



EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

**PROGRESS OF EDUCATION
IN
TAMIL NADU**

**NOTE ON
DEMAND 17—EDUCATION 1977-78**



GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1977

PRINTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF STATIONERY AND
PRINTING, MADRAS, ON BEHALF OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

- 5482

370.6

TAH - P

**NOTE ON "DEMAND—17. EDUCATION".
BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1977-78.**

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

(i) EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE AND THE STATE BUDGET.

The outlay under "Demand 17—Education" in 1977—78 is Rs. 16 Crores, which represents 24 per cent of the total expenditure on Revenue Account namely Rs. 663 Crores. It constitutes the highest single component in the Budget. The expenditure on education has been steadily rising as may be seen from the figures of Rs. 123 crores under Education Demand spent in 1975—76 (Accounts 7—76) and Rs. 136 crores in 1976—77 (R.E. 1976—77).

2. The following is a sector-wise break up of the provision in the Budget Estimates for 1977—78 under the Education Demand.

*Budget estimate for
1977-78.*

<i>Non-Plan.</i>	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
------------------	--------------	---------------

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

277. Education—

1. Primary Education	72,25	3,98	76,23
2. Secondary Education	49,30	3,91	53,21
3. University Education	19,09	1,25	20,34
4. Special Education	64	22	86
5. N.C.C., Sports, etc	1,29	17	1,46
6. Other items	18	..	18
7. Technical Education	4,75	89	5,64
TOTAL—277 EDUCATION	1 47 50	10,42	1,57,92

NIEPA DC



D01307

National Institute of Educational
 Planning and Administration
 B, SriAurbindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
 OC. No.....1307
 Date..... 27/7/84

2

Budget estimate for
1977-78.

Non-plan. Plan. Total.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

278. Art and Culture	18	14	32
Archaeology	5	6	11
Museums	10	2	12
Public Libraries	78	1	79
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	111	23	134
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
288. Social Security and Welfare (Schools for Handicapped, etc.,)	34	1	35
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL—DEMAND—17.			
EDUCATION	1,48,95	10,66	1,59,61
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

3. Besides these, provision has also been made in 1977-78 under other Demands, for School and College Buildings, loans, etc as follows :—

General Education.

	<i>Non-plan.</i>	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
A. Expenditure within Revenue Account—			
314. Community Development Works—Panchayat Union School Buildings .. .. .	..	54	54
Social Education .. .. .	..	8	8
259. Office Buildings .. .. .	..	1	1
Demand—37. Public Works Build- ings for Government Schools and Collegess	4	1	5
266. Pensions to teachers of Aided and Local Body Schools ..	5,16	..	5,16

	<i>Non-plan.</i>	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
B. Expenditure outside Revenue Account—			
459. Capital Outlay—School Education Departmental Office Buildings ..	..	2	2
477. Capital Outlay on Education Art and Culture—Buildings for Government Schools and Colleges etc.	7	332	339
677. Loans—Marriage loans to Aided School Teachers	1	..	1
National Loan Scholarships ..	34	..	34
Total General Education ..	562	398	960

Technical Education.

477. Capital Outlay—Buildings for Government Technical Educational Institutions .. .. .	..	8	8
677. Loans to Technical Education students	9	..	9
Loans to Aided Technical Educational Institutions	1	..	1
TOTAL—TECHNICAL EDUCATION.	10	8	18
TOTAL—GENERAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION	572	406	978

If all the above allocations are taken into account the expenditure on education will be Rs. 170 Crores in 1977-78.

4. (i) These figures do not include the expenditure on Harijan Welfare and Backward Class Schools and hostels, Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Class Students and on a few special items such as Approved Schools, Indust

Training Institutes, etc. The total provision for these institutions is about Rs. 22 crores.

(ii) The Budget makes separate allocations for Medical, Agricultural and Veterinary education under the respective departments to the tune of Rs. 9 crores. If these allocations (Rs. 22 Crores plus Rs. 9 crores) are also taken into account, the outlay on education in the Budget Estimate for 1977-78 will be in the order of Rs. 201 Crores.

7. In 1977-78 the plan expenditure on various sectors of education under all heads (277. Education, 477 Capital outlay on Education, 677. Loans, etc.,) will be as follows : (The figures with plus sign represent the outlay on Centrally Sponsored Schemes) :—

	Committed.	New Schemes sanctioned in 1977-78.	Total.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).		
General Education—			
(i) School Education	9,47 +7	1,17	10,64,64 -+7
(ii) College Education	1,47 +53	26	1,72,73 +53
	10,94 +60	1,43	12,37,37 +60
Technical Education	60 +26	14	74,74 +26
Nutrition—Mid-day Meals	16	4	20,20
Art and Culture	21 +3	2	23,23 +3
Grand total	11,91 89	1,63	13,54,54 +89

(ii) 10+2+3 PATTERN.

8. Formerly the education pattern in Tamil Nadu was 11 year school education, 1 year Pre-University Education in Colleges and 3 year degree courses. The Kothari Education Commission of 1964-66 recommended

that the uniform pattern of 10 year School Education, 2 year Higher Secondary Course in Schools or Colleges and 3 year degree course should be introduced throughout India. The Parliament's resolution on "National Policy on Education" passed in September 1968 also recommended the adoption of the above pattern. In January 1975, the Government constituted a Committee under the Education Secretary to report to them on the advisability of changing the "11+1+3" pattern of Education in Tamil Nadu into one of "10+2+3". That Committee gave its report in November 1975 recommending the introduction of the revised 10+2+3 pattern of education.

9. Revised and upgraded syllabi based on a ten year school curriculum, and text books based on those syllabi have already been introduced gradually from 1972-73 itself and standards 1-10 have been covered by 1976-77.

10. (i) The students who are in Standard 11 in 1977-78 were exposed to the revised syllabi only from 1975-76 and it would have been difficult for them to sit for the ten-year Secondary School Leaving-Certificate (S.S.L.C) Examination in March 1977. Hence orders have been issued that they will sit only for 11 year S.S.L.C. in March 1978. (They will cover the revised 9th and 10th syllabi in three years in Standards 9-11). They will study the Pre-University Class in 1978-79 and sit for the Pre-University (P.U.C.) Examination in April 1979. They will be the last batch of one year Pre-University.

(ii) The students who are in Standard 10 in 1977-78 were exposed to the revised syllabi from lower standards and they can therefore sit for the ten year S.S.L.C. in March 1978. Thus two sets of pupils will be sitting for S.S.L.C. in March 1978—one appearing after 11 year schooling and the other after ten year schooling. The first batch of ten-year schoolers who sit for S.S.L.C. in March 1978, will undergo the Higher Secondary School course in 1978-80 and sit for their final Higher Secondary Examination in March 1980.

11. In December 1976 the Government announced their final decision to implement the new pattern of 10+2+3 in Tamil Nadu in

accordance with the following time-table :—

Standards studied by the Cohorts.

1975-76. 1976-77. 1977-78. 1978-79. 1979-80. 1980-81.

A. Last set under old 11 year School syllabus:						
	10	11	P.U.C. (colleges).	I B.A.	II B.A.	III B.A.
B New Syllabus—						
I- Set as per 10 year syllabus but taking 11 years to complete it						
	9	10	11	P U C	I B.A.	III B.A.
	(New syllabus for 9 and 10 covered in 3 years.)			(colleges).		
II. Set : 10 year syllabus completed in 10 years.						
	8	9	10	i year Higher Secondary Course*	II year Higher Secondary*	I B..A.
III. Do. . .						
	7	8	9	10	I year Higher Secondary.*	III year Higher Secondary.*

*in Higher Secondary Schools or in Colleges.

12. The Government have also decided that the 10 years of School Education will be divided into 5+3+2 (i.e. under the new pattern the Elementary Schools will have the standards 1—5, the Higher Elementary Schools will have standards 1—8 or 6—8 ; and the High Schools will have standards 1—10, 6—10, or 9—10). It will be ensured gradually that standard 8 (be it in High Schools or Higher Elementary Schools) is handled by teachers better qualified than now.

13. A Board of Higher Secondary Education under the Chairmanship of the Director of school Education was constituted in July 1976 to be incharge of +2 stage of the 10+2+3 pattern of Education. Expert Committees were also constituted in September 1976 for framing syllabus for +2 stage. The draft syllabi finalised by the Committees have also been published in the Gazette in March—April 1977 inviting comments from educationists and the general public. The final version

off the syllabi will be finalised after considering the suggestions received and thereafter the work of preparing text-books for the +2 stage taken up. With a view to orient teachers in the revised syllabi for the new pattern, a huge training programme is being implemented from 1976-77 (at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs) and is nearing completion.

14. To arrive at careful and considered decisions on the other issues in connection with introducing the +2 stage of the new pattern, special staff (consisting of one Joint Director of School Education, two Deputy Directors, two Field Officers, and one Statistical Officer) under the Director of School Education are conducting detailed studies and surveys, under the guidance of a Steering Committee consisting of the Secretaries, Education and Finance and the Directors of Education. A basic objective under the new pattern will be to vocationalise the higher secondary stage based on detailed survey of employment opportunities in each district. A provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made in 1977-78 for the new pattern.

15. This Government are of the view that it will be educationally sound to locate the +2 stage only in schools, but this will involve considerable extra cost, as there are not many schools with the requisite facilities. As yet there has been no indication from the Government of India of the Central assistance if any forthcoming for the adoption of the new pattern. In the circumstances, it is considered that, to begin with, the Higher Secondary course may be offered temporarily from 1978-79 in some colleges also, but though located in some colleges, the course will not form part of the colleges or the University. The exact number of the schools and colleges where the +2 stage can be offered from 1978-79 will be decided and announced shortly. The Government will also announce in time before the commencement of 1978-79, their decisions on such matters like the vocational courses to be offered at the +2 stage (and their location), medium of instruction, qualifications and scales of pay of staff, grants to Aided institutions, etc.

