

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

IN

TAMIL NADU

NOTE ON

DEMAND 17—EDUCATION 1985-86

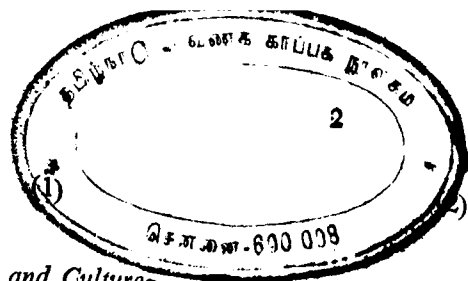
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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1985

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278. Art and Culture—

	(1)	(3)	(4)
Public Libraries	4,82	20	5,02
Archives	31	11	42
Fine Arts Education	46	13	59
Promotion of Art and Culture ..	10	67	77
Archaeology	19	17	36
Museums	24	7	31
	<u>6,12</u>	<u>1,35</u>	<u>7,47</u>
279. Scientific Services and Research— ..	2,27		2,27
288. Social Security and Welfare ..	16		16
GRAND TOTAL—DEMAND 17—EDUCATION.	<u>4,14,64</u>	<u>53,36</u>	<u>4,68,00</u>

The Departmentwise break-up of the above outlay is as follows :

Education	4,13,30	49,98	4,63,28
Electronics, Science and Technology. ..	2,29		2,29
Tamil Development and Culture ..	1,34	1,09	2,43
	<u>4,14,64</u>	<u>53,36</u>	<u>4,68,00</u>

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3. Besides these, provision has also been made in 1985-86 under other Demands for Educational buildings, etc., as follows :—

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>A. Expenditure within Revenue Account:</i>				
Demand 28—Community Development Works—Quarters for Women Teachers of Panchayat Union Schools.			20	20
Social Education			9	9
Grants for Municipal School Buildings.			30	30
Demand 37—Public Works—Buildings for Government Schools and Colleges—Minor Works.	8	1,44		1,52
266. Pensions to staff of Aided and Local Body Educational Institutions.	16,31			16,31
309. Food—Cost of food materials under CMNMP.	36,02	53,33		89,35
<i>B. Expenditure outside Revenue Account:</i>				
477. Capital outlay on Education Art and Culture—Buildings for Government Educational Institutions.	8	4,93		5,01
<i>Loans—</i>				
677. National Loan Scholarships—			32	32
Loans to Technical Educational Institutions.			4	4
Loans to Technical Education students.	6			6
767. Loans to Aided school teachers	4,17			4,17
Total ..	<u>56,72</u>	<u>60,65</u>		<u>117,37</u>

If all the above allocations are taken into account the expenditure on Education will be Rs. 585 crores in 1985-86.

4. It should be noted that the above figures do not include the allocations for Adi Dravidar and Backward class schools and Hostels; scholarships to Adi Dravidar, Scheduled Tribes and Backward class students; Approved schools, schools for the Handicapped; Industrial Training Institutes, etc., as well as the allocations for Medical, Agricultural and Veterinary education.

OUTLAY ON EDUCATIONAL PLAN SCHEMES IN 1985-86:

5. In 1985-86 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 + sign represent the outlay on Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes).

(1)	Committed. (2)	New schemes sanctioned in 1985-86. (3)	Total. (4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
I. General Education—			
(i) School Education (including Higher Secondary).	12,34	26,72	39,06
	+5		+5
(ii) Adult Education...	1,38	10	1,48
	+1,63		+1,63
(iii) College Education ...	5,60	49	6,09
	+32		+32
(iv) Sports and Youth Welfare ...	1,18	6	1,24
	+ 92		+ 92
(v) Tamil Development —Tamil Culture.	6	..	6
(vi) Pro rata P.W. charges ...	45	..	45
	21,01	27,37	48,38
	+ 2,92		+ 2,92
II. (a) Technical Education ...	5,32	22	5,54
	+ 10		+ 10
(b) Science and Technology ...	9	2,20	2,29
III. Art and Culture—			
Education.	27	2	29
Tamil Culture.	98	16	1,14
Grand Total ..	27,67	29,97	57,64
	+3,02		+3,02

CHAPTER II.

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

(i) GENERAL.

School Education (including Higher Secondary Education) accounts for as much as Rs. 384 Crores out of the outlay of Rs. 468 Crores under Education Demand in the Budget Estimate, 1985-86. The size of the School system in Tamil Nadu as on the 30th September 1984 was as follows;—

(1)	Number of Schools. (2)	Number of teachers (in lakhs.) (3)	Number of Pupils (in lakhs.) (4)
Primary (Standards 1-5) ..	28,847	1.16	48.92
Middle (Standards 1-8 or 6-8)	5,691	.67	28.27
	34,538	1.83	77.19
High and Higher Secondary (generally Standards 6-10/6-12)	3,950	1.01	28.27
	38,488	2.84	105.46

The strength of pupils according to the level of standards was as follows:

Standards	Pupils in lakhs.
1—5	70.44
6—8	23.19
9—10	8.52
11—12	3.31
	105.46

The management-wise details of the schools are given in the Annex.

2. For 1985—86 the following additional posts of teachers will be sanctioned—namely :—

Secondary Grade Teachers	500
Physical Education Teachers (for Middle and High Schools)	50
Tamil Pandits for Middle and High Schools	75
B.Ed. Grade teachers for High Schools	150
Full -time craft teachers for Middle Schools (by upgrading existing part-time posts)	50
	825

School Improvement Conferences:

3. In order to mobilise local efforts and initiative in improving the facilities in Schools, 740 School Improvement Conferences have been conducted from the inception of the scheme till December 1984, of which 165 conferences were held during the past five years mobilising a public contribution of Rs. 139 lakhs.

(ii) ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Elementary Education gets priority in Budget allocations. As many as 355 additional Elementary Schools (299 Primary + 56 Middle Schools) were opened during 1984—85. Universalisation of Elementary Education constitutes point 16 in the 20 point Programme. The following figures show the impressive achievements in Tamil Nadu under this programme:

	Age Group 6-11 (Standards 1-5)	Age Group 11-14 (Standards 6-8)
(1)	(2)	(3)
All India VI Plan Targets of enrolment at the end of Sixth Plan (i.e. by 1984—85)	95%	50%
Achievements in Tamil Nadu 1979—80 ..	94.64%	59.68%
Achievements in Tamil Nadu in 1984—85 ..	98.66%	72.18%

2. The number of pupils additionally enrolled in schools in Tamil Nadu during 1984—85 was as follows:—

Age Group (1)	Boys. (2)	Girls (3)	Total. (4)
6—11	0.87	0.83	1.70
11—14	0.67	0.61	1.28
Total ..	1.54	1.44	2.98

Inclusive of the additional enrolment in 1984—85 a total number of 13.67 lakhs of pupils (8.15 lakhs under Age group 6—11 and 5.52 lakhs under the Age group 11—14) were additionally enrolled during the period of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—81 to 1984—85).

3. From 1983—84 the Government of India in the Ministry of Education are implementing a scheme of Awards for best performance in enrolling girls of Age group 6—14 in Schools. The Awards for the performance in 1982—83 were given under the programme for 1983—84. The awards consisted of Rs. 25,000 each to one best Panchayat in each Revenue District in every State; Rs. 50,000 each to the 150 best Blocks in the country; and Rs. 1 lakh each for the 65 best districts in the country and three Awards for the best three States. Awards for a total of Rs. 11.25 lakhs as per the following details were got by Tamil Nadu under the programme for 1983—84 :

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Best Panchayat Award for 15 Panchayats	3.75
Best Block Award for 11 Blocks	5.50
Best District Award—for two districts : (Kanyakumari and the Nilgiris)	2.00
	11.25

This Government have sanctioned the utilisation of the Award amount for provision of safe drinking water, toilet facilities, craft equipment and workshop-sheds in elementary schools.

4. The rate of dropouts (or wastage) at the Primary school level i.e. for age group 6—11 has been coming down in recent years. From 40 per cent in 1977—78 it has come down to 26 per cent in 1983—84. This welcome development is due mainly to the impact of the Nutritious Meal Programme.

5. One Nursery section is also now functioning in each of 4,140 Kuzhanthaigal Kappagams and this measure will also contribute to a further reduction in drop-outs by making children school minded from an early age and freeing young girls from the task of attending to their younger siblings. Training in Nursery Education has been provided to the Child Welfare Organisers in these Centres. Sanction has been accorded to the starting of nursery sections in 10,000 more Kuzhanthaigal Kappagams also.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme—Feeding of Pupils of Standards 1—10 in Schools.

6. The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for Children is a potent incentive for improving enrolment and reducing drop-outs. It was launched in Tamil Nadu with effect from 1st July 1982/15th September 1982 in Standards 1—5 and from 15th September 1984 in Standards 6—10. Under the programme as many as 55 lakhs of pupils in standards 1-10 in schools are fed through 37,447 school feeding centres, the bulk of which are under the control of the Director of School Education, the rest under the control of the Directors of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare; Backward Classes and Municipal Administration; and the Commissioners of Corporations of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore.

7. The children in standards 1—5 are fed on all the 365 days in a year. (In respect of a few specified holidays—about 20 in a year—pre-cooked food meant for the holiday is also distributed on the previous day). The Children in standards 6—10 are fed on school working days. The following are the rations prescribed per day per child:—

							Standards 1—8 (grams)	Standards 9—10 (grams)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(2)	(3)
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	120
Dhall	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15
Oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Vegetables and condiments	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50

8. The rice, dhall and oil are supplied at the centres by Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation. For 1984-85 CARE also donated rice and oil sufficient for 8 lakhs of children for 120 days. A recurring grant at 13 paise per child per day is paid to cover the cost of fuel, vegetables and condiments. Contingent expenditure is allotted at Rs. 20 per month to centres feeding less than 500 pupils and Rs. 30 per month to those feeding 500 and above. One Nutritious Meal Organiser on a honorarium of Rs. 150 per month, one part-time cook (on Rs. 2 per day) and one part-time helper (one Re. 1 per day) are working in each school feeding centre. Centres feeding more than 500 pupils can have an additional cook and an additional helper.

9. The provision included under Education Demand for the expenditure on CMNMP is of the order of Rs. 25 crores and this represents only the wages of cook and helper, honorarium of Nutritious Meal Organiser, and the expenditure on recurring grant, etc. The cost of food materials supplied by the Civil Supplies Corporation is debited to Demand 35 : Civil Supplies.

Free Uniforms :

10. The scheme of free supply of uniforms to deserving Poor pupils in standards 1—8 will be implemented from the 15th September 1985.

Free supply of books and slates :

11. About 13 lakhs of poor pupils in Standards 1—3 have been getting text books free and poor pupils in Standard 1 get slates also free. From 1972-73 the cost of text books is met by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society from its funds. The scheme now costs the society about Rs. 1.60 crores every year. From 1985-86, the Government will be extending the scheme of free supply of text books to all deserving, poor children in standards 1—8.

Book Banks :

12. Book Banks in Schools are intended to enable the weaker sections of students to save expenditure on school books. As on 1st October 1984 Book Banks had been established in 36,553 schools. The beneficiaries numbered more than 13 lakhs of pupils. These Book Banks were established on voluntary basis, by collecting books donated by students promoted to higher standards and by enlisting the co-operation of parents, social service organisations, etc.

Elementary School Buildings :

13. During the period 1980-81 to 1982-83 a massive programme of construction of buildings for about 4,500 Panchayat Union Elementary Schools was executed under the Self Sufficiency Programme at a cost of about Rs. 30 crores. The provision in 1985-86 for grants to Aided and Municipal Elementary Schools buildings is Rs. 21 lakhs and that for Government Elementary School buildings is Rs. 3 lakhs. Provision for Panchayat Union Elementary School Buildings has been made separately under Community Development Demand.

Panchayat Union Elementary Schools :

14. The Panchayat Union Elementary School teachers and the basic servants working in these schools were absorbed as Government servants from 1st June 1981 and the administrative control of Panchayat Union Schools, except that relating to the maintenance of school buildings now vests with the School Education Department. The number of teachers working in these schools is 97,509.

Municipal and Corporation Elementary Schools:

15. The number of Elementary Schools run by Municipalities and the Corporations of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore in 1984-85 was 1,546 (1,128 Primary and 418 Middle). 16,385 teachers are working in these schools. The Government pay 50 per cent of the Education tax realised by a Municipality as Government contribution. They are also meeting the entire net deficit of the Municipal Elementary Education Fund Accounts, except in the case of the Madras Corporation.

