

SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

POLICY NOTE

DEMAND NO.41- SCHOOL EDUCATION

2004-2005

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MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND
BACKWARD CLASSES.

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GOVT. OF TAMIL NADU
2004

"Education for All"

"Harvest Rain Water"

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SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT POLICY

**"Wisdom's weapon wards off all woes
It is a fort defying foes."**

- Thiruvalluvar

Education, a bountiful resource, forms the foundation for the enrichment of an individual's life, upliftment of the society and the development of a nation. Education besides helping a person to achieve material prosperity in life enables a person to make the best use of the opportunity that comes on the way and to distinguish rationally good from the bad. It is well known that all sections of people including women and children of weaker sections tend to take care of their health and lead a healthier life in the more literate nations.

It is the vision of the Hon'ble Chief Minister to make Tamil Nadu the first State in the development of education in India. Accordingly, the Government in School Education Department have formulated the following policies for implementation:

- To provide primary schools in all habitations where there are no schools if the minimum population is 300 and there is no school within a radius of 1 km.

- To provide middle school access to all habitations within a radius of 3 k.m.
- To enrol all school age children in schools.
- To provide five years of schooling to all these children before 2007.
- To provide eight years of schooling for all these children before 2010.
- To prevent dropouts fully before 2010.
- To improve the basic amenities in schools.
- To improve and enrich the syllabus.
- To improve the quality of education from the pre-school to the higher secondary level.
- To ensure minimum levels of learning.
- To impart refresher training to teachers.
- To remove illiteracy
- To recruit meritorious teachers through written examination
- To open village libraries.
- To disseminate health education in schools.
- To involve the parents in the management of schools.
- To impart computer education to all students so as to transform the society into a knowledge driven and digitally literate one.

The Directorates under the control of School Education Department implement various schemes promoting these objectives of the Government. The Directorates which shoulder the main responsibilities like the Directorate of Elementary Education, State Project Directorate, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Directorate of School Education, Directorate of Matriculation Schools, Directorate of Non-formal and Adult Education and other Directorates which provide resource and service support like Directorate of Teacher Education Research and Training, Directorate of Government Examinations, Teachers Recruitment Board, Tamil Nadu Text Book Corporation and Directorate of Public Libraries endeavor to help Tamil Nadu achieve new heights in the field of education.



FINANCIAL OUTLAY

The outlay for School Education in 2004-2005 in Demand No. 41 is Rs. 4202.77

crores out of which, Rs.312.47 crores is under Plan schemes.

Budget Estimate for 2004-2005

Head of Account	Plan	Non-plan	Total
			(Rupees in lakhs)
2059 Public Works – Maintenance and repairs of Government school buildings	--	1163.81	1163.81
2202 General Education			
01 Elementary Education	15396.37	201566.78	216963.15
02 Secondary Education	6727.89	183828.94	190556.83
04 Adult Education	10.01	66.93	76.94
05 Language Development	2.98	306.08	309.06
80 General – Other Expenditure	--	--	--
Total - General Education	22137.25	385768.73	407905.98
2204 Sports & Youth Services	211.94	102.21	314.15
2205 Public Libraries	--	1549.32	1549.32
2225 Welfare of SC/ST and other BCs	1795.91	24.83	1820.74
2235 Social Security & Welfare	--	185.51	185.51
2251 Secretariat Social Services	--	231.17	231.17
2505 Rural Employment	1102.36	--	1102.36
4202 Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture	6000.00	--	6000.00
7610-Loans to Government Servants, etc.	--	--	--
7615 Miscellaneous Loan	--	3.50	3.50
Add Recoveries	--	--	--
GRAND TOTAL	31247.46	389029.08	420276.54

New Schemes under Part II for the year 2004-2005

Sl. No.	Description of the schemes	Allocated Outlay	
		Plan Schemes	Non-plan Schemes
		Rs. in lakhs	
1	Repairs and Maintenance of 77 Assistant Elementary Educational Officers Office Buildings	77.00	
2	Provision of science equipments to 75 High Schools and 75 Higher Secondary Schools	78.75	
3	Supply of teaching appliances to 100 High Schools and 50 Higher Secondary Schools	23.63	
4	Increasing library access for 130 High Schools and 96 Higher Secondary Schools	25.00	
5	Establishing English language teaching laboratories for 100 High Schools and 200 Higher Secondary Schools	208.35	
6	Upgrading of 30 Middle schools into High Schools		145.89
7	Upgrading of 30 High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools		334.98
8	Providing computer education subject in 200 Higher Secondary Schools	450.00	
9	Training programme for teachers/ headmasters/ Inspecting officers	50.00	
10	Supply of teaching tools for teaching new subjects for 83 Higher Secondary Schools	99.60	
11	Imparting computer literacy in 500 High Schools	530.00	
12	Provision of 5 computers to the Directorate of Matriculation Schools		5.10
13	Provision of 10 Computers for the Inspector of Matriculation Schools Offices		10.20
14	Purchase of computers for the regional offices of department of Government Examinations	30.00	
15	Special Literacy Programme for women in 6 Backward Districts with Community Participation	10.00	
Total		1582.33	496.17
		2078.50	

Important Achievements during 2001-2004

- During 2001-2002, the scheme "Education for All" was introduced in all the districts of the State to provide basic education to all children in the age group of 6-14. This scheme will extend up to 2010. Rs.1649 crores is allotted for this scheme during the X Plan period.
- Under the scheme of Education for All, activities like opening of new schools, construction of school buildings, construction of Block and Cluster Resource centers, training of teachers, providing drinking water, toilet facilities and maintenance of schools etc. have been undertaken at a cost of Rs.347 crores up to 31.3.2004.
- 1112 Elementary Schools, 1075 Middle Schools, 260 High Schools and 300 Higher Secondary Schools have been opened during 2001-2004. By this 100% schooling access at primary level has been achieved. Tamil Nadu has been able to provide access to primary schools within a radius of 1 km for any habitation of 300 population. It is proposed to upgrade 1031 Elementary Schools as Middle Schools in 2004-2005 by which 100% schooling access at upper primary level will be achieved. More over, 30 Higher Secondary Schools and 30 High Schools will be opened during 2004-2005.
- For the first time, loan assistance was obtained from NABARD for the Education Department for the improvement of infrastructure facilities like class rooms, laboratories, drinking water

and toilet facilities in 346 High and Higher Secondary Schools in two phases at a cost of Rs.99.00 crores and the works are nearing completion. Further loan assistance of Rs.83 crores has been received for the implementation of the above facilities in schools in 7 districts.

