



EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

**PROGRESS OF EDUCATION**  
IN  
**TAMIL NADU**

NOTE ON  
DEMAND 17—EDUCATION 1986-87

NIEPA DC



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**GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU**  
1986

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## CHAPTER I.

### INTRODUCTION.

#### (i) EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE AND THE STATE BUDGET.

The Outlay of Rs. 551 Crores under " Demand 17— Education " in 1986-87 will work out to more than 22 per cent of the total expenditure on Revenue Account, namely Rs. 2,451 Crores.

2. The following is a sector-wise break-up of the provision in the Budget estimate for 1986-87 under the Education Demand :—

(1)	<i>Budget Estimate for 1986-87,</i>		
	<i>Non-Plan.</i>	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
259. Expenditure on maintenance and repairs to buildings of Government Schools, Colleges, etc. ..	1,60	..	1,60
265. Other administrative services— Gazetteer Unit .. .. .	..	3	3
268. Miscellaneous General Services — Lumpsum Provision for Dearness Allowance .. ..	4,66	..	4,66
277. Education—			
1. Primary Education .. ..	237,37	37,13	274,50
2. Secondary Education .. ..	137,39	1,68	139,07
3. Higher Secondary Education ..	35,18	1,88	37,06
4. University Education .. ..	44,59	6,73	51,32
5. Special Education— Adult Education, Tamil Development, etc. .. .. .	2,18	4,37	6,55
6. Sports and Youth Welfare and N. C. C. .. .. .	3,38	1,89	5,27
7. Technical Education .. ..	15,23	4,65	19,88
Total .. ..	475,32	58,33	53,365

*Budget Estimate for 1986-87.*

(1)	<i>Budget Estimate for 1986-87.</i>		
	<i>Non-Plan.</i>	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>278. Art and Culture—</b>			
Public Libraries . . . . .	5,39	26	5,65
Archives . . . . .	37	10	47
Fine Arts Education :			
Colleges of Arts and Crafts	36	12	48
Music Collèges. . . . .	16	6	22
Promotion of Art and Culture . . . . .	10	72	82
Archaeology . . . . .	22	18	40
Museums . . . . .	28	15	43
	<u>6,88</u>	<u>1,59</u>	<u>8,47</u>
<b>279. Scientific Services and Research</b>		2,07	2,07
<b>288. Social Security and Welfare</b>	18	..	18
<b>GRAND TOTAL— DEMAND 17— EDU- CATION.</b>	<u>488,64</u>	<u>62,02</u>	<u>550,66</u>

The Departmentwise break-up of the above outlay is as follows:—

Education . . . . .	487,38	58,26	545,64
Electronics, Science and Technology	.	2,59	2,59
Tamil Development and Culture .	1,26	1,17	2,43
	<u>488,64</u>	<u>62,02</u>	<u>550,66</u>

3. Besides these, provision has also been made in 1986-87 under other Demands for Educational buildings, etc., as follows :—

*Budget Estimate for 1986-87.*

(1)	<i>Non-Plan</i>	<i>Plan</i>	<i>Total</i>
(2)	(3)	(4)	
<i>A. Expenditure within Revenue Account :</i>			
Demand 28—Community Development Works—Quarters for Women Teachers of Panchayat Union Schools.	..	9	9
Social Education .. .. .	..	10	10
Grants for Municipal School Buildings.	..	30	30
Demand 37—Public Works—Buildings for Government Schools and Colleges—Minor Works.	56	8	64
266. Pensions to staff of Aided and Local Body Educational Institutions.	20,23	..	20,23
309. Food-Cost of food materials under CMNMP.	41,80	51,95	93,75*
<i>B. Expenditure outside Revenue Account :</i>			
477. Capital outlay on Education, Art and Culture—Buildings for Government Educational Institutions.	4	6,78	6,82
<i>Loans :</i>			
677. National Loan Scholarships ..	..	25	25
Loans to Technical Education students.	4	..	4
767. Loans to Teachers of Aided Educational Institutions.	4,89	..	4,89
Loans to Municipal Corporations for School Buildings.	..	15	15
Total ..	67,56	59,70	127,26

\* includes a portion of the cost of pre-school feeding also

If all the above allocations are taken into account the expenditure on Education will be Rs. 678 crores in 1986-87.

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

#### OUTLAY ON EDUCATIONAL PLAN SCHEMES IN 1986-87 :

5. In 1986-87 the Plan expenditure on various sectors of Education (under all heads 277. Education, 477. Capital Outlay on Education ; 677. Loans, etc.) will be as follows: (The figures with + sign represent the outlay on Centrally-Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes).

(1)	Committed.	New Schemes sanctioned in 1986-87.	Total.
(2)	(3)	(4)	
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
<b>I. General Education—</b>			
(i) School Education (including Higher Secondary)	42,03	1,98	44,01
	+9		+9
(ii) Adult Education .. ..	1,62	11	1,73
	+2,56		+2,56
(iii) College Education .. ..	6,75	91	7,66
	+25		+25
(iv) Sports and Youth Welfare ..	1,24	7	1,31
	+1,02		+1,02
(v) Tamil Development .. ..	1	2	3
(vi) Pro rata P. W. charges ..	84	..	84
Total ..	52,49	3,09	55,58
	+3,92		+3,92
<b>II. Technical Education .. ..</b>	<b>5,88</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>6,35</b>
	<b>+10</b>		<b>+10</b>

*New*  
*Committed. Schemes Total*  
*sanctioned*  
*in 1986-87.*

(1)                                 (2)                         (3)                         (4)  
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

**III. Art and Culture—**

Education .. .. .	41	6	47
Tamil Development .. .. .	1,08	12	1,20
Total ..	1,49	18	1,67
Grand Total ..	59,86	3,74	63,60
	+ 4,02		+4,02



## (ii) NEW EDUCATION POLICY.

Since the publication of "Challenge of Education— a Policy perspective" a policy document by the Government of India in August 1985, there has been a Nation-wide debate on the New Education Policy which the Central Government proposes to finalise shortly.

2. The tentative suggestions put forth in the document for dealing effectively with the following challenges are by and large unobjectionable :

- (1) Universalisation of elementary education ;
- (2) Removal of illiteracy through adult and non-formal education ;
- (3) Vocationalisation of education at secondary and higher secondary levels ;
- (4) Specialisation at tertiary levels with a view to achieving excellence for self-reliance ;
- (5) Removal of educational disparities between regions, rural/urban areas and between different social groups.

The views of our Government on the various issues have been conveyed in the appropriate forums for discussing the New education policy in the offing at All India level and in particular the stand of this Government on certain issues which, albeit appearing divergent, is really based on the soundest considerations of educational policy. Some of those issues are mentioned below.

3. The "Challenge of Education" recommends the three language formula in schools. In accordance with the specific mandate of the Tamil Nadu Legislature, the Government of Tamil Nadu under Arignar Anna introduced in the schools in Tamil Nadu the following Two-Language formula as per their Proceedings Ms. No. 105, Education, dated the 24th January 1968 :—

Part A : Taught in standards 1-11 (Standards 1-10 after the adoption of the 10+2+3 pattern under which the S.S.L.C., is held after X years of schooling instead of 11 years). Regional Language or mother tongue, when it is different from the regional language.

Part-B. Taught in Standards 3-11 ; (now 3-10). English or any other non-Indian Language.

4. The Three-Language formula is not being implemented in the Hindi speaking States like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, etc., in the spirit in which that formula was conceived. At the School level, the teaching of South Indian Languages has not been introduced as part of the

School curriculum (as III language) in those States, except in an odd school or two run by Associations of South Indians domiciled in those States. As a matter of fact most Schools in the Hindi States have only a sort of "One Language" formula—in the sense that English is taught compulsorily only in Standards 6—8 and it is optional thereafter, Sanskrit which is offered often as a III language in schools in the Hindi-speaking States belongs itself to the Indo-Aryan Linguistic family and is akin to Hindi.

5. There are adequate safeguards for Linguistic Minorities under the Two-Language formula followed in Tamil Nadu. They can study their Mother-tongue as Part A language. Such of the linguistic Minorities as are desirous of studying Tamil in addition to their mother-tongue can study Tamil outside School hours availing of facilities provided for the purpose by the Schools.

6. From the angle of load of languages also, it is the Two-Language formula which is to be preferred. These are days of explosive developments in Science and Technology and our pupils should spend less time on languages and more time on subjects, if they are to keep pace with what is happening elsewhere in the developed countries.

7. As regards the concept of Model Schools proposed in the New Policy document, it is a moot point how far they will be replicable. At any rate even if some Model Schools are established by the Government of India on an experimental basis, they should have only the regional language as Medium of Instruction, with English Medium if necessary for the benefit of linguistic minorities and children from other States. The suggestions as they have now been spelt out in the "Challenge of Education" on Model Schools and on some other matters of educational administration are such as to tend to result in uniformity which is a deadly enemy of creativity and innovation—in other words in the very "unyielding rigidity of the system" rightly criticised in the forward to that document.

8. This Government are confident that the Government of India will take into account the above aspects, among others, before giving final shape to the New Education Policy, so that the nation marches forward to the 21st Century on an educational policy based on a whole-hearted national consensus on all vital components of the policy.

9. Regarding other aspects of the New Education Policy contemplated like universalisation of elementary education for the age group 6—14 ; increasing percentage of literacy with mass adult education ; increasing pace of vocationalisation—all these are fully in conformity with the State Government's policies. These are already being implemented in the State and if the Government of India would offer more financial assistance greater success in a shorter period can be achieved.

**CHAPTER II.**  
**SCHOOL EDUCATION.**

(i) GENERAL.

The outlay on School Education (including Higher Secondary Education) accounts for Rs. 451 crores out of the outlay of Rs. 551 crores under Education Demand in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87. The size of the School system in Tamil Nadu as on the 30th September 1985 was as follows :

(1)	<i>Number of Schools.</i>	<i>Number of teachers (in lakhs).</i>	<i>Number of Pupils (in lakhs).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Primary Schools (Standards 1—5)	29,118	1.17	50.43
Middle Schools (Standards 1—8 or 6—8)	5,691	0.67	28.95
High and Higher Secondary Schools (generally Standards 6—10/6—12).	34,809	1.84	79.38
	4,123	1.04	29.87
	38,932	2.88	109.25

The strength of pupils according to the level of standards was as follows:—

<i>Standards.</i>	<i>Pupils in lakhs.</i>
1-5	71.93
6-8	24.67
9-10	9.16
11-12	3.49
	109.25

The management-wise details of the schools are given in the Annex.

2. For 1986-87 the following additional posts of teachers will be sanctioned—namely :—

Secondary Grade Teachers	.. ..	500
Physical Education Teachers (for Middle and High Schools).		50
Tamil Pandits for Middle and High Schools	.. ..	75
B.Ed. Grade teachers for High Schools	.. ..	100
Full-time craft teachers for Middle Schools (by upgrading existing part-time posts).		50
		775

*School Improvement Conferences :*

3. In order to mobilise local efforts and initiative in improving the facilities in Schools, 744 School Improvement Conferences have been conducted from the inception of the scheme till December 1985 of which 169 conferences were held during the past six years mobilising a public contribution of Rs. 140 lakhs.

#### (ii) ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The number of additional Elementary Schools opened during 1985-86 was 349 (274 Primary+75 Middle Schools). Universalisation of Elementary Education constitutes point 16 in the 20 point Programme. The Government of India are envisaging the achievement by the end of Seventh Five-Year Plan (i.e. by 1989-90) of 100 per cent enrolment under Age Group 6—11 and 75 per cent enrolment under Age Group 11—14. It will be gratifying to note that Tamil Nadu has already (in 1985-86) reached the levels of 100 per cent enrolment under Age Group 6—11 and 76.21 per cent under Age Group 11—14.

2. The number of pupils additionally enrolled in schools in Tamil Nadu during 1985-86 was as follows :—

<i>Age Group.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(IN LAKHS.)	
6—11	0.79	0.70	1.49
11—14	0.74	0.74	1.48
Total	1.53	1.44	2.97

3. During 1983-84 and 1984-85 the Government of India in the Ministry of Education implemented a scheme of Awards to Panchayats, Blocks, etc., for best performance in enrolling girls of Age group 6—14 in Schools. The Awards for the performance in 1982-83/1983-84 were given under the programme for 1983-84/1984-85. The total of the Award amounts got by the Panchayats, Blocks and districts in Tamil Nadu amounted to Rs. 11.25 lakhs in 1983-84 and 12.25 lakhs in 1984-85. The Award amounts are being utilised for provision of safe drinking water, toilet facilities, craft equipment workshop-sheds and buildings in elementary schools.

4. One Nursery section is also now functioning in each of the Kuzhanthaigal Kappagams and this measure will also contribute to making children school minded from an early age and freeing young girls from the task of attending to their younger siblings.

*Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme—*

*Feeding of Pupils of Standards 1—10 in Schools—*

5. The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for Children is a potent incentive for improving enrolment and reducing drop-outs. It was launched in Tamil Nadu with effect from 1st July 1982/15th September 1982 in Standards 1—5 and from 15th September 1984 in Standards 6—10. Under the programme as many as 64 lakhs of pupils in standards 1—10 in schools under all departments are fed through 38,399 school feeding centres, the bulk of which are under the control of the Director of School Education, the rest under the control of the Directors of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare; Backward Classes and Municipal Administration; and the Commissioners of Corporations of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore.

6. The children in standards 1—5 are fed on all the 365 days in a year. (In respect of a few specified holidays-about 20 in a year-pre cooked food meant for the holiday is also distributed on the previous day). The Children in standards 6—10 are fed on school working days. The following are the rations prescribed per day per child:—

					<i>Standards</i> (1-8) (grams).	<i>Standards</i> (9-10) (grams).
	(1)				(2)	* (3)
Rice	..	..	..	..	100	120,
Dhall	..	..	..	..	15	15
Oil	..	..	..	.	3	3
Vegetables and condiments	..	..	..		50	50

**Free Uniforms to Pupils in Standards 1—8 :**

7. From 1985-86 the Government have sanctioned a massive scheme for the supply of one set of free uniforms in standards 1—8 of all schools in the State, to pupils who are covered by Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme. The number of pupils who are supplied uniforms under the scheme during the year was 58.68 lakhs and the total outlay was Rs. 15.81 crores. The Scheme was implemented with the co-operation of the Departments of Handlooms and Textiles and Social Welfare as well as the Khadi Board, etc.

**Free supply of text-books in standards 1—8 :**

8. From 1985-86, another massive scheme was also sanctioned for the supply of free Text Books in standards 1—8 of all schools, to pupils who are covered by Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme. The number of beneficiaries during the year was 58.97 lakhs and the total outlay was Rs. 11.54 crores (of which Rs. 1.24 crores was borne by the Tamil Nadu Text-Book Society). About 5 lakhs of pupils in Standard 1 were supplied slates also free during the year at a cost of Rs. 11.52 lakhs.

