



EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

**PROGRESS OF EDUCATION
IN
TAMIL NADU**

**NOTE ON
DEMAND 17—EDUCATION 1978-79**

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1978

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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER.	PAGE
I. Introduction	1
II. School Education—	
(i) General	6
(ii) Elementary Education	9
(iii) Secondary Education	12
(iv) Curriculum, Syllabus and Text books	15
(v) Teacher Training	17
(vi) School Examinations	18
(vii) State Council of Educational Research and Training.	19
(viii) Sports, Physical Education, etc.	20
(ix) Community Participation—School Improvement Conferences.	22
(x) Welfare of teachers and non-teaching staff of schools.	22
(xi) Adult Education and Non-Formal Education ..	26
III. Higher Secondary Education	29
IV. Collegiate Education	32
V. Technical Education	41
VI. Cultural Activities—	
(i) Music, dance, drama and the visual arts	46
(ii) Archives and Museums	48
(iii) Public Libraries	49
(iv) Archaeology	51
VII. Tamil Development	53

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NOTE ON " DEMAND 17—EDUCATION "
BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1978-1979.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE AND THE STATE BUDGET.

The outlay under " Demand 17—Education " in 1978-79 is Rs. 176 Crores, which represents 24 per cent of the total expenditure on Revenue Account, namely Rs. 727 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, Rs. 143 crores in 1976-77 and Rs. 169 crores in 1977-78 (R.E. 1977-78).

2. The following is a sector-wise break-up of the provision in the Budget Estimates for 1978-79 under the Education Demand.

*Budget Estimate for
1978-79.*

<i>Non-Plan.</i>	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(2)	(3)	(4)

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

277. Education—

1. Primary Education	77,69	4,71	82,40
2. Secondary Education	54,25	4,43	58,68
3. University Education	21,20	1,62	22,82
4. Special Education	67	51	1,18
5. N.C.C., Sports, etc.	1,41	24	1,65
6. Other items	1	..	1
7. Technical Education	5,21	1,03	6,24
TOTAL—277. EDUCATION	1,60,44	12,54	1,72,98

				<i>Budget Estimate for 1978-79.</i>		
				<i>Non-Plan.</i>	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)						
278. Art and Culture				22	17	39
Archaeology				6	8	14
Archives and Museums				27	1	28
Public Libraries				130	2	132
				185	28	213
288. Social Security and Welfare				38	2	40
Recoveries				18	..	18
				1,62,85	12,84	1,75,69
GRAND TOTAL—DEMAND 17.—						
EDUCATION				1,62,85	12,84	1,75,69

3. Besides these, Provision has also been made in 1978-79 under other Demands for Educational Buildings etc., as follows :—

General Education.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. Expenditure within Revenue Account—			
314. Community Development Works—Panchayat Union School Buildings etc., .. .. .	..	75	75
Social Education .. .. .	..	8	8
Demand—37 Public Works Buildings for Government Schools and Colleges	3	11	14
266. Pensions to staff of Aided and Local Body educational institutions.	5,17	..	5,17

	<i>Non-Plan.</i>	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
B. Expenditure Outside Revenue Account—			
477. Capital Outlay on Education Art and Culture—Buildings for Government Schools and Colleges, etc.	1	462	463
677. Loans—Marriage Loans to Aided School Teachers.	1	..	1
National Loan Scholarships ..	45	..	45
TOTAL—GENERAL EDUCATION ..	<u>567</u>	<u>556</u>	<u>1,123</u>

Technical Education.

477. Capital Outlay—Buildings for Government Technical Educational Institutions.	..	11	11
677. Loans to Technical Education Students.	9	..	9
TOTAL—TECHNICAL EDUCATION ..	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>
TOTAL—GENERAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.	<u>576</u>	<u>567</u>	<u>1,143</u>

If all the above allocations are taken into account the expenditure on education will be Rs. 187 crores in 1978-79.

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, Industrial Training Institutes, etc. The total provision for these items is about Rs. 25 crores.

(ii) The Budget makes separate allocations for Medical, Agricultural and Veterinary education under the respective departments to the tune of Rs. 10 crores. If these allocations (Rs. 25 crores plus Rs. 10 crores) are also taken into account, the outlay on education in the Budget Estimate for 1978-79 will be in the order of Rs. 222 crores.

7. In 1978-79 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) :—

(1)	New Schemes.		Total. (4)
	Com- mitted. (2)	Sanctioned in 1978-79. (3)	
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
General Education—			
(i) School Education	1,221	1,18	1,339
	+14		+14
(ii) College Education	1,70	40	2,10
	+ 77		+ 77
	<hr/> 1,391		<hr/> 1,549
	+ 91	158	+ 91
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Technical Education	75	20	95
	+ 23		+ 23
Nutrition-Mid-day Meals	16	6	22
Art and Culture	21	7	28
	+ 4		+ 4
	<hr/> 1,503		<hr/> 1,694
Grand Total ...	+ 118	191	+ 118
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Education for State List.

8. The general thinking is that Education (which had been transferred from the State List to the Concurrent List as per the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution of India) should once again be restored to the State List. It was after a careful consideration of all the factors involved that Education was placed in the State List when the Constitution of India was framed. All eminent educationalists are for keeping Education in the State List. The Kothari Education Commission was also of the same view.

9. It is learnt that after the Central Cabinet had decided to restore Education to the State List, there is now some rethinking. The continuance of Education in the Concurrent List will lead to undesirable consequences and affect Educational Development.

10. Hence it is hoped that the Central Government will adhere to its original decision and bring forward necessary constitutional amendment to restore education to the State List. I am sure honourable members belonging to all sections of this House will support the State Government's stand on this issue unanimously.

CHAPTER II.
SCHOOL EDUCATION

(i) *General*

1. School Education accounts for the bulk of the Education Budget. Out of the 176 crores under Education Demand in Budget Estimate 1978-79 about Rs. 141 crores is for School Education.

2. The following figures show the number of schools, teachers, and pupils in Tamil Nadu in 1977-78 (as on 1st August 1977).

<i>Institutions.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pupils in lakhs.</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>High Schools.—</i>			
Ordinary ..	2,912	1,928	
	{ Government	123	17.26
	{ Municipal ..	861	68,698
	{ Aided ..		
(Anglo Indian CBSE, ISC, Others. Metric etc.)	146	17	1.05
	{ Railway and Central ..	129	4,341
	{ Aided ..		
	3,058	18.31	73,039
<i>Higher Elementary Schools.—</i>			
	5,709	248	
	{ Government.	389	24.35
	{ Municipal ..		68,794
	{ Panchayat Union ..	3,110	
	{ Aided ..	1,962	
<i>Elementary Schools—</i>			
	27,395	1,413	
	{ Government	1,058	41.50
	{ Municipal ..		1,11,184
	{ Panchayat Union ..	19,921	
	{ Aided ..	5,003	
Grand Total ..	36,162	84.16 lakhs.	2,53,017
		48.61 lakhs boys,	1,55,619 Men and
		35.55 lakhs girls,	97,398 Women.

Institutions (1)	Number (2)	Pupils [(3)	Teachers. (4)
<i>Other Institutions.—</i>			
Pre-Primary Schools.	40 Aided	5,300	131
Oriental	17 (12 Sanskrit + 5 Arabic).	2,500	167
Sainik School, Amaravathinagar.	1	540	
Schools for Handicapped	40 (18 for Blind, 19 for Deaf and Dum, 3 for others)	3,700	335
Teachers Training Schools.	80	2,600	317
Prevocational Training Centres.	7	500	40

3. The enrolment percentages reached in Tamil Nadu in 1976-77 and 1977-78 were—

1976-77 1977-78

(a) Age group 6—11 (Corresponding to Standards I to V of Elementary and Higher Elementary Schools.—

Number Enrolled in lakhs	57.52	59.85
Total Number in lakhs	63.16	64.07

(Six single age groups) (5+ to 10+.....).

