



SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

POLICY NOTE

ON

DEMAND No. 17 - EDUCATION

1998 - 99



GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

1998

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SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

VISION STATEMENT

**“The twain that lore of numbers and of letters give
Are eyes, the wise declare, to all on earth that live”,
according to saint Thiruvalluvar.**

EDUCATION a bountiful resource, forms the foundation for the enrichment of the individual's life, upliftment of the society and development of the nation. This is observed in even the underdeveloped but educationally advanced nations. Education enables a person to make the best use of the opportunity that come in the way and to distinguish rationally good from the bad. It is crystal clear that the nations with large sections of educated people have taken ample care of their health and protected themselves from disease, leading to healthy life among all sections including the poor women and children. It is the objective of Education Department to provide widely such beneficial education.

Among the population of 5.59 crore (as per 1991 census) in TamilNadu, 1.80 crore people are illiterate. 64% among them are women. Among the Scheduled Castes, the illiteracy level is 65 % and it is 79% in Scheduled Tribes. The primary goal of the department is to rapidly raise the levels of literacy.

3. To achieve the objective of "Education to All", it is necessary to formulate the schemes taking into account the characteristics of the uneducated. Every year about 10 lakhs of children attain the school-going age. Besides, there are drop-outs among children from schools, for various reasons. There are also 180 lakhs of illiterate people among adults. Education department is involved in finding suitable methods of education to suit these different categories.
4. The main aspects of the vision of the department are
 - to provide basic education facilities by increasing the number of schools in the hamlets where there are no schools at present.
 - to reduce the dropout in the schools by improving the infrastructure and environment of the schools making learning an enjoyable experience for the students.
 - to provide such education which will enable the students to think on their own, develop good qualities and become the basis for economic development of the Nation and the betterment of the society.
 - to promote literacy among those who have not been covered by the formal education system.

The policy and schemes of the School Education department and the departments under its control will be formulated with this vision. The departments such as the Directorates of Elementary Education, School Education and Non-formal Education which are directly responsible for the realisation of this vision and their sister institutions such as the Directorate of Teacher Education,

Research and Training, Text Book Corporation, Public Libraries and Sports Development Authority will intensely involve themselves in this endeavour. School Education Department will strive to bring TamilNadu to a higher position in Education.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF 1998-99

5. The Ninth Five Year Plan has been formulated to attain the goal envisaged in the Vision Statement. Provision has been made in plans to establish new primary schools and upgrade primary schools into middle schools to achieve the object of education for all.
6. To give shape to the vision of the department several important policy decisions apart from the normal activities have been initiated this year.
7. Based on the Sixth all India Educational Survey, it has been identified that there are 700 hamlets which do not have primary schools within a radius of one kilo metre. A policy decision has been taken this year to establish new schools in the remaining hamlets within the next two years, 1998-99 and 1999-2000. With this we would enter the 21st century with a creditable record of “no hamlet without school” in Tamil Nadu. During 1998-99, new primary schools will be established in 300 hamlets.
8. It has been decided to appoint graduate teachers in a phased manner in middle schools to improve the method of teaching in Science and Maths. The initial step towards this objective will be taken this year.

9. A policy has been evolved this year to take various measures towards provision of adequate classrooms, to create a friendly environment for teaching, establishment of science labs, drinking water facilities, toilets particularly for girls, establishment of play fields, provision of library, etc., in all schools.
10. It has been decided to take suitable measures through vocational education to equip the students to develop their skills to successfully seek employment after the completion of their school education, or to confidently explore avenues for self employment. Provision has been set apart for preparation of a draft plan for training in multi skills and expansion of computer education.
11. It is hoped that these changes effected in the normal activities will bring about a rapid development in school education in its steps towards the vision outlined.

FINANCIAL OUTLAY

Outlay for Education in 1998-99 in Demand No.17 is Rs.3,601.08 crore and this works out to 20% of the State's total budget of Revenue Account of Rs.18,048.04 crore. Allocation to School Education is Rs.3,136.61 crore, of which Rs.167.22 crore is for Plan Schemes. This accounts for 17.38% of the total expenditure in revenue account. This is a clear indication of the affirmation of the commitment of Government towards achieving the goal of Education for all.

TABLE - I
Budget Estimate for 1998-99
School Education.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Head of Account	Plan	Non-plan	Total
2059	Expenditure on Maintenance and Repairs to buildings of Government Schools	---	774.80	774.80
2202	General Education			
01	Elementary Education	8614.49	159757.52	168372.01
02	Secondary Education	4706.35	124004.11	128710.46
04	Adult Education	784.94	45.23	830.17
05	Language Development	1.28	244.01	245.29
80	General Other Expenditure	0.01	6674.00	6674.01
	Total (General Education)	14107.07	290724.87	304831.94
2204	Sports and Youth Affairs	1065.28	86.43	1151.71
2205	Art and culture - Public Libraries	37.25	2247.56	2284.81
2225	Welfare of SC/ST and other BCs	1470.91	17.97	1488.88
2235	Social Security and Welfare	0.01	7.00	7.01
Add	Recoveries	41.51	3080.20	3121.71
	GRAND TOTAL	16722.03	296938.83	313660.86

TABLE II

**Budget allocation made for some of the Schemes relating to
School Education under the heads of other Departments:-**

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1998-99**(Rs. in lakhs)**

	Head of Account	Plan	Non-plan	Total
A	Expenditure in the Revenue Account			
	Demand No.27 Community Development - Social Education	34.00	--	34.00
	Demand No.36 Public Works Building for Government Secondary Schools - Minor works.	--	--	--
2071	Demand No.41 Pension to employees of State Aided Educational Institutions	--	36197.78	36197.78
B	Expenditure outside Revenue Account			
4202	Demand No.55 Capital outlay on Secondary School Buildings for Government Educational Institutions	1836.76	--	1836.76
	TOTAL	1870.76	36197.78	38068.54

DETAILED LIST OF NEW SCHEMES FOR THE YEAR 1998-99

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Description of the Schemes	Ultimate Cost	Cost in 1998-99
	Elementary Education		
1.	Opening of 300 New Primary Schools	153.97	128.31
2.	Upgradation of 200 Primary Schools into Middle Schools	1.02.65	85.54
3.	Creation of 25 posts of Tamil Pandits for Middle Schools	15.77	13.15
4.	Creation of 100 posts of Science and Mathematics B.T. Assistant for Middle Schools in lieu of 100 Secondary Grade Teacher Posts.	11.79	9.82
5.	Creation of Audit Wing for Auditing Accounts of AEEOs Offices	9.64	8.03
6.	Creation of one post of Joint Director with Complementary Staff in the Directorate	6.13	5.59
7.	Purchase of 4 New Jeeps for District Elementary Education Officers	16.80	16.80
8.	Award to the best Schools	2.42	2.42
	School Education		
9.	Upgradation of 80 Middle Schools into High Schools	1,94.03	161.70
10.	Upgradation of 40 High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools	281.40	234.54
11.	Provision of Science equipments to 200 High Schools	60.00	60.00

12.	Provision of Science equipments to newly upgraded 40 Government Higher Secondary Schools.	40.00	40.00
13.	Construction of Toilet blocks with water supply for 200 High/Higher Secondary Schools	160.00	160.00
14.	Provision of Library Books to 200 High/Higher Secondary Schools	50.00	50.00
15.	Introduction of Pre-vocational Courses for Multi-skill Formation in 60 High Schools	10.00	10.00
16.	Provision of Computer Course in 50 Higher Secondary Schools for introduction of Computer Courses	362.50	352.08
17.	Rajya Puraskar Award for the Scouts and Guides in Tamil Nadu	5.00	5.00
18.	Upgradation of 50 posts of Physical Director Grade II into Grade I	10.50	8.75
	Non-Formal and Adult Education		
19.	Non-Formal Education Scheme for Drop-outs and Non-starters(6 to 14 of age group) exclusively for girls and tribals.	55.32	55.32
	Public Libraries		
20.	Opening of 20 new branch libraries for rural areas.	9.00	7.50
21.	Computerisation and provision of MALIBNET facilities at the District Central Libraries at Chennai, Coimbatore and Madurai	15.00	15.00

22.	Provision of reference materials in the Connemara Public Library	7.10	7.10
23.	Provision of Mobile Library at Salem, Trichy, Tirunelveli and Thanjavur	3.84	3.20
24.	Binding of good old books and periodicals in the Connemara Public Library	3.00	3.00
	Government Examinations		
25.	Construction of Office Building cum Waste Paper Godown for two regional offices	15.00	8.40
26.	Construction of multi-purpose Counter and Office Building cum Waste Paper Godown for Chennai Regional Office	10.00	6.50
27.	Purchase of 4 vehicles and creation of 4 driver posts	15.60	15.60
	Sports Development Authority of TamilNadu		
28.	Construction of Swimming Pool in 1 district	20.00	8.00
29.	Construction of indoor stadium at Trichy	35.00	14.00
30.	Provision of Athletic Track in 1 district	20.00	8.00
31.	Development of Play fields (in alternative capital) in 2 districts	40.00	16.00
32.	Provision of Sports Equipments to rural schools and Sports Complexes	10.00	10.00
33.	Preparation of perspective plan for the sports development in TamilNadu	1.00	1.00

	Teacher Education, Research and Training		
34.	Provision of Staff Car to Directorate	3.85	3.85
35.	Supply of Lab equipments, Library books, Sports materials to 8 Government TTIs	4.00	4.00
36.	In-service training to teachers working in Government TTIs	1.10	1.10
37.	Purchase of Library books to strengthen Research Unit to the Directorate	1.00	1.00
38.	Additional Telephones to Directorate with Intercom Facility	0.64	0.64
39.	Supply of Audio/Video Cassettes to Schools through AEEO's /BR Centres/DIETs	2.50	2.50
	Total	1765.55	1543.44

POLICY

1. Elementary Education

1.1 Education is like eye to man. Education makes a man to live as a man.

Providing such Education to each citizen is the utmost duty of the Government. Providing Primary Education to everyone is the first step towards providing Education for all.

1.2 Despite constitutional mandate to provide free and compulsory Elementary Education within 10 years, the objective has been elusive. In pursuance of this objective, Government have been providing schools, school buildings, teaching positions, teaching and learning materials etc in order to create a congenial atmosphere to motivate the school-going children to attend school. Based on the Sixth All India Educational Survey, it is estimated that schools have to be opened in Tamil Nadu in 700 hamlets which do not have such facility within a kilo metre. These elementary schools will be opened within two years.