16. Because of the abolition of Standard XI from 1978-79 in the High Schools in Tamil Nadu, about 7,000 B.T. teachers may be affected. Such of them as possess the qualifications to be prescribed for the Higher Secondary course staff can be absorbed in the Higher Secondary Course. As regards the others, the Government will ensure that nobody is retrenched. This will be done by redeploying the B.T. posts in question to Standards 8-10 of the concerned school, if the teacher-pupil ratio permitted it or by transferring the posts to other schools in need of additional posts with reference to the approved teacher-pupil ratio.

CHAPTER II.

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

1. School Education accounts for the bulk of the Education Budget. Out of the Rs. 160 crores under Education Demand in Budget Estimate 1977-78, about Rs. 130 crores is for School Education.

2. The following figures shows the number of schools, teachers and pupils in Tamil Nadu in 1976-77:—

<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pupils in lakhs.</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
High Schools—			
Ordinary ..	2,874		
	{ Government.	1,899	
	{ Municipal.	123	16.90
	{ Aided.	852	688,497
(Anglo-Indian, .. CBSE, ISC, Matric, etc.)	146		
	{ Railway and		
	{ Central.	17	
	{ Aided.	129	1.09
Total ..	3,020	17.99	722,838
Higher Elementary Schools.			
	5,730		
	{ Government.	232	
	{ Municipal.	385	
	{ Panchayat	3,140	23.25
	{ Union.		67,846
	{ Aided.	1,973	
Elementary Schools			
	2,7306		
	{ Government.	1,420	
	{ Municipal.	1,062	39.88
	{ Panchayat	1,9795	1,11,033
	{ Union.		
	{ Aided	5,029	
Grand Total ..	36,056	81.12	2,51,717
		47.15 lakhs	1,55,298
		boys,	Men and
		33.97	96,419
		lakhs	Women.)
		girls).	

<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pupils</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Other Institutions—			
Pre Primary Schools	41 (Aided)	5,400	127
Oriental ..	17 (12 Sanskrit —5 Arabic).	2,500	165
Schools for Handicapped	39 (15 for Blind 14 for Deaf and Dumb 10 for Others).	3,700	338
Teachers Training Schools.	80	2,100	329
Pre-vocational Training Centres.	6	500	40

3. The enrolment percentages reached in Tamil Nadu by the end of 1976-77 were:—

(a) Age group 6—11 (corresponding to standards I to V of Elementary and Higher Elementary Schools)—

Number enrolled in lakhs.	57.52
<hr/>	
Total Number in lakhs (six single age groups) (5+ to 10+....).	63.16
Percentage ..	91.7 per cent

(b) Age Group 11-14 (Corresponding to Standards VI to VIII of Higher Elementary Schools and High Schools):—

Number enrolled in lakhs.	15.50
<hr/>	
Total Number in lakhs.	28.42
Percentage ..	54.4 per cent

(c) Age group 14-17 (Corresponding to Standards IX to XI of High Schools):—

Number enrolled in lakhs.	8.02
<hr/> Total number in lakhs.	<hr/> 23.46
Percentage	34.1 per cents

4. For 1977-78 the following additional posts of teachers have been sanctioned—namely 700 Secondary Grades; 200 Physical education Teachers for Higher Elementary Schools and High Schools and 200 Tamil Pandits Grade I for Higher Elementary Schools. 200 posts of Part-time Craft Instructors in Higher Elementary Schools have been ordered to be upgraded as full time posts from 1977-78. Further 100 posts of Secondary Grade Teachers have been sanctioned in 1977-78, exclusively for opening English Medium sections in Standard 6 in 100 High Schools.

(i) ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Enrolment.

5. As mentioned above, 91.7 per cent of children of age group 6-11 and 54.4 per cent of children of age group 11-14 have already been enrolled in schools in Tamil Nadu. About 2 lakhs under these age groups are likely to be enrolled in 1977-78. The total number of pupils who studied in 1976-77 in the 33,036 elementary schools was 63.13 lakhs and the number of teachers 1,73,879; and the teacher pupil ratio worked out to 1:36.

6. During 1977-78, direct admissions from private study or study in unrecognised schools has been permitted in any standard up to standard 8 (instead of standard 6 in the past).

Qualitative Improvement

7. With a view to improving the teaching of Science in Elementary Schools the syllabi has been revised and grants are also given for the purchase of Science equipment and teaching aids, at Rs. 300 for each elementary school and Rs. 1,000 for each Higher Elementary School. So far, 12,620 elementary and 3,680 Higher Elementary Schools have been benefitted. During 1977-78 these grants will be given to 150 higher elementary schools.

8. Under the project for improving science teaching in elementary schools with UNICEF assistance the UNICEF has so far supplied free of cost Science kits to 2,300 elementary schools (cost Rs. four lakhs) and to 1,830 higher elementary schools (cost Rs. 20 lakhs). Further, under this scheme about 2,600 elementary school teachers and 3,690 higher elementary school teachers have been given In-service Training (20 days for elementary school teachers and 42 days for higher elementary school teachers) at a cost of about Rs. 14 lakhs, of which about half was borne by UNICEF.

9. Crafts are taught in elementary schools for developing the technical skills and creative talents of pupils and enabling them to learn some useful crafts relevant to the needs of the locality. Most higher elementary schools are already having either full-time or part-time Craft Instructors. During 1977-78, 100 posts of part-time Craft teachers in higher elementary schools, will be upgraded into full-time posts.

Midday Meals Scheme.

10. The provision of Midday Meals in all elementary schools has a major role in promoting and retaining enrolment in the schools. One third of the total number of pupils of these schools, who come from the poorest sections of the population, benefit under this scheme. About 19.80 lakhs of poor pupils in standards 1 to 8 of elementary and higher elementary schools receive midday meals, including the 1.60 lakhs fed in Harijan Welfare Schools run by the Harijan Welfare Department. The provision for the Midday Meals Scheme in the budget for 1977-78 is about Rs. 4½ crores. The State Government grant for the Midday Meals Scheme is paid at the rate of 10 paise per pupil per day for 200 days and the local body contribution is 5 paise per pupil per day for 200 days. This is supplemented by about 20,000 tonnes of food received every year as free gift from the CARE Organisation. [The School Education Department is moving through its pipeline not only the share of CARE food consumed by it for the Elementary school Midday Meals Programme (about 20,000 tonnes per annum) but also the CARE food (about 10,000 tonnes per annum) consumed by the Pre-School Nutrition Programmes implemented by the Departments of Health and Family Welfare, Social Welfare, and Rural Development and Local Administration Departments, and the Workers Nutrition Programme of the Labour Department.]

11. The three districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot and North Arcot are covered by the Central Kitchen Programme, under which meals are cooked in modern ovens under hygienic conditions and transported to the surrounding schools in closed vans. 97 Central Kitchens are functioning in those districts. They were established with CARE assistance at a total cost of about Rupees two crores. They are serving about four lakhs of pupils in those three districts. These kitchens are having about 224 tempo vans gifted by CARE for transporting the food from the kitchens to the schools. In order to reduce fuel costs, these petrol vans are, when they become worn out, replaced by Diesel vans on a phased programme. Eight vans will be so replaced in 1977-78. A workshop for servicing, repairing and maintaining these vehicles, as well as the cooking equipments at the kitchens, constructed with CARE assistance at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs, is functioning at Vikravandi in South Arcot district.

12. To facilitate proper storage of the food stuffs required for this programme, eight regional godowns and a Central godown at Aadayar have been constructed in Tamil Nadu with the help of the CARE organisation at a cost of about Rs. 30 lakhs.

Free Supply of Books.

13. Poor pupils receiving Midday Meals in standards I to III get text books free and poor pupils in standard I get slates also free. More than 12 lakhs of pupils get this free supply every year. From the year 1972-73 the cost of text books is met by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society from its funds. The scheme costs the Society about Rs. 25 lakhs every year. About Rs. three lakhs will be spent from State Government funds in 1977-78 mainly for the free supply of slates to pupils in Standard I.

Elementary School Buildings.

* 14. Grants are given to Local Bodies and managements of aided schools towards the construction of school buildings. From 1974-75 the maximum grant payable for an elementary/higher elementary school building is Rs. 10,000/17,000 subject to a minimum contribution by the management of Rs. 5,000/8,000. In 1977-78 provisions of Rs. three lakhs for grants to Municipal and Aided Elementary Schools and Rs. nine lakhs for expenditure on Government Elementary School buildings have been made.

The provision made in the Community Development Budget for grants to Panchayat Union Elementary School buildings in 1977-78 is Rs. 5 lakhs.

Local Body Elementary Schools.

15. Out of the 33,000 elementary schools in Tamil Nadu, about 29,000 are in Panchayat Union areas. Out of the 29,000 about 22,900 (about 19,800 elementary schools plus about 3,100 higher elementary schools) are run by Panchayat Union Councils. Under the revised pattern of financial assistance to Panchayat Union Councils for elementary Education, 4/9 th of the local cess (levied at 45 paise per rupee of land revenue) continues to be paid to the Panchayat Union Elementary Education Fund. The Government are also giving a grant calculated at Rs 6. per head of population in each Block, based on the 1971 census. The balance of expenditure on Elementary Education is shared by the Government and the Panchayat Unions according to the revised classification of Blocks.

16. The number of Elementary Schools run by Municipalities and the Corporations of Madras and Madurai is about 1,450 (1,060 elementary plus 390 higher elementary). The Government sanction 50 per cent of the Education Tax realised by a Municipality as Government contribution. They are also meeting the entire net deficit in the Municipal Elementary Education Fund Accounts, except in the case of the Madras Corporation.

(i) SECONDARY EDUCATION.

1. Out of 23.16 lakhs of Children in the Age Group 14-17 in Tamil Nadu in 1976-77, 34.1 per cent namely 8.02 lakhs had been enrolled. There were 72,800 teachers and 17.99 lakhs of pupils in the 3,026 High Schools in the State in 1976-77. During 1977-78-26, High Schools have been newly opened (Government 18; and Aided 8).