- ❑ Single window system was introduced in the admission to the Teacher Training Institutes.
- ❑ Steps were taken to impart training to about 20000 affected students of de-recognised Teacher Training Institutes among whom 15670 have completed training and written their examination in February 2004. The training for the remaining 4000 students will be started soon.
- ❑ Instant Supplementary Examinations are being conducted for the students who fail in one or two or three subjects in the annual examinations from standards 6-12.
- ❑ To improve the standard of education, orders were issued to appoint B.Ed. qualified Graduate Teachers in 6,7,8 standards
- ❑ 10178 vacant teacher posts were filled up during 2001-2003 and 12000 vacant teacher posts have been filled up recently.
- ❑ Orders were issued to select meritorious B.T. and P.G. teachers through competitive examination conducted by Teachers Recruitment Board without age limit. The Government have also removed the age limit for the appointment of Secondary Grade Teachers, Physical Education Teachers and Specialist teachers appointed through Employment Exchange.
- ❑ A separate Directorate was formed in order to inspect the Matriculation Schools so as to make them function with prescribed facilities.
- ❑ Opened 867 village libraries. Orders have been issued to conduct Book-fair at district level. Similarly a permanent book-fair has been established at Connemara Library in Chennai.
- ❑ A Young Talent Scheme has been launched to enable each student to excel in some sphere of activity like music, arts, oratory, etc.
- ❑ Computer Education is taught for +1, +2 students in 1197 Higher Secondary Schools. Students of 9th and 10th standard studying in these schools have also been imparted Computer Education. Computer Education will be introduced in the remaining 400 Government Higher Secondary Schools. Considering the importance of Computer Education, it is taught from the 6th std. through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan scheme. Apart from this, Computer Education will be introduced in 500 Government High Schools at a cost of Rs.530 lakhs during 2004-2005.
- ❑ No student studying in Tamil Nadu should leave the school without learning Tamil. Hence a landmark decision was taken to introduce the subject "Ariviyal Tamil" from LKG to 12th standard in all categories of schools. A sum of Rs.5.42 crores was spent to distribute 1.32 crore text books to the students for the above subject free of cost.
- ❑ English language being a global language, it is important to know this language. Also knowledge of this language throws open employment opportunities throughout the world especially in IT Industry. Therefore orders were issued to teach the English language from the 1st std. in all State Board schools. English is being taught in I Standard in this academic year 2004-2005.
- ❑ Various methods have been adopted for the improvement of percentage of passing in examination of school students. Special coaching classes are being conducted for the slow learners.
- ❑ As large number of students fail in English, a new scheme was introduced from 2003-2004 to improve the proficiency of students in English. Accordingly orders were issued to establish

the English Language laboratories in High and Higher Secondary Schools. It will be implemented in 600 High and Higher Secondary Schools.

- The usual practice of putting the first letter of the father as initial to the name of the child at the time of admission in school has been changed and orders were issued to use the first letter of mother and father as per the wish of the parents of the child or the first letter of mother or the first letter of father.
- “No Detention” for students studying in Class 1-5 from the academic year 2004 –2005 in all Government and aided schools provided the students have minimum 75% attendance will be implemented. At the same time, the quality of primary education will be ensured.



1. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

As per Article 21-A of the Constitution of India, the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years. To achieve such a constitutional obligation, the Compulsory Elementary Education Act was passed in the year 1994/95. With a missionary zeal, the State Government have taken concrete steps and a series of initiatives to provide quality universal elementary education. Tamil Nadu is considered to be a pioneer in implementing schemes to achieve Universal Elementary Education.

1.1. Objectives:

- Achieving enrolment of all school age children.
- Ensuring retention at least up to eighth standard of all children enrolled.
- Ensuring quality education leading to every child attaining minimum levels of learning competencies.
- Ensuring harmonious and all round development of the child's personality.
- Micro-level decentralised planning and management through community participation.

1.2. Opening of new Primary Schools

Easy accessibility to schools ensures cent percent enrolment. The policy of the State is to provide a primary school within a radius of 1 K.M., wherever there is a population of 300 or above and to establish a middle school for every two elementary schools wherever necessary. 1112 elementary schools and 1075 middle schools have been opened in the last three years. Accordingly, 100% schooling access at primary level of 5 years has been achieved. Accordingly, all the eligible habitations have been provided with Primary schools. **The Government will achieve 100% schooling access at upper primary level of 8 years of schooling in 2004-2005, for which 1031 Elementary Schools will be upgraded into Middle Schools.**

1.3 Private Schools

Private managements play a significant and commendable role in the field of education by establishing and maintaining institutions of high standard. Recognition is given to Primary and Middle schools opened by private managements without grant-in-aid from 1.6.91.

1.4. Appointment of teachers

In order to improve the quality of education in 6th, 7th, 8th classes, the Government have ordered to appoint B.Ed. qualified teachers in those classes and hence secondary grade teachers are eligible to be appointed in classes 1-5 only. Considering the financial burden, the Government have taken a policy decision to fill up the vacant teacher posts on a consolidated pay for a period of 5 years. The Government have also removed the maximum age limit prescribed for the appointment of Secondary Grade, Physical Education and Specialist teachers.

1.5. No Detention Policy

Detention affects the morale of the young minds and it leads to discontinuance of their study and child labour thereby defeating the aim of Education for All. Hence the Government have approved No Detention Policy for students studying in Class 1-5 from the academic year 2004-2005 in

all Government and aided schools provided the students have a minimum of 75% attendance. At the same time, the quality of Elementary Education will be ensured.

1.6. English language from Standard 1

Considering the importance of English language at global level the Government have introduced the English language from Std I in State Board schools

1.7. Nursery schools

The Nursery & Primary Schools are governed by the 'Code of Regulations for Approved Nursery and Primary Schools', 1991. Under this Code, about 3880 approved schools are functioning in the State.

1.8. Introduction of Ariviyal Tamil

It is the aim of the Government that no student in Tamil Nadu should leave the school without knowing Tamil. Hence the Government have introduced 'Ariviyal Tamil' as one of the subjects from LKG to +2 Std in all schools in the State of Tamil Nadu. The text books were supplied free of cost involving Rs.5.42 crores.

1.9. Welfare schemes

By implementing various welfare measures, most of the school age children have been enrolled and the dropout rate has been reduced. In the year 1982, Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme was introduced. From the year 1985-86, the scheme of free supply of uniform to the noon meal beneficiaries in standards 1-8 was implemented. From the year 1986 onwards, free textbooks are supplied to all children from Standards 1 to 5 and children covered under Noon Meal Scheme in respect of 6 to 8 standards.

1.10 Rain water harvesting – "Water for Future"

To improve the ground water level, steps were taken to harvest the rain water in all schools and the message of "Harvest Rain Water" has been effectively conveyed to all School children. Rain Water Harvesting structures have been put up in all schools.

1.11. Education for All

This Government is committed to provide Elementary Education compulsorily to all. "Education for All"(Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) scheme is being implemented in all the districts for 1-8 Standards. The approval of Government of India has been obtained to the tune of Rs.1649 crores in the Tenth Five Year Plan (for the years 2002-2007) for this scheme. The expenditure for the scheme is to be shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25.

1.12. The objectives of the scheme are as follows

- Enrolment of all school age children in schools.
- Completion of 5 years of schooling by all children by 2007.
- Completion of 8 years of schooling by all children by 2010.
- Imparting quality elementary education.
- Bridging all gender and social category gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010.
- Total prevention of dropouts by 2010.

