



REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE YEAR

1975-76

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1979

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1979

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION REPORT 1975-76.

I. INTRODUCTION.

Tamil Nadu the Southern most State of India extends up to Cape Kanniyakumari in the South. It is bounded on the North by Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, in the west by Kerala and on the East by Bay of Bengal. It has an area of 130,000 square kilo metres with a population of 41,199,168 as per the 1971 Census. The estimated population of Tamil Nadu in 1974 was 444.05 lakhs as estimated by the Registrar General's Office.

The State now comprises of fifteen Revenue Districts (viz.) 1. Madras, 2. Chengalpattu, 3. South Arcot, 4. Thanjavur, 5. Madurai, 6. Ramanathapuram, 7. Tirunelveli, 8. Kanniyakumari, 9 North Arcot, 10. Salem, 11. Dharmapuri, 12. Tiruchirappalli, 13. Pudukkottai, 14. Coimbatore and 15. The Nilgiris. These fifteen Revenue Districts have been divided into 48 Educational Districts. The percentage of literacy in Tamil Nadu as per the 1971 census was 39.45 per cent (Men 51.77 per cent, Women 26.86 per cent).

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

<i>Type of Institutions</i>	<i>Number of Institutions</i>
1. Universities	4
2. Research Institute (Institute of Mathematical Science)	1
3. Arts and Science Colleges	189
4. Teachers' Training Colleges	23
5. Engineering Colleges (including Indian Institute of Technology)	12
6. Polytechnics and Special Institutions	34
7. Technical Teachers' Training Institute	1
8. Medical Colleges	11
9. Agricultural Colleges	3
10. Law Colleges	2
11. Other Professional Colleges	8
12. Oriental Colleges	17
13. Teacher Training Institutes	80
14. High/Higher Secondary Schools	2,965
15. Middle Schools (Standards 1 to 8 or 6 to 8)	5,741
16. Primary Schools (Standards 1 to 5)	26,951
17. Pre-Primary Schools/Pre-Basic Sections	49
18. Professional and other types of schools	169
Total:	35,980

It is heartening to note that 90 per cent of the children in the age group 6—11, 52 per cent in the age group 11—14 and about 33 per cent in the age group 14—17 were under instruction in 1975-76. Nearly 1.97 lakhs of students were under instruction in Arts and Science Colleges in 1975-76.

The amount spent on education from the funds of State Government in 1975-76 (under the Education Demand alone) was Rs. 123 crores out of a total Revenue expenditure of Rs. 558 crores. If the expenditure on Medical Education, Agricultural Education, Veterinary Education was taken into account, the total State Government expenditure on Education was about Rs. 150 crores.

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Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration

17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016

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

<i>Year of expenditure.</i>	<i>Total expr. from State Govt. funds on Revenue account.</i>	<i>Expr. under Edu. Demand alone.</i>	<i>Percentage of Edu. Expr. to the total expenditure.</i>
(RUPEES IN CRORES.)			
1938-39	16.00	2.62	1.37
1962-63	122.00	25.76	21.11
1964-65	151.0	32.0	21.19
1966-67	201.0	44.0	21.89
1969-70	306.0	66.0	21.57
1971-72	394.0	86.0	21.83
1972-73	417.0	93.0	22.30
1973-74	473.0	104.0	21.98
1974-75	528.0	115.0	21.78
1975-76	558.0	123.0	22.04

II. SCHOOL EDUCATION.

State Level Set up.—The Director of School Education is the authority for planning and executing schemes relating to school education, while the Director of Government Examinations (newly created in February 1975) looks after examinations, evaluation and educational research at school education level. The Director of School Education is assisted by two Joint Directors, two Deputy Directors, one Personal Assistant, one Chief Accounts Officer, one Administrative Officer, one Senior Accounts Officer and other Special Officers to look after special items of work. The Director of School Education who is the Head of the department is the technical adviser to the Government on all matters relating to the School Education. He is in overall charge and control of all wings of the Education Department other than the Collegiate and Technical Education in the State. The State Institute of Education (with its component units the State Institute of Science Education, the Curriculam development wing and the State Evaluation Unit) is placed under the Director of Government Examinations from February 1975.

District Set up.—The Chief Educational Officers at the Revenue District level, the District Educational Officers at the Educational District level the Inspectress of Girls' Schools at the Circle level (in respect of Girls' Schools) and the Deputy Inspectors of Schools at the range level watch the progress and development of school education in their respective jurisdictions. The Government schools are administered directly by the department. The Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools supervises the Anglo-Indian Schools in the State and the Chief Inspector of Physical Education and the Women Specialist in Physical Education look after the activities in the High Schools for Boys and Girls respectively.

There are 396 Deputy Inspectors of Schools who are entrusted with academic control and inspection of primary schools under all managements. The Deputy Inspectors of schools who are trained graduates are having jurisdiction over 60 to 70 primary and middle schools. If the number of schools in a range is fairly large, say 100 and more, one or more Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools (who are trained holding Secondary Grade T.S.L.C.) are attached to the ranges concerned and they function as executive assistants to the Deputy Inspector of Schools and are assigned the inspection and supervision of a certain number of elementary schools in one or more ranges. Now there are 126 Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

Above the Deputy Inspectors, there are 48 District Educational Officers and 7 Inspectresses of Girls' Schools (the District Educational Officers in the case of boys high schools and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools in the case of girls high schools). These officers are under the immediate control of the Chief Educational Officers and they are responsible for the inspection of Secondary and Special Schools, supervision of the work of Deputy Inspectors, sanction of monthly staff grant to aided high schools, teaching grant to aided elementary schools and Midday meals quarterly grant. They are primarily responsible for the implementation of various schemes. The work load in these offices has considerably increased consequently on the delegation of powers to inspect the Government (A wing) schools with gazetted headmasters and to exercise the financial powers in respect of such

schools hitherto exercised by the Chief Educational Officers. The District Educational Officers and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools have been authorised to exercise all financial powers in respect of A and B wing high schools which were hitherto exercised by the Chief Educational Officers. Consequent on the decentralisation of audit work the District Educational Officers and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools were empowered to sanction maintenance grant and special fee compensation grant to aided secondary schools and teaching grant to special schools.

Above the level of District Educational Officers and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools, there are 11 Chief Educational Officers. Each Chief Educational Officer is incharge of one Revenue District except in the case of Chief Educational Officers, Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore who are incharge of Madras and Chengalpattu, Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai, Salem and Dharmapuri and Coimbatore and the Nilgiris Revenue Districts respectively.

The Aim and Objects of the School Education Department are.—To expand schooling facilities and achieve cent per cent enrolment of the pupils of age group 6 to 11 and improve the enrolment of age groups 11 to 14 and 14 to 17.

To improve the quality of education in schools by providing (or assisting in the provision of) adequate school buildings, laboratories, school libraries, play grounds, etc., promoting science education in a sustained manner, creating and improving the professional competence of school teachers by giving in-service training, etc. improving the methods of evaluating the scholastic attainments of pupils, and implementing schemes like free supply of midday meals to poor pupils in elementary schools and free supply of books and uniforms to the needy pupils.

And to provide such incentives as may be necessary for the welfare of students and teachers.

The phenomenal expansion in schooling facilities in Tamil Nadu over the years as will be seen from the following figures.

SCHOOLS

Year.	Lower-Elementary Schools.	Middle Schools.	High Schools.
1956-57	70,648	2,233	1,078
1960-61	23,701	3,407	1,379
1965-66	24,637	6,069	2,289
1973-74	26,725	5,773	2,823
1974-75	26,797	5,768	2,882
1975-76	26,951	5,741	2,965

Number of Students.							
	1956-57	1960-61	1965-66	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	
<i>Primary Stage: (I-V)—</i>							
Boys	1,644,819	2,045,594	2,637,300	3,064,290	3,132,754	3,122,380	
Girls	953,053	1,273,093	1,874,050	2,373,317	2,427,661	2,440,783	
Total	2,597,872	3,318,687	4,511,350	5,437,607	5,560,415	5,563,163	
<i>Middle Stage: (VI-VIII)—</i>							
Boys	340,271	478,145	721,271	909,584	929,813	923,751	
Girls	132,581	205,718	344,656	509,091	526,190	537,701	
Total	472,852	683,863	1,065,927	1,418,675	1,456,003	1,461,452	
<i>High School Stage: (IX-XI)—</i>							
Boys	157,236	198,593	386,286	496,887	504,627	513,376	
Girls	42,828	64,562	165,175	241,686	247,538	254,310	
Total	200,064	263,155	551,461	738,573	752,165	767,686	

The increase of the number of students as well as teachers in elementary, Higher Elementary and High Schools over a period of decade is high lighted in the table furnished below:

Type of Institutions.	Position in		Percentage of increase.
	1965-66.	1975-76.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Lower Elementary Schools—</i>			
Number of Institutions	24,641	26,951	9.3
Number of students enrolled	3,057,708	3,876,970	26.8
Number of teachers employed	88,173	1,10,477	25.2
<i>Higher Elementary Schools—</i>			
Number of Institutions	6,065	5,741	..
Number of students enrolled	1,864,035	2,221,895	19.1
Number of teachers employed	59,943	67,950	13.3
<i>High/Higher Secondary Schools—</i>			
Number of Institutions	2,224	2,965	33.3
Number of students enrolled	1,207,865	1,693,436	40.2
Number of teachers employed	48,574	71,314	46.8

ENROLMENT BY STAGES.

Stage/Sex.	Position in		Percentage of increase.
	1965-66.	1975-76.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(IN LAKHS)			
<i>Classes 1 to 5—</i>			
Boys	26.37	31.22	18.3
Girls	18.74	24.40	30.2
Total	45.11	55.62	23.3
<i>Classes 6 to 8—</i>			
Boys	7.27	9.24	18.0
Girls	3.45	5.37	55.6
Total	10.72	14.61	36.2
<i>Classes 9 to 11—</i>			
Boys	3.86	5.13	32.9
Girls	1.65	2.54	54.9
Total	5.51	7.67	39.2

The following figures show the progress of educational enrolments for the three age groups during the first two years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

(a) Age group 6 to 11 (corresponding to Standards 1 to 5 of elementary, higher elementary and high schools):

	Year.	
	1974-75.	1975-76.
Number enrolled (in lakhs)	55.60	55.63
Estimated Population (in lakhs)	61.57	62.15
Percentage	90.30	90.00

(b) Age group 11 to 14 (corresponding to Standards 6 to 8 of higher elementary and high schools):

	Year.	
	1974-75.	1975-76.
Number enrolled (in lakhs)	14.56	14.61
Estimated population (in lakhs)	27.71	28.31
Percentage	52.6	52.6

(c) Age group 14 to 17 (corresponding to Standards 9 to 11 of high schools):

	Year.	
	1974-75.	1975-76.
Number enrolled (in lakhs)	7.52	7.68
Estimated population (in lakhs)	22.87	23.37
Percentage	33.00	33.00

(The figures of total population for the age groups for 1974-75 and 1975-76 have been worked out with the 1971 Census as base, allowing a rate of population growth of 2.2 per cent per annum.)

Achievement.—The target and the achievement made during the year 1975-76 under each age group is given below:

Age group.	Target.	Achievement.	Percentage of Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6-11	100,000	2,748	2.74
11-14	50,000	5,449	10.40
14-17	30,000	15,591	51.70

The meagre increase in the enrolment in all three stages was mainly due to drought in all the districts in 1975-76. Further the poor additional enrolment at the primary stage is also due to the functioning of a large number of unrecognised schools having nursery to V Standard over which the education department has no control and from which it does not collect the particulars of the number of students studying in Standard 1 to 5 in those institutions. It has been roughly estimated that there are nearly 500 such schools in the city of Madras alone and there are also schools in town as well as in the big rural areas of the districts. Quite a large number of such institutions were opened during the past 2 years. If the enrolment in these institutions are also taken into account, the percentage of enrolment will be more than what has been furnished above.

The Highlights of the activities in 1975-76 are explained below:—

Strengthening of School Education Administration.

(a) *Chief Accounts Officer.*—A post of Chief Accounts Officer in the scale of paf of Rs. 1,100-1,500 was sanctioned in February 1975 to look after the budgetting and control of expenditure in view of the fact that expenditure on School Education constitutes the largest single component in the budget.

(b) *Administrative Officer.*—One post of Administrative Officer in the scale of Rs. 1,050-1,450 was sanctioned in January 1976 to look after service matter and settlement of pension cases.

(c) *Educational Technology Cell.*—Realising the importance of visual education, an Educational Technology Cell was created in the office by merging the activities of the Audio-Visual Schemes under the control of Educational Technnology Cell. From the 15th August 1975, educational television was introduced in Tamil with a telecast area of about 10kms. Two posts of Script Writers were newly created to look after the syllabuts required for educational telecast.

(d) *Comprehensive High Schools.*—Realising the importance of oriented schemes, the following new courses were introduced in 1975-76: (1) Fabric Painting, (2) Fisheries, (3) Repairing typewriting machines, (4) Nutrition and Hygieney. In addition to 15 high schools where the courses were already functioning, courses were newly started in 50 high schools during 1975-76.

Revision of syllabi.—By 1974-75 revised syllabi had been introduced for all subjects in Standards 1 to 7 (except Mathematics and Scheme in Standard 7) and for Tamil in Standard 9. From 1975-76 revised syllabi were introduced for

- (i) Mathematics and Science in Standard 7
- (ii) All subjects in Standard 8
- (iii) All subjects except Tamil in Standard 9.

In Anglo-Indian schools revised syllabi had been introduced in Standards 1 to 7 by 1974 and Standards 8 and 9 were covered in 1973.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The total number of elementary schools in the State during the year 1975-76 was 32,692 the details of which are given below:—

Management.	Number of schools.	Strength.		Teachers.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Government	1,592	1,84,468	1,59,229	6,207	4,678
Aided	7,053	11,40,766	9,25,423	27,388	30,691
Municipal	1,449	2,91,117	2,60,446	4,995	11,803
Panchayat Union	22,591	18,48,038	12,86,939	67,291	25,339
Unaided	7	1,398	1,041	14	21
Total	32,692	34,65,782	26,33,083	1,05,895	72,532

The enrolment in 1 to 8 improved from 70.16 lakhs in 1974-75 to 70.24 lakhs in 1975-76 (55.63 lakhs in Standards 1 to 5 and 14.61 lakhs in Standards 6 to 8).

Qualitative Improvement:—

Three hundred teachers were newly appointed in elementary schools during 1975-76

The total number of elementary schools in the State during the year 1975-76 was 32,692. The teacher-pupil ratio was 1:34.