1.3 Universalisation of Primary education has three elements. They are,
a) All Children in the School going age of 6-14 have to be enrolled in School.

- b) Children enrolled in Schools should continue upto 8th Std without fail.
 - c) Quality education has to be provided, to create minimum level of learning competencies to all these children.
- 1.4 To attain these three targets, the present stage of each has to be analysed.
- a) In respect to the first target, more or less all school going age children are enrolled in the first standard. The percentage of enrolment in schools in Tamil Nadu is about 94%. Among girls 93.35% are admitted in first standard in primary schools. 82.13% percent among Adi Dravidar are admitted in schools. Enrollment in schools is at a fairly satisfactory level.
 - b) Secondly, if we look at the children admitted in school, who study upto fifth standard without break, it is assessed that 16% alone discontinue, though sample assessment made in certain districts, dropouts are reportedly higher. .
 - c) Next, among the students continuing upto fifth standard there is no firm statistics as to how many attain the desired skills. From the estimate made for the primary education programme only 40% of students have gained the skills.
- 1.5 Considering these facts it is evident that Government efforts and financial support are without full success. Primary education is the base for social upliftment and economic development. It is like the foundation for a building. The prime policy of the Government is to

create a responsible society, by providing qualitative education uniformly to all and to increase their skill.

- 1.6 To organise primary education, a primary school has to be started within a kilo metre from the hamlets having more than 300 population. The target of the department is to start a Middle School for every three primary school.
- 1.7 It is observed that societies, where literacy among women is high, have developed considerably. Government will give priority to schemes to improve the backwardness among women due to lower enrolment and discontinuance of education in the middle.
- 1.8 The benefit of economic development has not percolated uniformly, due to disparities prevailing in society. Government will take special efforts to provide primary education to all, particularly to reach the backward and down trodden sections of the society.
- 1.9 To achieve the aim of complete education, lessons and teaching methods should attract the interest of learners in full. Government has proposed to modify and revise the teacher training procedures, learning methods and syllabus so as to enable the boys and girls to learn with enthusiasm.

- 1.10 In order to achieve the objective of minimum levels of learning of children, steps will be taken to assess the level of the learning of the children. Examination at primary level will only be to encourage learning among the children and it will not stand in their way for moving to higher classes. Based on this premise, steps will be taken for the changes in the syllabus and for innovative teaching methods.

2. Secondary and Higher Secondary Education

- 2.1 The aim of Secondary and Higher secondary Education is to create talented students by special learning-teaching methods, appropriate syllabus and by provision of schools with all basic amenities. By developing the intelligence of students in age group of 14-18, they are equipped suitably for self employment and prepared for higher education.
- 2.2 Secondary education is the basic step for one who prepares himself for a career. The three basic skills of learning, writing and basic calculation enable a student to qualify himself for secondary education. Learning of a language is a basic necessity. Secondary education is an important stage to train the Students in scientific thinking. An important place should be given, for computer and science education to enable the students to live in the fast developing world. Secondary education is

an important phase to bring out one's innate talents. Science education with practical knowledge helps to develop the hidden talent of students.

- 2.3 In all fields in the developing countries planning and development are made through computers. Computer education is important to the students prompted by their eagerness to develop knowledge and to acquire enough skills to learn, practice and understand. In the process of learning and teaching the role of computer is significant. Consequently, computers should be installed in a phased manner in Secondary and Higher Secondary level schools.
- 2.4 For self employment and for employment in industrial establishments students have to be prepared, by imparting vocational education. New vocational subjects have to be introduced and more number of students enrolled. In higher secondary level, vocational education was introduced in 1978. As on date about one lakh students are enrolled. To regulate the vocational education enough space, equipment and qualified teachers are to be provided. These students have to be trained and brought to the level of the students of industrial training institutes and polytechnics. For this goal the important step is to improve the basic infrastructure in schools. With the support of parent teachers association, buildings and sanitary facilities have to be provided.
- 2.5 School Education is an important step towards Higher Education. With this basic aim the Government will give importance to the following:

- i. To enliven teaching and learning Methodologies through an appropriate syllabus.
- ii. To appoint sufficient number of teachers commensurate with the student learning needs and demands.
- iii. To provide Laboratories for development of Science Education.
- iv. To give the rightful place to vocational education, to raise students to self-reliance.
- v. To provide infrastructure facilities in all schools, especially toilets in all schools.
- vi. To gear up the Inspection Machinery for better functioning of schools.
- vii. To stimulate the functioning of Parent Teacher Association.
- viii. To organise school improvement conferences, to mobilise resources for procuring equipments and construction of building.
- ix. Implementation of school linkage scheme.
- x. Innovative and incentive schemes for imparting quality education.

3. **Teacher Education, Research and Training**

Education should be learner oriented rather than teacher centred. By providing improved techniques and equipments, teaching should be fine tuned to create curiosity for learning. Apart from the financial help rendered by the Government, schools should use the local resources and convert the schools into treasure houses of knowledge. It is the aim of the Government to orient the teachers' training suitably for this purpose.

4. **Non-formal and Adult Education**

Adult Education helps in eradication of illiteracy. Non-formal education helps the illiterate and raises their quality of living. Government desires to provide opportunities for drop-outs and non-starters to continue their education.

5. **Government Examinations**

Conduct of examination at the end of each academic year to assess attainment levels of students is essential. They provide a measure to assess the powers of grasp and analytical thinking in the students. Procedures for conducting examinations have to be continuously updated suiting the needs of the time.

6. **Teachers Recruitment Board**

Teacher Recruitment Board was constituted in 1987 and commissioned in 1988. The Board was entrusted with selection of High/Higher Secondary Teachers and from the year 1990 onwards, the Board recruits Lecturers for Arts and Science Colleges, Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Law Colleges. Except the secondary grade teachers who are selected from among the candidates who have registered their names in Employment Exchange based on their seniority, others are selected through the Teachers Recruitment Board.

7. **Tamil Nadu Text Book Corporation**

The Tamil Nadu Text Book Corporation prints, publishes and distributes the best quality of Text books and note books in proper time at low price to the poor students.

8. **Sports Development Authority of TamilNadu**

The Government of Tamil Nadu gives utmost priority for the development of sports and youth welfare on the following lines:-

- i) Encouraging the sports and physical activities among the youth, students and public.

- ii) To provide necessary facilities for conducting the sports competitions at District Headquarters.
- iii) To establish the stadiums in the districts to conduct International Games as was done in Chennai.
- iv) To identify talented sports persons among the students and youth.
- v) To equip and train the proficient sports persons.
- vi) To provide financial assistance to the sports associations and councils.

9. **Public Libraries**

The policy of the State is to provide facilities and good atmosphere, to encourage the reading habit among the public at least cost. Government desires to have a library in every habitation. The library movement should reach the people. It should be ensured that all new books and latest publications should find place in all libraries. Public Libraries should be opened in all villages.

SCHEMES

1. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

- 1.1 In order to achieve the policy of universalisation of Elementary Education, the Government decided in 1997-98 to open 168 primary schools and to upgrade 41 primary schools into middle schools. These schools have started functioning. In continuation of that and in order that young children may reach school easily, it has been decided to open 300 primary schools and to upgrade 200 primary schools into middle schools during 1998-99.
- 1.2 For the welfare of the pupils studying in primary and middle schools, the Government have issued orders for implementing the schemes providing basic facilities.
- a) New guidelines have been formulated for appointment of teachers according to students' strength, in primary schools. Government have decided that in all primary schools atleast two teachers will be appointed. This will be implemented from this year onwards. In view of this, in 1385 single teacher schools additional teachers will be appointed.
 - b) In order to prevent the drop-out of children after their enrolment in primary school, the Government are taking various steps. In

order to continue their education in schools children benefited through Chief Minister's Nutritious Meals Scheme were supplied with free books till last year. **From this year onwards, to all students studying in I to V standards free books will be supplied. Books will be supplied at the beginning of the academic year itself.**

- c) **It has been identified that 1846 primary schools are not having pucca building facilities. Building for these schools will be constructed with funds available through Jawahar Rozkar Yojana and Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programmes.**
- d) Except for the Districts where District Primary Education Programme is functioning, Rs.300/- has been sanctioned annually for each Panchayat Union School for purchase of writing materials, if there are 3 teachers and Rs.500/- if there are 5 teachers during 1996-97. During the year 1997-98 a sum of Rs.1.50 crore has been provided for this purpose. This will also be provided during 1998-99 also. **From this year onwards this will be extended to Municipal Schools also.**
- e) A plan has been formulated at a cost of Rs.29 crore for the supply of drinking water facilities to Primary Schools. For the year 1997-98 a sum of Rs.1.74 crore was allocated. **For the**

year 1998-99, a sum of Rs.6.96 crore has been provided. Additional funds will be provided through Decentralised District Plan. This scheme has been implemented by the District Collectors through Panchayat Unions.

- 1.3 **Under rural sanitation scheme, latrine facilities will be provided in Primary and Middle Schools, especially in Girls Schools. A plan is under consideration for this purpose.**
- 1.4 **To improve the quality of Education in Panchayat Union Schools 20544 posts of Secondary Grade Teachers which were vacant for more than four to five years have been filled up. These appointments are made on the basis of District Employments Exchange seniority, following communal rotation. 173 part-time craft teachers have been given scales of pay of Secondary Grade Teachers after their successful completion of training through DTERT. Since qualified Secondary Grade teachers were not available among Adi Dravidar, 1340 BT teachers have been appointed. Special training to these persons were imparted through DTERT to teach nursery sections. Similarly during the year 1997-98 also, action has been taken to fill up 1152 posts.**
- 1.5 **As an important step to improve the administrative efficiency of Primary Education, all the Posts of Assistant Elementary Education Officers, in the cadre of High School Graduate Teachers have been**

converted into Assistant Elementary Education Officers and Middle School Headmasters with B.T. qualification were appointed. This encourages all the Panchayat Union School Teachers to improve the quality of Primary Education

- 1.6 **Government of India have accepted the recommendation of the Tenth Finance Commission for the allotment of Rs. 150 lakhs towards the improving of education to girl students, Rs.248.40 lakhs for additional amenities to Middle Schools and Rs.695.53 lakhs for the provision of drinking water facilities to Primary Schools. The above schemes are pending approval of Government of India.**

District Primary Education Programme

- 1.7 The District Primary Education Programme is an important scheme which helps to achieve the Compulsory Elementary Education for all, before the dawn of the 21st century . This Scheme envisages enrollment of all children, their retention in the school thereby raising the standards of education. The District Primary Education Programme plays a vital role in providing necessary amenities, congenial atmosphere to learn without break, improve the quality of education and the DPEP helps to solve the problems faced by the related Institutions and the improvement of talent among the individuals. To achieve the above objects, it has been planned to

undertake such work independently. Although the aim of the above scheme is one and the same in all the Districts, no uniform procedure in planning, implementation, supervision and estimate has been insisted upon. Planning will be according to the needs of the environment taking and individual novel schemes and designs are encouraged. This scheme is under implementation for the fourth year in Dharmapuri, Tiruvannamalai, Cuddalore and Villupuram Districts.

