

CONTENTS

CHAPTER.	PAGE
I. Introduction	1
II. School Education—	
(i) General	6
(ii) Elementary Education	7
(iii) Secondary Education	10
(iv) Curriculum, Syllabus and Text-books	13
(v) Teacher Training	14
(vi) State Council of Educational Research and Training	15
(vii) Welfare of teachers and non-teaching staff of schools	17
(viii) Government Examinations	21
III. Higher Secondary Education	24
IV. Non-formal Education and Adult Education	33
V. Collegiate Education	37
VI. Technical Education	46
VII. Sports, Physical Education and Youth Welfare	51
VIII. Cultural Activities—	
(i) Music, dance, drama and the visual arts	54
(ii) Archives and Museums	56
(iii) Public Libraries	57
(iv) Archaeology	59
IX. Tamil Development	61

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE AND THE STATE BUDGET

Education continues to receive top priority in Budget allocations. The outlay under "Demand 17—Education", in 1979-80 is Rs. 209 crores, which represents 25 per cent of the total expenditure on Revenue Account, namely Rs. 849 crores. It constitutes the highest single component in the Budget. The expenditure on education has been steadily rising, as may be seen from the figures of Rs. 123 crores under Education Demand spent in 1975-76, Rs. 143 crores in 1976-77 and Rs. 163 crores in 1977-78 and Rs. 191 crores in 1978-79 (Revised Estimates).

2. The following is a sector-wise break up of the provision in the Budget Estimates for 1979-80 under the Education Demand :—

Budget Estimates for 1979-80

(1)	Non-Plan Plan Total		
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
259. Expenditure on maintenance and repairs to buildings of Government Schools, Colleges, etc.—	50	..	50
277. Education—			
1. Primary Education	1,00,89	73	1,01,62
2. Secondary Education	57,37	53	57,90
3. Higher Secondary Education ..	6,80	8,37	15,17
4. University Education	19,62	88	20,50
5. Special Education	59	55	1,14
6. N.C.C., Sports, etc.	1,56	40	1,96
7. Other items	1	..	1
8. Technical Education	5,99	97	6,96
	1,92,83	12,43	2,05,26

*Budget Estimates for
1979-80*

	<i>Non-plan</i>	<i>Plan</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
278. Art and Culture	25	16	41
Archaeology	10	6	16
Archives and Museums	30	1	31
Public Libraries	1,33	2	1,35
	1,98	25	2,23
288. Social Security and Welfare ..	51	1	52
Miscellaneous	2	..	2
GRAND TOTAL—DEMAND 17— EDUCATION	1,95,84	12,69	2,08,53

3. Besides these, provision has also been made in 1979-80 under other Demands, for Educational Buildings, etc. as follows :—

General Education

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. Expenditure within Revenue Account—			
314. Community Development works —Panchayat Union School Build- ings, etc.	..	1,00	1,00
Social Education	..	8	8
Demand 37—Public Works—Build- ings for Government Schools, etc...	4	10	14
266. Pensions to staff of Aided and Local Body Educational Institutions.	6,57	..	6,57

Non-plan Plan Total

B. Expenditure Outside Revenue Account—			
459. Capital Outlay—Office Build- ings	..	1	1
477. Capital Outlay on Education, Art and Culture—Buildings for Government Schools and Colleges, etc.	..	4,70	4,70
483. Capital Outlay on Housing ..	..	2	2
767. Loans—Marriage Loans to Aided School Teachers	1	..	1
677. National Loan Scholarships ..	40	..	40
TOTAL—GENERAL EDUCATION ..	7,02	5,91	12,93

Technical Education

477. Capital Outlay — Buildings for Government Technical Educational Institutions	4	20	24
677. Loans to Technical Education Students	9	..	9
Loans to Aided Technical Educational Institutions	..	6	6
TOTAL—TECHNICAL EDUCATION	13	26	39
TOTAL—GENERAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION	7,15	6,17	13,32

If all the above allocations are taken into account the expenditure on Education will be Rs. 222 crores in 1979-80.

4. (i) These figures do not include the expenditure on Harijan Welfare and Backward Class Schools and Hostels; Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Class students; Approved Schools; Industrial Training Institutes, etc. The total provision for these items is about Rs. 30 crores.

(ii) The Budget makes separate allocations for Medical, Agricultural and Veterinary education under the respective departments to the tune of Rs. 12 crores. If these allocations (Rs. 30 crores plus Rs. 12 crores) are also taken into account, the Outlay on Education in the Budget Estimate for 1979-80 will be in the order of Rs. 264 crores.

5. In 1979-80 the Plan Expenditure on various sectors of Education under all heads (277. Education, 477. Capital Outlay on Education, 677. Loans, etc.) will be as follows (The figures with plus sign represent the Outlay on Centrally Sponsored schemes):—

(1)	New Schemes		Total.
	Committed.	sanctioned in 1979-80	
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
General Education—			
(i) School Education	64	1,31	1,95
	+ 14	..	+ 14
(ii) Higher Secondary Education ..	7,21	4,35	11,56
(iii) College Education	83	36	1,19
	+ 1,04	..	+ 1,04
(iv) Pro-rata Public Works Charges.	65	..	65
	9,33	6,02	15,35
	+ 1,18	..	+ 1,18
Technical Education	54	38	92
	+ 33	..	+ 33
Nutrition-Midday Meals	..	10	10
Art and Culture	21	14	35
	+ 3	..	3
	10,08	6,64	16,72
Grand Total ..	+ 1,54	..	+ 1,54

State Education Consultative Committee.

6. During the years 1958 to 1966, a committee of Members of Legislature was functioning to advise the Government on Educational matters. The Government have decided to revive the committee and have accordingly reconstituted the "State Education Consultative Committee". The Education Minister is the Chairman of the committee and there are 24 members—15 M.L.As and 9 M.L.C's. The first meeting of the committee will be convened shortly. The committee will advise the Government on all matters involving Educational policy.

CHAPTER II.

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

(i) GENERAL.

1. School Education gets the largest share of the Education budget. Out of the Rs. 209 crores under Education Demand in Budget Estimates 1979-80, about Rs. 160 crores is for School Education. As on 1st August 1978 there were 36,238 schools in Tamil Nadu—27,425 Elementary, 5,705 Higher Elementary and 3,108 High Schools (of which 912 were Higher Secondary Schools). 2 1/2 lakhs of teachers were working in those schools and 85.43 lakhs pupils were studying in them (including 1.14 lakhs in 1st year Higher Secondary course). The Management-wise details of strength of teachers, enrolment, etc are given in the Annexure, for these 36,238 schools as well as other, special schools.

2. The percentage of enrolment reached in 1978-79 under the three age groups of 6-11, 11-14 and 14-17 were 94 per cent, 58 per cent and 30 per cent and detailed figures are given in the Annexure.

3. For 1979-80, the following additional posts of teachers will be sanctioned—namely 1,000 Secondary Grades (for age groups 6-11 and 11-14); 200 Physical Education Teachers for Higher Elementary Schools and High Schools; 200 posts of B.T. Headmasters for Higher Elementary Schools and 200 B.T. Grade teachers for High Schools. 200 posts of part-time craft teachers in higher elementary schools will be upgraded as full-time posts. The additional posts for Higher Secondary schools are mentioned in the relevant chapter.

4. In order to enable the Department to have good rapport with teachers, the Government have sanctioned the publication of a quarterly Journal "Tamil Nadu Education" by a Board of Editors under the Chairmanship of the Director of School Education. The first issue of the Journal will be brought out shortly.

School Improvement Conferences:

5. In order to mobilise local effort and initiative in improving the facilities in the schools, 578 school improvement conferences had been conducted till September 1978 and assistance of the order of Rs. 14.32 crores had been secured from the public. The programme is being continued vigorously with an accent on Science-cum-Library Improvement. As a result of voluntary effort, 41.22 lakhs of pupils have been given free uniforms at a cost of Rs. 3.03 crores till the end of September 1978.

Educational Administration.

6. There are now 12 Chief Educational Officers and 48 District Educational Officers and 396 ranges of Deputy Inspectors of Schools. In order to improve educational administration, it is proposed to create from 1979-80, an additional Chief Educational Officer (for Dharmapuri), an additional District Educational Officer (for Madras) and 15 additional Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

(ii) ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Enrolment.

1. The percentage of children of age groups 6-11 and 11-14 already enrolled in schools in Tamil Nadu is 94 per cent and 58 per cent respectively. About 3.21 lakhs under these two age groups were enrolled additionally in 1977-78 and 1.93 lakhs on 1978-79. The total number of pupils who studied in 1978-79 in the 33,130 Elementary Schools was 67.46 lakhs, and the number of teachers, 1,81,087, and the teacher pupil ratio worked out to 1:37.

2. Steps are being taken to reduce the high rate of dropouts (or wastage) at the Elementary School level. Taking the figures for 1972-73 to 1976-77, only about 58 per cent of those enrolled in Standard I remained at school till Standard 5, while the percentage of dropouts amounted to 42 per cent. The schemes of free midday meals, free supply of books and slates, etc. are aimed at preventing dropouts. In addition detentions have been abolished in Standards 1-3 from 1977-78.

Midday Meals Scheme.

3. The provision of midday meals in all elementary schools has a major role in promoting and retaining enrolment in the schools. One third of the total number of pupils of these schools, who come from the poorest sections of the population, benefit under this scheme. About 20.25 lakhs of poor pupils in Standards I to 8 of Elementary and Higher Elementary Schools receive midday meals, including the 1.65 lakhs fed in schools run by the Harijan Welfare/Backward Classes Departments. The provision for the midday meals scheme in the Budget for 1979-80, is about Rs. 5.37 crores. The State Government grant for the Midday

Meals Scheme is paid at the rate of 10 paise per pupil per day for 200 days, and local body contribution is 5 paise per pupil per day for 200 days. This is supplemented by about 20,000 tonnes of food received every year as free gift from the CARE Organisation.

4. The three districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot and North Arcot are covered by the Central Kitchen programme, under which meals are cooked in modern ovens under hygienic conditions and transported to the surrounding schools in closed vans. 97 Central Kitchens are functioning in those districts. They were established with CARE assistance at a total cost of about Rs. 2 crores. They are serving more than 4 lakhs of pupils in those three districts. These kitchens are having about 224 tempo vans gifted by CARE for transporting the food from the kitchens to the schools. In order to reduce fuel costs, these petrol vans are, when they become worn out, replaced by Diesel vans on a phased programme. 33 vehicles were so replaced in the past three years. A workshop for servicing, repairing and maintaining these vehicles, as well as the cooking equipments at the kitchens, constructed with CARE assistance at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs, is functioning at Vikravandi in South Arcot district.

5. It is considered that it will be desirable to extend the Central Kitchen scheme to the other districts also, on a phased programme, with CARE assistance to cover 45 percent of the non-recurring cost. The Government of India in the Department of Social Welfare have been addressed for clearance for getting CARE assistance for setting up Central Kitchens in the Dharmapuri district (16 kitchens serving 90,000 pupils) and Ramanathapuram district (32 kitchens serving 1,76,000 pupils) in the first instance in 1979-80. Out of the total non-recurring cost of Rs. 144 lakhs involved in setting up 48 kitchens, this Government will have to bear Rs. 79 lakhs and CARE Rs. 65 lakhs.

6. To facilitate proper storage of the food stuffs required for the Midday Meals Programme, nine regional godowns and a central godown at Adayar have been constructed in Tamil Nadu with the help of the CARE Organisation at a cost of about Rs. 30 lakhs. This Government have sought the approval of the Government of India to construct 3 more godowns with CARE assistance.

Free Supply of Books and Slates.

7. Poor pupils receiving midday meals in Standards I to III get text books free and poor pupils in Standard I get slates also free. More than 13 lakhs of pupils get this free supply every year. From the year 1972-73, the cost of text books is met by the TamilNadu Text Book Society from its funds. The scheme costs the society about Rs. 25 lakhs every year. About Rs. 5 lakhs are spent from State Government funds every year on the free supply of slates to pupils in Standard I.

8. With a view to improving the teaching of science in Elementary schools, the syllabi have been revised and grants are also given for the purchase of science equipments and teaching aids, at Rs. 300 for each Elementary School and Rs. 1,000 for each Higher Elementary School. So far, 12,620 Elementary and 3,980 Higher Elementary Schools have been benefited. During 1979-80 these grants will be given to 200 Higher Elementary Schools. Under an experimental scheme implemented by the Avinasilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore, 5,700 Primary teachers in Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari districts were given orientation training in Nutrition and Health Education in the past few years.

Elementary School Buildings.

9. Grants are given to Local Bodies and managements of aided schools towards the construction of school buildings. From 1974-75, the maximum grant payable for an Elementary/Higher Elementary school building is Rs. 10,000/17,000 subject to a minimum contribution by the management of Rs. 5,000/8,000. In 1979-80 provisions of Rs. 4 lakhs for grants to Municipal and Aided Elementary Schools and Rs. 17 lakhs for expenditure on Government Elementary School buildings (Rs. 7 lakhs committed expenditure and Rs. 10 lakhs for new works) have been made. The provision made in the Community Development Budget for grants to Panchayat Union Elementary School buildings in 1979-80 is Rs. 1 crore.