With the stoppage of admission to the Higher Elementary Grade Teacher Training from 1968-69 the influx to the cadre of Higher Elementary Grade Teachers in elementary schools is now practically nil. Further even among the existing Higher Grade Teachers, all those qualified to hold Secondary Grade posts are given Secondary Grade posts and the number benefited so far (1967-68 to 1975-76) is 37,700.

With a view to improve the teaching of science in elementary schools, the syllabi have been revised and grants are given for the purchase of science equipment and teaching aids at Rs. 300 for each elementary school and Rs. 1,000 for each higher elementary school. Till the end of 1975-76, 13,220 elementary and 3,734 higher elementary schools were covered.

A pilot project for improving science education in elementary schools with UNICEF assistance was implemented during the three years from 1971-72 to 1973-74, in 50 elementary and 30 higher elementary schools in Madras, Chengalpattu and South Arcot districts. In 1974-75, the scheme was extended with UNICEF assistance to cover further 1,550 elementary schools and 1,800 higher elementary schools, spread over the entire State. The UNICEF supplied free of cost science kits to 1,500 elementary schools (cost Rs. 20 lakhs). In 1975-76, UNICEF supplied science kits to 400 selected primary schools in Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Cheyyar, Trivellore and Vellore educational districts. Re-orientation training for 600 primary school teachers, from the above five educational districts and for 257 other staff was given in 1975-76 at a cost of Rs. 1,10,290 of which UNICEF met Rs. 1,03,050.

During 1975-76, an expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000 was sanctioned on the purchase and distribution of essential library books to elementary schools (1,028 elementary schools and 558 higher elementary schools).

Out of 5,800 higher elementary schools in the State only 247 had separate Physical Education Teachers at the end of 1974-75. Since 1975-76 onwards, Physical Education has been made compulsory and an examination subject in all high schools and such of the higher elementary schools as have Physical Education Teachers.

During 1975-76, 68 additional posts of Physical Education Teachers were sanctioned for higher elementary schools and 132 for high schools.

Crafts are taught in elementary schools for developing the technical skills and creative talents of pupils and enabling them to learn some useful crafts relevant to the needs of the locality. Already about 4,700 higher elementary schools are having either full time or part-time craft instructors. During the year 1975-76, 150 part-time craft teachers in higher elementary schools were given full time posts.

Mid-day Meals Scheme.—The provision of Mid-day meals in all elementary schools has a major role in promoting and retaining enrolment of the schools. One-third of the total number of students under instruction in these schools, who come from the poorest sections of the population are benefited by this scheme. The District Educational Officers have been authorised to release the Mid-day meals grants to Panchayat Unions.

The number of schools in which the scheme was in operation as on 31st March 1976 was 32,268 including Harijan Welfare schools and Corporation schools in the City of Madras.

The total number of students fed by different agencies was 19.90 lakhs as detailed below:—

Education Department	...	...	...	...	17,75,000
Harijan Welfare Department	..	..	...	...	1,65,000
Corporation of Madras	...	...	...	...	50,000

A sum of Rs. 4½ crores was spent on the Midday Meals Scheme during the year 1975-76 from the funds of the State Government. This was supplemented by gift food from the CARE to the tune of Rs. 6 crores, as detailed below:—

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Quantity in lakhs of lbs.</i>
1. Salad Oil	32.90
2. Balahar	10.41
3. C.S.M.	6.62
4. A.S.F.G.	4.72
5. Bulgur Wheat	204.68
6. A.S.F.O.	0.48
7. Balahar	42.74
8. CSB and WSB	7.65

From the 1st October 1974, the State Government grant for the Mid-day meals scheme was raised from 6 paise to 10 paise per pupil per day for 200 days and the local body contribution was raised from 4 paise to 5 paise per pupil per day for 200 days. This has meant an extra expenditure to the Government of about Rs. 1.17 crores per year recurring.

To facilitate hygienic preparation of mid-day meals 97 Central Kitchens equipped with electrical equipment are functioning in the three districts of Chengalpattu, North Arcot and South Arcot. They were established with CARE assistance at a total cost of Rs. 2 crores. The food prepared in these Central Kitchens is transported to the surrounding schools in closed vans for serving about 3.75 lakhs of pupils in these three districts. These kitchens are having 225 tempo vans gifted by CARE for transporting the food from the kitchen to the schools. A Central workshop for servicing and maintaining the transport vehicles used under the scheme as well as equipment used for cooking at the kitchens was set up in Vikravandi in South Arcot district with the assistance of CARE at a total cost of about Rs. 15 lakhs. An Executive Engineer with necessary supporting staff is incharge of the workshop. To facilitate scientific storage of the food-stuffs required for these programmes, six regional godowns were constructed with CARE assistance at a cost of about Rs. 20 lakhs and they are functioning efficiently.

Free supply of books and slates:—Poor pupils receiving mid-day meals in Standards I to III are given text-books also free and poor pupils in Standard I get slate also free. More than 12,16,597 pupils get this free supply. The Tamil Nadu Text-Book Society met the cost from its funds and the number of books supplied during 1975-76 is detailed below:—

Number of slates distributed : 3,23,285

Number of books supplied :

	Standard I. (1)	Standard II. (2)	Standard III. (3)
1. Arithmetic	Nil.	Nil.	3,64,859
2. Science	Nil.	Nil.	3,68,929
3. Tamil text	4,37,218	4,10,450	3,66,988
4. English text	Nil.	Nil.	3,64,822

Supply of free uniforms.—In addition to providing a meal it is felt necessary to give clothes to the needy, particularly to girls, to enable them to attend the school. By the effort made in concentrated manner for the supply of uniforms free of cost to the needy poor children, as many as 22.37 lakhs pupils have been provided with at least one set of uniforms till the end of 1975-76 from public donations either at school improvement conferences or other functions held for the purpose at a total cost of about Rs. 1.56 crores.

Construction of quarters to women teachers.—In order to step up the enrolment of pupils, particularly of girls and to encourage women teachers to reside in rural areas, quarters were constructed for women teachers of panchayat union elementary schools in rural areas. Since the inception of the scheme in 1958-59, more than 1,600 quarters have so far been constructed and 211 quarters are under construction.

Buildings.—Grants are given to local bodies and managements of aided schools towards the construction of school building. Till 1974-75 the rate of State Government Grant for elementary school building was Rs 8,000 and the minimum management contribution was Rs. 4,000. The rates for a higher elementary school were Rs. 13,000 and Rs. 6,000 respectively. From 1974-75 the maximum grant payable for an elementary school buildings/higher elementary school building has been raised to Rs. 10,000 /Rs. 17,000 subject to a minimum contributory by the management of Rs. 5,000/Rs. 8,000.

3. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The tremendous expansion of primary education by the Fourth Five-Year Plan has accelerated the progress and demand for secondary education and during 1975-76, 64 high schools were newly opened (Government 56 including 1 Harijan Welfare school and Aided 8).

In 1974-75, there were 2,965 high schools with a strength of 17.01 lakhs which comprised of 2,838 ordinary high schools, 41 Anglo-Indian High schools, 29 Matriculation schools, 10 Central schools, 31 schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education and 16 schools affiliated to the Council of Indian School Certificate Examinations. The number of scholars and teachers in the above institutions were as follows:—

Management.	Number of Scholars.		Number of teachers.	
	Boys. (2)	Girls. (3)	Men. (4)	Women. (5)
(1)				
Government A wing ..	1,05,312	90,325	4,627	3,109
Government B wing	4,56,767	1,64,562	25,137	5,628
Municipal	59,383	46,532	2,184	1,951
Aided	4,44,470	2,77,031	16,002	10,378
Un-aided	32,212	24,347	550	1,748
Total ..	10,98,144	6,02,797	48,500	22,814
Grand Total ..	17,00,941		71,314	

The enrolment in high school stage namely IX-XI standards improved from 7.52 lakhs to 7.68 lakhs in 1975-76. The total number of teachers employed in these schools, also increased by 1814. During the year 1975-76, 500 additional B.T. Assitants were appointed for the additional enrolment made during the year.

QUALITATIVE IMPROVEMENT.

Science grant for Laboratory.—The scheme for grant-in-aid to high schools for constructing science laboratories and the purchase of science equipment was continued in 1975-76. The quantum of this grant is Rs. 55,000 (Rs. 37,000 for building and Rs. 18,000 for equipment.) The non-government schools, each get a grant of Rs. 40,200 out of which Rs. 18,000 is for equipment (Purchased and supplied by the Director of School Education himself) and the balance of Rs. 22,200 is for the laboratory building (the building grant being given at 60 per cent of the cost or Rs. 22,200 whichever is less). During the year 1975-76 a sum of Rs. 5,90,000 was spent for covering 11 high schools (10 Government and 1 Aided). 878 high schools have been so far benefitted by this scheme.

Mobile science laboratory vans.—Mobile Science laboratory vans equipped with all necessary science apparatus for high schools were introduced as a pilot project in Mayuram and Pattukottai educational districts. The scheme was widened to cover all the revenue districts. By 1974-75. 25 Mobile Vans were functioning in the districts. In 1975-76 five more vans were purchased.

Science wing.—In January 1974 State Institute of Science Education was established as a wing of the State Institute of Education in order to foster the Scientific spirit and organise in-service training to school teachers teaching science subject in schools.

Science fairs.—One State level science exhibition at Madras for five days and one district level science exhibition at Ramanathapuram for three days were conducted sponsored jointly by the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial fund, NCERT, New Delhi and the Government of Tamil Nadu in 1975-76. The exhibitions enabled the teachers and students to develop better understanding of the basic principles and recent developments in various disciplines of science. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was spent on the above exhibitions of which Rs. 11,000 was borne by NCERT.

Provision of libraries.—With a view to improving the library facilities available in schools suitable library books are purchased and supplied to high schools. About 2,557 high schools have benefitted by this scheme till now including 85 schools which got library books worth Rs. 100 each in 1975-76.

Audio Visual Education.—Education Commission report has stressed the role and the importance of Mass media in education. An educational technology cell was created in the office of the Director of School Education by merging the Audio Visual Cell in 1975-76.

The above technology cell was further strengthened in 1975-76 by appointing TV programme-cum-script writers in the cadre of Head-master.

The State Film Library which is a wing of educational technology cell, contains 1,008 education films and 1,339 film strips. During the year 1975-76, 150 schools borrowed films and film strips from the State Film Library and used them for class room instructional purposes. The television Centre is also taking films from the State Film Library for using them in their educational television programmes.

From 15th August 1975—educational television was introduced in Tamil Nadu with a telecast area of 19 KMs. Television Centre is transmitting educational television programme of 20 minutes for Primary schools on Mondays and Middle Schools on Fridays respectively.

In June 1975, the Director of School Education in collaboration with the Personnel of A.I.R. and T.V. Centre, New Delhi conducted two types of workshops in education television for teachers at Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Adyar. The first workshop was intended for script writers and the second was for user teachers and altogether 80 teachers were trained in these two courses.

To enable the schools to purchase T.V. sets, government have permitted the schools to levy Rs. 2 as T.V. fees, per pupil per annum and also accept donations for the scheme. During the year 1975-76, 25 schools were equipped with T.V. sets.

High School Buildings.—Out of 2,965 high schools in our state nearly 50 per cent of the schools are in need of adequate accommodation. During 1975-76 an expenditure of Rs. 24 lakhs was incurred on buildings for Government high schools and repairs to these schools.

Take over of municipal High Schools.—19 Secondary Schools run by financially weaker municipalities were taken over by the Government during the years 1972-73 to 1974-75 and the cost of running these schools is about Rs. 20 lakhs per year. During the year 1975-76 five more secondary schools were taken over by the Government and altogether 24 high schools run by the Municipalities were taken over by Government till 1975-76.

Nationalisation of text books.—The Nationalisation of all text books used in schools recognised by the Educational Department of this State was practically complete by the year 1972-73 except one or two titles under elective subjects. The Books published in the old syllabus were replaced with the text-books prepared in accordance with the revised syllabus as and when revised syllabi were introduced for various subjects in various standards. Books in minority languages in core subjects in the languages of Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada and Urdu have also been published by the Tamil Nadu Text book Society upto and including Standard 8 by the end of the year 1975-76. For the year 1975-76 the Society published about 2 crores of copies of nationalised text books in all subjects for use of the students. It has also supplied text-books free of cost to poor children in Standards 1—3 at a cost of Rs. 22 lakhs. It also contributed Rs. 26 lakhs to the Department of School Education for the conduct of in-service training Programme for teachers.

Teacher Education.—Teacher Training Institutes: More than 99.9 per cent of teachers employed in schools recognised by the Government of Tamil Nadu are trained teachers. In order to regulate the out put of trained teachers with reference to future requirements and to avert large scale of unemployed among trained teachers, the admission of candidates in the teacher training institutes was kept in abeyance for 1972-73. During 1975-76, candidates to the teachers training courses were admitted at the rate of 30 pupils for each training institute. In 1975-76 there were 80 teacher training institutes in the State (including 4 pre-primary and one Anglo-Indian Teacher Training Institute) and the total number of sections in these institutions was 80.

Deputation of B.T. Teachers for M.Ed. Course.—With a view to provide qualitative improvement in Government Teacher Training Institute, B.T. Assistants are deputed for M.Ed. Courses, 50 B.T. Assistants were deputed for M.Ed. Course at State cost during the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 and 10 more in 1975-76.

Tamil Nadu English Language Teaching Campaign—English Language Teaching Centres—There are 2 centres for graduate trained teachers one in Madras and the other at Coimbatore, conducting three week courses. There are 6 centres for teachers of standards 6—8 conducting four week courses. The centres for graduate teachers have three tutors in each while those for standards 6—8 teachers, have four tutors, one of whom is for follow-up work. The total number of tutors is 30, including the Chief Tutors.

About 500 teachers teaching English in Standards 9—11 were trained in 20 (2 × 10) courses conducted at the two high school centres. The six middle school centres trained about 2,700 teachers in 60 (6 × 10) courses. 1,427 graduate teachers and 15,860 teachers of standards 6—8 were trained upto 1975-76.

Follow-up visits to schools.—The four tutors of each English Language Teaching Centre for Middle School teachers did intensive follow-up work by turns (one at a time) during the year. The three tutors of the high school centre did as much follow-up as they could during the breaks between the courses.

Workshops.—15 three-day seminar-cum-workshops were conducted for English teachers in standards 1—3 in 15 educational districts. The tutors of the English language teaching centres and a few American Peace-corps volunteers conducted these workshops and trained 675 teachers in all during 1975-76 raising the grand total of such trained teachers to 3,950.

Three month courses at the Regional Institute of English.—The Regional Institute of English, Bangalore conducts three months courses for teachers handling English in standards 9—11 working in the four southern states. 50 teachers of Tamil Nadu were trained in the two courses conducted during the year.