(iii) SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Out of 17.95 lakhs of children in the age group 14—16 in Tamil Nadu in 1984-85, 47.45 per cent (namely 8.52 lakhs) had been enrolled (in Standard 9—10). The following are the details of the schools which had High school standards in 1984-85 :—

	Ordinary (including Anglo-Indian and Matricula- tion).	Central Board of Secondary Education etc.	Total.
High schools	2,387	89	2,476
Higher Secondary schools	1,421	53	1,474
Total	3,808	142	3,950

The number of students studying in the above 3,950 schools at various levels was as follows in 1984-85 :—

	Pupils in lakhs.
Standard 8 and below	16.44
Standards 9—10	8.52
Standards 11—12	3.31
	28.27

During the period of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85) as many as 421 High Schools were newly opened, including 110 High Schools opened in 1984-85.

Science Education :

2. Under the phased Scheme for equipping High Schools with Science Laboratories 1,123 High Schools have been covered by the end of 1984-85. In recent years, the schools benefitting under this programme are being provided with Laboratory building and equipment at a total cost of Rs. 1.40 lakhs. All the 51 Educational districts in the State are having each a Mobile Science Laboratory Van for providing practical demonstration in Scienceteaching in Rural High Schools, not yet provided with Science Laboratories.

3. The annual State Level Science Exhibitions are conducted in different district headquarters every year. These exhibitions provide scope for encouraging the Science talent of pupils and improving the quality of Science teaching. Tamil Nadu Schools are participating from 1980 in the Southern India Science fair conducted for the Southern States by the Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technical Museum, Bangalore. In January 1985 the fair was held at Bangalore. The scholarship awarded by the National Council of Science Museums, the highest prize at the fair, was won by Thiru A. G. Kalyanasundaram, a student of Saravajana Higher Secondary School, Peelamedu, Coimbatore. That school won also the Kerala Chief Minister's trophy for the school displaying the over all best exhibit.

4. The Government of India in the Ministry of Education have agreed in principle to give a grant of Rs. 40 lakhs for the construction of a studio for production of Educational Television. They have already given a grant of more than Rs. 12 lakhs for the purchase of Video Cameras and allied equipment.

High School Buildings :

5. The following are the details of the provisions in the Budget Estimate for 1985-86 for buildings for High Schools :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Building grants to aided and Municipal High Schools ..	13
<i>Buildings for Government High/Higher Secondary Schools—</i>	
Minor works..... ..	144
Spill over works	62
New Works	100
Repairs to Government School Buildings affected by Natural calamities.	5
	324

6. A phased programme is being implemented to provide lavatory facilities in all Government High and Higher Secondary Schools for girls at a total cost of Rs. 5 crores of which Rs. 3.25 crores in all were sanctioned in 1982-83 and 1983-84. Out of the balance of Rs. 1.75 crores, Rs. 75 lakhs will be incurred in 1985-86 and the balance of Rs. 75 lakhs spilled over beyond 1985-86. The provision of Rs. 144 lakhs for minor works mentioned above includes the provision for lavatories.

Educational concessions, Scholarships and other incentives

7. School Education in Tamil Nadu is generally free at all stages from standards 1 to 12. The pupils belonging to the Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes get special scholarships and other benefits from the funds of the department of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare. The Backward Class students get similar benefits from the funds of the department of Backward Classes. The School Education department is administering the scheme of Rural Talent scholarships, under which scholarships are awarded every year to four students in each Panchayat Union in the State. The scholarships are tenable for the entire school course inclusive of Higher Secondary classes. The question of increasing the number of these scholarships is under consideration.

8. The scheme of special supervised study for pupils belonging to Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes in English, Mathematics and Science subjects—continues to be implemented in Standards 8-10 of 500 High Schools and standards 11-12 of 300 Higher Secondary Schools. About 12,000 students benefitted in all under this scheme during 1984-85.

9. For the first time a three month special coaching scheme for students (aged below 18) who have failed in S.S.L.C. was conducted in 1,000 selected High and Higher Secondary Schools during July—October 1984, in order to enable them to appear for S.S.L.C. in October 1984. About 20 to 30 students were coached in each centre by two full time B.T. teachers specially appointed for the purpose. The coaching was done during or outside school hours according to local conditions.

(iv) CURRICULUM, SYLLABUS AND TEXT BOOKS.

Chief Minister's Scheme of Life Oriented Education.

The present school curricula are mostly knowledge oriented and not much related to the actual needs and life situations of children. Further it does not take into account the needs of those children who drop out at various stages of the educational ladder. The Chief Minister's Scheme of Life Oriented Education envisages the vocationalisation of School Education at all levels. Education should provide the necessary skills for boys and girls so that they could find suitable vocations or self-employment. Children should be taught to respect the dignity of labour and attitudes towards this end should be nurtured. The gap between our education system and life should be narrowed down and children should be prepared and equipped to face life situations. The scheme involves a massive outlay. The Government of India have also been stressing the need for vocationalisation of education and this Government are confident of getting substantial Central assistance for implementing this vital programme during the Seventh Plan period and also of obtaining assistance from World Bank with the good offices of the Government of India.

2. Preliminary action in connection with this scheme has been initiated in 1984-85 itself. Committees have been constituted for the thorough revision of the curriculum, syllabus and text books for standards 1—12 in tune with the concepts of the new scheme of education. The draft syllabi prepared by them will be published in due course for eliciting the opinion of educationists and others. During 1984-85 Vocational courses have been started newly in a number of Higher Secondary schools which did not have such courses earlier. Such of the Higher Secondary Schools as opt to do so have been permitted to allow the Higher Secondary students of the General stream to offer a vocational subject in lieu of one of the four optionals. Further about 750 High and Higher Secondary Schools which volunteered to do so were permitted to teach a vocational subject in standards 9 and 10 also during 1984-85. The concepts of the new scheme of Life Oriented education have also been propagated among the teachers and headmasters through a series of seminars.

3. Revised versions of school textbooks in accordance with the existing syllabus have been brought out recently by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society as per the following programme :—

Year.	Standards for which revised versions of text books brought out for			
	Mathematics.	Geography.	Science.	History.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1980-81	1-3	..	..	..
1981-82	4, 7, 9	4, 6	3, 4, 6	3, 4, 6
1982-83	5, 8, 10	5, 7, 9	5, 7, 9	5, 7, 9
1983-84	..	8, 10	8, 10	8, 10

(1)	English.	Tamil.	English non-detailed.	Tamil non-detailed.	Tamil Grammar.
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1981-82	3	1-3	..	9	..
1982-83	4, 6	4, 6	6	6	..
1983-84	5, 7, 9	5, 7, 9	7, 9	7	9
1984-85	8, 10	8, 10	8	8	8, 10

Tamil Nadu Text Book Society :

4. The text books published by the Society are distributed all over the State through 54 District and Taluk Co-operative Marketing Societies having 120 Depots. The Co-operative Marketing Societies in turn sell the books through retailers appointed by them. In the city of Madras the Society directly distributes all its publications through 101 retailers.

5. The Society is also attending from 1979-80 to the work of making and distributing the Exercise Note Books made out of the concessional paper allotted to Tamil Nadu by the Government of India. The value of concessional note books sold during the period from 1979-80 to 1983-84 was more than Rs. 12 crores. The value of Note books to be manufactured during 1985-86 will be of the order of Rs. 2 crores.

6. The contribution of the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society to the educational development of the State includes also free supply of text books to poor pupils in standards 1-3, financial contribution for buildings for Government High Schools and publishing of books for Non-formal Education, Collegiate Level books in Tamil and various general publications aimed at Tamil Development etc.

7. On a request from the Tamilians in Fiji Islands for free supply of Tamil Text Books, Books I and II, the Society has printed 20,000 copies (i.e. 10,000 copies in each) at a total expenditure of Rs. 60,000 from its funds. It has also been decided to depute two couples to Fiji Islands to teach Tamil to the children of Tamilians in the Islands.

(v) TEACHER TRAINING.

There are now 74 recognised Teacher Training Institutes as detailed below :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Government	14	14	28
Government (Social Welfare Department).	..	1	1
Aided	14	31*	45
Total	28	46	74

(*includes 1 Secondary grade Training section attached to Christopher Training College, Madras-7 and 3 Pre-Primary Teacher Training Institutes).

2. From 1984-85 Admission for Secondary Grade Teacher Training is being allowed every year at the rate of 40 candidates in each Institute.

3. The Government have issued the guidelines for evaluating the Secondary Grade Teacher Training Certificates obtained in Karnataka. This has solved the problems faced by the holders of those certificates.

4. The Scheme of "Correspondence-cum-contact Course" of 5 months duration to enable Higher Grade Teachers to acquire Secondary Grade qualification and get Secondary Grade Scale, implemented through the State Council of Educational Research and Training has already benefitted over 30,000 teachers. The coverage under this programme is now 10,000 teachers every year.

5. The ten English Language Teaching Centres conducted during 1984-85, 3 or 4 week courses in English teaching for the benefit of about 2,340 teachers handling English in Standards 6-8 and 990 teachers handling English in standards 9-10.

6. This Government are contributing about Rs. 4 lakhs per year towards the running of the Regional Institute of English, Bangalore. 16 English teachers of High and Higher Secondary Schools were deputed during 1984-85 to undergo four month courses in that Institute.

(vi) STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING.

The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) is the academic wing of the School Education Department. It conduct seminars/workshops/orientation Courses for the benefit of the teachers at different levels from Primary to Higher Secondary—including the correspondence-cum-Contact Course for Higher Grade Teachers and the 10 month Certificate course to cover all the 3,100 or so "Inducted" teachers of Higher Secondary Standards. A provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has been made in 1985-86 to enable the SCERT to conduct more training programmes.

2. The following special experimental projects in the field of primary education continue to be implemented by the SCERT with UNICEF assistance :—

<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Implemented in.</i>
(i) Primary Education Curriculum Renewal (PECR).	130 Primary Schools (50,000 students).
(ii) Development activities in Community Education and Participation (DACEP) for providing functional education to all upto the age of 35.	5 Community Centres in different districts.
(iii) Comprehensive Access to Primary education (CAPE) to develop a non-formal system of education for drop-outs in the age Group 9-14.	74 Teacher Training Institutes.
(iv) Early childhood Education (for age group 3-5).	61 Pre-School centres opened in Kariapatti Block in Ramanathapuram district.

Population Education :

3. A massive population Education Programme is being implemented at School level by the SCERT from November 1980 with financial assistance to the tune of Rs.25lakhs from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). Nearly 1.5 lakhs of Elementary School teachers and 7,000 graduate teachers of High and Higher Secondary Schools have been trained in population Education. Suitable publications on the concept and methodologies of teaching population Education have been brought out.

4. The SCERT is running continuing Education centres at Madras and three other Centres for disseminating among teachers the latest trends in Education. It is also conducting in-Service Programme for up-dating the knowledge of Primary teachers periodically and Correspondence-cum-broadcast course for improving the skills of teachers handling Tamil in Standards 6-10.

Open School :

5. Non-formal educational facilities at Secondary level are being extended through the Open School to be launched shortly by SCERT. Those who have already passed 8th standard and are past 15 can join the "Open School". 2,500 candidates will be enrolled in the twelve month Open School course (on par with S.S.L.C.) which will comprise correspondence and contact courses. The curriculum has been prepared and lesson packages are under preparation.

(vii) WELFARE OF TEACHERS AND NON-TEACHING STAFF OF SCHOOLS:

1. Among the major benefits extended to teachers in recent years were the following :—

(i) Absorption of Panchayat Union Elementary School teachers as Government Servants from 1st June 1981.

(ii) Correspondence-cum-contact course to enable Higher Grade teachers to be upgraded as Secondary Grade teachers.

(iii) Sanction of one increment in respective scale to Higher Grade and Secondary Grade teachers from 1st June 1981 (including one year trained teachers and Secondary Grade Teachers who are Headmasters or Additional Headmasters of Middle Schools).

(iv) Automatic extension of Secondary Grade scale to Higher Grade Teachers acquiring Secondary Grade qualifications; and B.Ed. scale to Secondary Grade Headmasters of Middle Schools who acquire B.Ed., qualifications.

(v) Upgradation of posts of part-time Craft teachers in Middle Schools into full-time ones, on a phased programme :

(vi) Upgradation of all Grade II Tamil Pandits to Grade I from 1-1-1981.

(vii) Sanction of *special grade* on completion of 20 years service in same category extended to Higher Grade and Secondary Grade teachers from 1-6-1981 and to B.Ed., Grade teachers from 1982-83.