Local Body Elementary Schools.

10. Out of the 33,000 elementary schools in Tamil Nadu, about 29,000, are in Panchayat Union areas. Out of the 29,000, about 23,000 (about 19,900 elementary schools plus about 3,100 higher elementary

schools) are run by Panchayat Union Councils. Under the revised pattern of financial assistance to Panchayat Union Councils for elementary education, 4/9ths of the local cess (levied at 45 paise per rupee of land revenue) continues to be paid to the Panchayat Union Elementary Education Fund. The Government are also giving a grant calculated at Rs. 6 per head of population in each block, based on the 1971 census. The balance of expenditure on Elementary Education is shared by the Government and the Panchayat Unions according to the revised classification of blocks.

11. The number of elementary schools run by Municipalities and the Corporations of Madras and Madurai is about 1,450 (1,060 Elementary plus 390 Higher Elementary). The Government sanction 50 per cent of the Education Tax realised by a Municipality as Government contribution. They are also meeting the entire net deficit in the Municipal Elementary Education Fund Accounts, except in the case of the Madras Corporation.

(iii) SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Out of 24.12 lakhs of children in the age group 14-17 in Tamil Nadu in 1978-79, 30.1 per cent namely 7.27 lakhs (including 1.14 lakhs of first year Higher Secondary Students) had been enrolled. There were 65,379 teachers and 16.83 lakhs of pupils in the 3,108 High Schools in the State in 1978-79. These include the figures for standard 10 and below in the 912 (out of the 3,108 schools) which had the first year Higher Secondary Class. During 1978-79, 41 High Schools were newly opened (Government 33 and Aided 8). Further, under section 9 of the Tamil Nadu Recognised Private School (Regulations) Act, Minority educational agencies have opened 17 High Schools during that year.

Science Education.—

2. Under the revised syllabus science is studied under the three separate disciplines, Physics, Chemistry and Biology right from standard VI. Under the scheme for equipping high schools with Science laboratories a sum of Rs. 55,000 is spent on science laboratory for each Government High School selected under the scheme. (Rs. 37,000 for

building and Rs. 18,000 for equipment). The non-Government schools each get a grant of Rs. 40,200, out of which Rs. 18,000 is for equipment purchased and supplied by the Director of School Education himself and the balance of Rs. 22,200 is for the laboratory building (the building grant being given at 60 per cent of the cost or Rs. 22,200 whichever is less.) By 1978-79, 968 high Schools had been covered under this scheme including 75 covered in the past two years. Another 25 schools will be covered during 1979-80.

3. There are now 42 Mobile Science Laboratory Vans including six sanctioned during 1977-78, so that out of the 48 educational districts in the State, 42 have each one van for catering to the needs of science teaching in rural high schools, not yet provided with science laboratories.

4. A State level Science Exhibition was conducted at Madurai in November 1978 and 98 High Schools participated in it. Similar exhibitions are conducted in other districts also and they are aimed at increasing the science talent of our pupils.

5. With a view to improving library facilities in high schools, suitable library books are purchased and distributed to schools. A sum of Rs. 7 lakhs was spent on this scheme in the past two years and Rs. 2 lakhs have been provided in 1979-80.

Audio-Visual Education.

6. Almost all schools have been equipped with Radio sets on voluntary basis and they can benefit from the educational broadcasts. 700 High Schools have 16 MM projectors and 1,250 have filmstrip projectors. The schools can purchase audio-visual equipments out of the Audio-Visual Education Fund. As the purchase of the costly and most useful films is not possible from that Fund, the State Film Library at the Directorate of School Education is lending films and filmstrips to schools. New Films and Filmstrips for about Rs. 1 lakh were added to the Film library in the past two years. Rs. 25,000 will be spent for the purpose in 1979-80.

7. Television is a very useful and modern tool for imparting education. Educational television has been introduced in schools in Madras City and neighbourhood. The Educational Technology Cell in the Directorate of School Education is helping in the effective use of Television for Educational purposes. All schools in the Telecast area have been permitted to levy a special fee of Rs. 2 per pupil per annum for the purchase, installation and maintenance of Television sets in their schools. During 1979-80, Rs. 75,000 has been allocated to provide T.V. sets initially at Government cost to 15 schools in rural areas to be recovered later from the special fee collections in future years.

School Complexes.

8. School Complexes have been set up in as many as 2,178 High Schools. Each of those High Schools co-operates with Elementary and Higher Elementary Schools in the neighbourhood to improve educational standards.

High School Buildings.

9. A provision of Rs. 9 lakhs has been made in 1979-80 for grants to Municipal and Aided High Schools for putting up buildings, besides a provision of Rs. 37 lakhs for building works for Government High schools (Rs. 20 lakhs for spill over expenditure and Rs. 17 lakhs for new works).

Scholarships.

10. School Education in Tamil Nadu is free at all stages. Rural talent scholarships are awarded from 1971-72. Under the scheme, scholarships are awarded every year to four students in each of the 374 Panchayat Unions in the State. The scholarships are tenable for the entire school course. The value of the scholarships, when the student is studying in selected high schools approved for the purpose, is Rs.1,000 per annum for each boarder and Rs. 500 per annum for each day-scholar. Pupils who get these scholarships but are studying in ordinary schools of their own choice are allowed Rs. 150 per annum. The total number of scholarship holders in 1979-80 will be about 3,000 including renewals. It was from 1978-79 that the number of fresh awards under these scholarships was doubled (i.e. increased from two to four in each Panchayat Union).

11. Besides this, generous educational concessions continue to be given to the children of Burma and Ceylon Repatriates, Ex-Service and Defence personnel, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Political Sufferers.

Mobile Medical Van.

12. The scheme of medical inspection of high school pupils through Mobile Medical vans is now in operation in all districts except Madras.

Matriculation Schools.

13. There are 31 Matriculation schools (with a strength of 31,000 pupils and 1,100 teachers) which levy fees and use English as the medium of instruction. They do not get any Government grant. They were formerly affiliated to the Universities of Madras and Madurai. From December 1976, they were transferred to the control of the Director of School Education. A separate Board of Matriculation schools has been constituted and an Inspector of Matriculation Schools has also been appointed.

Anglo-Indian Schools.

14. From 1978-79, no tuition fees are levied from Anglo-Indian students (irrespective of the income limit of their parents) studying in Anglo-Indian Schools. (Fees continue to be collected in those schools from the students other than those belonging to Anglo-Indian community). The Managements of Anglo-Indian schools are paid compensation grant for the fee income foregone by them.

15. For purposes of allowing Boarding grant in Anglo-Indian schools the number of permissible failures has been increased from 2 to 4 from 1978-79 for the entire strength of standards 1-10, provided that no boarding grant will be allowed to a student studying in the same standard for the third year.

(iv) CURRICULUM, SYLLABUS AND TEXT BOOKS.

Revision of School syllabus.

1. There were suggestions from various quarters to lighten the load for various subjects under the new 10 year school syllabus introduced

gradually in schools from 1972-73 to 1976-77. After consulting educational experts the Government have reduced the excess burden under all subjects from 1978-79. For Mathematics, a part from the shedding of excess load from 1978-79, a general revision of the Mathematics syllabi was also done by the experts and the mathematics syllabus so revised by experts has been ordered to be introduced in various standards in all schools in Tamil Nadu in the following manner:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Standards.</i>
1979-80	I, II (No text book for Mathematics in these standards).
1980-81	III and VI
1981-82	IV, VII and IX
1982-83	V, VIII and X

School Text Books.

2. The Tamil Nadu Text Book Society constituted in 1970 is in charge of producing and distributing the Nationalised Text Books for schools. Its production programme for 1979-80 involves the printing of 3 crores of copies of books for Standard 1-10, of the face value of about Rs. 4.60 crores.

3. The publications of the text book society are distributed through 50 wholesale co-operative stockists and about 2,200 registered retailers all over the State. This organisation has ensured that the text books are available at fixed prices well in time to the school students.

(v) TEACHER TRAINING.

1. There are at present 80 Teacher Training Institutes in this State with facilities for turning out Secondary Grade trained teachers (including 4 Nursery and pre-primary and one Anglo-Indian Teachers Training Institute and one Secondary Grade Training section each in the Lady Willingdon and St. Christopher Training Colleges). In view of the large extent of unemployment among trained teachers prevailing for the past many years, admissions for teacher training are made only in alternate years and that too in reduced numbers.

2. There are 9 English Language Teaching Centres—3 for High School teachers at Madras, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli and 6 for Middle School teachers at Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Salem, Tirunelveli, Vellore and Melur. The three high school centres train 1,350 graduate trained teachers of English in 30 batches of three week courses. The six centres for Middle school teachers train 2,700 teachers in 60 batches of four week courses.

3. Fifty graduate teachers of high schools are deputed every year to 2 four month courses conducted at the Regional Institute of English, South India, Bangalore.

4. Voluntary three-day workshops are conducted by the Tutors of English Language Teaching Centres and by graduate teachers trained at the Regional Institute of English for the benefit of teachers teaching English in Standard 3-5 and about 3,000 teachers are trained at these workshops every year.

5. The Tutors of English Language Teaching Centres visit schools, observe the teaching of English and assist the staff through demonstrations and discussions. The Chief Tutors also assist the District Educational Officers in the annual Inspection of high schools.

(vi) STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING.

The SCERT, formed in May 1975 by integrating the three units namely State Institute of Education, State Evaluation Unit and State Institute of Science Education, is in charge of educational research and training at school level. It is organising several Research oriented projects, in-service training courses and workshops. From 28-8-1978 the SCERT has been transferred from the Director of Government Examinations to the Director of School Education.

2. With UNICEF assistance, the SCERT is implementing two experiments. One is the 'Primary Education Curriculum Renewal Project' under which new curricula are experimented in a few schools. The other is "Developmental Activities in Community Education and Participation" under which combined school, pre-school and non-formal educational activities are offered in 30 primary schools.

3. The SCERT has adopted 50 school villages in the area of the St. Thomas Mount Panchayat Union for implementing "a package plan for rural development through Education". Under the plan, teachers are trained to participate in rural development activities (like helping parents and school drop outs to acquire knowledge and skills for self-employment).

4. The SCERT has undertaken a special project to analyse the careers and placements of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes candidates who appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examinations in the districts of Dharmapuri, North Arcot and Salem, with a view to find out the general trends and job opportunities available to them. The data collected have been analysed and the report is being finalised.

5. Four teachers' centres at Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore are functioning with the co-operation of the British Council. The teachers meet there to discuss various academic problems and improve their professional competency.

6. Apart from the above schemes, about forty long term and short term projects, research studies, surveys and investigations have been undertaken by the SCERT. During 1979-80 the SCERT will organise various in-service training programmes for teachers at a cost of Rs. 2-20 lakhs.

7. The Examination Reform unit of the SCERT is working out programmes for Examination Reforms needed at school level.

8. The Government have sanctioned the starting of Continuing Education Centres at Madras, Madurai, Karaikudi and Coimbatore. The NCERT will meet 50 per cent of the cost of running these Centres. Teachers at all levels will be given training in various subjects. Lectures, demonstrations and other programmes will be arranged at these centres to spread the understanding of educational change. They will serve as Consultancy centres for school teachers and primary teacher educators and provide all study facilities for the preparation of lessons. The question of starting more such centres is under consideration.

(VII) WELFARE OF TEACHERS AND NON TEACHING STAFF OF SCHOOLS.

The Government are evincing continuous and active interest in promoting the welfare of the 2½ lakhs of teachers working in the Schools in Tamil Nadu.

2. The Government bear the entire expenditure on the emoluments of the teachers in aided schools also. The expenditure on salaries of teachers in all the schools in the State has gone up from about Rs. 55 crores in 1970-71 to about Rs. 150 crores in 1979-80.

3. The Third Pay Commission scales are applicable to the staff of non-Government schools also. The scheme of flexible complementing devised in order to relieve stagnation among employees is also applicable to them. Under this scheme, the employees in a number of categories in the middle and lower levels can move to higher posts/Selection Grades/Special Grades on a higher scales of pay on completion of 10 years of service in the post.

4. Higher Grade posts held by Secondary Grade qualified teachers are upgraded as Secondary grade posts on a phased programme. During the years 1967-68 to 1978-79, Government have upgraded 42,950 posts, including 3,000 posts upgraded in the past two years.

5. The Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission is going to conduct a special recruitment exclusively for temporary B.T. Assistants and Language Pandits Grade I in Government Service who had completed one year's temporary service as on 31st March 1977 (either continuously or with breaks) and were either in service on that date, or if not in service on that date, had been retrenched on or after 1st April 1974. Action will be taken to regularise the services of such teachers, after the recruitment is completed.

Integration of A and B wings.

