



SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

POLICY NOTE

ON

DEMAND No. 17 – EDUCATION

1999 - 2000

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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.

2. 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 1999-2000

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 objective of education for all.
6. To give a shape to the long term vision a few special schemes have been proposed in the year 1999-2000 along with the continuing programmes. These programmes have been devised with the objective of spreading literacy widely and quickly among all sections of Tamil Nadu.

Elementary Education Movement

7. Government considers essential that intensive steps are taken to enroll all children in Primary Schools and ensure that they continue studies without dropping out mid course. In this regard Government proposes to implement in the year 1999-2000, a scheme called "Elementary Education Movement". In the month of May awareness campaign will be conducted to instill in the minds of pupil the need to enroll children in schools. In this movement, apart from Government officials

different sections of the society like Voluntary Organisations, Chairman, President and Members of Local Bodies, public service oriented individuals will be involved. It would be ensured that all the children in the school going age are enrolled. To strengthen these efforts, new elementary schools will be opened in all the hamlets having a population of more than 300. Books and Uniforms will also be delivered in the beginning of the year itself.

8. In order to enthuse students to study, teaching methodology will be modified on the lines of Joyful Learning and similar approaches, resulting in learning in schools an enjoyable activity. By adopting these methods it will be ensured that the keenness of the children to learn is not a constraint and they are further encouraged to learn.
9. It is also proposed to introduce “Vazhvoli Thittam” to take care of the health of students. Field level health workers will visit the schools on Thursdays to monitor the health condition of the children. Teachers will also be trained in this regard.
10. The policy of the Government is to ensure that all the students passing out of the schools will be computer literate and adequately prepared for the emerging era of Information Technology. In order to achieve this goal in a period of 5 years,

it has been proposed to introduce Computer Science as an elective subject in all the Government Higher Secondary Schools. Suitable, experienced training institutions will be engaged to install and maintain computers and render training according to the syllabus run by the Government.

11. In line with the thinking that “only healthy body can house healthy mind”, Government proposes to give high priority to sports in schools. Competitions in Sports and different games will be conducted all over the State. Suitable training to the sports persons identified under the ‘catch them young’ and other tournaments have also drawn up.
12. 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 1999-2000 in Demand No.17 is Rs.4144.01 crore and this works out to 22.40% of the State's total budget of Revenue Account of Rs.18500.32 crore. Allocation to School Education is Rs.3,244.58 crore, of which Rs.186.27 crore is for Plan Schemes. This accounts for 17.54% 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 1999-2000
School Education.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Head of Account	Plan	Non-plan	Total
2059	Expenditure on Maintenance and Repairs to buildings of Government Schools	---	763.00	763.00
2202	General Education			
01	Elementary Education	8704.23	166914.62	175618.85
02	Secondary Education	6616.73	124515.88	131132.61
04	Adult Education	494.82	43.93	538.75
05	Language Development	1.02	317.56	318.58
80	General Other Expenditure	-	8000.00	8000.00
	Total - General Education	15816.80	299791.99	315608.79
2204	Sports and Youth Affairs	919.62	96.55	1016.17
2205	Art and culture - Public Libraries	40.01	2074.32	2114.33
2225	Welfare of SC/ST and other BCs	1795.91	20.50	1816.41
2235	Social Security and Welfare	0.01	6.20	6.21
	Add Recoveries	54.16	3079.04	3133.20
	GRAND TOTAL	18626.51	305831.60	324458.11

TABLE II

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

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1999-2000**(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
2071	Demand No.41 Pension to employees of State Aided Educational Institutions	--	30503.51	30503.51
B	Expenditure outside Revenue Account			
4202	Demand No.55 Capital outlay on Secondary School Buildings for Government Educational Institutions	3353.96	--	3353.96
	TOTAL	3387.96	30503.51	33891.47

DETAILED LIST OF NEW SCHEMES FOR THE YEAR 1999-2000

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Description of the Schemes	Ultimate Cost	Cost in 1999-2000
Elementary Education			
1.	Upgradation of 150 Primary Schools in to Middle Schools.	130.41	108.68
2.	Creation of 100 B.T. posts by conversion of Secondary Grade posts.	22.56	18.80
3.	Best School Award.	2.32	2.32
School Education			
4.	Upgradation of 80 Panchayat Union/Municipal/Corporation Middle Schools into High Schools.	430.88	359.04
5.	Upgradation of 50 Government/Corporation/ Municipal High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools.	560.04	466.70
6.	Supply of Science equipments to 200 Government High Schools.	60.00	60.00
7.	Provision of Library books to 200 High/Higher Secondary Schools.	50.00	50.00
8.	Replacement of 100 posts of Secondary Grade Teachers by appointing B.T. Science and Maths teachers.	21.48	17.90
9.	Introduction of Computer Education in 100 Government Higher Secondary Schools.	234.76	228.96

Sl.No	Description of the Schemes	Ultimate Cost	Cost in 1999-2000
Non-Formal and Adult Education			
10.	10 Non-Formal Education projects for dropouts and non-starters in 10 districts.	53.75	52.00
Public Libraries			
11.	Computerisation facilities at the District Central Libraries at Trichy, Salem and Thirunelveli.	15.00	15.00
12.	Creation of posts for installation of Microfilming unit in Connemara Public Library.	1.30	1.08
13.	Opening of 10 new Branch libraries in rural areas.	5.20	4.22
Government Examinations			
14.	Provision of furniture for Head Office and Regional Offices.	11.50	11.50
Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu			
15.	Development of Play fields.	40.00	16.00
16.	Coaching camp and follow up training for boys and girls below 14 years.	5.00	5.00
17.	Coaching camp to Medal Winners of State Games.	2.70	2.70

Sl.No	Description of the Schemes	Ultimate Cost	Cost in 1999-2000
18.	Coaching camp to Medal Winners in Inter Universities Touranaments.	2.70	2.70
19.	Establishment of Sports development centres in 7 colleges.	7.70	7.70
Teacher Education, Research and Training			
20.	Computer Training for DIET faculty members.	1.00	1.00
Total – Plan		1658.30	1431.30

POLICY

1. Elementary Education

- 1.1 Education is so vital as vision to every human being. Education lays the foundation for a civilised living. 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. Opening of schools in all these hamlets will be completed during the next academic year.
- 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 eighth standard without fail;
- c) Quality education has to be provided to achieve minimum levels of learning competencies according to the stage of all these children.

1.4 To attain these targets, the present stage of achievement has to be analysed.

- a) In respect to the first target, more or less all school age children are enrolled in the first standard. The percentage of enrolment in schools in Tamil Nadu is 95.46. Among girls 96.28 percent are admitted in first standard in primary schools. 84.65 percent among Adi Dravidar are admitted in schools. The 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 the percentage of dropouts is 14.52 percent.
- c) Next, from among the students continuing upto fifth standard if we look at as to how many attain the desired skills, from the baseline survey made under District Primary Education Programme, 44% of students only have gained the skills. It is expected that the attainment of the Minimum Levels of Learning will further be improved by providing adequate number of teachers, imparting inservice training to them and making the supervision more effective.

- 1.5 Considering these facts, it is essential that the financial resources spent on education should be fruitfully utilised with planned efforts to achieve the goal. Primary education is the foundation for social upliftment and economic development. It is like the foundation for a building. The policy of the Government is to create a responsible society, by providing qualitative education uniformly to all and increasing their integrated development skill.
- 1.6 To provide primary education, the target of the department is starting a primary school within a kilometre, in hamlets having more than 300 population and to start a Middle School for every three primary schools.
- 1.7 It is observed that societies, where literacy rate among women is high, have developed considerably. Government consider that the present compulsory education programme will reduce 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 education for all, lessons and teaching methods should be interesting for the learners. Government has proposed to modify and revise the teacher training programme, learning methods and syllabus so as to enable the boys and girls to learn enthusiastically.
- 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 be a hindrance for moving to higher classes. Based on this premise, steps will be taken to change the syllabus suitably providing 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 providing suitable learning-teaching methods, appropriate syllabus and schools with all basic amenities. By developing the intelligence and sharpening the spirit of inquiry of students in the age group of 14 - 18, they are groomed suitably for self employment and for higher education.
- 2.2 Secondary education is an important basic step for one who prepares himself for a career. The three basic skills of learning, writing and basic arithmetics enable a student to qualify himself for secondary education. Learning a language is a continuing basic necessity.

Secondary education is an important stage inducing the students in scientific knowledge. Computer and science education gain an important place to enable the students to cope up with the fast growing scientific 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 ably assisted by the computers. It is essential to provide Computer education similarly to the children who are drawn by their keen interest to learn, absorb and widen their knowledge. In the process of learning and teaching, the role of computer is significant. Consequently, Computers would be installed in a phased manner in Secondary and Higher Secondary school levels, to provide Computer education as well as use Computers as a tool for education.

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 for quality education. 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 to the level of the students of industrial training institutes and polytechnics. To achieve 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 a stepping stone for Higher education. With this basic aim, the Government will give importance to the following aspects:

- 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 improvement of science education in High/Higher Secondary Schools;
- iv. To give the rightful place to vocational education, to increase the enrolment of students and thereby equip them for self employment to raise the self-reliance.
- v. To provide infrastructure facilities 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 Associations for the betterment of schools;

- viii. To organise school improvement conferences in the districts, to mobilise resources for procuring furniture, science equipments, provision of library facilities and construction of buildings;
- ix. Implementation of school linkage scheme;
- x. To encourage the teachers for imparting quality education; and
- xi. To encourage girls enrolment.

