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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION
IN
TAMIL NADU

NOTE ON
DEMAND 17—EDUCATION 1980-81

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1980

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1980

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE AND THE STATE BUDGET.

Education continues to account for the largest share of the State Budget. The outlay under "Demand 17—Education" in 1980-81 is Rs. 224 crores, which represents 23 per cent of the total expenditure on Revenue Account namely Rs. 967 crores. It constitutes the highest single component in the Budget. The expenditure on education has been steadily rising as may be seen from the figures of Rs. 123 crores under Education Demand spent in 1975-76, Rs. 143 crores in 1976-77, Rs. 169 crores in 1977-78, Rs. 186 crores in 1978-79 and Rs. 212 crores in 1979-80 (Revised Estimate).

2. The following is a sector-wise break up of the provision in the Budget Estimates for 1980-81 under the Education Demand:—

<i>Budget Estimate for 1980-81.</i>				
	<i>Non-plan.</i>	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
259. Expenditure on maintenance and repairs to buildings of Government Schools, Colleges, etc.	42	..	42	
277. Education—				
1. Primary Education ..	104,06	1,53	105,59	
2. Secondary Education ..	59,48	1,02	60,50	
3. Higher Secondary Education ..	10,36	6,94	17,30	
4. University Education	22,58	69	23,27	
5. Special Education—Adult Education, Tamil Development, etc.	1,45	1,73	3,18	
6. N.C.C., Sports & Youth Welfare	1,96	78	2,74	
7. Other items	1	1	2	
8. Technical Education	7,65	92	8,57	
	2,07,55	13,62	2,21,17	

*Budget Estimate for
1980-81.*

(1)	Non-plan. (2)	Plan. (3)	Total. (4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
278. Art and Culture	28	26	54
Archaeology	14	6	20
Archives and Museums	36	5	41
Public Libraries	1,45	5	1,50
	<hr/> 2,23	<hr/> 42	<hr/> 2,65
288. Social Security and Welfare ..	15	..	15
Miscellaneous	2	..	2
GRAND TOTAL—DEMAND 17—			
EDUCATION	2,10,37	14,04	2,24,41
		OR	2,24,42
		(due to	
		rounding.)	

3. Besides these, provision has also been made in 1980-81 under other Demands for Educational Buildings, etc., as follows:—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>General Education.</i>			
<i>A. Expenditure within Revenue Account—</i>			
Demand 28.—Community Development Works—Panchayat Union			
School Buildings— .. ..	..	5,50	5,50
Social Education .. ..	..	8	8
Demand 37—Public Works Buildings for			
Government Schools	3	5	8
266. Pensions to staff of Aided and Local Body Educational Institutions.	7,57	..	7,57

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>B. Expenditure Outside Revenue Account—</i>				
459. Capital outlay—office buildings ..		1		1
477. Capital outlay on Education/Art and Culture—Buildings for Government Schools and Colleges, etc. ..	1	3,19		3,20
767. Loans—Marriage Loans to Aided School Teachers	1	..		1
National Loan Scholarships .. .. .	..	40		40
<i>Total: General Education</i> ..		<u>7,62</u>	<u>9,23</u>	<u>16,85</u>

Technical Education.

477. Capital outlay—Buildings for Government Technical Educational Institutions	4	41		45
677. Loans to Technical Education Students	7	..		7
Loans to Aided Technical Educational Institutions .. .. .	..	4		4
<i>Total: Technical Education</i> ..		<u>11</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>56</u>
TOTAL: GENERAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION		<u>7,73</u>	<u>9,68</u>	<u>17,41</u>

If all the above allocations are taken into account the expenditure on education will be Rs. 241 crores in 1980-81.

4. (i) These figures do not include the expenditure on Harijan Welfare and Backward Class Schools and Hostels; Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Class Students; Approved Schools; Industrial Training Institutes, etc. The total provision for these items is about Rs. 35 crores.

(ii) The Budget makes separate allocations for Medical, Agricultural and Veterinary education under the respective departments to the tune of Rs. 14 crores. If these allocations (Rs. 35 crores plus Rs. 14 crores) are also taken into account, the outlay on Education in the Budget Estimate for 1980-81 will be in the order of Rs. 290 crores.

Outlay on Educational Plan Schemes in 1980-81.

5. In 1980-81 the Plan expenditure on various sectors of Education under all heads (277. Education, 477. Capital Outlay on Education, 677. Loans, etc) will be as follows. (The figures with plus sign represent the Outlay on Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes):—

(1)	Com- mitted.	New schemes sanctioned in 1980—81		Total.
		(2)	(3)		(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
General Education				
(i) School Education	7,02	1,43	8,45	
	+01		+01	
(ii) Higher Secondary Education ..	2,47	4,47	6,94	
(iii) College Education	74	52	1,26	
	+43		+43	
(iv) Adult Education	70	20	90	
	+72		+72	
(v) Sports and Youth Welfare ..	23	48	71	
	+23		+23	
(vi) Public Works Charges	58	..	58	
	11,74	7,10	14,84	
Pro rata	+1,39		+1,39	
Technical Education	97	44	1,41	
	+ 7		+ 7	
Art and Culture	6	43	49	
	12,77	7,97	20,74	
	+ 1,46		+ 1,46	

Retrospect and prospect :

6. The decision of this Government to attach the + 2 stage of the 10 + 2+3 pattern to schools has had a revolutionary impact in that facilities for education above the level of S.S.L.C. have been made available for the first time in more than a thousand localities, most of them in rural areas. The more important among the other highlights in the educational field in the past three years were:—the introduction of a system of compartmental pass in S.S.L.C.; abolition of detentions in Standards 1—3; the increase of the reservation for Backward Classes in admissions to educational institutions from 31 per cent to 50 per cent; numerous measures for promoting the welfare of teachers of schools and colleges; the launching of the largest-ever programme of Adult Education; the starting of the Perarignar Anna University of Technology; the formation of a separate Directorate to promote Sports and Youth Welfare; and the launching of an array of programmes for the development of Art and Culture and development of Tamil.

7. The major programmes we have in view in (1980-81) (and later years) are the continuous programmes for promoting enrolment and retention in schools and for improving the quality of Education at all levels; conferment of the status of Government servants on the 95,000 or so teachers of Panchayat Union Elementary Schools; starting of more new Universities in Tamil Nadu as announced; implementation of a number of new programmes for promoting sports and games; and the holding of the Fifth International Conference-Seminar on Tamil Studies in a fitting manner.

8. The Government will be reconstituting shortly the “State Education Consultative Committee” and members of both the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council will be represented in that Committee. The Government will seek the advice of the Committee on all important matters involving Educational policy.

CHAPTER II SCHOOL EDUCATION

(i) GENERAL

Under the Education budget, the largest allocation is for School Education. Out of Rs. 224 crores under Education Demand in Budget Estimate 1980—81, about Rs. 183 crores is for School Education (including Higher Secondary Education): As on 1st August 1979 there were 36573 schools in Tamil Nadu—27662 Primary, 5685 Middle and 3226 High Schools (of the 3226 High Schools, 1087 were Higher Secondary Schools and 117 were schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, etc.). 2.58 lakhs of teachers were working in those schools and 88.79 lakhs pupils were studying in them (including 2.50 lakhs in I and II Year Higher Secondary Classes). The management-wise details of strength of teachers, enrolment, etc., are given in the Annex for these 36573 schools, as well as other special schools.

2. The percentages of enrolment reached in 1979-80 under the various age groups were 94.64% under Age group 6—11; 59.68% under 11—14; and 38.44% under 14-16. These age groups correspond to Standards 1—5, 6—8 and 9—10 respectively. The progress in enrolment over the years may be seen from the figures in the Annex.

3. For 1980-81, the following additional posts of teachers will be sanctioned—namely 1000 Secondary Grades (for age groups 6—11 and 11—14); 200 Physical Education Teachers for Middle Schools and High Schools; 200 posts of B.Ed. Grade Headmasters for Middle Schools; and 200 B.Ed. grade teachers for High Schools. Further 200 posts of part-time craft teachers in Middle schools will be upgraded as full time posts. The additional posts for Higher Secondary Schools are mentioned in the relevant chapter.

School Improvement Conferences :

4. In order to mobilise local effort and initiative in improving the facilities in the schools, 578 School Improvement conferences had been conducted till September 1979 and assistance of the order of Rs. 15.53 crores

had been secured from the public. The programme is being continued vigorously with an accent on Science-cum-Library improvement. As a result of voluntary effort, about 41 lakhs of pupils have been given free uniforms at a cost of Rs. 3.10 crores till the end of September 1979.

Educational Administration :—

5. There are now 14 Chief Educational Officers, 50 District Educational Officers, 7 Inspectresses of Girls' Schools and 458 Deputy Inspectors of Schools. In order to improve educational administration it is proposed to create from 1980—81, an additional Chief Educational Officer (for Pudukottai), an additional District Educational Officer (for Aranthangi) and 3 additional Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.

(ii) ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Enrolment.

1. The percentages of children of age groups 6—11 and 11—14 already enrolled in schools in Tamil Nadu were 94.64 per cent and 59.68 per cent respectively in 1979-80. About 1.93 lakhs under these two age groups were enrolled additionally in 1978-79 and 1.72 lakhs on 1979-80. The total number of pupils who studied in 1979-80 in the 33347 Elementary schools—27,662 Primary schools (Standard 1—5) plus 5685 Middle schools (Standards 1—8 or 6—8) was 68.35 lakhs, and the number of teachers 1,79,103 and the overall teacher—pupil ratio worked out to 1:38.

Reduction of Dropouts :—

2. It is gratifying to note that the rate of drop-outs (or wastage) at the Primary school level, i.e. for age group 6—11 is coming down in recent years. From 51% in 1973-74 it has come down to 33% in 1979-80. The schemes of free midday meals, free supply of books and slates, etc., are aimed at preventing drop-outs. In addition, detentions have been abolished in Standards 1—3 from 1977-78.

Midday Meal Scheme.

3. The midday meal programme in Elementary schools continues to play a major role in promoting and retaining enrolment. About 20.25 lakhs of poor pupils in Standards 1 to 8 of Elementary Schools receive midday meals, including the 1.65 lakhs fed in schools run by the Harijan Welfare/Backward Classes Departments. Out of this, 4 lakhs are in Central Kitchen areas and the rest in non-Central Kitchen areas. The provision for the midday meals scheme in the Budget for 1980-81 is about Rs. 5.29 crores.

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 the rate of 10 paise per pupil per day for 200 days and the local body contribution is 5 paise per pupil per day for 200 days. Most Local Bodies were not paying the 5 paise contribution especially to non-Local Body Elementary Schools. The Government have now taken steps to ensure regular payment. From 1st October 1979 the expenditure on 5 paise Local Body contribution to non-Local Body elementary schools has also been made compulsory and the cost has been ordered to be taken into account as admissible expenditure for purposes of Elementary Education grant from Government funds. This is supplemented by about 20,000 tonnes of food received every year as free gift from the CARE organisation. The CARE food suffices for 100 feeding days, in the case of cereal, and all the 200 feeding days in the case of salad oil. The 15 paise got as Government grant and Local Body contribution is 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.

5. The three districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot and North Arcot are covered by the Central Kitchen programme, under which meals are cooked in modern ovens under hygienic conditions and transported to the surrounding schools in closed vans. 97 Central Kitchens are functioning in those districts. They were established with CARE assistance at a total cost of about Rs. 2 crores and they also get CARE

food as in non-Central Kitchen areas. They are serving 4 lakhs of pupils in these districts. In Central Kitchen areas the entire cost of the programme is met from Government funds and the Local Body contribution is credited to State Government funds.

6. An in-depth study of the working of Central Kitchens made in June-October 1979 showed that considerable savings can be effected in transport costs if proper use is made of bullock carts, cycles, etc. for transporting the cooked food from the Central Kitchens to the schools, instead of relying on Motor vehicles, incurring huge overheads on Petrol, etc. and also that even where it is essential to use Motor vehicles, a pragmatic redeployment of vehicles will result in savings and efficiency. The Government have accepted the findings and issued orders on 2nd April 1980 for implementing the Committee's recommendations. Out of 193 vehicles in those Central Kitchens, 93 have been ordered to be bewithdrawn. This will result in considerable economy in overheads.

7. The Government have also laid down a streamlined procedure for supply of rice to Central Kitchens regularly by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation.

8. In 1979-80, the Government of India in the Department of Social Welfare were addressed for clearance for getting 45 per cent CARE assistance for setting up Central Kitchens in the Dharmapuri District (16 Kitchens serving 90,000 pupils) and Ramanathapuram District (32 Kitchens serving 1,76,000 pupils) at a total non-recurring cost of Rs. 144 lakhs. The Government of India, however, allotted CARE assistance for starting only 5 Central Kitchens in 1979-80 and these 5 Kitchens have been sanctioned for construction in Ramanathapuram District. This Government have renewed to the Government of India under the programme for 1980-81 their request for CARE assistance for starting the remaining 43 Kitchens required for the two districts.