(viii) Raising of the number of days of Earned leave for all teachers from 3 days to 10 days with effect from 1982-83 ; and

(ix) Reduction of the number of working days for High and Higher Secondary Schools from 220 to 200 with effect from 1984-85 (revising however the number of working hours per day from 5 hours to 5½ hours.)

(x) Declaration of Headmaster and one Junior Assistant in each High/Higher Secondary School as belonging to non-vacation department.

(xi) "Teachers Consultative Council" at Educational district level, revenue district level and at State level for speedy redressal of grievances at the appropriate level.

Benefits for Aided School Staff:

(xii) Steps to ensure re-appointment by the management of staff ordered on appeal to be reinstated ; and prevention of harassment of staff suspended from private schools.

(xiii) Enforcement in respect of schools under private management (other than minority institutions) of (a) rule of appointments only through the Employment Exchanges and (b) rule of reservations at 18 % for Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes and 50% for Backward Classes.

(xiv) Extension to Aided School staff of the concession of appointment on compassionate grounds of the son/daughter/ wife/husband of staff members dying in harness, leaving the family in indigent circumstances.

(xv) Extension of various advances to Aided School teachers ; and

(xvi) Orders for continuing till the end of the academic year the teacher strength of Aided Elementary Schools fixed as per the approved Teacher Pupil ratio on the basis of the average attendance of August.

Pension Scheme for staff of non-Government Educational Institutions:

2. Teachers of non-Government (Aided and Local Body) schools have been brought under the Liberalised Pension Scheme with effect from 1-6-1970 ; non-teaching staff of Aided Schools from 1-4-1972 ; teachers of Aided Colleges from 2-10-1970 and staff of other kinds of non-Government Educational institutions from various other dates. Certain Liberalised Pension formula are applicable to those governed by the Liberalised Pension Scheme who retired on or after 1-10-1979. In accordance with the direction in a Supreme Court judgment, the Government issued orders in June 1984 extending with effect from 1-10-1979, to State Government employees governed by the Liberalised Pension Scheme who retired or on before 30-9-1979 and were alive on 1-10-1979 the same Liberalised formula as are applicable to those who retired on or after 1-10-1979. The Government have extended this benefit on the same lines, to the staff of non-Government Educational institutions governed by the Liberalised Pension Scheme, who retired on or before 30-9-1979 and were alive on 1-10-1979.

National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare:

3. The collections under the Fund are utilised for giving relief to teachers and their dependents and for awarding scholarships to their children for higher studies in accordance with the terms of the scheme framed for the purpose. During 1984-85, 126 students got these scholarships and 23 teachers got lump sum aid.

Awards for Teachers :

4. Under the scheme of State Awards for School Teachers, 207 teachers got the awards for 1984-85 as per the following details:—

Elementary School Teachers	101
High and Higher Secondary School teachers	102
Anglo-Indian School Teachers	2
Matriculation School Teachers	2
	207

Eight teachers from Elementary Schools and 5 teachers from Secondary Schools got National Awards for 1984 from the Government of India.

CHAPTER III.

HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The management-wise details of the 1474 Higher Secondary Schools which were functioning in Tamil Nadu in 1984-85 were as follows :—

Government	675
Government (Technical)	14
Municipal and Corporation	60
Aided	582
	1,331
Anglo Indian	27
Matriculation	63
	1,421
Schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).	53
	1,474

Out of the above Schools 39 Higher Secondary Schools (Government-13, Aided-25, Municipal-1) were newly opened during 1984-85. The strength in Higher Secondary standards in 1984-85 in the 1421 Higher Secondary Schools (excluding 53 CBSE Higher Secondary Schools) was as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
General Courses	1,57,905	1,12,165	2,70,070
Vocational Courses	40,695	20,807	61,502
Total	1,98,600	1,32,972	3,31,572

2. The bulk of the needs of teachers for Academic subjects in Higher Secondary Standards in 1978-79 was met by transferring from High Schools, teachers fully qualified for Higher Secondary and also by "inducting" from High Schools, teachers without Post Graduate qualification. For meeting the further needs of Higher Secondary teachers in that year and the need in later years 7,040 additional posts of Higher Secondary teachers in all have been sanctioned so far. It is proposed to sanction 75 more posts in 1985-86. 250 posts of physical Directors and 900 posts of Laboratory attenders have also been sanctioned.

3. Service rules for posts of Headmasters of Higher Secondary Schools and teachers of Higher Secondary Standards were issued April 1981. The "Inducted" teachers have been allowed time for acquiring Post Graduate qualifications and getting regular appointment as Higher Secondary teachers. Till then they are allowed a Special pay of Rs. 40 per month. The SCERT is conducting a ten month post graduate teachers' certificate course for the benefit of the "inducted" teachers. On successful completion of the course the certificate will be issued to the successful candidates by the SCERT and those individuals will be considered to be fully qualified to teach higher secondary classes in their respective disciplines and will become eligible for the scale of pay applicable to Higher Secondary teachers. The acquiring of M.P.Ed. qualification by the Physical Directors in Higher Secondary Schools with B.P.Ed. qualification has been facilitated by the orders allowing them to count 64 days out of the period of M.P.Ed. training as duty. (The remaining period of the M.P.Ed. training will be covered by Summer Vacation.)

4. A scheme of nomination of science Monitors for assisting Science masters in Higher Secondary standards of Higher Secondary schools is being implemented from 1983-84. One Science monitor on a remuneration of Rs. 20 per mensem for 10 months in a year is nominated for each Science discipline for each of the two standards 11 and 12 and, in all, there are about 7,742 Science Monitors in any year.

5. Vocational Courses. —The achievements of Tamil Nadu in the field of Vocational education at Higher Secondary level have been lauded at all India level. The number of Higher Secondary Schools offering vocational courses in 1984-85 was 969. They offered one or more vocational courses and the total number of such courses offered was 1,422.

Out of the 3.32 lakhs of Higher Secondary students in 1984-85, 61,502 (i.e. about 19%) were studying in Vocational courses as detailed below:

Major area to which the Vocational course relates. (1)	Number of Students.		Total. (4)
	Boys. (2)	Girls. (3)	
Agriculture	4,123	375	4,498
Home Science	132	2,193	2,325
Commerce and Business ..	19,150	14,433	33,583
Engineering and Technology ..	14,476	190	14,666
Health	2,686	2,988	5,674
Miscellaneous	128	628	756
Total ..	40,695	20,807	61,502

6. Courses in computer appreciation/education have been introduced during 1984-85 in 16 Higher Secondary Schools in the State under a scheme implemented throughout India by the Government of India. 10 of those schools are situated at Madras and 6 in and around Coimbatore. The Indian Institute of Technology, Madras and the P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore serve as Resource Centres for logistic support for the programme.

7. From 1984-85, such of the Higher Secondary Schools as opt to do so have been permitted to allow Higher Secondary students of the General Stream to offer a Vocational subject in lieu of one of the four optionals.

8. The Vocational courses are handled by 491 fulltime staff who were formerly handling Bifurcated courses in High schools and by about 4,300 part-time vocational teachers. The monthly remuneration of these part-time Vocational teachers was increased from Rs. 150 per mensem to Rs. 300 per mensem with effect from April 1984. The part-time teachers are drafted from various departments of the Government and other public undertakings wherever feasible and also from among other suitable private persons in other cases. Equipments for vocational subjects have been supplied in all at a cost of more than Rs. 40 lakhs from State Government funds, apart from expenditure in this regard from balances in Amenity Fee funds and from funds of private managements. The innovative scheme of Vocational Monitors also continues to be implemented.

9. The recommendations in the report of the Kulandaiswamy Committee on restructuring the curriculum and courses of Vocational subjects at Higher Secondary Level, with a view among other things, to improve the job opportunities of the students as well as their vertical mobility are being implemented in a phased manner.

10. A Special training programme of six months duration has been arranged to be conducted for students who complete vocational courses at Higher Secondary level. About 1,300 candidates will be given training in one or other of 19 specified Vocational subjects under the auspices of the Board of Apprenticeship training. The trainees will get a stipend of Rs. 200 p.m.

Building Equipments etc.

11. The Government have sanctioned the construction of one classroom and one Laboratory in each of 644 Government Higher Secondary Schools at the huge cost of more than Rs. 12 cores. 582 buildings have already been completed.

12. The equipments required for all the Government Higher Secondary Schools opened so far, are being procured and supplied at a total cost of Rs. 6.24 crores through the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO), a State Government undertaking engaged in the promotion of small industries. An expenditure of Rs. 24 lakhs has been sanctioned on furniture and Rs. 43 lakhs on strengthening the Libraries in Higher Secondary Schools.

13. Matching grants are given to non-Government (Aided and Local Body) Higher Secondary Schools towards meeting 40 percent of the expenditure on building and equipment, subject to a maximum of Rs. One lakh for each school. About 525 such schools have so far been admitted for aid under this scheme.

14. With a view to enable Higher Secondary School Students to utilise the facilities in Laboratories in Colleges and Polytechnics, College complexes and Polytechnic Complexes have also been set up wherever possible.

CHAPTER IV. GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

1. The Directorate of Government Examinations, constituted as a separate department in February 1975 is now having apart from its head office at Madras, Regional offices also at the following places with jurisdiction over the districts indicated against each :—

Regional Office.		Jurisdiction.
Madras (functioning from October 1984.)	..	Madras, Chengalpattu and North Arcot.
Tiruchirapalli	..	South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai.
Coimbatore	..	Salem, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri and the Nilgiris.
Madurai	..	Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari

2. The following are the figures of the number of candidates who appeared for the major examinations conducted by the Directorate of Government Examinations:

Examinations.	March/April 1984.		September/October 1984.	March/April 1985.
	Number of candidates appeared.	Percentage of pass.	Number of candidates appeared.	Number of candidates registered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
S.S.L.C. Public Examination.				
Pupils and Private ..	3,75,841	*	1,53,625	3,87,000
Pupils alone ..	2,86,841	57.5	..	..
Anglo-Indian Examination ..	2,867	88	425	3,500
Matriculation Examination ..	4,493	89	475	5,800
Higher Secondary Examination.				
Pupils and Private ..	1,75,629	*	51,758	1,87,000
Pupils alone ..	1,31,046	67	..	..
Technical Examinations (other than Commerce).	2,900	..	15,000	16,000

* Pass percentage could not be worked out for "Pupils and Private" because of the compartmental system of pass introduced from March 1978.

NUMBER OF CENTRES.

	September/October, 1984.	March/April, 1985.
S.S.L.C. PUBLIC EXAMINATION ..	405	1,349
HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION ..	174	758

3. The Higher Secondary examination comprises of 27 General Education subjects and 70 Vocational subjects. There are 264 groups (Combinations of subjects) under both the General and Vocational streams. The examinations in Vocational subjects have been restructured with more emphasis on practicals.

4. The appearance of Private Candidates in S.S.L.C. and Higher Secondary examinations is permitted to the extent indicated below :

Examinations.	Qualifications for appearing as Private Candidates.	
	Academic.	Minimum age.
S.S.L.C. ..	Pass in 8th Standard ..	16
H.S.L.C. (only in Non-Vocational subjects, not requiring practicals).	Pass in 10th Standard ..	18

5. The E.S.L.C. (8 h Standard) Public Examination for the benefit of the Private candidates over the age of 14 is also being conducted and in December 1984, 4,025 candidates appeared for that examination.

6. The Hall tickets and the completed Public Examination mark sheets are being distributed to the candidates quickly through the distribution centres all over the State earmarked for this purpose.

7. The smooth and efficient conduct of the various Government examinations entrusted to this Directorate has been praised at the time of inspection of the Office by a Senior I.A.S. Officer in 1984.

CHAPTER V.

ADULT EDUCATION AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION.

The provision for Adult and Non-Formal education in the Budget for 1985-86 is of the order of Rs. 4 crores.

ADULT EDUCATION.

2. The figures of literacy percentage in Tamil Nadu compared with all India figures are :

Tamil Nadu.			India.		
Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1971 Census :					
51.78	26.36	39.46	39.51	18.44	29.34
1981 Census :					
57.19	34.12	45.78	46.74	24.88	36.17

3. Adult Education Centres in Tamil Nadu are run under the various programmes described below.

Rural Functional Literacy Project.