3. Teacher Education, Research and Training

Imparting 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 assistance rendered by the Government, schools should tap the local resources and convert the schools into development centres of education. The teacher education and training should be oriented to achieve the above objectives.

4. Non-formal and Adult Education

Adult Education helps in eradication of illiteracy. Despite formal education system, the non-starters and the dropouts have not reaped the benefits of the total literacy. Non-formal and adult education

aims to help those illiterates who are not able to enjoy the benefits of economic development and the improved standards of living to achieve them. As per 1991 census, the percentage of literate in Tamilnadu is 67.8%. The main aim of Government is to make the remaining literate, especially the weaker sections like Adi Dravidas, Tribals and the Women.

5. **Government Examinations**

Conduct of examination at the end of each academic year to assess the attainment levels of students is essential. Though conduct of examination is regular, examination procedure have to be continuously updated suiting to the needs of time. Examination is the best tool for assessing the attainment level of students, their grasping power and analytical knowledge. It is the prime objective of the Government to suitably improve the system to achieve this end.

6. **Teachers Recruitment Board**

It is essential to select qualified and competent teachers. Teachers Recruitment Board was constituted to select these teachers by proper methods. The Board has also been entrusted with selection of Lecturers for Arts and Science Colleges, Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Law Colleges also. Except the secondary grade teachers, all other teachers are selected through the Teachers

Recruitment Board. Functioning of the board will be oriented towards selecting quality persons through a rigorous method eschewing any malpractice in the process.

7. Tamil Nadu Text Book Corporation

The aim of Government is to distribute the best quality Text books and note books in time at low price to the students and at free of cost to poor students through Tamilnadu Text Book Corporation.

8. Sports Development Authority of TamilNadu

This Government gives priority for the development of sports and youth welfare. The Sports Development Authority of Tamilnadu headed by the Honourable Chief Minister is undertaking the following activities:-

- i. To Encourage the culture of 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 sports centres in all the regional Head quarters with all facilities to conduct National Level Games;

- iv. To identify talented sports persons among the students and youth;
- v. To train and shape proficient sports persons;
- vi. To provide financial and other assistance to various sports associations and councils.

9. **Public Libraries**

The public library movement aims at providing facilities and good atmosphere and to encourage the reading habit among the public at least cost. Government desires to have a library in every habitation to create a new saying "No village without a library". The Directorate of Public Libraries functions with the aim that its movement should reach the public through its district and branch libraries and it formulates schemes accordingly with the full co-operation of the public. Apart from opening new branch libraries every year, all new books and latest publications are provided in the libraries according to the availability of financial resources. Construction of new buildings to branch libraries is also undertaken.

SCHEMES

1. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Elementary Education Movement

- 1.1** Elementary Education forms the foundation for the development of a society. Even among the developing countries, the better standard of living can be observed in educationally advanced among them. Experts like Amritya Sen have pointed out the sorry state of affairs in lacking initiative in primary education in India. It is observed that even after 50 years of our independence, primary education has not reached one and all. To achieve this goal, a special programme called, “Elementary Education Movement” is being launched from the coming academic year. As per this programme all school age children particularly the children from economically weaker sections, will not only be enrolled but also be ensured their retention.
- 1.2** At the same time of creating a congenial atmosphere for learning, awareness campaigns will also be started one month prior to the reopening of schools to spread the message of importance of primary education among the public. These awareness campaigns will be utilised to enroll all the students without exception in the coming year with the earnest co-operation of local bodies, voluntary organizations and the public interested in

educational activities. This movement will be implemented by collecting data on the entire population of school age children and planning necessary activities to achieve the goal.

1.3 **The methods like “Joyful Learning” will be adopted in schools to make the learning for students a joyful experience. The teaching methods will be adopted through songs and plays.** All primary schools have been supplied with Radio-cum-Cassette players. Audio cassettes with simple rhyming songs will also be distributed to them through the Directorate of Teacher Education, Research and Training. Likewise, lessons on primary education will be telecast jointly with Television Studio and Video cassettes will also be played benefiting all school children. These methods will ensure all children enrolled in schools to continue the study without any dropout.

1.4 In order to achieve the policy of Universalisation of Elementary Education, the Government opened 312 new primary schools during 1998-99 including in villages of ‘Samathuvapuram’. 200 primary schools have been upgraded as middle schools. All hamlets with 300 habitants which do not have a primary school within a kilometre will be provided a primary school in the coming academic year. In pursuance of this policy and in order that young children may reach school easily, it has been decided to open the required number

of primary schools and to upgrade 150 primary schools into middle schools during 1999-2000.

1.5 For the welfare of the pupils studying in primary and middle schools, the Government issued orders providing basic facilities by implementing the following schemes.

- a) New guidelines have been formulated for appointment of teachers according to students' strength, in primary schools. Government have decided that atleast two teachers will be appointed in all primary schools. This is implemented from 1998-99 onwards. In view of this, 1385 single teacher schools have been provided with an additional teacher 1602 additional secondary grade posts have been created to provide an additional teacher to the primary schools having two teachers only.

- 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. From 1998-99 all students studying in I to V standards were supplied with free books. **By this 12.8 lakhs students have benefited. Government have incurred an additional expenditure to the sum of Rs.5.6 crore per annum. The scheme will be continued during this year also. Books**

will be supplied at the beginning of the academic year during this year also, as has been done in the last two years.

- c) Construction of class room buildings to 3060 primary schools has been taken up. It has been identified that still 914 primary schools are not having pucca building facilities. Steps have been taken for providing building for these schools with funds available through Jawahar Rozkar Yojana and Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programmes.
- d) So far, 541 middle schools have been provided with toilet facilities. The Government have also sanctioned Rs.248.39 lakhs to provide toilet facilities in 2112 middle schools for girls.
- e) In the Districts not covered by District Primary Education Programme, Rs.300/- has been sanctioned annually for each Panchayat Union Schools with 3 teachers and Rs.500/- to the schools having more than 3 teachers from 1996-97 onwards for purchase of teaching materials. This scheme has been extended to Municipal Schools also from 1998-99 onwards.

1.6 To improve the quality of education in Panchayat Union schools, all appointments to fill up the vacancies in secondary grade teachers posts are made on the basis of District Employment Exchange seniority, following communal rotation.

Reservation in Teachers Recruitment

1.7 In all educational institutions, the reservation in recruitment of teachers for Adiravidar and Tribal communities has been ensured. In general there is no dearth of trained teachers in these communities in our state. However, in respect of secondary grade teachers, there is dearth of candidates from these communities. With a view to overcome this, Government have permitted the appointment of B.T teachers of Adiravidar and Tribal communities after giving a short term training for 3 months in DIETs in secondary grade teacher vacancies reserved for them.

1.8 Secondary Education is an important stage to train and develop the students in scientific thinking. With the introduction of enriched syllabus on NCERT guidelines, it is very difficult to the secondary grade teacher to handle VI, VII and VIII standards, especially Science and Maths subjects. Therefore, in order to improve the quality of education imparted in middle schools, it is proposed that to start with, the vacancies of secondary grade teachers caused in VI to VIII standards due to retirement, resignation, promotion etc. may be filled up by appointing B.T teachers. **It is proposed to upgrade 100 posts of secondary grade teachers as B.T assistants during 1999-2000 and allot them to teach in VIII standard.**

1.9 Infrastructure facilities provided for elementary education during the last three years:

	1996- 97	1997- 98	1998- 99	Total
i. New primary schools opened.	85	168	312	565
ii. Primary schools upgraded as middle schools.	21	41	200	262
iii. No. of schools where class room buildings constructed.	2149	1257	3060*	6466
iv. No. of secondary grade teacher posts filled up.	9887	8852	3799	22538

(* Being constructed)

1.10A proposal for Rs.20 crore for providing additional class rooms, drinking water, toilet facilities, electrification and furniture in primary/middle schools has been drawn to be posed to the XI Finance Commission.

1.11 In order to create a sense of competitive atmosphere among elementary schools and to develop improvement in schools, the scheme of awarding Rank Shields to the best 3 schools in each district has been instituted and accordingly Rank Shields were awarded to 87 best schools during Teacher's Day function held on 5.9.98. This scheme will be implemented during the coming year also.

Education Through Tamil Medium

1.12 Tamil is being taught as a subject in all schools in Tamil Nadu except in schools for linguistic minorities. Government have taken a policy decision that all subjects other than English are taught in Tamil only so that they do not lost affinity to their mother tongue and culture and more specifically to change the practice of teaching only in English as medium of instruction in nursery schools. **Government have also decided to give recognition in future to only those Nursery schools that teach atleast two of the three subjects other than English and Tamil, viz., Mathematics, Science, Social Studies in Tamil. In addition to having reduced the admission fees by half in fully Tamil medium schools, Government will also provide free text books to the students of these schools. Students from unrecognised schools seeking admission in Government recognised schools would be admitted based on an entrance examination only in these schools.**

Vazhvoli Thittam

1.13 It is very important to safeguard the health of elementary school children. Certain childhood diseases can affect school education and can develop into serious illness lateron. In order to prevent this, it is proposed to implement the '**Vazhvoli Thittam**' for school children vigorously from the next academic year. The field officer of health department will visit schools on Thursdays every week, examine the students and if necessary,

take them to the primary health centre for treatment. The teachers will be given a special training about the symptoms of diseases so as to make aware to report it to the Medical Officers visiting the schools. They will also be given a training to teach the subjects on health education. The programme for Oral Vitamin - A drops and medicines to clear stomach worms will also implemented.