As second phase the DPEP scheme has been extended during 1997-98 to Perambalur, Pudukkottai and Ramanathapuram. The allotment for the first phase of the scheme was Rs. 124.74 crore and Rs.92.44 crore for the second phase. During the second phase 34 Block Resource Centres have been created. During the second phase 407 school buildings and 34 buildings for the training centres at a cost of Rs.21 crore will be constructed .

- 1.8 The plan has been so designed in order to solve the problems in Primary Education. These approaches regarding plan are based on the research and surveys on primary education and in particular such efforts in the project.

Programmes under implementation / Improving access

- 1.9 At present 24% of allotment are utilised for the construction of new class rooms. Taking into consideration the student teacher ratio, two/three class rooms are being constructed. **Over and above 871**

buildings approved initially, buildings numbering about 48 has been planned during 1997-98 and totally 850 new school buildings have been completed so far. Toilets for girls in 667 schools and drinking water facilities in 188 schools have been provided.

- 1.10 In 18 selected unions, 819 alternate schools have been established to impart education to drop outs and those who have not joined school. After examining the performance the alternate schools would be expanded to other places.**
- 1.11 Taking into consideration the additional enrolment of students under DPEP scheme, 1026 Secondary Grade Teachers have been appointed.**
- 1.12 The following Special Schemes have been undertaken during 1997-98.**
- a) New Books have been prepared based on the IV standard syllabus. A committee of interested teachers who have to teach the students in that class have prepared these books. Hand books for teachers have also been prepared.**
 - b) Exercise Books have been prepared for the students of Classes I and II for the first time. This will be extended to all classes gradually.**
 - c) The Village Education Committee have been utilised for the construction of School Buildings.**

- 1.13 During the first three years, out of the target of Rs. 50.04 crore for this scheme, an amount of Rs.24.06 crore was spent. During this year, this work has been successfully completed with an expenditure of Rs.29.32 crore . Notable feature of the achievement is that the expenditure during this year is more than the amount spent during the last three years.**
- 1.14 During 1998-99 an amount of Rs.27.38 crore for the first phase of plan and an amount of Rs.9.09 crore for the second phase of the plan will be spent. In the first phase amenities to school, additional facilities, preparation of Exercise Books, and Teacher Guide Books would be undertaken. In Perambalur District, a new Teacher Training Institution has been started, and the Training would be started here as in the other Districts.**
- 1.15 In the same manner as it was done in the last year, the preparation of Text Book for Fifth Standard will be undertaken by the DPEP.**

2. SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

Provision of Infrastructure

- 2.1 Government is taking earnest steps for providing facilities like classrooms, drinking water, toilet and Science Laboratory. Steps are taken to provide toilet facilities in Girls' Schools. As on 30.9.96, 2459 High/Higher Secondary Schools have been identified to be without toilet facilities. A sum of Rs.144 lakhs was allotted for providing toilet facilities in schools during 1997-98. **Government have decided to provide toilet facilities in 200 schools at a cost of Rs.160 lakhs during 1998-99. Government have proposed to provide toilet facilities to all Girl's Schools under Rural Sanitation Scheme within a stipulated period.**
- 2.2 Classroom building facility is a basic need for all schools. During 1996-97, the Government sanctioned Rs.4 crore for this scheme. Two/Three class rooms have been constructed in 98 schools with this allotment. Government have also approved Rs.60 lakhs for the construction of additional classrooms in 23 schools under matching grant scheme and these class room construction works have been completed. During 1997-98 provision has been made for constructing

additional class rooms in 30 schools with an ultimate cost of Rs.150 lakhs under matching grant scheme. Government sanctioned Rs.10 crore for construction of additional class rooms in 249 schools during 1997-98. **Government have proposed for construction of additional class rooms in 500 schools in 1998-99. Priority will be given to schools requiring large number of rooms and to girls' schools.** The Government permitted to construct 119 Science Laboratories during 1997-98 and the construction work will be completed with in the month of May. **The Government have proposed to construct 250 Science Laboratories during 1998-99.**

Making the teaching-learning process lively through a good syllabus.

- 2.3. If the teaching-learning process is to be effective, a suitable syllabus is a prerequisite. The following guidelines have been laid down to improve the syllabus for classes 1-12.
- a. The policy and guideline of the Government of Tamil Nadu.
 - b. The National Education Policy-1986,
 - c. Yashpal Committee Report (To reduce the burden on children),
 - d. The norms of NCERT in evolving the syllabus,

- e. Dr. Malcolm Audhiseshiah's Report
(How to learn to teach),
- f. Analyzing our Secondary School syllabus in relation to the central syllabus and syllabus followed in neighbouring States.

2.4. Based on these, the Government approved the draft syllabus for Classes 1 to 12. The High Level Committee has recommended to introduce Text Books as per the revised syllabus. It is implemented in stages. The newly prepared text books on the lines of the revised syllabus were introduced for classes 1,6 and 11 in 1995-96, for 2,7,9 and 12 in 1996-97 and for 3, 8 and 10 in 1997- 98. In 1998-99, the Text Books on the lines of the revised syllabus will be prepared and introduced in the 4th Std.

2.5 **Under the Chairmanship of Thiru. Sivagnanam, a High Level Committee had been constituted for recommendations to reduce the load on the children. This committee has submitted its recommendation after discussing the issues with students, parents and educationalists. The recommendations will be examined and the text books will be revised during the coming year.**

Printing of Textbooks for Matriculation Schools

- 2.6 To till date, the text books for classes upto X in Matriculation Schools have been published by private publications. Government have issued orders to print and publish all books for X standard in Matriculation Schools from 1997-98. Accordingly the Tamil Nadu Text Book Corporation has been entrusted with the printing and supplying of the Text Books. On account of this decision, books have become considerably cheaper. **On an average the cost of the book is reduced by 29% now.**

Expanding Educational Facilities

(a) High Schools

- 2.7. The Government plans to provide High Schools within a radius of 5 kms of major habitations. In order to enroll more children in the age group of 14 - 16 and to provide schooling facilities, new schools are upgraded every year based on the needs of the habitations. During 1997-98, 61 Panchayat Union/Municipal and 10 Corporation Middle Schools have been upgraded as High Schools. **During 1998-99, 80 Panchayat Union/ Municipal/ Corporation Middle Schools are proposed to be upgraded as High Schools. As per the policy of**

the Government, new Government High Schools are permitted to be opened mainly in rural areas. 60 middle schools in rural areas and 20 middle schools in urban areas are to be upgraded.

(b) Higher Secondary Schools

- 2.8. During 1997-98, 76 Government High Schools and 4 Corporation High Schools have been upgraded as Higher Secondary Schools. During 1998-99, the Government propose to upgrade 40 Government High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools at various places in the State. 30 High Schools in rural areas and 10 High Schools in urban areas are proposed to be upgraded.**

Improvement of Science Education

- 2.9 Under the scheme of improvement of Science Education, Science Laboratories should be provided to all Government High /Higher Secondary Schools in the State. As on 30.9.97, 1341 Government High Schools have to be provided with laboratories. In so far as Higher Secondary Schools are concerned, all the Higher Secondary Schools inclusive of those upgraded/opened till 1997-98, have been provided with science equipments. As far as laboratories are concerned 132 Government Higher Secondary Schools are to be provided with laboratories. During 1997-98, science equipments have been provided to 175 Government Higher Secondary Schools**

and 539 Government High Schools at a cost of Rs.336.70 lakhs. For the year 1998-99 it has been proposed to provide science equipments to 200 Government High Schools and 40 Higher Secondary Schools which are to be upgraded during 1998-99 at a cost of Rs.100 lakhs. Government have also provided Rs.10 Crore during 1997-98 towards construction of science laboratories to 119 Government Higher Secondary Schools. In the year 1998-99, 250 school laboratories will be constructed. Government will provide Rs.20 Crore for this purpose.

- 2.10 During 1997-98, Government have permitted to provide computers to Directorate of School Education and Chief Educational Officers. To improve the standard of education in the present context and to have more job opportunities in the field of computers, as a first step it has been proposed to expand computer courses in 50 Government Higher Secondary Schools at a cost of Rs.352.08 lakhs.

Appointment of sufficient number of teachers

- 2.11 Provision of adequate number of teachers is essential to have continuous teaching in schools on all working days. Teachers Recruitment Board has been strengthened to recruit 1834 teachers to fill up vacant posts. More than 450 posts of Headmasters of Government Higher Secondary Schools which were lying vacant for

more than a year have been filled up. Government have accepted the recommendations of the high level committee on the teaching posts for Government, Local Body and Private High and Higher Secondary Schools and formulated new norms. Additional teaching posts will be created for Higher Secondary Schools as was done earlier. Similarly, orders for creating additional teaching posts for High Schools have been issued. Action will be taken to permit these posts on the basis of the students strength in the year 1998-99.

Vocational Education at Higher Secondary Level

2.12 Tamil Nadu is the pioneering State in implementing the scheme of Vocational Education at Higher Secondary level. 66 Vocational courses under six major areas viz. Agriculture, Home Science, Commerce, Engineering and Technology, Health and others are being taught in Higher Secondary Schools. Out of 2840 Higher Secondary Schools in the State, Vocational Courses have so far been introduced in 1377 schools and out of 7.14 lakhs students in Higher Secondary Schools, 1.15 lakhs (i.e. 16%) students are studying under vocational stream. There are 3366 Vocational Instructors in the State. A proposal to introduce Agriculture related vocational courses in schools is under consideration. Creating teaching posts and making other facilities for this purpose are being planned.

Agriculture related subjects are proposed to be introduced in more higher secondary schools. This subject will be taught together with other general subjects in high schools. The existing teachers will be trained to teach these subjects.