State Institute of Education.—The State Institute of Education, Madras, is the State level counterpart of the National Council for Educational Research Training and incharge of inservice education at the State level. Besides conducting several inservice programmes the Institute has also initiated research on various problems relating to teaching techniques and curriculam development. A primary education extension centre is also attached to it. It has been placed under the control of the Director of Government Examinations from February 1975.

Summer Institute.— Summer Institutes in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology are being conducted every year since 1969 with cent per cent aid from the NCERT, New Delhi for the benefit of science and Mathematics teachers working in high schools. Over 1,000 high school teachers were trained in the summer institutes.

During the year 1975-76 four summer institutes were conducted at the rate of one each in Mathematics Physics, Chemistry and Biology. The number of teachers trained in each course was 45.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Education of the Physically Handicapped Children.—The following were the educational facilities available for the physically and mentally handicapped children in 1975-76 in the State.

Type of School.	Government.	Aided.	Municipal.	Total.
Schools for the Blind	6	5	..	11
Schools for Deaf and Dumb	2	8	2	12
Schools for Blind and Deaf	..	2	..	2
Mentally retarded	1	..	..	1
Orthopaedically handicapped	1	2	..	3
School for leper	2	1	..	3
Total	12	18	2	32

The total number of pupils who received instruction during 1975-76 was 2,278 boys and 1,157 girls. The total number of teachers employed in them was 344 in 1975-76 and all of them were trained teachers.

The Secondary Grade Teachers working in the schools for the blind and schools for the deaf should in addition to the possession of trained teachers' Certificate of the secondary grade possess junior diploma in teaching the blind and deaf. They get a special pay of Rs. 20 per month. The graduate teachers should in addition to a degree in teaching possess a senior diploma in teaching the blind or deaf. They get a special pay of Rs. 30 per month.

For pupils reading in Government school for the Blind, Poonamallee, a sum of Rs. 45 per month per pupil was spent on their food. In the case of other Government institutions for the blind or deaf a sum of Rs. 36 per mensem per pupil was spent on their food. In the case of aided institutions a sum of Rs. 18 per mensem per pupil was given as boarding grant for the schools located in hill areas and a sum of Rs. 14 per pupil per mensem was given as boarding grant for other areas. In addition to the above, pupils reading in Government schools for the blind or deaf are eligible for clothing allowance of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 according to the location of these schools. Besides the above, separate schools, for the Orthopaedically handicapped children who are required to stay in the following Government Hospitals classes are conducted.

1. Government General Hospital, Madras.
2. Government Stanley Hospital, Madras

3. Government Children's Hospital, Madras.
4. Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras.
5. Thanjavur Medical College Hospital, Thanjavur.
6. Madurai Medical College Hospital, Madurai.
7. Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital, Tirunelveli.
8. Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, Coimbatore.

All these schools are under the control of the heads of these hospitals. The expenditure incurred is borne by the Social Welfare Department of the Tamil Nadu Government.

The Government School for the Blind, Poonamallee has an industrial section for teaching rattan work and weaving as a gainful occupation for the inmates who have completed their course of education in the schools and who are too old for general education.

Regional Braille Press.—A special press to print braille books in the four southern languages of Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada on various subjects taught in schools was sanctioned during 1968-69 by the Government of India. This is located at Government School for the Blind, Poonamallee. 50 per cent of the annual expenditure is borne by the Government of India while the balance of 50 per cent is shared by the four southern states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka.

Regional Training Centre for Teachers.—A regional training centre to train teachers for teaching the blind was set up from 1969 at Government School for the Blind, Poonamallee. Teachers sponsored by the Government of the four Southern States are given special training in teaching the blind. The cost of this institution is borne by the Government of India.

During 1975-76 a sum of Rs. 34,800 was incurred as expenditure and out of 11 teacher trainees 7 were men and 4 women (6 teachers from Tamil Nadu, 3 from Karnataka, one from Andhra Pradesh and one from Kerala). One of the trainees was blind.

Light Engineering Project for the Adult Blind.—A project to train adult blind in light engineering was established at Guindy, Madras from 1st May 1967. The scheme is now totally financed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Under this project adult blinds who have completed their general education are given special training in light engineering practice. On successful completion of training for six months the special employment officer will secure employment for them. A sum of Rs. 1,05,000 was spent during 1975-76 on this project.

Schools for the Oriental Languages.—There were 17 Oriental Schools including one Middle School in the State in 1975-76. Sanskrit is taught in 12 schools and Arabic in 5. The total number of students who received instructions in these schools in 1975-76 was 2,509 and the number of teachers employed in them was 166. (all except 3 trained.)

Pre-Primary/Pre-Basic schools.—There were 32 Pre-primary Schools in the State during 1975-76, besides 20 pre-basic sections attached to elementary schools. The total number of students in the above institutions was 2,530 boys and 2,707 girls and the total number of teachers was 141. (all trained.)

Anglo-Indian Schools.—There were 45 Anglo-Indian Schools in 1975-76. These are under the managements of private bodies and of the Indian Railway Department. Out of these 45 schools, 43 schools were getting grants from State funds in 1975-76, under the code of regulations for Anglo-Indian Schools. Although primarily intended for Anglo-Indian Children these schools admit other students also. They offer an integrated course of eleven years from Standard I to XI. The particulars of the Anglo-Indian Schools are detailed below:—

	1975-76.							
	Number of Institutions				Number of scholars		Number of teachers	
	Government.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.
High School	6	33	2	41	14,729	15,704	212	740
Primary	3	..	..	3	886	392	2	24
Training .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	60	1	5
Total	9	34	2	4	15,615	16,156	215	769

All the teachers employed in Anglo-Indian schools are trained teachers. The examination at the end of Standard XI is conducted by the Director of Government Examinations from November 1975. The Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools works under the control of the Director of School Education.

Sainik School.—The Sainik School at Amaravathi Nagar was set up by the Government of India in July 1962. The object is to prepare boys academically, physically and psychologically fit for entry into the National Defence Academy or in the other walks of life. The school has standards V to XI and boys are admitted to the schools through a Common All-India entrance examination which is held once in a year. Scholarships are sanctioned by the Government of Tamil Nadu domicile studying in the Sainik School, on income-cum-merit basis at an annual expenditure of about Rs. 9 lakhs on the average. The strength of the school including new admission is 524 plus 25 day scholars. In 1975-76, 33 students were holding Tamil Nadu Government Scholarships.

Adult Education.—In order to eradicate illiteracy in rural areas, adult literacy schools were started in this State long ago. There were only 8 such schools now in this State with a strength of 238 during 1975-76.

The scheme of Farmers' Education and Functional Literacy sponsored by the Central Government and run with cent per cent Government of India subsidy, has been in operation since 1968-69. The ultimate objective of this programme is to improve the efficiency of human input in agricultural productions. The basic approach of this scheme is to make the programme as functionally related.

This scheme is in operation in 8 Revenue Districts where high-yielding varieties are cultivated. 630 centres are at present functioning in 13 educational districts. The course is of one year's duration in two phases of six months each and each centre trains 30 adults. A District Project Officer (in the cadre of Junior Deputy Inspector) is appointed for every district, where the programme is in operation.

In order to eradicate illiteracy among adults in Tamil Nadu through a crash programme, a mass programme was launched in Salem district in August 1975. Under the scheme 1,000 centres were opened, each centre running 3 courses of 4 months duration each. By this scheme 90,000 illiterate adults were trained. One district Officer in the cadres of D.E.O. and 4 Deputy Inspectors of Schools were in-charge of the scheme.

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

There are 378 Homes for children in the State and the number of inmates in them is 66,000. A sum of Rs. 69 lakhs was given as grant to these homes in 1975-76.

Pre Vocational Training Centres.—These centres were started by the Government of India for giving an integrated course of educational and vocational training to the children of the age-group 11—14 who have dropped out after elementary schools and to make them fit for life. There were the following six centres during 1975-76 with a total strength of 451 Boys and 26 Girls in them:—

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

There is also one regional Pre-vocational training centre attached to M. Ct. M. High School, Puraswalkam under the direct control of the Government of India.

School Improvement Conference.—This is a people's movement organised and implemented during the last 14 years by the Directorate of Education. The local public interested in the Welfare of Schools come forward with voluntary contribution in cash and kind for improving the condition of their school. This movement continued to make satisfactory progress during the year. The total number of school improvement conferences held up to 1975-76 was 556. The total cost of schemes undertaken in all these conferences was Rs. 14.10 crores.

Sports and Physical Education.—The State sports council and the District Sports Councils render valuable service for promoting sports and games not only among the students but also among the public. Sports stadia have so far been constructed in eight districts.

Scouts and Guides.—The Tamil Nadu Scout Association has a total strength of 86,000 boys scouts and girl guides. In 1975-76, 7,000 students were additionally enrolled as scouts at a cost of Rs. 60,000. Under a scheme for the supply of scouts and guides uniforms to 5,000 poor and deserving students at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs (Rs. 40 per set) 830 pupils were supplied uniforms in 1974-75 and 4,170 in 1975-76.

National Cadet Corps.—At present N.C.C. in Tamil Nadu has 165 Senior Division units, 757 Junior Division units and five N.C.C. Group head-quarters. For administering and imparting training to the students in Tamil Nadu N.C.C. Directorate is functioning at Madras. The total authorised strength is 1,000 officers and 1,07,000 cadets. The expenditure on N.C.C. amounted to Rs. 96 lakhs in 1975-76.

Technical Teachers Certificate.—Every year a six weeks Technical Teacher's Certificate course is held during April-May to enable the technically qualified persons to qualify for appointment as Craft teachers in schools in Arts and Crafts like drawing, sewing, weaving, and Agriculture. Due to unemployment problem among qualified craft instructors, the number of centres was reduced from 10 to 5 in 1975-76 and the number of candidates who underwent training in these centres was 701 in 1975-76 as against 1,501 in 1974-75.

There were about 2.50 lakhs of teachers working in the schools in Tamil Nadu. The statement below gives details of the management-wise allocation of teachers:—

Type of Institution.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Elementary ..	69,195	41,282	110,477
Higher Elementary ..	36,700	31,250	68,950
High School ..	48,500	22,814	71,314
Total ..	154,395	95,346	250,741

Classification of column (4) according to Management:—

		Elementary.	Higher Elementary/ Middle.	High.	Total.
Government A	Men :	4,249	1,957	4,627	10,833
	Women :	2,975	1,702	3,109	7,786
Government B	Men :	..	1	25,137	25,138
	Women :	..	1	5,628	5,629
Municipal	Men :	3,155	1,840	2,184	7,179
	Women :	6,878	4,925	1,951	13,754
Panchayat Union	Men :	47,110	20,181	..	67,291
	Women :	16,663	8,676	..	25,339
Aided	Men :	14,681	12,721	16,552	43,954
	Women :	14,766	15,946	12,126	42,838
Total	Men :	69,195	36,700	48,500	154,395
	Women :	41,282	31,250	22,814	95,346

The State Government bear the entire expenditure on the emoluments of the teachers in aided schools. The expenditure on salaries of teachers in all the schools in the State has gone up from about Rs. 55 crores in 1970-71 to about Rs. 85 crores in 1975-76.

Tamil Nadu recognised private schools (Regulation) Act, 1973 and the rules framed under that act have come into force from 1st December 1974. They provide statutory protection for the service condition of teachers and will at the same time encourage private management to run the school efficiently.

National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare.—The National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare was set up in 1962. The Teachers' Day is celebrated on 5th September every year from 1962. Voluntary collections are made every year for the foundation on the Teachers' Day. The main objective of the Foundation is to provide relief to the teachers who are in indigent circumstances and their dependants. The total collection made up to 31st July 1976 was Rs. 57.27 lakhs. The General Committee, National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare, New Delhi so far released a sum of Rs. 34.25 lakhs up to the end of 31st March 1976 as 80 per cent share of the collection remitted by this State. The Committee has considered so far 10,466 applications and grants were sanctioned to 3,917 (2,606 cases of lump-sum grants, 1,311 cases of recurring grant) and among them 113 persons were given both lump-sum and recurring grants. During 1975-76 the Committee met five times and considered 836 applications and among them 389 persons were given lump-sum and 24 recurring grants. A sum of Rs. 5.09 lakhs was collected during 1975-76 through the sale of flags (cultural programmes, etc).

State Award.—The State awards for the year 1972-73 and 1973-74 were announced during the year 1975. Ninety-two teachers from elementary and 92 from secondary schools were selected for the year 1972-73 and 94 teachers for elementary and 94 teachers for high schools for the year 1973-74 were selected for the award. Each award consists a cash prize of Rs. 200, a silver medal worth Rs. 60 and a certificate of merit. The awards were given to the teachers on 14th December 1975 by the Minister of Education at Bishop Heber High School, Theppakulam, Tiruchirappalli.

National Awards.—Six teachers from elementary schools and 3 teachers from high schools were selected for the National Award for the year 1975 and their names were announced on 5th September 1975. The award consists a cash prize of Rs. 1,000, a bronze medal and a certificate of merit. The award was given to the National awardees early in the year 1976 at Delhi by the President of India.

Teachers' Home.—The teachers' Home cum IDEA project was suggested by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Union Minister for Education in 1969. North Arcot District was the first district to start such a home in this State in 1970-71. Subsequently Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. one lakh each for the construction of similar homes at Ootacamund (The Nilgiris) and at Kodaikanal (Madurai District) in 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively. Steps are being taken to have similar homes in other remaining districts.

Students Welfare.—School Education in Tamil Nadu is free at all stages. Rural talent scholarships are awarded from 1971-72. Under this scheme, scholarships are awarded every year to two students in each Panchayat Union and the scholarships are tenable for the entire school course. The value of the scholarships when the student is studying in selected high schools, approved for the purpose is Rs. 1,000 per annum for each boarder and Rs. 500 per annum for each day scholar. Pupils who get these scholarships but are studying in ordinary schools of their own choice are allowed Rs. 150 per annum from 1974-75 onwards. The total number of scholarship holders in any year is about 2,000, including renewals. The number of students benefited by the scheme in 1975-76 was 1,309 and Rs. 10,10,882 was spent on the scheme. Besides this, generous educational concessions and scholarships were continued to be operated by the Directorate of School Education and details of which are given below.

<i>Name of Scholarships.</i>	<i>Amount spent, Rs.</i>	<i>Number of beneficiaries.</i>
Scholarships for : children of		
Ex-servicemen personnel ..	94,100	4,987
Burma repatriates ..	39,000	1,466
Defence personnel	88,093	1,066
Ceylon repatriates	10,900	469
Political sufferers ..	3,866	61
Goldsmith affected by Gold control ..	925	46
Total	2,36,881	8,095

In addition to the above concessions, the Departments of Harijan Welfare and Backward Classes are providing various concessions to students belonging to the Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Communities.