4. Under this Centrally Sponsored programme, 4,800 centres are now functioning at present at the rate of 300 centres in each of the 16 districts of the State. The Government of India have revised the financial pattern of the scheme with effect from 1st February 1984. Accordingly the cost for a Project has now been increased from Rs. 5.20 lakhs to Rs. 8.54 lakhs. These centres are located in districts other than Madras in two or three contiguous Panchayat Unions. One Supervisor has been appointed for a cluster of 30 centres and they are drawn from the category of unemployed graduates and trained unemployed graduates or retired army personnel on a fixed monthly salary of Rs. 500 plus Rs. 150 towards travel expenses. The Animators working in these centres are selected from among unemployed trained teachers, unemployed youths with S.S.L.C. qualification, etc. They are given orientation training in Adult education. The Animators are paid every month an honorarium of Rs. 100 plus Rs. 35 for kerosene and contingent expenses. 30 learners are enrolled in each adult education centre according to the priority given below :

(a) Adi Dravidar Women

(b) Women (in general)

(c) Adi Dravidar Men ; and

(d) Men of other Communities

The centres adopt timings suitable to particular localities and learners. The Adult Education classes are run for 10 months in each phase. The centres in 12 districts have completed five phases, those in Periyar district have completed two phases and those in Madras, Kanyakumari and The Nilgiris have completed one phase.

5. Eleven more projects (for starting 300 centres each) have been sanctioned recently under this programme and those Centres will begin functioning shortly.

State Adult Education Programme :

6. The Adult Education Centres, 6,100 in all, started by the State Government in 61 Blocks in February—March 1980 have completed five phases benefiting 11.7 lakhs of adults and the sixth phase has commenced in March 1985. The 5,400 centres in 54 blocks started from October 1983 have completed the first phase of the programme and the second phase of the Programme is in progress. These centres work more or less on the same lines as those under Rural Functional Literacy Project. The Supervisors appointed for 30 centres are paid every month a consolidated salary of Rs 500 plus Rs 60 towards travel expenses. A total provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made in 1985-86 for all these 11,500 centres.

7. It is proposed during 1985-86 to open 600 centres in 6 Blocks at the rate of 100 centres each.

8. To attract the adult illiterates and to make the adult education schemes more meaningful the learners in all Adult Education Centres (under all programmes) are taught simple crafts according to the local needs in the centres and thereby they are able to augment their income. They are also assisted to form Co-operative Societies for such purposes like getting loans and for finding market for their products.

Other Agencies.

9. Adult Literacy Centres are also run by Voluntary agencies (1379 centres) Nehru Youth Centres (60 Centres) and Universities and Colleges (626 centres).

10. The total coverage so far made under various Adult Education programmes is as follows :

Name of the school.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes included in the total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(IN LAKHS)			
1. Rural Functional Literacy Project (July 1979-December 1984).	3.18	5.03	8.21	4.07
2. State Adult Education Programme (1980-81 to 1984-85).	3.89	7.83	11.72	6.43
3. Voluntary Agencies (1979-80 to 1984-85)	.65	1.16	1.81	.97
4. Nehru Youth Centres (1979-80 to 1984-85).	.18	.13	.31	0.15
5. Colleges and Universities (1979-80 to 1984-85).	.45	.38	.83	0.40
Total ..	8.35	14.53	22.88	12.02

The coverage of Women and of Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes has been very encouraging.

11. The total number of Adult Education centres which were functioning at the end of 1984 was 18,365. The number of adults studying in all these centres is 5.85 lakhs, of whom as many as 5.02 lakhs are women. Again, out of the 5.85 lakhs of adult learners 2.91 lakhs belong to Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes.

12. From 1983-84 the Government of India in the Ministry of Education are implementing a scheme of Awards for best performance in enrolment of women in Adult Education Centres. The awards are given at Rs. 5000 per centre to 5 centres in each Revenue district in all States; at Rs. 3 lakhs per Revenue district for the best

Revenue district in each State; and Rs. 25 lakhs per State for 4 best States. The awards for 1983-84 were given based on the performance in 1982-83 and so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, a total amount of Rs. 31.75 lakhs has been received as per the following details :—

	RS.
1. Awards for 75 Centres (5 Centres in each of 15 districts other than Madras) Rs. 5,000 per centre.	3,75,000
2. Award for one best district (Chengalpattu) ..	3,00,000
3. State Award	25,00,000
Total ..	31,75,000

13. Among the four States which won State level awards under the programme for 1983-84, the performance of Tamil Nadu was adjudged the best. The State award of Rs. 25,00,000 will be utilised for constructing a single storeyed building in the Director of Public Instruction Compound, which will serve as a Hostel-cum-training Institute for imparting training to Women functionaries in the field of Adult Education. The district level award of Rs. 3,00,000 for Chengalpattu district will be utilised for acquiring two mobile Vans fitted with different types of Audio Visual equipments like 16m.m. film projector, filmstrip projector, tape recorder, radio, speaker, etc. The vans will be used for Adult education work in villages. The prize money of Rs. 5,000 got by each of the 75 centres will be utilised for providing sewing machines, knitting machines, books, etc., at the Centres.

14. The awards under the programme for 1984-85 are based on the performance in 1983-84 and it is a matter for gratification that Tamil Nadu has bagged State Level award this year also.

POST-LITERACY CENTRES.

15. Post-Literacy centres are aimed at preventing neo-literates from relapsing back to illiteracy by providing them suitable books and periodicals. 426 post literacy centres started during the year 1983-84 are now functioning for the second year and 1,000 centres opened during the year 1984-85 are also functioning in the State. In addition to these centres, 1300 centres are to be opened shortly under Rural Functional Literacy Project at the rate of 100 centres in each district except Madras, Kanyakumari and The Nilgiris.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR ADULTS IN URBAN AREAS.

16. During 1984-85, 66 Vocational non-formal education centres for adults in urban areas were started. Each centre has one instructor to teach a suitable trade on a remuneration of Rs. 100 p.m. Tools and equipments worth Rs. 1,000 are also given to each centre.

WORKERS, EDUCATION INSTITUTES.

17. One Workers' Education Institute (Shramik Vidyapeeth) is functioning in Madras from July 1982 to cater to the needs of workers in urban and Industrial areas. A similar Institute has now been sanctioned to Madurai and it will start functioning shortly. The Institutes are each administered by a separate Board of Management.

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION.

18. Non-formal Centres are meant for drop outs and non-starters belonging to the age group 6-14. 150 centres were functioning in 1984-85. Each centre functions for three years and conducts three courses each of 10 months duration with different sets of drop out children. The centres are located in School Buildings and the school teachers run the Non-Formal Education Centres for about 2 hours in evenings and get an honorarium of Rs. 50 per month. Each centre has about 30 learners.

19. Thirty Non-Formal Education Centres were started during 1980-81 for the benefit of the children working in Match and Fire Works Factories in Sivakasi area. These centres completed the first phase of the programme in 1983 and they are now continued in different places with different sets of drop-outs. Ten such centres are to be opened shortly in Gudiyatham area, in North Arcot District for the benefit of the children working in Match Industries in that area. Further, with the aid of the UNICEF 70 more centres are going to be opened shortly in Sattur and Vembakkottai area.

20. The pupils enrolled in these centres are given coaching to appear for the VIII standard examination within a period of three years. The centres are handled by full time Secondary Grade or Graduate Trained Teachers (in the Secondary Grade Scale of Pay) appointed for this purpose. These centres are administered by Field Officers appointed exclusively for this purpose.

CHAPTER VI.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

The provision for Collegiate Education in Budget Estimate 1985-86 is of the order of Rs. 48 Crores inclusive of the outlays on grants to Universities for general education, Buildings and Loan scholarships.

2. There are, now 193 Colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce functioning in Tamil Nadu as per the following details

		Number of Colleges.	Number of students.
<i>Colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce :</i>			
Government Colleges	53	Degree	1,76,426
Aided Colleges ..	134	193* Post graduate ..	15,635
Un-aided Colleges ..	6		1,92,061
		Evening College courses.	14,000
			2,06,061

Other Colleges :

Colleges of Education	23	2,882
Other Colleges ..	22	2,546
		5,428

*includes 13 Autonomous Colleges.

Before the commencement of the Sixth Five Year Plan (i.e. in 1979-80) 1,36,000 students were studying in Colleges and it will be seen that this strength has increased to 1,92,000 in 1984-85.

3. The following is the University-wise breakup of the said 193 Colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce :—

University.	Districts under its jurisdiction.	Number of Colleges.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Madras University ..	Madras, Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri.	63
Bharathiar University, Coimbatore.	Coimbatore, Periyar and the Nilgiris	22
Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli.	Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai.	30
Madurai Kamaraj University.	Madurai, Ramanathapuram Tirunelveli and Kanayakumari.	78
	Total ..	193

4. A total provision of Rs. 7.10 Crores has been made in Budget Estimate, 1985-86 (Rs. 2.21 Crores under Non-Plan and Rs. 4.89 Crores under Plan) for grants to Universities for General Education (including the Tamil University.)

5. Campuses of about 1,000 acres each have been provided to the Bharathiar and Bharathidasan Universities at Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli respectively. The Campus building works at both places are being executed by Special Divisions under the Director of Technical Education.

6. The following New Centres and Schools have been established within the Bharathiar University as per the perspective plan :

- (i) Computer Centre.
- (ii) School of Management and Entrepreneur Development.
- (iii) School of Languages.
- (iv) Educational Resources Centre.
- (v) Centre for Environment Studies.
- (vi) Centre for Integrated Rural Development.

7. As part of its larger policy of establishing Centres of Excellence the Bharathidasan University has, in collaboration with the Bharath Heavy Electricals Limited primarily and along with other public sector undertakings like the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, etc., has established two Schools of Excellence, viz.,

- (1) The Bharathidasan Institute of Management and
- (2) The Bharathidasan School of Energy.

It is hoped that these centres will, in the years to come, emerge as outstanding centres of teaching and research. The University has completed the first phase of restructuring its under graduate courses enriching and updating the Syllabi. Two Application oriented courses/Papers and a Project Work in the third year have been included in the under graduate curriculum. All the Colleges in the University area offer only the restructured courses from the academic year 1982-83.

8. The aims and objectives of Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal are unique. This University has a different task-viz., that of conducting research on women and women's welfare and to utilise the research reports to provide consultancy service for the various Women's Organizations, both in the Government and Private sector involved in Women's welfare. The end product of the various researches conducted and consultancy services given should help women to develop the right type of attitude to achieve the cherished goal of "equal status for women". The Women's University has conducted a Conference of the Principals of all Women's colleges in Tamil Nadu, a meet of the women's voluntary organizations, and a seminar on Women's Education all with a view to identify various areas requiring indepth study and research. The University has made a good beginning towards achieving its cherished goal.

9. Legislation is being introduced for establishing the University at Karaikudi, announced already. The Post-graduate centres established at Salem by the Madras University and Tirunelveli by the Madurai Kamaraj University will form the nuclei of New Universities to be established in due course at Salem and Tirunelveli. During 1985-86, Special grants will be given for provision of additional facilities in the two postgraduate centres.

Tamil University

10. The Tamil University, Thanjavur was established in September, 1981, for serving as a high level research centre to discover the past of the Tamil language and to develop the language into a viable media for modern thought. The number of Professors and Research Scholars in the University was more than 50 during 1984-85. 12 scholars are engaged in research leading to D. Litt. The research facilities in the

University are being augmented by the further development of various faculties, the Library, the museum, and the Computer centre. The University is maintaining also the following five extension centres, namely Tribal Research Centre, Uthagamandalam ; School of Philosophy, Kancheepuram ; Encyclopaedia Centre and Greater Tamil Lexicon Centre, both at Thanjavur and the Centre for under-water Archaeology, Mandapam. It is publishing a number of quality books, besides the quarterly research journals, தமிழ்க் கலை and TAMIL CIVILISATION.

Correspondence Courses and continuing Education :

11. Correspondence courses are conducted by Madurai Kamaraj, Annamalai and Madras Universities in the Degree and Postgraduate levels with a total enrolment of 1.26 lakhs of students in 1984-85. In addition, 13,540 students were enrolled in the Open University system of the Madurai Kamaraj University. Evening Degree courses in B. Com. were started in 12 Government Colleges during the past three years.

Qualitative Improvement :

12. During the last five years as many as 65 additional degree courses (B.A. 19 ; B.Sc. 35 ; B.Com., 11) and 30 additional Post-graduate courses (M.A. 14 ; M.Sc. 15 ; M.Com. 1) were opened in various Government Colleges in the State. Provisions of Rs. 3 lakhs for the opening of additional degree courses and Rs. 3 lakhs for the opening of additional post-graduate courses in Government Colleges have been made in 1985-86.