Free Supply of Books and Slates :

9. Poor pupils receiving midday meals in Standards 1 to 3 get text books free and poor pupils in Standard 1 get slates also free. More than 13 lakhs of pupils get this free supply every year. From the year 1972-73 the cost of text books is met by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society from its funds. The scheme costs the Society about Rs. 25 lakhs every year. About Rs. 5 lakhs are spent from State Government funds every year on the free supply of slates to pupils in Standard I.

10. With a view to improving the teaching of science in elementary schools, the syllabi have been revised and grants are also given for the purchase of science equipments and teaching aids, at Rs. 300 for each Primary school and Rs. 1,000 for each Middle school. So far, 12,620 Primary and 4,000 Middle schools have benefited. 200 more Middle schools will be covered in 1980-81. Under an experimental scheme implemented by the Avinasingam Home Science College, Coimbatore, 5,700 primary teachers in Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari districts were given orientation training in Nutrition and Health Education in the past few years.

11. With a view to promote Health Education among Primary School children, a scheme has been sanctioned in Tirunelveli district (with CARE assistance) to conduct a suitable training programme for Primary school teachers in the district, so that they, in their turn will inculcate health-awareness among the 5 lakhs of pupils reading in Primary schools in that district. The scheme will cost Rs. 4 lakhs, of which Rs. 1.80 lakhs will be borne by CARE.

Elementary School Buildings :

12. Grants are given to Local Bodies and managements of aided schools towards the construction of school buildings. From 1974-75 the maximum grant payable for a Primary/Middle school building is Rs. 10,000/17,000 subject to a minimum contribution by the management of Rs. 5,000/8,000. In 1980-81 provisions of Rs. 23 lakhs for grants to Municipal and Aided Elementary Schools and Rs. 15 lakhs

for expenditure on Government Elementary school buildings (Rs. 3 lakhs for committed expenditure and Rs. 12 lakhs for new works) have been made. The provision made under Community Development Demand for grants to Panchayat Union Elementary school buildings in 1980-81 is Rs. 5.5 crores. This is under the special programme for providing buildings within the next three years for all the 4,000 and more Elementary (including higher elementary) schools in Panchayat Union areas without proper buildings.

Local Body Elementary Schools :

13. Out of 33,347 Elementary schools in Tamil Nadu in 1979-80 about 29,000 were situated in Panchayat Union areas. Out of the 29,000 schools, 23,266 (20,193 Primary schools plus about 3,073 Middle schools) were run by Panchayat Union Councils. Under the current pattern of financial assistance to Panchayat Union Councils for elementary education, 4/9 of the local cess (levied at 45 paise per rupee of land revenue) continues to be paid to the Panchayat Union Elementary Education Fund. The Government are also giving a grant calculated at Rs. 6 per head of population in each Block, based on the 1971 census. The balance of expenditure on Elementary Education is shared by the Government and the Panchayat Unions according to the revised classification of Blocks.

14. The number of elementary schools run by Municipalities and the Corporations of Madras and Madurai in 1979-80 was 1,494 (1,094 Primary plus 400 Middle). The Government sanction 50 per cent of the Education tax realised by a Municipality as Government contribution. They are also meeting the entire net deficit in the Municipal Elementary Education Fund Accounts, except in the case of the Madras Corporation.

(iii) SECONDARY EDUCATION.

1. Out of 16.51 lakhs of children in the age group 14—16 in Tamil Nadu in 1979-80, 38.44% namely 6.34 lakhs had been enrolled (in Standards 9 and 10). There were 3,109 High

schools in Tamil Nadu in 1979-80 of which 1,087 had Higher Secondary standards. Besides, there were 117 schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, etc., of which 52 had Higher Secondary standards. Out of the total strength of 20.44 lakhs of pupils in those schools (12.69 lakhs in the Higher Secondary schools plus 7.75 lakhs in the High Schools) 11.60 lakhs were in Standards 8 and lower ; 6.34 lakhs in Standards 9--10 and 2.50 lakhs in the two Higher Secondary classes.

2. The Government have sanctioned in 1980-81 till now the opening of 42 Government High Schools apart from 20 Aided High Schools permitted by the Department to be opened.

Science Education :

3. Under the scheme for equipping high schools with Science Laboratories, a sum of Rs. 55,000 is spent on Science Laboratory for each Government High School selected under the scheme (Rs.37,000 for building and Rs. 18,000 for equipment). The non-Government schools each get a grant of Rs. 40,200 out of which Rs. 18,000 is for equipment (purchased and supplied by the Director of School Education himself) and the balance of Rs. 22,200 is for the laboratory building (the building grant being given at 60% or the cost of Rs. 22,200 whichever is less). By the end of 1979-80, 993 High schools had been covered under this scheme, including 100 covered in the past three years. Another 25 schools will be covered during 1980-81.

4. Out of the 50 Educational Districts in the State, 42 are having each a Mobile Science Laboratory vans for attending to the needs of Science teaching in rural High schools not yet provided with science Laboratories. 4 more vans are proposed to be purchased in 1980-81.

5. State Level Science Exhibitions are conducted every year with a view to encouraging the Science talent of our pupils.

6. With a view to improving Library facilities in High schools, suitable Library books are purchased and distributed to schools. A sum of Rs. 9 lakhs was spent on this scheme in the past three years and Rs. 2 lakhs have been provided in 1980-81.

Audio-Visual Education:

7. The majority of schools have been equipped with Radio sets on voluntary basis and they can benefit from the educational broadcasts. In order to cover the remaining schools, UNICEF have come forward to gift 4,000 Radio sets. 700 High schools have 16 MM projectors and 1,250 have filmstrip projectors. The schools can purchase audio-visual equipments out of the Audio-visual Education Fund. Further, the State Film Library at the Directorate of School Education is lending costly and useful films and filmstrips to schools. New Films and Filmstrips for about Rs. 1.25 lakhs were added to the Film Library in the past three years and Rs. 25,000 will be spent for the purpose in 1980-81.

8. Educational television has been introduced in schools in Madra City and neighbourhood. The Educational Technology Cell in the Directorate of School Education is helping in the effective use of Television for Educational purposes. All schools in the Telecast area have been permitted to levy a special fee of Rs. 2 per pupil per annum for the purchase, installation and maintenance of Television sets in the schools. During 1979-80 Rs. 75,000 was allocated to provide T. V. sets initially at Government cost to 15 schools in rural areas, to be recouped later from the special fee collections in future years. A similar provision has been made in 1980-81 also.

9. With a view to improve and emphasize the four main aspects of learning, viz., Academic, Cultural, Sports and Youth Activities—the Government have ordered the constitution of four separate Councils for the purpose in each High /Higher Secondary School.

High School Buildings:

10. A provision of Rs. 9 lakhs has been made in 1980-81 for grants to Municipal and Aided High schools for putting up buildings, besides a provision of Rs. 42 lakhs for building works of Government High Schools (Rs. 25 lakhs for spill over expenditure and Rs. 17 lakhs for new works) The Government have arranged for conducting a detailed survey of the existing accommodation facilities in Government schools, with a view to formulate a phased programme for satisfying the needs of the most ill-equipped schools in the coming years.

Scholarships:

11. School Education in Tamil Nadu is free at all stages. Rural talent scholarships are awarded from 1971-72. Under the scheme, scholarships are awarded every year to four students in each of the 374 Panchayat Unions in the State. The scholarships are tenable for the entire school course. The value of the scholarships, when the student is studying in selected High schools approved for the purpose, is Rs. 1,000 per annum for each boarder and Rs. 500 per annum for each day-scholar. Pupils who get these scholarships but are studying in ordinary schools of their own choice are allowed Rs. 150 per annum. The total number of scholarship holders in 1980-81 will be about 3,000 including renewals. It was from 1978-79 that the number of fresh awards under these scholarships was doubled (i.e., increased from two to four in each Panchayat Union).

12. Besides this, generous educational concessions continue to be given to the children of Burma and Sri Lanka Repatriates, Ex-service and Defence personnel, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Political sufferers.

13. The scheme of medical inspection of High school pupils through Mobile Medical Vans is now in operation in all districts except Madras.

Matriculation Schools:

14. There are 33 Matriculation Schools (with a strength of 30,000 pupils) which levy fees and use English as the medium of instruction. They do not get any Government grant. They were formerly affiliated to the Universities of Madras and Madurai. From December 1976, they were transferred to the control of the Director of School Education. A separate Board of Matriculation Schools has been constituted and an Inspector of Matriculation Schools has also been appointed.

Anglo -Indian Schools:

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

(iv) CURRICULUM SYLLABUS AND TEXT BOOKS

Revision of School Syllabus:

1. The new 10 year school syllabus was introduced gradually in schools from 1972-73 to 1976-77. There were suggestions from various quarter to lighten the load for various subjects under that syllabus. After consulting educational experts, the Government have reduced the excess burden under all subjects from 1978-79. For Mathematics, apart from the shedding of excess load from 1978-79, a general revision of the Mathematics syllabi, was also done by the experts and the mathematics syllabus so revised by experts and Maths text books as per that syllabus have been/will be introduced in various standards in all schools in Tamil Nadu in the following manner :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Standards.</i>
(1)	(2)
1979—80	I, II
1980—81	III, & VI
1981—82	IV, VII, & IX
1982—83	V, VIII & X.

School Text Books:

2. The Tamil Nadu Text Book Society constituted in 1970 is incharge of producing and distributing the Nationalised Text Books for schools. Its production programme for 1980-81 involved the printing of 2.70 crores copies of School Text Books of the value of Rs. 5.39 crores.

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

4. In September 1979, the Government entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society, the work of producing and distributing the exercise note books made out of concessional paper allocated to Tamil Nadu by the Government of India. The annual requirements of paper for note books in this state is 8,000 tonnes. Under the constraints of the scheme formulated by the Government of India, it may not be possible to get concessional paper to cover the entire needs. For the period July 1979-June 1980, 6,000 tonnes of concessional paper were allotted to this State. But only about half of this paper became actually available for conversion into note books. About Rs. 2 Crores worth of note books have already been sold. There have been some shortages this year due to non-availability of sufficient quantity of concessional paper in time from the Mills. As more paper arrives the society will continue production and release further stocks of note books into the market.

(v) TEACHER TRAINING

1. There are at present 79 Teacher Training Institutes in this State with facilities for turning out Secondary Grade trained teachers (including 4 nursery and pre-primary and one Anglo-Indian Teachers Training Institute and one Secondary Grade Training Section each, in the Lady Willingdon and St. Christopher Training Colleges). In view of the large extent of unemployment among trained teachers prevailing for the past many years, admissions for teacher training are made only in alternate years and that too in reduced numbers. Admissions were made last in 1979-80 and there will be no admissions in 1980-81.

English Language Teaching Centres :

2. There are 9 English Language Teaching Centres-3 for High School teachers at Madras, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli and 6 for Middle School teachers at Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Salem, Tirunelveli.

Vellore and Melur. The three High School centres train every year 1,350 graduate trained teachers of English in 30 batches of three week courses. The six centres for Middle School teachers train every year 2,700 teachers in 60 batches of four week courses. One more centre will be started in 1980-81. The staff of these centres conduct workshops for teachers handling English in Primary Schools also.

(vi) STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

1. The S.C. E. R. T. formed in May 1975 by integrating the three units namely State Institute of Education, State Evaluation Unit and State Institute of Science Education, is in charge of Educational research and training upto Higher Secondary level. It organises several research oriented projects, Inservice Training Courses and Workshops. The Director of School Education is also the Director of the S.C.E.R.T.

2 The S.C.E.R.T. is implementing the following experimental projects with UNICEF Assistance :—

(i) "*Primary Education Curriculam Renewal Project*" (PECR) : Under this programme innovative curricula suitable for rural areas are experimented in Standards I to V of 30 Primary Schools in three centres at Aduthurai, Ranipet and Tirur. This project will be expanded to 100 more schools in the State from 1980-81.

(ii) "*Developmental Activities in Community Education and Participation*" (DACEP) : This caters to the educational and community needs of all age groups so that the school may become a catalyst for social change in other sectors of the community. This scheme is now implemented in two centres-viz. at Tirur and Ammoor. Two more centres are planned in 1980-81.

(iii) "*Comprehensive Access to Primary Education*" (CAPE) (in the context of the programme for Universalisation of Elementary Education):—Under this project an attempt will be made to reach out to the out of school children and provide them with learning material aimed at improving their quality of life.

3. A workshop on Environmental Education was also organised with UNICEF assistance and the models developed are tried out in the 50 school villages adopted in St. Thomas Mount Panchayat Union area and the project is being followed up.