Mobile Medical Van.—The scheme of mobile medical vans for the medical inspection of pupils was in operation in the revenue districts of North Arcot, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai, Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris. The scheme is financed from the medical inspection fees collected from students. This scheme was extended during 1975-76 to South Arcot, Tirunelveli East and Ramanathapuram districts.

Book-banks, etc.—Under the scheme for opening of book-banks on voluntary basis in the schools in the State of Tamil Nadu for the benefit of students belonging to weaker sections of the society, text-books worth of Rs. 5.00 lakhs were distributed. Instructions were also issued to organise book-banks on voluntary basis in all the schools in the State.

Steps were taken to supply note-books at subsidised rates to the students community.

Steps were taken to reduce the hostel charges in the hostels of the orphanages and to supply essential articles through Co-operative Societies to hostels and orphanages.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The Directorate of Collegiate Education was formed in the year 1965 with 28 Government Colleges and 82 Private Colleges in the State. The number of Government and Private Colleges which was 58 and 148 respectively during 1974-75 was increased to 58 and 154 respectively during 1975-76. This includes 7 Government and 16 Private Training Colleges. In addition to this, there are 16 Oriental Colleges, 3 Physical Education Colleges, 2 Schools of Social Work, 2 Colleges for Rural Education, One Music College and one College for Ayurvedic Medicine under the administrative control of the Collegiate Department. The number of colleges and students strength during 1975-76 is as follows:—

<i>Institution and Strength.</i>	<i>Number of Colleges and Strength in them during 1975-76.</i>							
	<i>Government.</i>				<i>Aided.</i>			
	<i>No. of Colleges</i>		<i>Total No. of Scholars.</i>		<i>No. of Colleges.</i>		<i>No. of Scholars.</i>	
	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
Arts and Science Colleges.	38	..	37,725	1,633	99	..	1,00,384	3,077
PUC/Degree/Post-Graduate.	..	13	..	14,376	..	39	..	39,381
Total	38	13	37,725	16,009	99	39	1,00,384	42,458
Training Colleges for Men	5	..	765	..	8	..	569	219
for Women	..	2	..	225	..	8	1	811
Oriental Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	16	..	976	776
Physical Education College.	..	..	..	..	3	..	446	229
Social Education College.	..	..	..	..	2	..	109	34
Rural College .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	275	133
Music College	1	..	51	126	..	..	..	—
Grand Total	44	15	38,541	16,360	130	47	1,02,760	1,44,660

During the year 1975-76, the following new degree and post-graduate courses were opened in the colleges mentioned against each course:—

Degree Course :

- | | | |
|--|----|---|
| (i) Urdu under Part I | .. | Government Arts College, Krishnagiri. |
| (ii) B.A. Br. IV. Economics | .. | } Quaid-e-Millat Government Arts College (Women), Madras-2. |
| (iii) B.Sc. Br. X.A. Nutrition & Dietetics | .. | |
| (iv) B.A. Br. XVI. Public relation | .. | |
| (v) Br. XV Book Industry | .. | |
| (vi) B.A. Br. XXII Tourism | .. | .. Queen Mary's College, Madras. |
| (vii) B.A. Br. XXIII Corporate Secretaryship | .. | .. Dr. N. N. Government Arts College, Tiruchirappalli. |
| <i>Post-Graduate Course :</i> | | |
| (viii) M. Com. Course | .. | .. Government Arts College, Tiruvarur.
Government Arts College, Cheyyar.
Presidency College, Madras. |
| (ix) M.A. Br. III Economics | .. | .. Rajah Serfoji Government College, Thanjavur.
Sri Meenakshi Government Arts College (Women),
Madurai. |

Evening College.—The Evening Colleges enable employed persons to improve their academic qualification. In 1975-76, 17 Government and 16 Aided Colleges were offering evening course.

During 1975-76, 6 private colleges were newly opened (4 for men and 2 for women) as detailed below:—

For Men:

1. Quaid-e-Millad College, Meenambakkam, Madras.
2. Salem Sowdeswari College, Salem-10.
3. Madathupatti Gopal Naicker College, Sankarankoil.
4. Rameswaram Devasthanam Arts College.

For Women:

5. Meenakshi College for Women, Kodambakkam.
6. A. D. M. College, Velipalayam, Nagapattinam.

Tamil Medium in Colleges.—The policy of the Tamil Nadu is that the medium of instruction in colleges should be the Regional Language namely Tamil.

The number of students admitted in Tamil medium sections of P.U.C. and Degree courses are 17,968 and 6,155 respectively as against 19,542 and 5,463 in 1974-75.

From the academic year 1975-76, students in Tamil medium section in P.U.C. and I year degree classes were awarded the entire amount of stipends (P.U.C. Rs. 50 and Degree Rs. 180) in the shape of books. The students in II year and III year degree classes during the year 1975-76, however, continued to receive the stipends in cash.

Total expenditure incurred during the year towards the scheme is as follows:—

	Rs.
Government Colleges 	25,70,212
Aided Colleges 	5,82,089
Total ...	31,52,301

A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was allotted during the year 1975-76 for conducting orientation course in Tamil for college teachers teaching through Tamil medium. This is intended for teachers teaching at P.U.C. level and was conducted at Sri Meenakshi Government College for Women, Madurai from 18th to 31st December 1975 and 231 teachers were trained.

Similar course in degree level was conducted at the Presidency College, Madras for 3 weeks from 22nd December 1975 and 248 teachers attended the course.

Scholarship and Educational Concession—National Scholarship Scheme (Merit).—In order that no brilliant student is prevented on grounds of poverty from pursuing an academic career, the National (Merit) Scholarship is awarded to all meritorious and needy candidates for Post-Matriculation Courses of studies and this scheme is in force from 1961-62 onwards.

Nearly 830 scholarships are awarded every year. In the case of students whose parental income exceeds Rs. 6,000 per annum, a merit certificate and a national prize of Rs. 100 alone is given. There is no ceiling as regards the income of parents for post-graduate courses of study.

During the year 1975-76, 2,350 renewals of scholarships and 550 fresh awards were sanctioned and the total expenditure involved is Rs. 19,29,070. As per the recommendation of the sixth finance commission, the expenditure in respect of awards up to the level of 1973-74 is entirely borne by the State Government and the expenditure towards the awards allotted over and above, the number as well as the enhanced hostel rates to scholars is to be met by the Government of India.

National scholarship for children of school teachers.—This scholarships is awarded as a recognition of the important service rendered by the teachers working in primary and secondary schools in the country and also as a measure of financial assistance to them so that their children may pursue University Education. Under this scheme, 125 renewals of scholarships were sanctioned during 1975-76 and a sum of Rs. 1,18,075 was spent.

National Loan Scholarship Scheme.—This scheme is in force from the year 1963-64 onwards with central assistance. The main objective is to provide financial assistance to needy and meritorious students to pursue Post-Matriculation Courses of study in India and is an incentive to bright students for taking up teaching as a profession. During 1975-76, a total sum of Rs. 33 lakhs was incurred under this scheme to give 850 fresh awards and 5,000 renewals.

The details of the other (State) scholarships administered by the Directorate of Collegiate Education, Madras are as follows:—

<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Number awarded.</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned.</i>
		Rs.
1. State Scholarships to Physically handicapped students	112	68,010
2. State Collegiate Scholarships	238	65,000
3. Scholarships to children of Defence Service Personnel	48	17,274
4. Jawaharlal Nehru Scholarship .. .. .	..	2,177
5. Scholarships to children of Freedom Fighter	47	9,919
6. Financial Assistance to Sri Lanka Repatriates	14	4,424
7. Financial Assistance to Burma Repatriates	35	9,096

Educational concession to children of Government servants dying in harness.—Government have accepted the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission and ordered the grant of Educational concessions to the children of all Government servants of Tamil Nadu who die in harness, till the children of the deceased Government servant obtain a degree or till marriage in the case of female children whichever is earlier. The total number of cases to whom the above concession was granted during 1975-76 was 86 and the amount sanctioned was Rs. 24,562.

Appointment of Bursars.—With a view to relieve the Principals of Government Colleges from the heavy burden of accounting work and maintenance of financial registers, etc. and to enable them to concentrate on academic side, Government have sanctioned posts of Bursars in the scale of Rs. 575—25—600—40—1,000 in 81 colleges (including 10 covered in 1975-76).

Visiting Professor.—Dr. B. G. L. Swamy, Retired Christ Professor of Botany, Presidency College, who was appointed as visiting professor in 1974-75 continued as visiting professor on contract basis during 1975-76 also.

Government award to the Principals of Colleges.—To encourage institutions producing best results in the University Examinations and to encourage staff and students to strive constantly for making better, the scheme of award of rolling cups was instituted during the year 1975-76. In 1975-76, Eight rolling cups were awarded to colleges in Madras and Madurai Universities.

Construction of Building.—In 1975-76, administrative sanction was accorded for the construction of Tiffin sheds, cycle shed, Canteen to various Government Arts and Training colleges for a total sum of Rs. 2.45 lakhs.

Government approved the construction of a permanent building to Government Arts College, Tiruvarumbur at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 lakhs in 4 stages. The 1st stage of construction at a cost of Rs. 14.60 lakhs is in progress now. Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs as grant-in-aid for building schemes of five aided colleges for 1975-76.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on College Education from State Funds in 1975-76 was of the order of Rs. 11 crores as detailed below:—

	<i>Non-Plan.</i>	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
<i>Under 277 Education—'C' Special Education—</i>			
	(Rupees in Lakhs)		
Stipends to Tamil medium students	32	..	32
Other items .. .. .	..	4	4
College Text books in Tamil .. .. .	..	8	8
Total ..	<u>32</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>44</u>
<i>Under 277-E, University Education—</i>			
Directorate of College Education	12	2	14
Grants to Universities	65	30	95
Government Colleges	3,98	33	4,31
Aided Colleges	4,10	4	4,14
Scholarships	22	..	22
Total ..	<u>9,07</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>9,76</u>
<i>Under 277-G, Sports and Youth Welfare—</i>			
National Service Scheme .. .. .	..	12	12
<i>Under Public Works Budget—</i>			
College Buildings	3	65	68
<i>Under Loan Budget.</i>			
NLSS	33	..	33

LAW COLLEGE.

Till 1973-74, there was only one Law College in Tamil Nadu, at Madras. During 1974-75, one more Law College was opened at Madurai to serve the Southern Districts of Tamil Nadu. The total number of scholars in 75-76 is 3,004 + 158 as against 797 + 21 in 74-75 and their course details are shown below:—

<i>Name of the Course.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
I. B.G.L.	547	26	573
II. B.G.L.	531	19	550
B.L.	1814	110	1924
M.L. I	57	3	60
M.L. II	55	..	55
	<u>3004</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>3162</u>

The total number of teachers employed in these two Colleges is 57 + 3 in 75-76 as against 60 + 14 in 74-75.

Services of Teachers were provided (in 1975-76) to conduct refresher course for the failed candidates in I and II B.G.L. Course in the morning 7 a.m. to 9 a.m.

The total expenditure incurred for these two colleges in the State of Tamil Nadu in 1975-76 is Rs. 8,11,956.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY 1975-76.

The Madras University which is 119 years old is having 148 Colleges (Arts and Professional) as against 144 in the previous year under its jurisdiction spread over the eleven districts of Madras. Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Salem, Dharmapuri, Pudukkottai, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris. It has a student population of 1,28,933 as against 1,44,203 in 1974-75.

University Department.—The University has 49 departments of teaching and research distributed in two campuses in the city of Madras namely the University Campus at Chepauk and the A.U. College of Technology, Guindy. There is a third campus situated in Taramani 12 K.M. from the Chepauk campus where buildings are in the finishing stages of completion. Besides the departments located in Madras City, there are (i) a Post-Graduate centre in Coimbatore, comprising of the departments of Zoology, Chemistry, Physics, and Psychology and (ii) a Post-graduate centre at Tiruchirappalli with the departments of Economics and Mathematics. The names of the departments are outlined below.

Names of the Teaching and Research Department:

1. Indian History.
2. Ancient History and Archaeology.
3. Politics and Public administration.
4. Social Science.
5. Economics (Madras).
6. Economics, Tiruchirappalli Post-graduate extension centre.
7. Centre for Advanced study in Philosophy.
8. Psychology.
9. Psychology (Coimbatore Centre).
10. Geography
11. The Ramanujan Institute of Advanced Study in Mathematics.
12. Mathematics
13. Statistics.
14. Journalism.
15. Crystallography & Biophysics.
16. Theoretical Physics.
17. Nuclear Physics
18. Physics.
19. Organic Chemistry.
20. Physical Chemistry.
21. Analytical and Inorganic Chemistry.
22. Bio-chemistry.
23. Biochemistry (P. G. Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, University of Madras) Taramani, Madras-36.
24. Genetics.
25. Endocrinology.
26. Centre of Advanced Study in Botany.
27. Zoology.
28. Zoology (P. G. Centre, Coimbatore).
29. Applied Geology.
30. Geology.
31. Anthropology.
32. Chemical Engineering.

33. Textile Technology.
34. Leather Technology.
35. English.
36. Sanskrit.
37. Tamil.
38. Telugu.
39. Kannada.
40. Malayalam.
41. Hindi.
42. Arabic, Persian and Urdu.
43. International and Constitutional Law.
44. Management studies.
45. Commerce.
46. Indian Music.
47. School of Architecture and Planning.
48. Library Science.
49. Chemistry.

New Colleges and New Courses.—During 1975-76 four new Arts and Science Colleges were affiliated to the University, increasing the number of affiliated Arts and Science Colleges from 110 to 114, the total number of affiliated approved and professional Colleges increased from 144 in 1974-75 to 148 in 1975-76.

The following table gives the different categories of affiliated and approved institutions under the University for the year under report.

	1975-76	1974-75
Affiliated Colleges in Arts and Science and Commerce (Day Colleges)	114	110
Oriental Title Institutions	17	17
Law Colleges	1	1
Professional Colleges	9	9
Engineering and Technology	7	7
Teaching	15	15
Physical Education	2	2
Total	165	161

Of the 114 day colleges affiliated to the University 40 Colleges offer Post-graduate Courses, 34 colleges offer M.A. Degree Courses, 27 colleges provide M.Sc. Degree Courses and 14 colleges have facilities to offer M.Com. Degree Courses.

35. Affiliated colleges (Arts, Science and Commerce) and 8 Professional Colleges (Nursing and teaching) are exclusively for women.