1.13 Under the scheme of Education for All, the Government of India and the State Government have released a sum of Rs.359.30 crores. Rs.347 crore spent upto 31.3.2004 by which the achievements are as follows

- 1112 new Elementary Schools opened with 2224 posts of teachers. 100% school access at primary level.
- 1075 Elementary Schools upgraded as Middle schools with 1948 posts of teachers.
- 10000 Anganwadis upgraded as Nursery Schools benefiting 4.66 lakh children
- 249 Education Guarantee Scheme centres benefiting 7525 children in unserved habitations
- 5366 bridge courses and 22 residential camps benefiting 1.38 lakh children
- 573 Early Child Care and Education Centres in unserved habitations
- 385 Block Resource Centres and 2695 Block Resource Teachers
- 3930 Cluster Resource Centres
- 42828 Village Education Committees at school level
- Maintenance grant @ Rs.5000 each to 32608 schools
- School grant @ Rs.2000 each to 37251 schools
- Teaching Learning Material grant @ Rs.500 each to 161080 teachers every year
- Supplementary Learning Material grant @ Rs.150 each to 107818 girls
- Teaching Learning Equipment grant @ Rs.10000 each to 1112 new Elementary Schools; @ Rs.50000 each to 1075 new Middle Schools.
- Integrated Education for Disabled Programme through 52 Non-Government Organisation to 56939 disabled children
- Training to 39795 Village Education Committee members
- Capacity building programme for 7860 Cluster Resource Centre Coordinators
- Training for 150241 teachers
- Computer Literacy Programme in 8473 Government schools for 15.29 lakh children through 211 private computer firms
- Training to 11520 teachers and teacher educators on Computer Literacy Programme
- Vocational skill training to 9.12 lakh girls in upper primary classes
- Training to 12657 teachers on various vocational skills
- Coaching classes to 6.45 lakh Adi-draavidar and Tribal children
- Training to 5573 Integrated Child Development Service workers
- Play materials to 5573 Integrated Child Development Service centres
- 144 Model Cluster Schools; Building for 13 Model Cluster Schools; Teaching Learning Equipment @ Rs.30000 each for 13 Model Cluster Schools
- Block Resource Centre buildings 168; Cluster Resource Centre buildings 482
- 1990 two class-room buildings; 1521 three class-room buildings
- Drinking water facilities to 4910 schools and toilet facilities to 5981 schools
- National Programme of Education for Girls at Elementary Level Programme in 13 block in 8 districts.

1.14. Important activities including other regular activities proposed to be implemented in the year 2004-2005 at an outlay of Rs.433.01 crores are given below

- Upgradation of 1031 Elementary Schools as Middle schools – 1031 B.T. grade posts 100% middle school access to all habitations within 3 k.m.
- Upgradation of 10000 Anganwadis as Nursery schools
- 363 Education Guarantee Scheme centres in unserved habitations
- 6534 Bridge courses and 170 residential camps for 2.79 lakhs out of school children
- School grant @ Rs.2000 each to 49347 Elementary Schools and to schools having 6,7,8 classes
- Teaching Learning Material grant @ Rs.500 each to 1.85 lakh teachers
- Supplementary Learning Material grant @ Rs.150 each to 122220 girls
- Teaching Learning Equipment grant to 1225 upper Primary Schools.
- Integrated Education for Disabled Programme for 71204 disabled children
- Training to 1.40 lakh Village Education Committee members
- Vocational skill training to 9.12 lakh girls

- Training to 12657 teachers on various vocational skills
- National Programme of Education for Girls at Elementary Level Programme in 14 blocks in 9 districts
- 77 Block Resource Centre buildings; 407 Cluster Resource Centre buildings
- 1031 Three class room buildings
- 3984 additional class rooms
- 1758 toilet facilities
- 1675 drinking water facilities
- Maintenance grant @ Rs.5000 each to 39915 primary schools and schools having 6,7,8 classes.
- Training to 1.86 lakh teachers
- Computer Literacy Programme for 15.29 lakh children of 6,7,8 classes
- 67 class rooms: Teaching Learning Equipment @ Rs.30000 each to 67 model cluster schools.



2. SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

Objectives :

- Enabling all those who have completed primary education to pursue secondary education.
- Imparting quality education
- Ensuring the fullest involvement of parents and the society.

2.1 Opening of new High and Higher Secondary Schools

It is the policy of the Government to upgrade the Panchayat Union Middle schools with a student strength of 50 in 8th standard to High schools, provided there is no High School within a radius of 5 Kms. and to upgrade the Government High Schools having a student strength of 100 in 10th standard to Higher Secondary Schools, if there is no Higher Secondary School within a radius of 8 Kms. 260 high schools and 300 higher secondary schools have been opened in the last 3 years. **30 Government High Schools and 30 Government Higher Secondary Schools will be opened during 2004-2005.**

2.2 Opening of High and Higher Secondary Schools under private management

From 1.6.91, permission is accorded to open High and Higher Secondary Schools under private managements, after obtaining an undertaking from them that they will not claim Government aid forever. During 2003-2004, 52 High schools and 38 Higher Secondary Schools were opened under private management. Six Kendriya Vidyalaya schools run by Central Government were permitted to open Higher Secondary Sections under State Board curriculum.

2.3 Special Schemes for Student Enrolment

In order to increase the enrolment and to avoid large scale dropouts, quality education is imparted through "Education for All" scheme in schools. Beneficial schemes of the Government like free uniforms, free text books, mid-day meals, free bus passes, scholarships and supply of bi-cycles to the SC/ST girl students in standard +1 are being implemented to encourage children to continue their studies fully. From this year (2004-2005), all girl students belonging to Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and De-notified communities studying in XI and XII standards in all Government and Government aided Higher Secondary Schools will be provided with bicycles free of cost. Apart from this, instant examinations at the district level are conducted for the students who have failed in one or two or three subjects in 6-9 and +1 standards.

2.4. Appointment of teachers

Considering the financial burden, the Government have taken a policy decision to fill up the vacant teacher posts on a consolidated pay for a period of 5 years. After satisfactory completion of 5 years they will be regularized on a regular scale of pay. The Government have also removed the ceiling for age at the time of recruitment for B.Ed. and P.G. assistants

2.5. New Syllabus

Based on the recommendations of the State level expert committee under the Chairmanship of Director of School Education to revise the syllabus. Committee, the revised curriculum has been introduced in State Board Schools, from the year 2003-2004 as follows:

Year	Standards
2003-2004	6 th and 9 th - Standards all subjects; 10 th Standard Tamil only
2004-2005	7 th and 11 th Standards-all subjects; 10 th Standard all subjects except Tamil ;
2005-2006	8 th and 12 th standards -all subjects

Five new subjects namely Biochemistry, Microbiology, Nursing, Nutrition and Dietetics, English for communication have been introduced in the Higher Secondary course in 2004-2005.