2. The revised syllabus provides for the study of science as three separate disciplines, i.e., Physics, Chemistry and Biology from Standard VI onwards. Under the scheme for grant-in-aid to high schools for the purchase of science equipment and setting up of science laboratories a sum of Rs. 55,000 is spent on Science Laboratory for each Government High School selected under the scheme. (Rs. 37,000 for building and Rs. 18,000 for equipment). The non-Government schools each get a

grant of Rs 40,200—out of which Rs 18,000 is for equipment (purchased and supplied by the Director of School Education himself) and the balance of Rs. 22,200 is for the laboratory building (the building grant being given at 60 per cent of the cost or Rs. 22,200 whichever is less). By 196-77, only 892 High Schools had been covered under this scheme (including 14 covered in 1976-77). The outlay on this scheme has been stepped up to Rs. 25 lakhs in 1977-78 and 50 High Schools will be covered in 1977-78.

3. There are now 36 Mobile Science Laboratory vans and six more will be added during 1977-78 so that out of the 48 educational districts in the State, 42 will each have one van for catering to the needs of Science teaching in rural High Schools, not yet provided with Science Laboratories.

4. With a view to improving library facilities in High Schools suitable library books are purchased and distributed to schools. In 1977-78, a large provision of Rs. 5 lakhs, has been made for this scheme, as against only one lakh in 1976-77.

5. During 1977-78 five 16 mm sound projectors will be supplied as Audio-Visual Aids to deserving Secondary Schools and the State Film Library will be enriched by buying educational films and filmstrips for Rs. 50,000. Educational Television has been introduced in schools in Madras City and neighbourhood.

High School Buildings.

6. A provision of Rs. 7 lakhs has been made in 1977-78 for grants to Municipal and Aided High Schools for putting up buildings besides a provision of Rs. 13 lakhs for new building works for Government High Schools.

Scholarships.

7. School education in Tamil Nadu is free at all stages. Rural talent scholarships are awarded from 1971-72. Under the scheme, scholarships are awarded every year to two students in each Panchayat Union. The scholarships are tenable for the entire school

course. The value of the scholarships when the student is studying in selected high schools, approved for the purpose, is Rs. 1,000 per annum for each boarder and Rs. 500 per annum for each day-scholar. Pupils who get these scholarships but are studying in ordinary schools of their own choice are allowed Rs. 150 per annum. The total number of scholarship holders in any year is about 2,000 including renewals. Besides this, generous educational concessions continue to be given to the children of the following categories:

Burma repatriates.

Ceylon repatriates,

Ex-service and Defence Personnel,

Scheduled Castes.

Scheduled Tribes,

Gold smiths affected by the Gold Control Act.

Political sufferers.

Mobile Medical Vans.

8. The scheme of medical inspection of High School pupils through Mobile Medical van is now in operation in all districts except Chengalpattu, Thanjavur and Kanyakumari. The scheme is likely to be extended to those three Districts also in due course.

Matriculation Schools.

9. There are 31 Matriculation schools (with a strength of 31,000 pupils and 1,100 teachers) which levy fees and use English as the medium of instruction. They do not get any Government grant. They were formerly affiliated to the Universities of Madras and

Madurai. From December 1976, they have been transferred to the control of the Director of school Education.

(iii) CURRICULUM, SYLLABUS AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Revision of school Syllabus.

1. From 1972-73 revised syllabi based on ten year schooling was introduced gradually in schools and by 1976-77 standards 1-10 had been covered. In Anglo-Indian Schools revised syllabi had been introduced for all subjects in Standards 1 to 10 by 1976. To enable teachers to handle the new Mathematics and enriched science under the new syllabus, a large programme of in-service training for Maths and Science teachers was conducted during the period 1972-73 to 1975-76 covering 60,000 teachers from elementary schools, 30,000 from higher elementary schools and 12,000 from High Schools.

2. Under the revised syllabus there is no room for Electives (taught formerly in Standards 10 to 11) and hence Electives were abolished in Standard 10 from 1976-77 and Standards 10 and 11 from 1977-78. The Government have however ordered that none of the 3,200 or so posts of Elective Teachers should be retrenched, but should be continued by redeployment to Standards 8 to 11 of the same school or to other schools, within the approved teacher pupil ratio. Hence there has been and will be no retrenchment merely because of the abolition of the Electives.

3. Similarly the Government have ordered the continuance in Service in 1977-78 of all the 1,541 teachers engaged in teaching the Bifurcated courses (which are taught only in standard 11 in 1977-78) though they have a reduced workload. Orders will issue in time on the future of these bifurcated courses and their teachers, from 1978-79 onwards.

4. Recently the view has been expressed from many quarters that the new mathematics in the revised school syllabus need not be inflicted on all students. The Government are examining what are the revisions if any to be made in the Mathematics curriculum.

Comprehensive High School Courses.

5. The Kothari Education Commission recommended the concept of comprehensive High Schools with a view to vocationalising secondary education. During 1974-75 and 1975-76 about 70 High Schools were upgraded as comprehensive High Schools by providing for the teaching outside the school hours of useful vocational subjects like the following :

- Radio-repairing
- Electric motor rewinding
- Motor Mechanic
- Agricultural Engineering
- Sailmanship
- Tailoring
- etc.

These courses will be continued in 1977-78.

School Text Books.

6. The Tamil Nadu Text Book Society constituted in 1970 is in-charge of producing and distributing the Nationalised text books for schools. It has done good work in producing books of high quality at reasonable prices. The production programme for 1977-78 envisages the printing of about 2½ crores of copies of school books (of the face value of about Rs. 3½ crores).

7. During the President's Rule in 1976-77 an extensive revision of the school text books, especially for Tamil English and History had been made. Among others, lessons on Periar Ramaswami (of which one was by Arignar Anna) had been removed from the text books,

for standards 8 and 10. Immediately after this Government came to power, we have ordered the restoration of the lessons and printing and distribution of the lessons as addenda to the books distributed already.

8. The publications of the Text-Book society are distributed through 47 wholesale co-operative stockists and about 1,600 registered retailers all over the State. This organisation has ensured that the text books are available at fixed prices well in time to the school students.

(iv) TEACHER TRAINING.

1. There are at present 74 Teacher Training Institutes (28 Government — 46 Aided) in this State containing facilities for turning out Secondary Grade trained teachers (excluding 3 Nursery, 2 Pre-Primary and one Anglo-Indian Teachers Training Institutes). In view of the large extent of unemployment among trained teachers prevailing for the past many years, admissions for teacher training are made only in alternate years and that too in reduced numbers. In 1977-78 about 2,700 candidates have been admitted at the rate of 35 in each institute.

2. There are now 9 English Language Teaching Centres. The total number of teachers trained during the period from 1967-68 to 1975-76 is 13,000 in these centres. The scheme will be continued in 1977-78 also. Long-term courses of 3 to 5 months for Graduate Trained Teachers are conducted every year at the Regional Institute of English, Bangalore. About 536 Graduate Trained Teachers have attended such courses at the Institute so far.

3. With a view to provide qualitative improvement in Government Teacher Training Institutes, B.T. Assistants are deputed for M.Ed. Course every year. Eighty teachers have been deputed so far and 20 more will be deputed in 1977-78.

(v) SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

1. Till February 1975 the Director of School Education was the ex-Officio Commissioner for Government Examinations. From February 1975, a separate Director of Government Examinations has been appointed (He is also the Director, State Council of Educational Research and Training). He is assisted by a Secretary, Additional Secretary, Personal Assistant and a Senior Accounts Officer at the headquarters. About

24 Examinations are conducted every year, some of them annually and some twice in a year. The S.S.L.C. Public Examination is the major examination and the March session is conducted in about 1,200 centres and the October session in about 150 centres. The number of candidates who appeared for the March 1977 examination was 2,89,452. The percentage of passes is 55 %. The computerisation of S.S.L.C. results has greatly facilitated and speeded up the work.

2. All persons who have completed the age of 18 and who possess a pass in Standard VIII in the recognised schools of the State can sit privately for the S.S.L.C. examinations.

3. At present, for becoming eligible for admission to college courses, one should pass all subjects at one sitting. The board of Secondary Education has recently recommended that this may be modified from March 1978 and a system of compartmental pass allowed (i.e. those who pass the subjects at 2 or more sittings be also eligible for admission to college courses). Orders in the matter will be issued after obtaining the concurrence of the Universities and the Board of higher Secondary Education.

4. From 1976, the work of conducting the Anglo-Indian School Leaving Certificate has also been entrusted to the Directorate of Government Examinations. In November 1976, 2,056 candidates appeared for AISLC of whom 1,668 candidates passed the examination.

(vii) STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING.

1. The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), engages itself in research, innovation and training at all levels of school education. It has organised several result-oriented seminars, training courses and workshops.

2. A Teacher's Centre has been established in the premises of the SCERT with the co-operation and assistance of British Council. This is a forum for the teachers to meet and discuss academic problems and in short, it acts as a clearing house for mutual exchange of thoughts. Another centre is functioning in Coimbatore, and two more will be opened at Madurai and Tiruchirappalli.

3. The SCERT has helped in the smooth implementation of the revised syllabus in Maths and science, by solving the doubts of teachers and by evolving a kit for the Primary Maths teacher. It arranged a workshop in 1976 for the benefit of the teachers of the High Schools run by the Corporation of Madras and helped improve the results for S.S.L.C. in those schools from 21 per cent in 1975 to 36 per cent in 1976.

4. With UNICEF assistance, the SCERT is implementing two experiments. One is the 'Primary Education Curriculum Renewal Project' under which new curricula are experimented in a few schools. The other is "Developmental Activities in Community Education and Participation" under which combined school, pre-school and Non-formal educational activities are offered in 30 primary schools.

(vii) SPORT PHYSICAL EDUCATION, ETC.