District Primary Education Programme

I.14(A booklet on District Primary Education Programme is given seperately)

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. Class room building facility is a basic need for all schools. Additional class room buildings have been created in 138 Government High/Higher Secondary Schools at a cost of Rs.5.48 crore during 1996-97 and in 297 Government High/Higher Secondary Schools at a cost of Rs.10.02 crore during 1997-98. During 1998-1999, Government have sanctioned construction of additional classroom building in 420 Government High/Higher Secondary Schools at a cost of Rs.24.99 crore. All the works sanctioned upto 1997-98 will be completed by March, '99 and the remaining works before July, '99. As on 1.1.99, 8162 additional class room building facilities are required in 2233 Government High/Higher Secondary Schools, the cost of which is estimated as Rs.200 crore. Government is exploring different sources for taking up construction of these class rooms.
- 2.2 Steps are taken to provide toilet facilities in girls schools by allotting separate funds for the purpose. During 1997-98, toilet blocks have been constructed in 200 schools at a cost of Rs.144 lakhs. Government have sanctioned Rs.160 lakhs to provide toilet facilities in 200 schools during 1998-99. As on 1.1.1999 toilet facilities is

required to be provided in 2632 Government High/Higher Secondary Schools.

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

2.3. If the teaching-learning process is to be effective, a suitable syllabus to each standard is a prerequisite. The following guidelines have been laid down to improve the syllabus for classes I-12.

- a. The policy and guideline of the Government of Tamilnadu,
- b. The National Education Policy-1986,
- c. As per Yashpal Committee Report, to reduce the burden on syllabus on children so as to create self thinking .
- d. The norms of NCERT in evolving the syllabus,
- e. Dr. Malcolm Audhiseshiah's Report – on adoption of method of teaching to suit the students' learning capacity.
- f. Analyzing our Secondary School syllabus in relation to the central board of secondary education syllabus and syllabus followed in neighbouring States.

2.4. Based on these, the Government approved the draft syllabus for standards I 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 as per the revised syllabus were introduced for standards 1, 6 and 11 during 1995-96, for 2, 7, 9 and 12 during 1996-97, for 3, 8 and 10 during 1997- 98 and for 4th standard during 1998-99. **During the coming academic year the text books prepared on the revised syllabus will be introduced in 5th Std. With this, introduction of text books based on the new syllabus will be completed.**

- 2.5 Under the Chairmanship of Thiru. Sivagnanam, a High Level Committee had been constituted for recommending to reduce the burden of text books on the children. This committee has submitted its recommendation after discussing the issues with students, parents and educationists. **After examining the recommendations, some of the text books for standards 1,2,3,6 and 8 have been revised. The revised text books for standards 10 and 12 will be introduced during 2000-2001.**

Textbooks for Matriculation Schools

- 2.6 Government took over the responsibilities of printing and publishing all books for X standard in Matriculation Schools by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Corporation from 1997-98 in order to ensure uniformity of learning material at a reasonable cost. On account of this, books

have become considerably cheaper than that when private printing was in vogue.

Expansion of 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, new schools are upgraded every year based on the needs of the habitations. During 1998-99, 80 Panchayat Union/Municipal/Corporation Middle Schools have been upgraded as High Schools. During 1999-2000, 80 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.

(b) Higher Secondary Schools

2.8. During 1998-99, 41 Government High Schools have been upgraded as Higher Secondary Schools. During 1999-2000, the Government propose to upgrade 50 Government High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools at various places in the State.

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 1.1.1999, 1230 Government High Schools have to be provided with laboratory buildings. In so far as Higher Secondary Schools are concerned, all the Higher Secondary Schools inclusive of those upgraded/opened till 1998-99, have been provided with science equipments. During 1998-99, Government have permitted construction of laboratory buildings in 173 Government Higher Secondary Schools and 200 Government High Schools at a cost of Rs.25.60 crore. As far as laboratories are concerned Government Higher Secondary Schools upgraded till 1998-99 have been provided with laboratories. During 1998-99, science equipments have been provided to 40 Government Higher Secondary Schools and 200 Government High Schools at a cost of Rs.100 lakhs. For the year 1999-2000, it has been proposed to provide science equipments to 200 Government High Schools at a cost of Rs.60 lakhs.

Computer Education

- 2.10 It is the policy of Government that all students passing out of Higher Secondary Schools should be Computer literate. Computer Science will be introduced as an elective subject in the XI-XII standards in all the 1200 Government Higher Secondary Schools in order to

generate Computer experts. At an average rate of 40 students per schools, this scheme will produce about 48,000 students eligible for employment in the software industry. The courses based on the curriculum designed by experts, would be introduced and it will be conducted by reputed Computer training firms who will install Computers in the schools. Government consider that its initiatives in the contemporary innovations in the Information Technology will create a bright future with more job opportunities for the students of the Tamil Nadu.

Appointment of sufficient number of teachers

- 2.11 Provision of adequate number of teachers is essential to have teaching undisturbed in schools on all working days. 3684 vacant teacher posts have been filled up during this year. 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, additional teaching posts for High Schools have also been created. **During 1999-2000, 420 P.G. teachers, 295 B.T. Assistants and 217 Tamil teachers will be appointed.**

2.12 Secondary Education is an important stage to train and develop students in scientific thinking. With the introduction of new syllabus as per the National Council for Education, Research and Training guidelines, the secondary grade teachers find it difficult to handle standards 6, 7 and 8th, especially Science and Maths subjects. Therefore, in order to improve the quality of education imparted in middle section of High/Higher Secondary Schools, it is proposed, to start with, to fill up the vacancies of secondary grade teachers caused in 6th to 8th standards due to retirement, resignation, promotion etc. by appointing B.T teachers with Science and Maths subjects. It is proposed to upgrade 100 posts of secondary grade teachers as B.T. Assistants during 1999-2000 to handle classes in 8th standard.

Vocational Education at Higher Secondary Level

2.13 Tamil Nadu is the pioneering State in implementing the scheme of Vocational Education at Higher Secondary level. 66 Vocational Courses under 6 major areas viz. Agriculture, Home Science, Commerce, Engineering and Technology, Health and others have been introduced in Higher Secondary Schools. Out of 2943 Higher Secondary Schools in the State, Vocational Courses have so far been introduced in 1389 schools and out of 6.94 lakh students in Higher Secondary Schools, 1.09 lakh (i.e. 15.70%) students are studying under vocational stream. There are 3366 Vocational Instructors in the State. A proposal to introduce Agriculture related vocational courses in schools having sufficient land is

under consideration. It is proposed to teach agriculture in High School standards also.

School library facility

2.14 Library facility in schools is an essential one for students to improve 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, books worth of Rs.50,000 will be provided on a matching grant basis with 50% of the cost by Government and 50% by public participation to the schools desired to have a library. In the year 1998-99, as a first phase, Rs.100 lakhs worth of books were supplied to 200 Government High/Higher Secondary Schools under this matching grant scheme. Likewise, another Rs.100 lakhs worth of books will be supplied during coming academic year also.

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, all the 29 offices of the Chief Educational Officers have been permitted to install computers.

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. The objectives of this association are:
- a) Enrolling all children in the school going age;
 - b) Undertaking constructive efforts to retain pupils without any drop outs;
 - 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. Since 1996, Parent-Teacher Association has been conducting free coaching classes for entrance tests to professional courses. Parent-Teacher Association publish students guide. A booklet of Question Bank both in Tamil and English have been published for the use of students of Standards X and XII who appear for Public Examinations, 1999 under the new syllabus.

School Improvement Conferences

2.18 School improvement conferences contribute largely towards fulfilling basic infrastructure facilities like playground, buildings, toilet, drinking water, electricity, teaching aids, sports materials. For this purpose, donations are collected from the members of public. 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.39.68 crore have been collected as donations. During 1998-99, such conferences have been held in 5 districts and assets worth of Rs.46.57 crore have been collected as donation as indicated below. This will be extended during the coming years also.

1997-98

District	Movable	Immovable	Total
	(Rs. in crore)		
Madurai	1.92	7.41	9.33
The Nilgiris	0.11	0.19	0.30
Coimbatore	3.58	13.24	16.82
Ramanathapuram	0.96	8.31	9.27
Perambalur	0.52	2.77	3.29
Pudukottai	0.11	0.56	0.67
Total	7.20	32.48	39.68

1998-99

District	Movable	Immovable	Total
	(Rs. in crore)		
Thanjavur	1.12	5.16	6.28
Karur	1.35	2.90	4.25
Thirunelveli	2.74	12.26	15.00
Kanniyakumari	0.73	7.15	7.88
Thoothukudi	1.93	11.23	13.16
Total	7.87	38.70	46.57

School Linkage Programme

2.19 On 2nd October, 1976 school linkage scheme was introduced in all educational districts with the high objective of improving the standard of education. 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 function 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.