6. Consequent on the formation of the Panchayat Unions, the District Boards were abolished in the year 1960-61. In 1963, the administration of the former District Board High Schools was transferred to the Education Department. The staff (teaching and non-teaching) appointed till 1st April 1970 in the erstwhile District Board

High Schools including Governments (Bd.) High Schools opened till 1st April 1970 were absorbed as Government Servants from 1st April 1970, but were placed in a separate wing in the Tamil Nadu Educational Subordinate Service, called 'B' wing. The staff in the Government High Schools and School-Inspectorate, as well as those appointed on or after 1st April 1970 in the 'B' wing schools, constituted the 'A' wing.

7. The Government have on 2nd November 1978 issued orders integrating the A and B wings, following the procedure indicated below:—

(i) Statewide seniority lists shall be drawn up and maintained by the Director of School Education for 'B' wing staff (Similar to the state-wide lists maintained all along for Gazetted Headmasters, Non-Gazetted Headmasters, B.T. Assistants, Language Pandits, Grade I and Physical Directors in 'A' wing.)

(ii) The date of regular appointment of a person to the post held by him in 'B' wing on 31st March 1970 should be the basis for drawing up the statewide seniority lists for different categories in 'B' wing.

(iii) for filling up substantive vacancies which existed on 2—11—78 or arise thereafter the ratio between the two wings for the different categories of posts shall be as follows :—

A. For filling up the posts by promotion :—

- (1) From the Non-Gazetted Headmasters to Gazetted Headmasters
- (2) From the B.T. Assistants to Non-Gazetted Headmasters.
- (3) From Secondary Grade Assistants and other Specialist teachers to the cadre of B.T. Assistants.

The vacancies will be filled up between A and B wings in the ratio of 2:3.

B. For filling up the vacancies by promotion to non-teaching posts:—

- (1) From Junior Assistants to Assistants;
- (2) From Assistants to Superintendents and ;
- (3) Other Categories of promotion for which ministerial staff is eligible.

The vacancies shall be filled up between A and B wings in the ratio of 5:3.

Aided schools

*8. The Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Act, 73 and the rules framed thereunder, came into force with effect from 1st December 1974. Various minority institutions filed writ petitions against the application of the Act and Rules, and the High Court held various sections of the Act and the relevant rules inapplicable to the minority institutions. Adhoc rules governing the recognition etc of these institutions have been issued on 14th September 1977.

9. There has been a tendency on the part of certain Aided schools to take a recalcitrant attitude, especially in implementing reinstatement orders, in cases of teachers who appealed to the department. With a view to mitigate the hardships to the affected teachers and other persons and to enforce the rules strictly under such circumstances, the Government have ordered that, in all cases where the school managements refuse to implement the duly passed orders of the Chief Educational Officer/Joint Director of School Education, who are appellate authorities prescribed in rule 18 of the Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Rule 1974, to reinstate the teachers and other persons in the services of the school the inspecting officers of the School Education Department shall arrange to make direct payments of salaries to the staff of the concerned Schools. Further, the Government have empowered the Chief Education Officers (in respect of affected teachers and other persons in private High Schools and Teacher Training Institutes and District Educational Officers in respect of Pre-Primary, Primary, Middle and Special Schools) to absorb such affected teachers or other persons on transfer, along with the posts held by them, to other private Aided or Government or Local Body schools under their jurisdiction, in need of additional teachers. If it is not possible to absorb such affected teachers by transfer in aided schools, for valid reasons, such teachers may be absorbed in local body schools (after due consultation with the appointing authority) or in Government schools relaxing age rule etc., if necessary.

10. Private Schools, other than those run by minorities, have been directed to recruit their staff only through Employment Exchanges. 18 per cent reservation for Scheduled castes and Tribes has also been made in teaching posts in those schools.

11. The Liberalised Pension Rules (applicable to State Government servants) is applicable to teachers retiring from non-Government (Aided and Local Body) schools on or after the 1st June 1970 and to the non-teaching staff retiring from Aided schools on or after the 1st April 1972. Those staff get pension, gratuity, Family, pension etc. on par with State Government Servants and are eligible to get provisional pension and gratuity also, in case of delay in final sanction of pension.

12. The Group Insurance scheme under which a sum of Rs. 10,000 is paid to the family of a person dying in harness, is also applicable to aided and local body school teachers.

13. The teachers in aided schools are eligible for the same leave benefits as are admissible from time to time to teachers in Government Service.

National Foundation for Teacher's Welfare.

14. The total collections by sale of Teachers' Day flags for the year 1977-78 was Rs. 5.25 lakhs. The total collections on hand is Rs. 44.90 lakhs. During the period from 1st April 1978 to 20th January 1979, a sum of Rs. 2.86 lakhs was disbursed to 1797 deserving teachers from the collections under the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare.

15. From 1977-78 scholarships are given from this Fund to the sons and daughters of the teachers (in service, retired or deceased), for pursuing higher education in Professional Courses like Engineering, Medicine, Agricultural, Veterinary. Eighty fresh scholarships are awarded every year. Each scholarship is a lump sum of Rs. 500 per year. The total annual income of both the parents should not exceed Rs. 8,000. Compensatory allowances like House Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance, etc., will not be taken into account.

16. Sanction has been accorded to the construction of a Teachers' Home in Madras City at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs (to be borne from the collections under the National Foundation for Teachers Welfare).

17. State Awards to teachers of Elementary and High Schools, at the rate of two elementary school teachers and two high school teachers in each educational district, continue to be made. Each award consists of a silver medal, a certificate of merit and cash Rs. 200.

(viii) GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS :

1. The Directorate of Government Examinations was constituted as a separate department from February 1975 in view of the importance and complexities involved in the conduct of Public Examinations. (From 28th August 1978 the D.G.E. is incharge of Non-formal Education also) In 1978 the Director of Government Examinations conducted thirty-six examinations, involving about 6 lakhs of candidates. He is assisted by a Joint Director (post newly created in 1978-79), a Deputy Director, Secretary, three Additional Secretaries, a personal Assistant and a senior Accounts Officer. Some of the important examinations like the Secondary School Leaving Certificate, Anglo Indian School Leaving Certificate, Training School Leaving Certificate etc. are held twice a year.

S.S.L.C. Examination :

2. In March 1978 and October 1978, the S.S.L.C. Public Examinations was held for three levels of students due to the introduction of New Pattern of Education in Tamil Nadu, and the details were as follows:—

<i>Year and session.</i>	<i>Number of candidates appeared.</i>	<i>Number of candidates passed.</i>	<i>Percentage of pass.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>March/April 1978 :</i>			
1. XI Standard and	2,17,564	1,07,540	59.3 percent
2. 1969 Scheme			(School Candidates)
			17.2 per cent
			(Private candidates).

<i>Year and session.</i>	<i>Number of condi- dates appeared.</i>	<i>Number of condi- dates. passed.</i>	<i>Percentage of pass.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>March/April 1978:</i>			
3. X Standard	2,30,836	1,15,696	50.11 per cent
<i>November 1978 :—</i>			
1. 1969 Scheme	27,114	Not given because of compartmental system.	
2. XI Standard	22,613	Do.	
3. X Standard	41,901	Do.	

The examinations for March/April session were conducted in 1100 centres, and those for November session in 453 Centres. In April and May 1978 Central Valuation of S.S.L.C. Answer scripts was done in 51 centres, appointing 1,219 Chief Examiners and 13,538 Assistant Examiners.

3. The concession of permitting all persons who have completed the age of 18 and who possess a pass in Standard VIII in recognised schools in the State, to sit as private candidates for the S.S.L.C. Public examination is continuek.

Compartmental Pass :

4. Hitherto, for becoming eligible for admission to higher studies one should pass all subjects at one sitting. The Government has now introduced the Compartmental system of pass in the S.S.L.C., A.I.S.L.C. O.S.L.C. and Matriculation Examinations. In the present system, it is enough if a candidates appears for and passes only the subjects in whi h he has failed. This is a major reform ushered in by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

5. From 1976, the Department is conducting the A.I.S.L.C. Examination, and from March 1979 it will be conducting the Matriculation examination also.

6. The other examinations conducted by the Director of Government examinations are the various examinations for Teacher Education, and examinations for Craft Instructors in Wood Work, Weaving, Agriculture, etc.

Higher Secondary Examination :

7. The Director of Government Examinations will conduct also the Higher Secondary School Examination (Plus 2 stage) from March 1980 onwards. A special Board has been constituted with the Director of Government Examinations as the Chairman to plan and conduct the examinations. Preliminary work has started to ensure the smooth conduct of the Higher Secondary School Final examination in March, 1980.

E.S.L.C. Examination :

8. The Elementary School-Leaving Certificate Public examination at the 8th Standard level will be revived from December 1979 for the benefit of non-student youth who have had no formal school education. The minimum age for admission to this examination will be 14 years completed, on the first day of the month in which the examination is held. Persons aged 14 years or more will be allowed to take the examination even though they may be studying in regular schools in the lower standards, if they so desire. This examination will enable the weaker sections of society to derive fuller benefits from Non-formal Education.

CHAPTER III.

HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

The Higher Secondary Course has been introduced in Tamil Nadu from 1978-79 and the first year class of the 2 year Higher Secondary Course (+2 stage of the 10+2+3 pattern of Education) was started from 1st July 1978.

2. The Government decided that the Higher Secondary Course should be started only in schools. Schools were selected keeping in view the object of ensuring that, by and large, there is at least one institution in each Panchayat Union and in each Municipality. Selection was made with a rural bias, in order that Higher Secondary Education with its thrust on vocational education, will be available within easy reach of the rural masses. In the Budget Speech for 1978-79 the Government had announced that the Higher Secondary Course will be located in about 400 schools. However, in response to public demand, Higher Secondary Course has been started in as many as 912 schools (S.S.L.C. 869, O.S.L.C.-1, Anglo-Indian-24 and Matriculation-18) as detailed below :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Government (including 5 Harijan Welfare/Backward Class Schools).	379	34	413
Municipal and Corporation	36	15	51
Aided (S.S.L.C.)	295	111	406
Private Anglo-Indian	..	..	24
Private Matriculation	..	..	18
			912

In areas where there are no separate schools for girls, girls are also admitted in the Boy's schools.

The Medium wise details for the Higher Secondary Students are as follows :—

	Tamil and Minority Languages.	English.	Total.
General Education	65,300	24,300	89,600
Vocational education	22,200	2,200	24,400
	87,500	26,500	114,000

418 Higher Secondary schools have English medium and there are 584 English medium sections in them. The number of students studying through the media of minority languages was about 800.

3. Out of 108,000 pupils who passed the 11 year S.S.L.C. in March 1978, barely 78,000 joined the Pre-University class in Colleges. But out of the 116,000 pupils who passed the 10 year S.S.L.C. at the same time, as many as 1,14,000 have joined the Higher Secondary Course. It will be obvious that the scheme of Higher Secondary education has made post-secondary Education accessible to wider sections of the community. It is a further matter for gratification that out of the 1,14,000 pupils in Higher Secondary schools, as many as 24,400 are studying vocational courses.

Curriculum, Syllabus and Text-Books :

4. The curriculum and syllabus for the Higher Secondary course were approved as early as in November 1977. It has been ensured that the Higher Secondary syllabi provide proper linkage between the syllabi for the High School course and that for the Degree courses.

5. In the Higher Secondary course 25 per cent of the time is allotted for the study of 2 compulsory languages by all, one each under Parts I and II, and the remaining 75 per cent of the time is allotted for specialisation in subjects. Every student studies Tamil (or any of 12 other languages) under Part I and English under Part II. Under Part III, optionals if he opts for General Education he should study four subjects under Sciences and Humanities ; and if he opts for Vocational education he should study one Vocational subject plus one subject under Sciences Humanities, related to his vocational subject.

6. Books for most of the subjects in the first year of the Higher Secondary Course were brought out by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society. The books were produced by committees of experts and they were brought out in time. Books in those subjects for the II year Higher Secondary course in 1979-80 will also be brought out by the Society. For other subjects, for which the requirement of copies was very small, suitable books of private publishers were prescribed by the Director of School Education for use in 1978-79 and, for these subjects the same arrangements will continue in 1979-80 for the II year books also.

7. So far as Vocational courses are concerned, considering the enormous cost of production, and the time needed for preparing good books in the field, it has been decided not to bring out text books before the scheme gets well settled. Instead, guide books were brought out highlighting the important teaching points, practicals to be conducted, etc. and supplied free of cost to the schools teaching the subjects concerned. These guide books are designed for vocational teachers but the vocational students also can make use of them if they want.

Tuition fees, Scholarships, etc:

8. In the Higher Secondary Schools no tuition fees are levied from students who study in the Tamil medium or in the media of minority languages. Tuition fees are not levied from those students also who studied in the media of minority languages at high schools, but who joined English medium because of non-availability of their respective medium at the Higher Secondary level.

9. For purposes of levy or otherwise of tuition fees from students of Vocational courses, only the medium in which such vocational students study the "related academic subject" which each vocational Student has to take, is alone taken into account. In other words, if the "related academic subject" is studied in Tamil or Linguistic minority media, no tuition fees are levied from them, irrespective of the language in which the vocational courses are taught.

10. Students studying in English medium in ordinary Higher Secondary Schools have to pay the tuition fee of Rs.20 per month for 10 months. The usual concessions applicable to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the Backward Classes are however in force.