Physical Education is compulsory in all Elementary and Secondary Schools. In Standards 6-8 of all higher elementary schools with a Physical Education teacher on the staff and in all High Schools, Physical Education is an Examination subject also. In all these schools, the marks obtained in Physical Education by pupils in Standards 6-10 (standards 6-9 in the case of ten year scholars) is taken into account for purposes of formulating the principles of promotion to the next higher class.

2. The State Sports Council and the District Sports Councils render valuable service for promoting sports and games not only among the students but also among the public. The grant to the State Sports Council is being increased to Rs. 16 lakhs in 1977-78, as against only Rs. 12 lakhs paid in 1975-76. The increased grant will enable the District Sports Councils to encourage sports more vigorously among the rural non-student youth. A scheme is being drawn up to assist educational institutions to provide gymnasias for students and a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs will be spent for the purpose in 1977-78.

Scouts and Guides.

4. The Tamil Nadu Scout Association had a total strength of 1,05,281 boy scouts and girl guides in 1976-77. During 1977-78, 7,000 students will be additionally enrolled as scouts, at a cost of Rs. 60,000. The Tamil Nadu Scouts got the credit of sending the highest number of 650 scouts and guides for receipt of the Presidents Award of Certificates and Badges in 1976.

(viii) COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT CONFERENCES.

In order to mobilise local effort and initiative in improving the facilities in the schools, 556 school improvement conferences have been conducted till 1976-77 and assistance in the order of Rs. 14.15 crores has been secured from the public. The programme is being continued vigorously with an accent on science-cum-Library Improvement. As a result of voluntary effort, 40.46 lakhs of pupils have been given free uniforms at a cost of Rs. 2.66 crores till 1976-77.

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

1. There are at present 2.50 lakhs of teachers working in the schools in Tamil Nadu as detailed below :—

Schools.	Government.	Panchayat Union.	Municipal.	Aided.	Total.	Break-up of the teachers.	
						Men.	Women.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	7(a)	7(b)
Elementary ..	7,663	66,757	8,918	27,695	1,11,033	69,983	41,050
Higher Ele. ..	4,744	29,106	6,651	28,345	67,846	36,181	31,665
High ..	8,351 +	..	3,970	29,662	72,838	49,134	23,704
	30,855						
	(B Wing)						
Total ..	51,613	95,863	19,539	85,702	2,51,717	1,55,298	96,419

2. Unlike many other States, in Tamil Nadu, the State Government bear the entire expenditure on the emoluments of the teachers in aided schools also. The expenditure on salaries of teachers on all the schools in the State has gone up from about Rs. 55 crores in 1970-71 to about Rs. 100 crores in 1977-78.

3. The Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Act, 1974 and the Rules framed under that Act have come into force from the 1st December 1974. They aim at providing statutory protection for the service conditions of teachers and at the same time encouraging private managements to run their schools efficiently.

Selection Grade Post.

4. The promotional opportunities for school teachers are meagre when compared to other Departments. Hence, selection Grade posts are given to almost all categories of teachers, on completion of 10 years of services. Service under all kinds of managements—Government, Local Body and Aided—is counted for reckoning the ten year period irrespective of breaks in service (the periods of the breaks being however excluded).

Pension to Teachers of non-Government Schools.

5. The Liberalised Pension Rules (applicable to State Government servants) is applicable to teachers retiring from non-Government (Aided and Local Body) Schools on or after the 1st June 1970 and to the non-teaching staff retiring from Aided Schools on or after the 1st April 1972. Those staff get Pension, Gratuity, etc., on a par with State Government servants and are eligible to get provisional pension and gratuity also, in case of delay in final sanction of pension.

6. Consequent on States Reorganisation, the Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district came over to Tamil Nadu from Kerala on 1st November 1956. The teachers who retired from non-Government schools in that area on or after 1st November 1956 have been given pension. This Government have now sanctioned pension to such teachers who retired before 1st November 1956 also, besides some other categories of teachers in that area who had hitherto not been given pension.

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

8. The Tamil Nadu Family Welfare Fund Scheme for State Government employees (under which a sum of Rs. 10,000 is paid to the family of a person dying in harness) is also applicable to aided and Local Body school teachers.

9. During the year 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was disbursed to about 500 deserving teachers from the collections under the National Foundation for Teacher's Welfare.

10. State Awards to teachers of elementary and high schools at the rate of two elementary school teachers and two high school teachers in each educational district continue to be made.

'B' Wing High Schools.

11. The staff of the former District Board High Schools who were in service prior to 1st April 1970 have been kept as a separate service in the Education Department and named as Tamil Nadu Educational Subordinate Service ('B' Wing). They are kept as a separate wing up to the category of Headmasters (Gazetted). The teaching staff in 'B' wing schools appointed on or after the 1st April 1970 and the staff in 'A' wing schools are kept separate as 'A' wing staff and their service conditions are regulated under Tamil Nadu Educational Subordinate Service Rules. There have been requests from both wings for reconsidering this position. The matter is being examined, with a view to taking a decision which will be acceptable to all.

12. About 2,111 menials working in Government (Board) High Schools, who were formerly paid from contingencies were brought on to the regular establishment (on the scale of Rs. 130-3-160-4-180-5-195) from October 1976.

(x) NON-FORMAL EDUCATION.

1. The literacy percentage in Tamil Nadu, as per 1971 census was 39.39 per cent (Men 51.68 per cent; women 26.83 per cent) as against the All-India figure of 29.34 per cent (Men 39.51 per cent Women 18.44) per cent. In other words, out of a total population of 4.12 crores in Tamil Nadu as per 1971 census, 1.63 crores persons were literate. The Government attach special importance to improving mass literacy.

2. Non-formal Education aims at eradicating illiteracy and also enabling school dropouts and others to improve their educational attainments. A total provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made in 1977-78 for Non-formal Education.

3. A separate Directorate of Non-formal Education has been formed in Tamil Nadu from 1976-77, in order to give an impetus to schemes of Non-formal Education at the level of School Education.

4. During 1975 and 1976 about 30,000 persons were made literate in Salem district under a scheme of eradicating illiteracy implemented at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. Action will be taken to speed up literacy programmes.

5. The Central Sector Scheme of Farmers' Education and Functional literacy is implemented in 60 centres each, in nine districts and about 22,000 persons will be made literate in those centres in 1977-78.

6. There is another Central Sector Scheme of Non-formal Education for the age group 15-25 implemented in 100 centres each, in the districts of Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot, and Salem at the cost of the Central Government; and in the districts of Coimbatore, South Arcot and Tirunelveli at the cost of this Government. The scheme costs Rs. 1 lakh per annum in each district. About 1 lakh pupils will be covered under this programme.

7. The State Government are also implementing at their own cost a scheme of Non-formal Education for school dropouts, as well as children who have never been to school, of the age groups 6-11 and 11-14. Under the scheme 375 centres were opened, at the rate of one in each Panchayat Union, in 1976-77. It is proposed to open 375 more centres (a second centre in each Panchayat Union), from 1977-78. The centres are located in Panchayat Union School buildings and the school teachers will conduct the Non-formal Education classes for 2 hours in evening and get a honorarium of Rs. 50 per mensem. The coverage under this scheme was 25,000 in 1976-77, which will be doubled in 1977-78.

8. From 1975, part-time classes are conducted in the St. Thomas Convent, Mylapore (by a voluntary organisation) in evening and other suitable timings, for school dropouts (hailing mainly from the poorer sections of the society who have left school after the 8th std.) to coach them up to 11th Standard level. The Government are giving an yearly grant of about Rs. 25,000 for this scheme. This scheme has been extended recently to a second centre in Vyasarpadi also.

Nehru Youth Centres.

9. The Nehru Youth Centres functioning at Cuddalore, Vellore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli from November 1973 are also doing useful work in the field of Non-formal Education. The Government of India have sanctioned one centre each for seven more districts. Of these three centres in Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore and Pudukkottai districts have started functioning from June 1977. The other centres will also start functioning shortly. The activities of these centres are to organise out-of-school education for all sections of youth, with emphasis on the development of the scientific attitude, to provide facilities for creative activities through song and drama and to organise competitive sports activities and physical education.

CHAPTER III.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The provision for College Education has increased from Rs. 11 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 20 crores in 1977-78. This huge increase is due to (i) the adoption of the university grants commission scales of pay and (ii) the introduction of the revised pattern of grants to Aided Colleges. In 1976-77 there were 189 Colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce functioning in Tamil Nadu, as against only 24 in 1947. The number of students in Colleges has also increased from about 17,000 in 1947 to 2,03,000 in 1976-77. The details of the strength of students and teaching staff in these colleges, as well as the other institutions under the control of the Director of Collegiate Education, were as follows, in 1976-77 :—

<i>Number of Institutions.</i>	<i>Strength of Pupils</i>	<i>Strength of Teaching staff.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i) <i>Colleges of Arts and Sciences.</i>		
Government Colleges	51 P.U.C. ..	84,000 Government
Aided Colleges	138	3,733
	B.A. ..	45,000 Aided ..
	189 B.Sc. ..	48,000
	B.Com. ..	19,000
(110 affiliated to Madras University 78 to Madurai and one to Annamalai).	Total Degree.	112,000
	M.A. ..	} 7,000
	M.Sc. ..	
	& M.Com.	
	Grand Total.	2,03,000

(ii) *Teacher Training Colleges.*

Government	—	7	
Aided	..	16	2,700
			231

<i>Number of Institutions.</i>	<i>Strength of Pupils.</i>	<i>Strength of Teaching staff.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
IN BOUND FIGURES.			
	(iii) <i>Other Colleges</i>		
Physical Education Colleges.	3	70	39
Oriental Colleges.	16	1,700	103
Colleges of Social Work.	2	10	15
Rural Higher Institutes.	2	60	72
Music College (Government.)	1	20	21

New Universities.

2. Of the 189 Colleges of Arts and Sciences 110 are affiliated to the Madras University, 78 to the Madurai University and one to the Annamalai University. The Gajendragadkar Committee on Universities had recommended that an University should not have more than 30 or 40 Colleges affiliated to it. There is thus clear need for setting up two or more Universities in the State.