**Book Banks :**

9. Book Banks have also been established in almost all schools on voluntary basis, by collecting books donated by students promoted to higher standards and by enlisting the co-operation of parents, social service organisations, etc.

**Drop-outs :**

10. Due to the various incentives mentioned above, the rate of drop-outs (or wastage) at the Primary level (i.e. for age group 6—11) has come down from 40 per cent in 1977-78 to 23 per cent in 1984-85.

**Elementary School Buildings :**

11. During the period 1980-81 to 1982-83 buildings for about 4,500 Panchayat Union Elementary Schools were constructed under the Self Sufficiency Programme at a cost of about Rs. 30 crores. The provision in 1986-87 for Government Elementary School buildings and grants to Aided and Municipal Elementary School buildings is Rs. 21 lakhs. Provision for Panchayat Union Elementary School Buildings has been made separately under Community Development Demand.

**Panchayat Union Elementary Schools :**

12. The Panchayat Union Elementary School Teachers and the basic servants working in these schools were absorbed as Government servants from 1st June 1981 and the administrative control of Panchayat Union Schools, except that relating to the maintenance of school buildings, now vests with the School Education Department. The number of teachers working in these schools is 97,826.

*Municipal and Corporation Elementary Schools :*

13. The number of Elementary Schools run by Municipalities and the Corporations of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore in 1985-86 was 1,547 (1,135 Primary and 412 Middle). 16,398 teachers are working in these schools. The Government pay 50 per cent of the Education tax realised by a Municipality as Government contribution. They are also meeting the entire net deficit of Municipal Elementary Education Fund Accounts, except in the case of the Madras Corporation.

## (iii) SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Out of 18.09 lakhs of children in the age group of 14—16 in Tamil Nadu in 1985-86, 50.64 per cent (namely 9.16 lakhs) had been enrolled (in Standard 9—10). The following are the details of the schools which had High School Standards in 1985-86 :—

	<i>Ordinary (including Anglo- Indian and Matri- culation).</i>	<i>Central Board of Secondary Education, etc.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
High Schools .. .. .	2,483	86	2,569
Higher Secondary Schools ..	1,487	67	1,554
Total ..	3,970	153	4,123

The number of students studying in the above 4,123 schools at various levels was as follows in 1985-86 :—

	<i>(Pupils in lakhs.)</i>
Standard 8 and below .. .. .	17.22
Standards 9—10 .. .. .	9.16
Standards 11—12 .. .. .	3.49
	29.87

During 1985-86 as many as 85 High Schools were newly opened.

*Science Education :*

2. Under the phased Scheme for equipping High Schools with Science Laboratories 1,123 High Schools have been covered by the end of 1985-86. In recent years, the Government schools bene-

fitting under this programme are being provided with Laboratory building and equipment at a total cost of Rs. 1.40 lakhs. During 1986-87, 12 more schools will be covered. 51 Educational districts in the State are having each a Mobile Science Laboratory Van for providing practical demonstration in Science teaching in Rural High Schools, not yet provided with Science Laboratories.

3. The annual State Level Science Exhibitions are conducted in different district headquarters every year and the exhibition held at Thanjavur in 1985-86 was the twelfth in the series. Tamil Nadu Schools are participating from 1980 in the Southern India Science fair conducted for the Southern States by the Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technical Museum, Bangalore. In January 1986 the fair was held at Pondicherry. "Sir Visvesvaraya Trophy" for the best exhibition on technological theme was won by Selvi Kamal Abdul Nageete of the Girls' Higher Secondary School, Uthukuli. 3 students of Tamil Nadu won scholarships and 10 students won special prizes. 3 teachers of our State won the teachers' Awards.

4. The Government of India in the Ministry of Education have agreed in principle to give a grant of Rs. 47 lakhs for the construction of studio for production of Educational Television and have recently released to this Government Rs. 5 lakhs as the first instalment. They have already given a grant of more than Rs. 12 lakhs for the purchase of Video Cameras and allied equipment.

#### *High School Buildings :-*

5. The following are the details of the provisions in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87 for buildings for High Schools :-

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
Building grants to aided and Municipal High Schools ..	13
<i>Buildings for Government High/Higher Secondary Schools--</i>	
Minor Works .. .. .	53
Spillover Works .. .. .	159
New Works .. .. .	100
Repairs to Government School Buildings affected by Natural calamities.	5
	-----
	330
	-----

The Government have recently sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 1 crore, towards the proper maintenance of former District Board High Schools.



6. A phased programme is being implemented from 1982-83 to provide lavatory facilities in all Government High and Higher Secondary Schools for girls at a total cost of Rs. 5 crores of which only Rs. 0.75 crores remains to be spent. The provision of Rs. 53 lakhs for Minor works mentioned above is mainly for lavatories.

*Educational Concessions, Scholarships and other Incentives :-*

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

8. Under a Centrally-sponsored scheme for promotion of Girls education recently instituted by the Government of India, this Government (along with other State Governments) will be claiming Central assistance towards the notional cost of tuition fees foregone in respect of girl pupils in standards 9-12.

9. The scheme of special supervised study for pupils belonging to Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes in English, Mathematics and Science subjects continues to be implemented in standards 8-10 of 500 High Schools benefitting 46,000 students and standards 11-12 of 300 Higher Secondary Schools benefitting 12,000 students.

10. From 1984-85 a three month special coaching scheme for students (aged below 18) who have failed in S.S.L.C. is being conducted in 1,000 selected High and Higher Secondary Schools during July- October in order to enable them to appear for S.S.L.C. in October. About 20 to 30 students are coached in each centre by two fulltime B.T. teachers specially appointed for the purpose. The coaching is done during or outside school hours according to local conditions. The scheme has been widely welcomed.

**(iv) CURRICULUM, SYLLABUS AND TEXT BOOKS.**

*Chief Minister's Scheme of Life Oriented Education :*

The Chief Minister's Scheme of Life Oriented Education envisages the vocationalisation of School Education at all stages and narrowing down the gap between our Education system and Life. To a large

extent there is congruence between the philosophy of this scheme and the ideas on vocationalisation contained in the Union Education Ministry's document: "Challenge of Education". The new Education Policy is nearing finalisation at All-India Level and the reforms in curriculum and syllabi to be launched in Tamil Nadu will be settled after taking a co-ordinated view of the principles of the New Education Policy as well as the philosophy underlying the Scheme of Life Oriented Education.

2. For working out the strategies for implementing the scheme of Life Oriented Education, District Level Seminars have been conducted for select Heads of High and Higher Secondary Schools. Several Schools are experimenting the scheme voluntarily from 1984-85 availing the physical facilities; the corpus of the Non-Government funds in the School; and the support from the Parent Teachers Association and the public. Nearly 660 High and Higher Secondary Schools introduced in 1984-85 a wide variety of 130 courses covering about 75,000 students, mostly in Standard 8, utilising the services of about 2200 existing teachers and 990 part-time instructors drawn from Local artisans, Craftsmen and Technical personnel with a view to developing basic skills in students. These schools have been permitted to extent the Pilot projects to the next higher standards and to continue the same courses duly upgraded with a view to gradual development of skills in such a way as to lead to Vocational system at the plus two stage or to make the skills saleable even if they drop out of schools. So, the number of beneficiaries under the scheme has doubled during 1985-86. In order to lend some support to these schools, 750 part-time posts of Life Oriented Education Instructors on a lumpsum remuneration of Rs. 150 per month (tenable for 10 months a year) have been sanctioned in 1985-86.

3. Consistent with the objective of the scheme to cover all students in the General stream at all stages of school system for developing useful skills, "Computer Science" has been introduced from 1984-85 as Vocational Component in the General stream and now nearly 120 Higher Secondary Schools are offering it. The first batch of candidates will be taking the public examination in "Computer Science" in the Examination to be held in March/April 1986.

4. A Centre for Life Oriented Education has been started in the Gandhigram Rural Institute, Madurai District, a deemed University, for preparing the curriculum, courses and syllabi and for monitoring. A recurring grant of Rupees One Lakh per annum for 3 years has been sanctioned and the Centre has started functioning from September 1985.

*Tamil Nadu Text Book Society :*

5. Revised versions of school text books in accordance with the existing syllabus were brought out by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society as per a phased programme during the period from 1980-81 to 1984-85.

6. The text books published by the Society are distributed all over the State through 54 District and Taluk Co-operative Marketing Societies having 120 Depots. The Co-operative Marketing Societies in turn sell the books through retailers appointed by them. In the city of Madras the Society directly distributes all its publications through 101 retailers.

7. The Society is also attending from 1979-80 to the work of making and distributing the exercise Note Books made out of the concessional paper allotted to Tamil Nadu by the Government of India. The value of concessional note books sold during the period from 1979-80 to 1984-85 was more than Rs. 15 crores. The value of Note Books to be manufactured during 1986-87 will be of the order of Rs. 6 crores.

8. The contribution of the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society to the educational development of the State includes also meeting a part of the cost of free supply of text books in standards 1-8, financial contribution for buildings for Government High Schools and publishing of books for Non-formal Education, Collegiate Level Books in Tamil and various general publications aimed at Tamil Development etc.

(v) TEACHER TRAINING,

There are now 75 recognised Teacher Training Institutes as detailed below :-

		<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Government .. .. .		14	15	29
Government (Social Welfare Department)		..	1	1
Aided .. .. .		14	31*	45
	Total ..	28	47	75

(\*Includes 1 Secondary grade Training section attached to Christopher Training College, Madras-7 and 3 Pre-Primary Teacher Training Institutes.)

2. From 1984-85 Admission for Secondary Grade Teacher Training is being allowed every year at the rate of 40 candidates in each Institute.

3. During 1985-86, Secondary grade teacher training was introduced as a Vocational subject in 281 Higher Secondary Schools with an annual intake of 25 students in each.

4. The Scheme of "Correspondence-cum-contact Course" of 5 months duration to enable Higher Grade Teachers to acquire Secondary Grade qualification and get Secondary Grade Scale, implemented through the State Council of Educational Research and Training has already benefitted over 36,400 teachers. The coverage under this programme is now 10,000 teachers every year in two batches of 5,000 each.

5. The ten English Language Teaching Centres conducted during 1985-86, 3 or 4 week courses in English teaching for the benefit of about 3,105 teachers handling English in Standards 6-8 and 1,170 teachers handling English in standards 9-10.

6. This Government are contributing about Rs. 5 lakhs per year towards the running of the Regional Institute of English, Bangalore. 43 English teachers of High and Higher Secondary Schools were deputed during 1985-86 to undergo four month courses in that institute. The total expenditure on English language teaching programme is of the order of Rs. 25 lakhs per annum.

(vi) STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING.

The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) is the academic wing of the School Education Department. It conducts seminars/workshops orientation Courses for the benefit of school teachers at different levels. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made in 1986-87 to enable the SCERT to conduct more training programmes.

2. The following special experimental projects in the field of primary education continue to be implemented by the SCERT with UNICEF assistance :—

<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Implemented in.</i>
(1)	(2)
(i) Primary Education Curriculum Renewal (PECR).	130 Primary Schools (50,000 students).
(ii) Development activities in Community Education and Participation (DACEP) for providing functional education to all upto the age of 35.	5 Community Centres in different districts.
(iii) Comprehensive Access to Primary education (CAPE) to develop a non-formal system of education for dropouts in the age Group 9-14.	75 Teacher Training Institutes.
(iv) Early childhood Education (for age group 3-5)	61 Pre-School Centres opened in Kariapatti Block.

3. The centres under DACEP teach women, among other things, to make food products like pickles, papads etc., and engage in cottage industries like manufacture of tooth powder, ink, soap powder, etc. The centres actively participate in developmental activities at Block level. Under CAPE 50 modules of learning materials for out of school children have been developed and printed.

*Population Education :*

4. Under this scheme implemented with financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) nearly 1.5. lakhs of Elementary School teachers and 7,000 graduate teachers of High and Higher Secondary Schools have been trained in population Education. Suitable publications on the concept and methodologies of teaching population Education have been brought out.

5. The SCERT is running continuing Education centres at Madras and three other Centres for disseminating among teachers the latest trends in Education. It is also conducting in Service Programme for up-dating the knowledge of Primary teachers periodically and Correspondence-cum-broadcast course for improving the skills of teachers handling Tamil in Standards 6-10.

*Open School :*

6. Non-formal educational facilities at Secondary level have been extended through the Open School launched by SCERT in 1985-86. Those who have already passed 8th standard and are past 15 can join the "Open School". 2,500 candidates will be enrolled every year in the twelve month Open School course (on par with S.S.L.C.) which will comprise correspondence and contact courses. The Course is very popular.

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

Among the major benefits extended to teachers in recent years were the following :—

(i) Absorption of Panchayat Union Elementary School teachers as Government servants from 1st June 1981.

(ii) Correspondence-cum-contact course to enable Higher Grade teachers to be upgraded as Secondary Grade teachers.

(iii) Automatic extension of Secondary Grade scale to Higher Grade Teachers acquiring Secondary Grade qualification and B.Ed., scale to Secondary Grade Headmasters of Middle Schools who acquire B.Ed., qualifications.

(iv) Upgradation of posts of part-time Craft teachers in Middle Schools into full-time ones, on a phased programme.

(v) The duty allowance paid to Headmasters of Elementary Schools has been ordered to be treated as Special pay with effect from 1—1—1986

(vi) Raising of the number of days of Earned leave for all teachers from 3 days to 10 days with effect from 1982-83 and further to 15 days with effect from 1985-86.

(vii) "Teachers Consultative Councils" at Educational district level, revenue district level and at State level for speedy redressal of grievances at the appropriate level.

*Benefits for Aided School Staff :*

2. The Government have taken the following important steps for improving the Service condition of staff of Aided Schools :—

(i) Steps to ensure re-appointment by the management of staff ordered on appeal to be reinstated ; and prevention of harassment of staff suspended from private schools.

(ii) Enforcement in respect of Schools under private management other than minority institutions) of (a) rule of appointments only through the Employment Exchanges and (b) rule of reservations at 18 per cent for Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes and 50 per cent for Backward classes.

(iii) Extension to Aided School staff of the concession of appointment on compassionate grounds of the son/daughter; wife/husband of staff members dying in harness, leaving the family in indigent circumstances.

(iv) Extension of the Tamil Nadu Special Provident Fund-cum-gratuity scheme with retrospective effect from 1—4—1984.

(v) Orders for continuing till the end of the academic year the teacher strength of Aided Elementary Schools fixed as per the approve Teacher Pupil ratio on the basis of the average attendance of August.

*Pension Scheme for staff of non-Government Educational Institutions*

3. Teachers of non-Government (Aided and local Body) schools have been brought under the liberalised Pension Scheme with effect from 1—6—1970 ; non-teaching staff of Aided Schools from 1—4—1972 ; teachers of Aided Colleges from 2—10—1970 and staff of other kinds of non-Government Educational institutions from various other dates.