2.20 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 among the schools in common, to stimulate the 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 to SC/ST students

2.21 The special coaching programme is implemented to help the SC/ST children studying in standards VIII to XII. Special coaching is given in English, Maths and Science subjects in the evenings after school hours. At present, this programme is implemented in 625 High Schools and 375 Higher Secondary Schools. Apart from this, special classes are conducted by teachers during lunch intervals and in the evenings in most of the schools to other children who do lack facilities at home. This scheme is implemented from August to February every year with 8 teachers in Higher Secondary School and 3 teachers in High Schools under the supervision of Headmaster of

the respective schools. A sum of Rs.17 lakhs has been provided for the scheme during this year. **This programme will be vigorously implemented during coming years also.**

Reservation in admission of students

- 2.22 Reservation in admission to SC/ST students is implemented in Higher Secondary stages. In High School stages, the number of admission made to these category students are over and above their prescribed percentage of reservation.

Rural Talent Search Examination Scheme

- 2.23 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. **A scholarship of Rs.1000/- per annum is given to each of them for 4 years from standard IX to XII. Government spends Rs.1 crore for this purpose every year.**

Top Rankers Scheme

- 2.24 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 3 top rank holders 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). This scheme is implemented from 1996-97 onwards as announced by the Honourable Chief Minister. Government have also extended this scheme to the districts from 1997-98, to benefit 3 top rankers in each district. **During the year 1998-99, Government sanctioned Rs.18 lakhs on 101 students for their higher education and 126 students for their higher secondary school education.**

Scouts

- 2.25 Scout Movement is functioning in 3430 schools in Tamil Nadu. 74,500 boys and 43,889 girls in the Scout Movement take part in social welfare activities. **From 1998-99 onwards, 2000 best scouts/guides are awarded with “Rajya Purashkar” awards. The Government is spending Rs.5 lakhs for this.**

Girls Education

2.26 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 30.9.98 among the school age population of 75.44 lakh girls, 58.95 lakh girls have been enrolled in schools. The enrolment of girls is 78.14%. In the Public Examinations conducted in March, 1998, the percentage of girls passing successfully has improved to a great extent.

	Percentage of pass	
	Boys	Girls
S.S.L.C.	61	69
Higher Secondary	79.33	87.6

2.27 To encourage the enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in large number and to promoting educational facilities of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes girl students the following cash awards are given for the first 3 Headmasters who have enrolled and retained a large number of SC/ST students, in the age group of 11-14 and 14 - 16 in the standards VI-VIII and IX-X respectively.

	Standards	Standards
	VI – VIII	IX - X
First Prize	Rs.500/-	Rs.500/-
Second Prize	Rs.300/-	Rs.300/-
Third Prize	Rs.200/-	Rs.200/-

New Scales of Pay to Teachers

2.28 Considering the long pending demands of the teachers and headmasters of the primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools, Government have sanctioned personal pay of Rs.500/- per month for High School Headmasters and Rs.600/- per month for Higher Secondary School Headmasters with effect from 1.9.1998. As per the One Man Commission's recommendation, the scales of pay of secondary grade teachers, B.T. Assistants and P.G teachers have been revised as follows:

	VI-Pay Commission	One Man Commission
Secondary Grade Teachers	Rs.4000-6000	Rs.4500 - 7000
B.T. Assistants	Rs.5000-8000	Rs.5500 - 9000
P.G. Teachers	Rs.5900-9900	Rs.6500-10500
Headmaster (Elementary School)	Rs.5000-8000	Rs.5300 - 8300
Headmaster (Middle School)	Rs.5500-9000	Rs.5900 - 9900

Physical Education

- 2.29 Physical Education should be taught like any other subject for students from 6th to 12th standard. In 11th and 12th standards in Higher Secondary Schools, Physical Education teachers with post graduate qualification in physical education alone are to be appointed. Under this scheme, out of the 868 posts, 744 Grade-II Physical Education Director posts have been upgraded as Grade-I.
- 2.30 In order to generate interest in sports and games among the school children and to identify the potential talent at the right time, it is necessary to place greater emphasis on the organisation of tournaments at various levels. **Having this in mind, it is proposed to formulate a comprehensive scheme for the conduct of sports competitions in schools. Government of India have also come forward to give financial assistance for the organisations of such sports competitions in schools with effect from 1.4.98. These competitions are conducted at three levels, viz. regional, district and state levels.**

2.31 Infrastructure facilities provided for Secondary/Higher Secondary education during the last three years:

	1996- 97	1997- 98	1998- 99	Total
i. Middle Schools upgraded as high schools.	99	71	80	250
ii. High schools upgraded as Higher secondary schools.	81	80	41	202
iii. No. of schools where additional class rooms constructed.	138	297	420*	855
Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	5.48	10.02	24.99	40.49
iv. No. of Schools to which toilet facilities provided.	--	200	200	400
Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	--	1.40	1.60	3.00
v. No. of schools where Lab. buildings constructed.	170	119	373*	662
Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	3.49	10.00	25.60	39.09

vi.	No. of schools to which Lab. equipments supplied.	250	714	240	1204
	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	1.31	3.37	1.00	5.68
vii	Teacher vacancies filled up in High/Higher Secondary Schools.				
a.	Secondary Grade Teachers	2260	1158	1538	4956
b.	B.T. Assistants	638	615	1234	2487
c.	Language Teachers	104	204	102	410
d.	P.G. Assistants	713	753	810	2276
e.	Physical Education Teachers.	648	682	--	1330
f.	Craft Teachers	499	108	--	607
	Total	4862	3520	3684	12066
	(* Under construction)				

3. TEACHER EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND TRAINING

- 3.1 The Directorate of Teacher Education, Research and Training and the 21 Districts Institutes of Education and Training are jointly providing training to the teacher educators on the basics of education and teaching in order to give a qualitative education to students. Government have also permitted to start District Institutes of Education and Training in the remaining 8 districts during 1998-99 in the following places.

District	Place
i. Nagapatinam	Kurukkathi
ii. Villupuram	G. Ariyur
iii. Thiruchirappalli	Lalgudi
iv. Salem	Uthamacholapuram
v. Thiruvarur	Mannargudi
vi. Theni	
Uthamapalayam	
vii. Kancheepuram	Kaliyampundi
viii. Perambalur	Keelapalur

3.2 Government have sanctioned 56 posts of senior lecturers and 136 posts of lecturers for the above District Institutes of Education and Training. 25% of the posts of senior lecturers will be filled up by direct recruitment and the remaining posts by promotion.

3.3 The aim of the Directorate of Teacher Education, Research and Training are:

- 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 four years;
- d. To do research work in the field of Primary and Secondary Education etc. and to create research motive among the teachers;
- e. To spread the knowledge acquired through action research in order to enlighten the knowledge acquired through books.

3.4 The following administrative measures have been taken 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 understand rhymes/songs;

To prepare basic elementary teaching materials on 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 topics;

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 maintain Data Centres in the districts regarding the various plan of action in training programmes.

Special Orientation Training to Primary School Teachers

- 3.5 The aim of special orientation training is to introduce skills in Minimum Level of Learning prescribed in National Policy on Education. Starting from 1993-94, training has been given almost to all secondary grade teachers in Tamil Nadu. It is proposed to give intensive training to secondary grade teachers of primary/middle schools in English, Maths and Science subjects during 1999-2000. The impact of the above training has to be studied in consultation with NCERT and the Department of Human Resource Development. The further training programmes would be based on the finding of the above study. The novel approach of Minimum Levels of Learning has been introduced to impart quality primary education to all. Based on this new approach, the primary education curriculum has been revised, new text books have been prepared and introduced gradually since 1995 from first standard onwards. About 35,000 teachers are trained every year. About 35,000 teachers handling IV standard were trained during last year. **The new text books for V standard would be introduced in the coming academic year. Arrangements have been made to give training for all the teachers of V standard before the commencement of the next academic year.**

Revision of syllabus for Diploma in Teacher Education.

- 3.6 The new text books were introduced for primary/secondary/higher secondary students based on the curriculum and new syllabus containing minimum level of learning and other concepts necessary for life. But, the existing of teacher education curriculum prepared in 1990 is an out moded one. The teacher education curriculum has to be necessarily revamped to suit the present needs; to handle the new text books drawn in terms of Minimum Level of Learning and other needed life skills. It has therefore been decided to prepare a competency based teacher education syllabus based on the guidelines of National Council for Teacher Education. For this purpose, an expert committee headed by the Director of Teacher Education, Research and Training with 12 members has been constituted.
- 3.7 Government have decided to include subjects like crafts, physical education, yoga and integrated education for the disabled in the new syllabus proposed for the Diploma in Teacher Education. It has also been proposed to include Computer syllabi in the curriculum for trainees of secondary grade and B.T. teachers.
- 3.8 For making an effective functioning of the Government Teacher Training Institutes, laboratory equipments, library books and sports materials have been supplied 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, in-service training has been given to Teacher Educators of Teacher Training Institutes at a cost of Rs.1.10 lakhs during 1998-99. 72 instructors from 7 Government teacher training institutes have participated in the above training. Since it is proposed to introduce Information Technology as one of the subjects in schools in the coming years, the teachers are also to be trained. A separate educational technology branch with necessary staff is functioning in each DIET. Due to lack of necessary training to the staff, the said branch is not functioning well. Hence, it is proposed to give computer training through Anna University personnel to about 40 participants at a cost of Rs.1 lakh for a period of two weeks during 1999-2000.