The University Grants Commission, New Delhi which considered the proposals of this Government for the establishment of two new Universities at Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore suggested the setting up of a Committee to examine the level of development of the Post-Graduate University Centres at Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore and the possibility of developing these centres as autonomous institutions. The Government have accordingly constituted in June 1976, a Committee (consisting of the Education Secretary, four Members of Syndicate of the University of Madras and two representatives from the University Grants Commission) for making appropriate recommendations to the Government. On receipt of the Committee's report the Government will take further action to constitute the new Universities as early as possible. During 1976-77, the Gandhigram Rural Institute was accorded the status of a deemed university.

3. Out of the 189 colleges in Tamil Nadu 51 are directly run by the Government and the remaining 138 are Aided Colleges. Of the total budget of Rs. 20 crores for Collegiate Education in 1977-78 about Rs. 10

Crores will be spent on Grants-in-Aid to the private Colleges. The bulk of the students in Colleges at present are studying in Aided Colleges 1.47 lakhs in aided Colleges, as against 0.56 lakhs in Government Colleges. Government Colleges are charging lower fees than most Aided Colleges and are helpful in taking College Education to students who come from the weaker sections of the community, who cannot afford the expense of education in private institutions.

4. The element of subsidy involved in the education of students in the Colleges in this State will be apparent from the fact that the fee receipt are always much lower than the cost per student. This is brought out in the following table :—

	<i>Pre-University.</i>		<i>Degree.</i>		<i>Post Graduate.</i>	
	<i>Arts.</i>	<i>Science.</i>	<i>Arts.</i>	<i>Science.</i>	<i>Arts.</i>	<i>Science.</i>
Cost per student (per annum in Rs.)	310	500	410	600	775	1,120
Fee receipt from each student (per annum in Rs.)	Nil.	Nil.	183	183	Rs. 250 in Government Colleges.	Rs. 300 to 360 in Aided Colleges.

Qualitative improvement.

5. The emphasis on qualitative improvement is the chief feature of the development of Government Colleges during the Fifth Plan period. Sanction has been accorded for the starting in Government Colleges from 1977-78 of additional Degree Course—four in Science, one in Arts and one in commerce, beside an additional Post-graduate Course in Science. Laboratory facilities in Government Colleges will be improved in order to promote Science education. A sum of Rs. five lakhs will be spent for the purpose in 1977-78. Rs. one lakh will be spent in 1977-78 on providing adequate number of text books and reference books, including books in Tamil for setting up Text book libraries in Government Colleges

for the use of students who may not be able to buy them in view of high costs of books. For student amenities in Government Colleges like tiffin sheds, canteens and cycle sheds and for improvement of playgrounds, purchase of games articles, etc., Rs. five 5 lakh have been provided in 1977-78.

6. Schemes for improving the academic attainments of teachers of Government Colleges are also being implemented. Professors are being deputed for research in particular subjects leading them to the Ph. D. Degree. A sum of Rs. 2.28 lakhs has been provided for this purpose in 1977-78. Visiting professors are being appointed on contract basis, Orientation courses are being conducted for the benefit of the teachers who teach through Tamil Medium and 2,915 teachers have been covered so far. A sum of Rs. one lakh has been provided for this purpose in 1977-78.

7. In the field of continuing education, the Evening Colleges and Correspondence courses are playing an useful role. Evening courses were conducted in Colleges in 1976-77 and about 8,000 students were studying in them. The Madurai University has introduced Correspondence course for B.A. etc. It has proved very popular with the student community. The rush for admission into the Evening Colleges has eased to some extent after the introduction of the correspondence course.

University Grants Commission Scales.

8. The Government have announced their decision to implement the Revised Universities Grants Commission Scales for the teaching staff in Universities in Tamil Nadu as well as teachers in Government and Aided Colleges with effect from 1st April 1976, monetary effect being extended from 1st January 1977. This involves an extra cost of about Rs. 7 crores per annum to Government. Formal orders in the matter will issue shortly, settling the matters of detail.

Scholarships and stipends.

9. No tuition fees are levied in the Pre-University Class. The scheme of free Pre-University education costs the exchequer nearly Rs. two crores

per year. Details of the Tamil Medium stipends are given in the relevant section. Besides the above, there are a number of scholarships and stipend schemes, the more important of which are given below :—

<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Number of fresh scholarships sanctioned in 1976-77.</i>	<i>Total number (fresh and renewals) sanctioned in 1976-77.</i>	<i>Provision in B.E. 1977-78.</i>
National Scholarship Scheme.	1,176	3,381	21
National Scholarships to the Children of School Teachers.	70	212	3
National Loan Scholarships Scheme.	1,491	3,981	34

(RUPEES IN LAKHS;).

From 1974-75, the expenditure on the National Scholarships and the National Scholarships to the children of school teachers is met by the State Government. There are also schemes of scholarships for the physically handicapped, for children of the Defence personnel, for children of freedom fighters, for children of Burma and Ceylon repatriates, etc., Student belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes and Backward Classes get scholarships from the funds administered by the Directors of Harijan Welfare and Backward Classes.

10. An adhoc merit grant of Rs. 300 is paid to all the Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students including converts to Christianity (irrespective of the income limit of the parents of the students) who (i) obtain 60 per cent and above in the S.S.L.C. Examination; and (ii) pass in-first class in the P.U.C. Examination. This grant is to enable them to prosecute higher studies of their choice and is over and above all other facilities and concessions to which they are eligible as students belonging to the scheduled castes and tribes. This scheme costs the Government about Rs. 9 lakhs per annum.

Tamil Medium in Colleges.

11. Tamil was introduced as an alternative medium of instruction in the Pre-University (Humanities) from 1966-67, in the B.A., from--

1967-68, in the Pre-University (Science) from 1968-69 in the B.Sc., from 1969-70. By way of encouraging the imparting of higher education through the Tamil Medium incentive stipend/book allowance is also paid at Rs. 180 per year for students studying through Tamil medium B.A. and B.Sc., and Rs. 50 per year for those in the Pre-University Class. From the year 1975-76 onwards, the assistance was given in the Pre University and I year degree class in the form of text books, reference books and stationery instead of cash and the mode of giving books instead of cash was extended to II year degree class from 1976-77 and III year degree class from 1977-78. The following are the figures of Tamil Medium students :

Year.	Stages of Education.			Expenditure on payment of stipends and book allowance to students in Tamil Medium sections.
	P.U.C.	Degree.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS).				
(Number of students in Government and Aided Colleges.)				
1969-70	.. 19,502	3,739	23,241	..
1970-71	.. 20,638	4,027	24,653	..
1971-72	.. 20,895	15,936	36,831	39
1972-73	.. 21,224	16,786	38,001	45
1973-74	.. 18,355	18,693	37,048	43
1974-75	.. 19,542	15,839	35,381	40
1975-76	.. 17,784	14,869	32,653	36
1976-77	.. 20,103	13,471	33,574	34.30

It will be seen that the Tamil Medium has not been progressing as well as it should. The Government propose to look into the reasons for this and take steps to popularise the Tamil Medium courses.

12. The Tamil Nadu Text Book Society has so far published 737 books in Tamil Medium for college students. It is gratifying to note that more and more of these publications are being recommended by the Universities in the State for use by students as text-books and reference books. The Society proposes to bring out another 125 titles in 1977-78.

Aided Colleges.

13. The Government have taken steps to ensure prompt and full payment of salaries to the teaching and non-teaching staff working in aided colleges in the State (Arts and Science Colleges, Training Colleges, Oriental Colleges, Colleges of Physical Education and Institutions imparting instruction in Social Work) by introducing a revised pattern of grant in aid from the 1st July 1977. Under the revised pattern, the Government grant consists of two components (i) "Salary Grant" and (ii) "Non-Salary Grant". In respect of the expenditure on salaries of approved staff in aided colleges, Government meet 100 per cent of the net deficit which would be the difference between the salary expenditure on the approved staff on the one hand, and the following items of income on the other, viz., (a) Tuition fees collected by the Colleges, (b) PUC fee compensation grant and (c) 92 Tamil Nadu Educational Rules Fee concession compensation grant.

14. To ensure full and prompt payment of salaries on the basis of the Liberalised grant -in-aid, the management of each aided college in the State is required to open in a scheduled bank an account entitled "Approved Staff Salary Account" and remit the Tuition fee collections, PUC fee compensation grant, 92 T.N.E.R. Fee concession grant and staff salary grants. The managements must issue cheques to the members of approved staff from time to time, for payment of their salary from this account and they must ensure that amounts from this account are utilised only for the above purpose. To facilitate the managements to have enough funds to pay the staff promptly and in full, teaching grants will be released in six instalments during the months of June, August, November January, February and March. (The P. U. C. fee compensation grant is paid by Government at the rate of Rs. 240 per student per year. This is released in 3 instalments of Rs. 80 each per student).

15. In respect of non-salary items of expenditure, 80 per cent of the expenditure on the approved items, is allowed as grant subject to certain ceilings. This grant is known as "Non-Salary Grant". Every management is required to open a separate bank account for this grant and it is called "Non-Salary Account". The Non-Salary grant paid by the Government, endowment incomes and incomes other than those remitted into the "approved staff salary" account are remitted into this account by managements. Expenditure relating to non-salary items and expenditure other than those on account of the approved staff salaries of the colleges, are met from this account.

16. The ceiling for purposes of admissibility for grant, in respect of certain items of expenditure has been liberalised, from 1977-78. A few items of expenditure hitherto treated as inadmissible have been admitted for purposes of grant from 1977-78.

17. The Tamil Nadu Private Colleges (Regulation) Act, 1976 and the rules framed there under ensure protection for the service conditions of aided college teachers, besides containing measures for improving the functioning of aided colleges.