Name of the college.	Courses.
(1)	(2)
1. Presidency College	M.Com.
2. Arignar Anna Government Arts College, Cheyyar	M.Com.
3. Nirmala College, Coimbatore	M.Sc., Br. I. Mathematics.
4. Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College for Women, Coimbatore	M.A., Br. III. Economics, M.Sc., Home Science, Br. II Institution Management.

<i>Name of the College.</i> (1)	<i>Courses.</i> (2)
5. Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Arts College, Coimbatore	M.A. Social Work.
6. Sri Vasavi College, Erode	M.Com.
7. A. V. C. College, Mayuram	M.Com.
8. A. Veeriyar Vandayar Memorial Sri Pushpam College, Poondi	M.A., Br. VII-Tamil.
9. Rajah Serfoji College, Thanjavur	M.A. Br. III-Tamil.
10. K. K. Government Arts College, Tiruvarur	M.Com.
11. Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi	M.Com.
12. Voorhees College, Vellore	M.Sc. Br. I/Mathematics.

Seven Professional colleges were granted further affiliation in Post-graduate courses as detailed below:

<i>Name of College.</i> (1)	<i>Courses.</i> (2)
1. Madras Medical College, Madras ...	M.D. Psychiatry, M.D. Forensic Medicine, D.M. Gastroenterology.
2. Christian Medical College, Vellore ...	M.D. Br. II-Obstetrics and Gynaecology.
3. Madras Institute of Technology, Madras	M.Sc. Applied Mathematics
4. College of Engineering, Guindy ...	M.Sc. Electrical Engineering (Computer Science), M.Sc. Applied Mathematics. M.Sc., Applied Chemistry
5. P. S. G. College of Technology, Coimbatore	M.Sc. Applied Mathematics M.Sc. Material Science.
6. Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli	M.Sc. Br. I—Applied Mathematics M.Sc. Applied Physics M.Tech. Chemical Engineering (Process and Design) stream Under Part II.
7. Teachers' College, Madras	Educational Administration as an elective subject for M.Ed.

On the basis of the reports of Inspection Commission specially appointed to scrutinise the facilities and the availability of qualified staff in individual colleges, the syndicate recognised the following 14 institutions for conducting research leading to Ph.D. Degree.

<i>Name of College.</i> (1)	<i>Subject (Department).</i> (2)
1. Pachaiyappa's College, Madras	Botany.
2. P. S. G. Arts College, Coimbatore ...	Commerce.
3. Ethiraj College for Women, Madras	English (M.Litt.).
4. National College, Trichy	Physics.
5. A. V. V. M. Sri Pushpam College, Poondi	Physics.
6. Kandasami Kandar's College, Velur, Salem	Economics (M. Litt.).
7. Madras Medical College, Madras	Microbiology, Forensic Medicine.

<i>Name of College.</i> (1)	<i>Subject (Department).</i> (2)
8. Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education & Research, Pondicherry	Physics
9. College of Engineering, Madras ...	Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry
10. P. S. G. College of Technology, Coimbatore	Management Sciences
11. Government College of Technology, Coimbatore	Mechanical Engineering
12. Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli	Chemistry
13. Meston Training College, Madras	Education
14. International Institute of Tamil Studies, Adayar, Madras. ...	Tamil (M. Litt and Ph.D.)

The method of teaching and learning also have effect on educational quality. During 1975-76 semester system of learning was introduced in five M.Sc. courses, the M.Com. and M.B.B.S. programmes. Preparation have also been completed in 1975 to launch a similar system for the remaining 7 M.Sc. courses and all the 16 M.A. Programmes during 1976. Further the boards of studies began work in 1975 on the semester patten of study for the B.A. and B.Sc., Part I Tamil and other languages, Part II English and Part III History, Economics, Statistics, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and the B.Com. courses so that the system could be introduced selectively in some colleges in 1976.

Teaching Staff.—The total number of teachers employed in Madras University in 1975-76 was 269 as against 244 in 1974-75.

The quality of education imparted by the University depends in the 1st instance on the curriculam content of each discipline. With this in view, during the year 1975-76, 40 boards of studies met twice and reviewed the course of study and the prescribed text and reference books for each discipline and updated the programme.

After consultation at the conference of Vice-Chancellors of southern universities held in Madras on October 12th & 13th 1975 and with the approval of the syndicate, a start has been given experimentally with a system of common boards of studies in selected disciplines with a view to (a) raising the levels of learning and research in such disciplines (b) co-ordination and as appropriate integrating the programmes and courses of studies and research and (c) economising the time spent by senior professors in serving on duplicating boards in southern universities. The University of Madras is setting up a common board of studies in theoretical physics.

Student Strength.—The University departments had a total strength of 795 excluding A. C. College of Techonology in 1975-76 as against a total strength of 1064 in 1974-75 and their course-wise details are as follows:—

1. Master of Town Planning	74
2. B. Architecture	98
3. Master of Business Administration	172
4. Post M.Sc. Diploma in Experimental Marine Zoology	6
5. Post M.Sc. Diploma in Mycology and Plant Mycology	4
6. Post M.Sc. Diploma in Algology	2
7. Post M.A. Diploma in Economics	28
8. M.A. in Ancient History	10

9. M.A. in Social Science	55
10. M.A. in Sociology	68
11. M.A. in Bio-chemistry	71
12. M.A. in Analytical chemistry	29
13. Diploma in Politics and Public Administration	47
14. Diploma in Statistics	28
15. Diploma in Anthropology	15
16. Diploma in Music	10
17. Diploma in Accountancy and Taxation Laws	48
18. Diploma in Guidance and Course	7
19. Diploma in Geography	15
20. Certificate Course in Statistics	12
21. Diploma in Languages	41
22. Certificate Anthropology	6
23. Certificate Librarianship	6
Total	795

Performance at the University examination.—The number of persons who were declared eligible for the award of research degree in 1975-76 was 61—M.Litt. 4; PH.D. 56 and D.Litt 1.

Number of persons on whom various degrees were conferred during 1975-76 was 26,033 as detailed below:—

Name of the Degree.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1. M.L.	12	2	14
2. B.L.	330	16	346
3. B.G.L.	445	25	470
4. D.M.	7	..	7
5. M.D.	68	31	99
6. M.S.	57	1	58
7. M.Ch	3	..	3
8. M.Sc. (Medicine)	27	10	37
9. B.S.Sc.	3	..	3
10. M.B.B.S.	669	390	1059
11. B.I.M.	2	..	2
12. B. Pharmacy	29	2	31
13. M.Sc. Nursing	1	10	11
14. B.Sc. Nursing	5	37	42
15. M.D.S.	4	..	4
16. B.D.S.	32	7	39
17. Ph.D. (Engineering)	1	..	1
18. M.Sc. (Engineering)	110	10	120
19. M.Sc. in Applied Maths (Engg.)	2	..	2
20. B.E.	927	4	931

<i>Name of the Degree.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
21. B.Sc. in Applied Science:	35	1	36
22. Ph.D. (Science)	30	6	36
23. M.Sc.	525	317	842
24. B.Sc.	4,368	2,293	6,661
25. M.Sc. (Ag.)	9	..	9
26. B.Sc. (Ag.)	20	..	20
27. Ph.D. (Ag.)	1	..	1
28. Ph.D. (Vet. Science)	1	..	1
29. M.V.Sc.	3	..	3
30. B.V.Sc.	11	..	11
31. Ph.D. (Tech.)	2	..	2
32. M. Tech.	28	..	28
33. B. Tech.	187	..	187
34. M.M.S.	70	2	72
35. M. Com.	104	3	107
36. B. Com.	1,873	109	1,982
37. M.Ed.	33	27	60
38. B.Ed.	664	639	1,303
39. B.T.	178	78	256
40. B.T. (Basic)	10	..	10
41. B.Tech. Ed.	2	..	2
42. D. Litt.	1	..	1
43. Ph.D. (Arts)	14	4	18
44. M. Litt.	6	3	9
45. M.A. Criminology	2	..	2
46. M.A.	954	409	1,363
47. B.A.	6,240	3,362	9,602
48. B. Lib. Science	21	12	33
49. M.P.Ed.	16	8	24
50. B.P.Ed.	38	1	49
51. B.O.L.	1	..	1
52. M.T.P.	2	..	2
53. B. Arch.	18	2	20
54. B.A. (Hon.)	1	..	1
	18,211	7,822	26,033

Fellowship.—During the year 1975-76, the University Grants Commission has allotted a sum of Rs. 2,17,000 and Rs. 1,44,000 to the University for the award of Junior Research fellowships (at Rs. 400 per mensem for a period of 1st two years and at Rs. 500 per mensem for subsequent period of two years after assessing the work done by the fellows by University Grants Commission) in science and humanities respectively. The amount also covers the provision for the existing junior research fellows in sciences and humanities who are in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th year of the tenure of the fellowship. The fellowship is for a period of four years in the 1st instance and extendable for a period of six months at the expiry of the tenure. The fellowship also carries a contingent grant of Rs. 1,500 per annum. The University made 33 fresh awards of fellowships for the year 1975-76.

Other Activities.—During the year, the University record in N.S.S., N.C.C. and sports continued as Normal. 31 Colleges i.e., over 50 per cent of those affiliated have N.C.C. programmes in which 9,146 men and women students are enrolled. The Women's division of the corps has distinguished itself fairly regularly in All-India competitions and won the National Prize for the fourth time on the 1976 Republic parade. The corps has been an important means of not only preparing the University members to contribute the country's defence, but also to practice the educational ideals of discipline, team work and co-operation.

The National Service Scheme Programme operated during the year in 59 Colleges in which 6,900 students and staff participated. Apart from rural development, urban slum improvement and other community service programmes run by N.S.S. personnel in the Colleges, the main effort of the service in 1975 was the youth against drought programmes in which 3,427 members from 43 Colleges participated in villages in eight districts for a period of 10 days.

In 1975-76, the University participated in inter university competitions in 12 athletic events acted as host for two events, basket ball (men) and Table Tennis (Men and Women) and won the competition in five events including the All-India Women's Cricket Trophy. The University Basket ball team (Men) visited Sri Lanka and in turn received the women's basket ball team from there

To provide the motivation for their programme of participation N.C.C. or N.S.S. or sports and games or community service, University proposed to stop them as extra curricular and make them part of curriculam, subject them to continuous internal assessment for which five marks out of the 20-40 set apart for internal assessment might be credited.

Finance.—The University received grants from the State Government of Tamil Nadu as follows during 1975-76:—

	(RS. IN LAKHS)
1. Block grant	20
2. For centres of Advanced study in Botony, Phylosophy and the Department of Bio-physics and Crystallography	10
3. For Post-graduate institute of Basic Medical Sciences	1
4. For Orientation Courses	1

MADURAI UNIVERSITY.

The Madurai University which is of the Teaching and affiliating type was inaugurated on 6th February 1966. The area of the University campus is about 745 acres. The jurisdiction of the University comprises of four southern Revenue Districts, viz., Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari. During 1975-76, the University Grants Commission approved an allocation of about Rs. 103 lakhs for the implementation of the development programmes in the first phase during the fifth plan period. The schemes sanctioned include the development and strengthening of the existing departments as well as starting of the following new departments and the implementation of certain new schemes—

1. New Departments:

1. Library Science.
2. Political Science.
3. Sociology.
4. Education.

II. New Schemes:

1. Language Laboratory.
2. Visiting Professorships.
3. Faculty Improvement Programmes.
4. Publications.
5. Fellowships.
6. Central Instrumentation and Service Laboratory.

The number of Research and Teaching Departments at the end of year 1975-76 is 13 and their details are given below:

- (1) Tamil.
- (2) Languages.
- (3) English.
- (4) Economics.
- (5) Ancient History.
- (6) Modern History.
- (7) Gandhian Studies and Ramalingar Philosophy.
- (8) Saiva Siddhanta Philosophy.
- (9) Mathematics.
- (10) Physics.
- (11) Physical, Organic and Inorganic Chemistry.
- (12) Natural Product Chemistry and Physical Chemistry.
- (13) Biological Sciences.

Number of Colleges.—The total number of affiliated and approved Institutions during 1975-76 is 105 as against 104 in 1974-75 and their category-wise details are given below:

Type		Number of Colleges	
		1974-75	1975-76
Colleges for General Education	Men—Government Aided	3	3
		58	52
	Women—Government Aided	3	3
		16	17
Colleges for Professional Education	(a) Law—Government	1	1
	(b) Medicine—Government—Aided	2	2
		1	1
	(c) Engineering—Government—Aided	1	1
		1	1
	(d) Indian—Medicine—Government	1	1
	(e) Teaching—		
Men—Aided	6	6	
Women—Aided	3	3	
	(f) Physical Education—Aided	1	1
Oriental Colleges	Men	1	1
	Women	1	1
Other Institutions	Men	2	2
	Women	3	3
Total		104	105

One Home Science College was granted affiliation by the University during 1975-76.

New Courses.—Permission was granted by the University to the following new Courses during the year under report:

- (i) M.Sc. Degree Course in Geography.
- (ii) M. Pharmacy.
- (iii) B.A. Degree Course in Tourism.
- (iv) Certificate Course in Salesmanship.
- (v) Diploma Course in Marian Thought and Ideology.
- (vi) Diploma Course in Sanskrit.

Institute of Correspondence Course and Continuing Education.—During the year Political Science and Geography were introduced as optional subjects under Part III of the Pre-University Course in the Correspondence Course. Tamil as alternative medium has been introduced in the B.Com Degree Course offered through correspondence course.

Introduction of Semester System at the Under-Graduate Level.—During the academic year 1975-76, the semester system was introduced at the undergraduate level in B.A., B.Sc., B.Sc. (Home Science) B.Com., B.B.A., B.A. (Special) and B.Sc. (Special) Course in sixteen selected colleges to start with as an experimental measure.