- 3.9 As no suitable candidates are available in SC/ST for the post of secondary grade teachers, a separate 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 was continued in the year 1998-99 also. Under this programme, 850 Adi-dravida students are benefited in each year. In respect of minority languages also, additional intake of students has been permitted from this year. In the District Institutes of Education and Training at Therur, 10 seats (5 for boys and 5 for girls) has been increased in Malayam medium section. In Government Teacher Training Institutes at Gangavalli (for boys) and Chinna Dharapuram (for girls) 40

additional seats in each has been permitted in Telugu medium section.

Relief given to affected students of derecognised Teacher Training Institutes.

- 3.10 In order to give relief to the long standing request from the affected students of the derecognised teacher training institutes, Government issued orders earmarking 30% of the total seats available in each of the DIETs and Government Teacher Training Institutes from 1998-99 onwards for the above students.

Open School System

- 3.11 The open school system in Tamil Nadu has been introduced as a pilot scheme for the benefit of those who have discontinued their studies before reaching 10th standard to continue their study under this system to qualify 10th standard. The salient feature of the scheme is that the house wives, the women belonging to economically weaker societies, the basic servants of Government and private establishments and those who have discontinued their studies due to economic conditions are benefited through this system without attending the formal schools. Those who have passed 8th standard can get through 10th standard under this system. The syllabus for the open school system has been revised by the expert committee based on the revised syllabus for regular students and new books were prepared during

1998-99. Contract classes and examinations will be conducted in the selected 11 DIETs. The 10th standard certificate issued under open school system has been evaluated to that of the secondary school leaving certificates issued by the Director of Government Examinations.

Research and P.hd. Degree.

- 3.12 The Directorate of Teacher Education, Research and Training has been given recognition by the University of Madras for the admission of research scholars to get P.hd. in educational studies. Under this programme, 12 research candidates are selected as non stipendary full time/part time research scholars. The above research scholars have selected topics like, multigrade approach, inter disciplinary approach, training methods to drop outs, girls education language teaching, hurdles in attaining Minimum Level of Learning with special reference to tribal children, selected problems in primary education and improving the quality in education, etc for their research study.

Education Television Studio

- 3.13 The aim of education television studio is to prepare audio/video cassettes for the school children covering the syllabi.

- 3.14 Education Television Studio has produced 30 video programmes to Chennai Television for telecasting under "Kanbom-Karpom" programme during 1998-99 to suit the new books introduced for 4th standard. It is proposed to produce similar video programmes for the benefit of students of 5th to 8th standards to telecast in "Kanbom-Karpom" programme by Chennai Television. It is also proposed to produce programmes on audio cassettes for the benefit of students of 5th to 8th standards.
- 3.15 Apart from preparing video/audio cassettes, ETV studio has planned to conduct work shops/in-service training programmes on the following for the benefit of various types of teachers.
- i. In-service training programme for 3 days to E.T. cell faculties of DIETs and BRC supervisors on the usage of video/audio programmes;
 - ii. Workshops for 5 days High/Higher Secondary school teachers and Primary/Middle school teachers separately on the usage of video cassettes;
 - iii. Workshop for 5 days to High/Higher Secondary schools and Primary/Middle school teachers separately on the presentation of radio programmes to students.
- 3.16 It is proposed by ETV studio to supply 20 audio cassettes to schools for the benefit of students of 5th to 8th standards through

BRC supervisors/AEEOs/Principals of DIETs at a cost of Rs.2.5 lakhs during 1999-2000. V.H.S copies of video lessons will be distributed to all DIETs and BRCs.

- 3.17 ETV studio will explore the possibility of getting audio/video educational programmes from other organisations like National Council for Education Research and Training, State Institutes of Educational Technology and BBC to suit our needs.

4. NON FORMAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

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

Arivoli Iyakkam

Total Literacy Movement

- 4.2 This campaign is guided by the District Collectors in their respective districts since 1990-91. Out of 90.59 lakhs illiterates identified, 79.70 lakhs were brought into the fold of literacy. The expenditure is shared by Central and State Governments in the ratio of 2:1. The State Government has spent Rs.13.39 crore on this.

Post Literacy Campaign

- 4.3 Post Literacy Campaign aims to facilitate retention of the skills acquired by the neo-literates in total literacy campaign. The Post Literacy Campaign is followed for a period of two years after the completion of the Total Literacy Campaign. Post Literacy Campaign implemented in 19 districts has already been completed. Now, the scheme is being implemented in 6 districts. Rs.15.25 crore from

Central Government and Rs.6.05 crore from State Government have been spent on the scheme. 37.8 lakh neo-literates have been benefited. The scheme will be extended to the remaining 4 districts also.

Continuing Education Centres

- 4.4 In continuation of Total Literacy Campaign and Post Literacy Campaign, Continuing Education programme is implemented in 9 districts viz, Kanniyakumari, Thirunelveli, Virudhunagar, Madurai, Theni, Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram, Pudukottai and Vellore. This programme will be implemented in a phased manner in all the districts where the Post Literacy Campaign has been completed. 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. The District Collector will function as the Chairman of this programme. One nodal centre will function for 8-10 continuing education centres. One co-ordinator will be incharge of this. He is responsible for the better functioning of this centre. The Central Government will bear 100% of the expenditure for the first 3 years of the programme. State and Central Governments will

bear the expenditure at the ratio of 50:50 for the subsequent 2 years. There after, this will be entrusted to local bodies viz., corporations, municipalities, panchayat unions permanently.

Shramik Vidyapeeth

4.5 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 Tiruchirapalli, with assistance of Central Government. These institutions are functioning to cater to the needs of the youngsters belonging to labour folk to update their technical skills and to create self employment opportunities. These institutes are giving training on short term courses like preparing soap, soap powder, shampoo, scented sticks, phenyle etc and it renders awareness training on environmental hygiene, importance of family planning, awareness against AIDS etc. So far 118 short term courses have been conducted. These institutes are also conducting long term courses like training in house hold electrification, pump set repairing, type writing, tailoring, screen printing, poster making, TV/Radio repairing, photography etc. So far 136 long term training courses have been organised by these centres. The beneficiaries under both the courses are about 29,000 every year.

Special Education Scheme

- 4.6 Under this project 7 schemes consisting of 700 centres have been completed in Thuthukudi, Virudhunagar, Vellore and Chennai Districts for the child labourers in the age group of 6-14 with the financial assistance both from central and state Governments. 17500 children were benefited by the scheme. The scheme will be extended to the remaining districts under a phased programme.
- 4.7 In the districts where literacy level is low, 16 non formal education projects with 100 centres each will be started to impart non-formal education to girls of 6 to 14 age group during 1999-2000. Priority will be given to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe community. This will be of benefit to the persons who have discontinued from schools.

Open School System

- 4.8 Open School System is yet another opening to provide the continuing education for all. This scheme is functioning since December 1997 onwards. This system aims to attain the V standard level of the pedagogue for the dropout children. The neoliterates who are the products of literacy campaign can attain the III standard level through this scheme. One year course will be divided into 3 terms and examinations will be conducted at the end of each term.

Promoted persons will join the next higher course in the next year. In Ramanathapuram and Pudukottai Districts 40 centres were opened for neo literates at the rate of 20 in each district. In the districts of Cuddalore, Villupuram, Tiruvannamalai and Dharmapuri, 60 centres were opened at the rate of 15 in each for the benefit of dropouts. By this scheme 2,700 persons are benefited. The scheme will be extended to 3 more districts with 120 centres at the rate of 40 each.

5. GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

- 5.1 The functions of the Directorate of Government Examinations are conducting examinations, publishing those results and issuing certificates. The foremost responsibility of the department is to maintain strict confidentiality. The increasing number of candidates appearing for the examination year after year poses a challenge to this department. In realisation of the above objectives, the idea of decentralisation has been conceived as a remedy to fetch the well appreciated examination principles of smoothness, efficiency, perfection and confidentiality.
- 5.2 The original certificates received from the candidates along with the applications for examination have to be kept under safe custody. It is therefore, proposed to provide furniture like steel almirah both for Head Office and Regional Offices at a cost of Rs.11.50 lakhs during 1999-2000.
- 5.3 The Directorate of Government Examinations conducts 40 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

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

Aural - Oral Comprehension

- 5.5 In order to assess the aural - oral comprehension of students, a practical test has been introduced in language paper in Higher Secondary Examination from March 1997 onwards. The teachers of the respective schools have been permitted to award 20 marks to these tests.

Dummy Number Valuation System

- 5.6 In order to keep confidentiality in valuation, dummy numbers are given for the answer papers in 6 subjects viz., Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Botany, Zoology and Mathematics of Higher Secondary examinations. From this year onwards, Commerce, Accountancy, Business Mathematics and Engineering based Vocational subjects have also been included under this system. Matriculation/Anglo-Indian School

Examinations/ Diploma in Teacher Education Examinations are already under this system.

5.7 The details of number of candidates who have appeared / passed in the Public Examinations held during March / April '98 are indicated below:-

Name of the Examination	Number of Candidates Registered	Number of Candidates Passed	Percentage of pass
S.S.L.C	6,01,644	3,91,003	65.00
Higher Secondary	3,57,949	2,98,672	83.44
Matriculation.	55,471	51,910	93.58
Anglo-Indian	4,643	4,327	93.19

5.8 In order to maintain the secrecy of the examination system, a committee of former Directors of School Education was constituted. Some of the recommendations of the committee have been already implemented while the rest will be adopted during the coming year.