2.6. Computer education in High and Higher Secondary schools

It is the vision of this Government to transform Tamil Nadu into a knowledge driven and digitally literate society. Computer Science is being taught as a subject in 1197 Government Higher Secondary Schools and **during 2004-2005, this subject will be introduced in the remaining Government Higher Secondary Schools. Besides this, computer education will be introduced in 500 Government High Schools in the year 2004-2005.**

2.7 Improving basic amenities in Government High and Higher Secondary schools

This Government is determined to provide the basic infrastructure facilities like class rooms, laboratory, toilets and drinking water to all the Government High and Higher Secondary Schools based on the student strength. For the first time schemes were formulated for this purpose and loan assistance obtained from NABARD for Rs.18.36 crores in the first phase for 96 schools in 9 districts. In the second phase, 250 schools have been covered in 19 districts at a cost of Rs.80.64 crores. In the third phase, assistance to the tune of Rs.83 crores to provide the basic amenities in 259 schools in the northern districts viz. Dharmapuri, Thiruvannamalai, Vellore, Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur, Cuddalore and Villupuram has been received from NABARD.

2.8. Improving science education in Government High / Higher Secondary Schools

Government are taking various steps to provide laboratory facilities and science equipments under State Plan schemes and the loan assistance from NABARD. **Under State Plan scheme science equipments will be provided to 75 Government High Schools and 75 Government Higher Secondary Schools at a cost of Rs 78.75 lakhs during 2004-05. Besides this, teaching appliances will be supplied to 100 Government High Schools and 50 Government Higher Secondary Schools at a cost of Rs.23.63 lakhs.**

2.9. Improving library facilities in Government High and Higher Secondary schools

Learning is a continuous process. It is also a life-long process. In addition to learning the text books in class, library study is essential to develop the intellect of students. To establish libraries with quality books in Government High and Higher Secondary schools, the Government have introduced

the matching grants scheme under which, 50% of the cost of books purchased for the library is met by the government, the other 50% being borne by either the Parent-Teachers Association or from public donations. So far, 400 Schools have been benefited and **in 2004-2005, 226 schools will be benefited. Further, schools are linked with the nearby Public libraries and good quality books are distributed to the students.**

2.10. Improving the quality of education in schools

Special emphasis is placed on the teaching of English language with a focus on expression and communication as this skill is a must for securing new employment opportunities in the sunrise sectors. **English Language teaching laboratories will be established in 100 Government High and 200 Higher Secondary Schools in 2004-2005 at a cost of Rs.208.35 lakhs which will be borne by Government and Parent Teacher Associations in the ratio of 75: 25.**

2.11. Sports and Games

Physical Education is taught as one of the subjects in schools. In order to generate interest in sports and games among the school children and to identify the hidden talent at the right time, the talent search scheme has been implemented with the initiative of the Youth Welfare and Sports Development Department.

2.12. Special coaching class for Adidravidar and Tribal students

This special coaching is offered to the Adidravidar and Tribal students studying in 8th to +2 standards in specific subjects like English, Mathematics and Science and other Higher Secondary subjects like Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Commerce and Accountancy. The coaching classes are conducted in about 1000 High and Higher Secondary schools starting from August till the end of February every year. A prize money (Rs.500/- for 1st level, Rs.300 for 2nd level and Rs.200 for 3rd level) is awarded to 3 Headmasters in a district who achieve maximum enrolment and retention of SC/ST students in schools.

2.13. Educational concessions to students

This scheme is implemented to encourage talented students to pursue higher studies. As per this scheme, every year, students who obtain the first three ranks at State level in the S.S.L.C. examination are given Rs.1500/- each. In addition to this, at the district level, one first rank student each from government schools, aided schools and self-financing schools is given Rs.1500. Similarly in the +2 Public examination, the Government provides financial assistance towards higher education expenses of the first three rank holders at the State level. At the district level, the Government provides financial assistance towards higher education expenses of one first-ranking student each from Government Schools, aided schools and self-financing schools.

2.14. National Cadet Corps, National Service Scheme, Scouts and Guides and Red Cross Society

- 732 Junior wings of the NCC are functioning at school level comprising Navy, Air Force and Army Wings. There is a separate wing for girls.
- The aim of the National Service Scheme is to foster the virtues of leadership, self confidence, patriotism, voluntary involvement, national welfare and an aptitude for social service. At present, 1300 units are functioning in the State.

- The scout movement is undertaking various social service activities like cleaning temples, tree plantation, traffic regulation, first aid etc. This activity is implemented in 4553 schools. The prestigious Rajya Puraskar award is given to the best scouts and guides every year.
- The Junior Red Cross Society has been functioning in most of the schools in Tamil Nadu. The District Collector is the patron of the District Junior Red Cross.

2.15 State Awards for Teachers

Best Teacher Awards called 'Dr.Radhakrishnan Award' are given every year on the 5th of September of Teachers Day since 1960.

From each educational district, 3 teachers from primary/middle school and 2 teachers from high/higher secondary schools (189 + 126), 6 teachers from Matriculation schools and 2 teachers from Anglo-Indian schools, totaling 323 teachers are selected and given the award. Besides this, 21 teachers of the District Institutes of Education and Training and Teacher Training Institutes are awarded Best Teacher Awards.

2.16 National Awards for Teachers

The Government of India in the Ministry of Human Resource Development have a scheme of National Awards under which best teachers from all over the country are selected and awarded National Awards.

Under this scheme, Awards for 15 primary school teachers, 2 teachers from special elementary schools (teachers of physically handicapped children, handicapped teachers), 7 Secondary Grade Teachers, one from special category, totaling 25 awards in all have been allocated to Tamil Nadu.

2.17 National Foundation for Teachers Welfare

With assistance from the above Foundation, the following Schemes are implemented for the benefit of teachers:

- Medical reimbursement of Rs.50,000/- or 75% of the actual cost whichever is less, for serious ailments.
- A stipend to a maximum of Rs.6,000/- for the children of teachers, who died while in service.
- Assistance of Rs.10,000/- to physically handicapped and mentally retarded children of the teachers,
- A loan of Rs.50,000/- to teachers' children who are undergoing medical and engineering courses and a loan of Rs. 10000/- for Arts and Science degree courses
- Scholarship of Rs.5000/- for professional courses and Rs.2500/- for Diploma Courses.

2.18 Parent Teachers Associations

Interaction and co-operation between parents and teachers is a must for the well being of any institution. Acting closely with the teachers Parent Teachers Associations function with the aim of enrolling all children in the school going age, undertake constructive efforts to retain the pupil and collect donations for the developmental activities of schools.

Under the School Puravalar Scheme, a minimum donation of Rs.1000 is collected from the public and with the interest accrued thereon, amenities are provided for the school.



3. MATRICULATION SCHOOLS

Matriculation schools under Private management were affiliated with the Universities of Madras and Madurai. These schools are self-financing English-medium schools. In order to supervise these schools effectively, a separate Directorate was formed and is functioning from 4.12.2001. A separate Board of Matriculation Schools has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Director of Matriculation Schools to advise on the framing of syllabus, scheme of curriculum and other activities.

A Committee has been constituted to revise the syllabus in the Matriculation Schools under the Chairmanship of Dr.A. Gnanam, former Vice Chancellor of Central University, Pondicherry and the revision will be as follows:-

Year	Standards
2005-2006	LKG, UKG, I, II, VI and IX Standards
2006-2007	III, IV, VII and X Standards
2007-2008	V and VIII Standards



4. TEACHER EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The objectives of this Directorate are to produce teachers of quality, impart in-service training to the teachers on modern teaching techniques and preparation of audio video cassettes for a clearer understanding of subjects.