13. During the Sixth Plan period, among Government Colleges, additional class rooms were constructed in 14 Colleges ; additional laboratories in 3 ; hostel buildings in 5 and compound wall facilities in 3. Permanent buildings for the Government Arts College newly started at Chidambaram are being constructed at a total cost of Rs. 87 lakhs. The needs of Government Colleges in the matter of additional laboratory equipment, and furniture are also being met.

14. A College Development Cell has been formed in the Directorate from 1984-85 for taking a total picture of the academic progress of Colleges and for planning for Development.

15. Under the Faculty Improvement Programme of the University Grants Commission 360 teachers were deputed for M. Phil. in 1984-85. Besides, Graduate Tutors and Demonstrators in Government and Aided Colleges are deputed to undergo M.A./M.Sc., courses at Govern-

ment cost in a phased manner and 174 persons have benefitted upto 1984-85. Further under another scheme 12 Professors of Government Colleges were deputed for research leading to Ph. D. in the last two years.

Scholarships and Stipends :

16. The details of some of the important scholarship schemes implemented by the Directorate of Collegiate Education are :

<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Number of fresh scholarships allotted for 1984-85 (including Higher Secondary).</i>	<i>Total number of scholarships (fresh and renewals) in 1984-85.</i>	<i>Amount provided in the Budget Estimate, 1985-86.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
National Scholarships Scheme (Partly financed by Central Government).	1,785	4,424	60
National Loan Scholarships scheme (fully financed by Central Government).	1,392	6,352	32
State Scholarships for children of School Teachers.	70	91	3

17. An ad-hoc merit grant of Rs. 300 is given to every student belonging to Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled tribes who obtains 60 per cent and above in the Higher Secondary Examination to help him in prosecuting higher studies.

18. The incentive stipend of Rs. 180 per year for students studying through Tamil medium in Colleges was paid to 24,317 students during 1984-85. A provision of Rs. 44 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1985-86. The Tamil Nadu Text Book Society has so far published more than 900 titles of Collegiate level books in Tamil.

Benefits to staff in Colleges :

19. Some of the important benefits extended to staff of Colleges in recent years are :

Extension of University Grants Commission scales of pay.

Upgradation as Assistant Professors, of Tutors and Demonstrators who possess the prescribed qualifications ;

Upgradation of Assistant Professors as Professors on completion of 10 years of service ;

Direct payment of Salaries to staff of Aided Colleges ;

Ensuring parity to staff of Aided Colleges with those of Government Colleges in the matter of retirement benefits including Family pension ;

Leave benefits (including surrender leave facilities).

Group Insurance Scheme ; and

Preference for appointment to the sons etc of staff of Aided Colleges who die in harness ; etc.

LEGAL STUDIES.

20. The number of students in the Law Colleges in the State in 1984-85 was as follows :—

Law College at	M L.	Three year Law courses.		Five year Law Course.
		Day.	Evening.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras	60	840	480	360
Madurai	15	560	240	300
Tiruchirappalli	..	280	120	160
Coimbatore	..	280	120	160
Total ..	75	1,960	960	980
Grand total ..		3,975		

21. The Five year law degree course (five years after Higher Secondary) was introduced in all the Law Colleges in Tamil Nadu in 1983-84. The II year classes commenced in 1984-85 and the III year classes will commence in 1985-86. The Five year law course and the Three

Year law course are now being conducted simultaneously. The Bar Council of India has granted permission to admit students to the three year Law Course upto 1985-86 only. Steps are being taken to continue admission to the Three year law course till admission to the course is stopped in other States.

22. The Three year Evening law course introduced in 1983-84 for the benefit of employed persons is being continued. Out of the total number of 3,975 students in all the four Law Colleges in the State in 1984-85, 470 were girls, as against 261 in the previous year. A total number of 141 students in the Madras and Madurai Law Colleges are studying Law through the Tamil Medium, each getting an annual stipend of Rs 180. Action is being taken to introduce Tamil medium in the Law Colleges at Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore also.

CHAPTER VII.

SPORTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND YOUTH WELFARE

(i) SPORTS, GAMES AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION. :

1. The total provision for the activities of the Department of Sports and Youth Welfare in 1985-86 will be of the order of Rs. 2 crores. There are now 19 District Sports Councils (including a second District Sports Council in each of the three big districts of Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Madurai constituted in 1983-84). During 1985-86 District Sports Councils will be constituted for Kamarajar and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Districts. All Sports Councils are to be provided during 1985-86 with "Multi trainers", weight training sets and gymnasium materials at a total cost of Rs. 4.70 lakhs.

Sports Development Corporation :

2. The Tamil Nadu State Sports Development Corporation has been set up under the Chairmanship of Thiru Sivanthi Athithan with an authorised share capital of Rs. 1 crore. It has been registered on 15th November 1984 under the companies Act 1956. Among the major aims and objects of the Corporation are :—

(i) Development and maintenance of the State Sports infrastructure by utilising Government subsidies and raising funds from Public lending Agencies.

(ii) Promotion of participation by Tamil Nadu Sportsman in National and International sports.

(iii) Promotion and improvement of training for Tamil Nadu Sportsmen.

(iv) Building up of a fund for sports promotion particularly in Educational Institutions to build-up future sports talent in the State.

(v) Extending financial assistance and employment to International level sportsmen of the State.

(vi) To run profitable sports competitions in the newly created sports facilities to help meet the cost of capital outlay and loans

(vii) Maintenance of the Sports Stadia in the Districts and play fields in the city ; and

(viii) Disbursement of the State Government grants to the State and District Sports Councils and Sports Associations and watching the proper utilisation of the grant by the grantee Associations.

Sports Schools and Sports hostels :

3. Sports schools attached to the following institutions are now functioning.—

	Intake.
(i) Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Madras (Standards 8—12).	115
(ii) Maruthi College of Physical Education, Perianaickenpalayam (Standards 8—12).	90
(iii) Rani Seethai Achi Higher Secondary School, Annamalai-nagar (Standards 8—10).	50
(iv) P.S.G.R. Krishnammal High School, Peelamedu, Coimbatore, (for Girls), Standards 8—10).	50
Total ..	305

The Sports hostels at Madurai, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirapalli are providing hostel facilities to 30 pupils each.

4. With a view to identify young talents in sports and games and to groom and develop such talents by systematic coaching, the department is conducting a "Catch them very young" Programme, for pre-school children and a "catch them young Programme" at Primary, Middle and High school levels. Sports scholarships are given to those who win the I or II place in Republic Day sports and Pongal sports for High schools. From 1985-86, Sports scholarships will be given also to those who win the I or II place in "Bharathiar Sports Meet" for Higher Secondary Schools.

5. During 1984-85 the coaches attached to the District Sports Councils conducted six day Orientation courses in two or three games to about 30 physical Education teachers/Physical Directors working in High and Higher Secondary schools in the area of the Sports Council. The scheme will be continued in 1985-86.

6. A grant of Rs. 12,500 each was given to 8 Colleges in 1984-85, as an experimental measure to enable them to run Hobby clubs, Sports clubs and Fine Art Clubs under the guidance of a Professor (who will be designated "Youth Officer)". These clubs are expected to provide healthy extra curricular activities to College Students and further expansion of the programme will be considered in the light of experience.

7. The Department is conducting also a number of programmes for encouraging sports among non-student youth, like running Rural Sports centres and giving grants to private Sports Clubs and organisations. Five Fellowships have been constituted for research in sports and physical Education. Financial assistance is given for publishing books on physical Education.

Stadia and Swimming pools :

8. All the districts except the Nilgiris are either having open air stadia already in their district headquarters or are being provided with such stadia. The Nehru stadium at Madras has been provided with flood-lighting at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. Financial assistance has been given so far for constructing swimming pools in the district headquarters of North Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri.

9. A scheme has been instituted for extending Pension, Family Pension and Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity to the staff of State and District Sports Councils.

10. The Scheme of Pension for indigent Sportsmen continues to be implemented and 33 beneficiaries are getting a monthly pension of Rs.75

11. The Department's monthly Journal "Thamizhar Vizhayattu Madal" is very popular and about 1,000 copies are distributed free to Sportsmen and sports clubs. About 1,000 more copies will be printed from 1985-86 since it is expected that there will be good demand from subscribers for this journal priced at Rupee one per copy.

(ii) SCOUTS AND GUIDES AND JUNIOR RED CROSS.

12. At present there are 1.42 lakhs of Scouts and Guides in Tamil Nadu, who form nearly one fourth of the total number of scouts and Guides all over India. The Tamil Nadu Scouts and Guides has been getting from this Government an annual grant of Rs. 3 lakhs. From 1985-86 this grant will be increased to Rs. 5 lakhs.

(iii) NATIONAL CADET CORPS.

13. The National Cadet Corps in Tamil Nadu is organised with the Directorate Headquarters along with 5 Group Headquarters under it,

2 located in Madras city, and one each in Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli. The authorised strength of National Cadet Corps in Tamil Nadu is as given below :—

		Units/ Troops.	Officers.	Cadets.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Senior Division (Boys)		45	215	17,370
Senior Division (Girls)		5	38	3,680
Junior Division (Boys)		623	621	61,650
Junior Division (Girls)		51	48	5,200
Total		724	922	87,900

The expenditure on the National Cadet Corps from this Government's Funds in 1985-86 will be about Rs. 217 lakhs. The number of State Government Staff (Ministerial staff as well as drivers, peons etc.) serving under the department is 1,100.

14. The Expenditure on National Cadet Corps is met both by the Central and State Governments. Camps of various types are conducted and the expenditure is shared equally by both the Governments.

15. Training is imparted to the cadets in aero/ship-modelling, flying and glider training, boat pulling, sailing, diving, boat race etc. Cycle expeditions are conducted. Inter-Directorate competitions of various types are held which count towards the award of banner in the Republic Day Parade conducted at Delhi every year. Cadets are also given Para Training. Cadets are also sent to participate in the Youth Exchange Programme in Canada. Besides adventure activities, social activities are also undertaken by the cadets.

16. It is proposed to set up at Madras during 1985-86 a Pre-Commission Training Cell, under a Training Officer, with a view to prepare prospective NCC Cadets for the UPSC examination for entry into Armed forces.

(iv) NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME.

17. The following was the strength of the National Service Scheme in Tamil Nadu in 1984-85 :—

	Total number of students participating.	Number (out of the total) participating in Special Camping Programme.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Colleges	55,000	27,500
Higher Secondary Standards of Higher Secondary Schools (400 Schools).	20,000	10,000
	<u>75,000</u>	<u>37,500</u>

It is only in Tamil Nadu that the National Service Scheme is implemented at the Higher Secondary level. The annual expenditure per student is Rs. 80 under National Service Scheme (General Programme) and Rs. 100 under Special Camp Programme. In both the cases, expenditure is shared between the State and Central Governments in the ratio of 5 : 7 respectively. The provision for this scheme in 1985-86 is Rs. 92 lakhs of which 7/12 ths will be reimbursed by the Central Government. During 1985-86, 10,000 more students will be additionally enrolled under the National Service Scheme.

CHAPTER VIII.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

(i) PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The following figures give the salient features of the Library service rendered by the Department of Public Libraries for which an outlay of Rs. 5 Crores has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1985-86 :—

	Number of		
	Libraries.	Books in stock. (in lakhs.)	Members. (in lakhs.)
	(2)	(3)	(4)
(1) State Central Library (Connemara Library, Madras.)	1	3.82	0.25
<i>Libraries under Local Library Authorities :</i>			
District Central Libraries	16	97.00	10.79
Branch Libraries	1,511		

Connemara Library :

2. The Connemara Public Library, Madras which serves as the State Central library receives free of cost 2 copies of all books published in India. It works on all the days of the year (from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) except on three National holidays. During 1983-84 and 1984-85 Rs. 22 lakhs in all were sanctioned for the purchase of foreign books and periodicals for this library. A separate Text Book Wing is also functioning in the library, especially for the benefit of students. A photo copier has also been provided at this library for the convenience of the reading public.

Local Library Authorities :

3. There are now 16 Local Library Authorities—one for each district and they are running in all, 16 District Central libraries and 1,511 Branch libraries (including 20 newly opened in 1984-85). The number of staff working in the Local Library Authorities is 3,279 and their services were provincialised with effect from 1st April 1982. During the year 1983-84, the Local Library Authorities collected a sum of Rs. 1.12 Crores as Library cess (including Rs. 30 lakhs in Madras City). The revenues

of some Local Library Authorities are not sufficient to enable them to spend adequate amounts on purchase of books. In order to enable such financially weaker Local Library Authorities to purchase books, the Government are paying them in all a special grant of Rs. 11 lakhs per annum with effect from 1984-85.