*National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare.*

4. The collections under the Fund are utilised for (i) giving relief to ailing teachers and their dependents and (ii) for awarding scholarships to children of teacher for higher studies in accordance with the terms of the scheme framed for the purpose. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 1000 per annum for Professional, technical and degree courses and Rs. 500 per annum for Technical Diploma Courses. Teachers who suffer from specific ailments like Tuberculosis are allowed a lumpsum grant of Rs. 750.

*Awards for Teachers.*

5. Under the scheme of State Awards for School Teachers, 216 teachers got the awards for 1985-86 as per the following details.

Elementary School Teachers	..	....	..	..	106
High and Higher Secondary School Teachers	..		..	..	106
Anglo-India School Teachers	..	..	..	..	2
Matriculation School Teachers	..	..	..	..	2
					216
					216

Each Award consists of Rs. 500 in cash, a silver Medal and a merit certificate. Eight teachers from Elementary Schools and 5 teachers from Secondary Schools got National Awards for 1985 from the Government of India.

*Tamil Nadu Teachers Housing Board*

6. The Government have constituted the TamilNadu Teachers Housing Board in order to provide housing facilities for teachers under all kinds of managements availing of Institutional Finance also. The Board is now engaged in framing suitable schemes for the purpose.

### CHAPTER III.

#### HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The number of Higher Secondary Schools functioning in Tamil Nadu in 1985-86 was 1,554 as detailed below :—

Government .. .. .	679
Government (Technical) .. .. .	14
Municipal and Corporation .. .. .	62
Aided .. .. .	625
	<hr/>
	1,380
Anglo Indian .. .. .	28
Matriculation .. .. .	79
	<hr/>
	1,487
Schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) .. .. .	67
	<hr/>
	1,554
	<hr/>

Out of the above Schools 49 Higher Secondary Schools (Government-24, Aided-25), were newly opened during 1985-86. The strength in Higher Secondary standards in 1985-86 in the 1487 Higher Secondary Schools (excluding 67 CBSE Higher Secondary Schools) was as follows :—

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
General Courses .. .. .	1,62,016	1,19,009	2,81,025
Vocational Courses .. .. .	44,893	22,872	67,765
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .. .. .	2,06,909	1,41,881	3,48,790
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

2. The bulk of the needs of teachers for Academic subjects in Higher Secondary Standards in 1978-79 was met by transferring from High Schools teachers fully qualified for Higher Secondary and also by "inducting" from High Schools, teachers without Post Graduate qualification. For meeting the further needs of Higher Secondary teachers in that year and the need in later years 7,190 additional posts of Higher Secondary teachers in all have been sanctioned so far apart from 250 posts of Physical Directors and 900 posts of laboratory attenders. During 1986-87, 75 additional posts of Higher Secondary teachers will be created.



3. Service rules for posts of Headmasters of Higher Secondary Schools and teachers of Higher Secondary Standards were issued in April 1981. The "Inducted" teachers have been allowed time for acquiring post graduate qualifications and getting regular appointment as Higher Secondary teachers. Till then they are allowed a Special Pay of Rs. 400 per month. The Government have recently extended the payment of the Special Pay from 21-12-1985 to those "Inducted" after 29-11-1980 also. The SCERT is conducting a ten month post graduate teachers certificate course for the benefit of the "Inducted" teachers. On successful completion of the course the certificate will be issued to the successful candidates by the SCERT and those individuals will be considered to be fully qualified to teach higher secondary classes in their respective discipline and will become eligible for the scale of pay applicable to Higher Secondary teachers. This certificate course has since been ordered to be conducted for "inducted" teachers handling Economics, Home Science and Geography also.

4. A scheme of nomination of students as Science Monitors for assisting Science masters in Higher Secondary standards of Higher Secondary Schools is being implemented from 1983-84. One Science monitor on a remuneration of Rs.20 per mensem for 10 months in a year is nominated for each Science discipline for each of the two standards 11 and 112 and in all, there are about 7,742 Science Monitors in any year.

#### *Vocational Courses.*

5. Tamil Nadu has been a pace setter to other States in the field of Vocational Education at Higher Secondary level. The number of Higher Secondary Schools offering vocational courses in 1985-86 was 1126. They offered one or more vocational courses. Out of the 3.49 lakhs of Higher Secondary students in 1985-86, 67,765 (i.e. about 17 per cent) were studying in Vocational courses as detailed below :—

<i>Major area to which the vocational course relates.</i>	<i>Number of students.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Agriculture .. .. .	5,246	284	5,530
Home Science .. .. .	50	2,735	2,785
Commerce and Business .. .. .	21,714	15,732	37,446
Engineering and Technology .. .. .	17,497	508	18,005
Health .. .. .	365	3,572	3,937
Miscellaneous .. .. .	21	41	62
Total ..	44,893	22,872	67,765

6. Courses in computer appreciation/education have been introduced from 1984-85 in some Higher Secondary Schools in the State under a scheme implemented throughout India by the Government of India. Out of the 30 schools having these courses in 1985-86, 16 schools are situated at Madras and 14 in and around Coimbatore. The Indian Institute of Technology, Madras and the P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore serve as Resource Centres for logistic support for the programme.

7. From 1984-85, such of the Higher Secondary Schools as opt to do so were permitted to allow Higher Secondary students of the General Stream to offer a Vocational subject in lieu of one of the four optionals. The number of schools implementing the scheme now is 120.

8. The Vocational courses are handled by 491 full time staff who were formerly handling Bifurcated courses in Higher Schools and by about 5,000 part-time vocational teachers on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 300 per mensem. Out of these 5,000 part-time vocational teachers, 750 were sanctioned in 1985-86. The Part-time teachers are drafted from various departments of the Government and other public undertakings wherever feasible and also from among other suitable private persons in other cases. Equipments for vocational subjects have been supplied in all at a cost of more than Rs. 40 lakhs from State Government funds, apart from expenditure in this regard allowed from balances in Amenity Fee Funds and from funds of private managements. The innovative scheme of Vocational Monitors also continues to be implemented.

9. The recommendations in the report of the Kulandaiswamy Committee on restructuring the curriculum and courses of Vocational subjects at Higher Secondary Level, with a view among other things, to improve the job opportunities of the students as well as their vertical mobility are being implemented in a phased manner.

10. A special training programme of six months duration has been arranged to be conducted for students who complete vocational courses at Higher Secondary level. About 1,300 candidates will be given training in one or other of 19 specified Vocational subjects under the auspices of the Board of Apprenticeship training. The trainees will get a stipend of Rs. 200 per mensem.

*Building, Equipments, etc.—*

11. The Government have sanctioned the construction of one classroom and one Laboratory in each of 668 Government Higher Secondary Schools at the huge cost of about Rs. 13 crores. 619 buildings have already been completed.

12. The equipments required for all the Government Higher Secondary Schools opened so far, are being procured and supplied at a total cost of Rs. 6.36 crores through the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO), a State Government undertaking engaged in the promotion of small industries. Out of the sanctioned amount about Rs. 5 crores have already been spent.

13. Matching grants are given to non-Government (Aided and Local Body) Higher Secondary Schools towards meeting 40 per cent of the expenditure on building and equipment, subject to a maximum of Rs. One lakh for each school. The total amount of matching grant approved so far is of the order of Rs. 2.5 crores. About 525 such schools have so far been admitted for matching grants under this scheme.

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

## CHAPTER IV.

### GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

The Directorate of Government Examinations was constituted as a separate department in February 1975. Apart from the head office at Madras, the Regional offices at the following places (with jurisdiction over the districts indicated against each) are also functioning smoothly.

<i>Regional Office.</i>	<i>Jurisdiction.</i>
Madras .. .. .	Madras, Chengalpattu and North Arcot.
Tiruchirapalli .. .. .	South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai.
Coimbatore .. .. .	Salem, Coimbatore, Periyar, Dharmapuri and The Nilgiris.
Madurai .. .. .	Madurai, Anna, Ramanathapuram, Kamarajar, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.

2. The following are the figures of the number of candidates who appeared for the major examinations conducted by the Directorate of Government Examinations :—

<i>Examinations.</i>	<i>March/April 1985.</i>		<i>September/ October 1985.</i>
	<i>Number of candidates appeared.</i>	<i>Percentage of pass.</i>	<i>Number of candidates appeared.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>S.S.L.C. Public Examination—</i>			
Pupils and Private .. .. .	3,75,229	*	1,39,396
Pupils alone .. .. .	2,98,716	58.2%	..
Anglo-Indian Examination .. .. .	3,363	90.2%	374
Matriculation Examination .. .. .	5,731	89.5%	600
<i>Higher Secondary Examination—</i>			
Pupils and Private .. .. .	1,81,486	*	52,724
Pupils alone .. .. .	1,38,816	70.3%	..

\*Pass percentage could not be worked out for "Pupils and Private" because of the compartmental system of pass introduced from March 1978.

The number of students registered for the S.S.L.C. and Higher Secondary Examinations in March-April 1986 is 3,87,000 and 1,87,000 respectively.

NUMBER OF CENTRES.

	September/ October 1985.	March/ April 1986.
S.S.L.C. Public Examination	375	1,760
Higher Secondary Examination	180	796

3. The appearance of Private Candidates in S.S.L.C. and Higher Secondary Examinations is permitted to the extent indicated below :

Examination.	Qualifications for appearing as Private Candidates.	
	Academic.	Minimum age.
S.S.L.C.	Pass in 8th Standard	16
H.S.L.C. (only in Non-Vocational subjects, not requiring practicals).	Pass in 10th Standard	18

4. The E.S.L.C. (8th Standard) Public Examination for the benefit of the Private candidates over the age of 14 is also being conducted and in December 1985, 4,193 candidates appeared for that examination.

## CHAPTER V.

### ADULT EDUCATION AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION.

The provision for Adult and Non-formal education in the Budget for 1986-87 is of the order of Rs. 5.5 crores, as against Rs. 4 crores in Budget Estimate 1985-86.

#### ADULT EDUCATION.

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

<i>Tamil Nadu.</i>			<i>India.</i>		
<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1971 Census :					
51.78	26.36	39.46	39.51	18.44	29.34
1981 Census :					
57.19	34.12	45.78	46.74	24.88	36.17

3. Adult Education Centres in Tamil Nadu are run under the various programmes described below :

#### *Rural Functional Literacy Project:*

4. Under this Centrally Sponsored Programme, 8,100 centres are now functioning at present at the rate of 300/600 centres in each of the 19 districts of the State. The total number of projects is 27 with 300 centres in each.

5. The Government of India have revised as follows the pattern of Rural Functional Literacy Project from April 1985 with a view to cover all the aspects within a period of two years (as against three years as per the old pattern):—

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>(a) I Phase :<br/>8 months (350 hours)</p>    | <p>{ Basic literacy and numeracy skills with emphasis on awareness and functionality.</p> |
| <p>(b) II Phase :<br/>4 months (150 hours)</p>   | <p>{ Reinforcement of literacy and numeracy skills.</p>                                   |
| <p>(c) III Phase :<br/>12 months (100 hours)</p> | <p>{ Post-Literacy and follow up programme.</p>   |

The above revised pattern is to be implemented in stages in all these projects as and when the present phase of the programme in the old pattern is completed. The expenditure as per the revised pattern for each project (consisting of 300 centres) is Rs. 10.48 lakhs for the first year and Rs. 9.78 lakhs for the subsequent years, as against Rs. 9.25 lakhs and Rs. 8.55 lakhs under the old pattern.

6. One Supervisor has been appointed for a cluster of 30 centres and they are drawn from the category of unemployed graduates and trained unemployed graduates or retired army personnel on a fixed monthly salary of Rs. 500 Plus Rs. 150 towards travel expenses. The Animators working in these centres are selected from among unemployed youths with S.S.L.C. qualification. They are given orientation training in Adult education. The Animators are paid every month a honorarium of Rs. 100 plus Rs. 35 for Kero ene and contingent expenses. 30 learners are enrolled in each adult education centre according to the priority given below :

- (a) Adi-Dravidar Women ;                      (c) Adi Dravidar Men ; and  
 (b) Women (in general) ;                      (d) Men of other communities.

The centres adopt timings suitable to particular localities and learners.

*State Adult Education Programme :*

7. The following are the details of the centres functioning under the State Adult Education Programme :

<i>Commencement of Project.</i>	<i>Number of Projects.</i>	<i>Number of Centres.</i>
March 1980 .. .. .	61	6,100
October 1983 .. .. .	54	5,400
October 1985 .. .. .	6	600
	121	12,100
Proposed to be opened in 1986-87 ..	6	600

These centres work more or less on the same lines as those under Rural Functional Literacy Project. The Supervisors appointed for 30 centres are paid every month a consolidated salary of Rs. 600 plus Rs. 75 towards travel expenses.

8. To attract the adult illiterates and to make the audit education schemes more meaningful the learners in all Adult Education Centres (under all programmes) are taught simple crafts according to the local needs in the centres and thereby they are able to augment their income. They are also assisted to form Co-operative Societies for such purposes like getting loans and for finding market for their products.

*Other Agencies :*

9. Adult Literacy Centres are also run by Voluntary Agencies, Nehru Youth Centres and Universities and Colleges.

10. It is proposed to take up during 1986-87 the following innovative programmes of Adult Education—viz., assisting teachers in educational institutions who volunteer to do so to run 500 Adult Education Centres ; and adult education through the 6,000 teacher trainees in recognised Teacher Training institutes at the rate of five adults per trainee. Learning materials will be supplied free of cost but no remuneration will be paid to the teachers and the teacher trainees. The details of these programmes will be as follows :—

<i>Programme.</i>	<i>Number of Centres.</i>	<i>Number of adults to be covered.</i>	<i>Cost in 1986-87 (RS. IN LAKHS.)</i>
Teachers .. .. .	500	15,000	1.25
Teacher-trainees .. .. .	..	30,000	2.25

11. The total coverage so far made under various Adult Education programmes is as follows :—

<i>Name of the School.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes included in the total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Rural Functional Literacy Project (July 1979—December 1985).	3.12	7.56	10.68	5.33



<i>Name of the School.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes included in the total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2. State Adult Education Programme (1980-81 to December 1985) ..	4.86	10.66	15.52	8.04
3. Voluntary Agencies (1979-80 to December 1985) .. ..	.69	1.52	2.21	1.20
4. Nehru Youth Centres (1979-80 to December 1985) .. ..	.17	.12	.29	0.13
5. Colleges and Universities (1979-80 to December 1985) .. ..	.52	.48	1.00	0.47
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>9.36</b>	<b>20.34</b>	<b>29.70</b>	<b>15.17</b>

12. The total number of adult education centres which were functioning at the end of 1985 was 21,856. The number of adults studying in all these centres is 6.82 lakhs, of whom as many as 5.80 lakhs are women. Again, out of the 6.82 lakhs of adult learner, 3.14 lakhs belong to Adi Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes.