- 2.13 **For strengthening the scheme of Vocational Education further, it is proposed to introduce Pre-vocational Education for multi skill formation in IX and X Standards in High/Higher Secondary Schools. This scheme is proposed to be introduced as a first phase in 60 Higher Secondary Schools in which vocational courses are being taught, in the year 1998-99. The Government have allocated Rs.10 lakhs in the year 1998-99 for implementing the scheme .**

School library facility

- 2.14 School library is essential for school students for improving their syllabus related skills. Libraries have to be opened in all the High/Higher Secondary schools in the State. Since Government could not bear all the expenditure, matching grant formula will be applied here (i.e. 50% Government share and 50% Public share) and books worth Rs.50,000 will be purchased and given to each of the schools in which Libraries are proposed to be opened. **In the year 1998-99, as first phase, Government have decided to allocate Rs.50 lakhs for 200 Government High/Higher Secondary Schools**

(Rs. 25,000 for each school as 50% Government share) for purchasing and supplying Library Books. Another Rs.50 lakhs will be provided by the Public under matching grant for purchasing the books.

Offices of Chief Educational Officers

- 2.15 It will be essential to strengthen the administrative structure at field level, in order to ensure standards in education. Keeping this in mind, Chief Educational Offices have been sanctioned during 1997-98 in the newly formed Districts of Tiruvellore, Namakkal, Thiruvarur and Theni. So also District Educational Offices have been sanctioned in the newly formed Revenue Divisions at Tiruvarur and Uthamapalayam.

Regulating the functioning of Parent-Teacher Associations.

- 2.16 Under the Registration of Societies Act of 1975, Parent-Teacher Associations have been registered since 1994-95. Parent-Teacher Associations are functioning effectively with the objective of raising the standard of education in schools by enlisting the co-operation of parents and teachers.
- a) Enrolling all children in the school going age.
 - b) Undertaking constructive efforts to retain pupils without dropping out

c) Nurturing the development of teaching-learning processes to improve the quality of education.

2.17 Parent-Teacher Associations have been empowered to collect donations from public for the welfare of the school. By acquiring movable and immovable properties availing the public donations, Parent-Teacher Associations play a leading role in providing basic amenities like school buildings, compound walls, electricity, drinking water, toilet facilities etc. Besides these, laboratory equipment and library books are also acquired by the Parent-Teacher Associations.

2.18 Since 1996, Parent-Teacher Association has been conducting free coaching classes for entrance tests to professional courses. Parent-Teacher Association publish students guide, Question Bank both in Tamil and English have been published for use by students of Standard XII who appear for Public Examinations 1997 under the new syllabus. Parent-Teacher Association extended this scheme to Standard X in 1997-98.

School improvement conferences

2.19 School improvement conferences contribute largely towards fulfilling priority items of infrastructure facilities like playground, buildings, toilet, drinking water, electricity, teaching aids, games articles. For this purpose donations are collected from the Public.

- 2.20 All Educational Officers have been requested to implement this scheme successfully with total dedication and involvement. **During 1997-98 school improvement conferences have been conducted in 6 districts and assets worth of Rs.39.48 crore have been collected as donations. This will be extended during 1998-99 also.**

School Linkage Programme

- 2.21 On 2nd October 1976 school linkage scheme was introduced in all educational districts with the objective of improving the standard of education.
- 2.22. Under this scheme to improve the standard of education 10 to 20 primary schools and 3 to 4 middle schools will interact on a voluntary basis and liaise with a high school in nearby areas. Each school will get in touch with another school and work with mutual consultation for the betterment of educational standards. Under this scheme the headmaster of the high school will be the president and the headmasters of primary and middle schools will be members. A sub committee headed by the headmaster of middle school will function with headmaster of primary school as member.

2.23 The important objectives of school linkage programme:-

- a) To raise the standard of education among the Primary and Middle School children to enable them to develop their skills for further studies in high schools.
- b) For formulating proper plans and taking suitable action for the promotion of education
- c) Integrating the activities in common, to stimulate interest among students. The scheme facilitates sharing of certain facilities like laboratory, library, play ground, audio-visual equipments and the services of special teachers in schools where they are not already available.

Scheme for providing Quality Education for students

2.24 The special coaching programme is implemented to help the children of S.C./S.T. studying in the classes 8,9,10,11 and 12. Special coaching is given for English, Maths and Science in the evenings on school days. This programme is implemented in 625 High Schools and 375 Higher Secondary Schools at present. Apart from this, special classes are conducted by teachers during lunch intervals and in the evenings in all schools to other children who do lack facilities at home. This programme will be implemented during 1998-99 also.

Rural Talent Search Examination Scheme

- 2.25 Government has introduced the Rural Talent-Search Examination Scheme to select students having high scholastic achievement.. This examination is conducted by the Director of Government Examinations every year during the month of May for children in rural areas who have passed VIII standard. Hundred children from each District - 50 boys and 50 girls are selected through this examination. Each of them is given scholarship of Rs.1000/- per annum for 4 years from IX standard till they completed standard XII. **Government spends Rs.1 crore for this purpose every year.**

Top Rankers Scheme

- 2.26 The Government have announced this scheme to encourage talented students to pursue higher studies. Under this scheme every year the Government will meet the expenses on the three toppers in Standard X Public Examination at the State level till they complete+2. Government will meet all expenses of 3 top rank holders in the Higher Secondary Examination at the State level for pursuing Higher Education (including Medical /Engineering Courses). Government have extended this scheme from 1996-97. Government have also extended this scheme to the Districts from 1997-98. **During the year 1997-98, Government have sanctioned Rs.8.03 lakhs to 104 students for their higher education and to 131 students for their**

higher secondary school education. The total cost of the expenditure of these students will be sanctioned by obtaining particulars individually from them.

Scouts

- 2.27 Scout Movement is functioning in 3430 schools in Tamil Nadu. 74500 boys and 43889 girls in the Scout Movement take part in Social Welfare activities. The Government is spending Rs.5 lakhs for this.

Girls' Education

- 2.28 Government implements various welfare schemes for the improvement of Girls' Education. The basic requirements of equality and social justice are fulfilled through Girls' Education. With the implementation of welfare schemes, significant improvement in girls' education has been achieved. As on 30.9.97 among the school age population of 73.89 lakh girls, 58.66 lakh girls have been enrolled in schools. Enrolment of girls is at 79.39%. In the Public Examinations conducted in March, 1997 the percentage of girls passing successfully has improved to a great extent.

	Percentage of passing	
	Boys	Girls
S.S.L.C.	65.12	71.96
Higher Secondary	74.00	83.25

Physical Education in Higher Secondary Schools

- 2..29. Physical Education should be taught like any other subject from 6th to 11th standard students. In 11th and 12th Standards in Higher Secondary Schools, Physical Education Teachers with .P.Ed. qualification alone are to be appointed. Under this scheme, out of the 868 posts, 694 Grade-II Physical Education Director posts have been upgraded as Grade-I posts. **It has been planned to upgrade 50 Physical Education Director Grade -II posts into Grade-I posts in 1998-99 and Rs.8.75 lakhs have been allocated for the same.**

3. TEACHER EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND TRAINING

- 3.1 Tamil Nadu Government has resolved to give qualitative education to all. Towards this goal, the Directorate of Teacher Education, Research and Training and the 21 Districts Institutes of Education and Training are jointly providing support at the root level itself.
- 3.2 The aim of the Directorate of Teacher Education, Research and Training are divided into three groups.
- a) To improve the teacher education programmes to the level of National Policy on Education by improving the teacher educators' skills and technics
 - b) To create teaching materials, viz. books, handbooks, Exercise books, Audio/Video Cassettes for improving the quality of education.
 - c) To give training in new methods to all teachers in the next five years.
 - d) To do research work in the field of Primary and Secondary Education etc. and to create research motives in the minds of all teachers.
 - e) To spread the methods and techniques found out in action research in order to implement the knowledge acquired through books.

3.3 The following administrative skills have been created to achieve the above goals.

To remodel teacher education syllabus suitably at all levels in consultation with NCERT and Universities.

To prepare books, handbooks and exercise books to all standards step by step;

To prepare Audio/Video Cassettes through Education Television Studio.

To prepare elementary teaching materials in health education, population education, AIDS education and pre-school education.

To impart in-service training to primary and middle school teachers in subjects, teaching methods and in general knowledge;

To make research on the effect of the use of subject books and other teaching-learning materials;

To encourage teachers and District Institutes of Education and Training to have action research regarding school and class room environments;

To put to use and spread the results of action research through publication of 'Newsletter' in Directorate of Teacher Education, Research and Training and District Institutes of Education and Training.

To establish District Data Centres regarding the plans of action in training programmes.

Special Orientation Training to Primary School Teachers

- 3.4. The aim of special orientation training is to introduce skills in M.L.L. prescribed in National Policy of Education. So far 28,000 primary school teachers have been trained under SOPT, 2000 teachers under M.L.L. programmes, 5,200 teachers under E.L.T. programme, 25,000 teachers under in-service training programme and 10,000 teachers under D.P.E.P. Scheme have been trained.

Production of Resource Materials

- 3.5 The following resource materials have been produced and supplied by the Director of Teacher Education, Research and Training.

- 1) **Primer I for Alternate Schools in 3 Books (Tamil, Maths and EVS) in DPEP Districts.**
- 2) **Teacher's Hand Book for Std.III Teachers 5 volumes in Tamil, English, Maths, EVS, Science and EVS Social Science for DPEP Districts.**
- 3) **Printing of General Modules for Std. III Teachers in DPEP and non DPEP Districts.**
- 4) **Printing of Content Specific Activity based hand book for Std. I Teachers - 3 Volumes Tamil, Maths and EVS.**
- 5) **Printing of Content Specific Activity based handbook for Std. II Teachers - 3 volumes Tamil, Maths and EVS.**
- 6) **Printing and distribution of Handbooks to Key Resource Persons and Resource Persons.**

For making an effective functioning the Government Teacher Training Institutes, it is proposed to supply laboratory equipments, library books and sports materials to all the 8 Government Teacher Training Institutes at a cost of Rs.4 lakhs during 1998-99. For the quality improvement of Teacher Training Institutes, it is proposed to give in-service training to Teacher Educators of Teacher Training Institutes at a cost of Rs.1.10 lakhs during 1998-99.

3.6 As no suitable candidates are available in SC/ST for the post of Secondary Grade Teachers, a training programme for 50 SC/ST students (25 men, 25 women) has been started in each of the 17

DIETs in 1997-98. This scheme will be continued for the year 1998-99 also. Essential facilities at a cost of Rs.5crore has been permitted. As no adequate trained teachers for linguistic minority schools are available, it is proposed to rectify this.