18. Teaching Staff of Aided Colleges in Tamil Nadu have been eligible for retirement benefits (Pension, Family Pension, etc), as early as from 1st April 1962. From 1st April 1976, these benefits have been extended to non-teaching staff also of those colleges. Recently, leave benefits have been extended to staff of Aided Colleges and the expenditure in this regard will be taken into account for purposes of grant.

National Cadet Corps.

19. The strength of the National Cadet Corps in Tamil Nadu is now 52 Senior Division Units with about 32,000 cadets and 674 Junior Division Troops with about 67,000 cadets. These include 5 Girls' Senior Divisions with a strength of about 3,000 Senior Division Girls and 53 Girls' Junior Division Troops with a strength of about 5,300 Junior Division Girls. The expenditure on the National Cadet Corps from this Government's funds in 1977-78 will be about Rs. 105 lakhs. The Tamil Nadu Contingent of the National Cadet Corps regained the coveted All-India Banner in the Republic Day Parade held in January 1977.

National Service Scheme.

20. The National Service Corps has been launched with the aim of providing college students with opportunities to devote their leisure time in the service of the nation, particularly in the field of education. The Universities which are implementing the scheme get a grant calculated at Rs. 60 per student per annum, of which Rs. 35 is met by the Government of India and Rs. 25 by the State Government. The students and teachers of colleges participate in this scheme on a voluntary basis. The number of students who participated in the scheme in 1976-77 was 20,000 regular + 10,000 Special Camping during vacations. During the floods in Madras City and environs in December 1976, about 3,000 National Service Scheme students took an active and laudable part in flood relief and rehabilitation operations. The strength of the National Service Scheme has been increased in 1977-78 to 25,000 regular + 12,500 special camping. A provision of Rs. 14 lakhs has been made for this scheme in the State Budget for 1977-78.

Legal Studies.

21. The strength of the Madras Law College has increased from 1,045 in 1968-69 to about 2,457 (1648 in regular degree courses, 695 in evening degree courses and 114 in M. L. courses) in 1976-77. A new college was opened at Madurai during 1974-75 and 320 students were admitted in that college in that year in the I.B.G.L. Course. The strength of that college in 1976-77 was 829 student in full time courses. From 1977-78, an Evening Law Course has been started with one section (80 students) in I.B.G.L.

CHAPTER IV.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The provision for Technical Education in 1977-78 is Rs. 6 crores, inclusive of the provision for Technical Education buildings, etc., The Department has under its direct control 7 Engineering Colleges, 39 Polytechnics (including 3 Women's Polytechnics and 6 Special Diploma Institutions and 3 Arts and Crafts Institutions) and 14 Technical High Schools. The present level of annual intake is about 1,300 students for degree courses in the Engineering Colleges, 5,000 students for diploma courses in the Polytechnics and 840 students in the Technical High Schools (The other five Engineering Colleges in the State, which are University Institutions or autonomous institutions, are the Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology, Guindy, the Indian Institute of Technology, Guindy, the Madras Institute of Technology Chromepet, the Annamalai University's College of Engineering and Technology and the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli).

Technological University.

2. With a view to fostering the growth and development of higher education and research in Engineering, Technology and allied Sciences in the State, to ensure that the system is sensitive to changing demands and quick to respond adequately, and to develop a centre that will provide the necessary leadership for the growth of Technical Education in the State of Tamil Nadu, it has been decided already by the Government of Tamil Nadu to set up a Science and Technological University in the State.

3. The University will be of the Unitary type and the College of Engineering, Guindy, which is a premier educational institution in the State and which has all the facilities needed to be developed into a Technological University will be the principal seat of the proposed University.

4. The University will provide facilities and opportunities for higher education and research in Engineering, Technology and allied Sciences; devise and organise relevant programmes; foster co-operation and exchange of ideas between academic and research community and industry; and promote the spirit of entrepreneurship and professional dedication among the students.

5. A draft bill for constituting the University has been finalised already and the comments of the Union Ministry of Education have been sought on 13th July 1977, so that their suggestions if any, can be considered before the bill is introduced in the Tamil Nadu Legislature.

Qualitative improvement.

6. From the beginning of the Fourth five-Year Plan, the emphasis is on consolidating the facilities for Technical Education already created and improving standards. New job-oriented and diversified courses have been introduced in order to provide more employment opportunities to students and to supply industry with the required man-power in newly emerging areas and fields. There are now in Engineering College 15 Degree courses, 33 Post Graduate Degree courses, and 4 Post Graduate Diploma courses, and in Polytechnics 37 Diploma courses, 18 Post-Diploma courses and 17 certificate of courses.

7. In the faculty of Mechanical Engineering at the College of Engineering, Guindy, the following four electives in the field of Marine Engineering have been sanctioned for introduction from 1977-78, namely Marine Boilers; Marine Internal Combustion Engines, Marine, Steam Power Plants and Marine Refrigeration and Air conditioning.

8. Sanction has been accorded for starting from 1977-78 a Sandwich Diploma Course in Polymer Technology in the Central Polytechnic, Madras and a Diploma course in Electronics in the Government Polytechnic, Coimbatore.

9. Tamil Medium has been introduced at the Government Polytechnics at Tiruchirappalli and Tuticorin and the Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi to start with in two subjects, Physics and Engineering Drawing (out of a total of eight subjects) at the Pre-Technical Course level. The effort is to make the students really bilingual, so that they could use both English and Tamil as vehicles for communication when they leave the institution.

10. The Damodaran Committee on Polytechnic Education, as well as other bodies had suggested that freedom be given to well developed polytechnics to experiment with new educational programmes, viz., restructuring the courses, establishing co-operative relationship with industry, developing new curricula, evolving their own method of educa-

tion and training, etc. During 1976-77, autonomy was given for all courses in the P.S.G. Polytechnic, Coimbatore and for the Textile Technology Course in the Thyagarajar Polytechnic, Salem and the P.A.C. Ramaswamy Raja Polytechnic, Rajapalayam.

11. Good and inexpensive text-books suited to Indian conditions should be produced indigenously if the quality of Polytechnic education is to improve. The curriculum Development Centre of the Department has undertaken the publication of such text books for Polytechnics. 4 books have been published two are under print and 6 will be published during 1977-78.

12. The quantum of Grant-in-aid payable to the Private Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics in the State has been steadily rising. During 1977-78 Rs. 160 lakhs will be spent for the purpose. The teaching staff of Aided Technical Educational Institutions also have been brought under the Liberalised Pension Scheme from 1st January 1975.

Faculty Development

13. Teachers of Engineering Colleges are deputed to Institute like the Indian Institute of Technology and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore to acquire Doctorate Degree. Besides, some of the teachers do the Doctoral programme on their own accord. So far 51 members have been trained and 30 members are currently undergoing training. From 1976-77 the number of staff deputed per year has been stepped up from 2 to 5.

14. Teachers in Polytechnics are deputed to the Technical Teachers Training Institute, Madras. Till date 208 teachers have been trained, 29 are undergoing training and 30 more will be deputed in 1977-78.

15. Under continuing education programme, members of faculty are deputed every year to attend seminars, short courses, summer schools etc., organised periodically by various technical institutions in the country. Under this scheme 212 teachers benefitted during 1976-77.

16. Teachers are sent to various industrial establishments for short-term training every year, so that they may acquaint themselves with the latest practices prevailing in industry. This type of training apart from

enriching their knowledge, helps them in updating the curricula with reference to the present industrial practice. So far 264 staff members have been trained and 45 more will be deputed during 1977-78.

Promotion of research, etc.

17. The need for the promotion of research, development and consultancy services is well recognised. The growth of this activity in academic institutions depends substantially on the volume of doctorate research carried out at the Engineering Colleges. During the recent years, efforts have been made to encourage Ph.D. registration in Engineering Colleges. So far 105 candidates have registered themselves for the Ph.D. Programme. In the coming years, efforts will be made to further encourage this activity.

Examinations in Commerce Subjects.

18. The Director of Technical Education is also the authority conducting examinations every year for about one lakh students in Commerce subjects like Typewriting, Shorthand, Accountancy, Commercial Practice, Commercial Geography, Banking, etc.,. The syllabi and system of examination have been improved and the standard of instruction by approved Commercial Institutions in the State has also been improved. An Intermediate Examination in Shorthand and a High Speed test in Tamil Typewriting have been newly introduced. The results are now published in a short period of about 10 weeks and the certificates despatched to the students within 15 days thereafter.

Institute of Mathematical Sciences.

19. The Institute of Mathematical Sciences set up in Adyar is an autonomous institution run with the assistance from the State and the Central Governments. The State Government are giving an annual grant of Rs. 3.5 lakhs for this Institute. This Institute, which is now devoting itself to higher research in the field of pure mathematics and mathematical physics has acquired All-India stature.

Madras Institute of Technology.

20. The Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet, was started in 1949. From 1969-70 the administration of the Institute came under a Council of Management under the State Education Minister. The Institute is

offering course in new areas of specialisation in Engineering—namely Aeronautical Engineering, Automobile Engineering, Electronics Engineering and Instrument Technology. The entrants to these courses are science graduates. The Institute is also conducting post-graduate courses affiliate to the Madras University in the facilities of Aeronautical Engineering and Electronics Engineering. Till 31st March 1974 the Government of India and the State Government were meeting the net deficit in the recurring expenditure of the Institute in the ratio of 2 : 1. The Government of India have declined to bear any part of the recurring expenditure beyond up to 31st March 1974, and hence the entire net deficit of the institution is met by the State Government from 1974-75.

Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli.

21. The Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli was established by the Government of India in 1964-65, as a joint and Co-operative enterprise of the Central and State Governments. It is an autonomous institution. The State Education Minister is the Chairman of the Governing Council of the Institute. The present intake of the College is 200 for degree courses. Fifty per cent of the seats are filled by the students of this State and the remaining 50 per cent are filled by the candidates of other States. Half the recurring expenditure of the College is met by the Centre and half by the State. The share of the State Government is about Rs. 17 lakhs per annum.

State Institute of Co-operative Vocational Education, Tiruchirappalli.

