



EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION
IN
TAMIL NADU

NOTE ON
DEMAND 17—EDUCATION 1982-83

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1982

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CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. Introduction	1
II. School Education	
(i) General	5
(ii) Pre-Primary Education	6
(iii) Elementary Education	6
(iv) Secondary Education	9
(v) Curriculum, Syllabus and Text Books	13
(vi) Teacher Training	14
(vi) State Council of Educational Research and Training ..	15
(viii) Welfare of teachers and non-teaching staff of schools ..	16
III. Higher Secondary Education	18
IV. Government Examinations	22
V. Adult Education and Non-formal Education	24
VI. Collegiate Education	28
VII. Technical Education	34
VIII. Sports, Physical Education and Youth Welfare	39
IX. Libraries; Archives; Museums, and Archaeology	43
X. Tamil Development	47
XI. Tamil Culture	50

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CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE AND THE STATE BUDGET

The outlay of Rs. 291 Crores under "Demand 17—Education" in 1982-83 will work out to 21.3 per cent of the total expenditure on Revenue Account, namely Rs. 1,370 Crores.

2. The following is a sector-wise break up of the provision in the Budget Estimates for 1982-83 under the Education Demand:—

(1)	<i>Budget Estimate for 1982-83.</i>		
	<i>Non-Plan.</i>	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
259. Expenditure on maintenance and repairs to buildings of Government Schools, Colleges, etc.	63	..	63
277. Education—			
1. Primary Education	1,27,95	4,32	1,32,27
2. Secondary Education	76,53	3,33	79,86
3. Higher Secondary Education ..	14,44	9,93	24,37
4. University Education	26,39	3,12	29,51
5. Special Education—Adult Education, Tamil Development, etc.	85	3,14	3,99
6. Sports and Youth Welfare and N.C.C.	2,04	1,28	3,32
7. Technical Education	8,78	4,43	13,21
	2,56,98	29,55	2,86,53

278. Art and Culture—

Fine Arts Education	29	7	36
Promotion of Art and Culture ..	6	37	43
Archaeology	15	15	30
Archives and Museums	43	13	56
Public Libraries	1,60	22	1,82
	2,53	94	3,47
288. Social Security and Welfare ..	16	..	16
GRAND TOTAL—DEMAND 17—EDUCATION.	2,60,30	30,49	2,90,79

3. Besides these, provision has also been made in 1982-83 under the Demands for Educational Buildings, etc., as follows :—

4. *Expenditure within Revenue Account.*

Demand 9—"265. A. Other Administrative Services—Gazetteer Unit. ..	3	3
Demand 28.—Community Development Works—Panchayat Union School Buildings. ..	9,50	9,50
Social Education	8	8
Grants for Municipal High School Buildings. ..	25	25
Demand 37. Public Works—Buildings for Government Schools and Colleges. 4	2	6
266. Pensions to staff of Aided and Local Body Educational Institutions.	9,28	9,28

B. Expenditure outside Revenue Account—

459. Capital Outlay—Office Buildings	..	11	11
477. Capital outlay on Education, Art and Culture—Buildings for Government Educational Institutions.	5	6,42	6,47
<i>Loans—</i>			
677. National loan Scholarships ..	..	45	45
Loans to Technical Educational Institutions.	..	12	12
Loans to Technical Educational students.	7	..	7
767. Loans to Aided School Teachers	71	..	71
		10,15	16,98
		27,13	27,13

If all the above allocations are taken into account the expenditure on education will be Rs. 318 Crores in 1982-83.

4. It should be noted that the above figures do not include the allocations for Adi Dravidar and Backward Class schools and hostels ; Scholarships to Adi Dravidar, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Class students ; Approved Schools, Schools for the handicapped ; Industrial Training Institutes, etc., as well as the allocations for Medical, Agricultural and Veterinary Education.

Outlay on Educational Plan Schemes in 1982-83.

5. In 1982-83 the Plan Expenditure on various sectors of Education (under all heads 277. Education ; 477. Capital Outlay on Education ; 677. loans' etc.,) will be as follows. (The figures with +sign represent the outlay on Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes) :—

	<i>Committed.</i>	<i>New Schemes sanctioned in 1982-83.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS).			
<i>General Education—</i>			
(i) School Education	16,95	3,53	20,48
(including Higher Secondary).	+2		+2
(ii) Adult Education.. ..	1,11	4	1,15
	+77		+77
(iii) College Education	3,17	71	3,88
	+48		+48
(iv) Sports and Youth Welfare ..	78	21	99
	+60		+60
(v) Tamil Development—Education	108	..	108
Tamil Culture .. ..	..	8	8
(vi) Pro rata P.W. Charges	81	..	81
	-----	-----	-----
	23,90	4,57	28,47
	+ 1,87		+ 1,87
	-----	-----	-----
Technical Education	4,87	1,12	5,99
	+10		+10
Art and Culture —Education ..	48	26	74
Tamil Culture	26	17	43
	-----	-----	-----
Grand Total	29,51	6,12	35,63
	+1,97		+1,97
	-----	-----	-----

CHAPTER II.

SCHOOL EDUCATION

(i) GENERAL.

School Education (including Higher Secondary Education) accounts for Rs. 239 Crores out of the outlay of Rs. 291 Crores under Education Demand in the Budget Estimates for 1982-83. As on 1st October 1981 there were 36,896 schools in Tamil Nadu. Out of them 27,767 were Primary Schools, 5,556 were Middle schools and 3,573 were High Schools—including 1,405 Higher Secondary Schools. (The figure of 137 schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, etc.—79 High Schools and 58 Higher Secondary Schools is also included in the total number of 36,896 schools). 2.71 lakhs of teachers were working in all the schools and 93.75 lakhs pupils were studying in them. The management-wise details are given in the Annex.

2. For 1982-83 the following additional posts of teachers will be sanctioned—namely 1,000 Secondary Grade teachers; 150 Physical Education Teachers for Middle Schools and High Schools; 500 Tamil Pandits for Middle Schools and Middle School standards of High Schools; 50 Headmasters for High Schools and 300 B.Ed. Grade teachers for High Schools. Further 100 posts of part-time Craft teachers in Middle Schools will be upgraded as full time posts.

School Improvement Conferences:

3. The public contribution realised through the 50 School Improvement Conferences held in 1981-82 (till December 1981) was Rs. 63 lakhs. The number of pupils given free uniforms through voluntary effort during 1981-82 (till December 1981) was 49,378.

Educational Administration:

4. There are now 16 Chief Educational Officers, 51 Districts Educational Officers, 12 Inspectresses of Girls Schools, 366 Assistant Educational Officers and 453 Deputy Inspectors of Schools—of whom 411 in charge of Deputy Inspectors' ranges and the rest are in charge of Mobile Science Laboratory Vans, etc. Two additional Inspectresses of Girls Schools will be appointed in 1982-83. 25 Additional posts of Personal Assistants to

District Educational Officers/Inspectresses of Girls Schools will also be created in 1982-83. An Internal Audit Wing will also be formed for the department. The quarterly journal 'Tamil Nadu Education, continues to be published by the Directorate.

(ii) *Pre-primary Education—*

For the first time the Government of Tamil Nadu will be launching a massive programme of Pre-Primary education in 1982-83. The provision of pre-primary educational facilities will promote universal elementary education by making young children school-minded; and also free school-age girls from the work of taking care of their siblings and enable them to attend school. The new 20 point programme also lays special emphasis on spreading universal elementary education among girls. In the first phase, to be taken up in 1982-83, a nursery section will be established in each of the 4,433 child welfare centres (Balwadies) in the State. A committee has been constituted in November 1981 for framing syllabus for the Nursery sections. The provision for this scheme in Budget Estimates 1982-83 is Rs. 1 Crore.

(iii) **ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.**

The percentages of children of age groups 6—11 (Standards 1—5) and 11—14 (Standards 6—8) already enrolled in schools in Tamil Nadu were 94.76 per cent and 64.55 per cent respectively in 1981-82. Universalisation of elementary education is one of the points in the 20 point programme. The All India VI Plan targets of enrolments at the end of VI Plan (i.e. by 1984-85) are 95 per cent under Age group 6—11 and 50 per cent under Age group 11—14. It will be gratifying to note that in Tamil Nadu the enrolment percentage has already reached the said target in the case of Age group 6—11; and far exceeded that target under Age group 11—14. The number of children of these two age groups enrolled additionally was 1.83 lakhs in 1981-82. The total number of pupils who studied in 1981-82 in the 33,323 Elementary schools—27,767 Primary Schools (Standards 1—5) plus 5,556 Middle Schools (Standards 1—8 or 6—8) was 70.12 lakhs and the number of teachers, 79,257; and the overall teacher pupil ratio worked out to 1: 39.

2. The rate of drop-outs (or wastage) at the Primary School level, i.e., for age group 6—11 was 30 per cent in 1980-81 as against 51 per

cent in 1973-74. The schemes of free midday meals, free supply of books and slates, etc., and the abolition of detentions in Standards 1-3 from 1977-78 have contributed to this welcome development.

Midday Meals Scheme :

3. About 20.51 lakhs of poor pupils in Standards 1-8 of Elementary Schools get Midday Meals, including the 1.65 lakhs fed in schools run by the Adi Dravidar Welfare and Backward Classes Departments. Out of this, 4.46 lakhs are in Central Kitchen areas—viz. Chengalpattu, North Arcot and South Arcot districts (where 97 kitchens are functioning) and the rest in non-Central Kitchen areas. The provision for the Midday Meals Schemes in the Budget for 1982-83 is about Rs. 5.63 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 8 lakhs for the two godowns under construction in Madras and Tuticorin. Over and above the said 20.51 lakhs of pupils, 60,000 pupils in Madras Corporation Schools are also getting Midday Meals).