13. During 1983-84 and 1984-85 the Government of India in the Ministry of Education implemented a scheme of Awards for best performance in enrolment of women in Adult Education Centres. The awards were given at Rs. 5,000 per centre to 5 centres in each Revenue District in all States; at Rs. 3 lakhs per Revenue District for the best Revenue District in each State; and Rs. 25 lakhs per State for 4 best States. The awards for 1983-84 and 1984-85 were given based on the performance in 1982-83 and 1983-84 and so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned total amount of Rs. 31.75 lakhs in 1983-84 and Rs. 32 lakhs in 1984-85 were received as Award money. Among the four States which won State level awards in both years the performance of Tamil Nadu was adjudged the best.

### POST-LITERACY CENTRES.

14. Post-Literacy Centres are aimed at preventing neo-literates from relapsing back to illiteracy by providing them suitable books and periodicals. They function for two years. The details of these programme are as follows :—

<i>Area covered by.</i>	<i>Number of Post-literacy Centres.</i>
Rural Functional Literacy Project .. .. .	1,300 (Opened in 1984-85)
	+ 5,400 Proposed to be opened in 1986-87)
State Adult Education Programme.. .. .	1,000 (Opened in 1984-85)

### WORKERS' EDUCATION INSTITUTES.

15. One Workers' Education Institute (Shramik Vidyapeeth) is functioning in Madras from July 1982 to cater to the needs of workers and their dependents in Urban and Industrial areas. So far 483 courses have been conducted benefiting 15,461 persons. The learners have started co-operative units at Viyasarpadi, Pushpanagar, Nanganallur and Kapalivanabojanathottam. A similar Institute has been opened at Madurai on 8th September 1985. The Institutes are each administered by a separate Board of Management.

### NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

16. Non-formal Centres are meant for drop-outs and non-starters belonging to the age group 6-14. 100 centres are now functioning. Each centre functions for three years and conducts three courses each of 10 months duration with different sets of drop out children. The centres are located in School Buildings and the school teachers run the Non-Formal Education Centres for about two hours in evenings and get an honorarium of Rs. 50 per month. Each centre has about 30 learners.

17. Thirty Non-Formal Education Centres (for 30 children in each) were started during 1980-81 for the benefit of the children working in Match and Fire Works factories in Sivakasi area in Kamarajar District. These centres completed the first phase of the programme in 1983 and they are now continued in different places with different sets of drop-outs. Ten such centres have been opened recently in Gudiyatham area,

in North Arcot District for the benefit of the children working in Match Industries in that area. With the aid of the UNICEF 70 more such centres were opened in Sattur and Vembakkottai areas.

18. The pupils enrolled in these centres are given coaching to appear for the VIII standard examination within a period of three years. The centres are handled by fulltime Secondary Grade or Graduate Trained Teachers (in the Secondary Grade Scale of Pay) appointed for this purpose. These centres are administered by Field Officers appointed exclusively for this purpose.

## CHAPTER VI.

### COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The provision for Collegiate Education in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87 is of the order of Rs. 54 Crores inclusive of the outlays on Grants to Universities for General Education and on Buildings and Scholarships.

2. There are now 195 Colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce functioning in Tamil Nadu and the details are furnished below :—

<i>Colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce.</i>	<i>Number of Colleges.</i>	<i>Number of Students.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
Government Colleges .. .. 54	} 195*	Degree	1,75,716
Aided Colleges .. .. 133		Post-Graduate	16,858
Un-aided Colleges .. .. 8			<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
	Evening Courses	1,92,574  34,000	
		<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 2,26,574 <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	
<i>Other Colleges—</i>			
Colleges of Education .. 22		2,868	
Other Colleges .. .. 21		2,548	
	<i>*includes 13 autonomous Colleges</i>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 5,416 <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	

With the starting of the Alagappa University at Karaikkudi, the under graduate courses in Alagappa College were taken over by Government and the College has been named as "Alagappa Government Arts College" from 1985-86. Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Teachers Training College and Alagappa College of Physical Education which were formerly under Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Educational Trust have been transferred to the Alagappa University.

3. The following is the University-wise breakup of the said 195 Colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce:—

<i>University.</i>	<i>Districts under its jurisdiction.</i>	<i>Number of Colleges.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Madras University .. ..	Madras, Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri ..	64
Bharathiar University, Coimbatore.	Coimbatore, Peiyar and the Nilgiris ..	23
Bharathidasan University, Trichy.	Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai ..	30
Madurai - Kamaraj University.	Madurai, Anna, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Kamarajar, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari ..	78
	Total ..	195

4. A total provision of Rs. 8.16 crores has been made in Budget Estimate, 1986-87 (Rs. 2.22 crores under Non-Plan and Rs. 5.94 crores under Plan) for grants to Universities for General Education (including the Tamil University).

5. Tamil Nadu has more number of autonomous colleges than any other State in the country. The UGC which provided an annual financial assistance of Rs. 2 lakhs per college has extended the assistance beyond the fifth year. YMCA college of Physical Education, Madras is being given autonomous status by Madras University.

6. The three new Universities of Tamil, Bharathiar and Bharathidasan have been declared by the U.G.C. fit to receive grants from the Commission and other Central agencies. They have been receiving U.G.C. financial assistance. Each of these Universities have during the year 1985-86 received about Rs. 50 lakhs from the UGC. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the UGC has earmarked Rs. 100 lakhs as assistance to each of the universities. Besides this financial assistance under Plan Schemes, the UGC provides sufficient financial assistance to the Universities for specific projects, outside plan also. Each of the three Universities of Tamil, Bharathiar and Bharathidasan have been sanctioned assistance by the UGC for establishment of Computer Centres

7. The older Universities of Madras, Madurai - Kamaraj and Anna-malai are as usual continuing their good work. They were extended sufficient plan grants as well as matching grants wherever necessary. The research activities especially in Biology in Madurai-Kamaraj University has made the University an internationally reputed one.

*Tamil University:*

8. This University established in September 1981, has developed its activities in all spheres. It has for its credit more than 40 publications so far. The University has taken up the preparation and publication of text books in Tamil for Science, Engineering and Medicine. A few books have already been published. This would help the other Universities to introduce the instruction in Science, Engineering and Medicine through the Tamil Medium. The Administrative library and faculty buildings are coming up fast and the latter will be ready for occupation by June, this year. Rs. 2.50 crores have been given as financial assistance to the University for building purposes.

*Bharathidasan University:*

9. The administrative and examination sections have moved into the new buildings in the new University campus extending about 1000 acres. Three more faculty buildings are coming up and the academic departments will also be shifted soon to the new campus. The acquisition of lands is nearing completion.

*Bharathiar University:*

10. Administrative and hostel buildings and quarters for the Vice Chancellor and Professors are nearing completion. The University is contemplating the establishment of "STEP" (Science and Technology Entrepreneur Park) in the university campus. The acquisition of 1000 acres of land is nearing completion.

*Mother Teresa Women's University :*

11. The University is unique, having only research, consultative and monitoring activities. The University has started a crash M. Phil and Ph.D. Programme for college teachers and others whether in employment or not. More than about 120 scholars have registered for M.Phil and Ph.D. The subject for research selected by the research students relate to Women and Women's Development. This would help the University to have about 120 study papers on Women. Though the position regarding appointment of faculty is found to be a bit difficult in view of the location of the University at Kodaikanal, centres are being opened at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore wherein part-time faculty members would be having contact classes for the research students.

A library with Books worth about Rs. 17 lakhs has been set up. This University will be establishing computer centres at Kodaikanal and other places like Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Madras with a view to impart computer know-how to Women.

*Alagappa University :*

12. The Alagappa University has been established and is functioning from 19th May 1985 at Karaikudi, taking over the assets and liabilities of the Alagappa Educational Trust. This University has already commenced job oriented courses such as Industrial Chemistry and Computer application. Steps are being taken to introduce courses on Corporate Secretaryship.

*Post-graduate Centres :*

13. The Government are now assisting Madras and Madurai—Kamaraj Universities to establish post graduate Centres at Salem, Vellore and Tirunelveli. When these centres develop, so as to have three research departments with sufficient faculty positions, they would serve as nuclei for the new Universities to be established there before the end of the Seventh Plan.

*Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education :*

14. The following are the details of Correspondence Courses and Evening Courses available at Degree and Post-Graduate level :

*Correspondence Courses :*

Madurai—Kamaraj, Annamalai and Madras Universities	1,47,000
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*Open University Courses :*

Madurai—Kamaraj and Madras Universities	30,500
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Evening College Courses :	34,000
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2,11,500

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*Qualitative Improvement :*

15. The Qualitative Improvement of the existing Government Colleges is continued to be the chief feature of development in the Seventh Five Year Plan. In the Sixth Five Year Plan 65 additional Degree courses and 30 additional Post-Graduate Courses were opened in various Government Colleges in the State. During 1985-86, 6 more Degree Courses (B.Com., 3 ; B.Sc. 2 and B.A., 1) and 2 Post-Graduate courses (M.Sc.) were started in 8 Government Colleges in the State. Provisions of Rs. 4.25 lakhs for the opening of additional Degree courses and Rs. 2.75 lakhs for the opening of additional Post-Graduate courses in Government Colleges have been made in 1986-87.

16. The laboratories and libraries in Government Colleges are equipped adequately by providing additional funds wherever necessary. An expenditure of Rs. 7.50 lakhs on the provision of classroom/laboratory furniture in various Government Colleges was sanctioned in 1985-86.

17. The building needs of Government Colleges are met in a phased manner. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 towards the major works in Government Colleges. The construction of permanent building for the Government Arts College, Chidambaram is in progress.

18. A College Development Cell functions in the Directorate from 1984-85 and it plans for the development of Government Colleges, like opening of new courses, conducting of orientation courses and seminars and collection of statistics etc., It is further proposed to strengthen administration of the Department in 1986-87 with the provision of additional staff to five Regional Offices ; creation of one inspection wing in the Directorate ; and provision of one Bursar and two Superintendents to two Government Colleges. It is proposed to provide vehicles to two Regional Deputy Directors in 1986-87.

19. Under the Faculty Improvement Programme of the University Grants Commission, College teachers are deputed for M.Phil., and Ph.D. During the year 1985-86, 21 teachers were deputed under the scheme. Similarly Tutors and Demonstrators in Government and the Aided Colleges are deputed to under go M.A., ; M.Sc., courses at Government cost and 177 persons were benefited upto 1985-86. Further Professors of Government Colleges have been deputed for research leading to Ph.D.

*Scholarships and Stipends :*

20. The details of some of the important Scholarship schemes implemented by the Director of Collegiate Education are :—

<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Number of fresh scholarship allotted for 1985-86 (including Higher Secondary).</i>	<i>Total Number of scholarships (fresh and renewal) sanctioned in 1985-86.</i>	<i>Amount provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
National Scholarship Scheme (partly financed by Central Government).	1,784	5,658	60
National loan Scholarship Scheme (fully financed by Central Government).	1,386	5,294	25
State Scholarships for children of Teachers.	70	98	2

(RUPEES  
IN LAKHS)



Besides, Merit Scholarships are awarded to the students who secure first rank in S.S.L.C., Matriculation examinations, etc., even when the annual income of their parents exceeds Rs. 6,000.

21. An adhoc Merit grant of Rs. 300 is given to every student belonging to Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes who obtains 60 per cent and above in Higher Secondary Examination to help him in prosecuting higher studies.

22. The incentive stipend of Rs. 180 per year per student to those studying through Tamil medium in colleges was paid to 23,800 students in 1985-86. A provision of Rs. 44 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1986-87. The Tamil Nadu Text Book Society has so far published more than 900 titles of Collegiate level books in Tamil.

*Benefits to staff in colleges—*

23. In addition to the benefits extended in earlier years the following further benefits have also been sanctioned to the staff of colleges during 1985-86 :—

(i) Implementation of revised scales of pay on the recommendations of the Tamil Nadu Fourth Pay Commission to the non-teaching staff in Aided Colleges ;

(ii) Payment of interim relief to the college teachers and others who are governed by University Grants Commission scales of pay with effect from 1-10-1984 at the rate of 10 per cent of basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 160 p.m.;

(iii) Increase of earned leave to college staff from 3 days to 13 days per year from the academic year 1985-86 ;

(iv) Payment of special pay of Rs. 100 per month to the Assistant Professors and Professors who possess Ph.D. qualification subject to certain conditions ;

(v) Sanction of Festival Advance to the staff of Aided colleges from Government funds as in the case of Government servants ;

(vi) Extension of Special Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity scheme to the staff of Aided colleges with effect from 1-4-1984; and

(vii) Revision of norms for Non-teaching staff of Aided colleges.

## LEGAL STUDIES.

24. The strength of students in the law Colleges in this State in 1985-86 was as follows :—

<i>Law College.</i>	<i>Regular Law Course.</i>		<i>Evening Law Course.</i>
	<i>Three Year Law Course.</i>	<i>Five Year Law Course.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras .. .. .	810	540	720
Madurai .. .. .	480	450	360
Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	240	240	180
Coimbatore .. .. .	240	240	180
	<u>1,770</u>	<u>1,470</u>	<u>1,440</u>

The Five Year law Degree Course was introduced from 1983-84 and the fourth year classes will commence in 1986-87. Steps have been taken to continue admission to the Three Year law Course also till admission to the course is stopped in all the States in India.

25. The Three Year Evening Law Course re-introduced in 1983-84 for the benefit of employed persons is being continued. The students studying law through the Tamil Medium are each getting an annual stipend of Rs. 180.

## CHAPTER VII.

**SPORTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND YOUTH WELFARE.****(i) SPORTS GAMES AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION—**

1. The total provision for the activities of the Department of Sports and Youth Welfare in 1986-87 will be of the order of Rs. 2 crores. There are now 21 District Sports Councils (including a second District Sports Council in some bigger districts).

*Sports Development Corporation*

2. The Tamil Nadu State Sports Development Corporation has been set up under the Chairmanship of Thiru Sivanthi Athithan with an authorised share capital of Rs. 1 crore. It has been registered on 15-11-1984 under the Companies Act, 1956. There is a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs in B.E. 1986-87 for grants to this Corporation.

3. The 10th National Women's Athletic Competition was held at Coimbatore in December 1985 under the auspices of the Sports Development Corporation and the Department of Sports and Youth Welfare.

*Tamil Nadu State Youth Board.*

4. It is proposed to seek the assistance of the Government of India to constitute a Tamil Nadu State Youth Board in 1986-87 with a view to plan the allround development of Youth activities in the State, to inculcate discipline and character and arouse social consciousness among youth.