Strength.—The total number of students under different courses in the colleges and the University departments including the Institute of correspondence course and continuing education and the Evening Colleges are given below:

Name of the Course.	Students 1974-75			Students. 1975-76		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Pre-University course	21,717	7,893	29,610	20,500	7,526	28,026
Degree courses	36,623	12,022	48,645	38,087	12,668	50,755
Postgraduate courses (excluding Professional courses)	1,089	809	1,898	1,202	869	2,071
Professional courses	4,173	1,097	5,270	4,263	1,068	5,331
Professional Post Graduate courses	275	60	335	180	26	206
Other Courses (Pulavar certificate & Diploma Courses)	509	519	1,028	455	425	880

The number of students under the various teaching and Research Departments of the University in 1975-76 is 593 (393 Boys and 200 Girls) as against 579 (393 Boys and 186 Girls) in the last year and their break-up details are given below:

Name of the Course.	Enrolment in 1975-76			Enrolment in 1974-75		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Ph.D. Arts	28	5	33	27	4	31
Science	80	20	100	64	18	82
Post Graduate Arts	51	52	103	52	53	105
Science	71	61	132	62	56	118
Post Graduate Diploma-Course	12	7	19	14	4	18
Post Graduate certificate course	20	10	30	34	9	43
Under graduate Diploma course.	19	4	23	11	1	12
Under graduate certificate course	91	32	123	108	33	141
Post Graduate Diploma course (B.Lib.Sc.) (Professional)	21	9	30	21	8	29
Total ..	393	200	593	393	186	579

Study Centre for Students.—There are two Study Centres in the Madurai University area, one functioning at Madurai and the other one at Palayamkottai. The establishment of study centre equipped with multiple copies of Text Books and most important reference books in different areas having a large population of students and staff engaged in Higher Studies and research is a real value and benefit to student community and staff.

Student Aid Funds.—Matching grant Aid Fund were sanctioned to 53 colleges by the University Grants Commission and the main aim of the scheme is to render financial assistance to poor students to meet their tuition or examination fees or cost of books.

During 1975-76, the University Grants Commission sanctioned grants to 34 colleges for setting up Book-Banks in the College Libraries for loan of Text books to students.

Teachers.—The total number of teachers employed in the University during the year under report is 103 (92 Men and 11 Women) as against 97 in the previous year.

Regional Conference on Mathematics and Research.—The Regional Conference of the Southern Universities sponsored by the University Grants Commission was held from 3rd to 6th October 1975, under the auspices of the Department of Mathematics to implement the recommendation of the Binational Conference on Mathematics, Education and Research held at Bangalore in 1972. About 45 teachers from the Universities of the Southern States were benefited by this conference.

Intensive Course in the Methodology of Research.—An intensive course in the methodology of Research was conducted in this University and 86 College Teachers of Humanities and Science who have registered for Research degrees attended this course.

Examination Results.—18 persons were awarded research degree during the year 1975-76 (Ph.D.17; and M.Litt.1).

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY.

The Annamalai University is the only residential University in Tamil Nadu. The number of research and teaching departments under the control of the university is 23 and the names of the department are as follows:—

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

Important Academic Advancements.—The following are the special events and features during 1975-76.

- (i) Tamil was introduced as an alternate medium in the B.Com., Degree Courses.
- (ii) Winter-cum-Summer Courses in M.Ed., was introduced for the benefit of teachers in service.
- (iii) The Syndicate decided that the semester system be introduced for the M.A., M.Sc., M.O.L. and M.Com. Courses from 1977-78.
- (iv) Syllabi and regulations relating to Diploma in Teaching were revised.
- (v) The syllabus relating to Bio-Physics for M.Sc. in Zoology was revised.

Number of Students.—The total number of students under instruction under the various university teaching and research departments is 5,429 in 1975-76 as against 5,280 in 1974-75 and their break up details are given below:—

	1974-75.	1975-76.
B.A., B.Sc., ..	1,575	1,387
B.O.L. ..	2	2
B.Music ..	6	5
B.Commerce. ..	378	335
M.A. ..	611	641
M.Sc. ..	439	462
M.Com. ..	103	106
M.O.L. ..	20	34
B.Ed. ..	418	330
M.Ed. ..	9	29
B.P.Ed. ..	34	29
B.Sc. (Agri.) ..	319	317
M.Sc. (Agri.) ..	20	18
B.E. (Chemistry) ..	312	293
M.E. (Chemistry) ..	21	18
Diploma in other course ..	379	506
Total ..	5,280	5,429

Total number of teachers employed in 1975-76 was 317+8 as against 295+6 in 1974-75.

Examination Results.—During 1975-76, 55 scholars registered for Ph.D. under various research departments, four candidates were duly qualified for Ph.D. Degree and 5 for M.Litt. Degree.

The number of candidates who appeared and declared eligible for various degree courses is furnished below:—

	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of pass.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
April 1975 ..	3,874	2,678	71.7
September 1975 ..	996	406	40.8
Total ..	4,870	3,084	63.3

Social Service League.—In 1975-76 nearly 6000 students were enrolled as members. Three night schools for the benefit of children in and around the Annamalai Nagar were conducted. All the night school children who had good attendance were given dresses from the league fund.

University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau.—In 1975-76 the number of applicants registered for employment assistance was 546 including 46 women as against a total of 505 in the previous year. Out of them 35 were placed in employment through the efforts of the Bureau. Individual Information on career opportunities and facilities for higher studies at home and abroad were given to 872 applicants.

The Bureau published a Depth study on shortage occupation in a few selected outlets in Tamil Nadu. This Bureau prepared (i) Employment pattern of economics graduates of Annamalai University and (ii) Curriculum choice and career expectation of commerce graduates of Annamalai University.

Finance.—During 1975-76, Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned the following grants to University.

	Rs.
1. Annual recurring grant	23,59,000
2. Grant to meet the expenditure on the two centres of advanced study in Marine Biology and linguistics and the 4th plan development.	4,80,000
3. Department of Agriculture	1,83,000

4. TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The emphasis in the field of Technical Education during 1975-76, was on consolidating and stabilising the existing institutions with a view to improving the quality of technical education.

There were 12 Engineering Colleges in the State comprising the Indian Institute of Technology (a deemed University); 3 constituent colleges of Universities and 8 affiliated colleges (Government and Private and autonomous). These twelve institutions, provided a total admission capacity of 2,292 seats. The total number of polytechnics continued to be 37 out of which 3 are women's polytechnics and 7 are special institutions. These 37 institutions provided a total admission capacity of 4,670 seats. The number of Arts and Crafts institutions continued to be three with the total in-take capacity of 70.

The following new courses were introduced in 1975-76 in the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics:—

- (i) A post graduate diploma course in operation research.
- (ii) Post Diploma Course in Television Technology.
- (iii) Election in Micro-Wave Communications.
- (iv) Restructuring the existing diploma courses in fisheries technology and navigation as a sandwich course.

Autonomy to Polytechnics.—Academic autonomy is a concept that has been advocated by the Kothari Education Commission and other Expert Committees. They have recommended that some of the well developed polytechnics should be granted autonomy so that they may have certain freedom and flexibility to experiment with new educational programmes viz., restructuring the courses, establishing co-operative relationship with the industry, developing new curricula, evolving their own methods of Education and Training and assessment of students. Accordingly full fledged autonomous status has been conferred to P.S.G. Polytechnic, Coimbatore at instructional level. In the Thiagarajar Polytechnic, Salem and P.A.C. Ramaswamy Raja Polytechnic, Rajapalayam, the textile department has also been conferred autonomous status at the Department level.

Advisory Committee.—An advisory committee has been formed for each polytechnic to provide better scope to the reorganisation and diversification of courses and to obtain closer industrial co-operation for implementing diverse programmes of expansion and development.

Question Bank.—As an improvement over the present examination system, the system of question bank was introduced on an experimental basis for the November 1974 examination. The question bank for a particular subject consists of a fairly exhaustive list of possible questions covering the entire syllabus intended for each semester. For a particular examination, a limited number of questions will be selected out of the Bank and given to the students to answer.

The working of the system has been found to be very useful to the students and staff. About 116 subjects are covered at present under the system. As a sequential measure, steps have been taken to extend the system to cover some more subjects.

Text Book.—One of the major steps that has been taken to improve the quality of education is to make available the students, good and relatively inexpensive, indigenous textbooks to suit the Indian conditions. As a first step, in this direction, text books are prepared for polytechnics in 36 titles. Two books have so far been brought out, one on Transportation engineering and the other on irrigation engineering.

Improvement of Girls Education.—Out of 4,740 seats available in the polytechnics, 375 are intended for girls and they are restricted to 3 women polytechnics. Though there is a case for additional seats for women students, there is no provision for starting new polytechnics in the Fifth Plan. To overcome this difficulty, the All India Council for Technical Education has recommended that girls sections may be opened in the existing polytechnics. A beginning has been made already by admitting 7 girls in the pre-technical course in May 1974 at the Government Polytechnic, Tiruchirappalli. During the year 1975-76, this activity was extended to the Thiagarajar Polytechnic, Salem.

Government Technical Examination in Commercial Subjects.—The conduct of Government Technical Examination in Commercial subjects, has been streamlined by revising the syllabi for all commercial subjects, preparation and supply of instructional materials, elimination of defective dictation by conducting trial dictation, intimation of examination schedule about a year in advance to the institutions, revising remuneration payable to the examiners, introduction to intermediate courses in typewriting and shorthand, revision of admission qualification for commercial subjects, issuing of certificate to the students within 15 days after the publication of results, etc. Further high speed test of 150 words per minute in shorthand in Tamil has also been introduced from November 1974 onwards. The work of preparing Tamil Shorthand Dictionary for the benefit of Tamil Shorthand students is also nearing completion.

Craftsman Training Courses.—There are 91 Industrial Training Institutes in Tamil Nadu under the control of the Director of Employment and Training. Training is imparted free of cost to the trainees in 29 engineering trades and 6 non-engineering trades under the Craftsman Training Scheme. The Industrial Training Centre, Sree Seva Mandir is exclusively intended for training girls only.

Veterinary College, Madras.—This is the only one of its kind, which is affiliated to the Agricultural University and there is also provision for conducting research in the field of Animal Husbandry. The number of students studying in this institution during 1975-76 was 800 Boys and 16 Girls (as against 802 Boys and 14 Girls in 1974-75). The total number of teachers employed in this institution was 122 men and 9 women. The total expenditure incurred on the institution during 1975-76 was Rs. 52 lakhs as against Rs. 39 lakhs in 1974-75.

Tamil Nadu Music College.—This College is functioning since 1946, with a view to impart higher training in Karnatic Music. Half of the expenditure on this college was met by the Central Government till 1953-54 and thereafter the entire cost is borne by the State Government. Students not only from this State, but also from neighbouring states and foreign countries study in the college. The number of students during 1975-76 was 51 Boys and 126 Girls as against 60 Boys and 167 Girls respectively in the previous year. The total number of teachers employed in the institution was 18. The total expenditure on the institution is about Rs. 3 lakhs every year.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Library Service is an investment in human resources. It plays a vital role among the factors which contribute to promote the economic growth, Art and Culture and the like. In recognition of the importance of the Library Service, the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act enacted as early as in 1948. For establishing and streamlining an effective and comprehensive library service, a separate Directorate was formed with effect from 31st July 1972.

The Department has the following service units:—

1. State Central Library	...	...	...	...	1
2. District Central Libraries	...	...	...	...	13
3. Branch Libraries	...	...	...	...	1441
4. Government Oriental Manuscript Library	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of Service Units					1,456

The total number of books, number of visitors and other statistical particulars relating to the District and Central Libraries are detailed in the annexures.

Connemara Public Library.—The Connemara Public Library established as early as in 1896 was declared as the State Central Library with effect from 1st April 1950 under section 4 (a) of the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act, 1948. It serves as a depository of Indian Publications under Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954.

Manuscript Library.—The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras is an unique institution and serves the scholars interested in oriental culture, languages and literature. It also publishes books selected from important manuscripts available in the library. The library continues to be housed in a portion of the Madras University Buildings. The library contains on stock materials to the extent of 85,535. In 1975-76, 569 books were lent, 6,017 books were consulted. One thousand eight hundred and eighty-five persons visited the library.

Local Library Authorities.—Except Kanyakumari and Pudukottai Revenue Districts, each Revenue District has one Local Library Authority constituted under the act for administering the Library Service in the District. There is a District Central Library in each district.

1441 Branch Libraries offer a comprehensive library service to the urban and rural areas in the State. 888 Libraries are maintained with the collection of Library Cess and 553 Libraries were opened under Five-Year Plans, and the entire expenditure on them is borne by Government.

All the units of the Public Library System put together held 58,60,708 Volumes as on 31st March 1976.

71,52,612 Volumes were lent out to 6,41,858 members for house reading.

Three thousand eight hundred and nine persons including 158 part-time workers serve the Libraries in the State.

Finance.—The main source of income for the administration of Libraries is the Government funds which amounted to Rs. 67,74,249. A cess collection of Rs. 62,29,700 was realised during 1975-76 under the provisions of section 12 (1) (a) of the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act, 1948.

Expenditure.—The amount spent on various heads of expenditure is given below:—

(i) Government Establishment	6,89,963
(ii) Aid	1,47,549
(iii) Local Library Authorities	1,52,08,055

The per capita expenditure on Library service is Rs. 0.37 and the per capita to literate population is Rs. 0.97 in 1975-76.

GENERAL—EDUCATION—LIBRARY SERVICE—PER-CAPITA EVALUATION

Basic Information—

Total Population	4,11,03,125 (1971)
Literate Population	1,61,89,712 (1971)
Total Expenditure	RS. 538 Crores.
Per capita to total population	RS. 130·89
Expenditure on Education	RS. 118 Crores.
Per capita to total population	RS. 28·71
Per capita to literate population	RS. 72·88
Expenditure on Library Service	RS. 1,52,08,055·62
Per capita to total population	RS. 0·37
Per capita to literate population	RS. 0·93
Stock of books	58,60,708
Per capita to total population	0·14
Per capita to literate population	0·36
Number of Visitors	2,90,89,763
Per capita to total population	0·707
Per capita to total literate population	1,796
Number of books consulted	88,34,832
Per capita to total population	0·214
Per capita to literate population	0·545
Per capita to total readers	0·303
Number of members	6,41,858
Per capita to total population	0·015
Per capita to literate population	0·039
Number of books lent	71,52,612
Per capita to total population	0·174
Per capita to literate population	0·441
Per capita to Total members	11·14

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National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, SriAurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
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ANALYSIS OF USE OF READING MATERIALS.