4. Two Institutes of Library Science are functioning—One at Madras and the other at Madurai—for imparting training for untrained Grade III Librarians.

Buildings for Libraries :

5. Under the Local Library Authority, Madras, buildings for 6 Circle libraries, and 14 Branch libraries have so far been completed and work on buildings for 14 Branch Libraries is in progress. The Local Library Authorities in the districts are also executing programmes for construction of buildings for their Branch libraries in a phased manner. Multistoreyed buildings have been constructed at Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore for the District Central libraries in those places.

(ii) ARCHIVES.

The Tamil Nadu Archives at Egmore, Madras possesses the richest collection of Government records in South Asia. It serves as a centre for historical research for scholars and also caters to the needs of administration. It has in its custody, the records of the Government and of certain Heads of Departments pertaining to the past four centuries and some miscellaneous collections of records of historical and administrative value. A Microfilm Unit was installed in 1982 for microfilming old records with a view to minimising the handling of original records by Researchers, who would be given Microfilm copies for consultation instead of the originals and to ensure that the life of original records goes for a longer period. Till now 1,11,000 exposures of 35 mm. and 28,000 exposures of 16 mm have been made in the micro film Camera and 8,500 Reader-Printer copies have been made.

Regional Record Centres :

2. Many records of historical as well as administrative value are lying scattered in the various Government offices in the Districts. Therefore, with a view to centralising and preserving such of those records as are more than 30 years old, District Record Centres have been opened at Chidambaram, Madurai and Coimbatore in March 1982, and one more will be opened in Tiruchirappalli in 1985-86.

The Tamil Nadu Council of Historical Research :

3. The Tamil Nadu Council of Historical Research was constituted by Government in 1973 to encourage those who have the competence and ability to write a connected account of the various aspects of life in Tamil Nadu, as reflected in its history of the past three centuries. The Council offers four fellowships every year. Ten Research fellows have joined this Council so far from the year 1974 and submitted their Research projects to this council. The research project, "Tamil Cinema and related performing arts as socio-political force 1919-1945" submitted by Thiru S. T. Baskaran, Research Fellow (1974-76) has been accepted by the Council as fit for publication.

Gazetteer Project :

4. The Pudukkottai District Gazetteer (English edition) was published recently. The Tamil edition of that Gazetteer is being printed. Work is on progress on the Tamil edition of the Ramanathapuram District Gazetteer and on the District Gazetteers for Dharmapuri, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.

Publication Cell :

5. The Department is preparing for publication, selected documents on the following topics—viz.

- (i) Madras Estates Land Act 1908-1948.
- (ii) Origin and Development of Co-operation.
- (iii) Municipalities—Origin and Development.

(iv) The role played by Adi-Dravidar legislators in Tamil Nadu from 1920 onwards.

Training:

6. The Tamil Nadu Archives has been imparting training in Record management to those who are in charge of the Record rooms in Government offices, Local bodies, etc. So far 38 sessions of (15 day) training have been conducted and 647 persons have been trained. The programme will continue for the year 1985-86 also. A scheme of two day observational study by Heads of Departments or their nominees is also being implemented from 1982.

Archives Library:

7. The Tamil Nadu Archives library is one of the largest libraries having a very good collection of about 2½ lakh books mostly in English and Tamil and also in other languages. It contains not only conventional books but also printed publications of various departments of the Government of Tamil Nadu. A few appreciably important collections like Gazettes, Census reports, Debates of Parliament and Legislature, Press lists, Almanacks, Directories, Law Reports, Gazetteers, Old periodicals, etc., also form part of the valuable collections of the library.

CHAPTER IX.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The provision for Technical Education in 1985-86 is Rs. 20 crores, inclusive of the provision for buildings and loans; and grants to Anna University. The number of institutions under the direct control of the Department of Technical Education and the intake in those institutions were as follows in 1984-85.

<i>Institutions.</i>	<i>Number of Institutions.</i>	<i>Annual intake.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Engineering Colleges.	24 Plus State quota in Regional Engineering College, Tiruchi.	Degree (ful time) 4495 (Part time 640
		<i>Post Graduate :</i>
		Full time .. 276 Part time .. 56
		<i>Post Graduate Diploma :</i>
		Full time .. 21 Part-time .. 5
Polytechnics and Special Diploma Institutions	111	.. <i>Diploma :</i>
		Full time 17,955 Part-time 885
		<i>Post Diploma :</i>
		Full time 299 Part-time 90
		<i>Certificates:</i>
		Full time 110 Part-time 230
Higher Secondary Schools(Vocational)	14	.. 840

2. The intake of Polytechnics has been increased in recent years by the opening of as many as 73 new polytechnics (including 7 for women) during the past five years. Further the shift system was introduced in 1981-82 in two Polytechnics and was extended during 1983-84 to five more institutions.

Self financing Technical Educational Institutions :

3. Having regard to the heavy demand for admission into technical institutions on the one hand and the resources constraints of the Government to go in for new Government or Government aided technical institutions on the other, States like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra have already been permitting the establishment of Self-Financing Institutions. For example Karnataka (with a population of 3.71 crores as against 4.84 crores in Tamil Nadu) was having 44 Engineering Colleges (with a total strength of 28,000 students) even in 1982-83. The Tamil Nadu Government are considering the introduction of life oriented education at School level aiming at developing employable skills and expertise among the students. Engineering Education being job-oriented and provides scope for employment in Private and Public sector undertakings and promotes entrepreneurial activities. The Government of India have also been emphasizing that Technical Education system should meet the Technological needs of the economy. In these circumstances the Government have begun implementing the scheme of permitting private managements to start private Technical Institutions in Tamil Nadu without involving any financial commitment to the Government (either non recurring or recurring) at any time subject to strict conditions aimed at ensuring their proper functioning. Those conditions provide for the provision of adequate land, creation of a cash endowment of Rs. 10 lakhs in the case of a Polytechnic and Rs. 30 lakhs in the case of an engineering College; following the admission rules laid down by the Government; non-levy of any capitation fee for admission; and undertakings if the conditions are not fulfilled. During the last three years 53 private Polytechnics have been opened under this scheme. 17 Engineering Colleges were also permitted to be opened under this scheme during 1984-85. Admissions were not made during 1984-85 in 3 out of these 17 Engineering Colleges for want of affiliation from University.)

4. It is proposed to introduce during 1985-86 (i) a Diploma course in Textile Technology at PSG Polytechnic, Coimbatore and (ii) a B.E. Degree course in Electrical and Electronics Engineering at the Government College of Engineering, Tirunelveli. It is also proposed to establish during 1985-86 Department of Computer Science and a Department of Instrumentation Engineering at the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.

5. With a view to provide suitable educational facilities to Tamil refugees and repatriates from Srilanka, the Government increased the intake in Polytechnics in Tamil Nadu during 1984-85 by about 70 seats in all. Further upto 40 students from among Tamil refugees and repatriates from Srilanka were allowed to be admitted in Engineering Colleges in the State.

Colleges of arts and crafts and sculpture :

6. The Government Colleges of Arts and Crafts at Madras and Kumbakonam and the Government College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram also administered by the Director of Technical Education. During 1984-85 a B.Sc. Degree course in Sculpture was introduced at Government College of Architecture and Sculpture Mamallapuram.

Examination in Commerce Subjects.

7. The Director of Technical Education is conducting examinations every year in two sessions (May and November) for about 2,10,000 candidates in commerce subjects like Typewriting, Shorthand, Accountancy, Commercial Geography, Banking etc. Out of 1,05,633 candidates who appeared for all these examinations in November 1984, the number who passed was 56,377 which works out to 53 percent.

Anna University.

8. The Anna University was established on 4th September 1978, for the development of Engineering, Technology and allied Sciences and for furthering the advancement of learning and Prosecution of research activities in those fields. The faculties of Engineering; Technology; Architecture and Regional Planning; Applied Engineering and Science and Humanities of the Anna University are at present offering 20 undergraduate programmes and 29 post graduate programmes. The strength of the Institutions constituting this University were as follows in 1983-1984 ;—

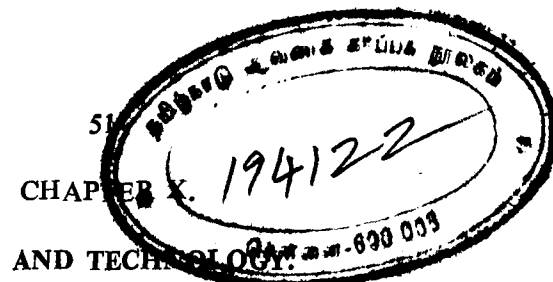
Institution.	Under Graduate.		Post Graduate.		Total.
	Full time.	Part-time.	Full time.	Part-time.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
College of Engineering, Guindy.	1,757	566	510	194	3,027
Madras Institute of Technology.	493	28	85	83	689

		50			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Alagappa College of Technology.	570	..	61	30	661
School of Architecture and Planning.	106	..	40	2	148
Total ..	<u>2,926</u>	<u>594</u>	<u>696</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>4,525</u>

M. Phil and/or Doctoral programmes are also being pursued in most specialisations. There is a provision of 239 lakhs in B.E. 1985-86 for paying grants to the University (including Rs. 7 lakhs as Plan grants)

9. A special feature of Anna University is the formation of Institutes for Remote sensing; continuing and Development Education; and Advanced Centres for New and renewable sources of energy; Water resources, Environmental studies. Crystal growth; Human settlements; and biotechnology. These together attract significant sponsored research and development funds.

10. The Budget Estimate 1985-86 includes a provision of 54 lakhs for grants to the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli and Rs. 5 lakhs for grants to the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras.



SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Recognising that Science and Technology have to be an integral part of the daily life of the masses, a new Department of Electronics, Science and Technology has been constituted. This expedient will effectively nurture the development of the Electronic Industry and foster the application of Science and Technology to progressively eliminate backwardness, relieve rural unemployment, banish poverty, accelerate economic development, encourage entrepreneurship and create a scientific awareness among the people.

2. Government have created a high level Institution called 'the Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology' that is vested with the responsibility of identifying and formulating programmes for the application of Science and Technology, sector by sector, for the socio economic development of the State. The Council is headed by a renowned Social Scientist and has a membership of distinguished academicians, industrialists, scientists and the administrators in charge of specific development sectors. The Council will also advise the Government on Science and Technology Planning and on research and development. The Council also draws on the expertise in Central Government for its functioning.

3. For the popularisation of science, Government have constituted an organisation known as "The Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centre". This organisation is currently engaged in constructing a Science and Technology museum and a planetarium at Madras. A Science Centre is to be constructed at Tirunelveli in association with the National Council of Science Museums. The Science and Technology Centre will, in course of time, intensify its activities in order to popularise Science and usher in a Scientific way of Life in the Society at large.

4. Government have launched training programmes to help the emergence of a new class of entrepreneurs, particularly from among the Science and Technology graduates. This expedient will proliferate self employment and the creation of new opportunities. Under this Scheme, approval has been accorded for the training of thirty women Science and Technology graduates from the State. Proposals are under active consideration for setting up a Centre for Entrepreneurship Development and Science and Technology Entrepreneurship parks with Central assistance.

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5. Remote sensing techniques are being resorted to in prospecting for and obtaining optimal utilisation of the natural resources in the eco-development of the western Ghats, and in the most efficient and conjunctive management of ground water and tank irrigation. The Institute of Remote Sensing that has been established in the Anna University is to acquire an interactive image processing computing facility and other sophisticated modern equipment.

6. Science and Technology have begun to permeate into the most remote sections of the Society. Investments in the cause of Science and Technology are helping to rapidly transform the quality of life and living of a population that is becoming enlightened.

CHAPTER XI.

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURE.

The life and progress of a people are intimately bound up with their awareness of their linguistic heritage and on the development of their language and culture. All departments and institutions involved in the protection, elucidation, further enrichment and propagation of the treasures of Tamil heritage have now been brought under one aegis. That common aegis is the new department of Tamil Development and culture formed in the Secretariat, giving shape to the special concern of the Government for Tamil Development.