4. In non-Central Kitchen areas, the State Government grant for the Midday Meal Scheme is paid to Midday Meal centres in Elementary Schools at 10 paise per pupil per day for 200 days every year and the Local Body contribution is 5 paise per pupil per day for 200 days. This is supplemented by gift good from the CARE organisation. Till 1980-81 about 20,000 tonnes of CARE food was being supplied every year and this food sufficed for 100 feeding days, in the case of grain and all the 200 days in the case of salad oil. The 15 paise got by way of Government grant and Local Body contribution was utilised for buying rice or other cereals for the 100 non-CARE days and for expenditure on condiments, firewood, etc., for all the 200 days. From 1981-82 CARE are implementing (as a policy decision applicable to all States availing themselves of CARE food for Midday Meals) a progressive reduction in the quantum of CARE food made available, with the ultimate objective of reducing the supply in 1985-86 to about half the level of 1980-81. This means that this Government will have to step up their outlay on this programme if current feeding levels are to be maintained. An additional expenditure of Rs. 45 lakhs has been sanctioned even in 1981-82, to set off the reduction in CARE food made this year.

Free supply of Books and Slates :

5. Poor pupils receiving midday meals in Standards 1—3 get text books free and poor pupils in Standard I get slates also free. More than 13 lakhs of pupils get this free supply every year. From 1972-73 the cost of text books is met by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society from its funds. The scheme now costs the society about Rs. 67 lakhs every year. About Rs. 7 lakhs are spent from State Government funds every year on the free supply of slates to pupils in Standard I. About 8 lakhs of pupils belonging to the Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes get free supply of books in standard 4—10, from the funds of the Department of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare.

Book Banks:

6. Book Banks in Schools are intended to enable the weaker sections of students to save expenditure on school books. As on 1st October 1981 Book Banks had been established in 32,630 schools. The stock of books in all these banks was more than 22 lakhs of books, of the value of more than Rs. 32 lakhs. The beneficiaries numbered more than 10 lakhs of pupils. These book banks were established on voluntary basis, by collecting books donated by students promoted to higher standards and by enlisting the co-operation of parents, social service organisations etc.,

Science Education—

7. Grants were given in 1981-82 to 200 Middle Schools for purchase of Science equipment at the rate of Rs. 3,750 per school which had to be supplemented by an equal sum of Rs. 3,750 from the management funds or the funds of the Parent-Teacher Association. 200 more Middle schools will be covered on the same basis in 1982-83.

8. The CARE assisted programme to promote Health Education among Primary school children, is being implemented in Tirunelveli District.

Elementary School Buildings—

9. The total provision for Elementary School Buildings in Budget Estimates 1982-83 is of the order of Rs. 10 Crores. Out of this

Rs. 9.50 Crores have been provided for Panchayat Union Elementary School Buildings under Community Development Demand. The provision for grants to Aided and Municipal Elementary schools is Rs. 22 lakhs, and that for Government Elementary school buildings is Rs. 6 lakhs.

Panchayat Union Elementary Schools—

10. The Panchayat Union Elementary School teachers and the basic servants working in those schools have been absorbed as Government Servants from 1—6—1981. The administrative control of Panchayat Union Schools, except that relating to the maintenance of school buildings was transferred to the School Education department. That department is administering these schools through an Assistant Educational Officer in each of the 366 Panchayat Unions. 1 Junior Assistant and 1 typist have been sanctioned for the office of each Assistant Educational Officer. To cope with the additional work 1 Assistant and 1 typist were also sanctioned for the office of each District Educational Officer. An Additional Director of School Education was also sanctioned for attending to Elementary Education. The implementation of the epoch making decision to make Panchayat Union teachers as Government servants is a major step towards qualitative improvement as well as expansion of Elementary education.

Municipal Corporation Elementary Schools—

11. The number of Elementary Schools run by Municipalities and the Corporations of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore in 1981—82 was 1,508 (1,107 Primary and 401 Middle). The Government pay 50 per cent of the Education tax realised by a Municipality as Government contribution. They are also meeting the entire net deficit of the Municipal Elementary Education Fund Accounts, except in the case of the Madras Corporation.

(iv) SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Out of the 17.25 lakhs of children in the age group 14—16 in Tamil Nadu in 1981—82, 41 per cent namely 7.13 lakhs had been en-

rolled (in standards 9–10). The following are the details of the schools which had High School standards in 1981–82 :—

	<i>Ordinary (including Anglo-Indian and Matricula- tion).</i>	<i>Central Board of Secondary Education etc.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
High Schools	2,089	79	2,168
Higher Secondary Schools ..	1,347	58	1,405
Total ..	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> 3,436	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> 137	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> 3,573

The number of students studying in the above 3,573 schools at various levels was as follows in 1981–82 :—

	<i>Pupils in lakhs.</i>
Standard 8 and lower	13.75
Standards 9 and 10	7.13
Standard 11 and 12	2.75
Total ..	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> 23.63

2. During 1981-82, 118 High Schools were newly opened (97 Government High Schools, 2 Municipal High Schools and 19 Aided High Schools—excluding minority institutions).

Science Education.

3. Under the scheme for equipping High Schools with Science Laboratories, 1,068 High Schools had been covered by the end of 1981-82. Under the scheme, Laboratory equipment is purchased centrally and supplied to the beneficiary schools by the Director of School Education. The value of the equipment per school which was Rs. 18,000 till 1981-82 will be increased to Rs. 20,000 from 1982-83. The expenditure on Laboratory building for each Government School is Rs. 80,000

with effect from 1980-81. The quantum of grant for Laboratory building paid to each Local Body and Aided High school is 60 per cent of the cost of construction or Rs. 48,000, whichever is less. An additional 25 schools will be provided with Science Laboratories in 1982-83.

4. 42 Educational districts in the State are having each a Mobile Science Laboratory Van for attending to the needs of Science teaching in rural High schools not yet provided with Science Laboratories and 9 more vans are being provided for the remaining Educational districts.

5. The annual State level Science exhibitions were conducted at Madurai in 1978, at Coimbatore in 1979, at Tirunelveli in 1980, and at Tiruchirapalli in 1981. These exhibitions are aimed at encouraging the Science talent of pupils and improving the quality of Science teaching

Library facilities:

6. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made in 1982-83 for improving library facilities in high schools.

Audio-Visual Education:

7. It is proposed during 1982-83 to add additional films and filmstrips to the State Film Library at the Directorate of School Education, at a cost of Rs. 48,000 ; provide television sets to 30 Elementary schools and conduct seminars, workshops, and other training programmes in Audio-Visual Education and Educational Television programmes at a cost of Rs. 1,86,000.

High School Buildings:

8. The following are the details of the provision in Budget Estimates for 1982-83 for buildings for High Schools :-

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Building Grants to Aided High Schools	3
Building Grants to Municipal/Corporation Schools	
Under "277. Education"	2
Under "284. Urban Development" (Demand 28)	25

Buildings for Government High Schools :					
Minor works	..	..	..	..	3
New works	..	..	..	..	25
Spill-Over works	..	..	..	..	29
Repairs to buildings damaged by floods, etc., ..					5
					62
Total ..	..	..	..		92

In addition, the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society will be contributing about Rs. 25 lakhs for High School buildings in 1982-83. (It contributed Rs. 28 lakhs for the purpose in 1981-82).

9. It has been estimated that a massive outlay of the order of Rs. 100 crores will be required for clearing the backlog of accommodation needs of Government High schools, which have accumulated over a long period. The Government are exploring whether Institutional finance from Nationalised Banks etc., can be availed of for meeting these needs on a phased programme.

Educational concessions, scholarships and other incentives.

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

11. With a view to promote the education of Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribe pupils, a scheme of special supervised study in the subjects English, Mathematics and Science for about 1½ hours

every day after school hours was introduced for the benefit of students belonging to those communities in standards 8, 9 and 10 of 500 selected High schools in 1981—82. About 37,600 students benefited under this scheme this year. This innovative scheme will be continued in 1982-83 also.

12. The scheme of special supervised study will be extended in 1982-83 to the Higher Secondary standards in 300 Higher Secondary Schools.

(v) CURRICULUM, SYLLABUS AND TEXT BOOKS.

Revised versions of school text books are being brought out by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society as per the following programme.—

STANDARDS FOR WHICH REVISED VERSIONS OF TEXT BOOKS WILL BE BROUGHT OUT FOR.

<i>Year.</i>			<i>Mathe- matics.</i>	<i>Geo- graphy.</i>	<i>Science.</i>	<i>History.</i>
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1981-82	..	..	4, 7, 9	4, 6	3, 4, 6	3, 4, 6
1982-83	..	..	5, 8, 10	5, 7, 9	5, 7, 9	5, 7, 9
1983-84	..	..	..	8, 10	8, 10	8, 10
1984-85	..	..	..	..	..	..
		<i>English.</i>	<i>Tamil.</i>	<i>English. non- detailed.</i>	<i>Tamil. non- detailed.</i>	<i>Tamil. grammar</i>
		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1981-82	..	3	1-3	..	9	..
1982-83	..	4, 6	4, 6	6	6	..
1983-84	..	5, 7, 9	5, 7, 9	7, 9	7	9
1984-85	..	8, 10	8, 10	8	8	8, 10

2. A Committee has been constituted to frame relevant syllabus in Moral and Social education for use in schools in Tamil Nadu from Standard 6 onwards.

3. The text books published by the Society are distributed all over the State through 52 District and Taluk Co-operative Marketing Societies having 119 depots. The Co-operative Marketing Societies in turn sell the books through retailers appointed by them. In the city of Madras the Society directly distributes all its publications from standards 1 to 12 through 101 retailers.

Exercise note books :

4. The Society is also attending to the work of making and distributing the Exercise note books made out of the concessional paper allotted to Tamil Nadu by the Government of India. The exercise books are made by 224 registered converters, spread all over the State. Priority is given to the units sponsored by the Social Welfare Department and the units in which handicapped persons are employed. The total quantity of concessional paper required by this State is of the order of 9,200 tonnes, whereas the annual allotment is only of the order of 5,300 tonnes. Hence it is possible now to meet only about 60 per cent of the needs of students by way of concessional note books.

vi. TEACHER TRAINING.