*Sports Schools and Sports Hostels—*

5. Sports Schools attached to the following institutions are now functioning :—

	<i>Intake.</i>
(i) Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Madras (Standards 8-12).	115
(ii) Maruthi College of Physical Education, Perianaickenpalayam ((Standards 8-12).	90
(iii) Rani Seethai Achi Higher Secondary School, Annamalai Nagar (Standards 8-10).	50
(iv) PSGR Krishnammal High School, Peelamedu, Coimbatore (for Girls) (Standards 8-10).	50

The Sports Hostels at Madurai, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli are providing Hostel facilities to 30 Pupils each. The following are the Sports/Games-wise distribution of the intake in the above institutions:--

Field Sports	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
Basket Ball	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Foot Ball	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Cricket	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Volleyball	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Swimming	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Hockey	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
							395

During 1986-87, amenities like Cots and dining tables will be provided to the Sports Hostels at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs. ,

6. With a view to identify young talents in sports and games and to groom and develop such talents by systematic coaching, the department is conducting a "Catch them very young" programme for pre-school children and "Catch them young" programme at Primary, Middle and High School levels. Sports scholarship are given to these who win the I and II place in Republic Day Sports and Pongal Sports for High Schools and "Bharathiar Sports Meet", for Higher Secondary Schools

7. From 1984-85 the coaches attached to the District Sports Councils conduct every year six day orientation courses in two or three Games to about 30 Physical Education teachers/Physical Directors, working in High and Higher Secondary Schools in the area of the Sports Council.

#### *Non-student Youth:*

8. The Department is conducting also a number of programmes for encouraging sports among non-student youth, like running Rural Sports centres and giving grants to private Sports Clubs and organisations. Five Fellow-ships have been instituted for research in sports and Physical Education. Financial assistance is given for publishing books on Physical Education.

9. It is proposed to conduct from 1986-87 State level Youth festivals every year to encourage the folk arts like Karagam, Kolattam, Them-mangu, Villupattu, etc. These festivals will be conducted along with the State level Sports meets. The number of participants will be 630 at the rate of 30 per district,

*Stadia and Swimming pools :*

10. All the districts except the Nilgiris are either having open air stadia already in their district headquarters or are being provided with such stadia. The Nehru Stadium at Madras has been provided with floodlighting at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs.

11. Financial assistance has been given so far for constructing swimming pools in the district headquarters of North Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri.

12. The Scheme of Pension for indigent Sportsmen continues to be implemented and 38 beneficiaries are getting a monthly pension of Rs. 75.

## (ii) SCOUTS AND GUIDES.

13. The Tamil Nadu Bharat Scouts and Guides is a voluntary agency functioning in all kinds of schools. At present there are 1.55 lakhs of Scouts and Guides in Tamil Nadu, who form nearly one-fourth of the total number of scouts and Guides all over India. The Tamil Nadu Scouts and Guides has been getting from this Government an annual grant of Rs. 7 lakhs from 1985-86. A one day seminar on Educational Policy, for Scouts and Guides was conducted at Madras in December 1985.

## (iii) NATIONAL CADET CORPS.

14. The National Cadet Corps in Tamil Nadu is organised with the Directorate Headquarters along with 5 Group Headquarters under it, 2 located in Madras City, and one each in Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. The authorised strength of National Cadet Corps in Tamil Nadu is given below ;

(1)	Units/ Troops.	Officers.	Cadets.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Senior Division (Boys) .. ..	45	215	17,370
Senior Division (Girls) .. ..	5	38	3,680
Junior Division (Boys) .. ..	623	621	61,650
Junior Division (Girls) .. ..	51	48	5,200
	<hr/> 724 <hr/>	<hr/> 922 <hr/>	<hr/> 87,900 <hr/>

The expenditure on the National Cadet Corps from this Government's Funds in 1986-87 will be about Rs. 2.53 crores. The number of State Government Staff (Ministerial staff as well as drivers peons, etc) serving under the department is 1,100.

15. The Expenditure on National Cadet Corps is met both by the Central and State Governments. Camps of various types are conducted and the expenditure is shared equally by both the Governments. Provision has been made in B.E. 1986-87 for increasing the monthly honorarium of part-time NCC Officers from Rs. 100 per mensem to Rs. 200 per mensem.

16. During 1985-86 the Government have sanctioned the setting up of a Pre-Commission Training Cell, under a Training Officer, with a view to prepare prospective NCC Cadets for the UPSC examination for entry into Armed forces.

(iv) NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME.

17. The following was the strength of the National Service Scheme in Tamil Nadu in 1985-86 :

(1)	<i>Total number of students Participating.</i>	<i>Number (out of total) parti- cipating in Special Camping Programme.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Colleges.....	65,000	32,500
Higher Secondary Standards of Higher Secondary Schools (400 Schools) .. .. .	20,000	10,000
	85,000	42,500

It is only in Tamil Nadu that the National Service Scheme is implemented at the Higher Secondary level. The annual expenditure per student is Rs. 80 under National Service Scheme (General Programme) and Rs. 100 under Special Camp Programme. In both the cases, expenditure is shared between the State and Central Governments in the ratio of 5:7 respectively. The provision for this scheme in 1986-87 is Rs. 102 lakhs, 7/12 of which will be reimbursed by the Central Government. During 1985-86, 15,000 more students were additionally enrolled under the National Service Scheme.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES.

## (i) Public Libraries.

An outlay of Rs. 5.65 crores has been made for the Public Libraries Department in the Budget Estimates for 1986-87. The details of the libraries under the Department are shown below :—

	<i>Libraries.</i>	<i>Number of books in stock (in lakhs).</i>	<i>Members (in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
State Central Library (Connemara Public Library, Madras) ..	1	3.90	0.26
<i>Libraries under Local Library Authorities.</i>			
District Central Libraries .. ..	17	104.67	10.79
Branch Libraries .. ..	1,511		

*Connemara Public Library :*

2. The Connemara Public Library, Madras which serves as the State Central library receives free of cost 1 copy of all books published in India. It works on all the days of the year (from 8. a.m. to 8 p.m.) except on three National holidays. During the past three years Rs. 24 lakhs in all were sanctioned for the purchase of foreign books and periodicals for this Library. A photo copier has also been provided at this library for the convenience of the reading public.

*Local Library Authorities.*

3. There are now 17 Local Library Authorities and they are running in all, 17 District Central Libraries and 1,511 branch libraries. It is proposed to approve during 1986-87 the starting of more branch libraries at a total cost of Rs. 1 lakh. The number of staff working in the Local Library Authorities is 3,279 and their services were

provincialised with effect from 1st April 1982. During the year 1984-85, the Local Library Authorities collected a sum of 1.44 crores as Library cess (including Rs. 55/- lakhs in Madras City). The revenues of some Local Library Authorities are not sufficient to enable them to spend adequate amounts on purchase of books. In order to enable such financially weaker Local Library Authorities to purchase books, the Government are paying them in all, a special grant of Rs. 11 lakhs per annum with effect from 1984-85. Photo-copier machines have been provided at Madras, Madurai, Tiruchi and Coimabtores Local Library Authorities for the convenience of the reading public.

4. Two Institutes of Library Science are functioning—one at Madras and the other at Madurai for imparting training for untrained Grade III Librarians.

*Buildings for Libraries:*

5. Under the Local Library Authority, Madras, buildings for 6 Circle Libraries, and 17 branch libraries have so far been completed and construction work on buildings for 14 branch libraries is in progress. The Local Library Authorities in the districts are also executing Programmes for construction of buildings for their branch libraries in a phased manner. Multistoreyed buildings have been constructed at Tiruchirapalli and Coimbatore for District Central Libraries in those places.

(ii) ARCHIVES.

The Tamil Nadu Archives at Egmore, Madras possesses the richest collection of Government records in South Asia. It serves as a centre for historical research for scholars and also caters to the needs of administration. It has in its custody, the records of the Government and of certain Heads of Department pertaining to the past four centuries and some miscellaneous collections of records of Historical and Administrative value. Modern methods are adopted in the preservation of records. A Microfilm Unit was installed in 1982 for microfilming old records with a view to minimising the handling of original records by Researchers who would be given Microfilm copies for consultation instead of the original and to ensure that the life of the original record goes for a longer period. Till now 1,47,844 exposures of 35 mm. and 40,455 exposures of 16 mm. have been made in the micro film Camera and 8,571 Reader printer copies have been made.



*District Record Centres :*

2. Many records of historical as well as administrative value are lying scattered in the various Government Offices in the Districts. Therefore, with a view to centralising and preserving such of those records as are more than 30 years old, District Record Centres have been opened at Chidambaram, Madurai and Coimbatore. One at Tiruchirapalli will be established shortly. Another District Record Centre at Salem will be opened in 1986—87.

*The Tamil Nadu council of Historical Research.*

3. The Tamil Nadu Council of Historical Research was constituted by Government in 1973 to encourage those who have the competence and ability to write a connected account of the various aspects of life in Tamil Nadu, as reflected in its history of the past three centuries. The Council offers four fellowships every year. Ten Research fellows have joined, in this Council so far from the year 1974 and submitted their Research projects to this Council.

*Gazetteer Project.*

4. The Pudukkottai District Gazetteer (English Edition) was published recently. The Tamil Edition of that Gazetteer is to be published shortly. The Tamil Edition of the Ramanathapuram District Gazetteer is being printed. The work relating to preparation of District Gazetteers for Dharmapuri, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari Districts is in progress.

*Publication Cell.*

5. The work pertaining to the Publication of select documents on the following topics is in progress :

- (i) Madras Estates Land Act, 1908-1948,
- (ii) Origin and Development of Co-operation,
- (iii) Municipalities—Origin and Development,
- (iv) The role played by Adi Dravidar Legislators in Tamil Nadu from 1920 onwards.

*Training.*

6. The Tamil Nadu Archives has been imparting training in Record Management to those who are incharge of the Record Rooms in Government Offices, Local Bodies, etc. So far 50 sessions of (15 day) training have been conducted and 841 persons have been

trained. A scheme of (two day observational study by Heads of Departments or their nominees is also being implemented from 1982. In 1986-87 about 32 officers from various Departments will be given this training.

*Archives Library.*

7. The Tamil Nadu Archives Library is one of the largest Libraries having a very good collection of about 2½ lakh books mostly in English and Tamil and also in other languages. It contains not only conventional books but also printed publications of various departments of the Government of Tamil Nadu. A few appreciably important collections like Gazettes, Census Reports, Debates of Parliament and Legislature, Press Lists, Almanacs, Directories, Law Reports, Gazetteers, Old periodicals, etc., also form part of the valuable collection of the Library.

## CHAPTER IX.

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The provision for Technical Education in 1986-87 is Rs. 23 crores inclusive of the provision for buildings and loans ; and for grants to Anna University. The number of institutions under the direct control of the Department of Technical Education and the intake in those institutions were as follows in 1985-86 :

<i>Institutions.</i>	<i>Number of Institutions.</i>			<i>Annual intake.</i>	
(1)	(2)			(3)	
Engineering Colleges	30 Plus State quota in Regional Engineering College, Tiruchi.	<i>Degree :</i>			
		Full time	.. ..	5757	
		Part-time	.. ..	640	
		<i>Post-Graduate :</i>			
		Full time	.. ..	276	
		Part-time	.. ..	56	
		<i>Post-Graduate Diploma :</i>			
		Full time	.. ..	21	
		Part-time	.. ..	5	
		Polytechnics and Special Diploma Institutions (includ- ing 3 Colleges of Arts and Crafts and Sculpture).	129	<i>Diploma :</i>	
Full time	.. ..			21110	
Part-time	.. ..			1315	
<i>Post Diploma :</i>					
Full time	.. ..			299	
Part-time	.. ..			90	
<i>Certificates :</i>					
Full time	.. ..			110	
Part-time	.. ..			230	
Higher Secondary Schools (Vocational).	14			Full time	.. ..

2. The intake of Polytechnics has been increased in recent years by opening of as many as 86 new Polytechnics (including 12 for Women) during the past six years. Further the shift system was introduced covering seven Polytechnics by 1983-84.

### *Self-Financing Technical Educational Institutions :*

3. Having regard to the heavy demand for admission into technical Institutions on the one hand and the resources constraints of the Government to go in for new Government or Government Aided technical institutions on the other, States like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have already been permitting the establishment of self-financing Institutions. For example Karnataka (with a population of 3.71 crores as against 4.84 crores in Tamil Nadu) was having 43 Engineering Colleges (with total strength of 28,000 students) even in 1983-84. The Tamil Nadu Government are considering the introduction of life oriented education at school level aiming at developing employable skills and expertise among the students. Engineering education being job oriented provides scope for employment in Private and Public sector undertakings and promotes entrepreneurial activities. The Government of India have also been emphasising that Technical Education system should meet the Technological needs of the economy. In these circumstances the Government have begun implementing the scheme of permitting the private managements to start private Technical Institutions in Tamil Nadu without involving any financial commitment to the Government (either non-recurring or recurring) at any time subject to strict conditions aiming at ensuring their proper functioning. Those conditions provide for the provision of adequate land ; creation of a cash endowment of Rs. 10 lakhs in the case of a Polytechnic and Rs. 30 lakhs in the case on Engineering College ; following the admission rules laid down by Government ; non-levy of any capitation fee for admission ; and undertaking conceding the right of the Government to take over the institutions if the conditions are not fulfilled. Under this scheme 71 private Polytechnics have been opened during the last four years and 23 Engineering Colleges in the past two years.

4. Consequent on the establishment of a large number of Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges during the past three years appreciable number of poor boys from rural areas and girls with good marks have been immensely benefitted in being enabled to pursue technical Education at Degree and Diploma level. More than 800 girls in Engineering Colleges and 1,500 girls in Polytechnics were able to secure admission during 1985-86. "Computer Programming" has been introduced with effect from 1985-86 as a compulsory subject in Technical Institutions. Further computer facilities have been extended to all Government and aided Polytechnics. In addition to this, a Diploma course of 3 years duration in Computer Science and Application has also been introduced in three polytechnics with effect from 1985-86. Computer Science courses have also been introduced at undergraduate level in one or two Engineering Colleges. Plans are ahead to introduce Computer Science Courses at Post-Graduate level also. Apart from conventional branches of Engineering, new diversified courses have also been introduced in these institutions.

5. In order to ensure the standards of Technical Education in the Engineering Colleges/Polytechnics the following measures have been taken up:—

(i) *Inspection by the Director :*

The Director of Technical Education undertakes periodical inspection of the self-financing institutions to assess the facilities created. He conducts also periodical meetings with the managements to monitor the progress in provision of instructional facilities.

(ii) (a) *Inspection Commissions by Universities :*

The concerned universities appoint inspection commissions to assess the facilities available for considering the grant of affiliation. The Inspection Commissions grant temporary affiliation for every year based on the facilities provided by the Management.