11. Irrespective of the media, Higher Secondary students have to pay the following special fees per annum :—

	RS.
Special fees	15
Amenity fee	10
Laboratory fee	20

12. Students getting the rural talents scholarships (4 fresh awards every year in each Panchayat Union) are eligible to avail of those scholarships till they complete the Higher Secondary course, irrespective of whether they study in the Higher Secondary classes in the same school in which they studied the 10 year S.S.L.C. or in a different school.

Qualifications, pay etc., of staff :

13. The syllabus in Higher Secondary School is an enriched one and a post-graduate degree is required. As Classroom technics as in schools are followed and not the lecture method of colleges, a training qualification is also essential. Having regard to these criteria the following qualifications have been prescribed for the staff teaching academic subjects in Higher secondary schools:—

Post.	Academic qualification.	Training qualification.	Teaching Experience.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Headmaster.	Post-Graduate Degree (M.A./ M.Sc./ M.Com.).	B.Ed./B.T.	10 years of which 2 years should have been as Higher-Secondary Assistant in any of the Higher Secondary Schools under the control of the School Education Department.

<i>Post.</i>	<i>Academic qualification.</i>	<i>Training qualification.</i>	<i>Teaching Experience.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2. Teachers of academic subjects.	P. G. Degree in the particular subject to be handled in Higher Secondary classes.	B.Ed./B.T.	

14. The revised scales of pay fixed by the III Pay Commission for the above fully qualified teachers are as follows :—

<i>Category.</i>	<i>Scale of Pay.</i>	
	<i>Ordinary Grade.</i>	<i>Selection Grade to which the teacher may move on completion of 10 years service.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
<i>Qualified teachers—</i>		
(i) Headmaster	750—50—1,350.	850—50—1,200—60—1,500.
(ii) Teachers of academic subjects.	675—35—885—45—1,200.	750—50—1,350.

15. Consequent on the abolition of standard 11 in High Schools from 1978-79 considerable number of B.T. teachers became surplus. In order to give job security to them, and also to enable persons possessing post graduate qualifications + teacher training in High Schools to move to Higher Secondary Schools, the Government permitted such persons to be appointed in Higher Secondary Schools. Since sufficient number of teachers possessing the above qualification were not available, the B.T. teachers working in High Schools have also been permitted to handle Higher Secondary classes in the subjects in which they have obtained the basic degree. The 'unqualified' Head masters and teachers will get pay only in their scales plus a special pay of Rs. 50 for Headmasters and Rs. 25 for teachers, but can get the Higher Secondary scale after becoming fully qualified. The bulk of the needs of teachers for academic subjects in Higher Secondary schools were met by inducting teachers (fully qualified for Higher Secondary, as well as those not fully qualified) from High Schools.

16. For meeting the further needs of teachers for academic subjects in Higher Secondary Schools 1,300 additional posts were sanctioned in 1978-79. In 1979-80 it is proposed to create 1,740 additional posts of Higher Secondary teachers for the 870 ordinary Higher Secondary schools at the rate of 2 per school for teaching languages under Parts I and II as well as languages under Part III where necessary.

17. Physical Education work in Higher Secondary classes is at present looked after by the Physical Education Teachers or Physical Directors (ordinary grade) available in the respective high schools. In order to give promotional opportunities to P.E.Ts and Physical Directors (ordinary grade) in High Schools it is proposed, in the first instance, to upgrade 400 posts in Higher Secondary Schools into Physical Directors on Rs. 600—30—750—35—890—40—1,050 (Selection grade: 675—35—885—45—1,200) during 1979-80.

18. There is need for providing some help to science teachers in Higher Secondary Schools in laboratory work. The question of sanctioning Science Monitors for the purpose is being examined.

Vocational Higher Secondary Courses.

19. That nearly 25 per cent of the total intake of students in the Higher Secondary system have chosen vocational courses is a very good augury for the future of these programmes. 709 Higher Secondary Schools are, each offering one or more vocational courses, and the total number of vocational courses so offered is 1,153.

20. The 24,400 pupils in vocational courses are studying one or other of 37 vocational subjects falling under six major occupational areas. The largest number (more than 10,000) have taken up courses under the occupational area: Commerce and business. Engineering and Technology accounts for 6,700 students, Agriculture for 2,500 students and Home Science, Health and Music for the remaining strength.

21. The needs of teachers for 491 out of the 1,153 vocational courses were met by redeploying the staff who were formerly handling the bifurcated courses in High Schools. For the remaining courses the Government have sanctioned the appointment of part-time instructors at Rs. 150 per month. These persons, already serving in the field, can arrange on the floor training to students at the places of their normal work. Schools have the discretion to stagger the instructional hours and the school days to suit local conditions.

22. During 1979-80 additional part-time instructors will be provided for handling vocational courses in both the years of the Higher Secondary course.

23. For the first time, Government initiated in 1978-79 a programme for developing student leadership under "Earn while you learn" principle, and to involve the students as vocational monitors in instruction classes. A vocational monitor is paid Rs. 20 per month for ten months in a year. The Headmaster of the school in consultation with the vocational teacher nominates a deserving student as "Vocational Monitor" at the rate of one for each vocational course. When the second year course is started, there will be two vocational monitors for each course, i. e., one for the first year course and the other for the second year course.

Buildings and equipments.

24. During 1978-79 the Higher Secondary Schools were permitted, as a measure of interim relief, to adopt the shift system, fixing the working hours for each shift to suit local conditions. Simultaneously a massive programme of building construction was taken up in Government Higher Secondary schools. Out of the 413 Government Higher Secondary Schools, five are run by the Harijan Welfare/Backward Classes Department and the remaining 408 by the School Education Department. Out of the 408, the blind school at

Poonamallee does not require additional accommodation, and for the remaining 407, administrative sanction has been accorded for constructing one class room + one laboratory at a cost of roughly Rs. 1.57 lakhs. 133 works were sanctioned last year and out of them about 80 have been completed and occupied. The remaining 274 works have been sanctioned recently and all these building works will be completed before June 1979, so that Laboratory and class room accommodation will be available when the second year Higher Secondary classes start functioning.

25. The non-Government Higher Secondary Schools have been requesting the Government for financial assistance for building and Laboratory. Though they were allowed to start the Higher Secondary classes on the specific understanding that they should take steps to provide these facilities, the Government have considered their requests sympathetically and propose to release a matching grant of 40 per cent of the actual expenditure, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh for each school. The budget for 1979-80 provides Rs. 1.75 crores for this purpose. Managements of schools will be permitted to utilise the surplus funds in the General Fund Account, to the extent allowable, to cover the 60 per cent expenditure on the building programme.

26. An expenditure of Rs. 2 crores has been sanctioned for meeting the laboratory equipment needs of the first year Higher Secondary class in all Government Higher Secondary Schools. During 1979-80 additional equipment will be supplied to them to meet the needs of the Second year classes also.

Library facilities.

27. A provision of Rs. 37 lakhs has been made in 1979-80 for providing library books for all Government Higher Secondary Schools at Rs. 6,000 per school and for giving library grant to ordinary non-Government Higher Secondary Schools at 40 per cent of the expenditure, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,400 per school.

Ministerial staff.—

28. To cope with the additional administrative work involved, one additional Junior Assistant will be appointed in the offices of each of the 48 District Educational Officers and 7 Inspectresses of Girls Schools, Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools, and Inspector of Matriculation Schools.

CHAPTER IV.

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION AND ADULT EDUCATION.

1. The literacy percentage in Tamil Nadu as per 1971 census was 39.39 per cent (Men 51.68 per cent ; Women 26.83 per cent) as against the All India figure of 29.34 per cent (Men 39.51 per cent; Women 18.44 per cent). In other words, out of a total population of 4.12 crores in Tamil Nadu as per 1971 census, only 1.63 crores persons were literate.

2. The figures of "*Effective Literacy rates* " are calculated after excluding children below 5 from the total population. According to these figures the literacy percentage as per 1971 census was 45.40 per cent in Tamil Nadu (Men 59.54 per cent and Women 30.92 per cent) and 34.45 per cent in India (Men 45.95 per cent and Women 21.97 per cent)

3. The Central Government as well as this Government are anxious that, while determined efforts must be made to universalise elementary education upto the age of 14 years, Non-formal and Adult educational facilities must be extended to the non-Schoolers and dropouts of school age, as well as to the adult population, to remedy their educational deprivation and to enable them to develop their potentiality.

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION.

4. Among the children of age group 6—14 who have never gone to school, or have dropped out after attending school for a few years, many belong to the poorest sections of the society. They may not be able to take advantage of the formal school system. If the aim of universalisation of Elementary Education for age group 11—14 is to be achieved, a flexible system of schooling has to be provided for them—flexible in curriculum, methodology, duration, working hours etc. Non-formal Education Centres aim at providing such facilities. Such Centres were opened by the Department of Non-formal Education in 1976–77 at the rate of 1 in each of the 374 Panchayat Unions in the State. The number of Centres was increased to 2 in 1977–78 and 4 in 1978–79 so that now 1496 such Centres are functioning. Each Centre once opened functions for three years and conducts three courses, each of ten months duration with

different sets of dropouts. The present enrolment in all the centres is about 45,000. The centres are located in Panchayat Union school buildings and the school teachers conduct the non-formal education classes for 2 hours in evening and get a honorarium of Rs. 50 per month.

5. Non-formal Education centres are being run in 780 other villages directly by Panchayat Unions from their own funds. This scheme now benefits about 25,000 children and affluent and willing Panchayat Unions will be encouraged to extend the scheme next year.

6. During 1978-79 a Central Sector Scheme of non-formal education for the age group 15-25 was implemented in 100 Centres each in the districts of Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, South Arcot, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram—in half the districts at the cost of this Government and in the other half at the cost of the Central Government. The scheme cost Rs. 1 lakh per annum in each district. About 24,000 pupils were covered under this programme.

7. During 1975-78 part-time classes were conducted in the St. Thomas Convent, Mylapore (by a voluntary organisation) in evening and other suitable timings, for school dropouts (hailing mainly from the poorer sections of the society, who have left school after the 8th Standard) and to coach them up to S.S.L.C. level.

ADULT EDUCATION.

8. Under the National Adult Education Programme, the objective at the national level, is to organise adult education programmes (with literacy as an indispensable component) within the next five years or so, for approximately 10 crores of illiterate persons in the age group 15-35 with a view to providing to them skills for self-directed learning, leading to self-reliant and active role in their own development and in the development of their environment. In Tamil Nadu, about 65 lakhs of persons (21 lakh men + 44 lakh women) of the age group 15-35 will have to be made literate during the next 5 years if this objective is to be

fulfilled. A State Board of Adult Education has been constituted to advise Government on all matters relating to Adult Education. The appointment of additional administrative staff for supervising Adult Education Programmes is also under consideration.

9. Even on the modest costing of Rs. 75 per learner, estimated by the Central Government, the total cost of making these 65 lakhs literate will come to the huge sum of roughly Rs. 50 crores. While about 1/4th of this literacy work is likely to be financed by the Central Government through the National Service Scheme of Universities, Nehru Youth Centres and Voluntary agencies, there is, as yet, no clear indication of availability of separate Central assistance for the remaining 3/4th of the work which will devolve on the shoulders of the State Government. It is hoped that the Central Government will give special and liberal central assistance, outside the ceiling of assistance for State Plan Schemes, to enable the State Government, with its slender resources, to implement this important national programme.

10. As it is, Central assistance is likely to be available for starting from 1979-80, 2,800 Rural Functional Literacy centres spread over 12 districts. Each centre will make about 30 adults literate, in a 10 months course and the total coverage will be 84,000 adults in one year in those centres.

11. Utilising a Central assistance of Rs. 2 lakhs the Government have sanctioned seven Writers' Workshops to bring out reading/learning materials and learning packages suitable to the needs and environment of the Adult learners.

Voluntary agencies.—

12. Government of India have till now approved a score of voluntary agencies for implementing the programme in Tamil Nadu and the total number of centres will be about 1,300 and the number of adults enrolled will be about 40,000. The Centre has agreed to finance these agencies liberally by meeting 100 per cent of the programme cost and 75 per cent of the administration cost. The applications received from these agencies are processed through the Department of Non-formal Education and the State Government which are required to oversee the programmes

so far over 500 voluntary agencies have applied and their applications are under consideration. The Central Government has also agreed in principle to release the grant to these voluntary agencies, in future through the State Government.

13. In 1977-78 a State Resources Centre was started by the "Tamil Nadu Board of Continuing Education" a Voluntary agency in the field of Adult Education for training Adult Education workers, for preparing teaching learning materials and for undertaking research and evaluation. 75 per cent of the expenditure is met by Government of India, 15 per cent by the State Government and 10 per cent by the Voluntary agency.

COLLEGE STUDENTS UNDER NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

14. The Colleges are expected to establish five to ten centres each, as part of the National Service Scheme activity, and the scheme will be financed directly by the University Grants Commission. Most Colleges have identified the areas and undertaken a survey of the needs of the each locality for starting Adult Education centres. The centres will start functioning as soon as funds are released by University Grants Commission. Additional centres are likely to be run utilising funds under National Service Scheme.