In the context of the large extent of unemployment among trained teachers prevailing for the past many years, admissions for Secondary Grade teacher training are made only in alternate years, and that too, in reduced numbers. Admissions were made during 1981-82 at the rate of 30 candidates in each Institute.

2. The scheme of "Correspondence-cum-contact Course" of 5 months duration to enable Higher Grade teachers to acquire Secondary Grade qualification and get Secondary Grade scale is being implemented through the State Council of Educational Research and Training. The coverage under this programme will be stepped up from 5,000 teachers to 10,000 teachers every year from 1982-83.

3. The ten English Language Teaching centres continued to do useful work in 1981-82. They conducted 3 or 4 week courses in English teaching for the benefit of about 1,350 teachers of standards 6-8 and 9-10.

(vii) STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING.

The State Council of Educational Research and Training (functioning in the Directorate of School Education) is continuing to play a vital rôle in promoting qualitative improvement in the field of School Education. Apart from running the Correspondence-cum-contact course for Higher Grade teachers, it is conducting special orientation courses for teachers handling standards 1-3, for Tamil Teachers etc. It will be conducting various training programmes for teachers and conducting research programmes in 1982-83 at a cost of Rs. 9.62 lakhs.

2. The following special experimental projects in the field of primary education are being implemented by the State Council of Educational Research and Training, with UNICEF assistance:—

<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Implemented in</i>
(i) Primary Education Curriculum Renewal (PECR).	130 Primary Schools.
(ii) Developmental Activities in Community Education and participation (DACEP).	5 Districts.
(iii) Comprehensive Access to Primary Education (CAPE)—to develop a non-formal system of education for drop-outs in the Age group 9-14.	74 Teacher Training Institutes.

The implementation of the above programmes in Tamil Nadu has been commended by NCERT as the best in India.

POPULATION EDUCATION.

3. Government have sanctioned the implementation in schools in Tamil Nadu of a State Population Education Programme for a period of three years from April 1980 to March 1983 with financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs from the United National Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). The State Government will be spending from its own resources about Rs. 3 lakhs during the three year period. The S.C.E.R.T. is taking active steps to implement this programme. Key personnel and resource persons have been trained and Population Education syllabi have been prepared for all standards.

4. The S.C.E.R.T. is engaging itself also in examination reforms, and also running Continuing Education centres for the benefit of teachers at Madras and a few other centres.

OPEN SCHOOL.

5. With a view to extend Non-Formal Educational facilities at Secondary level, a Committee has been constituted to formulate an Open School system at Secondary level. Working adults and housewives who have completed 8th standard can continue their studies at Secondary level through the Open School.

(viii) WELFARE OF TEACHERS AND NON-TEACHING STAFF OF SCHOOLS.

An important benefit extended to a major sector of teachers was the conferment of the status of Government servants on Panchayat Union Elementary school teachers from 1st June 1981.

2. From 1st June 1981, Higher Grade, Secondary Grade and equivalent teachers have been awarded Special grade on completion of 20 years of satisfactory service in the same category, even though they have not completed 10 years of service in Selection Grade in the same category.

3. Further with effect from 1st June 1981, the Higher Grade and Secondary Grade teachers have been sanctioned one increment in their respective scale of pay in consideration of the two year training they have undergone after passing 8th Standard/S.S.L.C.

4. In each High/Higher Secondary School the Headmaster and one Junior Assistant have been declared to belong to the non-Vacation department and they will be eligible for leave benefits as admissible to non-Vacation departments.

Aided Schools.—

5. An Expert Committee has been constituted under the Director of School Education to suggest comprehensive amendments to the Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Act, 1973 and Rules, 1974.

6. The staff of Aided schools have attained parity with staff of Government schools in almost all matters like Retirement benefits ; free supply of spectacles and hearing aids; and payment of advances for various purposes.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR TEACHERS' WELFARE.

7. The collections under this Fund are utilised to give relief to teachers and their dependants, who may be in indigent circumstances. From 1977-78 about 80 fresh scholarships are awarded from this Fund every year to children of teachers for pursuing higher education in Professional courses like Engineering and Medical.

8. The Government have approved also of the institution from the funds of the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare, Tamil Nadu of a Scheme for rendering financial assistance towards the payment of tuition fees by children of Elementary School teachers, studying in Colleges and Universities in degree and post-graduate courses.

State Awards

9. The Scheme of State Awards to school teachers at various levels continues to be implemented.

CHAPTER III.
HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The number of Higher Secondary schools functioning in 1981-82 was 1,347 as detailed below (including 106 schools upgraded in 1981-82): -

<i>Type of School.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
S.S.L.C.	1,274
Anglo Indian	26
Matriculation	33
Technical Schools	14
Total	1,347

(The 58 Higher Secondary Schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education etc., are not included in the above figures). The strength in Higher Secondary standards in 1981-82 in the above 1,347 schools was as follows: -

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total</i>
I Year Class	87,525	57,083	1,44,608
II Year Class	82,424	48,364	1,30,788
			2,75,396

2. The bulk of the needs of teachers for Academic subjects in Higher Secondary Schools in 1978-79 was met by transferring from High Schools teachers fully qualified for Higher Secondary, and also by "inducting" from High Schools, teachers without Post Graduate qualification. For meeting the further needs of Higher Secondary teachers in that year and the need in later years 7,040 additional posts of Higher Secondary teachers in all have been sanctioned so far. 200 posts of Physical Directors and 900 posts of Laboratory attenders have also been sanctioned.

3. Service rules for posts of Headmasters of Higher Secondary schools and teachers of Higher Secondary standards were issued in April 1981. The "Inducted" teachers have been allowed 5 years from 1-7-1978 for acquiring Post graduate qualifications and getting regular appointment as Higher Secondary teachers. The Special pay paid to these "inducted" teachers has been increased from Rs. 25 per month to Rs. 40 per month with effect from 1-9-1981. The Government have arranged for conducting special courses for the inducted teachers to enable them to acquire post graduate qualification and become fully qualified. A part of their tuition fee (for Postgraduate courses) is met by the Government and a loan of Rs. 1,000 is also given from the funds of Tamil Nadu Text Book Society (to enable them to meet the expenses involved in maintaining themselves and their families separately during their vacation studies.)

Vocational Higher Secondary Courses.

4. The number of Higher Secondary Schools which were offering Vocational courses in 1981-82 was 1,014. They offered one or more Vocational courses and the total number of such courses offered was 1,602. Out of the 2.75 lakhs of Higher Secondary students in 1981-82, 58,520 (i.e. about 21 per cent) were studying in Vocational courses as detailed below : —

<i>Major area to which the Vocational course belonged.</i>	<i>Number of students in 1981-82</i>		
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Agriculture	4,561	35	4,596
Home Science	73	2,818	2,891
Commerce and Business	20,884	10,617	31,501
Engineering and Technology	15,037	86	15,123
Health	327	3,919	4,246
Miscellaneous	66	97	163
Total	40,948	17,572	58,520

5. The vocational courses are handled by 491 full time staff who were formerly handling Bifurcated courses in High Schools and by about 4,300 part time vocational teachers (on Rs. 150 per month) drafted from various departments of the Government and other public undertakings wherever feasible and from among other suitable private persons, in other cases The innovative scheme of Vocational Monitors also continues to be implemented.

6. In January 1982, the Government have constituted a High Power Committee to restructure the curriculum and courses of Vocational subjects at Higher Secondary level with a view among other things, to improve the job opportunities of Vocational Higher Secondary students and also improve their vertical mobility.

Building Equipments etc.

7. The Government sanctioned the construction of one Classroom and one Laboratory in each of the 563 Government Higher Secondary schools opened in 1978 -79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 at the huge cost of Rs. 10 crores. The construction of buildings for the 67 Government Higher secondary Schools upgraded in 1981-82 will be sanctioned in 1982-83 at a cost of Rs. 1.68 crores of which the outlay in 1982-83 will be restricted to Rs. 1.34 crores. The provision for spill over works in 1982-83 is Rs. 87 lakhs.

8. The equipments required for all the Government Higher Secondary schools opened so far, are being procured and supplied at a total cost of more than Rs. 5 crores through the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO), a State Government undertaking engaged in the promotion of small industries. An expenditure of Rs. 24 lakhs has been sanctioned on furniture also.

9. The Government have sanctioned a scheme for giving matching grants to non-Government (Aided and Local Body) Higher Secondary schools towards meeting 40 percent of the expenditure on building and equipment, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh for each school. About 525 non-Government schools have so far been admitted for aid under this scheme, and more schools will be covered in 1982-83. A provision of Rs. 60 lakhs has been made for this scheme next year.

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

11. An expenditure of the order of Rs. 43 lakhs has been incurred by the Government on strengthening the libraries in Higher Secondary Schools.

12. A detailed survey of the scheme of Higher Secondary Education by the Director of Evaluation and Applied Research has been ordered recently, with a view to derive optimum benefits from Governmental expenditure and also fix norms for future expansion.

CHAPTER IV.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

The Department of Government Examinations set up in 1975 has now got two Regional Offices at Madurai and Coimbatore to share in its huge task of conducting the two massive Statewide Public examinations viz. S.S.L.C. and the Higher Secondary. Besides these two, the Department conducts 38 other Public examinations of a general, technical, pedagogical and professional nature involving in all about 7 lakhs of candidates. The two Regional Offices have to their credit the efficient conduct of the S.S.L.C. Public examination of October 1981 in their respective regions. It is proposed to form another Regional Office at Tiruchirapalli in 1982-83.