Percentage 91.7% 93.4%

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

Number enrolled in lakhs	15.50	16.38
Total Number in lakhs	28.42	28.83

Percentage 54.4% 56.8%

(c) Age Group 14—17 (Corresponding to Standards IX to XI of High Schools.—

Number enrolled in lakhs	8.02	7.93
Total number in lakhs.	23.46	23.80
Percentage	34.1%	33.5%

*The slight reduction under Age Group 14—17 in 1977—78 is mainly due to the fact that due to change of syllabus, failed S.S.L.C's could not be enrolled in Standard 11 in 1977-78 as supplementary students.

4. For 1978-79 the following additional post of teachers will be sanctioned namely 1,000 Secondary Grades; 200 Physical Education Teachers for Higher Elementary Schools and High Schools and 200 Tamil Pandits Grade I for Higher Elementary Schools.

5. In order enable the Department to have good rapport with the 2½ lakhs of teachers in Tamil Nadu, the Government have sanctioned the publication of a quarterly Journal "Tamil Nadu Education" by a Board of Editors under the Chairmanship of the Director of School Education. The Journal will be in Tamil and English and will include articles on academic and administrative matters, convey the results of latest research, contain gists of important Government Orders and proceedings of the Directorates of Education and can also publish contributions from teachers and Departmental Officers. It will serve as a common vehicle for the Directorates of School Education, Government Examinations, State Council of Educational Research and Training, Non-formal Education, College Education and if necessary the other Directors also concerned with other kinds of Education.

6. The Journals now being published like the Parent Teacher Association's Cheythi", "The Journal of the Tamil Nadu Scouts and Guides Association", etc., will all be merged with the common Journal. Information on various examinations held by the Department of Government Examinations will also be published from time to time in the Common Journal now sanctioned. If necessary, it will be considered after sometime whether this Journal can appear at more frequent intervals than three months.

(ii) ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Enrolment.

1. As mentioned above 93.4, per cent of children of age group 6-11 and 56.8 per cent of children of age group 11-14 have already been enrolled in schools in Tamil Nadu. About 3.21 lakhs under these two age groups were enrolled additionally in 1977-78. The total number of pupils who studied in 1977-78 in the 33,104 elementary schools was 65.85 lakhs and the number of teachers 1,79,978; and the teacher pupil ratio worked out to 1:37.

2. The Government are anxious to reduce the high rate of dropout, at the Elementary school level. The following figures will show the extent of this problem of dropouts (or wastage as it is otherwise called) in the Elementary schools in the State :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Standard.</i>	<i>Total number of pupils.</i>
		(IN LAKHS.)
1972-73	1	13.86
1973-74	2	12.62
1974-75	3	11.18
1975-76	4	9.55
1976-77	5	8.03

It will be seen that only about 58 per cent of those enrolled in Standard I remained at school till standard 5 and that the percentage of dropouts amounted to 42 per cent.

3. The schemes of free Mid-day Meals, free supply of books and slates, etc. are aimed at preventing dropouts. In addition it is considered that dropouts will be reduced if, following the views of educational experts, pupils are not detained at the annual examinations in their first few years at school. Detentions have been abolished in the first few standards since a few years ago in states like Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. This Government also propose to abolish detentions in standards 1-3 with effect from 1977-78, i.e. for example all the pupils in standards 1, 2, 3 in 1977-78 will be promoted to standards 2, 3, 4, in 1978-79

Simultaneously, suitable steps will be taken to ensure that the quality of instruction and monitoring of the scholastic progress of pupils in the lower standards is retained at a high level.

4. With a view to improving the teaching of Science in elementary Schools the syllabi have 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 3,830 Higher Elementary Schools have been benefited. During 1978-79 these grants will be given to 150 higher elementary schools.

Midday Meals Scheme.

5. 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 20-25 lakhs of poor pupils in standards 1 to 8 of elementary and Higher elementary schools receive midday-meals, including the 1.65 lakh fed in Harijan Welfare schools run by the Harijan Welfare Department. The provision for the Midday Meals Scheme in the budget for 1978-79 is about Rs. 5 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 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.

6. 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 Rs. two crores. They are serving about 4 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

23 vehicles were so replaced in 1976-77 and 1977-78. Ten more will be replaced in 1978-79. A workshop for servicing, replacing 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.

7. To facilitate proper storage of the food stuffs required for this programme, eight regional godowns and a Central godown at Adyar 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 and Slates.

8. Poor pupils receiving Midday Meals in standard 1 to 3 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. 3 lakhs will be spent from State Government funds in 1978-79 mainly for the free supply of slates to Pupils in Standard I.

Elementary School Buildings.

9. Grants are given to Local Bodies and Managements of aided Schools toward 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 1978-79 provision of Rs. 4 lakhs for grants to Municipal and Aided Elementary Schools and Rs. 11 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 1978-79 is Rs. 75 lakhs.

Local Body Elementary Schools.

10. Out of the 33,000 elementary schools in Tamil Nadu, about 29,000 are in Panchayat Union areas. Out of the 29,000 about 23,000 (about 19,900 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, 4/9ths 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.

11. 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.

(iii) SECONDARY EDUCATION

1. Out of 23.80 lakhs of Children in the Age Group 14-17 in Tamil Nadu in 1976-77, 33.4 percent namely 7.93 lakhs has been enrolled. There were 73,000 teachers and 18.31 lakhs of pupils in the 3,058 High Schools in the State 1977-78. During 1977-78, 28 High Schools were newly opened (Government 21 and Aided 7).

Science Education :

2. Under the revised syllabus science is studied under the three separate disciplines, Physics, Chemistry and Biology right from Standard 6. Under the scheme for equipping high schools with 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 1977-78, 943 High Schools had been covered under

this scheme (including 50 covered in 1977-78). The outlay for the scheme is Rs. 26 lakhs in 1978-79 including provision for spillover expenditure and 25 more High Schools will be covered in 1978-79.

3. Out of the 3,058 High Schools, only 507 (Government 125, Aided 344 Municipal 38) are now having separate Laboratory Attenders. It is proposed to sanction posts of Laboratory Attenders to 80 High Schools in 1978-79.

4. There are now 42 Mobile Science Laboratory vans including six sanctioned during 1977-78 so that out of the 48 educational districts in the state, 42 each have one van for catering to the needs of Science teaching in rural High Schools, not yet provided with Science Laboratories.

5. A State level Science Exhibition was conducted at Madras in November 1977 and 63 High Schools participated in it. Similar exhibitions are conducted in the districts also and they are aimed at increasing the Science talent of our pupils.

6. With a view to improving library facilities in High Schools, suitable library books are purchased and distributed to Schools. In 1977-78, a large outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs was made for this scheme, and Rs. 2 lakhs have been provided in 1978-79.

Audio-Visual Education:

7. During 1977-78 five 16 mm. sound projectors were supplied as Audio-Visual Aids to deserving Secondary Schools and the State Film Library was enriched by buying educational films and filmstrips for Rs. 50,000. Films for Rs. 60,000 will be added in 1978-79. Educational Television has been introduced in schools in Madras City and neighbourhood. As many as 30,915 schools have been equipped with Radio sets on voluntary basis and they can benefit from educational broadcasts.

8. With a view to toning up the quality of work in High School a scheme of Panel Inspection of High Schools by District Educational Officer's (Boys High Schools) and Inspectresses of Girls schools (Girls

High Schools) has been approved in August 1977. Under this scheme the Inspecting Officer will take with him two local Headmaster/Headmistresses of neighbouring schools who have specialised in subjects other than that in which the Inspecting Officer has specialised. These Headmasters will assist in inspection and thus there will be scope for guiding the improvement of a wider spectrum of teaching activities in School.

School Complexes :

9. School Complexes have been set up in as many as 2,072 High Schools. Each of those High Schools co-operates with elementary and higher elementary schools in the neighbourhood to improve educational standards.

High School Buildings :

10. During 1977-78 an expenditure of Rs. 61 lakhs was sanctioned for remedying the damage caused to the accommodation facilities in Government High Schools in the area affected by the floods and cyclone of November 1977. A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs was given to the Aided Schools so affected.

11. A provision of Rs. 9 lakhs has been made in 1978-79 for grants to Municipal and Aided High Schools for putting up buildings, besides a provision of Rs. 46 lakhs for building works for Government High Schools (Rs. 26 lakhs for spillover expenditure and Rs. 20 lakhs for new works.