4. Four Teachers' Centres at Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappelli and Coimbatore are functioning with the co-operation of the British Council to improve the professional competency of the teachers on various academic problems.

5. The S.C.E.R.T. has been conducting Science Kits Training programme for the primary teachers with the financial assistance of UNICEF. 40 such programmes have been conducted so far.

6. The Continuing Education Centres at Madras, Madurai and Karaikudi are functioning effectively and serving as consultancy centres for teachers and 4,800 teachers are trained annually. These centres cater to the professional needs of the teachers at all levels and Teacher Educators. The expenditure is shared by N.C.E.R.T. and State Government equally.

7. The S.C.E.R.T. in collaboration with the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore and All India Radio, Madras has organised correspondence courses for teachers handling Tamil in Std. VIII during 1979-80. 1,500 teachers are benefitted annually. The programme is to be extended in a big way to Tamil Teachers of Std. IX from 1980-81. Apart from the above schemes, 156 Inservice Training Programme benefiting 6,000 teachers at a cost of Rs. 2.2 lakhs were conducted during 1979-80. 300 Orientation Training Courses for higher grade teachers of Standards 1-3, benefiting 15,000 teachers annually are proposed in 1980-81 at a cost of Rs. 3.90 lakhs.

8. The Correspondence-*cum*-contact course for Higher Grade teachers to be started from September 1980, will also be run by the S.C.E.R.T. The details of this course are given in the next section.

9. It is proposed to construct a new building for the S.C.E.R.T. at a cost of Rs. 3.50 lakhs besides strengthening its Library.

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

1. The welfare of the 2 1/2 lakhs of teachers working in the Schools in Tamil Nadu, is always kept in view by the Government.

2. The Government have announced their momentous decision to convert all the teachers of Panchayat Union Elementary schools, who number about 95,000, into Government servants. Necessary steps are being taken to implement this major policy decision.

3. Higher Grade posts in Primary schools held by Secondary Grade qualified teachers were hitherto upgraded as Secondary Grade posts on a phased programme. 42,950 posts were so upgraded during the years, 1967-68 to 1978-79. In April 1979 the Government have issued standing Orders to the effect that all Higher Grade teachers getting the Secondary Grade qualification in a year will automatically get the Secondary Grade scale from the 1st September in the next academic year.

4. In order to enable the remaining Higher Grade teachers to acquire the Secondary Grade qualification (and become eligible for the Secondary Grade scale of pay) the S.C.E.R.T. is conducting a Correspondence-cum-Contact course of 5 months duration in September 1980—January 1981 to benefit 2,500 teachers and thereafter 2 such courses every year from 80-82 onwards (April-August and October-February) to benefit 5,000 (2,500 x 2) teachers every year. Since the teachers attending this course should usefully have at least 3 years of upgraded service the upper age-limit for admission to the course has been fixed as 54. The seats for the course will be distributed in proportion to the number of Higher Grade teachers serving in each Revenue District.

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

Integration of A, B and C wings :

6. The Government have on 2nd November 1978 issued orders integrating the A and B wings in Government Schools. The order has been upheld by the Supreme Court also.

7. The teachers working in the 17 Municipal High Schools taken over by Government, who constituted the 'C' wing have also been ordered to be integrated. They will be placed at the end of list of the 'B' wing staff and their channel of entry into the Integrated lists will be through the 'B' wing.

Aided Schools:

8. The Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Act, 1973 and the rules framed thereunder, came into force with effect from 1st December 1974. Various minority institutions filed writ petitions against the application of the Act and Rules and the High Court held various sections of the Act and the relevant rules inapplicable to the minority institutions. The Government have preferred appeals in the matter in the Supreme Court.

9. Certain Aided managements take a recalcitrant attitude, especially in implementing the orders of appellate authorities for the reinstatement of teachers who appealed to them. With a view to mitigate the hardships to the affected persons and to enforce the rules strictly, the Inspecting Officers of the School Education department have been asked, in such cases, to arrange to make direct payments of salaries to the staff of such schools. Further, the affected persons have also been ordered to be absorbed on transfer, along with the posts held by them, in other schools in need of additional teachers.

10. Private schools, other than those run by minorities, have been directed to recruit their staff only through Employment Exchanges. Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Tribes at 18 per cent has also been made in appointments to teaching posts in those schools. The Government have decided to make reservation for Backward classes also in those posts in those schools.

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

12. The Government have recently extended to teachers of Aided schools, the following benefits already admissible to those in Government service:—

(i) Handloom/Khadi advances from Government funds.

(ii) Advances (up to Rs. 600) from Government funds to regular teachers who have completed 5 years of service, for purchase of new bicycles.

(iii) Reimbursement from Government funds of cost of spectacles (up to Rs. 40) to teachers belonging to C and D Grades requiring spectacles, once during the service.

13. Advances for purchase of cycles, etc., to local body teachers are now sanctioned from Local Body funds. After the Panchayat Union teachers become Government Servants they will get the advance from Government funds.

14. Instructions have been issued by Government in the R.D. and L.A. Department to ensure that the Medical concessions admissible to Local Body teachers are made available to them without any difficulty.

15. A scheme is being worked out to extend the benefit of Free Education to the Children of Elementary School teachers up to degree level, utilising the funds of the National Foundation for Teacher's Welfare.

Pension benefits.

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

17. The staff of all non-Government Educational Institutions have been permitted to maintain duplicate copies of their Service Registers duly authenticated by their superiors, so that, in case of loss of the original, it can be easily reconstructed for purposes of calculating qualifying service for pension and other purposes.

18. Family Pension benefits were admissible to staff of non-Government (Local Body and Private) Educational Institutions from various crucial dates 1-4-1962 in the case of teachers of non-Government schools and Colleges; 1-4-1972 in the case of non-teaching staff of Private schools; and so on. The Government have directed on 13-3-1980 the extension of Family pension benefits to cases of Family Pension which arose before those crucial dates also. (This is on par with similar liberalisation of Family Pension benefits for Government servants—including staff of Government Educational institutions which had been made in 1979).

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

National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare:

20. The collections under this fund are utilised to give relief to teachers and their dependants who may be in indigent circumstances. The total collection by sale of Teachers, Day Flags for the year 1979-80 was Rs. 5.30 lakhs. The total collections on hand is Rs. 46 lakhs. During that year a sum of Rs. one lakh was disbursed to deserving teachers and their families from the collections under the National Foundation for Teacher Welfare.

21. From 1977-78 scholarships are given from the Fund to the sons and daughters of the teachers (in service, retired or deceased), for pursuing higher education in Professional courses like Engineering, Medicine, Agricultural, Veterinary, 80 fresh scholarships are awarded every year. Each scholarship is a lump sum of Rs. 500 per year. The total annual income of both the parents (excluding Compensatory allowances like House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance) should not exceed Rs. 8,000.

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

CHAPTER III

HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

The Higher Secondary Course (the +2 stage of the 10+2+3 pattern of education) was introduced in Tamil Nadu from 1978-79. The first year class of the 2 year Higher Secondary Course was started in 1978-79 and the second year class from 1979-80.

2 The number of Higher Secondary schools which were functioning in 1979-80 was 1,087 as detailed below:—

<i>Kind of School.</i>	<i>Upgraded as Higher Secondary school from the year, 1978-79. 1979-80.</i>			<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
S.S.L.C.	870	152	1,022	
Anglo Indian	24	2	26	
Matriculation	18	7	25	
Technical Schools .. .. .	..	14	14	
<hr/>				
Total ..	912	175	1,087	
<hr/>				

The second year Higher Secondary class was opened from 1979-80 in all the 912 schools upgraded in 1978-79.

3. The opening of 155 Higher Secondary Schools (including 5 Matriculation schools) has been sanctioned in 1980-81.

4. The strength in Higher Secondary Standards in 1979-80 was as follows (in round figures):—

			Boys.	Girls	Total.
	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
I year Class	82,900	49,400	1,32,300	
II year Class	78,100	39,600	1,17,700	
				2,50,000	

Additional staff :

5. The bulk of the needs of teachers for Academic subjects in Higher Secondary Schools in 1978—79 was met by inducting teachers (fully qualified for Higher Secondary as well as those not fully qualified) from High Schools. For meeting the further needs of Higher Secondary teachers in that year 1,300 additional posts were sanctioned. During 1979-80, 2,490 additional posts of Higher Secondary teachers were sanctioned and 1,000 more are proposed to be sanctioned in 1980-81.

6. It is also proposed to sanction 200 additional posts of Physical Directors in 1980-81, since adequate number of persons are not available in High and Higher Secondary Schools to handle Physical Education

7. In order to relieve the Headmasters of routine responsibilities and enable them to concentrate on academic matters, High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools with a strength of 750 and above each have been permitted to designate the senior teacher as Assistant Headmaster and allow him a Special pay of Rs. 25 per mensem. Schools with shift system can have a second Assistant Headmaster.

8. During 1978-79 and 1979-80, In-Service Training to non Post-graduate Higher Secondary Science teachers was provided at a cost of Rs. 18 lakhs, met from the funds of the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the State budget for 1980-81 for In-Service Training for other non-Post-graduate Higher Secondary teachers and for Refresher courses for those covered in the previous two years.

Vocational Higher Secondary Courses :

9. The number of Higher Secondary Schools which were offering Vocational courses in 1979-80 was 911. They offered one or more Vocational courses and the total number of such courses offered was 1,296 in First year Higher Secondary class and 1,143 in the Second year class.

10. Out of the 2.5 lakhs of Higher Secondary students in 1979-80, 21 per cent namely 51,855 were studying in Vocational courses as detailed below :—

<i>Major area to which the Vocational course belonged.</i>	<i>Number of students enrolled in 1979-80 in Higher Secondary.</i>	
	<i>I year.</i>	<i>II year.</i>
1. Agriculture	2,063	2,930
2. Home Science	1,845	1,650
3. Commerce and Business	13,666	11,928
4. Engineering and Technology	6,624	6,830
5. Health	2,589	1,566
6. Miscellaneous	105	59
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	26,892	24,963
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Certain vocational courses offered in Standards 8—10 of High Schools as Comprehensive High School Courses from 1974-75 have been ordered to be transferred (with staff and equipment) to Higher Secondary level as Vocational Higher Secondary Courses from 1980-81 since it was considered that the courses will be more suitable for Higher Secondary level.

11. A part of the needs of teaching staff for these Vocational courses was met by redeploying the staff who were formerly handling Bifurcated courses in High Schools. The remaining needs were met by sanction of part-time Vocational teachers at Rs. 150 permensem (payable for 10 months in the first year and for all the 12 months beginning from the second year). These part-time teachers are drafted from various departments of the Government and other public undertakings wherever feasible and from among other suitable private persons, in other cases.

12. Under the scheme of Vocational Monitors evolved in line with the principle of "Earn while you learn", one Vocational Monitor for the First year Class and one for the Second year Class is nominated for each Vocational course and the Monitor is paid Rs. 20 p.m. for 10 months in a year.

13. In 1979-80 the Government sanctioned an expenditure/grant of Rs. 5,000/2,500 for each Government/non-Government Higher Secondary School for being utilised for purchase of equipment for Vocational courses, supplementing these amounts from the balances in the Amenity Fee and Special Fee funds of schools. Rs. 5.60 lakhs have been provided in 1980-81 for a similar programme for the 152 Higher Secondary Schools which began newly offering Vocational courses from 1979-80.

14. The students who pass out of Higher Secondary Schools, taking Vocational courses will be eligible for admission for higher studies in Degree and Professional courses, having regard to the subjects studied by them at the Higher Secondary level.

Building and Equipment :

15. The Government have sanctioned the construction of one Class room+one Laboratory in each of the 407 Government Higher Secondary Schools started in 1978-79 at a huge cost of Rs. 6.40 crores. 350 buildings have already been completed and handed over and the remaining will also be completed shortly. Buildings will be constructed in 1980-81, for the 70 Government Higher Secondary Schools started in 1979-80, at a cost of Rs. 1.10 crores.

16. The Government have sanctioned in all an expenditure of Rs 3.80 Crores on providing the equipment required for the 407 Government Higher Secondary Schools. During 1980-81, Rs. 70 lakhs will be sanctioned for providing Science equipment to the 70 schools newly opened from 1979-80. These equipments are procured and supplied through the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation, a State Government undertaking engaged in the promotion of small industries.

17. The Government have sanctioned a scheme for giving matching grant to non-Government (Aided and Local Body) Higher Secondary schools towards meeting 40 per cent of the expense on building and equipment, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh for each school. About 300 non-Government schools have so far been admitted for aid under this scheme and more schools will be covered in 1980-81. The provision for this scheme in 1980-81 is Rs. 1.57 crores.

18. A provision of Rs. 24 lakhs has been made in 1980—81 for giving 40 per cent matching grant to all the Government Higher Secondary Schools for purchase of furniture. The remaining 60 percent is expected to be met from public contribution through School Improvement Conferences etc

19. With a view to enable Higher Secondary School students to utilise the facilities in Laboratories in Colleges and Polytechnics, the Government have arranged to set up College Complexes and Polytechnic Complexes.