2. The following are the figures of the number of pupils appearing for the major examinations conducted by this Department :—

<i>Examination.</i>	<i>March/April 1981.</i>		<i>October</i>	<i>April</i>
	<i>Number</i> <i>Regis-</i> <i>tered.</i>	<i>Percen-</i> <i>tage of</i> <i>pass.</i>	<i>1981</i> <i>Number</i> <i>Regis-</i> <i>tered.</i>	<i>1982</i> <i>Number</i> <i>Regis-</i> <i>tered.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	PER CENT.			
<i>S.S.L.C.</i>				
Pupils and Private	3,10,389	*	91,664	3,50,000
Pupils alone	2,59,613	58	..	..
Ang'lo—Indian	2,500	83	492	3,000
Matriculation	2,469	88	299	3,000
<i>Higher Secondary</i>				
Pupils and Private	1,45,974	*	44,018	1,64,000
Pupils alone	1,23,757	61	..	..

*Pass percentage could not be worked out for "Pupils and Private because of compartmental system of pass.

Higher Secondary Examination :

3. The Higher Secondary examination has to be conducted in as many as 27 General Education subjects, and 66 Vocational subjects. There are 254 groups. A streamlined system has been evolved to conduct the examinations smoothly in all these subjects. The examinations in Vocational Subjects have been restructured with more emphasis on practicals.

4. Private candidates who are over 18 years of age, who have passed S.S.L.C., have been permitted to appear as private candidates for the Higher Secondary examination from April 1981 onwards, in non-vocational subjects, not requiring practicals. The Hall tickets for private candidates appearing for H.S.L.C. and S.S.L.C., examinations from October 1982 onwards will contain their photographs. The Hall tickets will be despatched to 150 Distribution Centres, 15 days before the commencement of the examinations and the candidates can get them from these centres.

Question Bank System.

5. Action is being taken to implement the Question Bank system for the S.S.L.C., examination with a view to ensure that a thoughtful evaluation system is followed when setting questions for the examinations and that the students face the examination with confidence.

Other Examinations.

6. The other important examinations conducted by the department are the Diploma in Teacher Education and the examinations for vocational trades like Carpentry, Weaving and Tailoring. The E.S.L.C. (8th Standard) examination for the benefit of private candidates of the age of 14 and above, is held once a year. About 2,800 candidates appeared for the examination in December 1981.

CHAPTER V.

ADULT EDUCATION AND NON FORMAL EDUCATION.

The provision for Adult Education and Non formal education in the Budget for 1982-83 is of the order of Rs. 1.95 crores.

Adult Education.

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

(1)	<i>Tamil Nadu.</i>			<i>India.</i>		
	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1971 Census ..	51.78	26.56	39.46	39.51	18.44	29.34
1981 Census ..	57.19	34.12	45.78	46.74	24.88	36.17

3. The majority of the Adult Education Centres are run either under the Rural Functional Literacy Programme of the Government of India or under the State Government's own Adult Education programme.

Rural functional Literacy Programme :

4. Under this Centrally Sponsored programme, 3,600 Centres are functioning in the State at the rate of 300 centres each in 12 districts of the State (excluding Madras, Periyar, Kanyakumari and the Nilgiris). In each district the centres are functioning in three contiguous Panchayat Unions. There is one Supervisor for a cluster of 30 centres, drawn from the unemployed graduate trained teachers and graduate youth of the locality. The animators working in the centres are selected from among the unemployed trained teachers, unemployed youths with S.S.L.Ct qualification, teachers of Balwadies, retired Civil and Army personnel, members of Manalir Manrams and teachers of regular schools; and given an orientation training in Adult Education. The Adult Education classes are run for 10 months, adopting timings suitable to the localities and learners. The centres have completed two phases and are now running the third phase, adopting different Panchayat Unions in each phase within the same district. The scheme involves an expenditure of about Rs. 65 lakhs for each phase.

5. The State Government launched a big Adult Literacy Programme by starting 6100 Adult Education centres at the rate of 100 in each of 61 self-sufficiency Blocks in February—March 1980. These centres have completed two phases and will launch the third phase in March 1982. The programme costs about Rs. 1.23 crores per phase. The pattern of working is generally the same as under Rural Functional Literacy Project.

6. The coverage so far under the above two programmes is as follows :—

[NUMBER OF ADULTS MADE LITERATE.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes included in the total.</i>
(i) Rural Functional Literacy Project—				
I Phase—				
July 1979—October 1980.	95,000	27,000	1,22,000	40,000
II Phase—				
November 1980—August 1981.	63,000	62,000	1,25,000	55,000
III Phase—				
November 1981	35,000	67,000	1,02,000	54,000
(ii) State Government Programme—				
I Phase 1980	97,000	96,000	1,93,000	78,000
II Phase 1981	77,000	1,21,000	1,98,000	1,06,000

It will be gratifying to note that active efforts are being taken under both programmes to increase steadily the proportion of coverage of women and of Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes.

Other Literacy Programmes :

7. About 68,000 adults benefited in the first phase of the 1,710 centres run by 34 Voluntary agencies assisted by the Government of India, which came to an end during 1980. The second phase of the programme will be started if assistance is revived by the Government of India.

8. The following are the details of the Adult Education centres run by other agencies :—

	<i>Number of Centres.</i>	<i>Number of Learners.</i>
College students	600	17,000
Nehru Youth Centres	226	6,000
Parent Teacher Associations in High and Higher Secondary schools.	295	7,000

Post Literacy centres :

9. Post-Literacy centres meant for the benefit of those made literate in the 61 Self-sufficiency Blocks have also been sanctioned. 100 such centres were opened in 1981-82 and 122 more will be opened in 1982-83. Suitable books and newspapers will be provided in the Centres.

Other Programmes :

10. The publication wing set up in the Directorate will bring out a monthly periodical, besides Readers for use in Adult Education and Non-formal Education centres. A mobile van fitted with audio visual equipment was provided at Madurai in 1981-82 for exhibiting educational films of value to adult learners.

Workers Education Institute :

11. The Government have recently sanctioned the setting up of a *Shramik Vidyapeeth* (Workers Education Institute) with Central assistance, to plan and organise educational programmes and other activities to serve the educational needs of workers in urban and industrial areas. The affairs of the Institute will be managed by a Board of Management under the Chairmanship of the State Education Minister.

NON FORMAL EDUCATION.

12. The Non-formal Education centres are meant for drop-outs and non-starters belonging to the Age group 6-14. During 1981-82, 988 Non-formal Education centres were functioning, of which 748 had been opened in 80-81 and 240 in 1981-82. It is proposed to open 50 more centres in 82-83. Each centre once opened, functions for three years and conducts three courses, each of ten months duration with different sets of drop-outs. The Centres are located in Panchayat Union School buildings and these school teachers conduct the non formal education Centres for about 2 hours in evenings, and get a honorarium of Rs 50- per month. Each centre has about 30 learners.

13. In addition, 30 Non-formal Education centres were opened in 81-82 for the benefit of poor children engaged in Match and Fire-works factories at Sivakasi, Ramanathapuram district.

CHAPTER VI
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

There are now 187 Colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce functioning in Tamil Nadu with a strength of about 1,71,100 in 1981-82 as against 1,54,700 in 1980-81. The details of these colleges as well as other colleges under the purview of the Director of Collegiate Education are shown in Appendix-II.

2. Five Regional Offices of the Directorate are functioning since 1979-80 at Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore with Deputy Directors of Collegiate Education and other auxiliary staff. These Offices will be strengthened in 1982-83 by the sanction of one Assistant Director to each.

3. With the constitution recently of the Bharathiar and Bharathidasan Universities, the following is the University-wise break up of the said 187 Colleges :—

<i>University.</i>	<i>Districts under its jurisdiction.</i>	<i>Number of Colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Madras University	Madras, Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri.	44
Bharathiar University Coimbatore.	Coimbatore, Periyar and the Nilgiris.	33
Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli.	Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai.	33
Madurai Kamaraj University.	Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.	77
		—
		187

4. Action is being pursued for acquisition of land and for provision of various other requirements of the two new Universities.

5. The third new University established in 1981-82 was the Tamil University set up at Thanjavur in September 1981.

6. Steps are being pursued to start a University at Karaikudi as promised by Late Arignar Anna Combining all the institutions of higher learning there. A "Campus Development Committee" has been constituted to assess the needs of the proposed University at Karaikudi. It is also proposed to start a Women's University in Tamil Nadu.

Autonomous Colleges :

7. With the conferment of Autonomy newly on 3 Colleges in 1981-82, there are now 13 Autonomous Colleges in the State. These Colleges have academic freedom in designing courses, syllabi and also conduct of examinations. However, the degrees are awarded by the Universities concerned.

Continuing Education :

8. Evening courses are being conducted in 33 colleges with an enrolment of about 8,000 students (including evening colleges run by Madurai Kamaraj University and Law Colleges). During 1981-82, a crash programme of Summer-cum-Correspondence courses in Mathematic Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Home Science and Economics was conducted in the affiliated Post-Graduate Colleges for the benefit of inducted teachers in Higher Secondary Schools. 172 teachers studied M.A., and 731 studied M.Sc., under this programme. A provision of Rs. 11.1k has been made in 1982-83 for opening additional and new evening courses in Government colleges.

9. Correspondence courses are now being conducted by Madurai Kamaraj, Annamalai and Madras Universities, and the total enrolment in all of them was about 90,000 in 1981-82. In addition about 14,000 students were enrolled in the Open University course conducted by the Madurai Kamaraj University for persons without formal education, who have completed 21.

Qualitative Improvement :

10. In keeping with past trends, a large number of seats remained vacant in 1981-82, especially in Rural colleges. The number of vacant

seats was 10,020—English Medium 7,350 ; and Tamil Medium 2,670.. This underlined the fact that in general there is no need for quantitative expansion of facilities for College education. The emphasis therefore continues on qualitative improvement.

11. During the past 4 years, as many as 104 new degree courses and 28 new Post Graduate Courses were opened in Government Colleges. Provisions of Rs. 10 lakhs for opening new Degree courses and Rs. 5 lakhs for opening new Post Graduate courses have been made in 1982-83.