Scholarships.

12. 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 of the 374 Panchayat Unions in the State. 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. In consonance with their policy of rural development, the Government have directed that with effect from 1978-79 the number of fresh awards under these scholarships be doubled (i.e. increased from two to four in each Panchayat Union).

13. Besides this, generous educational concessions continue to be given to the children of Burma and Ceylon repatriates, Ex-service and Defence Personnel, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Act and Political sufferers.

14. The scheme of medical inspection of High School pupils through Mobile Medical vans is now in operation in all districts except Madras.

Matriculation Schools :—

15. 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 were transferred to the control of the Director of School Education.

16. A separate Board of Matriculation School has been constituted and an Inspector of Matriculation Schools has also been appointed.

(iv) 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 was introduced for all subjects in Standards I to X 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 Mathematics 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. There were complaints from many quarters that the revised syllabi (introduced from 1972-73 onwards) was very burden some to pupils. A committee of the Government of India also stressed the need to reduce the load of school syllabi. After consulting educational experts this Government have directed that the excess burden be reduced from 1978-79 in all subjects (especially Mathematics) in all standards.

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

4. Similarly the Government 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.

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 Radio-repairing, Electric Motor rewinding, Motor Mechanic, Agricultural Engineering, Salemanship, Tailoring, etc. These courses are being continued.

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 involved the printing of about 2½ crores of copies of school books of the face value of about Rs. 3½ crores.

7. 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.

8. During 1977-78 the Text Book Society distributed free of cost to students in the flood affected areas, text books and Exercise Note Books worth Rs. 3.60 lakhs.

(v) TEACHER TRAINING.

1. There are at present 80 Teacher Training Institutes in this State with facilities for turning out Secondary Grade trained teachers (including 4 Nursery, 4 Pre-Primary and one Anglo-Indian Teachers Training Institutes and one Secondary Grade Training Section each in the Lady Willingdon and St. Christopher Training Colleges). 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 alternative years and that too in reduced numbers. In 1977-78 about 2,600 candidates were admitted at the rate up to 35 in each institute. There will be no fresh admissions in 1978-79.

2. There are now nine English Language Teaching Centres. The three centres for High School Teachers (at Madras, Coimbatore, and Tiruchirappalli) train 1,755 teachers every year (in 39 batches of three week courses). The six centres for Higher Elementary School teachers (at Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Salem, Tirunelveli, Vellore and Melur) train 2,700 teachers every year (in 60 batches of 4 week courses).

3. Long term courses of 3 to 5 months for Graduate Trained Teachers and short-term courses of 2 to 4 weeks for Inspecting Officers and campaign staff 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.

4. With a view to provide qualitative improvement in Government Teacher Training Institutes, B.T. Assistants are deputed for M.Ed. Course every year. About hundred teachers have been deputed so far and 20 more will be deputed in 1978-79.

(vi) 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 Deputy Director, a Secretary, Three Additional Secretaries, Personal Assistant and a Senior Accounts Officer at the headquarters.

2. About 34 Examinations are conducted every year by the Director of Government Examinations (including S.S.L.C., A.I.S.L.C.; T.S.L.C. etc.) some of them annually and some twice in a year.

3. The S.S.L.C., Public Examination is the major examination and the March session is conducted in about 1,000 centres and the October session in about 150 centres. The number of candidates who appeared for the March 1977 examination was 2.85 lakhs out of whom 55 per cent were declared eligible for College Courses. In the session October 1977, 51,000 candidates appeared of whom 16.5 per cent were declared eligible.

4. In March-April 1978, the following three sets of pupils will be taking the S.S.L.C. examination.

(i) those who completed the revised 10 year school syllabus in ten years.

(ii) Those who completed the said 10 years syllabus in 11 years (i.e. those who completed the revised syllabus for standards 9-10 in three years 1975-76 to 77-78 in standards 9-11 (the "Elongated Course" students).

(iii) Those who studied as per the old (1969 scheme) 11 year S.S.L.C. syllabus and could not pass S.S.L.C. in October 1977 or earlier and who will appear as private candidates in March 1978.

Different sets of question papers will be prepared for these three categories.

5. For the March-April 1978 S.S.L.C. Examination, the following candidates (presented through schools) have been exempted from paying the Examination fee of Rs. 15 :

(i) All candidates belonging to the Scheduled castes and Tribes.

(ii) All candidates belonging to the Backward Classes, the annual income of whose parents or guardians does not exceed Rs. 2,500 per annum.

6. All persons who have completed the age of 18 and have passed Standard 8 in any recognised school in the State can sit privately for the, S.S.L.C. examination.

7. At present, for becoming eligible for admission to college course one should pass all subjects at one sitting. The Boards of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education recommended that this may be modified and 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). The Government have now decided to introduce the compartmental system of pass in the S.S.L.C, A.I.S.L.C, O.S.L.C. and Matriculation Examination for all candidates, from March 1978 Examination i.e. the Students (to whichever of the three courses described above they may belong) who appear for March 1978 Examination with all subjects will be allowed to write and pass the failed subjects from October 1978 onwards in order to make them eligible for admission to the Higher Secondary Course in 1979-80 and onwards, subject to the conditions stipulated by the Board of higher Secondary Education. This is a major reform ushered in by the Government.

8. A scheme has been instituted for awarding Gold Medals/Silver Medals/Certificate of Merit to the pupils who obtain the first/second/next few ranks in each of the following examinations viz. S.S.L.C., A.I.S.L.C., and O.S.L.C. The awards were distributed for the first time in December 1977.

(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. Teacher's Centres have been established at Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Coimbatore with the Co-operation and assistance of British Council. The centres act as forums for the teachers to meet and discuss academic problems and as clearing houses for mutual exchange of thoughts.

3. The SCERT has helped in the smooth implementation of the revised syllabus in Mathematics and Science, by solving the doubts of teachers and by evolving a hit for the Primary Mathematics Teacher.

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.

5. The SCERT has adopted 50 school villages in the area of the St Thomas Mount Panchayat Union for implementing "a package plan for rural development through Education". Under the plan, teachers are trained to participate in rural development activities (like helping parents and school drop outs to acquire knowledge and skills for self employment).

6. From January 1978 an Examination Reforms Division has been formed in the SCERT. It will engage in in-depth studies of Examination Reforms at School level and in experimenting in modern methods of evaluation like question Banks.

(viii) Sports Physical Education, etc.

1. Physical Education is compulsory in all Elementary and Secondary Schools. In Stds. 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 Stds. 6 to 9 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 was 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.

3. Educational Institutions will be assisted to provide gymnasias for students.

Pension to Sportsmen

4. The Government have been considering steps to encourage, honour and assist sportsmen and Women as part of the Scheme to foster and develop sports activities in the State. It is proposed to institute in 1978-79 a scheme for grant of financial assistance to eminent sportsmen/Women in this State who are aged and in indigent circumstances (with a monthly income of less than Rs. 150 per month) at the rate of Rs. 75 per month. 25 sportsmen will be given this assistance in 1978-79.

Scouts and Guides

5. The Tamil Nadu Scout Association had a total strength of 1,25,000 boy scouts and girls guides in 1977-78. During 1978-79, 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 receipt for of the Presidents' Award of Certificates and Badges in 1977.

6. The Government of Tamil Nadu have agreed to hold the Eighth National Jamboree of Bharat Scouts and Guides at Madras in January 1979. It is expected that about 20,000 Scouts and Guides from various parts of the country and from some neighbouring countries will participate in the Jamboree. This National event is being held in Tamil Nadu for the first time. A state level committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Education to look after the arrangements for the Jamboree.

(ix) Community Participation in School Department :—

School improvement Conferences

In order to mobilise local effort and initiative in improving the facilities in the schools. 556 school improvement conferences had been conducted till 1976-77 and assistance of the order of Rs. 14 Crores had 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, 41 lakhs of pupils have been given free uniforms at a cost of Rs. 3 crores till 1976-77.