Libraries :

20. In order to strengthen the Libraries in Higher Secondary Schools, an expenditure of Rs. 37 lakhs was sanctioned in 1979-80 at the rate of Rs. 6,000 for each Government Higher Secondary School and Rs. 2,400 (matching grant at 40per cent) to each non-Government Higher Secondary School. A list of suitable books was drawn by an Expert Committee and communicated to the schools so as to help them expedite the purchase and choose the right books. Rs. 5.92 lakhs have been provided in 1980—81 for covering the schools newly upgraded in 1979—80.

CHAPTER IV

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

1. The Directorate of Government Examinations was constituted as a separate department in February 1975. It has been expanded in recent years due to increasing work. It conducts as many as thirty seven Public Examinations a year, involving about six lakhs of candidates. Some of the major examinations like the S.S.L.C., O.S.L.C., A.I.S.L.C., Matriculation, Diploma in Teacher Education, etc., are conducted twice a year. From 1979-80, the Department is also entrusted with the responsibility of conducting the Higher Secondary Examinations and the E.S.L.C., thereby adding a new dimension to its work.

2. Apart from the above, the department assists in conducting the Union Public Service Commission Examinations, including the Civil Service Examinations at the Madras Centre.

Higher Secondary Examinations :

3. The year 1980 is a crucial one for the department in view of the conduct of the Public Examination to the second year students of Higher Secondary Course, for the first time in April-May 1980, requiring utmost vigil and careful planning at all levels.

4. The Board of Higher Secondary Examinations advises the Director of Government Examinations on the pattern and scheme of examinations. Several Expert Committees were constituted for preparing guidelines and model question papers in the academic and vocational subjects. Practicals are compulsory in the scheme of examinations for the Science and Vocational subjects and a suitable system with Internal assessment was followed, with reference to the availability of equipments and facilities in the institutions. The theory examinations were held in April-May 1980 and valued centrally as in the case of S.S.L.C. The results were processed through the computer and released on 30th June 1980.

5. The number of candidates who appeared for the XII Standard Higher Secondary Examination in April 1980 was 1,17,013 (including 24,827 vocational course candidates), out of whom 59% namely 69,946 came out successful.

S.S.L.C. :

6. Out of the 2,36,606 candidates who appeared from schools for the 10 year S.S.L.C. Public Examination held in March-April 1980 the number who passed was 1,36,276 and the percentage worked out to 57%. The number who appeared for the 11 year (elongated) S.S.L.C. in April 1980 was 14,740.

7. The system of compartmental pass has proved a boon to thousands of students. Candidates who are 16 years old and have passed VIII Standard are admitted to the ten year S.S.L.C. as private candidates. Ten year S.S.L.C. has been made the entrance qualification for admission to the various Technical Examinations conducted by the Department.

Other Examinations :

8. The other important examinations conducted by the Department are Anglo Indian School Leaving Certificate (from April 1976), Matriculation (from March 1979), Diploma in Teacher Education; and examinations for vocational trades like Carpentry, Weaving and Tailoring.

E.S.L.C. (VIII Std.) :

9. The E.S.L.C. (VIII Standard) Examination has been revived for the benefit of private candidates of the age of 14 and above. About 2,600 candidates took the examination held in February 1980. This scheme will encourage school drop outs to improve their academic qualifications and to receive a certificate by private study and coaching.

CHAPTER V.

ADULT EDUCATION AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION.

The provision for Adult Education and Non-formal Education in the Budget for 1980-81 has been stepped up to Rs. 164 lakhs.

Adult Education:

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

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

4. The tempo of Adult Education activities in the State is at an unprecedented level, covering about 4 lakhs of persons in 13,000 centres under the various programmes detailed below :—

(i) *Rural Functional Literacy Programme :*

Under the National Adult Education Programme, the Government of India are giving cent per cent financial assistance for this programme. Under this programme, 3,600 centres are now functioning in the State at the rate of 300 centres each in 12 districts of the State (excluding Madras, Coimbatore, Kanya kumari and the Nilgiris). About 1,07,000 adults are benefitted by these centres. Government of India is giving a grant of Rs. 5.9 lakhs for one district for one year. The centres are opened only in rural areas, spread out in three or (in exceptional cases)

four contiguous Panchayat Unions. There is one supervisor for each cluster of 30 centres. They are drawn from among the unemployed graduate trained teachers and graduate youth of the locality. The animators engaged in the centres are those working as regular school teachers who have been trained for the purpose. The duration of the course is 10 months. The classes adopt timings suitable to the localities.

(ii) *State Government Programme :*

The Government is implementing from their own funds from January-February 1980, an Adult Education programme in the 61 Panchayat Unions selected already under the Self Sufficiency scheme by Government. Hundred centres have been opened in each Union under separate administrative and supervisory staff. The animators appointed for running these 6,100 centres are appointed from the unemployed trained teachers, unemployed youth with S.S.L.C. qualification, teachers of Balwadis, retired Civil and Army personnel, members of Mahalir Mandrams and teachers of regular schools. About 55% of the centres have been opened exclusively for women, while several others are common for men and women.

The cost per annum of this project is Rs. 1.84 lakhs for one Panchayat Union and Rs. 1.24 crores for all the 61 Unions. The likely coverage under this programme will be 2 lakhs of Adults.

(iii) *Voluntary Agencies :*

The Government of India have so far approved 32 voluntary agencies for implementing Adult Education programmes in Tamil Nadu. Those agencies are running about 1,710 centres, enrolling about 67,500 persons. The Central Government has agreed to finance these agencies liberally by meeting 100% of the programme cost and 75% of the administrative cost. The Government of India have so far released Rs. 31 lakhs to these voluntary agencies.

(iv) *Other Programmes :*

The coverage under other programmes is approximately as follows :—

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Number of Centres.</i>
College Students	1220
Nehru Youth Centres	280
Intensive Child Development Service Centres	296

5. The administrative structure for Adult Education at State and district levels has been strengthened with cent per cent financial assistance from the Government of India. District Adult Education Officers in the cadre of District Educational Officer have been appointed with supporting staff. At the State level, one Joint Director, One Deputy Director and one Assistant Director with a supporting section have been sanctioned.

Other programmes proposed to be implemented during 1980-81 :—

6. It is essential to produce and publish suitable reading material for adults who have become recently literate under the Farmers education and other literacy projects. The Director of Non-formal Education will produce suitable reading material, utilising the services of experts in writing for neo-literates, and obtaining also the co-operation of experts in such fields like Agriculture, Small Industries, Public Health, etc., Rs. 3 lakhs have been provided for this programme. It is essential to prepare suitable teaching aids, visual aids, propaganda materials etc., for the Adult Education centres. Workshops and seminar are proposed to be organised for this purpose. A sum of Rs. 2.63 lakhs provided for this in 1980-81.

7. It is also proposed to open Adult Education or Non-formal Education centres in 600 High and Higher Secondary schools during 1980-81. Each of the 600 Schools will be given a Government grant

of Rs. 500. Another Rs. 500 will be financed by the Parent Teacher Association of the school. The schools will be utilising the accommodation and other facilities available in the schools.

Non-formal Education:

8. Non-formal Education centres were opened by the department of Non-formal Education in 1976-77 at the rate of 1 in each of the 374 Panchayat Unions in the State. The number of centres was increased to 2 in 1977-78 and 4 in 1978-1979. Each centre once opened, functions for three years and conducts three courses each of ten months duration with different sets of dropouts. The first centre, opened during 1976-77 under this programme, came to a close during October 1979 after completing three courses. The present enrolment in all the centres is about 49,488. The centres are located in Panchayat Union school buildings and the school teachers conduct the Non-formal Education classes for about 2 hours in evening and get a honorarium of Rs. 50 per month. (Apart from this, about 992 Non-formal Education Centres are being run by the Panchayat Unions from their own funds.)

9. It is proposed to open two more centres of Non-Formal Education in each Panchayat Union during 1980-81.

10. The impact of non-formal education programme is yet to be felt in urban areas. It is proposed to make a start in 1980-81 by opening about 200 centres in Municipal areas at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs.

Sch. Non-formal Education Deptt.

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Date 18.21.
16-11-84

CHAPTER VI.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

At present, there are 187 Colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce functioning in Tamil Nadu (with a strength of 1,36,000) as against only 24 in 1947 (with a strength of 17,000). The strength in 1978—79 was 2 lakhs and the abolition of the Pre-University course from 1979—80 has meant reduction in strength of the order of 80,000 but the decrease was offset to a certain extent by the opening of new degree courses in Colleges so that the net reduction was only 65,000. Besides, there are 23 Teachers Training Colleges and 23 other Colleges in the State. The details of the Colleges and the strength of students and Teaching staff are shown in the Annex.

New Universities :

2. Of the 187 Arts and Science Colleges, 110 are affiliated to the University of Madras and 77 to the Madurai Kamaraj University. The Annamalai University is of the Unitary type. The Gajendra Gadkar Committee on Universities has recommended that not more than 30 or 40 Colleges should be affiliated to a University. There is thus clear need for setting up more Universities in the State.

3. The University Grants Commission has approved the establishment of two more Universities in Tamil Nadu—One at Tiruchirappalli and the other at Coimbatore. The necessary legislation to constitute the new Universities will be introduced shortly.

4. The establishment of these new Universities will lead to upgradation in the standards of Higher Education and acceleration in various research efforts. Provisions of Rs. 1 lakh each have been made initially in Budget Estimate 1980-81, for the two new Universities.

5. The Government will be seeking the approval of the University Grants Commission for establishing an University at Karaikudi also as already announced.

6. A Committee of experts will be constituted to advise the Government on the Tamil University decided to be set up by the Government.

Autonomous Colleges :

7. Tamil Nadu is the first state to grant autonomy to Colleges. 10 Colleges in the State (6 Colleges under Madras University and 4 under Madurai Kamaraj University) have been given autonomy in order to enable them to improve the quality of education. The Madras and Madurai Kamaraj University Acts have been suitably amended to enable the grant of autonomy to Colleges. The Autonomous colleges have academic freedom in designing courses, syllabi and also conduct of Examinations. However, the degrees will be awarded by the Universities concerned. During the year, a four member official team from the Education Department of the Government of Uttar Pradesh visited the Autonomous Colleges in the State and studied their functioning.

Continuing Education :

8. Apart from regular day time courses, there are Evening Courses in 30 Colleges, with an enrolment of about 6,000 students. Evening Colleges have a variety of courses, including Post-Graduate Courses. From 1978-79, evening courses for conducting M.Sc. practical classes were started in three Post-Graduate Government colleges and in one more Government College in 1980-81 in order to enable High School teachers to qualify themselves for M.Sc. Examination as Private candidates. In Madurai Kamaraj University two certificate courses—one in Marxian Thought, and the other in Rationalistic Thought were introduced from 1979—80.

9. The Madurai Kamaraj University has been conducting correspondence courses in English and Tamil Media for B.A., B.Com., B.G.L., B.Ed., M.A., M.Com., courses. These courses have proved very popular. The Institute of Correspondence Course and Continuing Education of that University has completed 8 years of service and the number of persons enrolled was 45,633 in 1979-80.

10. The Madurai Kamaraj University has started also the open University Course from 1978-79. Indian Citizens residing in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry without any formal education can register for the course, provided they are 21 years of age. In 1979—80 the open University entered its third year of service with 9,685 students.

11. The Annamalai University has also started Correspondence courses in B.Ed., and B.Com. degree and Diploma in Law during the year 1979-80. The number of students admitted to the correspondence course was 6,847. From 1980-81, correspondence courses have been started by that University for a number of other degrees also.

Qualitative Improvement :

12. The 187 Arts and Science Colleges in the State seem to be adequate to meet the demand for college Education, While there is pressure for admission to certain courses in colleges in urban centres, seats are vacant in colleges in rural areas. Thus, during 1979-80, there were about 11,297 seats (English Medium—8,524 Tamil Medium—2,773) left vacant in Colleges. It will, therefore, be more rewarding to ensure that the full capacity of the existing colleges is fully utilised, instead of opening new colleges, except in very special circumstances.

13. The Government Colleges are concentrating on qualitative improvement during the past few years. Sanctions were accorded for the starting of 18 new courses in Under graduate and Post-Graduate classes in Government Colleges during 1978-79 and 51 new courses (46 Degree courses and 5 Post Graduate courses) in 1979-80. Provisions of Rs. 7 lakhs for opening new Degree courses and Rs. 3 lakhs for opening new Post Graduate courses have been made in 1980-81. It is proposed to develop the Presidency College, Madras into an Institute of Post Graduate Studies and Research.