(b) *Inspection Committees by the Director :*

Inspection Committees consisting the Principals of Government/ Government Aided Polytechnics have been appointed to inspect and report on the facilities available in the self-financing Polytechnics and provide guidance for setting up of Laboratories and Workshops.

(iii) *Constitution of Review Board/ Review Committee :*

A Review Board/Committee has been set up by Government to visit each self-financing Engineering College/Polytechnic in this State under the Chairmanship of the Director of Technical Education, to review the working of these institutions.

6. In view of these measure some of these self financing institutions have already created good facilities on par with Government/Aided Institutions and the performance of some of the self-financing polytechnics in the Board's examinations is fair.

7. It is proposed to convert ADJ Dharmambal Women's Wing attached with Valivalam Desikar Polytechnic, Nagapattinam into a full-fledged women's Polytechnic during 1986-87. A.B.E. Degree Course in Electronics and Communications Engineering and a Master of Engineering Degree Course in Electronics will be introduced in 1986-87 at Government College of Engineering, Salem.

*Examination in Commerce Subjects.*

8. The Director of Technical Education is conducting examinations every year in two sessions (May and November) for more than two lakhs of candidates in Commerce subjects like Typewriting, Short-hand, Accountancy, Commercial Geography, Banking, etc. Out of 1,11,849 candidates who appeared for all these examinations in May 1985, the number of candidates passed was 63,949 which works out to 57 per cent.

9. The Tamil Nadu Government Employees "Special Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity Scheme" has been extended to the staff of all aided technical institutions with effect from 1st April 1984. Festival Advance has also been ordered to be sanctioned to these staff from Government funds.

**Anna University.**

10. The strength of the Technical Educational Institutions constituting the Anna University was as follows in 1984-85 :—

<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Under-graduate.</i>		<i>Post-graduate.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Full time.</i>	<i>Part time.</i>	<i>Full time.</i>	<i>Part time.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
College of Engineering, Guindy.	1,808	607	585	172	3,172
Madras Institute of Tech- nology.	483	28	88	56	655
Alagappa College of Tech- nology.	538	..	65	18	621
School of Architecture and Planning.	111	..	43	6	160
Total ..	2,940	635	781	252	4,608

M. Phil. and/or Doctoral Programmes are also being pursued in most specialisations. There is a provision of Rs. 247 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for paying grants to the university (including Rs. 17 lakhs as Plan grants).

11. The following were the highlights of the achievements of the university during the VI Plan Period.

(i) The University made earnest efforts to attract grants from the various funding departments and got sanction of schemes to the tune of Rs. 729 lakhs. Utilising the above grant, the University made rapid strides in academic advancement and strengthened various facilities. The following new undergraduate and post-graduate courses were started during the period:—

*UG Courses—*

- B.E. Industrial Engineering.
- B.E. Computer Science.
- B.E. Printing Technology.
- Post B.Sc. Diploma in Computer Science.

*PG Courses—*

- M. Tech. Remote Sensing.
- M.B.A. Business Administration.
- M.C.A. Computer Application.
- M.E. Irrigation and Water Management.
- M. Tech. Laser and Electro Optical Engineering.
- M.Sc. Medical Physics.

*PG Diploma—*

- Hydrology and Water Resources Engineering.

(ii) The Government of India during the plan period sanctioned a sum of Rs. 85 lakhs in all for the Centres for Water Resources, Environmental studies and Micro Processor Education and the Institute of Remote Sensing and the Department of Instrument Technology.

(iii) The Centre for Water Resource of this university has been selected by the USAID/Government of India as one of the two Engineering Universities for improving the standards of Irrigation Management Education at the national level.

(iv) A massive building programme costing Rs. 2.75 crores was undertaken.

12. The Budget Estimate for 1986-87 includes a provision of Rs. 54 lakhs for grants to Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli and Rs. 5 lakhs to the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras.

## CHAPTER X

### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1. Recognising that Science and Technology have to be an integral part of the daily life of the masses, a new Department of Electronics Science and Technology has been constituted. This expedient will effectively nurture the development of the Electronic Industry and foster the application of Science and Technology to progressively eliminate backwardness, relieve rural unemployment, banish poverty, accelerate economic development, encourage entrepreneurship and create a Scientific awareness among the people.

#### *Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology :*

2. Government have created a high level Institution called the "Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology" that is vested with the responsibility of identifying and formulating programmes for the application of Science and Technology, sector by sector, for the socio-economic development of the State. The Council is headed by a renowned Social Scientist and has a membership of distinguished academicians, industrialists, scientists and the administrators in-charge of specific development sectors. The Council will also advise the Government on Science and Technology Planning and on research and development. The Council also draws on the expertise in Central Government for its functioning. The Council has submitted several schemes and are under the consideration of Government. The State Council has conducted four Seminars during 1985-86 relating to Science and Technology for women, Entrepreneurship Development for Tamil Nadu, Eco Development of the Western Ghat Region and Fisheries Development in Tamil Nadu—financed by the Government and the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India. The main objective of these seminars is to bring together the research scientists on the one hand and the field workers on the other to facilitate transfer of technology from "Lab to Land" efficiently.

#### *Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centre :*

3. For the popularisation of Science, Government have constituted an organisation known as "The Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centre". The Science and Technology Centre is intended to develop Scientific attitude and thinking in the younger generation by encouraging curiosity and questioning processes, critical analysis in Social, Cultural Technological, Scientific and the natural environment to inculcate an



ability to identify the problems and work towards an appropriate solution and to collect and disseminate on demand, information relating to Science and Technology. The Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to set up three Science and Technology Centres initially at Madras, Coimbatore and Trichy along with a Planetarium at Madras. The Government have sanctioned administrative approval for the establishment of Periyar Science and Technology Centre and Planetarium at Madras at a cost of Rs. 3.85 crores and Rs. 1.59 crores respectively. The Planetarium is established from the funds donated by Thiru C. K. Birla, a leading industrialist of India. The work on construction of Planetarium is under progress. The construction of a main building for Periyar Science and Technology Centre is also under progress. The Centre will have 16 galleries, including the Periyar gallery to display the exhibits of Periyar's teaching on Science and Technology at the entrance hall of the Centre. The total estimated cost of the project now works out to Rs. 682.75 lakhs. So far, the Government have released a grant of Rs. 80.09 lakhs to meet both the non-recurring and recurring expenditure of the Centre. The grants received have been utilised for the foundation work and construction of workshop building, measuring a plinth area of 450.M<sup>2</sup> and for the superstructure of the main building. The roads in the campus have been laid. The Government have allocated a sum of Rs. 49.76 lakhs in the Revised Estimate for 1985-86.

#### *Entrepreneurship Development Programme :*

4. Government have launched training programmes to help the emergence of a new class of entrepreneurs, particularly from among the Science and Technology graduates. This expedient will proliferate self employment and the creation of new opportunities. Under this scheme, the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII), Ahmedabad in association with Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation of Tamil Nadu (ITCOT), Madras and the Coimbatore District Small Scale Industries Association (CODISSIA) Coimbatore has conducted a 3 months part-time Entrepreneurships Development Programme for women Science and Technology graduates and diploma holders of Tamil Nadu at Coimbatore from 1st August 1985 to 31st October 1985. The Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Madras with the financial support from the Department of Science and Technology and Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has conducted an entrepreneurial Development Orientation Programme (3 months) for Science and Technology graduates prior to their admission to the M.S. in Entrepreneurship course of Indian Institute of Technology Madras. The South India Textile Research Association (SITRA), Coimbatore is to conduct an Entrepreneurship Development Programme

for Text les Science and Technology persons under the aegis of National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) at Coimbatore. The Government have given concurrence for the conduct of the above training programme.

*Science and Technology Entrepreneurial Park (STEP) :*

5. It is proposed to establish a Science and Technology Entrepreneurial Park (STEP) at Madurai. Coimbatore and Trichy with Central assistance.

*Dharmapuri District Opportunity Profile Scheme :*

6. The National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) of the Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India, has suggested among other things that the employment opportunities to Science and Technology personnel to the Development of backward districts should be expanded through the application of Science and Technology. In furtherance of these objectives, it has been proposed to select Dharmapuri District for implementation of this project. At the District level, an Executive agency known as a "Task Force" has been formed. The objectives of the Task Force shall be as follows :—

(i) to prepare the blue print of action for the District which would enable the Government to launch a project to make the district industrially advanced and engaged in the pursuit of high technology activity within a decade through the intervention of Science and Technology entrepreneurs ; and

(ii) to prepare an enterprise scenario for the district for the year 2001 A.D.

The Dharmapuri District Development Corporation is appointed as the overall executive agency for implementing the project. The Corporation will constitute a division within itself, exclusively concerned with and attached to the project which will be the "Task Force" envisaged by the National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board.

## CHAPTER XI.

### TAMIL DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURE.

It is generally accepted that the mother tongue is the most acceptable medium of communication and self-expression. What follows therefore, is that, where language is the expression of feeling, the growth of culture embodies a fulfilment of the innate ambitions and ideals of the people. The arts and culture provide an effulgence and sweetness to the human personality. Through the growth of a people's tongue, there is also a simultaneous development of art and culture reflecting feeling through literature and civilized conduct. The Department of Tamil Development—Culture has dedicated itself to the preservation and spreading of literature, art and culture covering the enormous wealth of Tamil learning, arts and other forms of discipline which would at the same time provide the needed opportunities for self-expression and creativity. Language, literature and culture as well as the other related disciplines have been grouped together and brought under the administration of this Department so that these may receive their due attention.

2. Besides granting financial assistance to indigent artistes and encouraging new fields in the development of art motifs, awards in the name of our revered leader Anna and our Poet-Sage Thiruvalluvar have been instituted during 1985-86. Persons eminently suited have been honoured by the presentation of these awards.

3. Recently, the Department has accomplished a memorable event, namely, the inauguration of the South Zone Cultural Centre. The Centre embraces as its constituent members, Andaman-Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu. The Prime Minister of India inaugurated the Centre at Thanjavur-Thiruvaiyaru on 31st January 1986.

#### (i) TAMIL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

The prime function of this Department is to take steps for the extensive use of Tamil in State administration and in the fields of education and science. The best and only way of developing a language is to press it into service. Under the pressure of requirements, forms will grow, ambiguities will settle down, vagueness will wear off and the certain y of form and structure will emerge. This is exactly what the Tamil Nadu Government has decided to achieve through the implementation of its official language policy leading to the fulfilment of the ideal of "Tamil everywhere and in everything." In addition to this, this Department is also implementing other schemes connected with Tamil Development.

### *Implementation of the Official Language Scheme :*

2. With a view to assessing progress in the implementation of the official language policy the offices of Heads of Departments and Collectors are being inspected by the Director of Tamil Development. The Assistant Directors of Tamil Development in the Districts supervise the subordinate offices. An intensive scheme for the proper and full implementation of the Tamil Official language programme in all Government offices was launched in 1980. This scheme is to be extended to Government Undertakings as well.

3. To accelerate the implementation of the Tamil Official Language scheme, action is being taken to replace English typewriters with Tamil.

Codes and Manuals of the various departments are being translated from English into Tamil. Four editions of the Glossary of administrative terms and supplementary glossaries of Special terms in respect of 65 departments have been published. The book 'Criminal Investigation' has been translated from English into Tamil and released on Thiruvalluvar Day the 15th January 1986.

### *Translation of Classics :*

4. This scheme, which envisages the translation of Tamil classics into English and vice-versa will continue to be implemented in the Tamil Development Department itself.

### *Financial assistance to Aged Tamil Scholars :*

5. Every year 30 Tamil Scholars are being provided with financial assistance under this scheme. The recipient will each get Rs. 250 per mensem. So far 242 persons have benefited.

### *Assistance for publishing books :*

6. During 1985-86, assistance was given for the publication of 27 books. The scheme will continue to be implemented.

### *Prizes for Best Tamil Books :*

7. With a view to encouraging and inducing authors to write good books classified under 21 different titles, Cash prizes are being awarded to authors of best books every year. There were seventeen recipients of first prizes and ten second prizes for books published during the year 1984. The prizes were awarded during Thiruvalluvar Day Celebrations, held in Madras on 15-1-1986.

*Grants for Tamil Research and Conducting Tamil Classes :*

8. Grants are being given for the Institution of Tamil Chairs and the conducting of diploma/certificate courses in Tamil in the Universities in other States. The institutions engaged in Tamil Studies are also given grants. Grants have been sanctioned to the Southern Languages Book Trust, International School of Dravidian Linguistics, Institute of Asian Studies, Gurukula Gangiri Vidyalaya (Haridwar) and Krishna Deverayar University (Anandapur).

*Authentic History of Tamil Nadu :*

9. In order to publish an authentic history of Tamil Nadu under the auspices of the Government of Tamil Nadu, an expert Committee has been constituted. So far two volumes, "Pre-historic Period" and "Sangam Age", have been published. The third volume dealing with "The Pallava and Pandiya Period" is due to be sent to the printers. There is a proposal to entrust the printing and publishing of all volumes of the history of Tamil Nadu to the Directorate of Tamil Development.

*Compilation of a Bibliography of printed Tamil Books :*

10. The compilation of a Bibliography of Tamil books is being carried on since 1960. So far 22 volumes of the Bibliography have been published under this scheme. At present particulars are being gathered in respect of books published during the period from 1936-1940. A Bibliography of Tamil Books Volume V Part I was released during the Valluvar day celebrations held on 15th January 1986.

*Awards and Felicitations :*

*Thiruvalluvar Award :*

11. Every year Thiruvalluvar day is celebrated as a Government function by this Department. In accordance with the decision to present the Thiruvalluvar Award to a person who has been engaged in writing research books on Thirukkural, the above award for 1985-86 has been presented to Thavathiru Kundrakudi Adikalar during Thiruvalluvar day celebrations held at Madras on 15th January 1986. From next year onwards, a cash award of Rs. 10,000 is also being offered for writing research works in other languages on any aspect of Thirukkural.

**ANNA AWARD**

12. The prestigious Anna Award has been instituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu, in commemoration of our late beloved Chief Minister Thiru Annadurai and his ideals and services. It is given to one who ardently follows, practises Anna's policies, ideals and ethic

and helps to establish, propagate and conduct research on Anna's teachings. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M. G. Ramachandran was the first recipient of this coveted award in 1985.

#### THIRU VI.KA. AWARD :

13. This award is presented to the best Tamil writer on Thiru Vi.Ka's birth day ever year. The award for 1985-86 was given to Dr. K. D. Thirunavukkarasu.

#### PAVENDAR BHARATHIDASAN AWARD :

14. The Pavendar Bharathidasan Award for 1985-86 was presented to the Poet Thiru I. Ulaganathan.

#### ILONGAVADIGAL COMMEMORATION :

15. This is to be celebrated in Coimbatore district on the Full Moon day of Chitirai every year as a Government function.