<i>Basic Unit.</i>	<i>Number of Service Units.</i>	<i>Staff.</i>	<i>Stock of Books.</i>	<i>Number of Visitors.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Central Public Library	1	94	271,145	131,514
Government Oriental Manuscript Library	1	36	85,535	1,885
<i>Local Library Authorities :</i>				
Chingleput	117	282	581,061	1,918,520
Coimbatore	192	643	812,695	4,374,690
Dharmapuri	35	136	108,541	770,653
Madras	120	300	888,379	3,517,884
Madurai	159	312	682,227	2,392,549
The Nilgiris	35	87	100,124	492,518
North Arcot	88	187	289,549	2,349,983
Ramanathapuram	178	274	343,479	3,364,667
Salem	79	271	243,090	1,832,932
South Arcot	112	225	217,314	1,456,198
Thanjavur	107	283	440,005	2,810,419
Tiruchirappalli	107	355	352,659	2,511,786
Tirunelveli	125	289	444,595	1,162,759
Total	1,456	3,774	5,860,708	29,089,763

<i>Number of books consulted.</i>	<i>Number of members.</i>	<i>Number of books lent.</i>	<i>Total volume used.</i>
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
397,527	9,664	17,695	475,221
6,017	121	569	6,586
1,379,858	49,532	518,125	1,897,415
1,304,701	99,072	1,383,668	2,688,373
74,600	13,977	99,631	174,207
2,043,105	47,641	546,983	2,590,088
754,207	75,573	1,031,382	1,785,589
50,689	20,589	146,436	197,125
686,235	37,424	360,459	1,046,694
561,870	61,370	413,599	975,469
286,567	46,008	438,195	724,762
114,926	31,119	312,748	427,674
702,300	60,783	115,773	818,073
340,291	32,132	527,688	867,971
131,939	56,851	338,689	470,628
<u>8,834,832</u>	<u>641,858</u>	<u>7,152,612</u>	<u>11,317,441</u>

ARCHAEOLOGY.

The following is a brief account of the activities of the department of Archaeology during the year 1975-76.

1. *Epi-graphical Survey*—In the year 1975-76 about 635 villages were surveyed and 138 inscriptions were copied. Of the inscriptions so far copied 177 were printed so far.

At Salivaram, Dharmapuri district an inscription relating to 56th year of Kulothunga was brought out. In Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot district an ancient mile stone bearing the emblem of Pandya Kingdom was found.

A quarterly journal entitled "Kalvettu" brought out by the Department released three issues during the year.

2. *Discoveries*.—The Tamil numerals on the steps leading to a tank at Thiruvellarai in Tiruchirappalli district belonging to the reign of Pallavas were brought out. Old potteries and drainage pipes were dug out at Survamangalam Nagar near Madras. The findings relate to Sixth Century. A few black and red potteries and seals were explored at Konthagai in Madurai district.

3. *Survey of rare pieces and Art Treasures*.—222 antiquities (Bronzes and Sculptures) were registered by conducting Survey in 145 villages in Thanjavur district. The antiquities and art treasures Act, 1972 was implemented with effect from 5th April 1976 and seven Registering Officers were engaged in registering the antiquities and Art Treasures.

4. *Excavation of ancient sites*.—The old palm leaves which contain valuable work were collected from the family of Thiru Thirukuda Rasappa Kavirayar of Courtalam. Similarly some palm leaves containing Sanskrit works in Grantha letters were obtained from Thiruvekadu.

5. *Conservation of Monuments*.—(i) Siva Temple, Alambakkam, Tiruchirappalli district.—The fallen prakara walls were removed and stacked in an order. The southern side Mahamantapa wall, the courses of which were missing was suitably constructed with the available fallen stones. The Dakshinamoorthy Mantapa was also set right. The broken Uthiram in the Mahamantaba was replaced suitably.

(ii) Siva Temple, Pazhur, Tiruchirappalli district.—Vegetations grown around and on the structure of the monument were cleared. The tying stone slabs were collected and the wall was set right.

(iii) Siva Temple, Perungudi, Tiruchirappalli district.—Earthwork upto the Upapeeta around the temple was done. The northern side Mahamantaba wall was set right. White and colour washed surfaces of the walls were cleaned.

(iv) Thirumalai Naicker Mahal, Madurai.—Special plastering with white stone chips and shell lime was done for the pillars along the southern side of the Mahal and for the cornice portions of the pillars.

(v) Siva Temple, Sivapuram, Chingleput district.—The roof slabs of Mahamantaba were removed, re-set and re-erected in their original position. The roof slabs over the Mahamantaba were also reset.

(vi) Asthagreeswarar Temple, Varichur, Madurai district.—Barbed wire fencing around this temple was provided. Pathway approach to the temple was made.

(vii) Murugan Temple, Varichur, Madurai district.—Wire fencing was provided to protect this monument.

(viii) Fort Alambarai village, Chengalpattu.—Vegetation grown over the entire walls of the fort were removed and chemicals applied to avoid further growth. Grouting with brick jelly and mortar was made for the cleavages developed in the walls.

6. *Publication of Monographs and Reports*.—Forty publications have been brought out so far. Nineteen in Tamil and twenty-one in English.

7. *Photographic Section*.—Conservation work carried out at different centres was photographed both before and after the work.

8. *Library*.—471 books were added to the library in 1975-76. The books were obtained on exchange basis and also from book sellers and publishers. The library is very useful to Research Scholars, Summer Course trainees and the students of the Institute of Epigraphy for reference, consultation and acquaintance.

9. *Institute of Epigraphy*.—An Institute of Epigraphy with a full-time one year academic course is imparted to the post graduate students in Tamil, Sanskrit, Archaeology or Ancient History. Seven students were trained in 1975-76. Each student gets a stipend of Rs. 125 per mensem.

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT.

1. *Implementation of official language Tamil in Government Office*.—The Director of Tamil Development and the ten Special Officers appointed by Government for the effective and successful implementation of Tamil in Government Offices inspected 28 offices of Heads of Departments, and 6,728 offices at District level respectively during 1975-76.

1. *Implementation of official language Tamil in Government offices*.—The Director continued during 1975-76. For augmenting the interest among government servants in using Tamil, the number of prizes were enhanced from 2 to 6 for the Madras City and 1 to 3 in the case of districts.

3. *Geographical names and their spellings in Tamil*.—In 1975-76 the proper spelling for 24 Geographical names was provided for the Director of Survey of India, and proper spellings for 26 names of places was given to the Board of Revenue, besides seven names of places given to Government.

4. *Tamil Training Class*.—Tamil Training classes are being conducted from July 1976 for the benefit of the staff of the Finance Department of the Secretariat.

Under the scheme of imparting training to the All India Service Officers, 7 I.A.S. and 4 I.P.S. Officers were trained during 1975-76.

5. At an unique function held at Rajaji Hall, Madras on 21st November 1975 for the award of prizes for the best Tamil books written during 1971-72, eleven books were awarded first prize and eight books were awarded the second prize. The authors of the books that won the first and second prizes were awarded Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively each.

6. *Scheme for financial assistance to authors to publish books in Tamil*.—During the year 1975-76, the manuscript copies of ten books were received for rendering financial assistance for the publication, and three were selected.

7. *Publication of authentic History of Tamil Nadu*.—The first volume of the History of Tamil Nadu "Pre-historic Times" was published on 21st November 1975 and the second volume depicting the "Sangam Period" is under consideration of Government for publication, and the third volume is under preparation.

8. *Financial assistance for the establishment of Tamil Chair in the Universities of other States during 1975-76*.—Under the programme of financial assistance, a sum of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned to the Secretary, Dravidian Linguistic Association, Trivandrum for conducting meetings on Research Studies in Tamil for 1974-75. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned to Sri Venkateswara University, Thirupathi for instituting a Post-Graduate Course in Tamil language and literature (Rs. 10,000 for 1973-74 and Rs. 15,000 for 1974-75).

9. *Translation Work*.—During 1975-76 departmental codes and rules to the extent of 12 were translated and final scrutiny of 9 books was done. A supplementary glossary of special terms used in 12 Departments was prepared in 1975-76.

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES.

General.—The Tamil Nadu Archives, formerly known as the Madras Record Office, organised in 1909, possesses the richest holdings of Government Records in South-Asia. Not only does it serve as a centre for historical research but also caters to the needs of administrators and scholars. This Archives is perhaps the earliest in the centralisation of records, and the first in its accession of all the current records of the Secretariat, barring those of the last 3 years and the records of the Board of Revenue barring those of the last 10 years. The earliest English records preserved here date back to the year, 1670.

This Archives also serves as one of the Inspection Centres of the Printed specifications of the Patent Office, Calcutta. The public are allowed access to these specifications free of cost.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research is the Head of the Department of Archives.

Thiru Badrinath, I.A.S., who was the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research during the year, continued to hold the post up to 24th May 1975 (after noon) when Thiru L. M. Vasagan, I.A.S., took charge of the post.

Thiru S. Singarajan, M.A., M.Litt., Director of Archives, Tamil Nadu Archives who was on other duty as Special Officer for Re-organisation of the Central Record Branch of the Secretariat was reposted as Director of Archives, Tamil Nadu Archives with effect from 1st August 1975.

Establishment—Ministerial Staff, etc.—This Archives has been functioning with the following Establishment, under the over all control of the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research.

<i>Permanent.</i>				<i>Temporary.</i>				
1.	Superintendent	..	..	1	Librarian (Gazetted)	..	..	1
2.	Research Assistant	..	..	1	Assistant Librarian	..	..	2
3.	Office Assistant	..	..	3	Library Assistant	..	..	12
4.	Assistant	..	..	12	Research Assistants in the Gazetteers section	..	..	4
5.	Junior Assistant	..	..	7	Office Assistant	..	..	1
6.	Stenographer	..	..	1	Assistants	..	..	5
7.	Typists	..	..	3	Research Assistants	..	..	2
8.	Preservation Clerks	..	..	20	Stenographer	..	..	2
9.	Binders	..	..	2	Assistant employed as Personal Clerk to Officer	..	..	2
10.	Record Clerks	..	..	44	Typists	..	..	3
					Binders	..	..	6
					Preservation Clerks	..	..	18
					Record Clerks	..	..	2
<i>Last Grade Government Servant</i>								
11.	Durwan	..	..	1	Duffadar	..	..	1
12.	Assistant Durwan	..	..	1	Peons (out of 12, the 3 posts surrendered in lieu of cash allowance)	..	..	12
13.	Others	..	..	12				

Buildings and Accommodation.—This office buildings consist of nine large record stacks besides the administrative blocks connected by corridors.

Improvement and Development activities of the Archives.—The Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research is also the Member-Secretary of the Council of Historical Research

A report for the re-organisation of the office submitted to Government in 1974 was examined by a Committee of senior officials and on their recommendations, the following improvements were sanctioned by the Government.—

- (1) Appointment of one Assistant Director in the scale of Rs. 550—25—600—35—900, to plan and supervise the work of conservation of the records of this Archives. The appointment has since been made.
- (2) Formation of a Publication Cell (from 12th November 1976) with one Research Officer, two Research Assistants, one office assistant, one typist and one peon to publish "Select Documents".
- (3) Formation of a Cataloguing and Indexing Unit in order to bring out reference media. This establishment consists of one Research Officer, one Research Assistant, two typists, one Last Grade Government Servant. Action is being taken to recruit suitable persons to these posts.
- (4) Appointment of Security Staff consisting of one Sergeant, one Assistant Sergeant and one Junior Assistant. Action is being taken to recruit person to these posts.
- (5) Appointment of Research Officer (from 12th November 1976) for Research Hall to assist Research Scholars in locating relevant informations, etc.
- (6) An additional building to accommodate the Vacuum Fumigation Chamber and Lamination Machine.

II

Records.—This Archives consists of nine huge Records Stacks. They contain records of various Departments of the Secretariat, Board of Revenue, etc., as given below:—

Stack No. 1 : Records of Public, Education, Health, Military, etc., from 1857—1973.

Stack No. 2 : Stack Electoral Rolls and other miscellaneous records and the Publications of the Government Oriental Manuscript Library.

Stack No. 3 : Records of Finance, Home, Judicial, Law, etc., from 1857—1973.

Stack No. 4 : Records of Revenue, Agriculture, Food, Industries, etc., from 1857—1973.

Stack No. 5 : Library books.

Stack No. 6 : Records of Public Works and Local Administration from 1857—1973.

Stack No. 7.—All records of Government Departments prior to 1857. Also records in the Modi and Marathi, Persian, Dutch and Danish records and the records created by the Committees, etc., are housed in this Stack. Besides these, the strong Almirah Documents consisting of Sanads, Kabuliyats, Mortgage Deeds, Assignment Deeds, Agreements, Appraisement Registers of Valuable in Temples, etc., received from Government Departments are preserved under lock and key to wooden almirahs, specially made for the purpose.

Stack No. 8.—Records of the Board of Revenue, Chief Conservator of Forests.

Stack No. 9.—Survey and Settlement Records.

Each Record Stack is placed under the charge of an Assistant (Referencer). The Research Assistants supervise the work of the staff in the Stacks and also attend to search cases themselves.

Confidential Section.—All confidential and secret records of various Departments are kept in a separate Record Room under the charge of an Office Assistant.

(a) **Annual Accession.**—During the year 1975-76 the records of the various Departments of the Secretariat for the year 1971-72 were transferred to this Archives for custody.

Printed specification sent by Patent Office, Calcutta.

Number of printed specifications received 8,747.

(b) Information and records supplied to Government and the Public.

Total number of requisition received for records and information from the Secretariat, Board of Revenue, Heads of Departments, Research Scholars	60,740
Number of search cases disposed of	1,265
Number of papers furnished to the Government of Tamil Nadu, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Board of Revenue (Both Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh), etc.	47,250
Number of papers received back and restored	64,560

(c) Report on District Records.—The Records in English of the District Collectorates and District Courts upto 1857 have been centralized in Tamil Archives. The records in the regional language before 1857 and all the records after 1857 are in the District themselves. The Commissioner of Tamil Nadu Archives and Historical Research gets annual reports from the District Collectors, Heads of Departments, etc., on the condition of the records upto 1857. Necessary steps for preservation are recommended where necessary. The annual reports received from the Districts for the year 1974-75 reveal that the non-current records available with them are generally in a fair state of preservation although in some cases they are reported to be brittle.

(d) Weeding and Destruction of Records.—The special staff of the Board of Revenue attending to the weeding of unwanted records of the Board of Revenue was disbanded in 1974. No weeding work is being done now.

The Record Management Committee constituted by the Government of India, of which the Commissioner of Tamil Nadu Archives and Historical Research was a member, visited this State on 14th and 15th of November 1975 to investigate on the reported destruction of historical records in many places in India. It was explained to the Committee that the destruction reported in Tamil Nadu was only the elimination generally of loose papers for which authentic copies were available in the volumes of the same period.

III. Library.

The Library of this Archives is only a reference Library for the Staff and Research scholars and is not open to public. This Library contains about 6 lakhs of books, including the books registered under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

The library subscribes for the journal (1) 'Indian Archives' published by the National Archives of India, New Delhi, (2) 'Archives' published by the British Records Association, London and (3) 'Archivum' brought out by the International Council on Archives, Paris. In order to reorganise this library, the Government have sanctioned the post of one Librarian (Gazetted) and supporting staff of two Assistant Librarians, 12 Library Assistants, etc. Action has already been initiated to fill up these posts.

Accessions and Additions.