(x) Welfare of Teachers and non-teaching staff of Schools :—

1. There are at present 2.53 lakhs of teachers working in the schools in Tamil Nadu as detailed below :—

<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Government.</i>	<i>Panchayat Union.</i>	<i>Municipa</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Elementary	7,814	66,757	8,918
Higher Elementary ..	4,257	29,493	6,699
High	39,403	..	3,974
Total ..	51,474	96,250	19,591

<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Aided.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Break-up of the Teachers</i>	
			<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
(1)	(5)	(6)	(7a)	(7b)
Elementary	27,695	1,11,184	69,846	41,338
Higher Elementary ..	28,345	68,794	36,755	32,039
High	29,662	73,039	49,018	24,021
Total ..	85,702	2,53,017	1,55,619	97,398

2. The Government bear the entire expenditure on the emoluments of the teachers in aided schools also. The expenditure on salaries of teachers in all the schools in the State has gone up from about Rs. 55 crores in 1970-71 to about Rs. 130 crores in 1978-79.

Selection Grade Posts.

3. 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 service, 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).

4. From 1-6-1977, 1,500 teachers who though qualified to hold Secondary Grade Posts were working as Higher Grade Teachers in Elementary Schools have been provided with Secondary grade posts (at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs per annum).

Retirement benefits to staff 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. 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.

7. The terms of Family Pension for non-Government teachers have been retrospectively liberalised on 5-1-1978 so, that the Families of many of such teachers who died during anytime on or after 1-4-1962, who could not be given Family Pension till now because the deceased teachers did not satisfy the minimum periods of qualifying service in

force earlier will now become eligible from 5—1—1978 for Family Pension on the basis of the *lower* periods of qualifying service now fixed.

8. The Government have also issued orders that (on the analogy of the position obtaining already for Tamil Nadu State Government Servants and Local Body Teachers) when any teacher of any Aided School dies in service an *ad hoc* "on account" cash payment of Rs. 1,000 shall be made immediately to the bereaved family, to be adjusted later against the amounts due to the teacher or his family on account of Pension, Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity, Family Pension or the Payment from Family Welfare Fund of Rs. 10,000.

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

National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare :—

10. During the year 1976-77, a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was disbursed to 517 deserving teachers from the collections under the National Foundation for Teacher's Welfare. About 500 teachers have been assisted so far in 1977-78.

11. The Government have sanctioned from 1977-78 a scheme for giving scholarships to the sons and daughters of the teachers (in service, retired or deceased), for prosecuting studies in Professional courses, 80 fresh scholarships will be awarded every year—25 for Engineering ; 25 for Medicine ; 20 for Agricultural ; and 10 for Veterinary. Each scholarship will be a lump sum of Rs. 500 per year. The total annual income of both the parents should not exceed Rs. 6,000 —this income compensatory allowances like House Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance. etc., will not be taken into account. The scheme will be financed from the collections in the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare Fund.

12. Sanction has also been accorded to the construction of a Teachers' Home in Madras City at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs (to be borne from the collections under the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare).

13. 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. Each award consists of a Silver Medal, a certificate of Merit and cash Rs. 200.

Teachers in Government Schools :

14. The Government have directed that the service of the B.T. Assistants appointed temporarily in ' B ' Wing High School during the period from 1—4—70 to 3—3—73 and subsequently selected by The Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission and the B.T. Assistants of ' A ' Wing High Schools who were initially appointed temporarily during 1973—74 and subsequently regularised on their selection by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission may be regularised retrospectively from the dates of their first temporary appointment subject to the condition that the seniority and rank of persons as fixed by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission will stand. Arrears of increment consequent on the retrospective regularisation of the services of those B.T. Assistants have been ordered to be paid in full.

15. A large number of temporary B.T. Assistants and Language Pandits, Grade-I, i.e., 702 B.T. Assistants appointed in Government (B Wing) Schools during the period from 1—4—70 to 3—3—73, 250 B.T. Assistants and 120 Pandits, Grade I appointed under the Apprentice Teachers Scheme and the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme have been representing to the Government for a long time for the regularisation of their services. There are also other B.T. Assistants and Tamil Pandits, Grade I who have put in long service. As direct recruitment to the posts of B.T. Assistants and Pandit, Grade I is within the purview of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, the Government have now arranged for the conduct by the commission of a special recruitment exclusively for all temporary B.T. Assistants and Language Pandits, Grade I who had as on 31—3—77 completed one year of temporary service (either continuously or with breaks) and were either in service on that date or, if not in service on that date, had been retrenched on or after 1—4—74. The Government are also prepared to relax the age rule in favour of all those belonging to these categories who have exceeded the age limit for regular appointment.

Ministerial Staff of Schools :

16. There are now 2,115 posts of Junior Assistants and Assistant in the School Education Department of which 376 are Assistants. To achieve the ratio of 1 Assistant : 3 Junior Assistants, 153 more posts of Assistants will be required. The upgrading of more posts of Junior Assistants has to be done on a phased programme and the Government have decided to upgrade 50 posts into those of Assistants from 1978-79.

17. The Government have decided that the existing posts of Record Clerks (Rs. 140—195) in all Government (B Wing) High Schools may be upgraded into Junior Assistants and that the qualified persons among existing Record Clerks may be promoted as Junior Assistants. 400 posts have been upgraded so far and 100 more posts will be upgraded in 1978-79.

(xi) ADULT EDUCATION AND 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.

2. The Central Government as well as this Government are anxious that, while determined efforts must be made to universalise elementary education upto the age of 14 years, educational facilities must be extended to adult population to remedy their educational deprivation and to enable them to develop their potentiality. At the national level, the objective is to organise adult education programme (with literacy as an indispensable component) within the next five years or so, for approximately 100 million illiterate persons in the age group 15—35 with a view to providing to them skills for self-directed learning leading to self-reliant and active role in their own development and in the development of their environment. The State Governments have been requested to frame State-level Plans to achieve the objective. In Tamil Nadu, about 65 lakhs of persons of the age group 15—35 will have to be made literate during the next 5 years if this objective is to be fulfilled. A State Board

of Adult Education is being constituted in Tamil Nadu and detailed Plans are being worked out in this regard and it is hoped that adequate central assistance will be forthcoming for implementing this programme.

3. A total provision of Rs. 39 lakhs has been made in 1978-79 for Adult Education and Non-formal Education. The services of college students belonging to the National Service Scheme, Cadets of the National Cadet Corps and Nehru Youth Centres are also utilised spread literacy. With a view to making the adult literacy program a Universal movement, a new scheme will be introduced to assist voluntary organisations engaged in this field. Literacy should become the lever for rural development. For this purpose, simple books will be prepared and distributed to new literates on agriculture, village and cottage industries, cooperative movement, health and sanitation, nutrition, family welfare, animal husbandry and similar subjects.

4. The Central Sector Scheme of Farmers' Education and Functional literacy is implemented in about 600 centres spread over eight districts and about 20,000 persons will be made literate in those centres in 1977-78.

5. 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, Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, South Arcot, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram, in half the districts at the cost of this Government and in the other half at the cost of the Central Government. The scheme costs Rs. 1 lakh per annum in each district. About 45,000 pupils will be covered under this programme in a year.

6. 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 one centre was opened in 1976-77 in each of the 374 panchayat unions and a second centre in each panchayat union in 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 mensum. The coverage under this scheme will be 25,000 in 1977-78. In 1978-79, provision has been made to open 2 more centres in each Panchayat Union or a total of 748 centres.

7. 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.) and to coach them up to 11th Std. 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 Kotturpuram also.

Nehru Youth Centres.

8. There are now seven Nehru Youth Centres functioning at Cuddalore, Velore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore and Pudukkottai and five more have been sanctioned. They are all doing useful work in the field of non-formal education. The activities these centres are to organise out-of-school education for all sections of South, 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.

HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION.

