemployment among teachers. Under the State Government's Apprentice Teachers' scheme about 6,000 teachers were given employment from October 1970 and out of them about 4,200 were absorbed in regular vacancies before 11th September 1973 and the remaining 1,800 absorbed from 11th September 1973 under the Half-a-million jobs scheme. Under the Half-a million jobs scheme 9,923 additional teachers were appointed on or after 11th September 1973 and all of them were absorbed from 1st April 1974 in regular posts created by Government from 1st April 1974 or in regular vacancies arising due to sanction of new posts or due to retirement, death, etc.

6. The number of students enrolled in schools increased by about 8 lakhs during the IV Plan period. In elementary schools additional enrolment was mainly in existing elementary schools, since the saturation point has already been reached in the matter of provisions of elementary schools. (The number of new elementary schools opened during the IV Plan period was only about 700, bringing the total to about 32,500). The number of High Schools however increased from 2,513 in 1968-69 to about 2,823 in 1973-74, about 300 High Schools having been newly opened during the IV Plan period, including a Model High School for boys opened at Pudukottai from 1972-73 and a Model High School for Girls opened at Madras from 1973-74.

7. The Fourth Plan period was also the intensification of steps for qualitative improvement of School Education and the launching of some new programmes.

8. Revised syllabi were introduced from 1972-73 in standards I to V for all subjects except Mathematics and Science. For Maths in standards 1 to 3 and Science in standards 1 to 5 revised syllabi were introduced from 1973-74. From 1973-74, revised syllabi were introduced in standard 6 also for Languages, History and Geography.

9. A massive in-service programme was taken up from 1972-73 to prepare teachers to handle revised Maths and Science, and it was continued in 1973-74 also. Teacher Training Schools were implementing the In-service programme. A Curriculum Development Wing was set up in the State Institute of Education from 1972-73 and an Evaluation Unit (to improve the evaluation of the academic performance of students in schools) was set up in 1972-73. The Government have nationalised almost all the school Text-books from 1972-73 and there has been marked improvement in the content and get-up of the text-books.

10. During the Fourth Plan period Science Education in schools received considerable emphasis. Science Equipment grants (at Rs. 300 for each elementary school and Rs.1,000 for each higher elementary school) were given to 7,000 elementary schools and to 1,850 higher elementary schools. Science Laboratory grants at Rs. 40,000 per High School were given to 366 high schools during the Fourth Plan period. A mobile Science Laboratory van has been provided to each Revenue District, in order to improve standards of science teaching in out-of-the way high schools without any laboratory facility. Considerable amounts were spent on elementary and high school buildings also. Grants for High School libraries were given to 750 High Schools during the IV Plan period.

COLLEGE EDUCATION.

11. In 1966-67, there were only 105 Colleges (27 Government and 78 Aided) in Tamil Nadu the number rose to 178 in 1973-74 (51 Government and 127 Aided). The total number of students in Colleges rose from about 94,000 in 1966-67 to about 1,95,000 in 1973-74. The number of Colleges newly opened during the fourth Plan period 1968-69 to 1973-74 was 56 (18 Government and 38 Aided) as against only 40 targeted in fourth Plan.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

12. During the fourth Plan period the emphasis in Technical Education was on qualitative improvement. This emphasis was continued in 1973-74 also.

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT.

13. Special Officers (Inspection) are inspecting the State Government offices in the State and are seeing to the proper implementation of the orders of Government for introducing Tamil as Official language. Prizes are awarded to the Government servants making the best use of the official language, in noting and drafting. Prizes are also given every year to the best books produced in Tamil in various subjects.

OTHER MATTERS.

14. Useful and Commendable work continued to be done in 1973-74 in the other fields also like Legal studies, Public Libraries Archaeology, Tamil Development and Promotion of Art and Culture also.

(By order of the Governor.)

C. G. RANGABASHYAM,
Secretary to Government.



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