14. Laboratory facilities in Government Colleges are being improved in order to promote Science education. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned for the purpose in 1977-78 and Rs. 6 lakhs in 1978-79 and Rs. 10 lakhs are provided in 1980-81. Text book Libraries have been set up in Government Colleges for the use of students.

15. Student amenities like tiffin sheds, canteens and cycle sheds are provided in colleges, on a phased programme. For providing these amenities, Rs. 13 lakhs were sanctioned for Government Colleges in the past three years and Rs. 5 lakhs for Aided Colleges. For improvement of play grounds and purchase of games articles for Government Colleges, an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs was sanctioned in 1979-80.

16. In 1980—81, a provision of Rs. 32 lakhs has been made for the construction of buildings for Government Colleges and their Hostels (Rs. 25 lakhs for new works and Rs. 7 lakhs for spill over expenditure on works sanctioned in earlier years). An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs was sanctioned in 1979-80 for construction of staff quarters in Government Colleges for women.

17. The University Grants Commission is giving aid for development of Colleges if a part of the expenditure is borne by the management, 50% will be the management's share for buildings, while it will be 25% in the case of improvement of play fields, books and equipments. In the case of Government Colleges, the State Government have sanctioned the requisite matching share for 43 Government Colleges, to avail of these grants.

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

19. Besides, under the State Government's Faculty Improvement Programme, teachers among those who are found surplus due to abolition of Pre-University Class in Colleges, have been deputed for M. Phil. course and their salary is paid by Government. During 1979-80, 494 teachers were deputed under this programme.

20. Further the Professors in Government Colleges have been deputed by the Government for Research leading to Ph.D. Degree. So far, 29 Professors have been deputed since 1973-74, including seven Professors in 1979-80. Teachers are encouraged to attend Seminars and Orientation courses.

21. To recognise the meritorious services of the College teachers a scheme of State awards to College Teachers has been constituted from 1979-80. Under this scheme, every year, 10 college teachers are awarded a cash prize of Rs. 1,000 each along with a silver medal and a certificate.

Scholarships and Stipends :

22. Some of the important Scholarship schemes are :—

<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Number of fresh scholarships allotted for 1979-80 (including Higher Secondary).</i>	<i>Total number of scholarship (fresh and renewals) sanctioned in 1979-80.</i>	<i>Provision in B.E. for 1980-81.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
National Scholarship Scheme.	1,524	3,880	32.00
National Loan Scholarship Scheme.	1,445	6,719	40.00
Scholarship Scheme for children of School teachers.	70	202	2.36

Consequent on the introduction of the first year of the Higher Secondary course in Tamil Nadu from 1978-79, the above three schemes have been extended to the students studying in Higher Secondary courses also from 1978-79.

23. The expenditure on the National Scholarship Scheme and Scholarship to the Children of School Teachers upto the level reached at the end of 1978-79, is met by the State Government. The expenditure over and above that level is borne by the Central Government. In respect of National Loan Scholarship Scheme, the entire

expenditure is borne by the Centre. There are also schemes of Scholarships to the children of freedom fighters, children of deceased Government servants, Children of Burma, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Uganda and Zaire Repatriates, etc., Students belonging to Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes get scholarships from the funds administered by the Directors of Harijan and Tribal Welfare and Backward Classes.

24. Besides, an adhoc merit Grant of Rs. 300 is paid to all students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including converts to christianity (irrespective of the income limits of the parents of the students) who obtain 60% and above in the Higher Secondary Examination. This grant is to enable them to prosecute higher studies of their choice, and is over and above all the other facilities and concessions to which they are eligible as students belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

25. From 1977-78, full fee concession is given in degree courses and above, to all students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, irrespective of the annual income of their parents.

Tamil Medium in Colleges :—

26. Tamil was introduced as an alternative medium of instruction in the Pre-University (Humanities) from 1966-67, in the B.A. from 1967-68 in the Pre-University (Science) from 1968-69 ; in the B.Sc., from 1969-70. From the year 1979-80 Tamil Medium has been introduced in M.A. (History) in Government Arts College, Melur. By way of encouraging the imparting of Higher Education through the Tamil medium, Incentive stipend/Book allowance is paid to the students in colleges studying through Tamil medium, at the rate of Rs. 180 per year for degree course. For Pre-University courses a book allowance of Rs. 50 per student was given. During the period from 1975-76 to 1977-78 this assistance was given in the form of text books and reference books. From 1978-79 onwards, this assistance is again given in cash. A sum of Rs. 27 lakhs was spent during 1979-80 for the payment of stipends to 16,130 students of degree classes. A provision of Rs. 28 lakhs has been made for the purpose in 1980-81

27. The Tamil Nadu Text Book Society has so far published about 899 books in Tamil Medium for college students, apart from 13 glossaries of technical terms in Tamil. Out of 899 books, 173 are translations and 726 are original books. Till 31-3-80 a sum of Rs. 1.13 crore has been spent on this programme.

Regional Directorates :

28. From June 1977, the pattern of aid to private colleges has been revised, according to which grants are given *in advance* to colleges subject to audit. Certain difficulties were experienced in following the above procedure under a centralised set-up. It was felt necessary to create offices at Regional level, with a view to streamlining the procedure and implement the various schemes of the Government in a decentralised manner. Accordingly, five Regional Offices were created in 1979-80 at Madras, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Tirunelveli with Regional Deputy Directors of Collegiate Education and other auxiliary staff. The Regional Deputy Directors supervise the functioning of the Government and Aided Colleges in their regions. All matters relating to Aided colleges, such as passing and countersigning of monthly establishment bills of Aided colleges, fixation of strength of non-teaching staff for Aided colleges for grant purposes, audit of Government and Aided Colleges etc., and certain matters relating to Government Colleges are now dealt with by the Regional Deputy Directors.

Constitution of Welfare Committees :

29. There have been frequent agitations by students and teachers and other employees of Educational Institutions in the State for various demands. It was felt that, in order to avoid the consequent dislocations an appropriate machinery should be evolved for ensuring the welfare of students and redressal of their grievances, and also to resolve disputes,

relating to employees of the Educational Institutions. With this object in view, the Government have ordered the constitution of the following committees in Educational Institutions:—

1. Teaching Staff Welfare Committee.
2. Non Teaching Staff Welfare Committee.
3. Students Welfare Committee.

Any dispute, other than disciplinary matters to be dealt with under the existing regulations and rules, that may arise in future shall be forwarded to the committees and their decision shall be final except in financial matters. All disputes will be immediately referred by the Principal to the Regional Deputy Director who will convene a meeting of the Committee without any delay and settle the matters in dispute. The Committee will however refer to the Director of Collegiate Education all matters of dispute which have financial involvement, which will be examined by him in consultation with the University and referred to the Government for final decision.

Benefits to teaching staff of colleges.

30. The Government of Tamil Nadu have extended to teaching staff of Government and Aided colleges of Arts and Science; Law Colleges; Engineering colleges and Polytechnics; and Madras, Madurai Kamaraj and Annamalai Universities, the University Grants Commission scales of pay, effective from 1st April 1974 with monetary benefit from 1st January 1977. These scales have since been extended to Schools of Social Work, Oriental Colleges and Physical Education colleges also. The Professors have been permitted to start initially at Rs. 1,100 in the scale of Rs. 700—40—1,100—50—1,300—EB—50—1,600. The Principals of colleges have been allowed the scale of Rs. 1,200—1,900.

31. Demonstrators and Tutors who had put in three or more years of service as on 1st December 1977 and also possessed Post Graduate qualifications in their discipline have been upgraded as Assistant Professors with effect from 1st December 1977 and allowed to draw the U.G.C. scale of pay applicable to this upgraded category. This concession will also apply to all Tutors and Demonstrators who possess/acquire Post

graduate qualifications, on completion of three years of service in their present post. Up to 31st January 1980, 1,697 Tutors/Demonstrators have been upgraded as Assistant Professors.

32. Similarly all the Assistant Professors who have completed 10 years of service in that category as on 1-4-1980 have been upgraded as Professors in the scale of pay of Rs. 700-40-1,100-50-1,300-EB-50-1,600. Assistant Professors with 10 years and more of qualifying service, as on 1-4-1980 and who are drawing less than Rs. 1,100 on that date will have their pay fixed at Rs. 1,100 on 1-4-80 irrespective of their actual length of service as Assistant Professors. They will be designated as Professors with effect from that date, but will continue to handle classes for the same number of hours as hitherto. No person will be promoted in future as Professor unless and until he has completed 10 years of qualifying service as Assistant Professors. Where a department has got more than one Professor by virtue of this upgradation, the Head of the Department shall be chosen on the basis of seniority - *cum-merit*. This process of upgradation is under progress.

Aided Colleges :

33. With a view to ensure full and prompt payment of salaries to staff of Aided Colleges, the Government have introduced a revised pattern of grants from 1st June 1977, under which the entire net deficit on salary expenditure is met by the Government. This has relieved the Managements' financial problems to a very great extent and the teachers have been assured of prompt and regular payment of salary.

34. Further, the Government have recently ordered the direct payment of salary to the staff of Aided Colleges, through the five Regional Offices of the Directorate. According to this arrangement, on the 20th of every month, the principal of the Aided College will prepare detailed establishment pay bill and forward it to the Regional Deputy Director. The latter shall check the particulars in the bill, countersign it and send it to the Secretary of the College, along with a grant-in-aid bill for the gross amount. The Secretary shall present the grant bill to the Treasury

concerned, through the Bank wherein the approved Staff Salary account of the College is maintained. The bank will transfer on the last working day of each month (or any other day which is declared as the pay day by the Government) from the approved salary account to the individual accounts of each member of staff, a net amount equal to the salary and allowances of the whole or part of the month during which period the member was on duty.

35. Other than the above salary grant, a non-salary grant at 80 per cent, of the approved items of expenditure on repairs and upkeep contingencies stationery, etc., is also released annually to the Aided Colleges.

36. Teaching staff of Aided Colleges in Tamil Nadu were eligible for retirement benefits (Pension, etc.) as early as from 1st April 1962. From 1st April 1976, these benefits were extended to non-teaching staff of these colleges also. The age of retirement in respect of non-teaching staff of Aided Colleges has been raised from 55 to 58 years. The benefits of Group Insurance Scheme as applicable to the staff of aided schools and Local Body Schools have been extended to the teaching and non-teaching staff of aided colleges also from 21-6-1979.

37. The non-teaching staff have got the Third Pay Commission scales from 1st April 1978. Similarly, orders for creating Selection Grade posts in Aided Colleges were issued during the year.

38. The leave benefits to Aided College staff have also been liberalised and they have been made eligible for medical leave for 18 months (against 12 months previously). As in the case of Government Servants, the eligibility for 20 days of casual leave in a year with effect from 1-1-80 has been ordered for the staff of Aided Colleges also.

39. A committee has been constituted to make a comprehensive review of the amendments to be made to the private colleges (Regulation) Act 1976. Various associations of teaching and non-teaching staff and managements have been given representation on the Committee.

40. A Tribunal consisting of a District and Sessions Judge (Grade II) has also been constituted under Section 38 (1) of Tamil Nadu Private Colleges (Regulation) Act in 1979-80.

Job security:

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

- (i) abolition of Pre-University from 1979-80 or
- (ii) due to uneconomic strength and fall in workload.

This protection was later extended to retrenchment due to closure of Classes or implementation of new pattern of education. Job security has also been granted to those who were in service on and up to 26th February 1979 against regular vacancies in Government and Aided Colleges. This protection has been and is being implemented by taking a number of steps in consultation with the Universities—like starting new courses, special coaching classes, reduction of minimum students' strength, College Complex scheme, deputation of college teachers for higher studies and redeployment of surplus teachers from Aided Colleges to Aided or Government colleges which may need their services.

Legal studies:

42. The strength of the Madras Law College has increased from 1,045 in 1968-69 to 2161 (1183 in regular degree courses, 942 in evening degree courses and 36 in M.L. course) in 1979-80. M. L. courses are conducted in Criminal Law, Contract and Property. Instruction is provided in Tamil Medium in one Section in each of the three years of the regular degree courses at the Madras Law College, and 107 students in all were learning Law in Tamil in that year.

43. A new Law College was opened at Madurai from 1974-75. The strength of that college in 1979-80 was 692 students in regular degree courses and 214 in Evening courses. Law Colleges were opened at Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli in 1979-80 and 120 students were admitted in each, in I.B.G.L. courses. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made in 1980-81 for construction of building for the Law college at Coimbatore, and Rs. 1.50 lakhs for construction of Womens' hostel for the Law College at Madurai.

CHAPTER VII

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The provision for Technical Education in 1980-81 is Rs, 9.60 crores, inclusive of the provision for buildings and loans. The department has under its direct control 6 Engineering colleges, 40 Polytechnics (including 3 Womens' Polytechnics and 8 Special Institutions) and 14 Higher Secondary Schools (Vocational) which were called Technical High Schools before 1979-80.