1. The general view of educationists has been that it will be sound to locate the +2 stage of the 10+2+3 pattern only in schools. This Government have also decided that the Higher Secondary Course to be started in Tamil Nadu from 1978-79 should be located only in High Schools. About 400 schools will be selected for locating the Higher Secondary Course, taking care to see that one such school is available as far as possible in each Panchayat Union area. The number of institutions in the first list is as follows :—

(i) High Schools—				
Madras City .. .. .	..	..	..	18
Mufassal .. .. .	..	..	..	182
				200
(ii) Anglo-Indian Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	14
(iii) Matriculation Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	6
				220

A cash endowment of Rs. 25,000 has been prescribed for each Aided or Municipal High School selected. Similarly for Government institutions the local public have to contribute Rs. 25,000 in cash. Both the endowment and cash contribution can be given also in three annual instalments of Rs. 15,000, 5,000 and 5,000.

2. The curriculum and syllabi for the Higher Secondary Course have been finalised and approved. The work of preparation of textbooks is being undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Text Books Society. At the Higher Secondary Stage, every student shall study Tamil (or any of 12 other languages) under Part I and English under Part II. Under Part III—Optionals if he opts for the Academic stream he should study four subjects under Sciences and Humanities ; and if he opts for the Vocational streams he should study one Vocational subject plus one subject under Sciences/Humanities, related to his vocational subject. The number of vocational subjects approved for introduction in the Higher Secondary Course in major occupational areas are follows :—

Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	15
Home Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9

Engineering and Technology	..	..	8
Commerce and Business	..	..	9
Health	..	..	8
Miscellaneous	..	..	3
			<hr/>
			52
			<hr/>

Subject to availability of facilities and local demand each Higher Secondary School will offer at least one vocational course in 1978-79. Detailed surveys are proposed to be conducted in all Districts, to settle the particular vocational courses to be started.

3. The Government have directed that Tamil shall be the medium of instruction in Higher Secondary Schools in both the 11th and 12th Standards. No tuition fees will be charged from those who study in Tamil Medium. Only the special fees prescribed will be charged. However those who want to study in English Medium in the Higher Secondary classes will be permitted to do so, on payment of tuition fees to be prescribed. They will not be entitled to free education in those classes. The Matriculation Schools and Anglo-Indian Schools (which already levy fees in Standards 1 to 11) upgraded as Higher Secondary Schools, will however be allowed to levy tuition fees in the Higher Secondary Course.

4. The Government have sanctioned the provision (at a total cost of Rs. 2 crores) of additional accommodation (1 class and 1 laboratory at an average cost of Rs. 1.5 lakhs in all) in 133 Government High Schools selected for location of the Higher Secondary Course from 1978-79. A provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made in 1978-79 for buildings for Government Higher Secondary Schools. Steps are also being taken to equip the Higher Secondary Schools with adequate Laboratory equipments.

5. Tentatively, the following qualifications have been proposed for various Teaching posts at the Higher Secondary stage:—

Head of the Higher Secondary School.	{	M.A./M.Sc./M.Com. and B.Ed./
	{	B.T. with 10 years teaching
	{	experience in recognised schools
	{	or colleges.

Teachers { M.A./M.Sc./M.Com. with B.Ed./
B.T. in the language or subject.

Where teachers with the above qualifications are not available, teachers with the following qualifications may be appointed in the following order :—

(i) B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. I or II Class in the language or subject with B.Ed./B.T. having ten years of teaching service in recognised educational institutions.

(ii) B.A./B.Sc./B.Com., III Class in the language or subject with B.Ed./B.T. having fifteen years of teaching service in recognised educational institutions.

(iii) M.A./M.Sc./M.Com., I or II Class in the language or subject without B.Ed./B.T. (Selected teachers should acquire B.Ed./B.T. qualification within a period of three years, taking correspondence or evening college or part-time courses).

Final orders on these qualifications and on the scales of pay will be issued shortly. To the extent possible, all the existing staff in High Schools satisfying the said qualifications, will be absorbed at the Higher Secondary Stage.

6. 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 IV.
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

There are 188 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 2.09 lakhs 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 1977-78.

<i>Number of Institutions.</i>	<i>Strength of pupils.</i>		<i>Strength of teaching staff.</i>
(1)	(in round figures.)		(3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	
<i>(i) Colleges of Arts and Sciences.</i>			
Government Colleges	51	P.U.C. ..	89,000
Aided Colleges ..	137		
	188	B.A. ..	43,000
		B.Sc. ..	49,000
		B.Com. ..	21,000
(110 affiliated to Madras University, 77 to Madurai and 1 to Annamalai.)		Total Degree	1,13,000
			12,206
		M.A. ..	} 7,000
		M.Sc. ..	
		M.Com. ..	
		Grand total	2,09,000

(ii) Teacher Training Colleges.

Government ..	7	2,700	232
Aided	16		

(iii) Other Colleges.

Physical Edn. Colleges	3	340	30
Oriental Colleges ..	16	1,700	124
Colleges of Social Work.	2	170	16
Rural Higher Institutes	2	620	75
Music College (Govt.)	1	250	23

2. The Government will ensure that there is no retrenchment of College teachers consequent on the introduction of 10+2+3 system with effect from June 1978 and withdrawal of P.U.C. from Colleges with effect from June 1979. The work load in the Colleges will be rescheduled in consultation with the Universities concerned as to enable this.

New Universities :

3. Of the 188 Colleges of Arts and Sciences, 110 are affiliated to the Madras University, 77 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 Government propose to pursue with the Government of India and the University Grants Commission vigorously the establishment of two new Universities of the affiliating type-one at Tiruchirappalli and the other at Coimbatore.

Autonomous Colleges :

4. With a view to improve the standards of Education in Colleges, the University Grants Commission formulated a scheme of autonomous colleges whereby a few well maintained colleges in the area of each University can be selected and granted autonomy. The Madras and Madurai University Acts have been amended in December 1977 to enable the implementation of this useful Scheme. The Colleges granted autonomy can constitute their own Boards of Studies, Boards of Education, etc. and strive for improving standards of education.

5. The needs of the State in the matter of Colleges of Arts and Science seem to have been almost met. While there is pressure for admission in a few selected Colleges in urban centres, there is surplus in-take capacity in Colleges in rural areas even now. Thus during 1977-78, 9,000 seats (English medium : —6,500; Tamil medium : —2,500) in the Pre-University class and 11,700 seats (English medium : 7,700; Tamil medium : 4,000) in the Degree classes were vacant in the

Colleges in the State. It would therefore be more rewarding to ensure that the full capacity of the existing Colleges is utilised instead of thinking of opening of more Colleges. It would also be prudent to concentrate on qualitative improvement.

QUALITATIVE IMPROVEMENT.

6. 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 four additional Degree courses in Science two additional Degree courses in Arts, one additional degree course in commerce ;and one additional postgraduate course in Science. Provisions of Rs. 3 lakhs for opening new degree courses and 1 lakh for opening new post graduate courses have been made in 1978-79.

It is proposed to develop the Presidency College, Madras into an Institute of Postgraduate studies and Research. Necessary action in this regard will be initiated in 1978-79.

7. Laboratory facilities in Government Colleges will be improved in order to promote Science education. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned for the purpose in 1977-78 and Rs. 6 lakhs have been provided in 1978-79.

8. An expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh is incurred every year on setting up text-book Libraries in Government Colleges for the use of students and in 1978-79 Rs. 1 lakh has been provided.

9. Sanction was accorded in 1977-78 for providing student amenities like tiffin sheds, canteens and cycle-sheds and for improvement of playgrounds, purchase of games articles in Government Colleges at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs and in Aided Colleges at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. Rs. 5 lakhs have been provided in 1978-79 for providing these facilities in Government colleges

10. There was serious damage to the buildings, installations and other properties of some aided colleges at Tiruchirappalli, etc. in the cyclone and floods of November 1977. A Commission appointed to

the University of Madras to assess the damage gave a detailed report. Based on that report and the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor the Government have released a special grant of Rs. 51 lakhs to the colleges which have suffered damage.

11. In 1978-79 a provision of Rs. 32 lakhs has been made for buildings for Government Colleges and their hostels (Rs. 11 lakhs for new works and Rs. 21 lakhs for spill over expenditure on works sanctioned in earlier years). A sum of Rs. 7 lakhs has also been provided for giving building grants to Aided Colleges.