22. The State Institute of Co-operative Vocational Education was started at Tiruchirappalli from 1975-76 for conducting courses in Technological subjects for Pre-University passed candidates. It is an autonomous body, run by a Governing Council whose Chairman is the Education Minister and Vice-Chairman is the Collector of Tiruchirappalli. It is conducting courses of 42 months duration (27 months of institutional training plus 15 months of work experience) in the subjects of (i) Architecture and Interior design ; (ii) Electric appliances and systems and (iii) Textiles and Fashion design, with an intake of 20 students for each course. The State Government are giving the Institute an annual grant of about Rs. 2.23 lakhs.

CHAPTER V.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES.

Iyal Isai Nataka Manram.

The Tamil Nadu Iyal Isai Nataka Manram, an autonomous body entirely financed by the State Government is doing valuable work in fostering the arts of dance, drama and music. It plays host to international troupes visiting Tamil Nadu under the Cultural Exchange Programme of the Government of India and also Cultural troupes from other States. It encourages the production of original plays and sponsors the visits of cultural troupes from Tamil Nadu to other States.

2. An important activity of the Manram is the encouragement of talented Artistes. The Manram selects every year talented Artistes in Vocal Music, Violin, Mridangam, Nadaswaram, Flute, Dance, Hari-katha Kalakshepam through an audition and extends grants for conducting performances by those artistes with a view to introduce them to the public. Since 1963, more than 600 artistes have so far been benefitted under this Scheme. About Rs. 30,000 is spent for this purpose every year. Since 1960 the Manram has been giving the Kalaimamani award to outstanding Artistes including such artistes in folk-arts. During the last 15 years, the Manram has given awards to about 372 artistes in music, dance, drama, film and folk-arts. Since 1975, the Manram has been presenting every year cash prizes (Porkizhi) of Rs. 1,000 each to ten artistes among those who have won Kalamamani awards. These prizes are given from the interest on the contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made for this purpose from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

3. In order to preserve the rich traditions of our music and drama for posterity and to benefit artistes from foreign countries, research scholars and students, the Manram records on tapes the musical renderings of eminent musicians and also traditional dramas rendered by accredited dramatic troupes. The Manram has thus built up a rich collection of such tape recordings.

Pension to indigent Artistes.

4. Under this scheme, about 574 artistes who are in indigent circumstances are receiving a monthly pension of Rs. 75 p.m. This pension is given for a period of 3 years in the first instance but renews for periods

of 3 years at a time re admissible, if the artistes still continue to be indigent. When an indigent artiste dies, his widow can get the pension till her death, subject to renewals at 3 yearly intervals, with reference to her financial status. About Rs. six lakhs is spent every year on payment of these pensions. Provision has been made in 1977-78 for covering 70 more artistes.

Ovium Nun Kalai Kuzhu.

5. The Tamil Nadu Ovium Nun Kalai Kuzhu another autonomous body (under the Chairmanship of the Education Minister) is in-charge of fostering the development of the visual and plastic arts. It gets an annual grant of about Rs. 1 lakh and utilises the amount to hold Art Exhibitions (and give cash awards to best entries), give grants to Arts Institutions ; and award Scholarships (Rs. 150 per month for 10 months) to talented young artists.

Archives and Museums.

6. The Tamil Nadu Archives possesses one of the richest collections of Government records in South Asia. It serves as a centre for historical research and also caters to the needs of administration. The records date back to more than three centuries. Efforts are under way to modernize the working of the Archives with additional staff and equipments.

7. The Tamil Nadu Council of Historical Research constituted in 1973, is encouraging those who have the competence and ability to write a connected account of the various aspects of life in the South, by providing them with necessary facilities and a suitable environment for research. Four fellowships available for 2 years are being granted every year to encourage such research, besides an annual contingent grant of Rs. 5,000 to each fellow.

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

9. The Government Museums at Madras and Pudukkottai which contain rare specimens of sculptures, wood carvings and paintings, besides rich collections in the fields of archaeology, anthropology and the natural sciences, have proved immensely popular with the public

and research scholars alike. Popular lectures and exhibitions on scientific subjects are being conducted by the Museums.

Jawaharlal Nehru Bal Bhavan.

10. A "Jawaharlal Nehru Bal Bhavan" is being established at Madras utilising the contribution of Rs. 16 lakhs received from the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund (being the 40 per cent share of the collections realised by the Fund from this State). It will be an Educational-oum-recreational centre, providing facilities for young children to develop their latent talents in art, music, dance, etc. The preliminary work for setting up the Bhavan is now being attended to.

Tamil Nadu Arasu Isai Kalloori.

11. The Tamil Nadu Arasu Isai Kalloori, which has a strength of about 207 students and 21 eminent musicians on the teaching faculty, offers courses in vocal and instrumental music and Bharatha Natyam. The College has acquired all-India reputation, and students from several other States and from foreign countries are studying in the college. Evening classes (Vocal, Violin and Veena) are run at two centres in Madras City, to encourage music loving, working girls and house-wives and men.

Public Libraries.

12. Tamil Nadu is one of the few States in India, which have enacted a Library Act and are giving continuous support to the Public Library movement. The Connemara Public Library is the State Central Library. There are now 13 District Central Libraries, one for each Revenue District except Pudukkottai and Kanyakumari, and 1,442 Branch Libraries (The Local Library Authority for Pudukkottai District is to be formed. The Public Libraries Act has not yet been extended to the Kanyakumari District). About 3,000 persons are on the rolls of the Library establishment. The Local Library Authorities have introduced special library services like Mobile Libraries.

13. The Library funds consist mainly of the Library Cess collected on house-tax and property-tax at the rate of 5 paise per rupee. The Local Library authorities get about Rs. 70 to Rs. 75 lakhs as Library Cess every year. All Local Library authorities, except the one in Madras, get from the Government a matching contribution equal to the Library Cess collected. From 1973-74, 25 per cent of such matching grants are paid in the form of books. Besides this, grants for libraries opened

under Plan Schemes are given separate grants by the Government. From 1973-74, 50 per cent of such plan grants are given in the form of books. The total expenditure of the Government on Public Libraries during 1977-78 will be of the order of Rs. 79 lakhs.

14. There is a separate Director of Public Libraries from 1st August 1972. The Government constituted a five man Committee to examine the present set up of the Library Service in Tamil Nadu and suggest methods of reorganising and improving it. The Committee submitted its report in October 1974. The various recommendations of the Committee were examined in detail. In pursuance of one of its recommendations a separate full-time District Library Officer has been appointed for each Local Library authority, from December 1976 (Before that the District Educational Officers were taking care of the Local Library Authorities also, as Secretaries of the Authorities, in addition to their normal duties). The District Library Officer is also the Secretary of the Local Library Authority with full financial and administrative powers. These officers were appointed from the category of Grade I Librarians of the Local Library Authorities. They will form part of the Directorate of Public Libraries. The Committee has also made certain other recommendations for a thorough reorganisation of the Library service in Tamil Nadu, some of which involve major amendments to the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act, 1948. Those recommendations are under active consideration.

Saraswathi Mahal Library, Thanjavur.

15. The Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library is a premiere institution, containing valuable manuscripts—30,377 in Sanskrit, 2,081 in Tamil, 2,919 in Marathi, and 778 in Telugu, besides books—6,682 in Sanskrit 5,557 in Tamil, 19,244 in English and some more in other languages. Its main function is to preserve the rare manuscripts and books, catalogue them, and publish the manuscripts in a proper manner.

16. Recently, a Committee constituted by the Government of India has visited the Library and assessed the financial requirements for the further development of the Library in the Fifth and Sixth Five-year Plan periods. It is hoped that the Library will shortly be getting adequate funds for intensifying its activities.

Archaeology.

17. The Department of Archaeology has been maintaining a steady tempo of activity. It is now preserving important historical monuments of the state and restoring them in various parts of Tamil Nadu. Some outstanding buildings like the Tirumalai Naicker Mahal at Madurai, and the Nayak Palace at Thanjavur and the remains of the fort of Veerapandya Kattabomman at Panchalankurichi are protected by the department of Archaeology. The Ramalinga Vilas at Ramanathapuram and the Danish Castle in Tranquebar will be taken up for preservation. Permanent museums will be set up at these places. Loose sculptures and valuable old palm leaf manuscripts will be collected and preserved. A scheme for this purpose will be taken up in four districts 1977-78.

18. The department is also conducting a village to village survey of inscriptions and is copying epigraphs, deciphering them and publishing them in modern characters. It has completed the survey in Kanyakumari, North Arcot and Dharmapuri Districts. It has already brought to light over 500 Hero-stones ranging from 5th Century A.D. to almost modern times and these have been published by the department. The department is also conducting village to village survey of outstanding bronzes in the temples. Photographic documentation of Art pieces is also made.

19. The department also conducts archaeological excavations in ancient sites. So far it has excavated sites like Korkai, the ancient port of the Pandyas, Karur, the ancient Capital of the Cheras, and Vasavasamudram a Roman settlement at the mouth of the river Palar.

20. The department also owns its own printing press and is publishing all its publications in the departmental press itself. It has so far brought out more than 50 publications both in English and Tamil.

21. The department has a separate institute where it trains annually Post-Graduate students with M.A. in Tamil, Sanskrit, History, Archaeology or Indian Culture in the technique of copying and studying inscriptions, conducting excavations, besides teaching the history of art and architecture of Tamil Nadu and India.

22. The Central Government has enacted an act, "The antiquities and art treasures Act, 1972" for enforcing a scheme to keep a strict vigil over the smuggling of antiquities and to prevent illegal trade in the priceless

art Treasures. The act has come into force all over India from April 1976. Under this scheme, seven Registering Officers with staff have been set up at the various district headquarters assigning one or two districts under each. The expenditure on this Scheme of registration will be met by the Central Government for three years from 1.4.76.

CHAPTER VI.

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT.