4.1. Teacher Training Institute

The following Teacher Training Institutes are functioning under the control of the Director of Teacher Education, Research and Training:

District Institutes for Education and Training	-	29
Government Teacher Training Institutes	-	9
Aided Teacher Training Institutes (Non-minority)	-	7
Aided Teacher Training Institutes (Minority)	-	35
Unaided non-minority Teacher Training Institutes	-	43
Unaided minority Teacher Training Institutes	-	2
Anglo-Indian Teacher Training Institute	-	1
Total		----- 126 -----

The intake of students in these institutions is approximately 8500 per year. Of these, 5758 seats are earmarked for filling up through Single Window System of admission and the balance through the management quota.

To overcome the difficulties experienced in the past in the matter of admission to the teacher training institutes, the seats are being filled up by following the single window system from the academic year 2001-2002.

A viable solution has been formulated on humanitarian grounds to redress the grievances of affected students who studied in the derecognised private teacher training institutes and 15670 students have completed their 2 years training by creating additional seats with the approval of the National Council for Teacher Education. The remaining students who are otherwise qualified will be trained during 2004-2006.

4.2. Education for All

“Education for All” scheme is implemented in all the districts of Tamil Nadu from 2001-2002. In-service training to teachers to attain this goal is entrusted with this Directorate. Block resource teachers were appointed in each block exclusively for this training. The teachers for classes 1 to 8 in turn are being given this in-service training by the Block Resource teachers. Village Education Committees have been constituted in every village and training on Education for All has been given to members of each committee.

4.3. Education Television Studio

The aim of Education Television Studio is to prepare audio/video cassettes for a clearer understanding of the syllabi. To improve the quality of primary education, video programmes are prepared for the benefit of students and telecast from the Doordharshan Kendra, Chennai under the “Kanbom – Karpom” programme. 40 Video programmes for primary classes and 16 video programmes for upper primary classes have been prepared during 2003. The video programmes are also used during the in-service training programmes conducted in the 29 District Institutes of Education and Training and in Block Resource Centres.



5. NON-FORMAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

The motto of the Non-formal and Adult Education Directorate is to remove illiteracy by educating the adults (15-35). Tamil Nadu Literacy Mission is functioning at the State level and the District Literacy Mission is functioning under the control of District Collectors at district level.

Objectives

- Achieving total literacy
- Ensuring lifelong learning to all adults, dropouts and illiterates

5.1. Percentage of Literacy

According to the Census of India, 2001, the Literacy rate of Tamil Nadu in comparison to India is given below:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Average Percentage</u>
India	75.85	54.16	65.38

Tamil Nadu 82.33 64.55 73.47

5.2. Continuing Education

In Tamil Nadu, Total Literacy Campaign was started in 1991 and was implemented till 1999. After that, Post Literacy Programme was started and ended in 2001. To retain and foster their literacy secured through the Total Literacy Campaign and Post Literacy Programme, Continuing Education Centres are established with the assistance of Government of India. These centres provide local news papers for reading by the neo-literates. This scheme is being implemented in 23 districts. Under this scheme, 9227 continuing education centres and 1112 nodal continuing education centres are functioning. For the remaining 6 districts (Coimbatore, Thiruvannamalai, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur and The Nilgiris) assistance to the tune of Rs.22.31 crore has been sought for from Government of India.

Even after the implementation of Total Literacy Campaign, Post Literacy programme and continuing education, the female literacy is very low in six districts of Dharmapuri, Villupuram, Perambalur, Erode, Salem and Thiruvannamalai. Hence **a special literacy programme for women in these districts will be implemented during 2004-2005.**



6. GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

A separate Directorate was formed in 1975 to conduct School Education related examinations. The foremost responsibility of this directorate is the conduct of examinations, publication of results in time and issue of certificates. The Directorate of Government Examinations

conducts 39 types of Government examinations. The SSLC public examination is being conducted from 1911 and the Higher Secondary Examination from 1980.

The Directorate also conducts examinations for Anglo-Indian and Matriculation Schools in the academic stream and the Diploma in Teacher Education, Music, Drawing and Tailoring in the vocational stream. Instant supplementary public examination is being conducted to benefit those students who fail in one or two or three subjects in SSLC and Higher Secondary examinations. 83005 students were benefited by this examination thereby enabling them to pursue further studies without wasting one whole academic year.

6.1. Analysis of Public Examination Results in 2004

Examination	No. of candidates appeared	No. of candidates passed	Percentage of pass
+2	506754	386653	76.30
S.S.L.C.	664900	514391	77.40
Matriculation	85998	77360	90.00
Anglo-Indian	4787	4528	94.60

Instant supplementary public examination, June/July 2003

Examination	No. of candidates appeared	No. of candidates passed	Percentage of pass
+2	87965	44607	50.71
S.S.L.C.	100768	34799	34.53
Matriculation	7432	3465	46.62
Anglo-Indian	187	134	71.66

6.2. The following procedure is being adopted in the public examinations to maintain confidentiality and transparency

- Central valuation system is adopted
- Dummy numbers are assigned to the answer scripts in the subjects of Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, Commerce, Accountancy and Engineering based vocational subjects in the Higher Secondary public examination. Dummy numbers are assigned to the answer scripts in all subjects of Matriculation Public examination.
- Candidates can ask for retotalling of the valuation of their answer scripts and also get the Xerox copies of their answer scripts in the subjects of Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Biology, Botany and Zoology. In case of doubt, they can ask for revaluation on payment of prescribed charges.

6.3. Prevention of Bogus Certificates

In order to avoid generation of bogus certificates, in-built secret security markings have been introduced in certificates by using Modern Laser Technology from 2003. Besides this, the certificates is issued to the students with endorsement by the Headmaster concerned on the back side of the certificate that "this mark certificate is distributed through this school".

6.4. Website for Directorate

The details of the examination being conducted by the Directorate of Government Examinations is hosted in the website from 2003. This site gives information with regard to results, marks, notices and schedules of examination. Moreover, it provides model application forms, rates of fees, procedure for obtaining duplicate certificates and certified copies of mark sheets and question papers of previous years.

6.5 Talent Search Examinations

The Director of Government Examinations conducts the National Talent Search Preliminary Examination for selecting students from those who have completed 9th Std. for the main examination conducted by the National Council for Teacher Education and Training at All India level. In the year 2003, it selected 290 students. Under the Government of Tamil Nadu scheme, 50 girls and 50 boys from the rural areas in each district are being selected from those who have completed 8th Std. by conducting Rural Talent Search Examination. The selected students are awarded Rs.1000/- per year up to + 2 Std.



7. TEACHERS RECRUITMENT BOARD

The Teachers Recruitment Board was constituted in the year 1988 in order to select teachers / lecturers for School Education, Collegiate Education, Legal Education and Technical Education departments. The responsibility of Teachers Recruitment Board is to select teachers with aptitude, ability and sense of involvement through an open, competitive and transparent recruitment process.