Tamil Development :

2. During the past few years concerted steps are being taken to promote Tamil Development and the development of Art and Culture. The Programme for having Tamil as Official Language at all levels has been intensified. Other major highlights are the International Conference-Seminar of Tamil Studies held in January 1980 ; the inauguration of the Tamil University in September 1981 ; the publication recently of the first part of the first volume prepared by Devaneyya Pavanar of the "Tamil Etymological Dictionary" ; and the proposed World Tamil Sangam at Madurai.

(i) DIRECTORATE OF TAMIL DEVELOPMENT

3. The Department of Tamil Development is engaged actively in promoting the use of Tamil in State Government administration and in Educational Institutions.

Tamil as Official Language :

4. This Department attends to the vital function of introducing Tamil as Official language at all levels. The progress of this scheme in the Offices of Heads of Departments is monitored by the Director of Tamil Development and that in district level offices by the Assistant Directors. An intensive scheme for the proper and full implementation of the Tamil Official Language Programme in all State Government Offices was started in 1980. The scheme is to be extended at the next stage to the Secretariat, Public Sector undertakings and to Municipal Corporations, etc. English typewriters in offices are being replaced by Tamil typewriters. Tamil versions of the Codes, Rules, Departmental manuals, and forms are brought out. Glossaries of administrative terms and supplementary glossaries are also brought out.

Programme of translations :

5. The scheme for publishing Tamil versions of classical works in other languages, and translations of Tamil classics into other languages will continue to be implemented by the department.

Financial Assistance to indigent Tamil Scholars :

6. The scheme for giving financial assistance to aged and indigent Tamil scholars is being implemented from 1978 and every year about 30 Tamil scholars are newly sanctioned assistance (at Rs. 250 per month). The total number of scholars who have so far benefited under this scheme is 212.

Assistance for publishing good books in Tamil :

7. During 1983-84 and 1984-85 assistance was given for the publication of 25 Tamil books under the scheme for extending financial assistance for publishing best Tamil books. A provision of Rs. 60,000 has been made for this scheme in 1985-86.

Prizes for best Tamil books :

8. Under the scheme for awarding prizes for encouraging the publication of quality books on various subjects in Tamil, prizes are being awarded every year for the best books published in 21 subjects. The awards for the best books published in 1983 were given away on 15th January 1985 at the Thiruvalluvar Day function.

Grants for Tamil Studies and Research in other States :

9. This Government continue to give financial assistance for Tamil chairs in Universities in other States and for conducting diploma courses in Tamil in those Universities. Recurring Grants are being given to the Southern Languages Book Trust, International School of Dravidian Linguistics, Institute of Asian Studies, Madras and Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore.

History of Tamil Nadu :

10. The Directorate of Tamil Development has already published the first two volumes—on “Pre-historic period” and on “Sangam age”—of the history of Tamil Nadu. The third volume on the “Pallava-Pandiyar age” has been got ready for printing. The remaining three volumes are being prepared. It is proposed to prepare English versions of the volumes published in Tamil.

Bibliography of printed Tamil Books :

11. Till now 21 volumes of bibliography have been brought out listing about 36,000 Tamil books published from 1867 to 1936. Work on the Tamil books published during the period 1936-40 is being done.

Honours to Tamil Poets and Scholars :

12. The following Awards in honour of Tamil poets and scholars are given every year :—

<i>Name of Award.</i> (1)	<i>Value.</i> (2) RS.	<i>Award given to.</i> (4)
Thiru Vi. Ka. Award	10,000	Best Tamil Writer.
Paventhar Bharathidasan Award.	10,000 (Plus monthly grant of Rs. 500 to best Tamil poet past 65).	Best Tamil poet.
Thiruvalluvar Award (to be awarded from 1986).	10,000	For the author of the best research work on Thiruvalluvar.
Arignar Anna Award (to be awarded from 1985).	10,000	For the author of the best research work on Anna's thought.

Assistance to protagonists of Tamil and Tamil Culture :

13. The scheme provides for paying a monthly assistance of Rs. 150 to those who have exhibited courage or nobility in their zeal to preserve the growth of Tamil language or Tamil Culture. Special grants and incentive amounts are also paid to encourage those contributing to the preservation and enrichment of the rich heritage of Tamil language, culture and history. The Department of Tamil Development is in charge of implementing this scheme.

14. The Department is celebrating in a fitting manner the anniversaries of great Tamil poets. Besides Thiruvalluvar day, the anniversaries of Elangovadigal and Kambar are also proposed to be celebrated from this year.

15. It is proposed under a phased programme to set up memorials at the places of nativity of the Tamil poets of the Sangam age, whose nativity has been identified.

Geographical names :—

16. A "State name authority" has been set up for pronouncing authoritatively on the spelling of names of all places in the State and advising the Survey of India, Railways and Postal departments in this regard. Action is taken to rectify various alterations which place names have undergone over the years. It is also proposed to bring out in consultation with the Revenue Department, a revised version of the "Alphabetical list of Villages".

World Tamil Sangam :—

17. The World Tamil Sangam is to be established at Madurai. The land required for the purpose has been allotted.

(ii) TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT.

18. The function of this department is to furnish Tamil translations for matter received from Secretariat departments and Heads of departments. Notes for circulation to Ministers, departmental notes, Reports of the Legislature Committees on Public Accounts and on Public undertakings are the important items of translation work attended to; Strictly confidential files from Public (Strictly confidential) Public (Law and Order) and Public (Special) are received throughout the year. Tamil translations are furnished immediately in files relating to the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (COFEPOSA) Act. Among other items of translation work attended to by this department are Government reports; Answers to Legislative Assembly and Council questions; Ordinances, Bills, Acts, Rules and Regulations, Demand and Policy notes, Reports of Enquiry Commissions, etc.

(iii) INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TAMIL STUDIES.

19. The International Institute of Tamil Studies, set up in 1970 is an institution of the nature of the French Academy, for promoting Tamil studies at higher levels. It gets an annual grant of Rs. 6 lakhs from this Government. It is an institution of Doctoral and Post-Doctoral research and about 80 scholars (full time and part-time) are now doing research. It has facilities for teaching Tamil to Non-Tamils through the audio-lingual method and more than 160 foreign nationals have benefitted so far. It has prepared recently an "auto-instructional" course in Tamil, which consists of a suitable text accompanied by recorded cassettes. Post-graduate diploma courses in translation and manuscriptology are also conducted in the Institute.

20. The Institute has so far published 104 standard books on Tamil literature, linguistics, history, art and culture, besides printed versions of valuable manuscripts. Twelve endowments have been established and Endowment lectures are conducted every month and the lectures published later. The Institute has conducted this year, a Research seminar on "Temple arts of Tamil" in the series of seminars on the heritage of Tamils.

(iv) DIRECTORATE OF TAMIL ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY.

21. The first part of the first volume of the Tamil Etymological Dictionary has been published recently. This part contains the words beginning with 'அ' and was compiled by the late scholar G. Devaneyya Pavanar himself. The department will be compiling and publishing the remaining parts. With a view to help in this work, the department proposes to compile and publish shortly a complete dictionary of all the Tamil roots identified and discussed by Pavanar in his various works.

(v) ARCHAEOLOGY.

22. The department of Archaeology was constituted in order to explore and protect ancient remains and art objects. The ancient coins, pottery, remains of buildings and habitations, inscriptions and copper plates, etc., which are discovered form the subject matter of scholarly analysis and research. The Department's work comprises field work collection and protection of archaeological objects, publication of inscriptions and excavation. The archaeological finds and records form a basic primary source for the history of a land. This Department shoulders the important task of conserving and developing this primary source of ancient Tamil history.

23. Among the major functions of the Department of Archaeology are the following, namely :—

surveying, deciphering and publishing inscriptions which form an important source for the history of Tamil Nadu;
excavation at sites of archaeological interest;
discovering 'prehistoric remains and paintings after field work in hill areas and in areas covered by vegetation;

conservation of remains of old palaces;
forts; dilapidated temples where there is no worship now—more than 100 years old and not included in the list of monuments protected by the Central Department of Archaeology;

setting up site museums in places of archaeological and historical interest;

registration of old art objects, more than 100 years old; and

Collection of objects of Archaeological interest, manuscripts and bronzes.

The above programmes will continue to be executed during 1985-86 also.

24. More than half of the inscriptions in India are in Tamil Nadu. Most of the inscriptions in Tamil Nadu are yet to be edited and published. The department is concerting steps to complete this work as early as possible. During 1985-86 an Epigraphy branch will be started in Tirunelveli for copying and publishing the inscriptions in the southern districts.

25. Excavations will be continued at Palayarai in (Thanjavur district) the alternative capital of the later Cholas. It is proposed also to conduct excavations at Azhagankulam (in Ramanathapuram district) which is supposed to have been a Roman settlement.

26. The department proposes to take up during 1985-86 the work of publishing Guide books on monuments in each district.

27. A site museum is being established at Karur, the capital of the Cheras, and art objects are being collected.

28. During 1981, the department undertook with the co-operation of the National Institute of Oceanography a survey of the sea-bed off the coast of Poompuhar by means of instruments carried on board a Research vessel. The survey has established the existence of mounds under the sea, in the area. It is proposed to have the area of the mounds explored by divers, during the coming year.

29. The 1,000th year of the Coronation of Rajaraja, the great was celebrated in a grand manner in September 1984. A site museum on Rajaraja has been established at Thanjavur.

30. To synchronise with the Rajaraja celebrations, a seminar on Archaeology and history was held at the campus of the Tamil University at Thanjavur. A compilation of the Research papers read by Indian and foreign scholars at that Seminar is to be published.

31. Steps are being taken to celebrate in a fitting manner the 400th birthday of King Thirumalai, taking into account, the suggestions of the advisory committee constituted for the purpose.

32. The department of Archaeology administers also the Oriental Manuscripts Library in the campus of the Madras University. The department will be taking action to print and publish important items out of the many valuable manuscripts preserved in that Library.

(vi) DIRECTORATE OF MUSEUMS.

33. The Government Museums at Madras, Pudukkottai, Salem, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli are functioning under the control of the Director of Museums. The district Museums sanctioned for Vellore, Erode and Coimbatore are being established and the one at Vellore will be opened shortly. The Government will be sanctioning during 1985-86 the setting up of District Museums at Cuddalore and Uthagamandalam.

34. Improvements have been carried recently to the Mammals, Philately and Economic Botany galleries in Madras Museum. A new Folk art gallery has been set up. The Annexe to the National Art Gallery constructed at the campus of Madras Museum was opened recently. The Children's Museum is to be opened shortly with attractive and instructive galleries for children. The renovation of Museum theatre at Madras at a cost of Rs. 2-43 lakhs has been sanctioned. A new activity "Parorama of Tamil Culture" has been started and a series of programmes focussing on Tamil Culture (with lectures and demonstrations) is being arranged every month at Museum theatre.

35. The museum established at Pudukkottai in 1910 by Bairava Thondaiman is a unique museum and its Platinum jubilee will be held this year.

(vii) THIRUKURAL CENTRE/DIRECTORATE OF TRADITIONAL TAMIL ARTS.

36. The Directorate of Traditional Tamil Arts is functioning at Valluvar Kottam as a centre for spreading the tenets of Thirukural. It will avail of the co-operation of the District Educational Officers in spreading Thirukural among students. It is proposed to select Thirukural couplets suitable for being memorised by pupils and publish them as a booklet. Popular classes in Thirukural are being conducted every Friday at Valluvar Kottam. Preliminary steps are under way to conduct a State level Conference of Thirukural scholars and enthusiasts from all over the world.

37. The authentic information on rural arts and crafts collected from Villages in the districts of Chengalpattu, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and North Arcot has been sent for scrutiny by an expert committee. The work of publishing the songs of Bharathiar with musical notes is nearing completion. The question of reprinting Mathangachoolamani is being examined. A festival of traditional Tamil folk arts was conducted Valluvar Kottam at Madras in March 1984.

(viii) THE TAMIL NADU IYAL ISAI NATAKA MANRAM.

38. The Tamil Nadu Iyal Isai Nataka Manram, the State level counterpart of the Sangeetha Natak Academy is actively engaged in fostering Music, Dance, Drama, Folk Arts, etc., in accordance with Tamil Cultural traditions. ;

39. Among the schemes implemented by the Manram are Inter-State exchange of Cultural troupes; Scrutiny and recommendation of applications for financial assistance from indigent artistes who are aged. Encouraging talented young artistes to give performances through Sabhas recording the performances of famous artistes; Financial assistance for the production of quality Dramas and ballets; assistance for publishing books on Fine arts; Kalaimamani awards for eminent artistes in the fields of Music, Dance, Drama and Folk Arts, and commemoration of the anniversaries of eminent artistes. Thirty artistes were given Kalaimamani awards on 26th January 1985. The number of artistes who have obtained these awards till now is 660. Troupes of artistes from Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh visited Tamil Nadu and gave performances this year.