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, Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore Corporations, Adidravidar and Tribal welfare, Kallar reclamation and Backward Classes. They are selected on the basis of their educational qualifications and marks obtained in the interview following communal rotation.
- 6.2** The procedure for selection of teachers has been reorganised in 1997-98 taking into account their previous experience, seniority in the employment exchange and additional educational qualifications. The teachers are selected as per the reorganised procedure.
- 6.3** As the marks 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 1998-99, 1119 PG and 865 BT teachers have been selected. In order to fill up the backlog vacancies for Adi-Dravida and Tribals, the Teachers Recruitment Board has conducted special interviews during 1996-97 and selected 62PG and 78 B.T. teachers. Again 42 PG and 23 B.T. teachers have been selected during 1997-98. Action has been initiated to fill up backlog vacancies of 19 P.G. and 19 B.T. teachers during 1998-99.

7. TAMILNADU TEXT BOOK CORPORATION

7.1 TamilNadu Text Book Corporation was established in 1970. The Corporation print and supplies text books for standards from 1 to 12. The Corporation has published new textbooks for all standards except 5th standard starting from the academic year 1995-96 to 1998-99 as per the revised syllabus. **In 1999-2000, the Corporation will distribute 515 lakh copies of text books in 348 titles including the new text book for 5th standard at a cost of Rs.47.70 crore.**

7.2 During the academic year 1998-99, 8 lakh copies of text books on 11 topics for 10th Standard of Matriculation Schools have been published by this Corporation. This will be continued in the next academic year also.

7.3 As announced in the last year Budget, free text books have been supplied to all the students studying in 1 to 5th standard in all local body and Government aided schools. Till 1997-98, free text books was supplied to the students covered under noon meal scheme only. Under the scheme of free supply of text books, it is proposed to supply 250 lakh copies of text books worth of Rs.27.25 crore to 55 lakh students studying in 1 to 5th standard and 150 lakh copies of books worth of Rs.10 crore to 19 lakhs students studying in 6 to 8th standards covered under noon meal scheme. **These textbooks will be distributed through 63 District Educational Officers and 410 Assistant Elementary Educational Officers. These books**

will be supplied at the time of opening of schools in June as was done last year. This work will be completed in time even if additional books are required to be distributed. Action has been taken for supply of the required number of linguistic minorities text books also at the beginning of the academic year.

7.4 As per the recommendations of the High Level Committee constituted for reduction of burden on syllabus to students, the Directorate of Teacher Education, Research and Training has revised certain text books for 1,2,3,6 and 8th standards and the same will be supplied as a revised edition in republication and revised printed slips will be supplied along with the text books for stock in hand. Based on the recommendations of the High Level Committee, certain text books of 10th and 12th standards will be revised and published during 2000-2001.

7.5 During the coming academic year, the Corporation will prepare and supply note books worth of Rs.7.50 crore to the Adidravidar and Tribal welfare department. The Text Book Corporation, will also supply note books worth of Rs.5 crore at cheaper rates for other students through retailers and student co-operative societies in the open market.

7.6 The text books for 5th standard will be supplied with laminated outer cover. An additional expenditure of Rs.13.52 lakhs will be incurred to provide this feature.

7.7 To inculcate oneness among the students, excerpts of writings of great men of nation on injustice of untouchability, tolerance and communal harmony have been included in many text books.

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 18 District Headquarters. The sports stadia in the remaining 11 districts will be constructed in a phased manner. At present, facilities to conduct games at international level are available only in Chennai. Creation of such facilities in other regional headquarters will also be taken up. Out of existing 18 stadia, Cinder athletic track has been provided at Cuddalore only. As a first-phase of the proposal to lay athletic track in all Corporation cities, athletic track has been provided in Coimbatore at a cost of Rs.20 lakhs during 1998-99.

8.3 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 Tiruchirappalli. In the first phase, an indoor stadium is being constructed at Tiruchirappalli at an estimated cost of Rs.70 lakhs. The scheme is being implemented 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 contributions from public, other institutions and grants from the Government of India.

8.4 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. The special development centres are indentifying and nurturing the promising talented in these sports. In order to encourage sports in colleges, one volley-ball development centre has been established at Sacred Heart College, Tirupathur in 1997 on a pilot basis. **It is proposed to establish sports development centres in 7 colleges at a cost of Rs.7.70 lakhs during 1999-2000 to benefit 112 college students.**

8.5 Swimming Pool facilities have been provided in the district headquarters at Chennai, Thanjavur and Dharmapuri. It is proposed to provide Swimming Pool facilities in all District Headquarters in a phased manner. As a first phase, the Government permitted construction of swimming pool at Madurai at an estimated cost of Rs.40 lakhs during 1998-99. 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.

8.6 At present, the play fields with modern facilities like astroturf synthetic track are available in Chennai only. Hence, to provide such facilities in other districts also, two district headquarters were selected. In the first phase, Government sanctioned Rs.40 lakhs to development play fields at Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli during 1998-99. It is also proposed to develop play fields in 2 more district headquarters at a cost of Rs.40 lakhs and a sum of Rs.16 lakhs has been provided during 1999-2000.

Perspective Plan for the development of Sports

8.7 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.

8.8 Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu proposed to organise “catch them young” tournaments for students below 14 years for which a sum of Rs.5 lakhs has been provided during 1999-2000.

8.9 To achieve high standards and bring laurels at National/International levels, coaching camp will be conducted for 21 days during summer to the Medal Winners at State Level on major disciplines. 157 players

will be benefited by this. A sum of Rs.2.70 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

8.10 To achieve high standards and bring laurels at National / International levels, coaching camp will be conducted to the Medal Winners of inter university tournaments in major disciplines for 21 days during summer, thereby benefiting 157 players at a cost of Rs.2.70 lakhs during 1999-2000.

8.11 The Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu is running 3 sports schools and 4 sports hostels benefitting 710 students. A sum of Rs.52.75 lakhs has been provided for this purpose. The Sports Hostel of Excellence is imparting specialised coaching to 50 talented sports students from 1997-1998 onwards.

Youth Festival

8.12 A District level youth festival centred around the theme of communal harmony was organised last year at Virudhunagar. Government felt that this sort of festivals would create among the youth, communal and social harmony and sense of brotherhood and facilitate them to exchange their ideas. Based on this view, Government decided to organise such youth festivals at District and State levels through the Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu. The winners of State level festival will be allowed to take part in the National Youth Festival. **This youth festival will be organised in this Year of Communal Harmony, with the**

participation of public in addition to Rs.20 lakhs financial assistance from State Government.

Cash Award to Sports Persons

8.13 Government are sanctioning cash awards to Medal Winners of National Games from Tamil Nadu. Sports persons from Tamil Nadu participated in the 5th National Games held in Manipur from 14.2.99 to 25.2.99. Government felt that the announcement of cash awards to the sports persons in advance to the commencement of National Games would induce them to bring laurels to the State. Accordingly, Government announced a special cash award to medal winners as detailed below:

		Cash award		
		Gold	Silver	Bronze
		(Rupees)		
i.	Individual Events	50,000	30,000	20,000
ii.	Team Events			
	a. with 2 persons.	75,000	45,000	30,000
	b. with 3-4 persons.	1,00,000	60,000	40,000
	c. with 5-10 persons.	1,50,000	90,000	60,000
	d. more than 10 persons.	2,50,000	1,50,000	1,00,000

118 persons from Tamil Nadu who won medals in the National Games will be awarded cash incentive worth of Rs.24.15 lakhs.

8.14 Now-a-days in the sports field, various voluntary sports development organisations are functioning to develop sports skills among sports persons and on some occasions only they get together to conduct a game. Apart from Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu some of such organisations are as follows:-

- i. Physical Education wing of School Education Department/Colleges.
- ii. State Sports/Games Associations.
- iii. Independent Sports clubs/Sports bodies/ Sports philanthropists / Commercial establishments.

The Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu recognised 40 associations and these associations are sanctioned with financial assistance for the purchase of equipments, to conduct sports events at State/National/International levels and their participation in National/International level competitions.

8.15 A corpus fund has been set up by Government with donations from commercial establishments and philanthropists for the development of sports. The Government has contributed Rs.100 lakhs as matching share to the fund, for this purpose. An additional Rs.100 lakhs has been added to the corpus from the revenues of Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu.

9. PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Readers Forum

- 9.1 Readers forum is being started in every Public Library so as to get the co-operation of the readers, to fully utilise the books available and to help in the development of the libraries. These forums are also being utilised as a centre for useful occasions of introducing new books, poets meet and literary meetings.
- 9.2 A decision has since been taken to revive the District Local Library Authorities, which were not functioning for the past 24 years and the District Local Library Authority at Chennai was revived to function with effect from 28.8.98. Speedy action is being taken to revive and establish the District Local Library Authorities in all the remaining 28 districts also.

Purchase of Books

- 9.3 Every year Tamil and English books are purchased for about Rs.2 crore so as to cope up with the increase in number of readers every day. These are very useful to the members of Public. Every year financial assistance is received from the Rajaram Mohan Roy Library Foundation and the assistance is utilised for purchase of books and equipments. In 1998-99 a sum of Rs.100 lakhs was received as financial assistance from the Foundation.

Library Buildings

9.4 Every year, buildings for Public Libraries are constructed with very good ventilation for the convenience of the readers. Out of 1568 branch libraries, so far 780 libraries have their own buildings. Besides, buildings for 83 libraries are being constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 441.11 lakhs. Apart from this, administrative sanction has also been accorded for the construction of 33 more library buildings.