Nehru Youth Centres :

15. There are now seven Nehru Youth Centres functioning at Cuddalore, Vellore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore and Pudukkottai. Six more have been sanctioned and youth co-ordination for those districts will be appointed shortly. These centres organise out-of-school education for all sections of society with emphasis on the development of the scientific attitude, provide facilities for creative activities through song and drama and organise competitive sports activities and physical education. So far, 525 centres of Adult Education have been established by the Nehru Youth Centres and the enrolment is about 16,000.

CHAPTER V.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

There are 188 Colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce functioning in Tamil Nadu now as against only 24 in 1947. The number of students in Colleges has also increased from about 17,000 in 1947 to 2 lakhs in 1978-79. The details of the strength of students and teaching staff in these colleges are shown in the Annexure.

New Universities :

At present, Tamil Nadu has only three Universities, namely.—University of Madras, Madurai Kamaraj University, and Annamalai University, apart from the Agricultural University, Coimbatore and Perarignar Anna University of Technology, Madras. Of the 188 Arts and Science Colleges, 110 are affiliated to the University of Madras and 77 to the Madurai Kamaraj University and 1 to the Annamalai University. The Gajendra Gadkar Committee on Universities had recommended that not more than 30 or 40 Colleges should be affiliated to a University. There is thus clear need for setting up atleast 2 new Universities in the State. The Government have taken up this issue with the Government of India and sought their approval for establishing Universities of the affiliating type at Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore.

Autonomous Colleges :

3. Tamil Nadu is the first State to grant autonomy to Colleges. 10 Colleges in the State (6 Colleges under Madras University and 4 under Madurai Kamaraj University) have been given autonomy in order to enable them to improve the quality of Education. The Madras and Madurai Kamaraj University Acts have been amended to enable the grant of autonomy to Colleges. The Autonomous Colleges have academic freedom in designing courses, syllabi and also to conduct Examinations. However, the degrees will be awarded by the Universities concerned. The functioning of the autonomous Colleges will be watched for a few years, before extending the scheme to other Colleges in the State.

Continuing Education :

4. Apart from regular Day time courses, there are Evening courses in 30 Colleges, with an enrolment of about 9,000 students. Evening Colleges have a variety of courses, including Post-Graduate classes. Evening Courses for conducting M.Sc., practical were started during this year in three Post-graduate Government Colleges, in order to enable High School teachers to qualify themselves to appear for M.Sc., Examination as private candidates.

5. The Madurai Kamaraj University has been conducting correspondence courses in English and Tamil media for Pre-University, B.A., B.Com. B.G.L. and M.A., courses. These courses have proved very popular. During 1978-79, more than 43,000 candidates were benefited by this correspondence course.

6. The Madurai Kamaraj University has started the Open University Course during last year. Indian Citizens residing in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, without any formal education can register for the course, provided they are over 21 years of age. There were 1,190 students in the Pre-Foundation course and 520 students in the Foundation Course.

7. The 188 Arts and Science Colleges in the State are adequate to meet the demand for Collegiate Education. While there is pressure for admission to certain courses in Colleges in urban centres, seats are vacant in colleges in rural areas. Thus, during 1978-79 16,773 seats (English medium—11,857 and Tamil medium—4,916) were vacant in Pre-University and 9,491 seats (English medium—6,432; and Tamil medium—3,059) were vacant in Degree courses. It will, therefore, be more rewarding to ensure that full capacity at the existing colleges is fully utilised, instead of opening new colleges, except in very special circumstances.

Qualitative Improvement :

8. The emphasis on qualitative improvement is the chief feature of the development of Government Colleges during the past few years. Sanction was accorded for the starting, in Government Colleges, of eight additional courses from 1977-78 and eighteen courses from 1978-79.

Provisions of Rs. 3 lakhs for opening new degree courses and Rs. 3 lakhs for opening new post graduate courses have been made in 1979-80. Steps are being taken to develop the Presidency College, Madras into an Institute of Post-graduate studies and research.

9. Laboratory facilities in Government Colleges are being improved in order to promote Science education. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned for the purpose in 1977-78, and Rs. 6 lakhs in 1978-79. Text-book libraries have been set up in Government Colleges for the use of students.

10. Student amenities like tiffin sheds, canteens and cycle-sheds are provided in Colleges in a phased programme. For providing these amenities, Rs. 10 lakhs were sanctioned for Government Colleges in the past two years, and Rs. 5 lakhs for Aided Colleges. Rs. 5 lakhs have been provided in 1979-80 for providing these facilities in Government Colleges. For improvement of playgrounds and purchase of games articles for Government Colleges, a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made in 1979-80.

11. In 1979-80 a provision of Rs. 18 lakhs has been made for buildings for Government Colleges and their hostels (Rs. 8 lakhs for new works and Rs. 10 lakhs for spill over expenditure on works sanctioned in earlier years). A sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has also been provided for giving building grants to Aided Colleges. Rs. 2 lakhs have been provided for constructing staff quarters in Government Colleges for Women.

12. The U.G.C. has come forward to give aid for development of Colleges if a part of the expenditure is borne by the management. 50 per cent will be the management share for buildings, while for Books, equipments, and improvement of Play grounds, the management share will be 25 per cent only. The State Government have sanctioned the requisite share to enable 43 Government Colleges to avail of the grants from the University Grants Commission for Buildings, improvement of Laboratory, Library, play-fields, etc.

13. The State Government have approved the implementation of Faculty Improvement Programme sponsored by the University Grants Commission. Under this programme, the salary of teachers deputed for research is borne by the State Government and the salary of the substitutes appointed in the place of deputed teachers is borne by the University Grants Commission.

14. Apart from this, professors in Government Colleges are deputed for Research leading to Ph.D. degree by the Government. So far, 22 Professors have been deputed for Ph.D. since 1973-74. Six more Professors will be deputed for Ph.D., in 1979-80. Teachers are encouraged to attend Seminars and Orientation courses.

Scholarships and Stipends.

15. No tuition fee is levied in the Pre-University Class. The scheme of free Pre-University education costs the exchequer nearly Rs. 2 crores per year. Details of the Tamil Medium stipends are given in the relevant section. Besides the above, there are a number of scholarships and stipend schemes, the more important of which are given below:—

<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Number of fresh scholarships sanctioned in 1978-79.</i>	<i>Total number of (fresh and renewals in 1978-79.</i>	<i>Provision in B.E. 1979-80.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
National Scholarships Scheme	990	5,352	32
National Scholarships to the Children of School teachers.	70	284	3
National Loan Scholarships Scheme.	1,444	5,142	40

16. From 1974-75 the expenditure on the National Scholarships to the children of School Teachers and National Scholarships is met by the State Government. There are also schemes of scholarships for the physically handicapped, for children of the Defence personnel, for children of freedom fighters, for children of Burma and Ceylon Repatriates, etc. Students belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes get scholarships from the funds administered by the Directors of Harijan Welfare and Backward Classes.

17. An ad-hoc merit grant of Rs. 300 is paid to all students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including converts to Christianity (irrespective of the income limit of the parents of the students) who (i) obtain 60 per cent and above in the S.S.L.C. examination; and (ii) pass in first class in the P.U.C. examination. This grant is to enable them to prosecute higher studies of their choice, and is over and above all other facilities and concessions to which they are eligible, as students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. This scheme costs the Government about Rs. 5 lakhs per annum.

18. From 1977-78, full fee concession is given in Degree courses and above, to all Scheduled Castes and Tribes students, irrespective of the annual income of their parents. The income limit of Rs. 2,500 per annum has been removed.

19. The Colleges are required to refund the entire tuition fee, retaining only one term/semester fee, to the student who leaves the first year degree courses, either on account of getting admitted into Professional College or for any other reason, before the completion of the first term/first semester.

Tamil Medium in Colleges.

20. Tamil was introduced as an alternative medium of instruction in the Pre-University (Humanities) from 1966-67, in the B.A., from 1967-68, in the Pre-University (Science) from 1968-69, in the B.Sc., from 1969-70. By way of encouraging the imparting of higher education through the Tamil medium, incentive stipend/book allowance is also paid at Rs. 180 per year for students studying through Tamil medium in B.A. and B.Sc. and Rs. 50 per year for those in the Pre-University Class.

During the period 1975-76 to 1977-78 this assistance was given in the form of text books and reference books. From 1978-79 onwards, this assistance is again given in cash. During 1978-79, the number of students who were studying through Tamil medium was 18,218 in Pre-University and 12,699 in Degree courses.

21. The Tamil Nadu Text Book Society has so far published about 861 books in Tamil medium for college students, apart from 13 glossaries of technical terms in Tamil. Out of the 861 books, 172 are translations and 689 are original books. During the past decade, a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been spent on this programme. The Society proposes to bring out in 1979-80, books in Tamil for the Post-graduate courses in Politics, Philosophy and Economics for Tamil medium pupils. Books in Tamil for the Post-Graduate course in History have already been brought out.

College Students' Welfare Committee :

22. The Government have already issued instructions for the formation of Welfare Committees, consisting of representatives of Teachers, Students, Parents, Management, Revenue and Police authorities to meet frequently and amicably settle students' grievances and problems and look into welfare measures required for the smooth running of the Institution. Several Colleges have not formed these committees as yet. Government have once again reiterated the immediate constitution and functioning of these Committees.

Benefits to teaching staff of Colleges :

23. The Government of Tamil Nadu have extended to teaching staff of—

Government and Aided Colleges of Arts and Sciences ;

Law Colleges ;

Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics ;

Madras, Madurai Kamaraj and Annamalai Universities,

the University Grants Commission scales of pay effective from 1st April 1974 with monetary benefit from 1st January 1977. These scales are now proposed to be extended to schools of Social work, Oriental Colleges and Physical Education Colleges. All the aided colleges have been provided with adequate funds as requested by the managements for the purpose of implementing the revised scales and also payment of arrears from 1st January 1977. Though the job of fixing the salary of 8,000 teachers in Aided Colleges with effect from 1st January 1974—in many cases without basic records such as Service Books, acquittance, registers etc. was a formidable one, commendable work has been done in this direction. Fixation of pay in the new scales has been completed for all staff in Aided Colleges and all the Colleges which have supplied the required information have received the arrears to be paid to the staff as well as the funds required to keep the staff paid promptly and fully. In respect of the others also special steps are being taken to complete the work.

24. Along with the implementation of these scales, a number of other measures have also been taken to improve the lot of Teachers. Demonstrators and Tutors who have put in three or more years of service as on 1st December 1977 and also possess post-graduate qualification in their discipline have been upgraded as Assistant professors/with effect from 1st December 1977 and allowed to draw the University Grants Commission scales of pay applicable to this upgraded category. This process of upgradation has been practically completed. This concession will also apply to all Tutors and Demonstrators who possess/acquire Post-graduate qualifications and complete three years of service in their present post, as and when they fulfil the three year term.

Aided Colleges

25. With a view to ensure full and prompt payment of salaries to staff of Aided Colleges, the Government have introduced a revised pattern of grants from 1st June 1977 under which the entire net deficit in salary expenditure is met by the Government and grants are released to the Colleges more than eight times a year. It is proposed to improve the procedure for payment of salary to the staff of Aided Colleges by adopting the procedure followed in Karnataka.

26. Teaching staff of Aided Colleges in Tamil Nadu have been eligible for retirement benefits (Pension, etc.) as early as from

1st April 1962. From 1st April 1976, these benefits have been extended to non-teaching staff also of those colleges. It is proposed to extend to the staff of Aided Colleges, the group Insurance scheme (under which Rs. 10,000 is paid to families of persons dying in harness). The non-teaching staff have got the III Pay Commission Scales from 1st April 1978. The leave benefits to Aided College teachers have also been liberalised and they have been made eligible for Medical leave for 18 months (as against 12 months previously).

27. A committee has been constituted to make a comprehensive review of the amendments to be made to the Private Colleges (Regulation) Act 1976. Various associations of teachers, non-teaching staff and managements have been given representation in the Committee.

28. The Government is also planning to meet managements of colleges in various regions to impress upon them the need for creating the right atmosphere for the improvement of quality of higher education.

Job Security :

29. The Government had originally assured protection from retrenchment of any college staff (teaching or non-teaching) who was in service on 31st March 1977 consequent on

(i) abolition of PUC from 1979-80 or

(ii) due to uneconomic strength and fall in work load. This

protection has since been extended to retrenchment due to closure of classes or implementation of new pattern of education. Persons appointed to permanent vacancies during the period 31st March 1977 to 26th February 1979 have also been given protection. For implementing this protection the Government propose to take a number of steps in consultation with the Universities—like starting new courses, Special coaching classes, Reduction of minimum student strength, college complex scheme, sending college teachers for higher studies etc. There is no intention whatsoever to deploy collegiate Teachers in schools.

Legal studies :

30. The strength of the Madras Law College has increased from 1,045 in 1968-69 to 2,395 (1,534 in regular degree courses, 783 in evening degree courses and 78 in M.L. Courses) in 1978-79. M.L. Courses

are conducted in Criminal Law, Contract and Property. Instruction is provided in Tamil Medium in one Section in each of the three years of the regular course at the Madras Law College.