12. A sum of Rs. 51 lakhs has been provided in 1982-83 for purchasing furniture for Government Colleges, to meet the needs of increased students' strength in Degree and Post-Graduate courses in recent years. Laboratory facilities in Government Colleges have been improved in recent years, at a cost of Rs. 21 lakhs and an additional Rs. 31 lakhs will be spent for the purpose in 1982-83. Text Book libraries have been set up in Government Colleges. Rs. 1 lakh will be spent in 1982-83 on development of playgrounds and provision of Sports articles in Government Colleges.

13. In 1982-83 also adequate provision has been made for construction of new or additional buildings, hostels, and buildings for Students, amenities like, canteen, afflu sheds, cycle sheds, sanitary facilities, and other minor works. The total provision in this regard in 1982-83 is Rs. 62 lakhs—Rs. 25 lakhs for new works ; and Rs. 37 lakhs for spill over works.

14. College teachers are deputed for research under the Faculty improvement Programme sponsored by the University Grants Commission as well as under the State Government's own programme. Under the latter as many as 494 teachers were deputed for M. Phil Courses at Government cos. and 132 were so deputed in 1980-81. 29 Professors have so far been deputed from Government colleges for Research leading to Ph. D. There are now about 280 Graduate Tutors/Demonstrator in Government and Aided Colleges. It has been decided to depute them to undergo M.A./M.Sc., courses at Government cost, in a phased manner ; and accordingly 30 persons were deputed in 1981-82.

15. Orientation courses were conducted in 1981-82 for teachers handling English under Part II-General English and Part III special English in degree Courses ; and those handling M.A. English. The scheme will be continued in 1982-83, and also extended to English teachers in Colleges of Education.

Scholarships and stipends.

16. The following is the extent of coverage under the important Scholarship schemes implemented by the Directorate of Collegiate Education :—

<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Number of fresh scholarships allotted for 1981-82 (including Higher Secondary.</i>	<i>Total number of scholarships (fresh and renewals) sanctioned in 1981-82.</i>	<i>Provision in Budget Estimate for 1982-83</i>
			<i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>
National Scholarship Scheme.	1,700	5,205	60
National Loan Scholarship Scheme.	1,397	6,590	45
Scholarships scheme for children of School teachers.	70	225	4

17. From 1977-78, full fee concession is given in Degree course and above, to all students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, irrespective of the annual income of their parents. They get scholarships from the funds administered by the Director of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare and the Backward Class students from the Director of Backward Classes. Besides, an ad hoc merit grant of Rs. 300 each is given to all students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who obtain 60 per cent and above in the Higher Secondary examination, to enable them to prosecute higher studies.

Tamil Medium in Colleges.

18. The incentive stipend of Rs. 180 'per year continues to be paid to every student studying in Tamil Medium in Degree classes. 18,040 students got this stipend in 1980-81 and 20,695 in 1981-82. The provision for this scheme is Rs. 35 lakhs in 1982-83. The number of books published in Tamil for Tamil medium College students so far by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society is 901. Rs. 50 lakhs worth of these books are being supplied free to Book Banks in all Colleges. A Committee is now engaged in evaluating this programme and preparing plans for further publications in future.

Ensuring the smooth functioning of Colleges.

19. Welfare Committees have been constituted for attending to the Welfare of the teaching staff, the non-teaching staff, and the students in Colleges with a view to mitigate the problem of students unrest in Educational Institutions. Two All-Party meetings were conducted in May-June 1981 and guide-lines are being evolved for conducting elections to college unions peacefully, and within a short period.

Benefits to staff in Colleges.

20. Among the important benefits extended to staff in Colleges in recent years were extension of University Grants Commission scales of pay; Upgradation as Assistant Professors, of Tutors and Demonstrators possessing the prescribed qualifications; promotion from 1st April 1980 as Professors, of Assistant Professors on completion of 10 years of service; direct payment of salaries to staff in aided colleges; ensuring parity to staff of Aided Colleges in such matters like retirement benefits, leave benefits and Group Insurance Scheme. State Awards have also been instituted for College teachers from 1979-80 and 10 awards are given every year. Each award consists of a cash prize of Rs. 1,000 a Silver medal and Certificate.

Legal studies :

21. The strength in Law Colleges during 1981-82 was as follows -

<i>Name of Law College.</i>	<i>Degree Regular total.</i>	<i>Number learning through Tamil Medium— out of the total.</i>	<i>Degree (evening)</i>	<i>Post- Gra- duate.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras	1,045	114	444	106
Madurai	707	48	80	..
Coimbatore	360	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli	360	..	..	..

22. The construction of buildings and hostel for the Government Law College, Coimbatore has been sanctioned in recent years. A Women's hostel for the Law College, Madurai has also been sanctioned. The Budget for 1982-83 includes provisions of Rs. 10 lakhs for taking up construction of a building for the Law College, Tiruchirappalli and Rs. 5 lakhs for a Men's hostel for the Law College, Madurai.

CHAPTER VII.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The provision for Technical Education (inclusive of the provision for buildings and loans and grants to Anna University) is Rs. 15.66 crores in B.E. 1982-83. The Department of Technical Education has under its direct control 7 Engineering Colleges, 50 Polytechnics (including 7 Women's Polytechnics and 8 Special Institutions) and 14 Higher Secondary Schools (Vocational).

2. The present level of sanctioned annual intake is 1470 students for degree courses (full time) including the State quota in the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli; 6,800 students for Diploma courses in Polytechnics; and 840 students in the Higher Secondary Schools (Vocational). The increase in the intake of Polytechnics was due to the stepping up of the intake of the existing Polytechnics and also the opening of new Polytechnics as detailed below :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of new Polytechnics opened. :</i>
1979-80	1
1980-81	5 (including 2 for Women)
1981-82	6 (including 2 for Women)

The shift system was introduced in 1981-82 in the Annamalai Polytechnic, Chetti nad and Muthiah Polytechnic, Annamalai nagar. The system will be extended to some more institutions after watching its working in those two Polytechnics.

A new Government Engineering College was opened at Tirunelveli in 1981-82.

Diversification.

3. In order to meet the current man power requirements of Industry, new job-oriented and diversified courses are introduced every year in polytechnics. Among the new courses introduced in 1980-81 and 81-82 were.

Post-Diploma Courses.—

Foundry Engineering.
 Construction Technology.
 Industrial Electronics.
 Plant Maintenance.
 Production Engineering.

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
 17-B, SriAurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
 DOC. No.....4839.....
 Date.....14/8/89.....

Diploma Courses.—

Refrigeration and Air-conditioning.
 Production Engineering.
 Electronics.

Electives.—

Modern Farm Machinery Technology.
 Industrial Electronics.
 Instrumentation.

4. During 1982-83 it is proposed to introduce the following new courses in Polytechnics :—

Post-Diploma Courses.—

Central Polytechnic, Madras .. Instrument Techniques.
 Government Polytechnic, V.lore. Foundry Engineering.
 Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi. Industrial Engineering.

Diploma Courses.—

Bakthavatsalam Polytechnic, Kan- Electronics and Communication
 cheepuram. Engineering.
 Government Polytechnic, Nagar- Machine design and drafting (for
 coil. Girls).

Electives.—

Rajagopal Polytechnic, Gudi- Power Systems.
 yatham.
 P.A.C. Ramasamy Raja Poly- Fundamentals of Television and
 technic, Rajapalayam. Servicing.

Additional facilities for Polytechnics and Qualitative Improvement.

5. A Micro-processor based Computer system will be set up at the Central Polytechnic, Madras in 1982-83. Additional buildings will be constructed for the Alagappa Polytechnic, Karaikudi, and an additional over-head tank will be constructed to augment the water supply of the Tamil Nadu Polytechnic, Madurai. A separate Curriculum Development Centre for Polytechnics will be established in the Directorate of Technical Education in 1982-83. A loan of Rs. 2 lakhs will be sanctioned in 1982-83 for constructing a hostel for the students at the Sakthi Institute of Technology, Athani, Periyar district.

Engineering Colleges under the Directorate of Technical Education.

6. It is proposed to start the following Post-Graduate courses in Engineering Colleges in 1982-83.—

A.C. College of Technology, Microwave and Optical Engineering,
Karaikudi.

Government College of Technology - Applied Chemistry,
Coimbatore.

Coimbatore Institute of Technology - Computer Aided Design of Structures,
Coimbatore.

7. With a view to give practical training to students in the use of Computers, a mini computer will be set up in 1982-83 at the Government College of Engineering, Salem at a cost of Rs. 4.50 lakhs. Library facilities in the 3 Private Engineering Colleges will be strengthened at a cost of Rs. 1 Lakh each. The construction of a girls hostel will be sanctioned in 1982-83 for the Government college of Technology, Coimbatore and the work of augmenting the water supply of the A.C. College of Technology, Karaikudi will also be taken up in 1982-83. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made in 1982-83, for providing modern Teaching aids in Government Technical Educational institutions.

Anna University :

8. The Anna University was established at Madras on 4th September 1978, with a view to build up a centre of excellence in higher education

in Engineering and Technology. The University was formed by bringing together and integrating the following four institutions—namely the College of Engineering, Guindy; the Technology departments of the University of Madras situated in the A.C. College of Technology campus; the School of Architecture and Town Planning of the University of Madras and the Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet. The enrolment in the University exceeds 3,900 students of which 3,255 are in Undergraduate programme and 686 are in post-graduate programme. This includes about 300 women students. The University offers 21 undergraduate courses, 31 Post-graduate courses besides 7 Post-graduate Diploma courses. Facilities are available for M. Phil. programmes in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and Doctorate Programmes in the Faculty of Engineering, Technology and Sciences. Research work in emerging areas of national priorities, like Ethanol fuel for Automobiles, are being undertaken and centres for Energy resources and Building Technology are being established. The B.E., 1982-83 includes a provision of Rs. 180 lakhs for Non-plan grants to the University and Rs. 62 lakhs for Plan grants, in order to enable the University to launch further development programmes, availing itself of assistance from the University Grants Commission also.