2. The present level of sanctioned annual intake is 1,350 students for degree courses (full time) in the said 6 Engineering Colleges, and state quota in Regional Engineering College Tiruchirappalli 6,500 students for diploma courses in the Polytechnics; and 840 students in the Higher Secondary Schools (Vocational) from 1980-81. 5 seats in the I year B.E. course in the Engineering Colleges under the control of the Director of Technical Education will be reserved for children born of inter-caste marriages. Considering the heavy demand for admissions into Polytechnics, the Government have approved of the increase of the present intake capacity of 9 polytechnics (3 Government and 6 Private Polytechnics) from 120 to 180 each. Besides this, 10 per cent increase over and above the sanctioned intake has been allowed to the remaining Diploma Institutions. The increase in intakes in 1980-81 over 1979-80 will be of the order of 130 for Degree and 1600 for Diploma courses.

3. The other seven Engineering Colleges in the State are the following;—
Per.ignar Anna University of Technology—

- (i) College of Engineering, Guindy.
- (ii) Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology, Guindy.
- (iii) The School of Architecture and Town Planning .
- (iv) Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet,

Annamalai University—

- (v) Department of Engineering and Technology.

Autonomous Institutions—

- (vi) Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli.
- (vii) Indian Institute of Technology, Guindy.

Perarignar Anna University of Technology:

4. The Perarignar Anna University of Technology was established on the 4th September 1978. A provision of Rs. 1.80 crores has been made in 1980-81 for paying grants to the University.

Other new Institutions:

5. A new Government Polytechnic was started at Krishnagiri in 1979-80. In 1980-81 advance action will be taken for starting a Government Polytechnic in Pudukkottai District.

6. During 1980-81 the following new Diploma Institutions will be started—

(i) Institute of Textile Technology at Komapalayam in Salem District, with an intake of 70 students for Diploma and certificate courses in Textile Chemistry, Designing, etc.

(ii) A new Womens' Polytechnic at Thanjavur started by the Periar Maniammai Educational and Charitable Society, Madras with an intake of 30 girls each in the subjects of Commercial practice, Architectural assistantship and Electronics.

(iii) A private Polytechnic in Coimbatore district.

7. On 1-2-1980 this Government have accepted the proposal of the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture to start a Food Craft Institute at Tiruchirappalli as an autonomous institution, and have agreed to bear the cost of the institute after 5 years from the date of functioning of the institute.

Diversification :

8. During the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods, the main emphasis has been on consolidating the facilities available and to improve the standards by providing equipment, library, buildings, etc. According to

varied needs of the industry, and to create more job-opportunities, many job-oriented, diversified courses have been introduced. As of now, there are 17 degree courses, 52 Post-graduate degree/diploma courses and in Polytechnics 80 courses, comprising Diploma, Post-diploma and Certificate courses.

New Programmes :

9. During 1980-81, it is proposed to start a Diploma course in Electronics at Government Polytechnic, Nagercoil ; Costume Designing and Dress Making Course at Government Polytechnics for Women Madurai and Coimbatore ; Post-diploma course in Foundry Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Coimbatore ; Diploma course in Modern Farm Machinery Technology at Ramakrishna Mission Technical Institute, Madras ; and Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Course at the P. A. C. Ramaswamy Raja Polytechnic, Rajapalayam.

10. It is also proposed to set up Power System and Applied Electronics Laboratory, Bio-Engineering Department, Industrial Electronics Laboratories at the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore ; Audio-Visual and Reprographic Centre at Government Polytechnic for Women, Coimbatore. The production wing at Tamil Nadu Institute of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram will be strengthened by providing additional staff. Additional buildings for the Srinivasa Subbaraya Polytechnic, Sirkali and the Government College of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam are also proposed to be constructed.

Autonomy :

11. Autonomy has been granted so far to four Polytechnics at Institutional level and at departmental level to 5 institutions. Autonomy will be extended to 3 more institutions at institutional level and to one institution at departmental level.

Faculty Development :

12. Every year selected teachers of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics are sent for higher studies and training programmes at the cost of the Government.

Examination in Commerce subjects :

13. The Director of Technical Education is also the authority for conducting examinations every year for about 1,50,000 students in Commerce subjects like Typewriting, Shorthand, Accountancy, Commercial geography, Banking, etc.

Certain Autonomous Institutions :

14. The following are the details of facilities for Technical Education available in certain autonomous institutions:—

(i) REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.

The present intake of the College is 220 for degree courses, half of which are filled by the students of this State and the remaining half by candidates of other States. The recurring expenditure of the College is shared equally by the Central and State Governments. The non-recurring expenditure is entirely met by Central Government. The College has been granted autonomy by the Madras University for all its post-graduate courses.

(ii) STATE INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATIVE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.

The Institute is conducting courses of 42 months duration (27 months of institutional Training plus 15 months of work experience) in the subjects of (i) Architecture and Interior Design ; (ii) Electric appliances and systems and (iii) Textiles and Fashion Design, with an intake of 20 students for each course. The State Government are giving the Institute an annual grant of Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

(iii) INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES.

The Institute of Mathematical Sciences set up in Adyar is run with the assistance from the State and the Central Governments. The State Government are giving an annual grant of Rs. 3.5 lakhs for this Institute. This institute is engaged in higher research in the field of pure mathematics and mathematical physics.

Science Museum :

15. The Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Science Museum at Adyar, named after Periar.

CHAPTER VIII.

SPORTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND YOUTH WELFARE

The substantial provision of Rs. 274 lakhs has been made under "277. Education—G. Sports and Youth Welfare" in 1980—81, for promotion of Sports and Youth Welfare. The major components are National Cadet Corps—Rs. 140 lakhs ; National Service Scheme—Rs. 45 lakhs; Scouts and Guides—Rs. 2 lakhs ; and Directorate of Sports and Games—Rs. 80 lakhs. It should be noted that these amounts do not include the very considerable expenditure on (i) Salaries of Physical Education Teachers and Physical Directors in Educational Institutions and (ii) Sports and Physical Education activities conducted by those institutions from their funds and from games fees collected from students. That expenditure is not exhibited separately in the budget, but is merged in general items like "staff salaries" etc.

(i) SPORTS, GAMES AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

2. Physical Education is compulsory in all Elementary and Secondary Schools. In Standards 6 to 8 of all Middle Schools with a Physical Education Teacher on the staff, and in all High Schools, Physical Education is an examination subject also. In all these schools, the marks obtained in Physical Education by pupils in Standards 6 to 9 is taken into account for purposes of formulating the principles of promotion to the next higher class. Open air gymnasias have been sanctioned for 10 schools in rural areas.

3. With the formation of a separate Directorate of Sports and Youth Welfare from September 1979 a wide range of activities have been launched to promote Sports and Games and Youth Welfare activities among student and non-student Youth.

4. The Directorate will be launching a number of new schemes in 1980—81.

Sports Schools and Sports Hostels :

5. It is proposed to start sports Schools in Madras (Y.M.C.A. college of Physical Education) Coimbatore (Maruthi College of Physical Education, Perianickenpalayam) and Annamalai Nagar (Rani Seethai Achi Higher Secondary School, Annamalai nagar). The Government will be giving residential Scholarships and kit allowances to the students. The strength of the schools will be 75 at Madras and 50 each in the other 2 places.

6. Sports hostels will be started at places like Tirunelveli, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli, where high school students with talent for Sports will be given hostel facilities. They will be given uniform, and kit allowance also. One full-time Physical Director Coach will also be appointed. It is expected that the Sports schools and Sports Hostels would initiate the discovery of sports talents at the grass root level.

7. The following other activities are proposed by way of encouraging sports activities in Schools :—

(i) Assistance to Middle School Sports Activities : 50 Educational Districts will be given Rs. 1,000 each for organising elementary Sports suitable for young children in which middle school boys can compete.

(ii) Separate Sports meets at Zonal level for High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools:—Every ten High/Higher Secondary Schools will be having a Sports Meet, for which the department will be giving a grant of Rs. 5,000. This scheme will improve the performance of students at the district level Republic day sports.

Promotion of Sports and Youth Welfare Activities among non-Student Youth :

Grants for stadia and swimming pools, etc.

8. A provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has been made in 1980—81 for giving grants for construction of stadia in the districts of Thanjavur, Dharmapuri, Pudukottai and Periyar, which are not now having any stadia.

9. Assistance will be given to Panchayat Unions and Municipalities for construction of small stadia. The Local Bodies will add some amount from their funds and construct an Austettry Pavilion or Shed. A sum of Rs. 5.15 lakhs has been provided for assisting the construction of 25 stadia.

10. A Matching grant of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed to be given in 1980—81 for constructing a swimming pool in one district headquarters.

Other Activities :

11. Each of the 374 Panchayat Unions will be given a grant of Rs. 250 each, for conducting Block Level Sports for rural non-student youth. About 100 Panchayat Unions which may agree to institute 3 trophies (utilising local philanthropy) will be given Rs. 1,000 for instituting 2 trophies. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs have been provided for this.

12. The following schemes for promotion of Youth Welfare are proposed to be taken up in 1980—81 :—

(i) Assistance will be given for starting 300 Youth Clubs in villages. Each club will be given about Rs 880 towards uniform, Kits and Wall newspaper.

(ii) As an adventure programme for Youth, about 30 persons in 4 hill areas will be given suitable assistance for undertaking trekking adventure

(iii) 25% grant will be given for constructing 2 Youth Hostels subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh for hostel.

Regional Coaching Centre at Madras :

The State Government have already approved proposals for the establishment of a Sports Complex with a Regional Coaching Centre and the Headquarters at the Nehru Park area, Chetpet on Periyar High Road (Poonamallee High Road) and allotted an area measuring 9 Cawnies or 216 Grounds. Rs. 15 lakhs have been provided in 1980-81 for constructing Coaching Camp lodgements-cum-Directorate Complex, Running Tracks, Foot-ball, Hockey, Cricket, etc., grounds. The Directorate proposes to publish a monthly Sports and Youth Journal for free distribution to Schools and Youth Clubs, etc.

Pension to Sportsmen :

14. The Government have sanctioned from 1st April 1978 a scheme for grant of Financial assistance to outstanding sportsmen/women in Tamil Nadu who are now in indigent circumstances and to the dependents of such persons who leave their families unprovided. Every person

selected for grant of assistance will be paid a sum of Rs. 75 per month for life. The first sanction will however be for a period of three years. Till now 25 sportsmen have been sanctioned pension.

(ii) NATIONAL CADET CORPS.

15. The strength of the National Cadet Corps in Tamil Nadu is now 50 Senior Division Units with about 22,000 cadets and 676 Junior Division Troops with about 69,500 cadets. These include 5 Girls' Senior Divisions with a strength of about 4,000 Girls and 54 Girls' Junior Division Troops with a strength 5,400 Girls. The expenditure on the National Cadet Corps from this Government's funds in 1980-81 will be about Rs. 140 lakhs. The number of State Government staff (Ministerial staff as well as drivers, peons, etc.) serving under the department is 1,100.

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

(iii) NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

17. The National Service Scheme, which is voluntary, aims at enabling students to devote their leisure time in the service of the nation, particularly in the field of education. The Scheme costs Rs. 60 per student per annum, of which Rs. 35 is met by the Government of India and Rs. 25 by the State Government. The number of students in colleges who participated in the scheme has increased from 20,000 in 1976-77 to 40,000 in 1979-80. The scheme is being extended to students of Higher Secondary standards from 1980-81, and the strength fixed is 10,000 for regular National Service Scheme and 5,000 for Special Camping Programme. Half of the strength of National Service Scheme students in any year undertake special camps (of 10 days duration) during vacations, when they do rural development work in villages. These volunteers take an active part in Adult Education Work. A provision of Rs. 45 lakhs has been made for this scheme in the year 1980-81.

CHAPTER IX.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES.

(i) MUSIC, DANCE AND THE VISUAL ARTS.

Iyal Isai Nataka Manram :

The Tamil Nadu Iyal Isai Nataka Manram, an autonomous body entirely financed by the State Government is in charge of fostering the arts of dance, drama and music.

2. Among the important activities of the Manram are the encouragement of talented artistes; giving Kala'mamani award to outstanding artistes; and taking care of the scheme of Inter-State Exchange of cultural troupes. The Silver Jubilee of the Manram will be celebrated in August 1980.

School of Drama :

3. In order to revive the dramatic arts, a School will be started to train young students specially in drama, apart from giving them general education and to promote and provide necessary facilities for talented student dramatic troupes. Suitable syllabi have been framed by an expert Committee. The syllabi will be placed before an Advisory Committee for approval and further action to start the school.