Education Television Studio

3.7 The aim of education television studio is to provide Audio/Video Cassettes for the school children of TamilNadu covering the syllabi.

3.8 The Education Television Studio is concentrating on producing programmes on practicals in science oriented subjects for Stds. X to XII and also to produce competency based programmes for teacher trainees. It is planned to prepare video programmes on the following.

- 1) Practical in science oriented subjects for Stds.XI & XII
- 2) Lesson on Tamil Grammer for Stds.X to XII
- 3) Lesson on English grammer for Stds.IX to XII
- 4) Important difficult lessons in Maths for Stds.X to XII.
- 5) Competency based programme for Std.IV

During 1997-98, 193 Audio Programmes for the benefit of 21 DIETs centres and 72 Block Resource Centres and 25 Video Programmes for the benefit of school children have been

recorded. It is proposed to supply audio cassettes to 1000 schools at a cost of Rs.2.5 lakhs during 1998-99.

- 3.9 In order to make the students understand difficult lessons in the syllabus easily, it is proposed to prepare the lessons with the assistance of Chennai Television and to show it in the schools. The TV sets available in Panchayats will also be utilised by associating the Department of Rural Development for implementation of the scheme.
- 3.10 The Audio-Video Cassettes prepared by the NCERT and foreign educational organisations with modifications to suit our needs will be utilised in the schools.

4. NON FORMAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

- 4.1 The Tamil Nadu Literacy Mission is functioning under the chairmanship of Education Minister with the object of eradication of illiteracy.

Total Literacy Movement

- 4.2 This movement is guided by the District Collectors in their respective districts since 1990-91. Out of 90.59 lakhs illiterates identified, 75.10 lakhs were brought into the fold of literacy. The expenditure is shared by Central and State Governments in the ratio of 2:1.

Post Literacy Campaign

- 4.3 Post Literacy Campaign aims to facilitate retention of the skills acquired by the neo-literates in total literacy campaign. Post Literacy Campaign is being implemented in 19 districts. Rs.13.77 crore from Central Government and Rs.3.01 crore from State Government have been spent for the scheme so far.

Shramik Vidyapeeth

- 4.4 The Shramik Vidyapeeth trains the children of workers to acquire vocational skills to become self-reliant. Shramik Vidyapeeths are functioning in the 3 districts of Chennai, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli, with assistance of Central Government.

Special Education Scheme

- 4.5 Under this project 7 schemes consisting of 700 centres are functioning in Thuthukudi, Virudhunagar, Vellore and Chennai Districts for the child labourers in the age group of 6-14. For this scheme Rs.50 lakhs is spent by Central Government and Rs.21 lakhs by State Government. 17500 children benefited by the scheme.

- 4.6. **In the districts of Kancheepuram, Tiruvellore, Erode, Salem, Dindigul and Tiruvarur where literacy level is low, 100 centres will be started to impart non-formal education to girls in each of these districts. Priority will be given to Scheduled Caste. This will be of benefit to the persons who have discontinued from schools. Rs.55.32 lakhs is allocated for running the centres.**

Continuing Education Centres

- 4.7 In continuation of Total Literacy Campaign and Post Literacy Campaign, Continuing Education Centres will be started in 9

districts. To retain the knowledge gained in Total Literacy Campaign and Post Literacy Campaign, reading materials like short stories, books, weekly, monthly magazines, newspapers are made available through village libraries established under the scheme. And these centres will supply information about Government development plans and provide industrial training through committee discussions and entertainment programmes. With 100% aid of Government of India, the continuing education centres will be started in 9 districts of Kanniyakumari, Tirunelveli, Virudhunagar, Madurai, Theni, Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram, Pudukottai and Vellore. This scheme will be implemented through the Collectors. One nodal centre will function for 8-10 continuing education centres. One coordinator will be incharge of this. Rural Welfare Officer will take responsibility of the centre. He is responsible for the well functioning of village libraries. For the first 3 years, the Central Government will bear 100% expenditure. After that, State and Central Governments will bear the expenditure at the ratio of 50:50 for 2 years. After this, this will be entrusted to local bodies viz., corporation, municipalities, panchayat unions permanently. Action is being taken to implement this scheme in other districts also.

Open School System

4.8 Open School System is yet another opening to provide the continuing education for all. This scheme is functioning from

December 1997. Through this scheme it is possible for the persons who were discontinued from schools to study upto V Standard. This open school system is useful to neo-literates of Total Literacy Campaign to get them qualified for III Standard. One year course will be divided into 3 phases and examinations will be conducted at the end of each phase. Promoted persons will join the next course in the next year. In Ramanathapuram and Pudukottai Districts 40 centres are opened for neo literate at the rate of 20 in each district. In the districts of Cuddalore, Villupuram, Tiruvannamalai and Dharmapuri, 60 centres are functioning at the rate of 15 in each for the benefit of persons who were discontinued their studies. By this scheme 2700 persons will be benefited.

5. GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

- 5.1 The Directorate of Government Examinations conducts forty different examinations. Among these, Secondary and Higher Secondary Examinations are the major ones. Apart from this Anglo-Indian, Matriculation, Diploma in Teacher Education Examinations and other subject examinations like Handloom, Weaving, Music, Craft, Sewing, Printing and Agriculture are also conducted by the Directorate.

Other Examinations

- 5.2 This Directorate also conducts 30 other examinations on behalf of Union Public Service Commission and Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

Oral Comprehension

- 5.3 In order to assess the Oral Comprehension of students, a practical test has been introduced in language paper in Higher Secondary Examination from 1997 onwards. The teachers have been permitted to award 20 marks to these tests.

Dummy Number Valuation System

5.4 In order to keep confidentiality in valuation, dummy numbers are given for the answer papers of Higher Secondary/ Matriculation/Anglo-Indian School Examinations/ Diploma in Teacher Training Examinations for valuation.

5.5 The details of numbers of candidates who are passed in the Public Examinations held during March / April 97 is indicated below:-

Name of the Examination	Year	Number of Candidates Registered	Number of Candidates Passed	Percentage of pass
S.S.L.C	1997	483014	329707	68.26
Higher Secondary	1997	282928	222532	78.65
Matriculation.	1997	48065	45910	95.51
Anglo-Indian	1997	4405	4130	93.75

6. TEACHERS RECRUITMENT BOARD

- 6.1** Based on the Employment Exchange seniority, the teachers are called for interview for appointment as B.T. Teacher, Language Teacher and Post Graduate Teacher in the schools under the control of the Director of School Education, for schools under the control of Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore Corporations, Kallar reclamation and Backward Welfare Schools. On the basis of qualifications and marks obtained during the interview and communal rotation, the teachers are appointed.
- 6.2** The selection procedure for selection of teachers has been reorganised in 1997-98 to take into account previous experience, seniority in the employment exchange and additional qualifications. As per the reorganised procedure, 969 P.G. teachers and 735 B.T. teachers will be selected in the year 1998-99.
- 6.3** As the marks obtained by the teachers in the interview are entered into the computers, it enables the declaration of results in a speedy and accurate manner. In 1996-97, 1700 and in 1997-98, 1770 PG/B.T. teachers have been selected by the Teachers Recruitment Board. In order to fill up the backlog vacancies for Adi-Dravida and Tribals, the Teachers Recruitment Board has conducted interviews during 1996-97 and selected 62 PG and 78 B.T. teachers. Again 42 PG and 23 B.T. teachers have been selected during 1997-98.

7. TAMILNADU TEXT BOOK CORPORATION

- 7.1 TamilNadu Text Book Corporation was established in 1970. During the academic year 1997-98, the corporation has printed and published 592lakhs reprinted text books on 343 titles along with text books for standards 3,8, and 10 under New Education Policy. In the same manner, the text books for linguistic minorities have been published by this corporation. **In 1998-99 including the new text books for fourth standard, 408.4 lakh books in 349 titles at a cost of Rs.37.82 crore will be distributed by the corporation.**
- 7.2 During the academic year 1997-98, 8 lakh copies of text books on 11 topics for 10th Standard of Matriculation Schools have been published by this corporation.
- 7.3 During the academic year 1997-98, under the scheme of free supply of text books, text books worth of Rs.32.50 crore have been supplied to 75 lakh students studying in standards 1 to 8. These 336 lakh text books have been distributed through 414 Assistant Educational Officers free of cost. For the first time, these text books were supplied at the time of opening of schools. **The same schedule will be kept in 1998-99 also. Even if additional copies are to be distributed, it will be completed in time. Action has been taken for supply of the required number of linguistic minorities text books at the beginning of the academic year.**

7.4 These Text Books will be distributed to all students in villages and towns in TamillNadu without any hindrance, through 62 Taluk Whole sale Co-operative Societies, 2099 retail Co-operative Societies and 1660 private agencies.

7.5 Action has been taken by this corporation to manufacture and supply of note books, to the Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department. Note books worth Rs.5 crore are also being distributed every year . **During this year, necessary action has been taken to supply note books at the time of reopening of schools.**

8. SPORTS DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY OF TAMILNADU

- 8.1 Under the Chairmanship of Honourable Chief Minister, the Sports Development Authority of TamilNadu has been planning and implementing many schemes for the development of sports.
- 8.2 The Government have decided in principle to construct sports stadium in all District Headquarters. At present there are stadia in 15 District Headquarters. Construction of stadium is in progress in Pudukottai and Ramanathapuram. The Sports stadia in the remaining 12 Districts will be constructed in a phased manner. At present, facilities to conduct games at international level are available only in Chennai. It is proposed to create such facilities in other regional headquarters. Indoor Stadium will be established in Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli. **In the first phase, it is proposed to provide modern facilities like synthetic track, astro turf and other modern facilities in the headquarters of Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli at a cost of Rs.40 lakhs. On the basis of matching grant, a sum of Rs.16 lakhs has been provided during 1998-99.**
- 8.3 Considering the importance of Sports and Youth Welfare, this Government permitted to create facilities for special sports centre for hockey at Tirunelveli, for basket ball at Coimbatore, weight lifting

training sports centre at Sathuvacheri, (Vellore), Gymnastic centres in Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Tennis, Hockey and Swimming Stadia at Chennai. **Celebrating the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence, State level games in fifteen disciplines have been conducted. In these games nearly 4000 sports persons have participated. In memory of Swami Vivekananda's birthday, National Youth Festival has been conducted in a grand manner from 12.1.98 to 16.1.98. From all over India nearly 3000 youths have participated in the festival.**

8.4 In order to improve sports skill in Volley ball, 18 students have been selected and training has been given at St.Hearts College at Tirupattur from 1997-98. For this purpose a sum of Rs.1.17 lakhs has been earmarked from the funds of the Sports Development Authority of TamilNadu.