7.1. Written Examination

The system of recruitment of meritorious B.T. and P.G. teachers for Government schools through open written competitive examination without age limit was introduced in September 2001 by scrapping the previous procedures of recruitment through employment exchanges.

7.2. The details of the number of teachers recruited under various categories in the years 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-2004 is tabulated below:

Year	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
School Assistants, Language Pandits including Junior grade	773	809	5391
Special recruitment of School Assistant from Noon-meal Organisers			218

Block Resource Teachers		3480	-
P.G.Assistants including Junior grade	611	488	1387
Vocational Instructors (Agri)	100		-
Teacher Training Institutes			
Junior Lecturers/ Physical Directors		444	208
Total	1484	5221	7204

7.3 Innovations made in the recruitment procedure

A major step forward into the digital age was taken by the Teachers Recruitment Board by introducing computerisation at all levels of the selection process. Application forms capable of being scanned and read through intelligent character recognition system have been introduced to impart transparency, speedy data verification and generation of database. In order to ensure total fairness and objectivity in valuation, the Teachers Recruitment Board has introduced objective type multiple choice questions and O.M.R. answer sheets for marking answers in the written examinations. An important innovation was made in the procedure by making available to the candidates the carbon copy of O.M.R. answer sheet on completion of the examination. The candidates could verify the answers marked by them with the answer keys published over the internet. This unique process was designed to usher in transparency, accuracy, confidence building and accountability. The marks obtained by the candidates in the written examinations and the final selection list after certificate verification are also released through internet enabling the public to know the various stages in the recruitment process.



8.TAMIL NADU TEXT BOOK CORPORATION

8.1 Printing of Textbooks

The Tamil Nadu Text book Corporation prints and supplies the following text and other books:

- Text books for 1-12 stds. of State Board Schools.
- 10th Std. books for Matriculation and Anglo-Indian Schools
- Text books for minority language students in stds. 1-10; Language books for +1, +2 students.
- Text books for L.K.G. to +2 Std. of Ariviyal Tamil
- Guides for 10th and +2 students of Adi-Dravidar, Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes Schools
- Question bank, model question booklet and guides for entrance test of professional courses.

The printers are selected through open tenders once in two years and new printers are included. Special efforts are being taken to further upgrade the quality of textbook printing.

8.2. Supply of Textbooks

In the case of sale copies, 42 cooperative societies are managing the supply of Tamil Nadu Text book Corporation publications received from 21 Regional Offices at the wholesale level and distribute them through a network consisting of 1828 private retailers. Sales emporium is functioning at the administrative office of the corporation.

8.3. Free Textbooks

The Corporation prints and distributes Free Textbooks to all the students enrolled in Std. 1 to 5 in Panchayat, Government and Aided Schools. The Government also supplies books free of cost to Noon Meal Beneficiaries in Stds. 6, 7 and 8. The expenditure for this is being reimbursed by the State Government to the Corporation.

For year 2004-2005, 406.12 lakhs of copies of free books to the value of Rs. 4432.37 lakhs have been supplied to the students as detailed below:-

Departments	No. of Textbooks (In lakhs)	Value (In lakhs)
Through Assistant Elementary Educational Officers (1 st to 8 th Std.)	317.40	2805.42
Through Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department (1 st to 10 th Std.)	38.19	688.31
Through Backward Classes & Minorities welfare (6 th to 10 th Std.) Most Backward Classes and De- notified communities welfare, Social Welfare Departments and Rehabilitation Departments.	50.53	938.64
TOTAL	406.12	4432.37

8.4. Notebooks

Besides the text books, the most essential auxiliary tool in the pursuit of education is Note books. The Tamil Nadu Text book Corporation has brought out flexible Note books in laminated with

colour wrapper in the best quality of paper at an economic price in addition to the traditional type of note books for open market sales.



9. PUBLIC LIBRARIES

9.1. Opening of new libraries

With the support of the local public, part time libraries are opened wherever the population is less than 1000 and village libraries are opened where the population is between 1000-5000. Branch libraries are opened in places where the population is above 5000. Each district is having a central library

9.2. Mobile libraries

In areas not served by libraries, mobile library service has been provided and such service is effectively functioning in the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, Thiruchirapalli, Thirunelveli, Thanjavur, Salem and Kancheepuram Districts.

Libraries in Tamil Nadu

	No. of libraries
State Central library	1
District Central Libraries	29
Branch libraries	1568
Mobile libraries	12
Village libraries	1492
Part-time libraries	649
Total	3751

Number of members 34,92,326
 Number of books 5,12,93,763
 Number of readers 4,55,94,704

Besides this, Government aided libraries (U.Ve. Saminatha Iyer Library, Chennai, Saraswathi Mahal Library, Thanjavur and Maraimalaiadigal Library, Chennai) are also functioning.

9.3. Connemara Public Library

Connemara Public Library at Chennai is the State Central library. This library is one of the 4 National depository libraries which are receiving a copy of all books, news papers and periodicals published in India free of cost. This library is also functioning as the information Centre for UNESCO, Asian Development Bank publications.

9.4. Local Library Authorities

Local Library Authorities functioning in each district effectively render their service to the public who are paying library cess. Collection of library cess from the local bodies has been entrusted with Local Library Authorities. Library cess is collected from the property tax collected by the local bodies.

The details about the collection of library cess for the past 5 years is as follows:-

<u>Year</u>		<u>(Rupees in lakhs)</u>
1999-2000	:	1140.14
2000-2001	:	2001.12
2001-2002	:	1630.61
2002-2003	:	2248.00
2003-2004	:	3019.62

9.5 Purchase of Books

In order to provide good and useful reading materials and to fulfil the requirements of the reading community, quality books in Tamil and English are being purchased every year and distributed to the libraries. About 25% of the cess collection is utilised for the purchase of books. Besides this, a Corpus Fund of Rs.6.80 crores have been created with the assistance of XI Finance Commission. A General Fund has been created in the year 2002-2003 to fund the purchase of books by the weak Local Library Authorities.

The details of Tamil and English books purchased during the last 5 years is as follows:-

Year	No. of Tamil books purchased	No. of copies	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of English books purchased	No. of copies	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1999-00	1873	850	320	823	29	92
2000-01	2818	850	420	1868	29	170
2001-02	3224	850	475	1169	29	100
2002-03	4138	600	679	1991	29	220
2003-04	3033	600	658	1579	29	135

9.6. Linkage with schools

In order to improve the reading habit of students, the public libraries department has launched a scheme named “ Linkage with Schools” covering 2618 schools by which an employee from the libraries goes to the attached schools once in 15 days to inculcate the reading habit among school children.

9.7. Civil Services Study Circle

In order to facilitate the youth hailing from the downtrodden and weaker sections of the society to compete in IAS, IPS, Banking services, Railway Services and the competitive examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission and Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Civil Service Study Circles have been functioning in Connemara Public Library, District Central Libraries and libraries located in municipal areas.

9.8. Construction of Library Buildings

In order to provide the readers with good ventilated buildings at convenient locations, buildings are being constructed for the libraries functioning in rented buildings. 1185 libraries have their own buildings. At present, construction work is going on at 60 places at a cost of Rs.2.23 crores.