State Artistes :

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

Pension to Indigent Artistes :

5. Under this scheme, about 900 artistes who are in indigent circumstances are receiving a monthly pension of Rs. 75 per mensem. The pension has been enhanced to Rs. 150 with effect from 1st April 1980. This pension is given for a period of 3 years in the first instance, but renewals for periods of 3 years at a time are admissible, if the artistes still continue to be indigent. When an indigent artistes dies, his widow

can get the pension till her death, subject to renewals at 3 yearly intervals, with reference to her financial status. Provision has been made in 1980--81 for covering 100 more artistes.

Ovium Nunkalai Kuzhu.

6. The Tamil Nadu Ovium Nunkalai Kuzhu is an autonomous body in charge of fostering the development of the visual and plastic arts. It gets an annual grant of Rs. 2 lakhs. It holds Art Exhibitions from time to time and gives cash awards to the best entries. Art exhibitions have been conducted at Uthagamandalam and Coimbatore. The Kuzhu sponsors the conduct of one man shows also. It also conducts an Artists' camp every year.

7. It awards scholarships at Rs. 150 per mensem for 10 months to talented artists for their institutional study. It proposes also to honour eminent artists by giving cash awards.

8. The Kuzhu gives grants to art institutions and the district art centres at Tiruchirappalli, Vellore and Kanchipuram. Orientation training in Art Education has been conducted for Drawing Masters working in Schools.

9. It is proposed to establish an Artists' village in an extent of 67 acres of land at Nanjanad near Uthagamandalam in the Nilgiris district.

10. The Regional Centre of the Lalit Kala Academy sponsored by this Government and the Lalit Kala Academy New Delhi is functioning at Madras from October, 1978. The Kuzhu is sponsoring exhibitions and programmes, in collaboration with that centre also.

Jawaharlal Nehru Bal Bhavan :

11. A *Jawaharlal Nehru Bal Bhavan* has been established at Madras. It will be an Educational-cum-Recreational Centre providing facilities for young children to develop their talents in art, music, dance, etc., A separate Director has been appointed from December 1978. Another such Bal Bhavan has been established at Tiruchirappalli also.

Music Colleges :

12. The Tamil Nadu Government College of Music at Madras had a strength of 327 in 1979—80. The teaching faculty consists of 23 full-time and 13 part-time members. The College offers courses in vocal and instrumental music and in Bharatha Natyam. Students on Nagaswaram and Thavil get a stipend of Rs. 60 per month for 10 months every year. Evening classes (vocal, violin, and Veena) are run at four centres in Madras City to give training to employed persons desirous of learning music and 142 students were on the rolls of those centres.

13. The Music College started at Madurai from January 1979 also offers courses similar to those offered at Madras. It now has a strength of 100 students.

(ii) ARCHIVES AND MUSEUMS.

ARCHIVES.

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

2. Modern equipment have been provided to the Archives for preserving records on scientific lines. A microfilm unit was sanctioned in 1978-79 and a Photo copying machine has also been installed.

3. The Tamil Nadu Council of Historical Research constituted in 1973 is encouraging research in various aspects of life in the South by awarding Research Fellowships tenable for 2 years; besides an annual contingent grant of Rs. 5, 000 to each Fellow.

4. The Archives has in ready stock for cash sales to those interested, a large number of printed Archival publications of great historical value containing copies or abstracts of the records relating to the period of the British East India company (17th and 18th centuries). The publications are sold at concessional prices. A publication cell has also been formed from November 1979 for publishing select documents.

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

MUSEUMS

6. The Government Museums at Madras, Pudukkottai and Salem are under the control of the Director of Museums. These museums contain rare specimens of sculptures, wood carvings and paintings besides rich collections in the fields of archaeology, anthropology and the natural sciences.

7. A Regional Museum is proposed to be established at Madurai in 1980-81. The establishment of a Children's Museum at Madras at a cost of Rs. 29 lakhs has been sanctioned. An annexe to the National Art Gallery at the campus of Madras Museum is proposed to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 16.50 lakhs. The Department will be installing a permanent exhibition of the Lemuria continent, in Madurai in the context of the V International Tamil Conference.

(iii) PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The Tamil Nadu was the first State in India to pass a Public Libraries Act as early as in 1948 and is giving continuous support to the Public Library Service.

2. The Connemara Public Library, Madras which serves as the State Central Library has 3.09 lakhs of volumes in its shelves and has about 12,300 members. In addition to this, yet another Government unit, viz Kavimani Nilayam Library is functioning at Nagercoil from 17th August 1977 under the control of this Directorate.

3. There are now 13 Local Library Authorities at the rate of one for each Revenue District (except Kanyakumari, Pudukkottai and Periyar districts) having in all, 13 District Central Libraries and 1,434 Branch Libraries.

4. The total stock of books of all these Libraries is about 73 lakhs, and the number of members about 8 lakhs. Non-members can also consult books in all these libraries. About 3,284 persons who are on the rolls of Library Establishment attend the growing service.

5. The total Library cess collection by the Local Library Authorities during 1978—79 was Rs. 97 lakhs, including Rs. 19 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 number of titles so supplied to the Local Library Authorities under this scheme during 1978-79 was 1,484; the number of copies 3.66 lakhs; and the value Rs. 25 lakhs.

6. So far as the Local Library Authority Madras is concerned 4,870 volumes (Number of copies 2,94,971), costing Rs. 13.91 lakhs were added to the stock from 1st April 1977 to 31st October 1979.

7. The recommendations of the Library Re-organisation Committee and the Official Level Committee are under active consideration. The Government have accepted the recommendation of the Official Level Committee that the services of the employees of Local Library Authorities need not be provincialised. However, as recommended by that Committee the following benefits have been extended to the employees of Local Library Authorities:

(i) The scheme of payment of Pension—Family Pension—Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity as applicable to Local Body servants has been extended to the said employees with effect from 1st April 1974 with monetary effect from 1st April 1979. In other words the said employees who retire on or after 1st April 1974 will get retirement benefits and those who retired during 1st April 1974 to 1st April 1979 will be allowed monetary benefit only from 1st April 1979.

(ii) The Group Insurance (Family Benefit Fund) scheme has been extended from 10th October 1979.

(iv) ARCHAEOLOGY.

The Department of Archaeology is conserving many ancient historical monuments in the State. So far the department has taken over 71 monuments and preserved them under the Tamil Nadu Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1966. Special repairs to the Thajavur palace, and other buildings like Sivaganga fort, the Samadhis of Marudu brothers, etc., will be taken up during this year.

2. During 1979-80, the Department discovered a sensational ancient Tamil inscription engraved on a rocky face of a hillock in Poolankurichi village near Ponnamaravathi in Thiruppathur Taluk, Ramanathapuram District. The inscription running over 15 m. in length and about 3 m. in height is written in Tamil Brahmi script assignable to around 300 A.D. This is the longest and most outstanding inscription of ancient Tamil Nadu discovered so far and throws valuable light on what was hitherto known as the dark age in the history of Tamil Nadu. The inscription is dated in the reign of a king Kurran, son of Senthana. The record is important in many ways. The Department has taken it up for protection under the Ancient Monuments Act.

3. In the context of the V International Tamil Conference to be held at Madurai, the department is installing a '*Sound and Light spectacle*' at Thirumalai Naicker Mahal, Madurai at a cost of Rs. 28 lakhs.

4. During 1980-81, the department proposes to establish Archaeological Site Museums at (1) Maratta Palace at Thanjavur (2) Rameswaram and (3) Coimbatore, at a total cost of Rs. 3.70 lakhs.

A comprehensive Plan has been drawn up to develop the building complex comprising the Saraswathi Mahal Library, etc. at the Thanjavur Palace. It is hoped that liberal Central assistance will be available for the purpose.

5. The department proposes to award Research Fellowships in Archaeology and Ancient and Medieval History and epigraphy at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per month for six students from 1980-81. The Scheme will cost Rs. 80,000 per annum.

6. The Department has set up nine Archaeological wings in Coimbatore, Salem, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Chingleput, Madurai and Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari Districts to implement the scheme for collection and preservation of old manuscripts, Palm leaves, loose sculptures and for survey of rural arts.

7. Under the scheme to bring out in print as many unpublished Tamil manuscripts as possible before the V International Tamil Conference, the department has undertaken the publication of Tamil palm-leaf manuscripts. The Director of Archaeology is incharge of the preparation and selection of manuscripts on priority basis on the advice of a screening committee, and making it ready for press. The Tamil Nadu Text Book Society will print the Books. With a view to copy manuscripts, special training camps are conducted at various centres for unemployed Tamil Pulavars and Graduates. The administration of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library has been transferred from the Director of College Education to the Director of Archaeology.

8. The Department has undertaken excavations at Karur, and other historical sites. The famous chola capital at Gangaikondacholapuram is being excavated now. Kovalanpottal at Madurai, Polumampatti near Coimbatore and Tondi in Ramanathapuram District are being excavated. It proposes to conduct excavations at Kaveripumpattinam in collaboration with the Central Archaeological Department.

9. The Department has set up an Archaeological Laboratory and it is proposed to further strengthen the Laboratory. It is also proposed to bring out more publications and picture post cards and other research publications by further strengthening the printing wing.

CHAPTER X.

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT.

The total provision for the promotion of Tamil language and literature in the Budget Estimate for 1980—81 is Rs. 136 lakhs. This is, of course, exclusive of the substantial expenditure on Tamil teachers in schools and colleges and other Tamil development activities undertaken normally in educational institutions. The more important components of the said Rs. 136 lakhs were—Rs. 73 lakhs for the Fifth International Conference Seminar of Tamil Studies; Rs. 28 lakhs for stipends and book allowances to students studying through the Tamil Medium in Colleges; Rs. 3 lakhs on bringing out Collegiate books in Tamil; Rs. 18 lakhs on the Directorate of Tamil Development and its activities; and Rs. 14 lakhs for other purposes.

DIRECTOR OF TAMIL DEVELOPMENT

2. By way of implementing the policy of adopting Tamil as the State Official Language, Tamil versions of several Acts, Codes and Manuals as well as Glossaries of administrative and technical terms have been published. Inspection Staff at the district level inspect the progress in the District Offices in the adoption of Tamil as the Official language. An officer in each Department of Secretariat, each Head of the Department and each Collectorate, designated as Liaison Officer, works in close liaison with the Director of Tamil Development, for ensuring the success of the Tamil Scheme.

3. A bibliography of the Tamil books published from 1867 is being compiled and thirteen volumes covering the period 1867—1925 have already been published. Work on the remaining volumes is in progress.

4. The Department is also implementing a scheme for financial assistance to authors for bringing out original books in Tamil. The Government will give all possible assistance for bringing out the second edition of the Tamil Encyclopaedia.

History of Tamil Nadu:

5. An experts' committee has been set up to write a six volume history of Tamil Nadu. The first volume on the Pre-historic period has been published already and the second on the Sangam age will be published shortly.

Promoting Tamil Studies Outside the State:

6. This Government are also giving generous grants at Rs. 15,000 each to Universities and institutions in other States which come forward to establish chairs in Tamil, undertake research work in Tamil or introduce part-time Diploma courses in Tamil. 15 Universities/institutions were given the grant in 1978-79 and 8 in 1979-80. A recurring grant of Rs. 1,36,000 per annum for 5 years from 1978—79 has been sanctioned to the International School of Dravidian Linguistics, Trivandrum for its research activities. The Government have also agreed to give a non-recurring grant of Rs. 4,51,000 for the construction of an administrative building and auditorium for the School and released Rs. 1 lakh as the first instalment.

Programme of Translations:

7. The programme for publishing in Tamil, valuable books from other language and for publishing valuable Tamil classics in other languages, is progressing well. Tamil versions of 4 English works and English versions of 'Pathirrupattu' and 'Gnanaratham' have been produced and given for printing. Further lists of books for translation have been finalised and they include books by Bertrand Russel, Jean Paul Sartre, and Gibbon.

Honours to Tamil Poets and Scholars:

8. The Government have instituted a Reader's Chair in the name of Umaru Pulavar in Madurai Kamaraj University for research in Islamic Tamil Literature; and Endowment Lectures in the name of Pavendhar Bharathidasan in the Madras University. The Government have instituted an Award called Pavendhar Bharathidasan Award, under which a

cash award of Rs. 10,000 and a silver insignia are given to Tamil Poets selected every year. Thiru Suradha got the award of Rs. 10,000 for 1978 and Thiruvalargal Vanidasan and S. D. Sundaram (both posthumously) got the Award of Rs. 10,000 each for 1979.

Financial Assistance to Indigent Tamil Scholars:

9. The Government have instituted in January 1978 a scheme of pension to Tamil Scholars in indigent circumstances. Those whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 400 per mensem are now eligible for this pension. Thirty three scholars have already been given pension. The amount of pension is now Rs. 250 per month. The Scholars who have contributed significantly to Tamil language and literature (and dependants of such Scholars who have left their families unprovided) are eligible for this pension and the selection is done by an expert committee. The pension is given for three years at a time, but renewals are permissible.