9. The Government have sanctioned the setting up by the Anna University of a Remote Sensing Centre, with financial assistance from this Government. The Centre will help in surveying, identifying, classifying and monitoring several forms of Earth resources—so that optimum management of resources is possible in a number of fields including Agriculture, mineral survey, etc.

Other Institutions.—

10. The Budget for 1982-83 includes provisions of Rs. 28 lakhs for Grants to the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli and Rs. 5 lakhs for Grants to the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras. The Food Craft Institute established at Tiruchirappalli with Central assistance has started functioning from 1981-82.

Science and Technology Centres.—

11. A Committee has been constituted in January 1982 to prepare detailed Project reports for the Science and Technology Centres to be

set up at Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore and to co-ordinate the work of establishing those Centres.

12. This Government have accepted the setting up at Tirunelveli of one of the 5 District Science Centres proposed to be established in 5 districts in India by the National Council of Science Museums. This Government have also sanctioned the requisite expenditure from State Government funds for the establishment of the District Science Centre at Tirunelveli.

CHAPTER VIII.

SPORTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND YOUTH WELFARE.

(1) SPORTS, GAMES AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

1. The total provision for the activities of the Department of Sports and Youth Welfare in 1982-83 will be of the order of Rs. 139 lakhs. The Directorate as well as the District Sports Offices will be strengthened in 1982-83 by sanction of additional staff.

SPORTS SCHOOLS AND SPORTS HOSTELS.

2. The Sports schools started in 1980-81 are functioning at Madras (Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education), Coimbatore (Maruthi College of Physical Education, Perianaickenpalayam) and Annamalai Nagar (Rani Sathai Acai Higher Secondary School, Annamalai Nagar) with a total sanctioned intake of 175 in all the three. It is proposed in 1982-83 to establish a sports School for Girls attached to the P.S.G.R. Krishnammal High School at Peelamedu, Coimbatore, with an intake of 50 girls.

3. The Sports Hostels started in 1980-81 at Madurai, Tirunelveli, and Tiruchirappalli are providing Hostel facilities to 30 pupils each. These hostels will be strengthened in 1982-83 by employing two coaches in each.

Stadia and Swimming Pools.

4. All the Districts except Ramanathapuram and the Nilgiris are either having open air stadia already in their district Headquarters or are being provided with such stadia. During 1982-83 it is proposed to give grant for establishing a stadium in Ramanathapuram district. Financial assistance has been given so far, for constructing swimming pools in the district Headquarters of North Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur. A provision of Rs. 7 lakhs has been made in 1982-83 for constructing a swimming pool in one more district headquarters.

“ Catch them very young.”

5. With a view to identify young talents in sports and games and to groom and develop such talents by systematic coaching, the department

s already conducting the "Catch them young" programmes. It is proposed in 1982-83 to extend this principle to pre-primary stage also and implement a programme of "Catch them very young" under which children with aptitude for sports and games will be identified at Pre-Primary stage and their talents nurtured carefully. These children will be taken as "Sports Stream" children when they enter schools formally.

6. Among other new programmes to be undertaken by the Department in 1982-83 are : Starting 150 more Rural Sports Centres; Starting 8 Hobby Centres attached to District Sports Councils, for children and non-student youth, and giving grants to private Sports Clubs/organisations for purchasing sports articles.

(II) SCOUTS AND GUIDES.

7. At present there are 1.42 lakhs of Scouts and Guides in Tamil Nadu, who formed nearly one-fourth of the total number of Scouts and Guides all over India. The 20th President's Scouts and Guides Rally was conducted at Madras in an impressive manner, when the highest award in the movement was conferred on the Chief Minister, the first ever Chief Minister in India to receive this award.

8. The annual grant to the Tamil Nadu Scouts and Guides has been increased from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 3 lakhs with effect from 1981-82. An expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs has also been sanctioned on 1981-82 for the supply of free uniform to needy Scouts and Guides. A State level camp site for Scouts and Guides, 21 acres in extent, has been allotted by the Government at Alachur, Chengalpattu District. It is proposed to provide camp sites in the districts also.

(iii) NATIONAL CADET CORPS.

9. The National Cadet Corps in Tamil Nadu is organised with the Directorate Headquarters along with 5 Group Headquarters under it located in Madras city, and one each in Coimbatore, Madurai and

Tiruchirappalli. The authorised strength of N.C.C. in Tamil Nadu is as given below :

	<i>Units Troops.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>Cadets.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Senior Division (B ys)	45	218	17,370
Do. (Girls)	5	43	3,680
Junior Division (B ys)	616	616	61,650
Do. (Girls)	51	51	5,300
Total	<u>717</u>	<u>928</u>	<u>87,900</u>

The expenditure on the National Cadet Corps from this Government funds in 1982-83 will be about Rs. 138 l.khs. The number of State Government Staff (Ministerial staff as well as drivers, peons, etc.) serving under the department is 1,100.

(iv) NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME.

10. The following was the strength of the National Service Scheme in Tamil Nadu in 1981-82 :—

(1)	<i>Total Number of Students participat- ing.</i>	<i>Number (out of the total) participa- ting in Special Camping Programme.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Colleges	40,000	20,000
Higher Secondary Standards of Higher Secondary Schools.	10,000	5,000
Total	<u>50,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>

The annual expenditure per student is Rs. 60 under National Service Scheme (General programme) and Rs. 80 under Special Camp Programme. In both the cases, expenditure is shared between the State and Central Governments in the ratio of 5:7 respectively. The provision for this scheme in 1982-83 is Rs. 60 lakhs, of which 7/12th will be reimbursed by the Central Government.

11. The Government of India have approved of the extension of the scheme to 10,000 more college students and 10,000 more Higher Secondary students in 1982-83.

12. The National Service Scheme provides opportunities to students to participate in constructive service programme, contributing to the development of the community around them. It was in 1980-81 that the programme was first extended to Higher Secondary standards, and along with N.C.C. and Scouting, offers the students of Tamil Nadu vast opportunities to participate in community service.

CHAPTER IX

LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES, MUSEUMS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

(i) PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The Connemara Public Library, Madras which serves as the State Central Library has 3.34 lakhs of volumes in its shelves and has about 15,950 members. It is being modernised as per the recommendations of the High Level committee appointed by the Government. A separate Text Book wing has been set up for the benefit of students. Mending and Binding sections have also been set up. Rs. 5 lakhs have been provided in 1982-83 for purchasing books and furniture for the library and also providing a photocopier.

2. The Kavimani Nilayam Library at Nagercoil is also functioning under the control of the Director of Public Libraries from August 1977.

3. There are now 15 Local Library Authorities at the rate of one for each Revenue district (except Kanyakumari) having in all 15 District Central Libraries and 1,459 Branch Libraries. The Local Library Authority for Pudukottai was constituted in September 1981. Action is being taken to constitute shortly a Local Library Authority for Kanyakumari District also. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made in 1982-83 for opening a District Central Library at Dharmapuri.

4. The total stock of books in all the libraries under the Local Library Authorities is about 85 lakhs and the number of members about 9.35 lakhs. Non-members can also consult books in all these libraries. About 3,500 persons are on the rolls of Library Establishment.

5. The total Library Cess collection by the local Library Authorities during 1980-81 was Rs. 127 lakhs, including Rs. 30 lakhs got by Madras. All the Local Library Authorities except Madras get Matching grant equal to the Library Cess collected. From 1973-74, 25 per cent of such matching grants are paid in the form of books. The value of the books so supplied to the Local Library Authorities, under this scheme in 1980-81 was Rs. 16 lakhs.

6. Under a building programme taken up by the Local Library Authority, Madras buildings for 3 Circle Libraries and 3 Branch Libraries

have been completed. A new building was constructed for the District Central Library at Salem. A new multi-storeyed building will be constructed for the District Central Library at Tiruchirappalli also. Action is being taken to provide buildings for 20 branch Libraries in the districts utilising the Government grant of Rs. 5 lakhs sanctioned in 1981-82, and Rs. 5 lakhs to be sanctioned in 1982-83.

7. Pension and Group Insurance benefits have already been extended to the employees of Local Library Authorities.

8. Among the new programmes launched by the Department are the conduct of monthly lectures suitable for children in Circle libraries in Madras and District Central libraries in the mufassal. The other programme is the Home Delivery of books to the Library members by District Central Libraries utilising the services of students of Higher Secondary standards under the "Earn While you Learn" scheme.

(ii) ARCHIVES

The Tamil Nadu Archives possesses one of the richest collections of Government records in South Asia. It serves as a centre of historical research and caters to the needs of administration. It has in its custody, the records of the Government and of certain heads of departments and some miscellaneous collections of records—some dating back to more than three centuries. The records are preserved adopting modern methods. The installation of a Micro film unit at a cost of Rs. 6.50 lakhs has been sanctioned in 1981-82. In the Research Hall of the Archives, special facilities are provided to research scholars.

Regional Record Centres

2. Many records of historical as well as administrative value are lying scattered in the various Government Offices in the Districts. With a view to centralising and preserving those records on modern scientific lines, the organisation of Regional Record Centres at three places namely Madurai, Chidambaram and Coimbatore in the first instance, has been sanctioned. The regional records would help in the reconstruction of South Indian History and various aspects of life in the districts.

The Tamil Nadu Council of Historical Research :

3. The Tamil Nadu Council of Historical Research constituted in 1973 is encouraging research in various aspects of history and life in

Tamil Nadu in the past three centuries, by offering every year 4 fellowships (tenable for two years). The selection of fellowships for 1981-83 is to be finalised shortly.

Gazetteer Unit :

4. The Gazetteer Unit for revising and rewriting the District Gazetteers is also functioning under the control of this department. The District Gazetteer for Pudukottai is in the final stages of printing. The final draft of the Gazetteer for Dharmapuri will be sent to the Press, shortly. The drafts of the District Gazetteers for Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari are being finalised.