Special Civil Service Centres

9.5 In order to guide young aspirants who participate in the civil services examinations like 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 purchased and kept for their use in the District Central Libraries of Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Tirunelveli, The Nilgiris, Dindigul, Thanjavur, Erode, Kanniyakumari and Pudukottai. In these study centres, nearly 8000 useful specialised books to the value of Rs.20 lakhs in each are shelved.

Rural Libraries

9.6 Under the Directorate of Public Libraries, 1568 Branch Libraries and 649 part-time libraries are functioning. Action has been taken to open additional 625 rural libraries in a phased manner and 506 such libraries have since been opened which are functioning smoothly and the remaining 119 libraries will be opened shortly. These libraries are serving useful purpose of developing the general knowledge among the rural people.

Augmenting financial resources

9.7 Local Library Authorities are solely depending on the revenue from the library cess for their well functioning. It is not commensurate with the fast growing demand in the library movement. Therefore, general appeals are made to the generous 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. 98 lakhs.
b) Building and vacant land (value)	Rs.576 lakhs
c) Value of furniture etc	Rs.230 lakhs

9.8 It is the policy of the Government to establish Public Libraries in villages where the population is 5000 and above. In 1998-99, 20 branch libraries

have been opened in rural areas. **It is proposed to open 10 more branch libraries during 1999-2000.** 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, Computer and MALIBNET facilities have been provided in the District Libraries at Chennai, Coimbatore and Madurai at a cost of Rs.15 lakhs. **It is proposed to provide these facilities in the District Central Libraries at Tiruchirapaji, Salem and Tirunelveli at a cost of Rs.15 lakhs during 1999-2000.** Mobile Library Service is now offered by Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli and Thanjavur District Library Authorities.

Connemara Public Library

9.9 To commemorate the Centenary celebrations of the Connemara Public Library, an annexe building at a total cost of Rs.179 lakhs has been constructed. A sum of Rs.49 lakhs has also been spent to renovate and preserve the architectural old building. A sum of Rs.100 lakhs has been spent for purchase of equipment for the improvement of the Library. In connection with the Centenary celebrations of Connemara Public Library, a special postal cover was issued. In view of the persistent request of State Government, the Central Government issued a Commemorative stamp on 5.12.98. It is essential to preserve rare and out of print materials

and good old documents in Connemara Public Library from deterioration due to efflux of time. Hence, it is proposed to establish a micro filming unit at a cost of Rs.1.08 lakhs during 1999-2000.

9.10 Since the Public Libraries Act, 1948 has been enacted some 50 years back, it is necessary to amend and update most of the sections and rules framed thereunder to suit the present needs. The Government has therefore set up a committee to give suitable suggestions for effecting necessary amendment to the said Act. The recommendations of the committee are under consideration of Government. A bill to amend the Act will be introduced in this session.

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
8. Statement showing the Enrolment Position
9. Vocational Courses
10. Dropout rate in Tamil Nadu
11. Growth of High Schools in Tamil Nadu - Management Wise
12. Growth of Higher Secondary Schools in Tamil Nadu - Management Wise
13. Enrolment in High Schools - Management Wise
14. Enrolment in Higher Secondary Schools - Management Wise
15. Results of Students in High and Higher Secondary Schools in Tamil Nadu (1997-98)
16. Statistics on Women Education
 - (i) Literacy rate of Women
 - (ii) Girls Enrolment
 - (iii) Women Teachers in all schools
 - (iv) Drop out rate of Girls

STATISTICS

SCHOOL EDUCATION 1998 - 1999

1. SCHOOL AGE POPULATION AND ENROLMENT

AGE GROUP	SEX	POPULATION IN LAKHS	ENROLMENT IN LAKHS	% OF ENROLMENT
6 - 11	Boys	35.01	34.42	98.34
	Girls	33.80	32.27	95.47
	Total	68.81	66.69	96.92
11 - 14	Boys	18.27	17.63	96.50
	Girls	19.19	16.13	84.10
	Total	37.46	33.76	90.12
14 - 16	Boys	11.94	8.32	69.69
	Girls	11.34	7.16	63.11
	Total	23.28	15.48	66.48
16 - 18	Boys	11.35	3.55	31.28
	Girls	11.11	3.39	30.46
	Total	22.46	6.94	30.87
6 - 18	Boys	76.58	63.92	83.47
	Girls	75.44	58.95	78.14
	Total	152.02	122.87	80.83

2. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

TYPE OF SCHOOLS	1993 - 94	1994 - 95	1995 - 96	1996 - 97	1997 - 98	1998 - 99
Primary Schools	30329	30351	30471	30619	30796	30844
Middle Schools	5593	5578	5549	5503	5473	5538
High Schools	3270	3340	3419	3574	3765	4208
Hr. Secondary Schools	2221	2318	2490	2734	2975	3149
Total	41413	41587	41929	42430	43009	43739

3. NUMBER OF TEACHERS

TYPE OF SCHOOLS	1993 - 94	1994 - 95	1995 - 96	1996 - 97	1997 - 98	1998 - 99
Primary Schools	116396	114308	115181	115561	115651	115697
Middle Schools	62192	61779	64392	64454	64395	61719
High Schools	42329	43589	45429	46536	46372	47212
Hr. Secondary Schools	74496	76034	78796	81420	83451	92301
Total	295413	295710	303798	307971	309869	316929

4. TEACHER PUPIL RATIO

TYPE OF SCHOOLS	1993 - 94	1994 - 95	1995 - 96	1996 - 97	1997 - 98	1998 - 99
Primary Schools	49	50	50	40	40	38
Middle Schools	51	52	50	40	40	36
High Schools	43	44	44	44	45	43
Hr.Secondary Schools	37	38	39	39	40	36

**5. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS (MANAGEMENTWISE)
ENROLMENT AND TEACHERS 1998 - 99**

TYPE OF SCHOOLS	MANAGEMENTWISE	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	ENROLMENT IN LAKHS	TEACHERS
Primary schools	Government	1542	2.16	7212
	Municipal/Corporation	1010	3.27	7351
	Panchayat Union	23030	26.09	69956
	Private	5262	12.47	31178
	Total	30844	43.99	115697
Middle Schools	Government	228	1.06	2226
	Municipal/Corporation	404	2.10	6208
	Panchayat Union	3070	10.83	24822
	Private	1836	10.94	28463
	Total	5538	24.93	61719
	Total Elementary Schools	36382	68.92	177416
High Schools	Government	1986	8.80	26236
	Municipal/Corporation	94	0.64	1492
	Aided	626	3.14	7068
	Unaided	96	2.34	1097
	Total (State Board)	2802	14.92	35893
	Anglo Indian (High School)	12	0.11	303
	Matriculation (High School)	1335	4.79	9828
	Central Board (High School)	59	0.50	1188
	Total for all High Schools	4208	20.32	47212

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Hr.Sec.Schools	Government	1157	12.72	38229
	Municipal	78	0.83	3953
	Aided	884	11.98	33483
	Unaided	14	0.92	1242
	Total (State Board)	2133	26.45	76907
	Anglo Indian (Hr.Sec.)	29	0.47	1235
	Matriculation (Hr.Sec.)	852	5.29	10333
	Central Board (Hr.Sec.)	135	1.43	3826
	Total for all Hr.Se.Schools	3149	33.64	92301
Grand Total for all Schools		43739	122.88	316929

BOYS	6375937
GIRLS	5911278
TOTAL	12287215

6. NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS MANAGEMENT-WISE

S. No.	Type of Schools	Govt. State & Central	Municipal & Corporation	Panchayat Union	Aided	Unaided	Total	Break-up for Teachers	
								Men	Women
1.	Primary Schools	7212	7351	69956	30828	350	115697	67758	47939
2.	Middle Schools	2226	6208	24822	28303	160	61719	31937	29782
3.	High Schools	26391	1492	-----	7068	12261	47212	26174	21038
4.	Hr. Sec. Schools	39084	3953	-----	33483	15781	92301	52606	39695
Total		74913	19004	94778	99682	28552	316929	178475	138454

**7. NUMBER OF TEACHERS WORKING IN SCHOOLS
ACCORDING TO STANDARDS 1998 - 99**

Standards	Men	Women	Total
I to V	93445	82591	176036
VI to VIII	40119	26278	66397
IX to X	29024	18569	47593
XI to XII	15887	11016	26903
I to XII	178475	138454	316929

8. STATEMENT SHOWING THE ENROLMENT POSITION 1998 - 99 (IN LAKHS)

Standards	Sex	Primary Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Hr. Sec. Schools	Total
I to V	Boys	22.71	8.23	1.80	1.68	34.42
	Girls	21.28	7.83	1.67	1.49	32.27
	Total	43.99	16.06	3.47	3.17	66.69
VI to VIII	Boys	----	4.52	5.45	7.66	17.63
	Girls	----	4.34	5.64	6.15	16.13
	Total	----	8.86	11.09	13.81	33.76
IX & X	Boys	----	----	2.87	5.45	8.32
	Girls	----	----	2.89	4.27	7.16
	Total	----	----	5.76	9.72	15.48
XI & XII	Boys	----	----	----	3.55	3.55
	Girls	----	----	----	3.39	3.39
	Total	----	----	----	6.94	6.94
I to XII	Boys	22.71	12.75	10.12	18.34	63.92
	Girls	21.28	12.17	10.20	15.30	58.95
	Total	43.99	24.92	20.32	33.64	122.87