1. Tamil is a language at once classical and modern. It is a language spoken by about forty millions in India, besides some more millions living in diverse parts of the globe like Srilanka, Malaysia, Mauritius, Fiji Islands, etc., The Government of Tamil Nadu will take a lively interest in promoting Tamil language, literature and culture. The total provision for the promotion of Tamil Language and Literature, in the Budget Estimate for 1977-78 is Rs. 60 lakhs. To mention the more important components--Rs.40 lakhs will be spent on stipends and book allowances to students studying through the Tamil Medium in Colleges; Rs.4 lakhs will be spent on bringing out collegiate books in Tamil, Rs.10 lakhs will be spent on the Directorate of Tamil Development and its activities; and Rs. 6 lakhs will be spent for certain other purposes.

Director of Tamil Development.

2. The Government are anxious that the policy of adopting Tamil as the official language of Tamil Nadu should be implemented with full vigour at all levels. The work of translation of Acts, Codes and Manuals is at an advanced stage. Glossaries of administrative terms and special terms for technical departments are being compiled and published for the use of the departments. Special inspection staff has been sanctioned at the district level to inspect the progress in the adoption of Tamil as the official language. A bibliography of the Tamil books published from 1867 is being compiled and eight volumes covering the period 1867-1910 have already been published. Work on the remaining volumes is in progress.

3. An expert committee has been set up to write the authentic history of Tamil Nadu. Two volumes in the series of six volumes have been completed. The first volume on the Prehistoric period has been published already and the second on the Sangam age will be published shortly. The Department is also implementing a scheme for financial assistance to authors for bringing out original books in Tamil.

4. The Government will assist Universities and institutions in other States, to introduce part-time Diploma Courses in Tamil.

5. The Government propose to institute a scheme for giving pension at Rs. 75 per mensem to Tamil Scholars in indigent circumstances and adequate provision will be made for this purpose in the light of demand.

6. An expert Committee will be set up to formulate a programme for translation and publication in Tamil, of books in other languages. Valuable Tamil Classics will also be translated and published in other languages.

Tamil Etymological Dictionary.

7. The eminent scholar in Tamil and Dravidian linguistics, Thiru G.Devaneyya Pavanar, who is the Director of the Tamil Etymological Dictionary Project, is actively engaged in compiling the "Centamil Corppirappiyal Akaramutali" which is expected to be a comprehensive and definitive work in the field.

International Institute of Tamil Studies.

8. The International Institute of Tamil Studies was established in October 1970 with the object of promoting research in all aspects of Tamil Studies and allied fields with the active co-operation of International Scholars interested in such studies. From 1972, the Institute is publishing a half-yearly research journal—the Journal of Tamil Studies—containing articles written by scholars all over the world. A well-stocked reference library has been set up in the Institute. The Institute gives intensive coaching in Tamil to foreign students with the aid of a language laboratory and audio-visual equipment gifted by UNESCO. The Institute has so far published eight books. It proposes to publish Bibliographies of foreign classics which have been translated into Tamil as well as Tamil Classics which have been translated into English, besides a Social History of the early Tamils and a Companion to Tamil Literature. It also conducts every month popular lectures in Literary theories with special reference to Tamil Literature. The Institute is getting an annual grant of Rs. 3 lakhs from the Government of Tamil Nadu. It is now located in the campus of the Central Institutes of Technology, Adayaru and the Government have allotted six acres of land to the Institute near its present location for the construction of a permanent building for the Institute.

C. ARANGANAYAGAM,
Minister for Education.

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION.

	1965-66 (end of Third Plan).	1968-69 (end of Annual Plans).	1973-74 (end of Fourth Plan).	1976-77 (as on 1st August).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(PUPILS IN LAKHS.)				
A. Population of Age Group—				
/Age Group 6-11—				
Boys	25.85	26.79	30.45	31.93
Girls	25.64	26.58	29.79	31.23
Total ..	51.49	53.37	60.24	63.16
/Age Group 11-14—				
Boys	11.31	11.72	13.71	14.37
Girls	11.23	11.63	13.40	14.05
Total ..	22.54	23.35	27.11	28.42
/Age Group 14-17—				
Boys	9.33	9.67	11.31	11.86
Girls	9.26	9.60	11.07	11.60
Total ..	18.59	19.27	22.38	23.46
B. Number of students enrolled—				
/Age Group 6-11 -				
Boys	26.37	28.22	30.64	32.02
Girls	18.74	20.95	23.74	25.50
Total ..	45.11	49.13	54.38	57.52

APPENDIX I—cont.

STATISTICS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION—cont.

	1965-66 (end of Third Plan).	1968-69 (end of Annual Plans).	1973-74 (end of Fourth Plan).	1976-77 (as on 1st August).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

(PUPILS IN LAKHS.)

B. Number of students enrolled—cont.

Age Group 11-14—

Boys	7.21	8.00	9.10	9.74
Girls	3.45	4.28	5.09	5.76
Total .	10.66	12.28	14.19	15.50

Age Group 14-17—

Boys	3.86	4.30	4.97	5.34
Girls	1.65	2.07	2.42	2.68
Total .	5.51	6.37	7.39	8.02

C. Percentage of Enrolment—

Age Group 6-11—

Boys	1,02.03	1,05.34	1,00.6	1,00.3
Girls	73.08	78.85	79.6	81.7
Total ..	87.61	92.15	90.2	91.7

Age Group 11-14—

Boys	63.78	68.23	66.3	67.7
Girls	30.72	36.79	37.9	41.0
Total ..	47.31	52.57	52.3	54.4

Age Group 14-17—

Boys	41.38	44.48	43.0	44.9
Girls	17.83	21.52	21.8	23.1
Total ..	26.95	33.05	33.0	34.1

APPENDIX I—cont

STATISTICS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION—cont.

	1965-66 (end of Third Plan).	1968-9 (end of Annual Plan).	1973-74 (end of Fourth Plan.)	1976-77 (as on 1st August).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
D. Number of Schools—				
Elementary Schools . . .	24,641	25,94	26,726	27,306
Higher Elementary Schools	6,065	6,118	5,773	5,730
High Schools (includes Matriculation and Central Schools) . . .	2,234	2,113	2,823	3,020
Total . . .	<u>32,940</u>	<u>34,125</u>	<u>35,322</u>	<u>36,056</u>
E. Number of Teachers—				
Elementary Schools . . .	88,173	91,518	1,06,332	1,11,033
Higher Elementary Schools	59,943	62,222	66,843	67,846
Higher Schools	48,574	54,157	65,959	72,838
Total . . .	<u>1,96,690</u>	<u>2,08,597</u>	<u>2,39,134</u>	<u>2,51,717</u>
F. Teacher-Pupil Ratio By stage (as on 1st August)—(Excluding Specialist Teachers)—				
Primary	35	37	37	36
Middle	3	33	33	40
High	33	32	29	30

APPENDIX II

STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

<i>Details.</i>	1965-66 <i>(end of Third Five-Year Plan.</i>		1968-69 <i>(end of Annual Plan period).</i>		1973-74 <i>(end of Fourth Plan).</i>		1976-77	
	<i>March</i> 1966.	<i>October</i> 1966.	<i>April</i> 1968.	<i>October</i> 1968.	<i>March</i> 1973.	<i>October</i> 1973.	<i>March</i> 1976.	<i>October</i> 1976.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(i) Number of students who appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination.	1,46,592	31,327	1,96,272	57,374	1,93,686	30,361	2,25,971	25,301
(ii) Number of students who passed S.S.L.C.	75,270	8,128	98,181	11,004	96,903	5,367	1,300,874	6,738
(iii) Number of students who entered University.	39,507		59,743		72,646		84,257	
(iv) Total number of students in—								
(i) Pre-University	39,507		59,743		72,646		84,257	
(ii) B.A.	11,349		28,016		51,698		44,697	
(iii) B.Sc.	22,381		33,576		49,057		48,110	
(iv) B.Com.	3,050		4,556		14,859		19,195	
(v) Post-Graduate	2,607		3,624		6,993		7,043	
Total ::	<u>78,894</u>		<u>1,29,515</u>		<u>1,95,253</u>		<u>2,03,302</u>	

(v) Number of teachers in—				
(i) Government Colleges.	} (Details not available).	1,509	2,969	3,733
(ii) Aided Colleges		5,071	7,090	7,883
Total ..		<u>4,932</u>	<u>10,059</u>	<u>11,616</u>

(vi) Number of Colleges—				
(i) Government ..	21	33	51	51
(ii) Aided ..	71	93	127	138
Total ..	<u>92</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>189</u>

APPENDIX III.

STATISTICS ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

	1965-66 (end of Third Plan).	1968-69 (end of Annual Plan period).	1973-74 (end of Fourth Plan).	1976-77.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of Engineering Colleges—				
(i) Government	3	4	4	4
(ii) Aided	4	3	3	3
(iii) Autonomous	5	5	5	5
Total	12	12	12	12
Number of Polytechnics—				
(i) Government	16	16	19*	19*
(ii) Aided	18	18	19	19
(iii) Autonomous	1	1	1	1
Total	35	35	39	39
Number of Technical High Schools—				
(i) Government	11	11	11	11
(ii) Aided	4	4	3	3
Total	15	15	14	14
Number of Teachers—				
(i) Engineering Colleges .. ..	..	..	..	741
(ii) Polytechnics .. ..	..	..	..	1,184
(iii) Technical High Schools .. ..	..	..	..	103
Total .. ..	..	..	..	2,028

Includes three institutions of Arts and Crafts.

	1965-66 (end of Third Plan).	1968-69 (end of Annual Plan period)	1973-74 (end of Fourth Plan).	1976-77.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of students strength—				
(i) Engineering Colleges	5,289	7,163	6,796	7,885
(ii) Polytechnics ..	10,526	12,633	10,591	14,131
(iii) Technical High Schools.	1,124	1,304	1,704	2,166
Total ..	16,939	21,100	19,091	24,182

NIEPA DC



D01307

Sub. Dir. Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, SriAurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
DOC. No... 1307
Date..... 27/2/84