12. 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. Out of 19 Professors deputed for Ph.D. from 1973-74 onwards 7 have completed the course and have joined duty. In addition 6 more Professors will be freshly deputed for Ph.D. in 1978-79. 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.

13. In the field of continuing education, the Evening Colleges and Correspondence Courses are playing an useful role. Evening courses were conducted in 45 colleges in 1977-78 and about 10,000 students were studying in them. The Madurai University has been running Correspondence Courses for P.U.C., B.A., B.Com., and M.A. They have proved very popular.

Scholarships and Stipends.

14. 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>No. of fresh scholarships sanctioned in 1977-78.</i>	<i>Total No. (fresh and renewals) sanctioned in 1977-78.</i>	<i>Provision in B.E. 1978-79.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
National Scholarship Scheme ..	1314	4000	35
National Scholarships to the Children of School teachers. ..	70	220	3
National Loan Scholarships Scheme. ..	1444	5092	45

From 1974-75 the expenditure on the National Scholarships to the children of School Teachers and National Scholarships 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. Students belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes get scholarships from the funds administered by the Directors of Harijan Welfare and Backward Classes.

15. An adhoc merit grant of Rs. 300 is paid to all students belonging to 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. 8 lakhs per annum.

16. From 1977-78, full fee concession is given in Degree courses and above to all Scheduled Caste and Tribe students irrespective of the annual income of their parents. The income limit of Rs.2,500 per annum has been removed.

17. Government have issued orders for the refund of tuition fees paid by students when they leave the institution from the first Degree to join the Professional courses or for any other reason.

18. 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 1978-79 onwards, this assistance will once again be given in cash (giving up the experiment undertaken in 1975-76 to 1977-78 of giving this assistance in the form of text-books, reference books and stationery). The following are the figures of Tamil medium students :—

*Expenditure
on payment
of stipends
and book
allowance
to students
in Tamil
medium
sections.*

Year.	Stages of education.			
	P.U.C.	Degree.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

(Number of students in Government and Aided Colleges).:

(RS. IN LAKHS.)

1969-70	..	19,502	3,739	23,241	..
1970-71	..	20,638	4,027	24,665	..
1971-72	..	20,895	15,936	36,831	39
1972-73	..	21,224	16,786	38,010	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
1977-78	..	22,763	12,300	35,063	34

The Government as well as the Universities are taking steps to propagate the Tamil medium more vigorously.

19. The Tamil Nadu Text Book Society has so far published about 800 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 more titles in 1978-79.

University Grants Commission Scales:

20. The Government of Tamil Nadu have in September 1977 issued orders extending to teaching staff of—

Government and Aided Colleges of Arts and Sciences;

Law Colleges;

Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics; and Madras, Madurai and Annamalai Universities the University Grants Commission scales of pay, effective from 1st April 1976, with monetary effect from 1st January 1977.

21. There were representations for making certain amendments to those orders. The Government have examined the requests sympathetically and announced certain liberalisations. Demonstrators and Tutors who have put in five or more years of service as on 1st December 1977 and also possess post-graduate qualification in their disciplines will be straightaway upgraded as Assistant Professors/Lecturers with effect from 1st December 1977 and allowed to draw the University Grants Commission scales of pay applicable to this upgraded category. This concession would also apply to all Tutors and Demonstrators who possess/acquire Post-graduate qualifications and complete five years of service in their present post as and when they fulfil the five year term.

22. There have been requests for granting some more concessions. They are under examination.

Aided Colleges:

23. With a view to ensure full and prompt payment of salaries to staff of Aided Colleges, the Government have introduced a revised pattern of grants from 1st July 1977 under which the entire net deficit in salary expenditure is met by the Government.

24. 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. The leave benefits to Aided college teachers have also been liberalised and they have been made eligible for medical leave for 18 months (as against 12 months previously).

National Cadet Corps:

25. The strength of the National Cadet Corps in Tamil Nadu is now 48 Senior Division Units with about 22,000 cadets and 675 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 1978-79 will be about Rs. 1,13 lakhs.

26. The Tamil Nadu Contingent of the National Cadet Corps was once again the coveted All India-Banner in the Republic Day Parade held at New Delhi in January 1978. Tamil Nadu has retained this banner ever since it was instituted 8 years ago, except during 1976.

National Service Scheme :

27. The aim of the National Service Scheme is to enable College Students 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 has increased from 20,000 in 1976-77 to 40,000 in

1977-78. Half the strength of N. S. S. students in any year undertake special camps (of 10 days duration) during vacations, when they do rural development (including Adult Education) work in villages. A provision of Rs. 21 lakhs has been made for this scheme in the year 1978-79.

Legal Studies:

28. The strength of the Madras Law College has increased from 1,045 in 1968-69 to about 2,495 (1695 in regular degree courses, 740 in evening degree courses and 60 in M. L. courses) in 1977-78. In 1978-79 an M. L. course will be started in Branch VII-Property. Instruction is provided in Tamil Medium in one section in each of the three years of the regular course at the Madras Law College.

29. A new college was opened at Madurai from 1974-75. The strength of that college in 1977-78 was 900 students in full time courses. From 1977-78, an Evening Law Course has been started with one section (80 students) in I. B. G. L. A provision of Rs. 12 lakhs has been made in 1978-79 for completing the construction of building and hostel for the Madurai Law College and for constructing first floor over the building of that College.

V. Technical Education.

1. The provision for Technical Education in 1978—79 is Rs. 7 crores, inclusive of the provision for Technical Education buildings, etc. The Department has under its direct control seven Engineering Colleges, 39 Polytechnics (including 3 Women's Polytechnics and 6 Special Diploma Institutions and 3 Arts and Craft Institutions) and 14 Technical High Schools. The present level of annual intake is 1,42² students for degree courses in the Engineering Colleges, 5,125 student^s for diploma courses in the Polytechnics and 840 students in the Technical High Schools.

2 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:

3. The draft bill for constituting the Technological University at Madras is awaiting the concurrence of the Government of India and it will be introduced in the Tamil Nadu Legislature soon.

Qualitative improvement:

4. From the beginning of the Fourth Five-Year-Plan, the main 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 manpower in newly emerging areas and fields. There are now in Engineering Colleges, 15 Degree courses, 31 Post-Graduate Degree courses, and 8 Post Graduate Diploma courses and in Polytechnic, 37 Diploma courses, 18 Post Diploma courses and 17 Certificate Courses.

5. During 1978-79 there will be introduced a degree course in Production Engineering at the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore and a degree course in Electronics and Communication Engineering course in the Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai.

6. A Diploma Course in Polymer Technology at the Institute of Chemical Technology, Madras and diploma course in Electronics at the Central Polytechnic, Madras and the Government Polytechnic, Coimbatore, were opened in 1977-78. During 1978-79 a Post Diploma course in Quantity Surveying will be introduced in the Central Polytechnic, Madras and Part-time Diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering will be started in the Government Polytechnic, Coimbatore.

7. It is proposed to start at the college of Arts and Crafts, Madras a degree course in Industrial design [in the areas (i) Textile Design and (ii) Publicity Design].

8. During 1977-78 the laboratories for Structural Dynamics, Environmental Engineering and High Voltage in the College of Engineering, Guindy and the Heat Engines Laboratory in the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore were strengthened. During 1978-79 the Electronics Laboratory at the Government of Technology, Coimbatore will be strengthened; A girls hostel will be constructed at the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore at a cost of Rs. 2.4 lakhs and an additional hostel building at the Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology Karaikudi at an expenditure of Rs. 1.50 lakhs during 1978-79.

9. Certain well-developed Polytechnics are given autonomy to experiment with new educational programmes, viz., restructuring the courses, establishing co-operative relationship with industry, developing new curricula, evolving their own method of education and training etc. Till now autonomy has been given for all courses in the P.S.G. Polytechnic, Coimbatore, the Textile Technology Course in the Thyagarajar Polytechnic, Salem and the PAC Ramasamy Raja Polytechnic, Rajapalayam; Post Diploma course in Town and Country Planning in the Central Polytechnic, Madras; Post Diploma Course in Automobile Engineering in the Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi and Tamil Nadu Polytechnic, Madurai.