The birth Centenary of the great savant Kaviraja Pandithar Jagaveera Pandian was celebrated in March 1986.

#### *Memorials for Cankam Poets :*

16. To commemorate the glory of Cankam poets it has been proposed to institute memorials in their birth places. Chosen poems of those poets will be engraved in the respective memorials. This scheme is to be completed in a phased manner within a period of 5 years.

#### *World Tamil Academy :*

17. Consequent on the decisions of the Fifth World Tamil Conference, the idea of establishing the Tamil University and the World Tamil Academy had come up. 14.15 acres of land have been allotted in Madurai as the city which established Cankams and helped to propagate the Tamil language. Madurai has also been the source and fountain-head of Dravidian civilization. It is proposed to inaugurate the World Tamil Academy appropriately at Madurai on the Tamil New Year's day.

#### *Geographical Names :*

18. Tamil spellings for geographical names are being furnished by the Directorate of Tamil Development to the Geographical Survey of India as well as to the Railway and Postal Departments. Recently the Government have instituted a State Nomenclature Authority. Efforts are being taken to correct place names which are

found to have grammatical and other mistakes. Action is to be taken to publish an updated edition of the alphabetical list of villages in collaboration with the Revenue Administration Department.

*Correction of faulty Street Names :*

19. Following a Government order directing the dispensing with caste suffixes in street names of Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Panchayats, some of these street names have been re-written in a faulty manner. Action is being taken to correct and rectify such errors.

*Financial Assistance to Savants of the Tamil Language and Culture :*

20. Under this scheme a sum of Rs. 150 per mensem is to be provided as financial assistance to savants and protectors of the Tamil Language and Culture. Moreover grants are also to be given to those who have taken keen interest and efforts towards preserving the Tamil Language, Culture as well as historical Tamil treasures.

*Financial Assistance to Indigent Writers :*

21. Under this scheme indigent writers will be provided with financial assistance of Rs. 150 per mensem. Applications received from such writers are presently under the consideration of the Government. This scheme is to be implemented during this year.

(ii) TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT :

It is our earnest endeavour that the entire Administration is in Tamil at the Secretariat level. The Translation Department is of immense help. All important and essential files are being translated here. "Translation into Tamil is added strength for Tamil" is the guiding motto of the Department. A Deputy Secretary (Translation) is now Officer-in-charge and under him are three Assistant Directors, two Translation Officers and supporting staff.

2. The Departments of the Secretariat send files of the following categories for translation :—

- (1) Circulation Notes.
- (2) Administrative Notifications and Reports.
- (3) Notes for Assembly and Council.
- (4) Public Accounts Committee and Public Undertakings Committee reports and note files.

(5) Notifications and Rules.

(6) Notes for Ministers.

(7) Public (Law and Order) Department Notifications and Commissions of Enquiry reports.

(8) Public (SC) Departments proceedings and related papers.

3. During Budget Sessions all records especially Demands, Policy Notes and Progress reports are translated for placing on the Table of the House. This department provides the services of the technical staff to the Finance Department for translation work connected with the Budget. In order to help minority communities, Government notifications are translated into Malayalam, Telugu, etc. In the interest of the general public, Government information reports and guide books are also being translated as and when required.

#### (iii) INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TAMIL STUDIES :

The International Institute of Tamil Studies, set up in 1970 is an institution of the nature of the French Academy, for promoting Tamil Studies at higher levels. It gets an annual grant of Rs. 6 lakhs from this Government. It is an institution of Doctoral and Post-Doctoral research and about 80 scholars (full time and part-time) are now doing research. It has facilities for teaching Tamil to non-Tamils especially foreign nationals through the audio-lingual method. It has prepared recently a self-learning course in Tamil, which consists of text-cum-recorded cassettes. Post-graduate diploma courses in translation and manuscriptology are also conducted at the institute. The Institute has so far published 120 works on Tamil literature, linguistics, history, art and culture, besides bringing out printed versions of old manuscripts.

#### (iv) DIRECTORATE OF TAMIL ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY PROJECT :

The first part of the first volume of the Tamil Etymological Dictionary has been published recently. The work of this Department is being continued by a special assignment of the nature of a compilation of various word-roots identified by Pavanar in his other contributions. This will provide the needed methodology for further continuing the Dictionary Project. The Department at present has already collected the terms and usages in the fields of masonry, carpentry and fishery which could be published shortly. A handy trilingual dictionary is also being prepared.



## (v) TAMIL NADU STATE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY :

The Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology is entering its SILVER JUBILEE Year. This Department has brought to light several important finds in the fields of Archaeology, history, art, literature and allied subjects during the 25 years of its existence. It was established with a Special Officer for organising the Department in the year 1961 and an enactment called "The Tamil Nadu State Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1966" was passed subsequently by the State Legislature and the Department is functioning under the provisions of that Act.

2. The Department has several sections such as Epigraphy, Conservation and Excavation wings, its own District Archaeological Offices, Site Museums as well as a printing and publication wing, laboratory and other sections. The department has been encouraging research scholars, teachers, professors and students to take a deep interest in the field of Archaeology and Epigraphy.

3. The conservation wing of this department is at present engaged in restoration and preservation of historical monuments such as the King Tirumalai Palace at Madurai and Mahratta Palace at Thanjavur. This is being done without altering their ancient character. The Department has also taken up for protection eleven ancient temples at Kuzhampandal, Pachur and other places where the monuments are of historic interest but remain in neglected and dilapidated condition. These also carry valuable inscriptions which have been restored.

4. The maximum number of inscriptions so far found in the whole of India comes from Tamilnadu. With a view to copy, read and publish the ancient inscriptions of Tamilnadu, a separate Epigraphy wing is functioning under this Department. So far 3,600 villages have been surveyed in addition to copying and deciphering of 5,900 inscriptions. Out of these over 2,000 inscriptions have been published. A village to village survey of inscriptions is being continued.

5. In order to carry out archaeological excavations in important ancient Tamil villages and Cities, a separate excavation branch is functioning under this department. This wing has undertaken excavations in eleven ancient sites so far, including historic sites like Korkai, Karur and Gangikondacholapuram. The excavations at Korkai, the ancient sea-port of the Pandyan Emperors, have brought to light a flourishing site dating back 2000 years. Excavations at Karur, the capital of the ancient Sangam Chera rulers, have revealed commercial contact with Imperial Rome, attesting to its historic

importance about 2,000 years ago. Gangaikondacholapuram, which was established as the capital of the Imperial Cholas by Rajendra Chola, the son and successor of Raja Raji, continued to be the capital of the entire Southern country from 1020 A.D. till about 1300 A.D.—for nearly 300 years, but the Capital city has now totally disappeared. The remains of its structures nevertheless lie buried. Excavations conducted by this Department have brought to light the structural remains of the ancient Chola Palace. About seven miles south of Mamallapuram, excavations have been conducted by this Department at a place called Vasavasamudram, yielding Roman pottery and attesting to Roman contact towards the beginning of the Christian era. Excavations have also been conducted at Poluvampatty near Goimbatore where relics of ancient settlement were found. It is proposed to enlarge the excavation activity at Gangaikondacholapuram as well as at other important sites during the current financial year.

6. In order to survey, list and take adequate steps towards protection of monuments as well as individual sculptures and manuscripts, the Government has approved the proposal to establish an Archaeological Office in each district in a phased manner. Seven Archaeological Offices are now functioning and so far nearly 3000 palm leaf manuscripts have been collected. This work is being developed further.

7. Stone-age implements and microlithic tools dating back to pre-historic times are found in large numbers in Tamil Nadu. With a view to survey pre-historic sites, a pre-historic branch is functioning. Further, a Museum to portray pre-historic Tamil land has been established at Poondi.

8. In order to chemically clean and preserve antiquities particularly those found during excavations, an Archaeological Chemical Laboratory has been established, with a branch at Madurai.

9. The Department has brought out so far 115 publications, which include 17 volumes of inscriptions, 10 volumes of literary manuscripts and the rest comprising guides, monographs, research books, etc. including a series for children, on historic sites and monuments. The publications are brought out both in English and Tamil. English books so far brought out total 27 and Tamil books 71. Other publications include a quarterly journal, named "Kalvettu" as well as guides to monuments. This department possesses a well-equipped Library with over 8,000 volumes.

10. With a view to collaborating closely with the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department, this Department is presently taking active steps in the fields of preservation of temple arts, History and culture. It is proposed during the current financial year to strengthen

the Department so as to preserve on paper the impressions of inscriptions for posterity. It is proposed to establish an Epigraphy Branch at Uthagamandalam. This being the Silver Jubilee year of this Department, it is proposed to celebrate the occasion in a fitting manner which will include an All-India Seminar and Exhibition on Tamil Archaeology, Art and Culture.

11. The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library is functioning under the control of this Department and efforts are being made to print and publish useful manuscripts.

#### (vi) DEPARTMENT OF MUSEUMS.

The Government Museum at Madras is one of the well-established museums of the World. It is, in addition, a treasure-house that preserves the national heritage and presents it through display of antiquities icons, exquisite pieces of art and scientific specimens from a wide range of collections.

2. Our Museum consists of a number of galleries. Among them the Zoology gallery, the Philately gallery, the Wood Carving gallery and the Systematic Botany Gallery are being modernised. The Economic Botany Gallery has been reorganised and it is to be reopened to the public shortly. The Children's Museum is being attractively set up and it is to be opened during the current year.

3. The Museum Theatre which has an elegance, mellowed with age is in need of some renovation and a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of a High Court Judge for making suggestions. The suggestions for the renovation of the theatre made by the Committee involves an expenditure exceeding Rs. 2.15 lakhs sanctioned by Government. The work will be carried out soon.

4. A series of programmes under the title "Panorama of Tamil Culture" is being organised in the Government Museum, Madras every month. Eminent Tamil Scholars and artistes have already participated in this series and presented the rich and the varied aspects of Tamil tradition, art and literature through lecture-demonstrations. In order to record these lecture-demonstrations, necessary video equipment is being acquired during this year.

5. In pursuance of the policy of Government to establish a district museum at each district headquarters, museums have already been set up at Pudukkottai, Salem, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Vellore. District museums for the Periyar, Coimbatore and South Arcot Districts will be set up shortly. It is proposed to set up a museum at Udhagamandalam in 1986-87.

6. The museums of this department help schools and colleges to arrange special exhibitions on various subjects as one of the means of increasing their awareness on those subjects. Popular and special lectures are also arranged in the Museums. In order to facilitate such educational activities, district Museums are being provided with audio-visual equipment, in a phased manner.

(vi) THIRUKKURAL PROPAGATION CENTRE.

With a view to propagate and diffuse the moral tenets of Thirukkural, the universally-acclaimed Tamil literature, among the people and especially students, Government has created a separate Department called "Thirukkural Propagation Centre". Popular classes are being conducted every Friday at Valluvarkottam. Selected couplets from Thirukkural are being taught through physical exercises, to school children. The Centre will avail of the co-operation of the District Educational Officers in spreading Thirukkural among students. A state-level Conference of Thirukkural scholars and ardent students from all over Tamilnadu was conducted by this Centre on 18th August 1985 at Valluvarkottam. In order to co-ordinate with the activities of multifarious organisations involved in the propagation of Thirukkural, this Centre has established the needed liaison with them. With a view to honour the Tamil Savants who have done meritorious service in the propagation of Thirukkural, it was decided to hold a Thirukkural Conference each year and confer the title "*Thirukkural Neri Thondral*" on outstanding persons. This conference will be held in various districts in rotation.

(vii) TAMIL NADU EYAL ISAI NATAKA MANRAM.

The Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Mandram, the State level counterpart of the Sangeeth Natak Academy, is actively engaged in fostering Music, Dance, Drama, Folk Arts etc. in accordance with Tamil Cultural traditions.

2. Among the schemes implemented by the Manram are inter-state exchange of cultural troupes, scrutiny and recommendation of applications for financial assistance from indigent artistes who are aged, encouraging talented young artistes to give performances through Sabhas, recording performances of famous artistes, financial assistance for production of quality dramas and ballets, assistance for publishing books on fine arts, presentation of "Kalaimamani" awards for eminent artistes in the fields of music, dance, drama and folk arts as well as commemoration of the anniversaries of eminent artistes. The number of artistes who have been awarded the title "Kalaimamani" up to now is 662. The number of Kalaimamani artistes who received cash awards is 124. Under the talented young artistes scheme, 300 artistes have

benefited. 33 eminent artistes have been appointed as State Artistes. Cultural troupes from Tripura and Chandigarh visited Tamil Nadu and gave performances this year. A Tamil Nadu Cultural troupe visited Rajasthan and Karnataka.

3. A total of 1,816 artistes have benefited under the scheme of financial assistance to indigent artistes. 200 more artistes will be given pension under this scheme during the ensuing year.

#### (ix) GOVERNMENT MUSIC COLLEGES

The Government Colleges of Music at Madras and Madurai, continue to conduct courses in vocal Music, Instrumental Music, musicology and dance. A new Music College at Coimbatore has been sanctioned during 1985-86. There is a great demand for evening college courses. A Library will be established in the Music College at Madras. Education through the audio-visual system will be introduced in music colleges. The Government have enhanced the stipend from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 for students. At present nearly 600 students are studying in these colleges. Government have decided to construct a building for the music college at Madurai at a cost of Rs. 35 lakhs. The Madras Music College functions under a Director-Principal and the other two have an Honorary Director for supervision. The students themselves have conducted music competitions and programmes and have won many prizes.

#### (x) JAWAHAR BAL BHAVAN

The Jawahar Bal Bhavan was established in 1979. A contribution of Rs. 15.73 lakhs made by the Government of India and the Jawahar Lal Nehru Memorial Fund is being utilised for running this Bhavan. Proposals have been received from Collectors for starting similar Bal Bhavan in 12 districts.

2. A member of the Jawahar Bal Bhavan, Madras, has won the first prize in the national level drama competition held at Assam. Jawahar Bal Bhavan continues to win laurels at the Republic Day Parades. The first National Children's Conference was hosted by the Jawahar Bal Bhavan at Madras in which hundreds of children from several States participated. Selected children of the Bal Bhavan were sent to Calcutta and Delhi for Special training camps. The Bal Bhavan proposes to launch various programmes for developing the skills of school pupils and also to impart vocational training to them. These programmes will aim at fostering latent talents in the creative arts, wood-craft, carpentry, sculpture etc. as well as in the fine arts-dance, drama music and painting. There are also programmes to encourage literary and scientific activities among children which would develop their general knowledge. Physical exercises and games too have their due place.

## (xi) TAMIL NADU OVIA NUNKALAI KUZHU.

The Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu has the following programmes each year for the development of arts and crafts in the State.