Books, Legislation Debate, etc., received from the Secretariat	6,812
Books, etc. received from the Heads of Departments	754
Number of books purchased	64
Number of periodicals received	64

Reference Service.

Number of requisitions for books received from stacks, Research Scholars, etc.	5,185
Number of books issued	2,980
Number of books returned to Library and restored	2,640
Number of persons to whom certified copies from the Fort St. George Gazette were granted	150
Amount collected towards the grant of certified copies	878

IV. Historical Research.

This Archives serves as a centre for Historical Research. The Research Hall is kept open every day in the year from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. It admits scholars from all parts of the world for their research leading to a research degree or otherwise according to the rules prescribed in this matter. The rules regulating access to records issued in 1970, were so liberalised as to conform to international standards. The revised rules permit the Research Scholars to have access to all records, *except* those of the last 30 years, as against the 50 years limit prescribed previously. The scrutiny of excerpts taken by the scholars has been dispensed with.

The Research Hall has been renovated with special type of furniture and lights which make the hall the best in India. A Research Assistant attends to the needs of the scholars in their research work.

During the year under report about 122 Research Scholars were granted permission to consult records in this Archives on the subject of their research. Of these, 62 were from Tamil Nadu, 46 from other States in India and 14 from Foreign Countries like U.S.A., U.K., Scotland, Australia, Canada, Denmark, etc.

Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records.

A Regional Committee for the Survey of Historical Records for unearthing records in the hands of private individuals and Institutions was functioning in Tamil Nadu as in other States in India upto 21st January 1971 and it is yet to be reconstituted. No private records were unearthed to be listed for National Register of Private Archives. Proposals for reconstituting the Regional Committee were under consideration.

V. Council of Historical Research.

A Council of Historical Research for Tamil Nadu was created on 17th December 1970 with the following members:—

1. Minister for Education and Tourism, Chairman.
2. Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research—Member—Secretary.
3. Secretary to Government, Education Department—Member.
4. Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University.
5. Dr. N. Subramanian, Professor of History, Madurai University.
6. Dr. K. K. Pillai, Director, Institute of Traditional Culture, Madras.

One of the objects of the Council is to encourage those who have the competence and ability to write a connected account of the various aspects of Life in the South, by providing them with necessary facilities and a suitable environment for research.

The Council offers four Fellowships every year. Each Fellowship is for a period of two years with a stipend ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem and in respect of the persons selected for the Fellowship who happen to be already in Government employment, a monthly stipend equivalent to his pay plus Rs. 100 per mensem. An annual allowance of Rs. 5,000 is made available to each Fellow for the research expenses including the purchase of books, travel expenditure, secretarial assistance and the like. The following Research Fellows who were selected by the Council for 1974-75 continued their Fellowship on the topics mentioned against their names:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Selvi C. S. Lakshmi. | Role of Tradition and the Attitudes of South Indian Women Writers in Tamil Nadu 1900-1973. |
| 2. Selvi S. Lakshmi. | Social Dissent and Reform in Tamil Nadu. |
| 3. Thiru S. Theodore Baskaran. | Tamil Cinema as a Social-Political Force. |
| 4. M. E. Manicavasagam Pillai. | Socio-Political Policy and Change in Tamil Nadu in the 20th Century. This Fellow relinquished the Fellowship with effect from 31st July 1975. |
| 5. Dr. E. Sa. Viswanathan.
(University of Malaya.) | The Politics of Tamil Populism. |

The Research Projects for the next Fellowship (1975-77) on the following subjects submitted to the Council by the eligible candidates were under scrutiny:

1. British Land Revenue Arrangement in Tamil Nadu particularly the Ryotwari System.
2. Economic impact of the Ryotwari System in Tamil Nadu.
3. Landless Labour in Tamil Nadu.
4. Famines in the 19th Century in Tamil Nadu.

VI. Indian Historical Records Commission.

The Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research is a member of the Indian Historical Records Commission representing the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Commissioner is also a member, ex-officio of the National Committee of Archivists. He attends the meetings of these All-India bodies. The resolutions of these bodies are advisory in nature and they are accepted by the State Government as far as possible for implementation.

The 44th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the 28th Meeting of the National Committee of Archivists were held at Rajasthan in February 1976.

VII. Conservation of Records.

The records are dusted and cleaned systematically with the help of Vacuum Cleaners, hand dusters and brushes. Such of them as are brittle are repaired with chiffon cloth or hand-laminated with acetate foils and tissue paper. Before any repair, the paper is deacidified, either by wet de-acidification process or by dry de-acidification process according to the physical condition of paper and the ink used, to remove acidity in paper which otherwise would eat away the cellulose molecules in paper and would make it decay. The records are also fumigated in small wooden cabinets with para-dichlore benefiene or thymol to destroy any insect parasites in them.

The broken planks and wornout tapes were replaced by new ones whenever possible. More than 1,71,990 sheets of records of different sizes were mended with chiffon and about 2,124 volumes, books, registers etc., were stitched and bound.

As a further improvement in conservation of records, efforts were being made to import a Vacuum Fumigation Chamber of 500 cubic feet capacity and a Barrow's Drum type Laminator from U.S.A. The Fumigation Chamber is to eradicate infestation in records and the Lamination machine is for mechanical repair of the old records on modern lines. There is already a section consisting of 38 Preservation Clerks and 8 Binders engaged on the repair of records with indigenous materials like chiffon. This will also be continued simultaneously with the machine repairs for the reason that some of the brittle records cannot be treated in the machine, for they require very delicate handling.

Revision of District Gazetteer.—The Gazetteer Unit continued to function and Thiru. Gopalakrishna Gandhi, I.A.S., continued as Editor-Gazetteer upto 31st January 1976. He was transferred as District Development Officer, Vellore with effect from 1st February 1976. No Editor has since been appointed. The Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research is however continuing the work.

During the year, the draft of the Pudukottai District Gazetteer was finalised and sent to Government Press.

The draft chapters of the Pudukottai Gazetteer which were sent to the Central Gazetteer Unit were returned back to this office, without scrutiny for the reason that Pudukottai District was already covered in other District Gazetteers scrutinized by the Central Gazetteer Unit before the District was formed. The Government have, however, entrusted the work of scrutiny and approval of the Gazetteer to a Committee of officials.

The collection of materials for Dharmapuri District Gazetteer was in progress at the close of the year.

APPENDIX.

SUMMARY OF THE IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN ARCHIVES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1972-73 TO 1974-75.

Administration.

Head of the Department of Archives.	In order to organize the Tamil Nadu Archives on scientific principles, a post of the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research, in the senior time scale of I.A.S. cadre was temporarily created on 6th February 1973. The Commissioner was declared as Head of the Department of Archives, replacing the Chief Secretary in that role on 12th September 1973. The Council of Historical Research was created from 17th December 1973.
Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research ..	Thiru Badrinath, I.A.S., with effect from 7th February 1973, held additional charge of the post of Director of Archives from 19th November 1973.
Director of Archives	Thiru S. Singarajan, 1st April 1972 to 7th September 1972, 8th September 1972 to 22nd September 1972, on leave 23rd September 1972 to 18th November 1973. From 19th November 1973 leave. From 19th April 1974 Post kept in abeyance.
Assistant Director of Archives	Thiru C. K. Gopalan Nambiar, 1st April 1972 to 11th February 1973, 12th February 1973 to 28th February 1973 on leave. 1st March 1973 to 30th June 1974. Retired from the afternoon of 30th June 1974.
Do.	Thiru V. Kunhikannan Nair, 12th February 1973 to 28th February 1973, 1st July 1974 — continues to hold the post.

Buildings, Accommodation, etc.

The Publications belonging to the Government Oriental Manuscript Library, Madras-5 are stocked in Record Stack No. 2. The question of shifting the Publications from this Office premises is under considerations.

The Gazetteer Unit which was functioning as a separate wing under the State Editor, District Gazetteers was occupying a sizeable portion of the Administration building of this Archives. Now the Gazetteer Unit has been merged with Tamil Nadu Archives and works as a separate section.

91 number of additional fluorescent lights and 21 number of additional ceiling fans were provided to Record Stacks.

Wire mesh were provided to all the windows of the Record stacks, viz., No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9.

The provision of wire mesh to other Stacks, viz., No. 5, 6 and 7 was pending with the Public Works Department.

The Commissioner's room was renovated. The Research Hall was also renovated with special type furniture and lights.

RECORDS.

ANNUAL ACCESSION.

Details of records transferred to this Archives for safe custody 1972-73 to 1974-75.

Secretariat.

<i>Department.</i>	<i>Period 1972-73.</i>	<i>Number of bundles received.</i>	<i>Period 1973-74.</i>	<i>Number of bundles received.</i>	<i>Period 1974-75.</i>	<i>Number of bundles received.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Public	1968 (year)	60	1969	41	1970 1971	63 146	
Education	1968	22	1969	22	1970 1971	26 33	
Health and Family Planning.	1968	24	1969 (Health)	34	1970 (Health)	44 ..	
Home	1968	54	....	..	1970	36	
Home	1969	48	....	..	1971	39	
Law	1968	14	1969	24	1970 1971	10 2	
Finance	1968	23	1969	46	1970 1971	30 47	
Industries, Labour and Housing.	1968	68	1969	13	....	..
Revenue	1968	35	1969	61	1970 1971	53 52	
Food and Agriculture	1968	82	1969	87	1970 1971 (Agriculture)	82 75	
Do.	1969	88	....	..	1970 1971 (Food)	18 9	
Rural Development and Local Administration.	1968	4	1969	62	1970 1971	55 52	

Secretariat—cont.

Department.	Period 1972-73.	Number of bundles received.	Period 1973-74.	Number of bundles received.	Period 1974-75.	Number of bundles received.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Public Works Department.	1968	31	1969	31	1970 1971	30 33	
Social Welfare	1969	14	1970 1971	14 15	
Industries	1969	27	1970 1971	38 48	
Labour	1969	14	1970 1971 (Labour and Employ- ment)	30 26	
Co-operation	1969	2	1970 1971	8 6	

Secretariat—Confidential Records.

1972-73 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	The number of bundles mentioned in column 5 of the Statement above includes the Confidential Records.
1973-74 and 1974-75 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	About 583 Confidential G.Os. relating to different departments covering the period from 1961-71 were transferred.

Board of Revenue.

Year.	Land Revenue and settlement and number of bundles.	Food Production number of bundles.	Settlement of Estate number of bundles.	Court of words number of bundles.	Commercial taxes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1972-73	In total 50 bundles were received.				
1973-74	53 (Year 1962-63)	4 (1962)	..	1 (1961)	(150)
1974-75	3 (Routine series 1963).	5 (1953)	..	..	..

Other Departments etc.

	1972-73. (1)	1973-74. (2)	1974-75. (3)
Chief Conservator of Forests	13 bundles (1961)	13 bundles (1962-63)	5 bundles (1964)
Strength Almira Documents sent by the Registrar/ Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	1879	1615	1383
*Patent Office Specification	2193	1410	4863

* Tamil Nadu Archives is one of the Inspection Centres for consulting the Patent Office Publications.

Records and informations supplied to Government, Board of Revenue Heads of Departments, etc.

Year.	Number of requisitions received.	Number of records furnished.	Number of search cases disposed of.	Number of papers received back and restored.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1972-73	38,060	36,460	900	50,040
1973-74	46,700	57,860	930	74,800
1974-75	47,680	48,490	1,866	73,700

District Records—Condition and steps taken for proper preservation 1972-73—1974-75.

The annual reports received from the District authorities on the condition of the records prior to 1857, reveal that they are in fair state of preservation, although in some cases they are reported to be very old and brittle. In such cases necessary advice has been given for their proper up kept.

Weeding and Destruction of Records.—The special staff of the Board of Revenue which scrutinized and weeded the Boards records was disbanded in 1974. No staff is now working to weed out the old records preserved in this Archives.

RESEARCH SCHOLARS.

Research Scholars permitted to have access to records in this Office for their research degree such as M. Phil., M. Litt., Ph. D., etc.

Year.	Tamil Nadu.	Other States in India.	Foreign countries like U.S.A., U.K., Australia, Canada, Japan, etc.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1972-73	34	35	11	80
1973-74	40	50	18	108
1974-75	43	40	34	117

Working hours.—From 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on all days of the year. The working hours have since been revised in August 1977 from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on all working days except 15 days of selected Public Holidays. Sundays 10 a.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Rules regulating Access to Records.—All records, including confidential records are thrown open to research, except the records of the last 30 years.

One Research Assistant is incharge of the Research Hall. He attends to the needs of the Scholars in their research work.

Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records.—The term of the Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records expired on 22nd January 1971 and the Government Orders reconstituting the Committee were awaited.

The Council of Historical Research was created on 17th December 1973.

Out Turn in Repair, etc.

Years.	Sheets mended.	Volumes, Books, Register stitched.	Miscellaneous items of repairs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1972-73	2,24,410	2,698	8,157
1973-74	2,04,400	4,000	..
1974-75	1,79,373	2,281	..

Archival Enquiry.—Archival advice was given during 1972-73 to 1974-75 to the following officers:—

1. Special Officer for State Archives, Mysore State.
2. Dean, Stanley Hospital, Madras.
3. Principal, Training College, Vellore.
4. Director, Language and Cultural Affairs, Government of Himachala Pradesh.
5. Director, Gujarat State Archives.
6. State Archives, Orissa.

Publication Division.—During the years 1972-73, the typescripts of the Public Despatches from England, Volume No. 62 (1758-59) were prepared and sent to Government Press for setting. But the printing was not undertaken for technical reasons. Similarly, the printing of the classified catalogue of books for 1926-30, for which typescripts were sent to Press, was not under-taken by the Press.

Compendium.—The Compendium on Agriculture—Technological and other improvements is only in the *draft stage*, not approved by the Government for Publication. The work was suspended in 1973, when the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research, Thiru Badrinath, I.A.S. proposed in his reorganisation report to amalgamate this work with the preparation of State Administration Report.

Gazetteer Unit.—The Gazetteer Unit, which was functioning as a separate Unit under State Editor, *District Gazetteers* was brought under the control of the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research and merged with Tamil Nadu Archives.

The following are the staff:—

1. Editor (I.A.S. Officer in Senior time-scale).
2. Research Assistants—4.
3. Assistant—1.
4. Peons—3.

Gazetteer issued during 1972-73 — 1974-75:—Ramanathapuram (1973).

Gazetteer—Under issue.—Pudukkottai prepared and approved for publication—Matter pending with the Government Press.

Channarayana—Preparation is in progress.

Other Districts—Compilation under different stages.

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
 17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
 DOC. No. ... 3, 005 ...
 Date. 24.1.86