8.5 Apart from Chennai, indoor stadia facilities are available in the District Headquarters of Madurai, Udhagamandalam and Salem. Steps have also been taken to provide Indoor Stadia in the Corporations of Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirapalli. **In the first instance the Government have proposed to construct indoor stadium at Tiruchirappalli at an estimated cost of Rs.70 lakhs. The Scheme will be implemented during 1998-99 with the financial assistance of 50% as grants-in-aid to the Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu and the balance 50% will be raised through sponsorships, local contributions from**

public, local bodies and grants from the Government of India. A sum of Rs.14 lakhs has been provided during 1998-99 as State's share.

8.6 Out of existing 16 stadia. Cinder athletic track has been provided at Cuddalore only. It is proposed to lay athletic track in all Districts Stadia particularly at the Corporation cities. **In the first phase, it is proposed to provide an Athletic Track in Coimbatore at a cost of Rs.20 lakhs and a sum of Rs.8 lakhs has been allocated for this purpose during 1998-99.**

8.7 Swimming Pool facilities have been provided in the District headquarters at Chennai, Thanjavur and Dharmapuri. **To provide Swimming Pool facilities in all District Headquarters in a phased manner, a Swimming Pool is proposed to be constructed at Madurai in the first instance at an estimated cost of Rs.40 lakhs. 50% of the expenditure on this scheme will be met by the State Government as its share and the remaining 50% will be met by the Public/Organisations and Central Government contributions. For this purpose a sum of Rs.8 lakhs has been earmarked during 1998-99 as State Government's share.**

Perspective Plan for the development of Sports in TamilNadu.

8.8 A perspective Sports Development Plan upto the year 2020 has been prepared and on its basis it is proposed to improve the sports development

activities in TamilNadu. For the improvement of sports from the level of Elementary Schools to University level. Sports Development Authority of TamilNadu will identify the sports persons and financial assistance will be given for the above schemes, to the private sports councils to encourage the sports persons.

8.9 Now-a-days in the sports field various voluntary sports development organisations are functioning and on some occasions they get together to conduct a game. Some of the organisations are as follows:-

1. Sports Development Authority of TamilNadu
2. Physical Education wing of School Education Department/Colleges.
3. State Sports/Games Associations.
4. Independent Sports philanthropists / Commercial Houses.
5. Private Sports Clubs/Sports bodies.

8.10 For the preparation of the above sports development plan, suggestions have to be obtained from the above organisations. Further, other than the district wings of the Sports Development Authority the other sports facilities available in the districts have to be identified. To consider the activities of all categories in the sports field and if necessary the other State Sports Organisations will be consulted. **For this purpose a sum of Rs.1 lakh has been provided during 1998-99.**

8.11 A corpus fund has been set up by Government with donations from business houses and philanthropists for the development of sports. The Government will also be contributing matching share to the fund. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.100 lakhs has been provided as State's share during 1997-98.

9. PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Readers Circle

- 9.1 Readers circle will be started in every Public Library so as to get the co-operation of the readers and, to fully utilise the books and to help the development of the libraries.

Children's Library

- 9.2 Action is being taken to start special section for children in every District Library.

Purchase of Books

- 9.3 Every year Tamil and English books are purchased for Rs.2 crore approximately, so as to cope up with the advancement of day-to-day scientific development . These are very useful to the Public. Every year financial assistance is received from the Rajaram Mohan Roy Library Foundation and utilised for purchase of books and equipments. In 1997-98 a sum of Rs.50 lakhs was received as financial assistance from the Foundation and an amount of Rs.50 lakhs was given by the Library

authority totalling to Rs.100 lakhs and orders have been issued for purchase of books and other equipments. **In 1998-99, it is proposed to spend Rs. 1.2 crore.**

9.4 So as to keep pace with the reading interests of the public, best/expensive Tamil and English books are purchased for a sum of Rs. 2 crore . Every year, buildings for Public Libraries are constructed with very good ventilation for the convenience of the readers. Out of 1568 Public Libraries, so far 728 libraries have their own buildings. Besides, buildings for 95 libraries are being constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 406.27 lakhs. Administrative sanction has also been accorded for construction of 26 more library buildings.

Connemara Public Library

9.5 To commemorate the Centenary celebrations of the Connemara Public Library, construction of an annexe building at Rs.148 lakhs has been sanctioned and is in progress. It is proposed to purchase equipments for Rs.100 lakhs for the improvement of the Library. In connection with the Centenary celebrations of Connemara Public Library, special postal cover was issued. Based on the persistent request of State Government, the Central Government have agreed to issue a Commemorative stamp. For purchase of Books and periodicals, a sum of Rs. 7.10 lakhs has been allocated and a sum of Rs.3 lakhs for binding of old books in 1998-99.

Special Civil Services Centres

9.6 In order to guide young aspirants who participate in the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service, competitive examinations conducted by Banks, Railways, Union Public Service Commission and Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, necessary books have been supplied to the District Libraries of Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Tirunelveli, The Nilgiris, Vellore and Chengalpattu..

Rural Libraries

9.7 Under the Directorate of Public Libraries, 1568 Public Libraries and 1146 part-time Libraries are functioning. Action is being taken to open additional 625 rural libraries in a phased manner and this will be very useful to develop the awareness of libraries among the rural people.

Augmenting financial resources

9.8 Local Library Authorities are solely dependent on the revenue from the Library cess for their operation. It is not commensurate with the fast growing demand in the library movement. Therefore, appeals are made to

the general public and donations are accepted, so as to involve the public in the library movement and also to increase the financial resources.

The details of the donations thus received are given below:-

a) Patrons fund	Rs.65.00 lakhs.
b) Building and Vacant land (value)	Rs.576.00 lakhs
c) Value of equipments etc	Rs.230.00 lakhs

9.9 It is the policy of the Government to establish Public Libraries in areas where the population is 5000 and above. **In 1998-99, a sum of Rs.7.50 lakhs has been allocated for opening of 20 Branch Libraries in rural areas.** By installing computers in the Central Libraries, the time required for search of books can be minimised. This will also help to have an account of the books issued and also the books available in the Library. It is proposed to instal computers in all Central Libraries, in a phased manner. In the first phase, a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been allotted to introduce computers and MALIBNET facility in the District Libraries of Chennai, Coimbatore and Madurai. Mobile Library Service is now offered by Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore and Dharmapuri District Library Authorities. **A sum of Rs.3.20 lakhs has been allotted to extend the above service in Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Thanjavur Districts in 1998-99.**

K. ANBAZHAGAN
MINISTER FOR EDUCATION

STATISTICS

STATISTICS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

1. Schoolage population and Enrolment
2. Number of Schools
3. Number of Teachers
4. Teacher-Pupil Ratio
5. Number of schools (Management Wise) Enrolment and Teachers
6. Number of Teachers in Schools - Management Wise
7. Number of Teachers working in Schools according to Standards
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11. Growth of High Schools in Tamil Nadu - Management Wise
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STATISTICS

SCHOOL EDUCATION 1997-98

1. SCHOOL AGE POPULATION AND ENROLMENT

AGE GROUP	SEX	POPULATION IN LAKHS	ENROLMENT IN LAKHS	% OF ENROLMENT
6 to 11	Boys	37.03	35.19	95.02
	Girls	35.30	32.95	93.35
	Total	72.33	68.14	94.20
11 to 14	Boys	18.67	19.30	103.37
	Girls	17.83	16.64	93.31
	Total	36.50	35.94	98.45
14 to 16	Boys	10.94	8.84	80.78
	Girls	10.68	6.18	57.84
	Total	21.62	15.02	69.45
16 to 18	Boys	10.32	4.25	41.19
	Girls	10.08	2.89	28.71
	Total	20.40	7.14	35.02
6 to 18	Boys	76.96	67.58	87.80
	Girls	73.89	58.66	79.39
	Total	150.85	126.24	83.68

2. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

TYPE OF SCHOOLS	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Primary Schools	30098	30329	30351	30471	30619	30796
Middle Schools	5608	5593	5578	5549	5503	5473
High Schools	3203	3270	3340	3419	3574	3765
Hr. Sec Schools	2165	2221	2318	2490	2734	2975
Total	41074	41413	41587	41929	42430	43009

3. NUMBER OF TEACHERS

TYPE OF SCHOOLS	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Primary Schools	121212	116396	114308	115181	115561	115651
Middle Schools	65895	62192	61779	64392	64454	64395
High Schools	42654	42329	43589	45429	46536	46372
Hr. Sec Schools	74443	74496	76034	78796	81420	83451
Total	304204	295413	295710	303798	307971	309869

4. TEACHER PUPIL RATIO

TYPE OF SCHOOLS	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Primary Schools	47	49	50	50	40	40
Middle Schools	47	51	52	50	40	40
High Schools	41	43	44	44	44	45
Hr. Sec Schools	35	37	38	39	39	40

5. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS (MANAGEMENT-WISE)

ENROLMENT AND TEACHERS (1997-98)

TYPE OF SCHOOLS	MANAGEMENT-WISE	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	ENROLMENT IN LAKHS	TEACHERS
Primary Schools	Government	1496	3.00	7749
	Municipal / Corporation	1153	5.49	8950
	Panchayat Union	22998	25.83	68856
	Private	5149	12.15	30096
	Total	30796	46.47	115651
Middle Schools	Government	214	1.26	3338
	Municipal / Corporation	399	2.60	6895
	Panchayat Union	2984	11.65	25760
	Private	1876	10.21	28402
	Total	5473	25.72	64395
	Total for Elementary Schools	36269	72.19	180046
High Schools	Government	1917	11.28	26002
	Municipal /Corporation	94	0.80	1483
	Private	438	4.28	7928
	Total (State Board)	2449	16.36	35413
	Anglo-Indian HS	12	0.14	303
	Matriculation HS	1245	3.86	9468
	Central Board HS	59	0.49	1188
	Total for all High Schools	3765	20.85	46372

Contd...

Contd...