1. Organising art exhibitions and awarding cash prizes of Rs. 5,000 each to five senior artists and cash prizes of Rs. 2,000 each to five young artists for outstanding works of art displayed in the exhibition ;
2. Honouring two eminent artists of Tamil Nadu and one art Critic as Fellow of the Kuzhu with a title of "Kalai Chemmal" with cash prizes, for their contribution to the field of art ;
3. Extending financial assistance to young artists studying in the Colleges of Arts and Crafts, Madras and Kumbakonam as well as the College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram, for doing research in the field of art and for undergoing special training in painting, sculpture etc., in places like "Banasthali" at Rajasthan.
4. Extending financial assistance to artists for organising One-Man-Shows.
5. Extending financial grants to various art organisations in the Districts of Tamil Nadu for their programmes towards development of art in the State.
6. To encourage artists, the Kuzhu is purchasing art works of eminent artists and displaying them in important galleries such as the Contemporary Art Gallery of the Government Museum, Madras.
7. Printing picture post-cards of the works of eminent artists of Tamil Nadu.
8. Organising Seminars and Conferences on Art.
9. Publishing a Bi-annual, Bi-lingual Art Magazine—"Nunkalai" containing articles on Tamil artists, their crafts and culture.

2. Besides implementing the above schemes, the Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu proposes to implement the following programmes during 1986-87.

## ORIENTATION TRAINING COURSE FOR ART MASTERS :

3. Under this scheme, the Kuzhu in collaboration with the State Council for Educational Research and Training, Madras arranges the conduct of Orientation Training Courses for the Art Masters of High

Schools and Higher Secondary Schools. This year, it has been proposed to arrange for such training courses at Tirunelveli, North Arcot and South Arcot Districts.

4. Apart from training courses, the Kuzhu also arranges for Lecture-Demonstrations on Art by eminent artists of Tamil Nadu for the benefit of art lovers in the districts. The Kuzhu also arranges for conduct of exhibition of works created during the training courses.

#### INTER-STATE EXCHANGE OF ART EXHIBITIONS :

5. Under the Scheme "Inter-State Exchange of Art Exhibitions" the Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu arranges conduct of art works of Tamil Nadu artists in other States and *vice-versa* for promotion of cultural exchange between States and for exchange of ideas by artists of different States. This year, the Kuzhu proposes to arrange for an exhibition of art works of Tamil Nadu artists at the National Kala Mela at New Delhi.

#### SCULPTORS' CAMP :

6. The Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu in collaboration with the Lalit Kala Academi, New Delhi proposes to conduct a Sculptors' Camp (Traditional Bronze Casting). Besides Traditional Sculptors, Contemporary Sculptors will also participate in this Camp.

#### VIDEO RECORDINGS :

7. The Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu is also arranging for video recording of the works of eminent artists of Tamil Nadu and for publication of books on them in Tamil Nadu for the benefit of the general public as well as the art masters participating in the "Lecture-Demonstrations on Art" and in "Orientation Training Courses".

8. Thus, the Departments mentioned above are carrying out their assigned functions giving due attention, meaning and substance to art, culture and language development of Tamil Nadu.

C. ARANGANAYAGAM,  
*Minister for Education,*

## APPENDIX I

## STATISTICS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION.

1973-74. 1976-77. 1979-80. 1984-85. 1985-86.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

(IN LAKHS.)

## A POPULATION OF AGE GROUP :

*Age-Group 6—11 :*

Boys ..	30.45	31.93	33.27	36.11	36.39
Girls ...	29.79	31.23	32.54	35.28	35.54
Total ..	60.24	63.16	65.81	71.39*	71.93

*Age-group 11—14.*

Boys ..	13.71	14.37	14.97	16.25	16.37
Girls ..	13.40	14.05	14.64	15.88	16.00
Total ..	27.11	28.42	29.61	32.13*	32.37

*Age-group 14—17/14—16 from 1979-80.*

Boys ..	11.31	11.86	8.36	9.08	9.15
Girls ..	11.07	11.60	8.15	8.87	8.94
Total ..	22.38	23.46	16.51	17.95*	18.09

\* The estimated population figures for the various age groups in 1984-85 are based on the total Tamil Nadu population figures, as per 1981 Census multiplied by the percentages formed by the relevant age-groups in the 1971 Census.



1973-74. 1976-77. 1979-80. 1984-85. 1985-86.  
 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

(IN LAKHS.)

## B. NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED :

*Age-group 6 — 11 :*

Boys	..	30.64	22.02	34.34	38.11	38.90
Girls	..	23.74	25.50	27.94	32.33	33.03
Total	..	54.38	57.52	62.28	70.44	71.93

*Age-group 11 — 14 :*

Boys	..	9.10	9.74	11.02	13.95	14.69
Girls	..	5.09	5.76	6.65	9.24	9.98
Total	..	14.19	15.50	17.67	23.19	24.67

*Age-Group 14—17/14—16 from 1979-80 :*

Boys	..	4.97	5.34	4.20	5.42	5.72
Girls	..	2.42	2.68	2.14	3.10	3.44
Total	..	7.39	8.02	6.34	8.52	9.16

(PERCENTAGE.)

## C. PERCENTAGE OF ENROLMENT :

*Age-Group 6—11 :*

Boys	..	100.6	100.3	103.21	105.53	106.91
Girls	..	79.6	81.7	85.87	91.64	92.94
Boys and Girls		90.2	91.7	94.64	98.66	100.00

	1973-74.	1976-77.	1979-80.	1984-85.	1985-86.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(IN LAKHS.)					
<b>C. PERCENTAGE OF ENROLMENT—cont.</b>					
<i>Age-group 11—14:</i>					
Boys ..	66.3	67.3	73.60	85.82	89.74
Girls ..	37.9	41.0	45.44	58.21	62.38
Boys and Girls.	52.3	54.4	59.68	72.18	76.21
<i>Age-group 14—17/14—16 from 1979-80 :</i>					
Boys ..	43.0	44.9	50.2	59.69	62.50
Girls ..	21.8	23.1	26.4	34.93	38.48
Boys and Girls.	33.0	34.1	38.44	47.45	50.64
<b>D. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS :</b>					
Primary Schools	26,726	27,306	27,662	28,847	29,118
Middle Schools	5,773	5,730	5,685	5,691	5,691
High Schools	2,823	3,020	2,088	2,476	2,569
Higher Secondary Schools	..	..	1,138	1,474	1,554
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>35,322</b>	<b>36,056</b>	<b>36,573</b>	<b>38,488</b>	<b>38,932</b>

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

**E. NUMBER OF TEACHERS:—**

Primary Schools	1,06,333	1,11,033	1,12,535	1,16,305	1,16,625
Middle Schools	66,843	67,846	66,568	66,849	66,919
High Schools	65,959	72,838	34,102	38,328	39,978
Higher Secondary Schools	..	..	45,257	62,932	64,347
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,39,134</b>	<b>2,51,717</b>	<b>2,58,462</b>	<b>2,84,414</b>	<b>2,87,869</b>

1973-74. 1976-77. 1979-80. 1984-85. 1985-86.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

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

(1) By type of School (including specialist teachers)—

Primary Schools ..	35	36	39	42	43
Middle Schools ..	33	33	37	42	43
High Schools ..	24	24	23	28	28
Higher Secondary Schools.	..	..	28	28	29

(2) By Standards (including specialist teachers)—

Primary Standards ..	37	36	38	41	45	42
Middle Standards ..	33	33	32	36	35	38
High School Standards.	29	30	26	26	25	27
Higher Secondary Standards.	..	..	22	21	17	22

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS IN TAMIL NADU  
IN 1985-86 (AS ON 1ST OCTOBER 1985).

<i>Kinds of Institutions.</i>	<i>Number of Schools.</i>	<i>Pupils.</i> <i>(in lakhs).</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Primary Schools—			
Government ..	1441	29,118	50,43
Municipal ..	1135		
Panchayat Union ..	21487		
Private ..	5055		
			1,16,625

<i>Kinds of Institutions.</i>	<i>Number of Schools.</i>	<i>Pupils</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>
(1)	(2)	(IN LAKHS) (3)	(4)
<b>Middle Schools—</b>			
Government .. 248	5,691	28.95	66,919
Municipal .. 412			
Panchayat Union .. 3,081			
Private .. 1,950			
Total Elementary Schools ..	34,809	79.38	1,83,544
<b>High Schools—Ordinary—</b>			
Government .. 1,723	2,258	10.10	33,837
Municipal .. 80			
Private .. 455			
Anglo-Indian ..	13	0.10	295
Matriculation ..	212	0.73	3,497
C.B.S.E. etc. ..	86	0.44	2,349
Total High Schools ..	2,569	11.37	39,978

**Higher Secondary—Ordinary—**

Government .. 679	1,380	16.54	57,203
Government (Technical) 14			
Municipal .. 62			
Private .. 625			

<i>Kinds of Institutions.</i>	<i>Number of Schools.</i>	<i>Pupils (in lakhs).</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Anglo-Indian .. .. .	28	0.35	1,009
Matriculation .. .. .	79	0.84	2,805
C.B.S.E. and I.S.C. Schools ..	67	0.77	3,330
Total—Higher Secondary Schools.	1,554	18.50	64,347
Total—High and Higher Secondary Schools.	4,123	29.87	1,04,325
GRAND TOTAL—(All Schools) ..	38,932	109.25	2,87,869

Boys : 61.38 lakhs.

Girls : 47.87 lakhs

MANAGEMENTWISE BREAK-UP OF THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS IN 1985-86.

<i>Type of Schools.</i>	<i>Government.</i>		<i>Municipal.</i>	<i>Aided.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Govern- ment Schools.</i>	<i>Panchayat Union Schools.</i>			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Primary Schools	7,405	69,975	9,407	29,838	1,16,625
Middle Schools	3,382	27,851	6,991	28,695	66,919
High Schools	24,318	..	1,574	14,086	39,978
Higher Secondary Schools.	27,319	..	3,351	33,677	64,347
Total ..	62,424	97,826	21,323	1,06,296	2,87,869

<i>Type of Schools.</i>	<i>Break-up of the teachers.</i>	
	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
(1)	(7)	(8)
Primary Schools .. .. .	71,761	44,864
Middle Schools .. .. .	34,334	32,585
High Schools .. .. .	24,227	15,751
Higher Secondary Schools .. .. .	39,665	24,682
Total ..	1,69,987	1,17,882

**NUMBER OF TEACHERS WORKING IN SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO STANDARDS**

<i>Standards.</i>	<i>Number of Teachers.</i>		
	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—5 .. .. .	92,233	68,000	1,60,233
6—8 .. .. .	40,800	29,866	70,666
9—10 .. .. .	23,000	13,506	36,506
11—12 .. .. .	13,000	7,464	20,464
	1,69,033	1,18,836	2,87,869

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ENROLMENT POSITION IN 1985-86—BY STANDARDS.

<i>Standards.</i>	<i>Higher Secondary Schools.</i>	<i>High Schools.</i>	<i>Middle Schools.</i>	<i>Primary Schools.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(IN LAKHS OF PUPILS.)					
1—5 Boys ..	.56	.61	10.43	27.30	38.90
Girls ..	.56	.54	8.80	23.13	33.03
Total ..	1.12	1.15	19.23	50.43	71.93
6—8 Boys ..	5.12	3.86	5.71	.	14.69
Girls .	3.13	2.84	4.01	.	9.98
Total .	8.25	6.70	9.72	.	24.67
9—10 Boys .	5.61	2.11	..	..	5.72
Girls .	2.03	1.41	..	..	3.44
Total ..	5.64	3.52	..	..	9.16
11—12 Boys ..	2.07	..	..	..	2.07
Girls ..	1.42	..	..	..	1.42
Total ..	3.49	..	..	..	3.49
1—12 Boys ..	11.36	6.58	16.14	27.30	61.38
Girls ..	7.14	4.79	12.81	23.13	47.87
Total ..	18.50	11.37	28.95	50.43	109.25

## APPENDIX II.

## STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

<i>Details.</i>	1979-80.	1984-85.	1985-86.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Total number of students in—</i>			
(i) B.A. .. .. .	47,872	61,802	60,208
(ii) B.Sc. .. .. .	56,847	82,596	81,949
(iii) B.Com. .. .. .	21,744	32,028	33,559
(iv) Post-Graduate .. .. .	9,263	15,635	16,858
Total .. .. .	<u>1,35,726</u>	<u>1,92,061</u>	<u>1,92,574</u>
<i>Number of teachers in—</i>			
(i) Government Colleges .. .. .	3,752	4,347	4,497
(ii) Private Colleges .. .. .	8,438	9,540	9,829
Total .. .. .	<u>12,190</u>	<u>13,887</u>	<u>14,326</u>
<i>I. Number of Colleges—</i>			
(i) Government .. .. .	51	53	54
(ii) Aided Private .. .. .	136	134	133
(iii) Un-Aided Private .. .. .	..	6	8
Total .. .. .	<u>187</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>195</u>



Category.	Number of Colleges.		Number of Students in 1985-86.	Number of Teachers in 1985-86.
	Government.	Aided.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Other Colleges—</i>				
(i) Colleges of Education	7	15	2,868	235
(ii) Physical Education . . . . .	.	3	292	26
(iii) Oriental Colleges . . . . .	.	15	1,390	171
(vi) Schools of Social Work . . . . .	.	2	225	19
(v) Rural Higher Institution . . . . .	.	1	641	83
Total . . . . .	<u>7</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>5,416</u>	<u>534</u>

**APPENDIX III.**  
**TECHNICAL EDUCATION.**

1973-74. 1976-77. 1979-80. 1984-85. 1985-86.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>(a) Number of institutions—</i>					
<i>Engineering Colleges—</i>					
(i) Government . . . . .	4	4	3	4	4
(ii) Aided . . . . .	3	3	3	3	3
(iii) Self-financing . . . . .	..	..	..	17	23
(iv) Autonomous .. . . .	5	5	7	7	7
Total .. . . .	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>37</u>
<i>Polytechnics and Special Institutions—</i>					
(i) Government . . . . .	19	19	20	23	23
(ii) Aided . . . . .	18	19	19	35	35
(iii) Self-financing .. . . .	..	..	..	53	71
Total .. . . .	<u>37</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>129</u>
<i>Higher Secondary Schools (Vocational)—</i>					
(i) Government . . . . .	11	11	11	11	11
(ii) Aided . . . . .	3	3	3	3	3
Total .. . . .	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>

	1973-74.	1976-77.	1979-80.	1984-85.	1985-86.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Number of Students' strength*—</i>					
(i) Engineering Colleges.	6,796	7,885	13,084	16,295	20,435
(ii) Polytechnics	10,591	14,131	16,560	39,215	51,995
(iii) Higher Secondary Schools (Vocational)	1,704	2,166	1,977	1,560	1,320
Total ..	19,091	24,182	31,621	57,070	73,750

\* Excluding Autonomous Institutions.

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