Tamil Etymological Dictionary:

10. Thiru G. Devaneyya Pavanar, the eminent scholar in Tamil and Dravidian Linguistics who is the Director of the Tamil Etymological Dictionary Project is actively engaged in compiling the 'Senthami Corppirappiyal Akaramutali' which will be a comprehensive and definitive work. The work will consist of 13 volumes. The first part of the first volume will be published shortly.

International Institute of Tamil Studies:

11. The International Institute of Tamil Studies is continuing its normal activities—Viz., publishing of the half yearly Research Journal—the Journal of Tamil Studies; coaching in Tamil foreign students with the aid of Language Laboratory and Audio Visual equipments; monthly popular lectures on Tamil literary theories; conducting seminars on the heritage of Tamils in the Literary, Cultural and other fields; and publication of standard books on Tamil literature and history.

12. The Institute has published a bibliography of books translated from Tamil to other Languages and from other Languages to Tamil. The compilation on "World Tamil Writers--Who's who?" will be released on the eve of the 5th International Conference Seminar of Tamil Studies. The future programme of publication includes the publication of the following unpublished treasures of the Palm leaves—namely Koova Nool, Kuluva Natakam, Pirapandattirattu, Thiruventakavan Pillaittamil and Tantivanapuram.

13. The institute has planned to prepare the Archaeological atlas of Thanjavur district and to collect the materials regarding the study of the Place names in Tamil Nadu.

14. Post-Graduate Diploma Courses on Translation and Manuscriptology have been started. The students of the latter course will be able to edit unpublished manuscripts.

Fifth International Conference—Seminar of Tamil Studies:

15. Of the four International Conference Seminars, the first was held at Kuala Lumpur in 1966, the second at Madras in 1968, the third at Paris in 1970 and the fourth at Jaffna in 1973. The fifth Conference is scheduled to be held at Madurai and the dates for the Conference will be fixed shortly.

16. As a part of the Conference work, important improvement works like roads, lighting, water supply and Slum clearance have been taken up at Madurai. A sound and light spectacle will be set up at Thirumalai Naicker Mahal, Madurai, at a cost of about Rs. 28 lakhs.

17. A programme for publishing unpublished manuscripts from those in the Thanjavur Saraswathi Mahal Library; Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, etc., has been taken up.

18. A large number of scholars from our country and from abroad will be participating in the Conference-Seminar, which will be hosted by the State Government.

19. Apart from the main academic Conference the following special activities will also be conducted as a part of the Conference:—

1. Public Conference-cum-Seminar wherein pattimanzham (Seminar) Kavi Arangam (Poet Forum) and Special lectures will be conducted as distinct from the regular International seminar.

2. Cultural exhibition depicting ancient Tamil Culture, literary scenes and the growth of Tamil civilisation over the ages.

3. Procession consisting of decorated floats depicting Tamil culture both of civilisation and literary scenes.

4. Cultural activities including folk dances etc.

5. Cultural tour programme for the delegates.

6. Publication of a souvenir.

C. ARANGANAYAGAM,

Minister for Education.

APPENDIX I

STATISTICS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION.

	1965- 66 (end of Third Plan).	1973- 74 (end of Fourth Plan).	1976- 77 (as on First August).	1977- 78 (as on First August).	1978- 79 (as on First August).	1979- 80 (as on First August).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

(PUPILS IN LAKHS)

A) POPULATION OF AGE GROUP :

Age Group 6—11 :

Boys, ..	25.85	30.45	31.93	32.39	32.84	33.27
Girls ..	225.64	29.79	31.23	31.68	32.11	32.54
Total ..	51.49	60.24	63.16	64.07	64.95	65.81

Age Group 11—14 :

Boys	11.31	13.71	14.37	14.58	14.78	14.97
Girls ..	11.23	13.40	14.05	14.25	14.45	14.64
Total ..	22.54	27.11	28.42	28.83	29.23	29.61

Age Group 14—17 :

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

Age Group 14—16 16.32 16.51

	1965- 66 (end of Third Pl n).	1973- 74 (end of Fourth Plan).	1976- 77 (as on First August).	1977- 78 (as on First August).	1978 79 (as on First August)	1979 80 (as on First August)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
B. NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED :						
<i>Age Group 6—11 :</i>						
Boys ..	26.37	30.64	32.02	33.11	33.83	34.34
Girls ..	18.74	23.74	25.50	26.74	27.38	27.94
Total ..	45.11	54.38	57.52	59.85	61.21	62.28
<i>Age Group 11—14—</i>						
Boys ..	7.21	9.10	9.74	10.26	10.73	11.02
Girls ..	3.45	5.09	5.76	6.12	6.29	6.65
Total ..	10.66	14.19	15.50	16.38	17.02	17.67
<i>Age Group 14—17—</i>						
Boys ..	3.86	4.97	5.34	5.24		
Girls ..	1.65	2.42	2.68	2.69	..	..
Total ..	5.51	7.39	8.02	7.9		
Age Group 14—16 ..	..	..	..	..	6.28	6.34

C. PERCENTAGE OF ENROLMENT

<i>Age Group 6-11—</i>	(PERCENTAGES)					
Boys ..	102.03	100.6	100.3	102.2	103.21	103.21
Girls ..	73.08	79.6	81.7	84.4	85.27	85.87
Total ..	87.61	90.2	91.7	93.4	94.25	94.64

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION.

	1965- 66 (end of Third Plan).	1973- 74 (end of Fourth Plan).	1976- 77 (as on First August).	1977- 78 (as on First August).	1978- 79 (as on First August).	1979- 80 (as on First August)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Age Group 11—14:</i>						
Boys ..	63.78	66.3	67.7	70.3	72.26	73.60
Girls ..	30.72	37.9	41.0	42.9	43.39	45.44
Total ..	47.31	52.3	54.4	56.8	58.25	59.68
<i>Age Group 14—17.</i>						
Boys ..	41.38	43.0	44.9	43.7		
Girls ..	17.83	21.8	23.1	22.9		
Total ..	29.65	33.0	34.1	33.4	..	..
Age Group 14—16: ..		..	..	..	38.46	38.44

D. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS :

Elementary School.	24,641	26,726	27,306	27,395	27,425	27,662
Higher Elementary Schools.	6,065	5,773	5,730	5,709	5,705	5,685
High Schools	2,234	2,823	3,030	3,058	2,196	2,088
Higher Secondary Schools.	..	..	..	..	912	1,138
Total ..	<u>32,940</u>	<u>35,322</u>	<u>36,066</u>	<u>36,162</u>	<u>36,238</u>	<u>36,573</u>

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

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION.

	1965- 66	1973- 74	1976- 77	1977- 78	1978- 79	1979- 80	
	(end of Third Plan).	(end of Fourth Plan).	(as on First August).	(as on First August).	(as on First August).	(as on First August).	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
E. NUMBER OF TEACHERS.							
Elementary Schools:	88,173	1,06,332	1,11,033	1,11,184	1,11,808	1,12,535	
Higher Ele- mentary	59,943	66,843	67,846	68,794	69,279	66,568	
High Schools	48,574	65,959	72,838	73,039	75,136	34,102	
Higher secon- dary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	45,257	
Total	1,96,690	2,39,134	2,51,717	2,53,017	2,56,223	2,58,462	

F. TEACHER PUPIL RATIO (AS ON 1ST AUGUST)

(1) Type of School (in- cluding spe- cialist teachers).	27	35	36	37	38	39
Elementary Schools.						
Higher Elemen- tary Schools.	35	33	33	33	36	37

APPENDIX I.

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	1965- 66 (end of Third Plan).	1973- 74 (end of Fourth Plan).	1976- 77 (as on First August).	1977- 78 (as on First August).	1978- 79 (as on First August).	1979- 80 (as on First August).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(PUPILS IN LAKHS)						
High Schools.	31	24	24	24	24	23
Higher Secondary.	..	..	..	..	..	28
(2) By strength (including specialist teachers)—						
Primary Strength.	37	37	36	37	39	38
Middle strength	32	33	33	33	33	32
High School strength.	32	29	30	27	26	26
Higher Secondary.	..	..	..	..	..	22

Number of Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Tamil Nadu in 1979-80
(As on 1st August 1979).

<i>Institutions.</i>	<i>Numbers.</i>	<i>Pupils</i>	<i>Pupils (in lakhs.)</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
Elementary Schools—				
Government	1,422			
Municipal	1,094			
Panchayat Unions ..	20,193			
Aided	4,953			
	<hr/>	27,662	43.52	1,12,535
Higher Elementary Schools—				
Government	250			
Municipal	400			
Panchayat Union ..	3,073			
Aided	1,962			
	<hr/>	5,685	24.83	66,568
High Schools—Ordinary—				
Government ..	1,500			
Municipal ..	73			
Aided	426			
	<hr/>	1,999		
Anglo-Indian	15			
Matriculation	8			
CBSE etc.	65			
	<hr/>	88		
Total ..	<hr/>	2,087	7.75	34,102

Number of Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Tamil Nadu in 1979-80
(As on 1st August 1979)—*cont.*

<i>Institutions.</i>	<i>Numbers.</i>	<i>Pupils.</i>	<i>Pupils.</i> <i>(in lakhs)</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Higher Secondary				
Ordinary :—				
Government ..	485			
Government (Tech.).	14			
Municipal ..	54			
Aided ..	483			
	1,036			
Anglo-Indian	26			
Matriculation	25*			
	1,087			
C.B.S.E. etc ..	52			
		1,139	12.69	45,257
Total ..		36,573	88.79	2,58,462
		Boys ..	51.13	
		Girls ..	37.66	

* These 52 CBSE schools had the Higher Secondary Classes even before they were introduced in Tamil Nadu from 1978-79.

Number of Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Tamil Nadu in 1979-80
[As on 1st August 1979.]

	<i>Numbers</i>	<i>Pupils.</i>	<i>Tea- chers.</i>
Other Institutions :—			
Pre-Primary Schools (Aided)	40	5,100	127
Oriental	18	3,700	209
Teachers Training Schools.	79	2,080	319
Pre-Vocational Training Centres.	7	500	40

The 45 schools for handicapped have been transferred to the control of the Director of Social Welfare.

APPENDIX II

STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

<i>Details.</i>	1965-66 <i>end of Third Five- Year Plan.</i>	1973-74 <i>end of Fourth Five- Year Plan.</i>	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Total No. of students in—						
(i) P.U.C. ..	39,507	72,646	84,257	89,423	77,802	Nil.
(ii) B.A. ..	11,349	51,698	44,697	43,077	42,871	47,872
(iii) B.Sc., ..	22,381	49,057	48,110	48,948	51,622	56,847
(iv) B.Com. ..	3,050	14,859	19,195	20,451	20,725	21,744
(v) Post-Graduate	2,607	6,993	7,043	7,012	7,509	9,263
Total ..	78,894	1,95,253	2,03,302	2,08,911	2,00,529	1,35,726
II. Number of teachers in—						
(i) Government Colleges.		2,969	3,733	3,812	3,813	3,752
(ii) Aided Colleges.		7,090	7,883	8,394	8,329	8,438
Total ..	4,932	10,059	11,616	12,206	12,142	12,190
III. Number of Colleges—						
(i) Government	21	51	51	51	51	51
(ii) Aided ..	71	127	138	137	137	136
Total ..	92	178	189	188	188	187

* The Pre-University College of Annamalai University ceased to function from 1979-80.

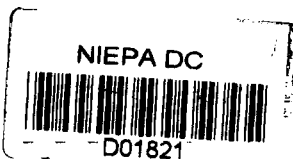
Other Colleges :—

<i>Category.</i>	<i>Number of Colleges.</i>		<i>Number of Students. in 1979—80</i>	<i>Number of Teachers. in 1979—80</i>
	<i>Government.</i>	<i>Aided.</i>		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Teachers Training Colleges.	7	16	3,265	246
(ii) Physical Education Colleges.	..	3	366	36
(iii) Oriental Colleges	..	15	1,784	133
(iv) Schools of Social work.	..	2	174	16
(v) Rural Higher institution.	..	1	443	70
(vi) Music Colleges ..	2	..	426	35
Total ..	9	37	6,458	536

ANNEXURE III.

STATISTICS OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN 1979-80.

<i>Number of Institutions.</i>				<i>Number of Teachers.</i>	<i>Number of students (strength)</i>
(1)				(2)	(3)
1. Engineering Colleges—					
(i) Government	3				
(ii) Aided	3				
(iii) Autonomous	7	13	950	13,084	
2. Polytechnics and Special Institutions—					
(i) Government	20				
(ii) Aided	19				
(iii) Autonomous	1	40	1,353	16,560	
3. Higher Secondary Schools (Vocational)					
(i) Government	11				
(ii) Aided	3				
		14	103	1,977	
		67	2,406	31,621	



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

15/11/80
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Date.. 16-11-84