40. Under this scheme 1,616 artistes who are in indigent circumstances are receiving a monthly pension of Rs. 150 from Government. This pension is sanctioned for a period of three years in the first instance, but it is renewable for further periods of three years at a time depending on the economic conditions of the recipients. The provision for this scheme in 1985-86 is Rs. 35 lakhs. 200 more artistes will be given pension under this scheme in the coming year.

(ix) GOVERNMENT MUSIC COLLEGES.

41. The Government Colleges of Music at Madras and Madurai continue to conduct courses in music and Bharatha Natyam. Four new courses have also been started in the subjects Kadam, Kanjira, Nuharasangam and Nattuvangam. Stipends are given for each student admitted in these courses. The strength of the staff working in the Government Music Colleges is 54. 520 students are studying in these colleges.

(x) THE TAMIL NADU OVIUM NUNKALAI KUZHU.

42. In addition to its normal programmes, the Tamil Nadu Oviyum Nunkalai Kuzhu implemented the following important programmes also during 1984-85.

(i) "Orientation Training Course" for Art Masters of High and Higher Secondary Schools in collaboration with the State Council for Educational Research and Training. About 280 Art Masters have so far been benefited by the scheme.

(ii) Inter-State Art Exhibitions: The Kuzhu organised at Madras during 1984-85 an Art Exhibition from Rajasthan.

(iii) Bringing out the half-yearly journal "Nunkalai" and publishing picture post cards of eminent artists of Tamil Nadu.

(iv) Organisation for the benefit of students and budding artists, of periodical lecture-cum-demonstrations by eminent artists in painting, sculpture and graphic and allied arts.

(xi) JAWAHAR BAL BHAVAN.

43. The Jawahar Bal Bhavan was established in 1979. A contribution of Rs. 15.73 lakhs made by the Government of India and the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund is utilised for running this Bhavan. Proposals have been received from Collectors for starting similar Bal Bhavans in 12 districts.

44. The Bal Bhavan proposes to constitute various programmes for developing the skills of school pupils and also impart vocational training to them. These programmes will aim at fostering latent talents in the creative arts, wood working, carpentry, sculpture, etc., as well as in the fine arts of dance, drama, music and painting. There are also programmes to encourage literary and scientific activities among children and develop their general knowledge.

45. The activities of the various departments and institutions mentioned above are all thus geared to the basic objective of fostering the development of Tamil language, art and culture.

C. ARANGANAYAGAM,
Minister for Education.

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION.

	1973-74	1976-77	1979-80	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(IN LAKHS).					
A. POPULATION OF AGE GROUP :					
<i>Age-Group 6—11 :</i>					
Boys ..	30.45	31.93	33.27	35.49	36.11
Girls ..	29.79	31.23	32.54	34.67	35.28
Total ..	60.24	63.16	65.81	70.16*	71.39*
<i>Age-Group 11—14</i>					
Boys ..	13.71	14.37	14.97	15.97	16.25
Girls ..	13.40	14.05	14.64	15.60	15.88
Total ..	27.11	28.42	29.61	31.57*	32.13*
<i>Age-Group 14—17 / 14—16 from 1979-80.</i>					
Boys ..	11.31	11.86	8.36	8.92	9.08
Girls ..	11.07	11.60	8.15	8.72	8.87
Total ..	22.38	23.46	16.51	17.64*	17.95*

* The estimated population figures for the various Age Groups in 1983-84 and 1984-85 are based on the total Tamil Nadu population figures, as per 1981 Census multiplied by the percentages formed by the relevant age groups in the 1971 Census.

	1973-74	1976-77	1979-80	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(IN LAKHS)					

B. NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED :

Age Group 6—11 :

Boys ..	30.64	32.02	34.34	37.24	38.11
Girls ..	23.74	25.50	27.94	31.50	32.33
Total ..	54.38	57.52	62.28	68.74	70.44

Age-Group 11—14 :

Boys ..	9.10	9.74	11.02	13.29	13.95
Girls ..	5.09	5.76	6.65	8.62	9.24
Total ..	14.19	15.50	17.67	21.91	23.19

Age-Group 14—17 / 14—16 from 1979-80 ;

Boys ..	4.97	5.34	4.20	5.06	5.42
Girls ..	2.42	2.68	2.14	2.85	3.10
Total ..	7.39	8.02	6.34	7.91	8.52

C. PERCENTAGE OF ENROLMENT :

(PERCENTAGE)

Age-Group 6—11 :

Boys ..	100.6	100.3	103.21	104.92	105.53
Girls ..	79.6	81.7	85.87	90.85	91.64
Boys and Girls.	90.2	91.7	94.64	97.96	98.66

116-51—9

	1973-74	1976-77	1979-80	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
C. PERCENTAGE OF ENROLMENT—cont.					
<i>Age-Group 11—14 :</i>					
Boys ..	66.3	67.3	73.60	83.18	85.82
Girls ..	37.9	41.0	45.44	55.28	58.21
Boys and Girls.	52.3	54.4	59.68	69.40	72.18
<i>Age-Group 14—17 / 14—16 from 1979-80 :</i>					
Boys ..	43.0	44.9	50.2	56.78	59.69
Girls ..	21.8	23.1	26.4	32.67	34.93
Boys and Girls.	33.0	34.1	38.44	44.87	47.45
D. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS :					
Primary Schools	26,726	27,306	27,662	28,548	28,847
Middle Schools	5,773	5,730	5,685	5,635	5,691
High Schools	2,823	3,020	2,088	2,351	2,476
Higher Secondary Schools.	..	..	1,138	1,427	1,474
Total ..	35,322	36,056	36,573	37,961	38,488

In the case of Higher Secondary Schools, the figures of number of teachers, number of pupils, Teacher-pupil ratio, etc., in the following statements include the figures for High School standards (standards 10 and below) also :—

E. NUMBER OF TEACHERS—					
Primary Schools	1,06,332	1,11,033	1,12,535	1,15,705	1,16,305
Middle Schools	66,843	67,846	66,568	66,399	66,849
High Schools	65,959	72,838	34,102	36,831	38,328
Higher Secondary Schools.	..	..	45,257	62,087	62,932
Total ..	2,39,134	2,51,717	2,58,462	2,81,022	2,84,414

	1973-74	1976-77	1979-80	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
F. TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO (AS ON 1ST AUGUST)—					
(1) By Type of School (including specialist teachers)—					
Primary Schools	35	36	39	41	42
Middle Schools	33	33	37	40	42
High Schools	24	24	23	27	28
Higher Secondary Schools.	..	..	28	26	28
(2) By Standards (including specialist teachers)—					
Primary Standards	37	36	38	40	41
Middle Standards	33	33	32	34	36
High School Standards.	29	30	26	24	26
Higher Secondary Standards.	..	..	22	20	21

**NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS IN TAMIL NADU
IN 1984-85 (AS ON 1ST OCTOBER 1984).**

<i>Kinds of Institutions.</i>	<i>Number of Schools.</i>	<i>Pupils (in lakhs.)</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Primary Schools—			
Government	1,442	28,847	48.92
Municipal	1,128		
Panchayat Union	21,245		
Private	5,032		
116-51—10			
			1,16,305

<i>Kinds of Institutions.</i>	<i>Number of</i>	<i>Pupils</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>
		<i>(in lakhs.)</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Middle Schools—			
Government	246	5,691	28·27
Municipal	418		
Panchayat Union ..	3,065		
Private	1,962		
Total Elementary Schools ..	34,538	77·19	1,83,154
High Schools—Ordinary—			
Government	1,686	2,229	9·53
Municipal	73		
Private	470		
Anglo-Indian		14	0·11
Matriculation		144	0·67
C.B.S.E. etc.		89	0·51
Total High Schools ..	2,476	10·82	38,328
Higher Secondary—Ordinary—			
Government	675	1,331	15·70
Government (Technical)	14		
Municipal	60		
Private	582		

<i>Kinds of Institutions.</i>	<i>Number of</i>	<i>Pupils</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>
	<i>Schools.</i>	<i>(in lakhs.)</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Anglo-Indian	27	0·32	777
Matriculation	63	0·69	2,722
C.B.S.E. and I.S.C. Schools.	53	0·74	2,900
Total—Higher Secondary Schools ..	1,474	17·45	62,932
Total—High and Higher Secondary Schools.	3,950	28·27	1,0,12,60
GRAND TOTAL—(All Schools) ..	38,488	105·46	2,84,414

Boys : 59·46 lakhs.

Girls : 46·00 lakhs.

MANAGEMENT WISE BREAK-UP OF THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS IN 1984-85.

<i>Type of Schools.</i>	<i>Government.</i>		<i>Municipal.</i>	<i>Aided.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Government Schools.</i>	<i>Panchayat Union Schools.</i>			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Primary Schools	7,395	69,705	9,402	29,803	1 16,305
Middle Schools	3,385	27,804	6,983	28,677	66,849
High Schools	23,895		1,506	12,927	38,328
Higher Secondary Schools.	26,731		3,336	32,865	62,932
Total ..	61,406	97,509	21,227	1,04,272	2,84,414

<i>Type of Schools.</i>				<i>Break-up of the teachers</i>	
(1)				<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
				(7)	(8)
Primary Schools	..	..	..	71,563	44,742
Middle Schools	..	..	..	34,301	32,548
High Schools	..	..	..	23,366	14,962
Higher Secondary Schools	..	..	..	39,018	23,914
Total				1,68,248	1,16,166

APPENDIX II.

STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

<i>Details.</i>	1973-74.	1976-77.	1979-80.	1983-84.	1984-8
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Total Number of Students in—</i>					
(i) P.U.C.	72,646	84,257	..	..	..
(ii) B.A.	51,698	44,697	47,872	62,894	61,802
(iii) B.Sc.	49,057	48,110	56,847	79,550	82,596
(iv) B.Com.	14,859	19,195	21,744	30,877	32,028
(v) Post-Graduate	6,993	7,043	9,263	14,708	15,635
Total	1,95,253	2,03,302	1,35,726	1,88,029	1,92,061

Number of teachers in—

(i) Government Colleges.	2,969	3,733	3,752	4,272	4,347
(ii) Private Colleges.	7,090	7,883	8,438	9,448	9,540
Total	10,059	11,616	12,190	13,720	13,887

I. Number of Colleges—

(i) Government	51	51	51	53	53
(ii) Aided Private	127	138	136	134	134
(iii) Un-Aided Private.	..	..	..	..	6
Total	178	189	187	187	193

Category.	Number of Colleges.		Number of Students in 1984-85.	Number of Teachers in 1984-85.
	Government.	Aided.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Other Colleges.—</i>				
(i) Colleges of Education	7	16	2,882	244
(ii) Physical Education ...	..	4	391	38
(iii) Oriental Colleges ..	..	15	1,282	165
(iv) Schools of Social Work	—	2	232	19
(v) Rural Higher Institution	..	1	641	83
Total	7	38	5,428	549

APPENDIX III.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1973-74. 1976-77. 1979-80. 1983-84. 1984-85.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>(a) Number of institutions—</i>					
<i>Engineering Colleges—</i>					
(i) Government	4	4	3	4	4
(ii) Aided ..	3	3	3	3	3
					+17*
(iii) Autonomous	5	5	7	7	7
	12	12	13	14	31
<i>Polytechnics and Special Institutions—</i>					
(i) Government	19	19	20	23	23
(ii) Aided ..	18	19	19	36	36
				15*	+53*
(iii) Autonomous	1	1	1	1	1
	38	39	40	75	113
<i>Higher Secondary Schools (Vocational)—</i>					
(i) Government	11	11	11	11	11
(ii) Aided ..	3	3	3	3	3
Total	14	14	14	14	14

* Self Financing Institutions.

	1973-74.	1976-77.	1979-80.	1983-84.	1984-8
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Number of Students' strength—</i>					
(i) Engineering Colleges.	6,796	7,885	13,084	15,792	16,295
(ii) Polytechnics	10,591	14,131	16,560	25,655	39,215
(iii) Higher Secondary Schools (Vocational)	1,704	2,166	1,977	1,680	1,560
Total ..	<u>19,091</u>	<u>24,182</u>	<u>31,621</u>	<u>43,127</u>	<u>57,070</u>