Training :

5. The Tamil Nadu Archives has been imparting a 15 day training in Record Management to those who are incharge of Record Rooms in Government Offices, Local bodies etc. So far, 11 sessions of training have been conducted and 164 persons from 50 offices have been trained. The programme will continue in 1982-83.

Publications :

6. Under the publication programme of the Archives, Select Documents on the topics "Discharged Prisoners Aid Society" "Neill Statue Satyagraha", "Education", "Tinnevelly Riots Conspiracy and Ashe Murder", "Bar councils in India" and "Nidhi" are at various stages of publication.

Archival Library :

7. The Tamil Nadu Archival Library is one of the biggest libraries, having a good collection of books and records. Unlike other public and academic libraries it contains not only conventional books, but also printed publications of various departments like Census reports, Gazetteers Administration reports etc. Nearly 100 books are being accessioned classified and catalogued every day.

(iii) MUSEUMS.

1. The Government Museums at Madras, Pudukkottai, Salem and Madurai are functioning under the control of the Director of Museums. The district Museum sanctioned for Tiruchirappalli is being established. Two more District Museums will be established in 1982-83 one at Vellore and the other at Erode.

2. The works of construction of the Children's Museum at Madras at a cost of Rs. 29 lakhs and an Annex to the National Art Gallery at the campus of Madras Museum at a cost of Rs. 27 lakhs are in progress.

(iv) ARCHAEOLOGY.

The department of Archaeology continues to attend actively to its work of preserving ancient historical monuments ; establishing site museums at places of Archaeological and Historical interest ; discovering inscriptions which may throw light on the ancient history of Tamil Nadu , excavations at Archaeological sites ; and collection, preservation and publication of old Tamil manuscripts.

2. The recent under-sea archaeological exploration conducted by the State Archaeological department in collaboration with the National Institute of Oceanography off the coast of Kaveripoompattinam has yielded interesting results. The survey which extended upto Tranquebar (Tirungupadi) seems to suggest that there are buildings and ship wrecks at Poompuhar and Vanagiri areas, lying submerged under the sea. It is proposed to continue this survey.

3. The department will be extending its work of preservation to cover more ancient monuments. The excavations at Gangaikondacholapuram and Kovalanpottal will be intensified. The department has proposals to undertake the following new programmes next year : imparting training in epigraphy and ancient history to 200 school teachers ; holding district level seminars for bringing to the notice of scholars the historical facts revealed by inscriptions discovered recently ; collaboration with the department of tourism in forming Tourist centres at historical places like Gingee fort ; getting scholars to evaluate recent discoveries with a view to modify suitably the curriculum in history ; intensifying epigraphic work in collaboration with the Tamil University ; and taking up on a wider scale the cleaning and preservation of ancient paintings in the temples in Tamil Nadu. These proposals are being examined.

CHAPTER X

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT.

DIRECTOR OF TAMIL DEVELOPMENT.

The Directorate of Tamil Development is taking effective steps to intensify the use of Tamil for all official purposes in all departments. A three year intensive scheme has been taken up to ensure the proper and full implementation of the scheme of having Tamil as Official language for all purposes in all State Government Offices. The first phase of the scheme has been implemented in 1981-82 in 17 departments. More departments will be covered in the second phase, i.e. 1982-83.

2. A bibliography of the Tamil books published during the period 1867-1935 has already been published in 19 volumes. Work on the books published after 1935 is in progress.

3. The Department is implementing a scheme of financial assistance to authors for bringing out original books in Tamil; and authors of 7 books were assisted in 1981-82. The Government have arranged to bring out through the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society, the second edition of the Tamil Encyclopaedia.

4. Under the scheme of awards for the best books published in Tamil, awards for the books published during the period 1975-80 were given on Thiruvalluvar Day 1982 (15th January).

History of Tamil Nadu:

5. The first volume on the Pre-Historic period has been published already and the second on the Sangam age will be published shortly in two parts.

Programme of translations:

6. Six books have been published so far under the programme for publishing in Tamil valuable books from other languages, and for publishing valuable Tamil classics in other languages. Two more are likely to be published shortly and work on other books is under way.

Honours to Tamil Poets and Scholars.

7. The Government have instituted so far a Reader's Chair in the name of Umaru Pulavar in Madurai Kamaraj University for research in Islamic Tamil literature; an endowment in Madras University for development of Tamil Christian literature and two Endowment lectures in Madras University—One in the name of Pavendhar Bharathidasan and the other in the name of Pattukkottai Kalyanasundaram. The Pavendhar Bharathidasan award of Rs. 10,000 has been given so far to the poets Thiruvargal Saradha, Vanidasan, S. D. Sundaram, Pattukkottai Kalyanasundaram and Muthulingam. The Thiru Vi. Ka, award of Rs. 10,000 for Tamil writers has been so far given to Thiruvargal Naranadurairakannan and A. K. Paranthamanar.

Financial Assistance to Indigent Tamil Scholars.

8. Tamil Scholars whose income does not exceed Rs. 400 per mensem are given a monthly pension of Rs. 250 under this scheme and 120 scholars have been covered so far.

Promoting Tamil Studies outside the State.

9. 24 Universities and institutions in other states have so far got the grant of Rs. 15,000 each for introducing part time diploma courses in Tamil. Grants have been sanctioned also to the International School of Dravidian linguistics, Trivandrum for its research activities.

10. The International Institute of Tamil Studies is engaged in bringing out a book of Course Materials to enable the learning of Tamil by Tamils settled abroad.

Tamil Etymological Dictionary Project.

11. The first part of the first volume of the Tamil Etymological Dictionary compiled by the late scholar Thiru G. Devaneya Pavanar will be published shortly and work on the remaining portion of the Etymological Dictionary is continuing.

International Institute of Tamil Studies.

12. The International Institute of Tamil Studies is now having 19 Readers, 12 full time Research students and 38 part-time students in

Ph.D. research. It publishes the half yearly Research Journal—the Journal of Tamil studies. This year it imparted coaching in Tamil to 28 students from other States and countries. The Institute is conducting monthly popular lectures on Tamil literary theories and weekly research seminars. It has conducted major seminars on the heritage of Tamils in the literary, cultural and other fields. The seminar on “Historical heritage of the Tamils” was held in 1981-82. The Institute has published so far 44 standard books on Tamil literature and history, besides certain valuable unpublished manuscripts. Post-Graduate Diploma courses on Translation and Manuscriptology are also offered in the Institute.

Tamil University.

13. The Tamil University inaugurated on 15th September 1981 is functioning at Thanjavur with its several faculties and departments. A Publications Division has also been started recently. About 1,000 acres of land near the Thanjavur Medical College are being acquired for the University and construction work is likely to start in a few months.

World Tamil Sangam.

14. The World Tamil Sangam announced on the occasion of the V International Conference Seminar of Tamil Studies at Madurai will be established with its headquarters at Madurai, at a site to be provided shortly. This organisation would be staffed by Tamil scholars who will be undertaking intensive research work. This Sangam will function with complete academic autonomy and with its own branches in various parts of the world. A provision of Rs. 105 lakhs has been made in Budget Estimates 1982-83 for establishing this Sangam.

CHAPTER X

TAMIL CULTURE.

The Government are continuing to implement a number of schemes to encourage and develop Tamil Culture and Arts. A new Department of Information, Tourism and (Tamil) Culture was organised in the Secretariat in July 1981. The Directorate of Traditional Tamil Arts set up newly under a separate Director is also functioning under this Department.

Tamil Nadu Iyal Isai, Nataka Manram.

2. For the past 26 years, this Manram has been implementing a number of programmes for developing music, dance, and drama, and it continued its good work in 1981-82 also. This year it gave "Kalaimamani" awards to 33 eminent artistes. Under the programme for encouraging young artistes it assisted 80 artistes to conduct performances in 16 Sabhas.

3. With a view to extend the activities of the Manram, the Government have decided in principle to constitute such manrams for each district. The object is to survey the local art forms in various districts, select forms worthy of preservation and take steps to encourage and preserve them. The young artistes in the district will also be encouraged. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1982-83.

Tamil Nadu Ovium Nunkalai Kuzhu.

4. In addition to its usual programmes, the Tamil Nadu Ovium Nunkalai Kuzhu implemented the following important schemes also in 1981-82 :—

(i) A notable programme was the conduct of Refresher courses for Art Masters in schools, held in collaboration with the State Council of Educational Research and Training, with a view to keep them posted with the latest developments in Art teaching. This training has so far been imparted to about 110 Art masters in the Educational districts of Madras, Vellore and Coimbatore. This training will be extended to Art masters in many other districts next year.

(ii) Under the programme for conducting Art exhibitions in other States, Tamil Nadu Art exhibitions were conducted at Jaipur (Rajasthan) and Bhubaneshwar (Orissa). The exhibitions were well received.

(iii) The quarterly journal of the Kuzhu, entitled "Nunkalai" was published.

(iv) The Government have given a grant of Rs. 1 lakh to the Kuzhu for instituting a fund for giving financial assistance to artists.

5. It is proposed to provide a mobile unit to the Kuzhu to enable it to hold Art exhibitions in District headquarters and mufassal towns. A sum of Rs. 3.90 lakhs will be provided for this purpose next year.

Music Colleges.

6. The Government Colleges of Music at Madras and Madurai and the Music wing of the Oriental college at Thiruvaiyaru, are conducting courses in Music and Bharatha Nattam. In order to solve the accommodation problem at the Music college, Madras the construction of additional building at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs will be sanctioned in 1982-83.

7. It is proposed to modernise the teaching methods in the Government colleges of music. With a view to instil in students the techniques and methodology of maestros in music and dance, it is proposed to conduct demonstrations and lectures in those colleges. It is also proposed to make available to students tapes (Audio and video) of the performances of such maestros. Musical demonstrations of Thevaram and Thiruvasagam etc., will also be arranged.

Directorate of Traditional Tamil Arts.

8. The main objects of the newly formed Directorate of Traditional Tamil Arts are (i) survey, compilation and publication of details of traditional Tamil arts ; (ii) and their preservation.