Higher Secondary Schools	Government	1087	13.24	32442
	Municipal / Corporation	75	2.08	3938
	Private	857	12.24	31933
	Total (State Board)	2019	27.56	68313
	Anglo-Indian	29	0.47	1219
	Matriculation	792	3.98	10093
	Central Board	135	1.19	3826
	Total for all HSS	2975	33.20	83451
	Total for all High and Higher Sec. Schools	6740	54.05	129823
	Grand Total for all Schools	43009	126.24	309869

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BOYS	6757732
GIRLS	5866249
TOTAL	12623981

6. NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS MANAGEMENT-WISE

S.N.	Type of Schools	Govt, State & Central	Municipal Corpn	Panchayat Union	Private	Total	Break up for Teachers	
							Men	Women
1.	Primary Schools	7749	8950	68856	30096	115651	67884	47767
2.	Middle Schools	3338	6895	25760	28402	64395	33037	31358
3.	High Schools	26002	1483	-----	18887	46372	25934	20438
4.	Hr. Sec. Schools	32442	3938	-----	47071	83451	47737	35714
	Total	70551	21266	94616	123436	309869	174592	135277

**7. NUMBER OF TEACHERS WORKING IN SCHOOLS
ACCORDING TO STANDARDS 1997-98**

STANDARDS	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
I TO V	91544	80571	172115
VI TO VIII	39285	25635	64920
IX TO X	28418	18115	46533
XI TO XII	15556	10745	26301
I TO XII	174803	135066	309869

8. STATEMENT SHOWING THE ENROLMENT POSITION 1997-98 (in lakhs)

Standards	Sex	Hr. Sec. Schools	High Schools	Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Total
I TO V	Boys	1.73	1.54	7.96	23.96	35.19
	Girls	1.69	1.33	7.42	22.51	32.95
	Total	3.42	2.87	15.38	46.47	68.14
VI TO VIII	Boys	7.90	6.21	5.19	-----	19.30
	Girls	6.06	5.43	5.15	-----	16.64
	Total	13.96	11.64	10.34	-----	35.94
IX TO X	Boys	5.32	3.52	-----	-----	8.84
	Girls	3.35	2.83	-----	-----	6.18
	Total	8.67	6.35	-----	-----	15.02
XI & XII	Boys	4.25	-----	-----	-----	4.25
	Girls	2.89	-----	-----	-----	2.89
	Total	7.14	-----	-----	-----	7.14
I TO XII	Boys	19.20	11.27	13.15	23.96	67.58
	Girls	13.99	9.59	12.57	22.51	58.66
	Total	33.19	20.86	25.72	46.47	126.24

9. VOCATIONAL COURSES 1997-98

S.No	COURSE	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1.	Agriculture	6427	698	7125
2.	Home Science	139	4526	4665
3.	Commerce and Business	29812	27854	57666
4.	Engineering & Technology	21369	2789	24158
5.	Health	3640	17891	21531
6.	Miscellaneous	55	41	96
	Total	61442	53799	115241

10. DROP-OUT RATE IN TAMILNADU

YEAR	UPTO PRIMARY STAGE			UPTO MIDDLE STAGE			UPTO HIGH SCHOOL STAGE			UPTO HR.SEC STAGE		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1987-88	19.44	24.45	21.78	44.08	53.14	48.22	69.72	77.32	73.24	87.13	88.84	87.91
1988-89	19.17	24.01	21.42	41.33	51.35	45.97	66.75	76.45	71.26	86.52	88.58	87.45
1989-90	18.78	23.64	21.05	40.87	50.65	45.43	66.11	73.85	69.64	86.11	87.98	86.44
1990-91	18.27	22.68	20.32	40.17	49.43	44.48	64.91	72.38	68.32	84.23	86.60	85.31
1991-92	17.71	21.16	19.31	37.48	46.50	41.67	64.45	71.93	67.94	83.92	86.07	84.90
1992-93	17.11	19.62	18.27	34.75	43.54	38.85	63.65	71.02	67.08	82.94	85.39	84.08
1993-94	16.39	18.35	17.30	32.16	41.20	36.85	62.98	69.85	66.17	81.89	84.28	83.00
1994-95	15.58	17.65	16.54	30.75	39.36	34.74	61.46	69.15	65.05	80.59	84.19	82.26
1995-96	14.88	16.97	15.85	28.60	37.11	32.54	60.14	68.20	63.87	79.45	83.65	81.40
1996-97	14.05	16.20	15.06	26.38	34.78	30.27	58.63	67.05	62.53	78.21	83.09	80.48
1997-98	13.99	16.18	15.05	25.94	34.64	29.99	57.04	65.74	61.06	77.54	82.54	79.86

**11. GROWTH OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN TAMILNADU
MANAGEMENTWISE (1982-83 TO 1997-98)**

Year	State Board Schools					Matriculation	Anglo-Indian	Central	Total	Grand Total
	Govt..	Municipal / Corporation	Aided	Unaided	Total					
1982-83	1590	71	397	13	2071	78	18	93	189	2260
1983-84	1621	72	441	7	2141	93	18	99	210	2351
1984-85	1685	73	465	5	2229	144	14	89	247	2476
1985-86	1723	80	450	5	2258	212	13	86	311	2569
1986-87	1765	80	445	2	2292	289	11	96	396	2688
1987-88	1762	80	450	2	2294	406	13	106	525	2819
1988-89	1795	80	416	2	2293	515	13	101	629	2922
1989-90	1839	78	387	23	2327	606	12	89	707	3034
1990-91	1864	83	370	44	2361	684	13	93	790	3151
1991-92	1872	83	352	66	2373	684	13	93	790	3163
1992-93	1883	83	346	84	2396	709	13	85	807	3203
1993-94	1889	83	346	94	2412	759	13	86	858	3270
1994-95	1902	83	332	121	2438	806	13	83	902	3340
1995-96	1915	87	304	139	2445	885	12	75	974	3419
1996-97	1932	88	304	140	2464	1032	12	66	1110	3574
1997-98	1917	94	294	144	2449	1245	12	59	1316	3765

**12. GROWTH OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN TAMILNADU
MANAGEMENTWISE (1982-83 TO 1997-98)**

Year	Managementwise					Metric	Anglo-Indian	Central	Total	Grand Total
	Govt.	Municipal / Corporation	Aided	Unaided	Total					
1982-83	654	60	576	2	1292	41	26	57	124	1416
1983-84	654	60	576	2	1292	52	26	57	135	1427
1984-85	66	60	584	1	1331	59	27	57	143	1479
1985-86	690	62	624	1	1380	79	28	67	174	1554
1986-87	755	62	651	1	1469	100	30	79	209	1678
1987-88	765	62	653	1	1481	121	29	79	229	1710
1988-89	769	62	676	19	1526	155	29	77	261	1787
1989-90	809	68	677	53	1607	192	29	87	308	1915
1990-91	848	68	674	70	1660	276	28	81	385	2045
1991-92	869	68	674	88	1699	276	28	81	385	2084
1992-93	879	68	674	94	1715	338	28	84	450	2165
1993-94	891	68	674	98	1731	373	28	89	490	2221
1994-95	903	68	674	112	1757	440	28	93	561	2318
1995-96	932	69	674	140	1815	540	29	106	675	2490
1996-97	1012	70	674	155	1911	668	29	126	823	2734
1997-98	1087	75	674	183	2019	792	29	135	956	2975

**13. ENROLMENT IN HIGH SCHOOLS - MANAGEMENTWISE (1982-83 TO 1997-98)
CLASS I-X**

YEAR	GOVERNMENT			MUNICIPAL CORPORATION			PRIVATE SCHOOLS						GRAND TOTAL		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	AIDED			UNAIDED			BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1982-83	329058	193915	522971	19048	20051	39099	109797	07295	197002	199	1332	3321	450892	302590	762483
1983-84	372062	230676	602738	19546	22757	42303	138041	112481	250522	600	363	963	530249	366277	896526
1984-85	396375	259454	655829	19123	22781	41904	140344	113410	253763	607	434	1121	556529	396088	957617
1985-86	411032	271770	682802	22056	23136	45192	153907	126533	200440	1130	376	1506	588125	421815	1009940
1986-87	439308	307396	746704	22989	23365	46352	150876	127990	278866	1260	391	1651	614431	459142	1073573
1987-88	450268	317398	767666	23978	28794	52772	165332	153661	318993	1378	416	1794	640956	500269	1141225
1988-89	481562	329688	811250	26269	28203	54472	191676	170163	361819	1410	431	1840	700917	528485	1229402
1989-90	505175	349658	854833	24949	29160	54118	199741	188212	387955	7431	3712	11143	737296	570571	1308047
1990-91	541843	369505	911348	31132	31569	62701	170949	180766	351715	11117	5131	16248	755041	586971	1342012
1991-92	570948	402332	977280	32421	32423	64844	157824	168298	326122	22248	20945	43193	783441	623998	1407439
1992-93	601613	438733	1040346	34552	33940	68501	155939	165003	320942	274491	25248	52697	819553	662933	1482486
1993-94	588002	403111	1018113	36770	35884	72654	171359	178938	350297	29572	27596	57168	825703	672529	1498232
1994-95	609052	465799	1074851	39121	37985	77106	169295	176489	345784	42023	36941	78964	859491	717214	1576705
1995-96	628566	485186	1113752	39960	39033	78993	162853	168975	331828	46558	42809	89367	877937	737003	1614940
1996-97	642667	498359	1141026	40856	40116	80972	166506	174428	340934	47602	43953	91555	897631	756856	1654487
1997-98	634069	494382	1128451	40309	39788	80097	164278	173001	337279	46966	43593	90559	885622	750664	1609640

ENROLMENT IN HIGH SCHOOLS CONTINUED...