31. A new college was opened at Madurai from 1974-75. The strength of that college in 1978-79 was 842 students in full time courses. From 1977-78 an Evening Law Course has been started with one section in I. B.G.L. and the strength in 1978-79 was 60 in Ist year and 75 in II year. It is proposed to start ML Course in property at Madurai also from 1979-80.

32. With a view to extend facilities for Legal Education, it is proposed to open Law Colleges at Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli from 1979-80.

CHAPTER VI. TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The provision for Technical Education in 1979-80 is Rs. 7.66 crores, inclusive of the provision for buildings. The department has under its direct control 6 Engineering Colleges, 39 Polytechnics (including 3 Women Polytechnics and 9 Special Institutions) and 14 Technical High Schools. The Technical High Schools are proposed to be converted into Higher Secondary Schools offering Vocational courses. The present level of sanctioned annual intake is 1,500 students for degree courses in the Engineering Colleges ; 6,150 students for diploma courses in the Polytechnics ; and 840 students in the Technical High Schools.

2. The other seven Engineering Colleges in the State which are University Institutions or autonomous institutions are the College of Engineering, Guindy, Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology, Madras ; the School of Architecture and Town Planning ; the Indian Institute of Technology, Guindy ; the Madras Institute of Technology, Chrompet ; the Annamalai University's College of Engineering and the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli.

Perarignar Anna University of Technology :

3. The Perarignar Anna University of Technology was established on the 4th September 1978. The University is of the unitary type and the College of Engineering, Guindy is the principal seat of the University. The Madras Institute of Technology, Chrompet and four departments (Chemical Technology, Leather Technology, Textile Technology and Architecture and Town Planning) of the University of Madras located in the campus of Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology, Madras form part of the University.

Quality improvement :

4. For the past decade and more, the main emphasis has been on consolidating the facilities already created and improving the standards. New Job-Oriented and diversified courses have been introduced in

order to provide more employment opportunities to students and to supply the industry with the required manpower in newly emerging areas and fields. In Engineering Colleges now there are 15 Degree Course, 39 Post Graduate degree and post Graduate Diploma Courses and in Polytechnics 75 Courses (Diploma, Post-Diploma and certificate).

New Programmes :

5. During 1979-80, it is proposed to introduce diploma course in Electronics (Sandwich) at MCM Polytechnic, Avadi ; Design and Drafting Technology at PSG Polytechnic, Coimbatore and Naval Architecture (Elective) at the Central Polytechnic, Madras.

6. The Control Systems Laboratory at the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore and the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory at the Government College of Engineering, Salem will be strengthened. Besides, the following building programmes will be taken up namely (i) Hostel Buildings for the Government College of Engineering, Salem and Tamil Nadu Polytechnic, Madurai and class rooms for Government Polytechnic Nagercoil, (ii) Electronics Laboratories at the Government Polytechnics Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli ; and (iii) Building for Polymer Technology at the Institute of Chemical Technology Madras.

7. During 1979-80 a new Polytechnic will be set up by Government in Dharmapuri district where there is no Polytechnic at present.

Autonomy :

8. Certain well developed Polytechnics are given autonomy to experiment with new educational programmes (viz) restructuring the courses, establishing co-operative relationship with industry, developing new curricula, evolving their own method of education and training, etc. Till now autonomy has been granted to

- (i) P.S.G. Polytechnic, Coimbatore. For all the courses.
- (ii) Thiagarajar Polytechnic, Salem and PAC Ramaswamy Raja Polytechnic, Rajapalayam. For the Diploma in Textile Technology.
- (iii) Central Madras. Polytechnic. For the Post—diploma course in Town and Country Planning.
- (iv) Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi and Tamil Nadu Polytechnic, Madurai. For the Post—diploma course in Automobile Engineering.

Faculty Development:

9. Teachers of Engineering Colleges are sent to institutes like the Indian Institutes of Technology and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore to acquire Doctorate Degree. So far 56 members have obtained the Doctorate degree, 38 members are currently undergoing studies, and 5 more will be deputed during 1979–80.

10. The teachers in Polytechnics are deputed to the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Madras. Till date 259 teachers have been trained, 37 are undergoing training and 30 more will be deputed in 1979–80.

11. The need for promotion of research, development and consultancy services is well recognised. The growth of this activity in academic institutions depends substantially on the volume of doctoral research carried out at the Engineering Colleges. In recent years, Ph.D. registration in Engineering Colleges is being encouraged. The Government have also sanctioned rupees one lakh towards encouraging this activity in Private Engineering Colleges.

Aided Technical Educational Institutions:

12. The quantum of grant-in-aid payable to private engineering colleges and polytechnics in the State has been steadily increasing. During 1979–80 about Rs. 2 crores will be spent for the purpose.

13. During 1979–80, loans will be sanctioned for construction of hostel buildings for girls at P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore and Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai and for men at Valivalam Desikar Polytechnic, Nagapattinam and V.S.V. Nadar Polytechnic, Virudhunagar.

Extension activities :

14. Technical Educational Institutions are helping in the promotion of continuing education, provision of Testing and Consultancy Services and provision of knowhow to Rural Craftsman to adopt modernised tools and methods. Under continuing Education Programme, refresher courses are organised by the engineering colleges for the benefit of the practising engineers and for helping them to be in touch with the current state of knowledge in their field of specialisation. These courses, by and large, are organised on self-supporting basis. Various Commercial tests and consultancy services are undertaken by the technical educational institutions at moderate charges.

Examinations in Commerce Subjects :

15. The Director of Technical Education is also the authority for conducting examinations every year for about one lakh students in Commerce subjects like Type-writing, Short-hand, Accountancy, Commercial Practice, Commercial Geography, Banking, etc.

Institute of Mathematical Sciences:

16. The Institute of Mathematical Sciences set up in Adyar is an autonomous institution run with the assistance from the State and the Central Governments. The State Government are giving an annual grant of Rs. 3.5 lakhs for this Institute. This institute which is now devoting itself to higher research in the field of pure mathematics and mathematical physics has acquired All India Stature.

Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli:

17. The Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli was established in 1964–65. It is an autonomous institution. The State Education Minister is the Chairman of the Governing Council of the Institution.

The present intake of the College is 200 for degree courses. Half the seats are filled by the students of this State and the remaining half by the candidates of other States. The recurring expenditure of the College is shared equally by the Central and State Governments. The share of the State Government is about Rs. 20 lakhs per annum. The College has been granted autonomy by the Madras University for all the Post-Graduate courses.

State Institute of Co-operative Vocational Education, Tiruchirappalli:

18. The State Institute of Co-operative Vocational Education was started at Tiruchirappalli from 1975-76 for conducting courses in Technological subjects for Pre-University passed candidates. It is an autonomous body, run by a Governing Council whose Chairman is the Education Minister and Vice-Chairman is the Collector of Tiruchirappalli. It is conducting courses of 42 months duration (27 months of institutional Training plus 15 months of work experience) in the subjects of (i) Architecture and Interior Design ; (ii) Electric appliances and systems and (iii) Textiles and Fashion Design, with an intake of 20 students for each course. The State Government are giving the Institute an annual grant of Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

CHAPTER VII

SPORTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND YOUTH WELFARE

The total provision in Budget Estimate 1979-80 under "277.Education-G. Sports and Youth Welfare " is of the order of Rs. 196 lakhs and the major components are National Cadet Corps—Rs. 123 lakhs ; National Service Scheme Rs.40 lakhs, Scouts and Guides—Rs. 4 lakhs; and Sports and Games—Rs.29 lakhs. It should be noted that these amounts do not include the very considerable expenditure on (i) Salaries of Physical Education Teachers and Physical Directors in Educational Institutions and (ii) on Sports and Physical Education activities conducted by those institutions from their funds and from games fee collected from students. That expenditure is not exhibited separately in the budget but is merged in general items like "staff salaries", etc.

2. Physical Education is compulsory in all Elementary and Secondary Schools. In Standards 6- 8 of all higher elementary schools with a Physical Education teacher on the staff and in all High Schools, Physical Education is an examination subject also. In all these schools, the marks obtained in Physical Education by pupils in Standards 6 to 9 is taken into account for purposes of formulating the principles of promotion to the next higher class.

3. From 1978-79 each Physical Education teacher in High School has been ordered to be paid every year an uniform allowance of Rs. 50 each from the games fee fund of the school.

4. There are now only two Regional Inspectors of Physical Education (Women) one at Madras and the other at Madurai for checking the Physical Education Programme in Girls' High Schools. Two more Regional Inspectors (Women) will be appointed from 1979-80 one at Coimbatore and the other at Tiruchirappalli.

State Sports Council.

5. The State Sports Council and the District Sports Councils render valuable service for promoting sports and games not only among the students but also among the public. The grant to the State Sports Council

has been stepped up from in 1977-78, in order to enable the District Sports Councils to encourage sports more vigorously among the rural non-student youth.

6. Open-air gymnasia have been sanctioned for about 15 schools in rural areas.

Pension to Sportsmen.

7. The Government have sanctioned from 1st April 1978 a scheme for grant of Financial assistance to outstanding sportsmen/women in Tamil Nadu who are now in indigent circumstances and to the dependents of such sportsmen/women who leave their families unprovided. To be eligible for assistance under the scheme—

(a) the contribution of the individual to the development of the sports or games must be significant.

(b) the sportsman/woman who wants to apply for the assistance should have attained the age of 60 years.

(c) the private means of the applicant must not exceed Rs. 150 per month.

Every person selected for grant of assistance will be paid a sum of Rs. 75 per month for life. The first sanction shall however be for a period of three years.

Scouts and Guides.

8. The Tamil Nadu Scout Association had a total strength of about 1,30,000 boy scouts and girls guides in 1978-79.

9. The Government of Tamil Nadu hosted the Eighth National Jamboree of Bharat Scouts and Guides at Maraimalaiagar near Madras in January 1979. It was inaugurated by the Prime Minister. About 20,000 Scouts and Guides from various parts of the country and from some neighbouring countries participated in the Jamboree. This National event was held in Tamil Nadu for the first time and the elaborate steps taken by this Government to make the Jamboree a success were appreciated by all. The theme of the Eighth National Jamboree "For Community Development" emphasized the participation and involvement of Scout and Guide movement in the community services.

National Cadet Corps.

10. The strength of the National Cadet Corps in Tamil Nadu is now 48 Senior Division Units with about 14,000 cadets and 702 Junior Division Troops with about 67,000 cadets. These include 5 Girls' Senior Divisions with a strength of about 3,000 Girls and 54 Girls' Junior Division Troops with a strength 5,300 Girls. The expenditure on the National Cadet Corps from this Government's funds in 1979-80 will be about Rs. 123 lakhs. The number of State Government staff (Ministerial staff as well as drivers, peons, etc.) serving under the department is 1,100.

11. The Tamil Nadu contingent of the National Cadet Corps has won eight times the coveted All-India Banner in the Republic Day Parades held at New Delhi every year, since the inception of the banner in 1962. The Tamil Nadu Senior Division girl cadet was selected as the best All India Cadet at the Republic Day parade in 1979.

National Service Scheme.

12. The aim of the National Service Scheme is to enable College Students to devote their leisure time in the service of the nation, particularly in the field of education. The Universities which are implementing the scheme get a grant calculated at Rs.60 per student per annum, of which Rs. 35 is met by the Government of India and Rs. 25 by the State Government. The students and teachers of Colleges participate in this scheme on a voluntary basis. The number of students who participated in the scheme has increased from 20,000 in 1976-77 to 40,000 in 1978-79. Half of the strength of National Service Scheme students in any year undertake special camps (of 10 days duration) during vacations, when they do rural development work in villages. These volunteers will take an active part in implementing the National Adult Education Programme launched on 2nd December 1978. A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made for this scheme in the year 1979-80.

CHAPTER VIII.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

(i) MUSIC, DANCE AND THE VISUAL ARTS.

Iyal Isai Nataka Manram.

The Tamil Nadu Iyal Isai Nataka Manram, an autonomous body entirely financed by the State Government is doing valuable work in fostering the arts of dance, drama and music. It plays host to cultural troupes visiting Tamil Nadu from foreign countries and other States, and sponsors the visits of such troupes from Tamil Nadu to other States.

2. An important activity of the Manram is the encouragement of talented artistes. The Manram selects every year talented artistes in Vocal Music, Violin, Mridangam, Nadaswaram, Flute, Dance and Harikatha Kalakshepam and extends grants for conducting performances by those artistes with a view to introduce them to the public. Since 1963, more than 600 artistes have been benefited under this scheme.

3. Since 1960, the Manram has been giving the Kalaimamani award to outstanding artistes including such artistes in folkarts. During the last 18 years, the Manram has given awards to about 425 artistes in music, dance, drama, film and folk-arts. Since 1975, the Manram has been presenting every year cash prizes of Rs. 1,000 each to ten artistes among those who won Kalaimamani awards. These prizes are given from the interest on the contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made for this purpose from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

4. Under a new scheme sanctioned in 1978-79 a cash award of Rs. 5,000 will be given every year to one poet who composes in Tamil songs of traditional value. A similar award will be given to one who introduces new ragas and tunes without sacrificing the spirit of Tamil culture, and in conformity with the traditions of Music. The Manram will celebrate its Silver Jubilee during 1979. It is proposed on that occasion to launch certain special schemes for promotion of fine arts.