9. In accordance with the above objects, provision has been made for the following programmes in 1982-83 ;—

(I) It is proposed to survey and document rare rural art forms in all districts and compile and publish a cultural profile of Tamil Nadu. It will be a compendium of the history and culture of the rural folk in Tamil Nadu. Action will also be taken to preserve the worthy art forms identified in the survey. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for this scheme next year.

(2) Collection, preservation and publication of ancient Tamil manuscripts.

(3) Building up a collection of taperecordings of Tamil folk music and traditional Tamil classical music.

(4) A number of valuable art pieces from Tamil Nadu and Tamil palm leaf manuscripts are found among the collections of museums and art galleries in foreign countries. It is proposed either to acquire the originals themselves or microfilms of manuscripts and replicas of art pieces.

Pension to indigent artistes

11. Under this scheme about 1,000 artistes who are in indigent circumstances are receiving a monthly pension of Rs. 150. This pension is given for a period of 3 years in the first instance, but renewals for periods of three years at a time are admissible, if the artistes still continue to be indigent. When an indigent artiste dies, his widow can get the pension till her death, subject to renewals at 3 yearly intervals, with reference to financial status. The provision for this scheme in 1982-83 is Rs. 24 lakhs. 200 more artistes will be given Pension under this scheme next year.

11. The Government are implementing from 1979 a scheme under which State Artistes are nominated. 12 more State Artistes were nominated in October 1981 for a three year period. By way of encouraging artistes who have attained rare talents even at an early age and also secured a name for themselves in the world of fine arts, three such persons have also been nominated as "State Artistes".

C. ARANGANAYAGAM,
Minister for Education.

APPENDIX I

STATISTICS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION.

	1973-74	1976-77	1980-81	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

A. POPULATION OF AGE GROUP :

<i>Age Group 6—11 :</i>	<i>Pupils in lakhs.</i>			
Boys :.. ..	30.45	31.93	33.69	34.19
Girls	29.79	31.23	32.95	33.43
Total	60.24	63.16	66.64	67.62*
<i>Age Group 11—14 :</i>				
Boys:	13.71	14.37	15.16	15.39
Girls	13.40	14.05	14.83	15.04
Total	27.11	28.42	29.99	30.43*
<i>Age Group 14—17/14-16 from 1980-81</i>				
Boys:	11.31	11.86	8.54	8.74
Girls	11.07	11.60	8.33	8.51
Total	22.38	23.46	16.87	17.25*

* The estimated population figures for the various Age Groups in 1981-82 are based on the total Tamil Nadu population figures as per 1981 Census multiplied by the percentages formed by the relevant age groups in the 1971 Census.

	1973-74	1976-77	1980-81	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

(PUPILS IN LAKHS).

B. NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED :

Age Group 6—11 :

Boys:	30·64	32·02	34·80	34·97
Girls	23·74	25·50	28·66	29·10
Total	54·38	57·52	63·46	64·07

Age Group 11—14

Boys:	9·10	9·74	11·48	12·03
Girls	5·09	5·76	6·94	7·61
Total	14·19	15·50	18·42	19·64

Age Group 14—17/14—16 from 1980-81

Boys:	4·97	5·34	4·45	4·56
Gir	2·42	2·68	2·28	2·57
Total	7·39	8·02	6·73	7·13

C. PERCENTAGE OF ENROLMENT

(PERCENTAGE)

Age Group 6—11 :

Boys:	100·06	100·3	103·30	102·29
Girls	79·6	81·7	86·97	87·65
Total	90·2	91·7	95·22	94·76

	1973- 74	1976- 77	1980- 81	1981- 82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Age Group 11-14</i>				
Boys	66.3	67.37	75.73	78.18
Girls	37.9	41.0	46.79	50.60
Total	52.3	54.4	61.42	64.55
<i>Age Group 14-17/14-16 from 1980-81</i>				
Boys:	43.0	44.9	52.07	52.26
Girls	21.8	23.1	27.40	30.17
Total	33.0	34.1	39.90	41.36
D. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS :				
Primary Schools ..	26,726	27,306	27,648	27,767
Middle Schools ..	5,773	5,730	5,658	5,556
High Schools	2,823	3,030	2,069	2,168
Higher Secondary Schools			1,300	1,405
Total ..	<u>35,322</u>	<u>36,066</u>	<u>36,675</u>	<u>36,896</u>

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

E. NUMBER OF TEACHERS—

Primary Schools ..	1,06,332	1,11,033	1,11,071	1,13,036
Middle Schools ..	66,843	67,846	69,516	66, 21
High Schools	65,959	72,838	32,427	33,280
Higher Secondary Schools			53,843	58,750
Total	<u>2,39,134</u>	<u>2,51,717</u>	<u>2,66,857</u>	<u>2,71,287</u>

	1973- 74	1976- 77	1980- 81	1981- 82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
F. TEACHER PUPIL RATIO (AS ON 1ST AUGUST)—				
(1) Type of School (including specialist teachers)				
Primary Schools ..	35	36	40	39
Middle Schools ..	33	33	36	38
High Schools	24	24	23	24
Higher Secondary Schools ..	..	..	27	27
(2) By standards (including specialist teachers)—				
Primary Standards ..	37	36	33	38
Middle Standards ..	33	33	31	32
High School Standards..	29	30	24	24
Higher Secondary Standards..	..	..	20	20

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS IN TAMIL NADU
IN 1981-82 (AS ON 1ST OCTOBER 1981)

<i>Kinds of Institutions.</i>	<i>Number of schools.</i>	<i>Pupils (in lakhs.)</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Primary Schools—			
Government 1,445	27,767	44.72	1,13,036
Municipal 1,107			
Panchayat Union. .. 20,270			
Aided. 4,945			
Middle Schools—			
Government 190	5,556	25.40	66,221
Municipal 401			
Panchayat Union. .. 3,015			
Aided. 1,950			
Total Elementary Schools	33,323	70.12	1,79,257
High Schools-Ordinary:—			
Government : 1,547	2,021	7.23	30,180
Municipal 69			
Aided: 405			
Anglo Indian	18	0.12	398
Matriculation	50	0.22	821
C. B. S. E., etc.	79	0.37	1,881
Total High Schools ..	2,168	7.94	33,280

Higher Secondary-Ordinary:—

Government	639	}	1,288	14.45	53,734
Government (Technical).	14				
Municipal	60				
Aided:	575				
Anglo Indian			26	0.28	891
Matriculation			33	0.31	1,252
C.B.S.E. and I.S.C. Schools			58	0.65	2,252
Total Higher Secondary Schools			<u>1,405</u>	<u>15.69</u>	<u>58,750</u>
Total High & Higher Secondary Schools.			<u>3,573</u>	<u>23.63</u>	<u>92,030</u>
Grand Total (All Schools)			<u>36,896</u>	<u>93.75</u>	<u>2,71,287</u>

Boys : 53.36 lakhs.

Girls : 40.39 lakhs.

MANAGEMENT WISE BREAK-UP OF THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS IN 1981-82.

<i>Type of Schools.</i>	<i>Government.</i>		<i>Municipal.</i>	<i>Aided.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>* Break up of the teachers.</i>	
	<i>Government schools.</i>	<i>Panchayat union Schools.</i>				<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Primary Schools	6,884	67,395	9,136	29,621	1,13,036	69,806	43,230
Middle Schools	3,205	27,025	7,035	28,956	66,221	34,281	31,940
High Schools	21,808	..	1,455	10,017	33,280	21,492	11,788
Higher Secondary Schools ..	25,503	..	3,293	29,954	58,750	36,530	22,220
Total ..	<u>57,400</u>	<u>94,420</u>	<u>20,919</u>	<u>98,548</u>	<u>2,71,287</u>	<u>1,62,109</u>	<u>1,09,178</u>

62

APPENDIX II.

STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

<i>Details.</i>	1973-74	1976-77	1980-81	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Total Number of students in—				
(i) P.U.C.	72,646	84,257	..	..
(ii) B.A.	51,698	44,697	53,903	58,902
(iii) B.Sc.	49,057	48,110	65,980	72,934
(iv) B.Com.	14,859	19,195	23,834	26,400
(v) Post-Graduate ..	6,993	7,043	10,994	12,904
Total ..	1,95,253	203,302	1,54,711	1,71,140
II. Number of teachers in—				
(i) Government Colleges.	2,969	3,733	3,857	4,031
(ii) Aided Colleges ..	7,090	7,883	8,713	8,775
Total ..	10,059	11,616	12,570	12,806
III' Number of Colleges—				
(i) Government	51	51	51	52*
(ii) Aided	127	138	136	135
Total ..	178	189	187	187

*The R.D.M. College, Sivaganga has been taken over by the Government on a permanent basis from 1st July 1981.

Other Colleges— ..

Category.	Number of Colleges.		Number of Students in 1981-82.	* Number of Teachers in 1981-82.
	Government.	Aided.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	* (5)
(i) College of Education ..	7	16	2,935	231
(ii) Physical Education ..	..	3	330	33
(iii) Oriental Colleges ..	..	15	1,665	143
(iv) Schools of Social work.	..	2	240	18
(v) Rural Higher Institution.	..	1	623	76
(vi) Music Colleges ..	2	..	479	43
Total ..	<u>9</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>6,272</u>	<u>544</u>

APPENDIX III.

STATISTICS OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN 1981-82.

		<i>Number of students (strength).</i>	
<i>Number of institutions.</i>			
	(1)		(2)
I. Engineering Colleges—			
(i) Government		4 }	
(ii) Aided		3 }	8,197
(iii) Autonomous		7	7,300
2. Polytechnics and Special Institutions—			
(i) Government		20 }	
(ii) Aided		29 }	21,366
(iii) Autonomous		1 }	
3. Higher Secondary Schools (Vocational)—			
(i) Government		11 }	
(ii) Aided		3 }	1,680
		78	38,543

NIEPA DC



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Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
 17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
 DOC. No. 7839
 Date 1/8/89