Faculty Development :

10. The teaching staff of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics are also eligible for the U.G.C. scales of pay.

11. Teachers of Engineering Colleges are deputed to Institutes like the Indian Institutes of Technology and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore to acquire Doctorate Degree. Besides, some teachers do Doctorate programmes on their own. So far 54 members have got Doctorates, 31 Members are currently undergoing training and 5 more will be deputed in 1978-79.

12. Teachers in Polytechnics are deputed to the Technical Teachers Training Institute, Madras. Till date 217 teachers have been trained, 27 are undergoing training and 30 more will be deputed in 1978-79.

13. 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 of both full-time and part-time students in Engineering Colleges. So far 108 candidates have registered themselves for the Ph.D. Programme. The Government have agreed to bear the entire expenditure incurred by private institutions in promoting Doctoral research.

AIDED TECHNICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

14. The quantum of Grant-in-aid payable to the Private Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics in the State has been steadily rising. During 1978-79 Rs. 160 lakhs will be spent for the purpose.

15. The teaching staff of aided Technical Educational Institutions also have been brought under the Liberalised Pension Scheme from 1-1-1975 and the non-teaching staff from 1-4-1977.

Extension Activities :

16. A deliberate attempt to involve technical Institutions in the promotion of Continuing Education, Testing and Consultancy Services and helping the Rural Craft-man to adopt the modernised tools and methods and to provide technical know-how has been made by the Technical Education Department.

(i) Continuing Education :

Under Continuing education programme, Refresher courses are organised by the Engineering Colleges for the benefit of the practising Engineers and for helping them to be in touch with the current state of knowledge in their field of specialisation. These courses, by and large, are organised on Self-supporting basis. Every year as many as 25 programmes are arranged at various Engineering Colleges and each programme attracts about 30 participants. It is proposed to conduct over 60 courses in 1978-79.:

(ii) Testing and Consultancy Services :

Various Commercial tests and consultancy Services are undertaken by the technical Educational Institutions at moderate charges.

(iii) Rural Development :

Under Rural Development Programme certain Polytechnics have developed a number of handy articles, tools and gadgets which are cheap and can be used easily by rural folk with improvement to their efficiency. A mini lathe, Kerosene burner, Smokeless Chula and an improved Bullock Cart are some such items.

Examinations in commerce subjects :

17. The Director of Technical Education is also the authority conducting examinations every year for about one lakh students in Commerce subjects like Type-writing, Short-hand, Accountancy, Commercial Practice, Commercial Geography, Banking, etc.

Institute of Mathematical Sciences

18. 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 :

19. The Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet, was started in 1949. From 1969-70, it is run by a Council of Management under the State Education Minister. It is offering courses in Aeronautical Engineering, Automobile Engineering, Electronics Engineering, Instrument Technology and Production Engineering (the last introduced from 1977-78). The entrants to these courses are science graduates. The Institute is also conducting post-graduate courses affiliated to the Madras University in the faculties of Aeronautical Engineering and Electronics Engineering. The State Government was meeting 1/3rd of the net deficit in the recurring expenditure of the Institute till 1974-75 and is meeting the entire net deficit from 1974-75.

Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli :

20. The Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli was established in 1964-65. 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. Half the seats are filled by the students of this State and the remaining half by the candidates of other States. The recurring expenditure of the College is shared equally by the Central and State Governments. The share of the State Government is about Rs. 20 lakhs per annum. The college has been granted autonomy by the Madras University for all the Post-graduate courses.

State Institute of Co-operative Vocational Education, Tiruchirappalli.

21. 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 Rs. 2 lakhs.

CHAPTER VI.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES.

(i) MUSIC, DANCE, DRAMA AND THE VISUAL ARTS.

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 benefited 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 16 years, the Manram has given awards to about 425 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 Kalaimamani 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 tradition 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.

4. The H. R. & C. E. Department has sanctioned recently a scheme for giving stipends of Rs. 500 p.m. each to five students of Nadaswaram and Rs. 300 p.m. each to five students of Thavil.

Every year a cash award of Rs. 5,000 will be given to one poet who composes in Tamil songs of traditional value. A similar award will be given to one who introduces new ragas and tunes without sacrificing the spirit of Tamil culture and in conformity with the traditions of Music. The Iyal Isai Nataka Manram will implement this scheme.

5. In order to revive the dramatic arts a new scheme will be brought forward to train young students specially in drama along with general education and to promote and provide necessary facilities for talented student dramatic troupes. Efforts will also be taken to protect and promote village and folk arts.

Pension to indigent artistes:

6. Under this scheme about 500 artistes who are in indigent circumstances are receiving a monthly pension of Rs. 75 per mensem. This pension is given for a period of 3 years in the first instance but renewals for periods of 3 years at a time are 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. 7 lakhs is spent every year on payment of these pensions. Provision has been made in 1978-79 for covering 100 more artistes.

Ovium Nunkalai Kuzhu:

7. 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 mensem for 10 months) to talented artists.

Jawaharlal Nehru Bal Bhavan:

8. 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--*cum* Recreational Centre providing facilities for young children to develop their talents in art, music, dance, etc. The preliminary work for setting up the Bhavan is now being attended to.

Music Colleges:

8. The Tamil Nadu Government College of Music, Madras has a strength of about 246 regular and 250 part-time students. The teaching faculty consists of 23 full-time and 13 part-time members. The College offers courses in vocal and instrumental music and in Bharatha Natyam. The College has acquired all-India reputation and students from several other State and from foreign countries are studying in the College. Evening classes (vocal, violin and veena) are run at four centres in Madras City to give training in Vocal, Veena and Violin to music loving, working girls and house-wives and men. Each centre has 64 students and is manned by part-time staff.

10 The Government have decided to establish a music College at Madurai, which will be affiliated to the one at Madras

(ii) ARCHIVES AND MUSEUMS

Tamil Nadu Archives

1. 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. Records earlier than the past 30 years are made available to Research Scholars for research.

2. Efforts are under way to modernize the working of the Archives with additional staff and equipments. Improvements like vacuum fumigation, machine-lamination have been introduced. During 1978-79, it is proposed to provide a microfilm unit also.

3. 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.

4. The Archives has in ready stock for cash sales to those interested, a large number of printed Archival publications of great historical value containing copies or abstracts of the records relating to the period of the British East India Company (17th and 18th centuries). The publications are sold at concessional prices.

5. The Gazeteer Unit for revising and rewriting the District Gazeteers is also functioning under the control of the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research.

Museums :

6. 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 also conducted by the Museums.

7. A branch museum is proposed to be established by the Department at Salem in 1978-79. Schemes for improving the facilities at the Government Museum, Madras will also be taken up in 1978-79.

(iii) Public Libraries

1. The Connemara Public Library, Madras the State Central Library has 3 lakhs of books on its stock and has 10,000 members. 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 Kanyakuma

District). About 3,000 persons are on the rolls of the Library establishment. The total number of books on stock in all these libraries is about 61 lakhs. The number of persons who have enrolled themselves as members of these libraries is 7 lakhs. Besides these members, non-members can also consult books in all libraries. The Local Library Authorities have introduced special library services like Mobile Libraries.

2. 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. 80 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. Under the scheme 1,172 titles consisting of 3,37,000 copies of books were supplied to the Local Library Authorities during the first nine months of 1977-78, at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. 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 1978-79 will be of the order of Rs. 132 lakhs.

3. 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 from December 1976 for each Local Library Authority. 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.

4. The Thanjavur Maharaja Sarfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library is a premier institution, containing valuable manuscripts—30,377 in Sanskrit, 2,081 in Tamil, 2,910 in Marathi and 778 in Telugu, besides

books 6,682 in Sanskrit, 5, 557 in Tamil, 10,244 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.

5. A committee constituted by the Government of India has visited the Library in 1977 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 further intensifying its activities.

(iv) Archaeology.

1. The Department of Archaeology is 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 Thirumalai Naicker Mahal at Madurai and the Nayak Palace at Thanjavur and the remains of the fort of Veerapandaya Kattabomman at Panchalankurichi are protected by the department. The Ramalinga Vilasam at Ramanathapuram and the Danish Castle in Tranquebar were taken up for preservation in 1977-78. Permanent museums will be set up at these places.