School of Drama.

5. In order to revive the dramatic arts, a school will be started to train young students specially in drama apart from giving them general education and to promote and provide necessary facilities for talented student dramatic troupes. An Advisory Committee will be constituted to advise the Government in the matter. A suitable syllabus will also be evolved after consulting experts.

State Artistes.

6. On Thiruvalluvar day in 1979 eight persons of eminence in fine arts were awarded the title "State Artistes". The 'State Artistes' will get an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 per month for five years.

Pension to indigent artistes.

7. Under this scheme about 700 artistes who are in indigent circumstances are receiving a monthly pension of Rs. 75 per mensem. This pension is given for a period of 3 years in the first instance but renewals for periods of 3 years at a time are admissible, if the artistes still continue to be indigent. When an indigent artiste dies, his widow can get the pension till her death, subject to renewals at 3 yearly intervals, with reference to her financial status. About Rs. 7 lakhs is spent every year on payment of these pensions. Provision has been made in 1979-80 for covering 175 more artistes.

Ovium Nun kalai Kuzhu.

8. The Tamil Nadu Ovium Nun Kalai Kuzhu is an autonomous body under the Chairmanship of the Education Minister. It is in charge of fostering the development of the visual and plastic arts. It gets an annual grant of about Rs. 1½ lakhs. It holds Art Exhibitions from time to time and gives cash awards to the best entries. It also conducts an Artists' camp every year. It awards scholarship at Rs. 150 per mensem for 10 months to talented artists for their institutional study. It proposes also to honour eminent artists by giving cash awards.

9. The Kuzhu has given aid for starting district art centres at Tiruchirappalli, Vellore and Kanchipuram to provide facilities to the local people to learn art. It is proposed to hold orientation training to Art Masters working in schools.

10. It is proposed to establish an Artists' village at Nanjanad near Ootacamund in the Nilgiris district.

11. The Regional Centre of the Lalit Kala Academy sponsored by this Government and the Lalit Kala Academy, New Delhi has been inaugurated in October 1978. The Kuzhu is sponsoring exhibitions and programmes in collaboration with that centre.

Jawaharlal Nehru Bal Bhavan :

12. A "Jawaharlal Nehru Bal Bhavan" has been established at Madras. It will be an Educational-cum-Recreational Centre providing facilities for young children to develop their talents in art, music, dance etc. A separate Director has been appointed from December 1978 and she is taking steps to start the activities of the Bhavan.

Music Colleges:

13. The Tamil Nadu Government College of Music at Madras had a strength of 287 in 1978-79. The teaching faculty consists of 23 full-time and 13 part-time members. The College offers courses in vocal and instrumental music and in Bharatha Natyam. Evening classes (vocal, violin and veena) are run at four centres in Madras City to give training to employed persons desirous of learning music.

14. The Government have established a Music College at Madura; from January 1979.

(ii) ARCHIVES AND MUSEUMS.

1. The Tamil Nadu Archives possesses one of the richest collections of Government records in South Asia. It serves as a centre for historical research and also caters to the needs of administration. The records date back to more than three centuries. Records earlier than the past 30 years are made available to Research Scholars for research. Special facilities are provided to scholars in the Research hall of the Archives.

2. Modern equipments have been provided to the Archives for preserving records on scientific lines. A microfilm unit was sanctioned in 1978-79 and a Photo copying machine will be supplied in 1979-80.

3. The Tamil Nadu Council of Historical Research constituted in 1973, is encouraging those who have the competence and ability to write a connected account of the various aspects of life in the South by providing them with necessary facilities and a suitable environment for research. Four fellowships available for 2 years are being granted every year to encourage such research, besides an annual contingent grant of Rs 5,000 to each fellow.

4. The Archives has in ready stock for cash sales to those interested a large number of printed Archival publications of great historical value containing copies or abstracts of the records relating to the period of the British East India Company (17th and 18th Centuries). The publications are sold at concessional prices.

5. The Gazetteer Unit for revising and rewriting the District Gazetteers is also functioning under the control of the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research.

Museums.

6. The Government Museums at Madras and Pudukkottai contain rare specimens of sculptures, wood carvings and paintings, besides rich collections in the fields of archaeology, anthropology and the natural sciences. They are popular with the public and research scholars alike. Lectures and exhibitions on scientific subjects are also conducted by the Museums periodically.

7. The Government has decided to set up a Museum at each District headquarters. A Museum has been set up at Salem this year. The facilities at the Government Museum, Madras will continue to be improved. A childrens' Museum will be set up to synchronise with the International year of the child (1979) and a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs has been made for the purpose in 1979-80.

(iii) PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

1. The Connemara Public Library, Madras, the State-Central Library has 3 lakhs of books on its stock and has 12,000 members. There are now 13 District Central Libraries, one for each Revenue

District, except Pudukkottai and Kanyakumari, and 1,446 Branch Libraries. About 3,000 persons are on the rolls of the Library establishment. The total number of books on stock in all these libraries is about 65 lakhs. The number of persons who have enrolled themselves as members of these libraries is 7 lakhs. Besides these members, non-members can also consult books in all libraries.

2. The Library Funds consist mainly of the Library cess collected on house-tax and property-tax at the rate of 5 paise per rupee. The amount got by the Local Library Authorities as Library Cess amounted to Rs 127 lakhs in 1977-78 (including Rs. 57 lakhs got by Madras). All Library Authorities, except the one in Madras get from the Government a matching contribution equal to the Library Cess collected. From 1973-74, 25 per cent of such grants are given in the form of books. The number of books so supplied during the first 9 months of 1978-79 was 1,300, the number of copies 3,40,000, and their value Rs. 21 lakhs. The total expenditure of the Government on Public Libraries during 1979-80 will be of the order of Rs. 135 lakhs.

3. There is a separate Director of Public Libraries from 1st August 1972. A separate full-time District Library Officer has been appointed from January 1977 for each Local Library Authority. A special committee has been constituted to advise Government on the extension to the staff of the Local Library Authorities, of all the benefits enjoyed by State Government Servants like Pension and other retirement benefits, etc. Orders extending those benefits are expected to be issued shortly after the committee's report is received and examined.

4. The Thanjavur Maharaja Sarfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library is a premier institution, containing valuable manuscripts—30,377 in Sanskrit, 2,081 in Tamil, 2,910 in Marathi and 778 in Telugu, besides books in those languages. Its main function is to preserve the rare manuscripts and books, catalogue them and publish the manuscripts in a proper manner. After an assessment of the financial requirements for the further development of the Library, the Government of India have released a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for the Library.

(iv) ARCHAEOLOGY.

1. The Department of Archaeology is, among other things, preserving important historical monuments of the State and restoring them in various parts of Tamil Nadu. Some outstanding buildings preserved by it are the Thirumalai Naicker Mahal at Madurai, the Nayak Palace at Thanjavur, the remains of the fort of Veerapandya Kattabomman at Panchalankurichi, the Ramalinga Vilasam at Ramanathapuram and the Danish Castle in Tranquebar. Site museums have been set up at some of them.

2. A scheme has been sanctioned in four districts to collect and preserve loose sculptures and valuable old palm leaf manuscripts. During 1979-80 such sculptures, etc. in Dharmapuri district will be collected and a site Museum established at Dharmapuri to preserve them.

3. The department is also conducting a village to village survey of inscriptions and is copying epigraphs, deciphering them and publishing them in modern characters. It has completed the survey in Kanyakumari, North Arcot and Dharmapuri Districts. It has already brought to light over 500 Hero-stones ranging from 5th Century A.D. to almost modern times and these have been published by the department.

4. The department also conducts archaeological excavations in ancient sites. So far it has excavated sites like Korkai, the ancient port of the Pandyas, Karur, the ancient capital of the Cheras, and Vasavasamudram a Roman settlement at the mouth of the river Palar. The excavation wing will be strengthened in 1979-80.

5. The department also owns its own printing press and is publishing all its publications in the departmental press itself. It has so far brought out about 50 publications both in English and Tamil.

6. The Department has a separate institute where it trains annually Post-Graduate students with M.A. in Tamil, Sanskrit, History, Archaeology or Indian culture in the technique of copying and studying inscriptions, conducting excavations, besides teaching the history of art and architecture of Tamil Nadu and India. Eight students are admitted to the Institute every year and each gets a stipend of Rs. 125 per month.

1. The Central Government has enacted the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, to prevent illegal trade in art treasures. The Act came into force all over India from April 1976. Under this scheme, seven Registering Officers with staff have been set up at the various district headquarters, assigning one or two districts under each. The expenditure on this scheme of registration will be met by the Central Government for three years from 1st April 1976.

CHAPTER IX.

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT.

The total provision for the promotion of Tamil Language and Literature, in the Budget Estimate for 1979-80 is Rs. 70 lakhs. To mention the more important components. Rs. 28 lakhs will be spent on stipends and book allowances to students studying through the Tamil Medium in Colleges; Rs. 23 lakhs on bringing out Collegiate books in Tamil, Rs. 9 lakhs on the Directorate of Tamil Development and its activities and Rs. 10 lakhs for other purposes.

Director of Tamil Development :

2. The Government are anxious that the policy of adopting Tamil as the Official Language of Tamil Nadu should be implemented with full vigour at all levels. The Tamil versions of several Acts, Codes and Manuals have been published. Glossaries of administrative terms and special terms for technical departments have been compiled and published for the use of the departments. Special Inspection Staff at the district level inspect the progress in the District Offices in the adoption of Tamil as the Official Language. An officer in each Department of Secretariat, each Head of the Department and each Collectorate has been ordered to be designated as Liaison Officer for working in close liaison with the Director of Tamil Development, for ensuring the success of the Tamil Scheme.

3. A bibliography of the Tamil books published from 1867 is being compiled and thirteen volumes covering the period 1867-1925 have already been published. Work on the remaining volumes is in progress. The Department is also implementing a scheme for financial assistance to authors for bringing out original books in Tamil. The Government will give all possible assistance for bringing out the second edition of the Tamil Encyclopaedia.

History of Tamil Nadu :

4. An experts' Committee has been set up to write the authentic history of Tamil Nadu. Two volumes in the series of six volume have been completed. The first volume on the Pre-historic period has been published already and the second on the Sangam age will be published shortly.

Promoting Tamil studies outside the State :

5. This Government are also offering generous grants to various Universities and institutions in other States which come forward to establish chairs in Tamil, undertake Research Work in Tamil or introduce part-time Diploma Courses in Tamil. During 1978-79, 15 Universities/ institutions in other States were given a grant of Rs. 15,000 each for conducting part-time Diploma Courses in Tamil.

6. The International School of Dravidian Linguistics, Trivandrum proposes to implement the following programmes, among others : -

(1) a survey study of the influence of Tamil in Thailand and Cambodia;

(2) investigating the translation theory based on Tamil, making use of Computer;

(3) a survey of South Indian Studies in the Far-Eastern Countries; and

(4) construction of an administrative building and auditorium to be named after the great Tamil grammarian, "Tholkappiar". The Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs. 1,36,000 per annum to the institute for five years from 1978-79. They have also agreed to give a non-recurring grant of Rs. 4,51,000 for the building works mentioned under (4) above and released Rs. 1 lakh as the first instalment.

Programme of Translations :

7. A programme has been launched for publishing in Tamil, valuable books from other languages, and for publishing valuable Tamil Classics in other languages. An Expert Committee has been constituted for this purpose under the Chairmanship of Justice Thiru S. Maharajan. As the first step, the Committee has got prepared an annotated Bibliography of the Books in Tamil translated into other languages, and books in other Languages translated into Tamil. The Committee has selected books in English, French, Persian, Russian and Chinese Language for translation into Tamil and Tamil Classics for translation into English and other languages. Further the Committee has also plans to translate

into Tamil, works which have won the Nobel Prize for literature. The work of translating and publishing Dr. Anandacoomaraswamy's "Dance of Shiva" and Francis Thompson's poems is now in progress.

Tamil script reform :

8. On the occasion of the birth centenary of Periar E. V. Ramasamy, the Government have accepted for implementation some reforms in the Tamil script. Simplified forms were ordered to be adopted for 2 vowels and 13 consonants, which will lead to economy in printing and typewriting. All State Government Offices, Local Bodies, Quasi-Government Bodies and Educational Institutions were ordered to follow this script reform. The adoption of this reform was commended generally to all. A Committee of Tamil Scholars is being constituted to go into the reforms, in the light of the various opinions expressed, and give its advice to the Government.

Honours to Tamil Poets and Scholars :

9. A Reader's chair in the name of Umaru Pulavar has been instituted in Madurai Kamaraj University for research in Islamic Tamil Literature. The Government have paid an Endowment contribution of Rs. 2 lakhs for the purpose.