9. VOCATIONAL COURSES 1998 - 99

S. NO.	COURSE	ENROLMENT		
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1.	Agriculture	6185	568	6753
2.	Home Science	128	4352	4480
3.	Commerce and Business	28926	26009	54935
4.	Engineer and Technology	20243	2598	22841
5.	Health	3481	16375	19866
6.	Miscellaneous	92	85	187
	Total	59055	49987	109062

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
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
1998-99	12.98	16.15	14.52	36.85	33.37	35.23	57.72	58.35	58.01	82.10	80.61	81.49

**11. GROWTH OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN TAMILNADU
MANAGEMENT-WISE (1983 - 84 TO 1998 - 99)**

Year	Govt.	State Board Schools			Total	Matriculation	Anglo-Indian	Central	Total	Grand Total
		Mpl./Corpn.	Aided	Unaided						
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
1998 - 99	1986	94	626	96	2802	1335	12	59	1406	4208

**12. GROWTH OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN TAMILNADU
MANAGEMENT-WISE (1983 - 84 TO 1998 - 99)**

Year	Govt.	State Board Schools				Matric- ulation	Anglo- Indian	Central	Total	Grand Total
		Municipal/ Corp'n.	Aided	Unaided	Total					
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	28	87	308	1915
1990 - 91	848	68	674	70	1660	276	28	81	385	2045
1991 - 92	869	68	674	88	1669	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
1998 - 99	1157	78	869	29	2133	852	29	135	1016	3149

**13. ENROLMENT IN HIGH SCHOOLS – MANAGEMENTWISE (1983 – 84 TO 1998 – 99)
CLASS I TO X**

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			
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	952617
1985-86	411032	271770	682802	22056	23136	45192	153907	126533	280440	1130	376	1506	588125	421815	1009940
1986-87	439308	307396	746704	22989	23365	46352	150876	127990	278866	1260	391	1651	614431	439142	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	1841	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	402132	972880	32421	32423	64844	157824	168298	326122	22248	20945	43193	783441	623998	1407439
1992-93	601613	430933	1040346	34552	33940	68501	155939	165003	320942	274491	25248	52697	819553	663933	1482486
1993-94	588002	403111	1018113	36770	35884	72654	171359	178938	350297	29572	27586	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	322828	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	1128351	40309	39788	80097	164278	173001	337279	46966	43593	90559	885622	750664	1609646
1998-99	427908	451571	879479	32544	31660	64204	151900	162313	314213	116561	117880	234441	728913	763424	1492337

ENROLMENT IN HIGH SCHOOLS (CONTD.)

Year	Matriculation			Anglo - Indian			Central Schools			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1983-84	22187	17585	39772	3934	8778	12712	31608	18041	49649	587978	410681	998659
1984-85	32263	32593	67858	3205	7614	10819	31968	18492	50460	626967	454787	1081754
1985-86	41860	33237	75105	3401	7923	11324	24663	16304	40927	638057	479279	1137366
1986-87	43928	32213	76141	3136	6830	9966	23728	14763	38491	685223	512948	1198171
1987-88	52308	38491	90799	2931	6617	9548	29098	20810	49908	725293	566187	1291480
1988-89	56271	48673	104944	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	864606	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	208384	17724	386058	4791	9119	13910	27591	21424	49015	1126338	958931	2085869
1998-99	251923	226604	478527	3326	7863	11189	27550	22254	49804	1011712	1020145	2031857

**14. ENROLMENT IN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS – MANAGEMENTWISE
(1983 – 84 TO 1998 – 99) CLASS I TO 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			
1983-84	454506	204542	659048	49573	42029	91602	448372	296857	745229	625	372	997	953076	543810	1496867
1984-85	482302	227533	709835	49760	45012	94772	457500	307156	764656	780	424	1204	990351	580155	1570507
1985-86	495158	250766	745924	64323	50119	114442	466350	326707	793057	543	252	795	1026374	627844	165421
1986-87	541189	274414	815603	70191	51583	121724	479736	354197	834933	763	352	1115	1091879	679543	1721422
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	18373	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	51892	16308	48200	1345144	898844	2243988
1992-93	704381	439836	1114211	98024	73398	171422	545340	421815	967155	35412	25119	60531	1383157	930168	2343325
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	1473371	1022436	2495907
1995-96	760813	473059	1233872	110721	83211	193932	582049	455814	1037863	57843	43752	101575	1511426	1055816	2567242
1996-97	785765	491111	1276876	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
1998-99	730408	541697	1272105	34009	49029	83038	637793	559746	1197539	45974	45991	91965	1448184	1196463	2644647

ENROLMENT IN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS (CONTD...)

Year	Matriculation			Anglo - Indian			Central Schools			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
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
1998-99	280487	248291	528778	23035	23684	46719	82373	60983	143357	1834079	1529421	3363500

**15. RESULTS OF STUDENTS IN HIGH AND HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS
IN TAMILNADU 1997-98**

S. No.	DISTRICTS	HIGH SCHOOL RESULTS			HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL RESULTS		
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1.	Kanyakumari	56.41	63.43	60.17	65.39	80.55	73.78
2.	Thirunelveli	74.60	82.27	78.05	85.95	92.09	89.04
3.	Thoothukudi	78.33	86.54	82.39	89.29	93.76	91.70
4.	Ramanathapuram	60.09	64.18	61.94	80.38	90.01	84.67
5.	Sivagangai	66.88	70.17	68.45	81.52	90.68	86.15
6.	Virudhunagar	82.45	88.92	85.27	92.93	95.56	93.24
7.	Theni	70.28	76.55	72.96	86.34	93.69	89.61
8.	Madurai	74.93	84.22	79.36	86.46	92.63	89.62
9.	Dindigul	69.79	76.75	73.11	81.78	90.74	86.30
10.	Udagamandalam	37.24	50.95	44.48	58.89	74.17	66.71
11.	Coimbatore	70.53	76.84	73.51	86.39	90.72	88.90
12.	Erode	67.14	76.83	71.78	85.02	91.33	88.23
13.	Salem	61.59	67.48	64.20	78.39	86.70	82.37
14.	Namakkal	70.77	72.86	71.75	77.73	83.13	80.28
15.	Dharmapuri	49.72	51.87	50.65	68.50	74.17	70.91
16.	Pudukottai	48.07	49.96	48.92	68.94	79.92	73.97
17.	Karur	64.88	71.35	67.81	77.30	88.70	82.81
18.	Perambalur	50.16	56.01	52.59	66.45	80.57	72.19
19.	Trichy	74.22	79.38	76.69	83.95	91.46	87.89

Contd...

**RESULTS OF STUDENTS IN HIGH AND HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN
TAMILNADU 1997-98 (CONTD...)**

20.	Nagapattinam	60.12	64.65	62.24	73.82	80.71	77.25
21.	Thiruvarur	62.42	70.17	66.15	72.00	83.21	77.52
22.	Thanjavur	58.25	66.66	62.23	77.25	85.14	81.21
23.	Villupuram	56.87	57.35	57.06	72.91	78.49	75.15
24.	Cuddalore	61.87	69.28	64.91	80.52	85.08	82.65
25.	Thiruvannamalai	46.34	50.03	47.82	56.96	64.65	60.11
26.	Vellore	53.78	58.22	55.73	69.41	77.86	73.41
27.	Kancheepuram	55.50	65.67	60.09	79.14	86.12	82.65
28.	Thiruvallur	54.52	64.29	58.80	74.91	84.00	79.06
29.	Chennai	61.82	73.99	68.08	83.74	90.93	87.57

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 1998- 99
I STANDARD TO XII STANDARD IN ALL SCHOOLS**

Year	Girls	Total	(%) Percentage
1984-85	4599525	10546019	43.61
1985-86	4787287	10924927	43.82
1986-87	4947126	11275998	43.87
1987-88	5140347	11666494	44.06
1988-89	5279573	11963482	44.13
1989-90	5424771	12268168	44.21
1990-91	5573833	12558707	44.38
1991-92	5722426	12850511	44.53
1992-93	5873234	13144999	44.68
1993-94	6106581	13443297	45.42
1994-95	6179499	13738759	44.98
1995-96	6329284	14040374	45.08
1996-97	5735009	12389725	46.29
1997-98	5866249	12623981	46.46
1998-99	5911278	12287215	48.11

**(iii) WOMEN TEACHERS IN ALL SCHOOLS
FROM 1984 - 85 TO 1998- 99**

Year	Women Teachers	Total	(%) Percentage
1984-85	116166	284414	40.80
1985-86	117882	287869	40.90
1986-87	119598	290723	41.14
1987-88	121347	293155	41.39
1988-89	121823	294339	41.39
1989-90	124493	297918	41.80
1990-91	127841	300857	42.50
1991-92	129376	302943	42.71
1992-93	129926	304204	42.71
1993-94	126106	295413	42.69
1994-95	127352	295710	43.06
1995-96	132361	303798	43.57
1996-97	134239	307971	43.59
1997-98	135277	309869	43.66
1998-99	138454	316929	43.69

(iv) DROPOUT RATE OF GIRLS FROM 1984 – 85 TO 1998- 99

Year	1 – 5	1 – 8	1 – 10	1 - 12
1984-85	25.28	64.51	80.87	90.70
1985-86	25.20	62.23	79.71	90.00
1986-87	25.06	57.83	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
1998-99	16.15	33.37	58.35	80.61