9.9. News letter

On behalf of the Public Libraries Department, a quarterly magazine "Pothu Noolaga Cheithi Madal" is being published. The magazine covers the news of development activities of Public Libraries Department and the library movement and is enthusiastically welcomed by the public.

9.10. Readers Forum (Vasakar Vattam)

In order to make the library movement a public movement and to develop the reading habit, a forum called " Vasakar Vattam" has been formed for each and every library comprising of educationists, library members and local residents and they conduct literary meetings, introduction of new books etc. periodically.

9.11. Computerisation

The Connemara Public Library has been provided with Computer and internet facilities. Computerisation facility has been extended to 17 District Central libraries. Apart from reading materials, TV/VCRs have been provided in District Central libraries. **The remaining 12 District Central Libraries will be provided with computers in 2004-2005 at a cost of Rs.60 lakhs.**

9.12 Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation Assistance

The Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata is rendering matching grant to all the States in the country for the development of the Public Library Movement.

The matching assistance availed for the past 3 years is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rupees in lakhs</u>
2001-2002	100.00
2002-2003	150.00
2003-2004	150.00

9.13 Permanent Book Fair

A Permanent Book Fair in Chennai has been inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 20-2-2004. This provides books of various publishers both Tamil and English under one roof for intending buyers of books.

**C.Ve.SHANMUGAM
MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND
BACKWARD CLASSES.**

STATISTICS

- 1 School age children and enrolment 2003-2004
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- 9 Literacy Rate (1901 to 2001)
- 10 Literacy Rate -2001 (Districts position)

STATISTICS

School age children and enrolment - 2003-2004

Age Group	Sex	School Age Children	Enrolment	% of Enrolment
		(in lakhs)		
6 - 11	Boys	34.45	34.10	98.98
	Girls	32.15	31.81	98.94
	Total	66.60	65.91	98.96
11 - 14	Boys	19.18	18.71	97.55
	Girls	18.98	17.30	91.15
	Total	38.16	36.01	94.37
14 - 16	Boys	12.95	9.20	71.04
	Girls	11.98	8.40	70.12
	Total	24.93	17.60	70.60
16 - 18	Boys	12.63	5.08	40.22
	Girls	12.98	5.07	39.10
	Total	25.61	10.15	39.63
6 - 18	Boys	79.21	67.09	84.70
	Girls	76.09	62.58	82.24
	Total	155.30	129.67	83.49

2. STATEMENT SHOWING THE ENROLMENT POSITION 2003-2004 (IN LAKHS)

Standards	Sex	Primary Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Hr.Sec. Schools	Total
I TO V	Boys	21.99	6.83	2.15	3.13	34.10
	Girls	20.93	6.53	1.71	2.64	31.81
	Total	42.92	13.36	3.86	5.77	65.91
VI TO VIII	Boys	0.00	4.59	4.93	9.19	18.71
	Girls	0.00	4.42	5.14	7.74	17.30
	Total	0.00	9.01	10.07	16.93	36.01
IX & X	Boys	0.00	0.00	2.44	6.76	9.20
	Girls	0.00	0.00	2.67	5.73	8.40
	Total	0.00	0.00	5.11	12.49	17.60
XI & XII	Boys	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.08	5.08
	Girls	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.07	5.07
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.15	10.15
I TO XII	Boys	21.99	11.42	9.52	24.16	67.09
	Girls	20.93	10.95	9.52	21.18	62.58
	Total	42.92	22.37	19.04	45.34	129.67

**3. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS (MANAGEMENTWISE)
ENROLMENT AND TEACHERS 2003-2004**

Type of School	Management	No. of Schools	Students Enrolment (in lakhs)	Teachers		
				Total	Male	Female
Primary Schools	Government	1598	1.97	6820	44493	76743
	Municipal/Corporation	1015	1.67	6831		
	Panchayat Union	24199	23.45	78660		
	Private	5430	15.83	28925		
	Total	32242	42.92	121236		
Middle Schools	Government	317	1.03	2683	25935	34144
	Municipal/Corporation	398	1.51	5203		
	Panchayat Union	4232	10.79	29551		
	Private	1878	9.04	22642		
	Total	6825	22.37	60079		
High Schools	Government	1962	9.15	23297	24321	43891
	Municipal/Corporation	111	0.44	1543		
	Aided	646	3.50	7822		
	Unaided	215	0.55	817		
	Anglo Indian(High School)	12	0.11	253		
	Matriculation(High School)	1861	4.97	33348		
	Central Board(High School)	52	0.32	1132		
	Total for all High Schools	4859	19.04	68212		
Hr.Sec.Schools	Government	1547	17.72	42796	57996	81793
	Municipal/Corporation	92	1.31	4128		
	Aided	909	13.80	33630		
	Unaided	132	0.61	1440		
	Anglo Indian(Hr.Sec.)	29	0.43	1157		
	Matriculation(Hr.Sec.)	1340	10.61	53065		
	Central Board(Hr.Sec.)	87	0.86	3573		
	Total for all Hr.Sec.Schools	4136	45.34	139789		
Total Schools	Government	5424	29.87	75596	152745	236571
	Municipal/Corporation	1616	4.93	17705		
	Panchayat Union	28431	34.24	108211		
	Private	9210	43.33	95276		
	Anglo Indian	41	0.54	1410		
	Matriculation	3201	15.58	86413		
	Central Board	139	1.18	4705		
	Grand Total	48062	129.67	389316		

BOYS	6722681
GIRLS	6244641
TOTAL	12967322

4. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS- 1998-99 TO 2003-2004

TYPE OF SCHOOLS	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Primary Schools	30844	31052	31142	31488	31678	32242
Middle Schools	5538	5640	5703	5809	6383	6825
High Schools	4208	4551	4500	4836	5028	4859
Hr.Sec.Schools	3149	3292	3439	3473	4109	4136
Total	43739	44535	44784	45606	47198	48062

5. GROWTH OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN TAMILNADU MANAGEMENT-WISE (1991-92 TO 2003-2004)

Year	Govt	State Board Schools				Matri- culation	Anglo- Indian	Central	Total	Grand Total
		Mpl. Corp.	Aided	Unaided	Total					
1991-92	1872	83	352	66	2373	684	13	93	790	3163
1992-93	1883	83	346	84	2396	709	13	85	807	3203
1993-94	1889	83	346	94	2412	759	13	86	858	3270
1994-95	1902	83	332	121	2438	806	13	83	902	3340
1995-96	1915	87	304	139	2445	885	12	75	972	3417
1996-97	1932	88	304	140	2464	1032	12	66	1110	3574
1997-98	1917	94	294	144	2449	1245	12	59	1316	3765
1998-99	1986	94	626	96	2802	1335	12	59	1406	4208
1999-2000	2006	103	626	104	2839	1641	12	59	1712	4551
2000-2001	2002	112	610	135	2859	1564	12	65	1641	4500
2001-2002	1981	108	646	179	2914	1910	12	67	1989	4903
2002-2003	1964	109	646	186	2905	2059	12	52	2123	5028
2003-2004	1962	111	646	215	2934	1861	12	52	1925	4859