10. In memory of Pavendhar Bharathidasan, the Government have instituted in the Madras University an Endowment of Rs. 25,000, the interest on which will be utilised for organising Endowment Lectures every year.

11. The Government have instituted an Award Called Pavendhar Bharathidasan award, under which a cash award of Rs. 10,000 and a silver insignia will be given to a Tamil poet selected every year. Kavignar Suradha got the award for 1978.

12. In accordance with the Government's policy of honouring Tamil scholars and savants, Thiruvalargal K. Appadurai, T. S. Avinashilingam, G. Devaneyya Pavanar, M. P. Periaswami Thooran and V. Subbiah were honoured with the title of "Senthamil Chelvar" on Thiruvalluvar Day in 1979.

Financial Assistance to indigent Tamil Scholars.

13. The Government have instituted in January 1978 a scheme for giving pension to Tamil Scholars in indigent circumstances, i.e., those whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 150 per mensem. Thirty-three scholars have already been given pension. The amount of pension which was Rs. 100 per month is proposed to be increased to Rs. 250 per month. The Scholars who have contributed significantly to Tamil language and literature (and dependants of such Scholars who have left their families unprovided) are eligible for this pension and the selection is done by an expert committee. The pension is given for three years at a time, but renewals are permissible.

Tamil Etymological Dictionary.

14. The eminent scholar in Tamil and Dravidian linguistics, Thiru G. Devaneyya Pavanar, who, is the Director of the Tamil Etymological Dictionary Project is actively engaged in compiling the "Santhamil Corppirappiyal Akaramutali" which is expected to be a comprehensive and definitive work in the field. The work will consist of 13 volumes. The first part of the first volume will be published shortly. Work on the second part is now in progress.

International Institute of Tamil Studies.

15. The International Institute of Tamil Studies was established in October 1970. It is promoting research in all aspects of Tamil Studies and allied fields with the active co-operation of International Scholars interested in such studies. From 1972 it is publishing a half-yearly research journal. The Journal of Tamil Studies containing articles written by scholars all over the world. A well-stocked reference library has been set up in the Institute. The Institute gives intensive coaching in Tamil to foreign students with the aid of a language laboratory and audio visual equipment gifted by UNESCO. The Institute has so far published a dozen books. It proposes to publish a Social History of the Early Tamils, a companion to Tamil Literature, and a Who's who of Tamil writers. It also conducts every month popular lectures on Literary theories with special reference to Tamil Literature. It has conducted seminars on Folklore, Cultural heritage of the Tamils and Literary heritage

of the Tamils. The Institute is getting an annual grant of Rs. 3 lakhs from the Government of Tamil Nadu. It is now located in the campus of the Central Institutes of Technology, Adyar and the Government have allotted six acres of land to the Institute near its present location for the construction of a permanent building for the institute.

Directorate of Tamil Cultural Centre.

16. There are ample evidences from Linguistics, Archaeology, Anthropology and similar sciences to prove that the Tamil Culture is the fore-runner of world civilization. While there are many bodies and associations to do research in the above field, till now there has been no special set-up to present Tamil Culture in its proper perspective to the millions of Tamilians themselves, not to speak of bringing it to the attention of foreigners. The Tamil Cultural Centre announced in the Budget Speech for 78-79 as a tribute to great Tamil savants like Kambar and Vallalar has stepped in to fill in this void. A separate Director has been appointed for the Centre. The centre will be inaugurated shortly.

17. To start with, the Tamil Cultural Centre will address itself to the establishment of a good Library and Reading room, an Auditorium and Exhibition hall, all with a view to further the cause of Tamil culture and tradition which have been permeating the Tamils for centuries together. Ultimately the centre will serve as a kaleidoscope to present the various facets of Tamil culture in all its splendour and glory to the world at large.

Fifth International Conference—Seminar of Tamil Studies.

18. The Fifth International Conference—Seminar of Tamil Studies will be held at Madurai in January 1980. The Government will render all necessary help for the Conference as was done in 1968 for the Second Conference by the Government of Arignar Anna. They have already released an assistance of Rs.50,000 as the first instalment, to be utilised for preparatory work.

C. ARANGANAYAGAM,
Minister for Education.

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION.

1965-66 1973-74 1976-77 1977-78 1978-79
(end of (end of (as on (as on (as on
Third Fourth First First First
Plan.) Plan.) August.) August.) August.)

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)
(PUPILS IN LAKHS)

A. POPULATION OF AGE GROUP:

Age Group—6-11—

Boys	..	..	25.85	30.45	31.93	32.39	32.84
Girls	..	..	25.64	29.79	31.23	31.68	32.11
Total	..	..	51.49	60.24	63.16	64.07	64.95

Age Group—11-14—

Boys	..	..	11.31	13.71	14.37	14.58	14.78
Girls	..	..	11.23	13.40	14.05	14.25	14.45
Total	..	..	22.54	27.11	28.42	28.83	29.23

Age Group—14-17—

Boys	..	..	9.33	11.31	11.86	12.03	12.19
Girls	..	..	9.26	11.07	11.60	11.77	11.93
Total	..	..	18.59	22.38	23.46	23.80	24.12

B. NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED:

Age Group—6-11—

Boys	..	..	26.37	30.64	32.02	33.11	33.83
Girls	..	..	18.74	23.74	25.50	26.74	27.38
Total	..	..	45.11	54.38	57.52	59.85	61.21

APPENDIX I—cont.

STATISTICS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION—cont.

1965-66 1973-74 1976-77 1977-78 1978-79
(end of Third (end of Fourth (as on First (as on First (as on First
Plan.) Plan.) August.) August.) August.)

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)
(PUPILS IN LAKHS.)

Age Group—11-14—

Boys	..	..	7.21	9.10	9.74	10.26	10.68
Girls	..	..	3.45	5.09	5.76	6.12	6.27
Total	..	..	10.66	14.19	15.50	16.38	16.95

Age Group—14-17—

Boys	..	..	3.86	4.97	5.34	5.24	4.85
Girls	..	..	1.65	2.42	2.68	2.69	2.42
Total	..	..	5.51	7.39	8.02	7.93	7.27*

C. PERCENTAGE OF ENROLMENT :

Age Group—6-11—

Boys	..	..	102.03	100.6	100.3	102.2	103.21
Girls	..	..	73.08	79.6	81.7	84.4	85.27
Total	..	..	87.61	90.2	91.7	93.4	94.24

Age Group—11-14—

Boys	..	..	63.78	66.3	67.7	70.3	72.26
Girls	..	..	30.72	37.9	41.0	42.9	43.39
Total	..	..	47.31	52.3	54.4	56.8	57.99

* Including 1st year Higher Secondary Class.

APPENDIX I—cont.
STATISTICS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION—cont.

(1)	1965-66 (end of Third Plan.)	1973-74 (end of Fourth Plan.)	1976-77 (as on First August.)	1977-78 (as on First August.)	1978-79 (as on First August.)
<i>Age Group—14-17—</i>					
Boys	41.38	43.0	44.9	43.7	39.8
Girls	17.83	21.8	23.1	22.9	20.1
Total	29.65	33.0	34.1	33.4	30.1

D. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS:

Elementary Schools ..	24,641	26,726	27,306	27,395	27,425
Higher Elementary Schools.	6,065	5,773	5,730	5,709	5,705
High Schools ..	2,234	2,823	3,030	3,058	3,108*
Total ..	32,940	35,322	36,066	36,162	36,238

E. NUMBER OF TEACHERS:

Elementary Schools ..	88,173	1,06,332	1,11,033	1,11,184	1,11,808
Higher Elementary ..	59,943	66,843	67,846	68,794	69,279
High Schools ..	48,574	65,959	72,838	73,039	65,379*
Total	1,96,690	2,39,134	2,51,717	2,53,017	2,46,466

(£ Excluding Higher Secondary Teachers.)

(*Of which 912 had Higher Secondary Standard.)

APPENDIX I—cont.
STATISTICS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION—cont.

(1)	1965-66 (end of Third Plan.)	1973-74 (end of Fourth Plan.)	1976-77 (as on First August.)	1977-78 (as on First August.)	1978-79 (as on First August.)
F. TEACHER PUPIL RATIO (AS ON 1ST AUGUST):					
(1) Type of School (in- cluding specialist teachers)—					
Elementary Schools ..	27	35	36	37	38
Higher Elementary Schools.	35	33	33	33	36
High Schools	31	24	24	24	24
(2) By strength (including specialist teachers)—					
Primary strength ..	37	37	36	37	39
Middle strength ..	32	33	33	33	33
High School Strength ..	32	29	30	27	26

APPENDIX I - cont.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS IN TAMIL NADU IN 1978-79
(AS ON 1ST AUGUST 1978).

<i>Institutions.</i> (1)	<i>Number.</i> (2)	<i>Pupils</i> (3)	<i>Teacher_s.</i> (4)
<i>Elementary Schools —</i>			
Government ..	1,444		
Municipal ..	1,058		
Panchayat Union..	19,916		
Aided ..	5,007		
	27,425	42.53	1,11,808
<i>Higher Elementary Schools—</i>		Lakhs	
Government	218		
Municipal ..	389		
Panchayat Union	3,134		
Aided ..	1,964		
	5,705	24.93	69,279
<i>High Schools— Ordinary—</i>		Lakhs	
Government	1,978		
Municipal	106		
Aided	868	2,952	15.65*
<i>(Anglo-Indian, C.B.S.E., I.S.C. Others, Matric, etc.)—</i>		Lakhs	
Railway and Central	17		
Aided	139	156	1.18Lakhs
			4,500
Total ..	3,108	16.83Lakhs	65,379
Total—School Education	36,238	84.29	2,46,466
		Lakhs (48.65 lakhs boys and 35.64 lakhs girls.)	

APPENDIX I -cont.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS TEACHERS AND PUPILS IN TAMIL NADU IN 1978-79.
(AS 1ST AUGUST 1978).

Out of the 3,108 High Schools, 912 had the 1st year Higher Secondary Class and the figures for that class were :—

<i>Institutions.</i> (1)	<i>Number.</i> (2)	<i>Pupils</i> (3)	<i>Teachers.</i> (4)
		1.14 lakhs	Academic
			7,941
			Vocational
			1,816
			9,757
<i>Grand Total— School Education and Higher Secondary Education</i>			
..	36,238	85.43 (LAKHS.)	2,56,223
<i>Other Institutions—</i>			
Pre-primary Schools ..	40 Aided.	4,800	131
Oriental	18	3,900	167
Schools for Handicapped ..	45 (17 for Blind. 18 for Deaf and Dumb 10 for others).	4,000	422
Teachers Training Schools ..	80	2,450	317
Pre-vocational Training Centres. 7		500	40

MANAGEMENT-WISE BREAK-UP OF THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS
IN 1978-79.

<i>Schools.</i>				<i>Government.</i>	<i>Panchayat Union.</i>	<i>Municipal.</i>
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)
Elementary	..	..	..	7,814	67,150	8,918
Higher Elementary	..	..	..	4,297	29,805	6,699
High	..	..	..	35,147	..	3,518
Total				47,258	96,955	19,135
				<i>Break-up of the teachers.</i>		
<i>Aided.</i>		<i>Total.</i>		<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	
(5)		(6)		(7a)	(7b)	
27,926		1,11,808		70,274	41,534	
28,478		69,279		37,058	32,221	
26,714		65,379*		43,937	21,442	
Total		83,118		2,46,466	1,51,269	
					95,197	

* excludes Higher Secondary Teachers.

APPENDIX- II.

STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

<i>Details.</i>	1965-66 (end of Third Five Year Plan.)	1973-74 (End of Fourth Plan.)	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) Total number of students in—					
(i) Pre-University	39,507	72,646	84,257	89,423	77,802
(ii) B.A.	11,349	51,698	44,697	43,077	42,871
(iii) B.Sc.	22,381	49,057	48,110	48,948	51,622
(iv) B.Com.	3,050	14,859	19,195	20,451	20,725
(v) Post-Graduate	2,607	6,993	7,043	7,012	7,509
Total	78,894	1,95,253	2,03,302	2,08,911	2,00,529
(ii) Number of teachers in—					
(i) Government Colleges		2,969	3,733	3,812	3,813
(ii) Aided Colleges		7,090	7,883	8,394	8,329
Total	4,932	10,059	11,616	12,206	12,142
(iii) Number of Colleges—					
(i) Government	21	51	51	51	51
(ii) Aided	71	127	138	137	137
Total	92	178	189	188	188

ANNEXURE - III.

STATISTICS OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN 1978-79.

Number of Institutions.		Number of Teachers.		Number of students (strength).	
(1)		(2)		(3)	
1. Engineering Colleges--					
(i) Government ..	3				
(ii) Aided ..	3				
(iii) Autonomous ..	7	13	950	9,252	
2. Polytechnics and Special Institutions-					
(i) Government ..	19				
(ii) Aided ..	19				
(iii) Autonomous ..	1	39	1,353	16,982	
3. Technical High Schools--					
(i) Government ..	11				
(ii) Aided ..	3				
		14	103	2,011	
		66	2,406	28,245	



R

T. 211 v N80