YEAR	MATRICULATION			ANGLO INDIAN			CENTRAL SCHOOLS			TOTAL ALL SCHOOLS		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1982-83	13843	10514	24357	309	3484	12292	24638	14237	38875	502182	335826	83800
1983-84	22187	17585	39772	3934	8778	12712	31608	18041	49649	587973	410681	998659
1984-85	32265	32593	67858	3205	7614	10819	31963	18492	50460	626967	454787	1081754
1985-86	41868	33237	76105	3401	7923	11324	24663	16304	40927	658057	479279	1137366
1986-87	43928	32213	76141	3136	6830	9966	23728	147263	38491	685223	512948	1198171
1987-88	52308	38491	90799	2931	6617	9548	29098	20810	49908	725293	566187	1291480
1988-89	56271	48673	404944	3440	7171	10611	28443	20137	48580	789071	604466	1393537
1989-90	67058	60855	127913	3559	7333	10892	28239	20092	48331	836152	659031	1495183
1990-91	93763	75157	168920	3681	7367	11048	30153	23089	53242	882638	692584	1575222
1991-92	101501	77739	179240	4070	7837	11907	28214	21767	49981	917226	731341	1648567
1992-93	112007	83994	196001	4174	8774	12948	26150	19911	46061	961884	775612	1737496
1993-94	143512	114284	257796	4261	9203	13464	25874	19790	45664	999350	815806	1815156
1994-95	153269	117936	271205	4615	9418	14033	26225	19938	46163	1043600	864506	1908106
1995-96	184790	152260	337050	4297	9012	13309	27248	20890	48138	1094272	919165	2013437
1996-97	192446	159395	351841	4317	9057	11374	27064	21072	48136	1121458	946380	2067838
1997-98	208334	177724	386058	4791	9119	13910	27591	21424	49015	1126338	958931	2085269

14. ENROLMENT IN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS MANAGEMENTWISE 1982-83 TO 1997-98 (CLASS I-XII)

YEAR	GOVERNMENT			MUNICIPAL CORPORATION			PRIVATE SCHOOLS						GRAND TOTAL		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	AIDED			UNAIDED			BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
							BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL			
1982-83	449442	203378	652820	48947	41518	90465	444100	286997	731097	768	367	1135	943257	532260	1475517
1983-84	454506	204542	659048	49573	42029	91602	448372	296857	745229	625	372	997	953076	543810	1496867
1984-85	482302	227533	709855	49760	45012	94772	457509	307156	764675	780	424	1204	990351	580155	1570507
1985-86	495158	250766	745924	64323	50119	114442	466350	326707	793057	543	252	795	1026374	627844	1654218
1986-87	541189	274414	815603	70191	51583	121724	479736	354197	834933	763	352	1115	1091879	679543	1771422
1987-88	559551	297530	857081	72287	52150	124437	511400	359332	879732	518	221	739	1143756	709233	1852989
1988-89	614432	338611	953043	78118	56089	134207	516815	359852	896667	7194	3811	11005	1216559	778363	1994922
1989-90	634181	352449	986550	88181	64675	152856	519816	394560	914376	18573	8548	27121	1260751	820252	2081003
1990-91	644590	368621	103291	95907	71735	167638	522202	410187	932390	23339	13531	39870	1309038	863771	2172809
1991-92	682068	387125	1071163	97211	72802	170017	533999	422609	956608	31892	16308	48200	1345144	898844	2243988
1992-93	704381	439835	1114217	98024	73398	171422	545340	421815	967155	35412	25119	60531	1383157	930168	2313325
1993-94	697304	409168	1106472	105853	79430	185283	562496	438240	1000736	37855	28300	66155	1403508	955138	2358640
1994-95	739013	452328	1191341	110511	83025	193536	576925	451425	1028350	47422	35358	82770	1473771	1022136	2495907
1995-96	760813	473059	1233872	110721	83211	193932	582049	455814	1037863	57843	43732	101575	1511426	1055816	2567242
1996-97	785765	491111	1276846	114348	86338	200686	601115	472895	1074010	59738	45375	105113	1560936	1095719	2636655
1997-98	810254	513892	1324146	117916	90343	208259	619873	494831	1114704	61603	47480	109083	1609646	1146546	2756192

14. ENROLMENT IN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS CONTINUED...

YEAR	MATRICULATION			ANGLO INDIAN			CENTRAL SCHOOLS			TOTAL ALL SCHOOLS		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1982-83	15202	21537	36737	16929	11335	28264	43572	22098	65670	1018960	587230	1606190
1983-84	20054	30302	50356	18122	12096	30218	43692	22378	66070	1034944	608570	1643520
1984-85	30119	38398	68517	18160	14270	32380	48028	25586	73614	1086608	658409	1745017
1985-86	39689	43817	83506	20024	14970	34904	49500	27441	76641	1135587	713772	1849359
1986-87	42433	48374	90807	20195	16255	36447	51291	34809	86110	1216959	773823	1990782
1987-88	56411	48460	104871	20359	16407	36766	53644	38614	92258	1274170	812714	2086884
1988-89	58085	49068	107153	20498	16462	36960	52291	35606	87897	1347433	879499	2226932
1989-90	63706	53548	117254	20505	16592	37097	56492	36423	93915	1402454	926815	2329269
1990-91	71575	60311	131886	20809	16710	37519	57981	36815	94796	1459403	977607	2437010
1991-92	79667	65744	145411	21523	17111	38634	53569	34662	88231	1499903	1016301	2516204
1992-93	94759	74860	169619	23507	19922	43429	54946	36182	91128	1556369	1061132	2617501
1993-94	127317	103369	230386	23556	19983	43539	58138	38540	96678	1612519	1117030	2729549
1994-95	138252	109025	247277	23982	19867	43849	58922	38846	97768	1694927	1190474	2885401
1995-96	180094	150591	330685	24171	20041	44212	65267	44897	110164	1780958	1271345	3052303
1996-97	188143	157693	345836	25068	20972	46040	68159	47033	115192	1842306	1321417	3163723
1997-98	214692	183244	397936	25806	21164	46970	70135	48577	118712	1920279	1399531	3319810

**15. RESULTS OF STUDENTS IN HIGH & HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN
TAMILNADU 1996-97**

SL.NO.	DISTRICTS	HIGH SCHOOL RESULTS			HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL RESULT		
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1.	Chennai	65.10	78.38	71.72	84.59	87.97	86.42
2.	Chengai	56.60	65.31	60.51	76.04	82.75	79.28
3.	South Arcot	58.34	63.46	60.39	75.97	81.31	78.48
4.	Villupuram	54.25	54.36	54.30	58.41	68.32	62.51
5.	Thanjavur & Nagai	61.05	66.49	63.58	68.86	81.71	75.16
6.	Madurai	77.28	83.15	79.96	79.80	90.45	84.94
7.	Dindugul	71.07	78.17	74.45	73.11	84.66	78.87
8.	Ramnad	62.56	62.71	62.62	73.62	82.91	77.64
9.	Virudunagar	84.86	90.49	87.31	88.04	90.65	89.29
10.	Sivaganga	70.48	74.80	72.48	72.80	84.50	78.93
11.	Tirunelveli	79.25	84.51	81.61	81.80	87.66	84.72
12.	Tuticorin	82.42	89.43	85.86	84.56	90.56	87.80
13.	Kanniyakumari	72.93	77.07	75.12	64.51	77.77	72.00
14.	Vellore	52.47	61.17	56.26	65.68	75.95	70.50
15.	Tiruvannamalai	57.19	57.68	57.38	65.78	71.65	68.13
16.	Salem	64.79	73.20	68.51	71.25	82.00	76.41
17.	Dharmapuri	54.91	57.15	55.86	63.24	69.36	65.90
18.	Trichy	66.97	73.86	70.09	68.96	82.75	75.60
19.	Pudukottai	53.40	54.33	53.81	64.59	70.34	67.16
20.	Coimbatore	76.34	82.12	79.24	83.56	89.22	86.80
21.	Erode	76.64	83.44	79.93	76.98	86.60	81.87
22.	Nilgiris	51.63	62.67	57.28	63.11	74.22	68.82
	STATE	65.12	71.96	68.24	74.00	83.25	78.61

16. STATISTICS OF WOMEN EDUCATION

(i) LITERACY RATE OF WOMEN FROM 1901 TO 1991

Percentage

YEAR	FEMALE	TOTAL
1901	1.02	7.64
1911	1.53	9.18
1921	2.43	10.38
1931	2.94	11.34
1941	6.88	16.19
1951	10.06	20.82
1961	18.17	31.41
1971	28.86	39.46
1981	34.19	46.76
1991	52.29	63.72

**(ii) GIRLS ENROLMENT FROM 1984-85 TO 1997-98
I STANDARD TO XII STANDARD IN
ALL SCHOOLS**

YEAR	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
1984-85	45,99,525	1,05,46,019	43.61
1985-86	47,87,287	1,09,24,927	43.82
1986-87	49,47,126	1,12,75,998	43.87
1987-88	51,40,347	1,16,66,494	44.06
1988-89	52,79,573	1,19,63,482	44.13
1989-90	54,24,771	1,22,68,168	44.21
1990-91	55,73,833	1,25,58,707	44.38
1991-92	57,22,426	1,28,50,511	44.53
1992-93	58,73,234	1,31,44,999	44.68
1993-94	61,06,581	1,34,43,297	45.42
1994-95	61,79,499	1,37,38,759	44.98
1995-96	63,29,284	1,40,40,374	45.08
1996-97	57,35,009	1,23,89,725	46.29
1997-98	58,66,249	1,26,23,981	46.46

**(iii) WOMEN TEACHERS IN ALL SCHOOLS
FROM 1984-85 TO 1997-98**

YEAR	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
1984-85	1,16,166	2,84,414	40.80
1985-86	1,17,882	2,87,869	40.90
1986-87	1,19,598	2,90,723	41.14
1987-88	1,21,347	2,93,155	41.39
1988-89	1,21,823	2,94,339	41.39
1989-90	1,24,493	2,97,918	41.80
1990-91	1,27,841	3,00,857	42.50
1991-92	1,29,376	3,02,943	42.71
1992-93	1,29,926	3,04,204	42.71
1993-94	1,26,106	2,95,413	42.69
1994-95	1,27,352	2,95,710	43.06
1995-96	1,32,361	3,03,798	43.57
1996-97	1,34,239	3,07,971	43.59
1997-98	1,35,277	3,09,869	43.66

(iv) DROPOUT RATE OF GIRLS FROM 1984-85 TO 1997-98

YEAR	I-V	I-VIII	I-X	I-XII
1984-85	25.28	64.51	80.87	90.70
1985-86	25.20	62.23	79.71	90.00
1986-87	25.06	57.82	78.59	89.64
1987-88	24.46	53.14	77.32	85.84
1988-89	24.01	51.35	76.45	88.58
1989-90	23.64	50.65	73.85	87.98
1990-91	22.68	49.43	72.63	86.60
1991-92	21.16	46.50	71.93	86.07
1992-93	19.62	43.54	71.02	85.39
1993-94	18.35	41.20	69.85	84.28
1994-95	17.65	39.36	69.15	84.19
1995-96	16.97	37.11	68.20	83.65
1996-97	16.20	34.78	67.05	83.09
1997-98	16.18	34.64	65.74	82.54

• Based on VIth All India Educational Survey

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