6. GROWTH OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN TAMILNADU MANAGEMENT-WISE (1991-92 TO 2003-2004)

Year	Govt.	State Board Schools				Matri- culation	Anglo- Indian	Central	Total	Grand Total
		Mpl/ Corpn	Aided	Unaided	Total					
1991-92	869	68	674	88	1699	276	28	81	385	2084
1992-93	879	68	674	94	1715	338	28	84	450	2165
1993-94	891	68	674	98	1731	373	28	89	490	2221
1994-95	903	68	674	112	1757	440	28	93	561	2318
1995-96	932	69	674	140	1815	540	29	106	675	2490
1996-97	1012	70	674	155	1911	668	29	126	823	2734
1997-98	1087	75	674	183	2019	792	29	135	956	2975

1998-99	1157	78	869	29	2133	852	29	135	1016	3149
1999-2000	1206	80	884	46	2216	912	29	135	1076	3292
2000-2001	1258	81	909	68	2316	959	29	135	1123	3439
2001-2002	1374	90	909	74	2447	997	29	135	1161	3608
2002-2003	1507	92	909	94	2602	1391	29	87	1507	4109
2003-2004	1547	92	909	132	2680	1340	29	87	1456	4136

**7. STUDENTS IN HIGH SCHOOLS- MANAGEMENTWISE(1991-92 TO 2003-2004)
CLASS I TO X**

Year	Govern- -ment	Munici- -pal/ Corpor- -ation	Aided	Unaided	Matric- -ulation	Anglo -Indian	Central Schools	Grand Total		
								Boys	Girls	Total
1991-92	973280	64844	326122	43193	179240	11907	49981	917226	731341	1648567
1992-93	1040346	68492	320942	52697	196001	12948	46061	961884	775603	1737487
1993-94	991113	72654	350297	57168	257796	13464	45664	999350	788806	1788156
1994-95	1074851	77106	345784	78964	271205	14033	46163	1043600	864506	1908106
1995-96	1113752	78993	331828	89367	337050	13309	48138	1094272	918165	2012437
1996-97	1141026	80972	340934	91555	351841	13374	48136	1121458	946380	2067838
1997-98	1128451	80097	337279	90559	226108	13910	49015	1126388	799031	1925419
1998-99	879479	64204	314213	234441	478527	11189	49804	1011712	1020145	2031857
1999-2000	923868	42813	319797	71063	436869	10235	51020	933317	922348	1855665
2000-2001	963629	49583	336548	30632	455849	10271	39975	974529	911958	1886487
2001-2002	978461	46605	339244	32059	149894	10414	30759	755119	832317	1587436
2002-2003	913858	50572	365904	49689	473471	10503	32039	939151	956885	1896036
2003-2004	915051	44153	350486	54922	496842	10568	32476	965030	939468	1904498

**8. STUDENTS IN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS MANAGEMENTWISE(1991-92 TO 2003-2004)
CLASS I TO XII**

Year	Govern- -ment	Munici- -pal/ Corpora- -tion	Aided	Unaided	Matricul- -ation	Anglo -Indian	Central Schools	Grand total		
								Boys	Girls	Total
1991-92	1069193	170013	956608	48200	145411	38634	88231	1499929	1016361	2516290
1992-93	1144217	171422	967155	60531	169619	43429	91128	1556369	1091132	2647501
1993-94	1106472	185283	1000736	66155	137686	43539	96678	1612519	1024030	2636549
1994-95	1191341	193536	1028350	82780	247277	43849	97768	1695027	1189874	2884901
1995-96	1233872	193932	1037863	101575	330685	44212	110164	1780958	1271345	3052303
1996-97	1276876	200686	1074010	105113	345836	46040	115192	1842336	1321417	3163753
1997-98	1324146	208259	1114704	109083	397936	46970	118712	1920279	1399531	3319810
1998-99	1272105	83038	1197539	91965	528778	46719	143356	1834079	1529421	3363500
1999-2000	1416047	130522	1110242	24658	423308	45005	171847	1792763	1528866	3321629
2000-2001	1422532	88264	1212171	40311	466477	42432	106480	1807000	1571667	3378667
2001-2002	1509743	119407	1298688	45186	330562	43562	101846	1918046	1530948	3448994
2002-2003	1711340	130551	1365786	54541	978051	42763	84423	2319412	2048043	4367455
2003-2004	1772481	130852	1380338	60840	1060612	42800	85691	2416586	2117028	4533614

9.Literacy Rate (1901 to 2001)

Year	All India			Tamil Nadu		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1901	9.80	0.60	5.30	14.10	1.00	7.60
1911	10.60	1.10	5.90	17.10	1.50	9.20
1921	12.20	1.80	7.20	18.60	2.40	10.40
1931	15.60	2.90	9.50	20.00	2.90	11.30
1941	24.90	7.30	16.10	25.60	6.90	16.20
1951	27.16	8.86	18.33	31.70	10.10	20.80
1961	40.40	15.34	28.31	51.59	21.06	36.39
1971	45.95	21.97	34.45	59.54	30.92	45.40
1981	56.37	29.75	43.56	68.05	40.43	54.39
1991	64.13	39.29	52.21	73.05	51.33	62.66
2001	79.56	54.28	65.38	82.33	64.55	73.47

Note: Literacy rates for 1961 and 1971 to population aged five years and above. The rates for the years 1981 to 2001 relate to the population aged seven years and above

Source: Census of India 2001

10-Litracy Rate 2001

(Districts Position)

District	Litracy Rate		
	Person	Male	Female
State Literacy Rate	73.47	82.33	64.55
1 Kanniyakumari	88.11	90.88	85.38
2 Tuticorin	81.96	88.66	75.64
3 Chennai	80.14	84.71	75.32
4 Nilgiris	81.44	89.63	73.39
5 Tiruchirappalli	79.16	87.16	71.19
6 Kancheepuram	77.61	84.82	70.21
7 Madurai	78.65	87.24	69.93
8 Coimbatore	76.95	83.82	69.80
9 Tirunelveli	76.97	85.89	68.50
10 Thiruvarur	76.90	85.59	68.36
11 Nagapattinam	76.89	85.61	68.35
12 Thiruvallur	76.54	84.62	68.23
13 Thanjavur	76.07	85.45	66.95
14 Virudhunagar	74.23	84.56	64.09
15 Ramanathapuram	73.05	82.96	63.55
16 Vellore	73.07	82.67	63.53
17 Sivagangai	72.66	83.70	62.12
18 Theni	72.01	82.50	61.41
19 Pudukkottai	71.96	83.22	60.94
20 Cuddalore	71.85	82.76	60.85
21 Dindigul	69.83	80.29	59.30
22 Karur	68.74	80.42	57.30
23 Namakkal	67.66	78.02	57.04
24 Thiruvannamalai	68.22	80.14	56.31
25 Salem	65.72	75.25	55.61
26 Erode	65.51	75.49	55.26
27 Perambalur	65.88	77.68	54.26
28 Villupuram	64.68	76.02	53.16
29 Dharmapuri	59.23	68.82	49.10