2. Loose sculptures, valuable old palm leaf manuscripts will be collected and preserved. A scheme for this purpose has been sanctioned to be taken up in four districts.

3. 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.

4. 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

5. 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 about 50 publications both in English and Tamil. New types are proposed to be purchased in 1978-79. A Xerox copying machine will also be purchased in 1978-79.

6. 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. Eight students are admitted to the Institute every year.

7. The Central Government has enacted an Act "The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 for enforcing 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 1975. 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 1st April 1976.

CHAPTER VII.

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT.

The total provision for the promotion of Tamil Language and Literature, in the Budget Estimate for 1978-79 is Rs. 66 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. 10 lakhs will be spent on bringing out Collegiate books in Tamil, Rs. 12 lakhs will be spent on the Directorate of Tamil Development and its activities and Rs. 4 lakh 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 twelve volumes covering the period 1867—1920 have already been published. Work on the remaining volumes is in progress.

3. An experts' 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 Pre-historic 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. This Government are also offering generous grants to various Universities and institutions in other States which come forward to establish chairs in Tamil undertake Research work in Tamil or introduce

part time Diploma Courses in Tamil. A number of Universities have been addressed regarding their willingness to start courses in Tamil and further action will be taken after knowing their reaction.

5. Action is being taken to launch a programme for publishing in Tamil valuable books from other languages and for publishing valuable Tamil Classics in other languages. An expert Committee is being constituted for this purpose under the Director of Tamil Development, with the Director of the International Institute of Tamil Studies, the Head of Departments of Tamil in Madras University, the Chairman, Official Language Legislative Commission and the Regional Secretary of the Sahitya Academy as members. The Committee will first survey the work done already in this field, chart the course of future action; select the works to be translated after careful deliberations and arrange for publishing the works through the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society.

6. The Government have instituted in January 1978 a scheme for giving pension at Rs. 100 p. m. each to Tamil Scholars in indigent circumstances, *i.e.*, those whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 150. p. m. Fifty scholars will be covered under the programme for 1977-78 and pension has already been given to five scholars on the Thiruvalluvar day on 15-1-1978. The scholars who have contributed significantly to Tamil language and literature (and dependants of such scholars who have left their families unprovided) are eligible for this pension and the selection is done by an expert committee. The pension is given for three years at a time, but renewals are permissible. The scheme is administered by the Director of Tamil Development.

7. The Govt have decided to establish a Tamil Cultural centre at Madras to honour the memory of Tamil Savants like Kambar and Vallalar. This centre will include library and reading room facilities, an auditorium and exhibition halls.

8. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs will be provided to establish a chair on Islamic Tamil Literature in the name of Umaru Pulavar in the Madurai University.

Tamil Etymological Dictionary :

9. 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 on compiling the "Centamil Corppirappiyal Akaramutali" which is expected to be a comprehensive and definitive work in the field. The work will have about a dozen volumes and the first volume is expected to be published by the end of 1978.

International Institute of Tamil Studies;

10. The International Institute of Tamil Studies was established in October 1970. It is promoting research in all aspects of Tamil Studies and allied fields with the active co-operation of International Scholars interested in such studies. From 1978, it is published 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 a dozen books. 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 on 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 1.

STATISTICS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION.

	1965-66 (end of Third Plan).	1968-69 (end of Annual Plans).	1973-74 (end of Fourth Plans).	1976-77 (as on 1st August).	1977-78 (as on 1st August).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(PUPILS IN LAKHS)					
A. Population of Age Group—					
Age Group 6-11—					
Boys ..	25.85	26.79	30.45	31.93	32.4
Girls ..	25.64	26.58	29.79	31.23	31.4
Total ..	51.49	53.37	60.24	63.16	64.0
Age Group 11-14—					
Boys ..	11.31	11.72	13.71	14.37	14.5
Girls ..	11.23	11.63	13.40	14.05	14.2
Total ..	22.54	23.35	27.11	28.42	28.8
Age Group 14-17—					
Boys ..	9.33	9.67	11.31	11.86	12.0
Girls ..	9.26	9.60	11.07	11.60	11.5
Total ..	18.59	19.27	22.38	23.46	23.5

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).	1977-78 (as on 1st August).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

(PUPILS IN LAKHS)

B. Number of students enrolled—

Age Group 6-11—

Boys ..	26.37	28.22	30.64	32.02	33.11
Girls ..	18.74	20.96	23.74	25.50	26.74
Total ..	45.11	49.18	54.38	57.52	59.85

Age Group 11-14—

Boys ..	7.21	8.00	9.10	9.74	10.26
Girls ..	3.45	4.28	5.09	5.76	6.12
Total ..	10.66	12.28	14.19	15.50	16.38

Age Group 14-17—

Boys ..	3.86	4.30	4.97	5.34	
Girls ..	1.65	2.07	2.42	2.68	2.69
Total ..	5.51	6.37	7.39	8.02	7.93

APPENDIX I—cont.

STATISTICS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION—cont.

	1965-66 (end of Third Plan).	1968-69 (end of Annual Plan).	1973-74 (end of Fourth Plan).	1976-77 (as on 1st August).	1977-78 (as on 1st August).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(PUPILS IN LAKHS.)					
C. Percentage of Enrolment—					
Age Group 6—11—					
Boys	1,02.03	1,05.34	1,00.6	1,00.3	1,02.2
Girls	73.08	78.85	79.6	81.7	84.4
Total	87.61	92.15	90.2	91.7	93.4
Age Group 11—14—					
Boys	63.78	68.23	66.3	67.7	70.3
Girls	30.72	36.79	37.9	41.0	42.9
Total	47.31	52.57	52.3	54.4	56.8
Age Group 14—17—					
Boys	41.38	44.48	43.0	44.9	43.7
Girls	17.83	21.52	21.8	23.1	22.9
Total	29.65	33.05	33.0	34.1	33.4
D. Number of Schools—					
Elementary Schools ..	24,641	25,694	26,726	27,306	27,395
Higher Elementary Schools.	6,065	6,018	5,773	5,730	5,709
High Schools (includes Matriculation and Central Schools).	2,234	2,513	2,823	3,030	3,058
Total ..	<u>32,940</u>	<u>34,225</u>	<u>35,322</u>	<u>36,066</u>	<u>36,162</u>

APPENDIX I—*cont.*STATISTICS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION—*cont.*

	1965-66 (end of Third Plan).	1968-69 (end of Annual Plan).	1973-74 (end of Fourth Plan).	1976-77 (as on 1st August).	1977-78 (as on 1st August).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(PUPILS IN LAKHS.)					
E. Number of Teachers—					
Elementary Schools ..	88,173	91,918	1,06,332	1,11,033	1,11,184
Higher Elementary Schools.	59,943	62,222	66,843	67,846	68,794
High Schools	48,574	54,857	65,959	72,838	73,039
Total ..	1,96,690	2,08,997	2,39,134	2,51,717	2,53,017

F. Teacher-Pupil Ratio
(as on 1st August)—(i) Type of School (including
Specialist Teachers—

Elementary Schools ..	27	36	35	36	37
Higher Elementary Schools.	35	33	33	33	33
High Schools ..	31	26	24	24	24

(ii) By Stage (including
Specialist Teachers)—

Primary Stage ..	37	37	37	36	37
Middle Stage ..	32	33	33	33	33
High School Stage ..	32	32	29	30	27

APPENDIX III.

STATISTICS ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

	1965-66 (end of Third Plan).	1968-69 (end of Plan).	1973-74 (end of Fourth Plan).	1976-77.	1977-78.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Number of Engineering Colleges—					
(i) Government	3	4	4	4	4
(ii) Aided	4	3	3	3	3
(iii) Autonomous	5	5	5	5	5
Total ..	12	12	12	12	12
Number of Polytechnics—					
(i) Government ..	16	16	*19	*19	*19
(ii) Aided	18	18	19	19	19
(iii) Autonomous ..	1	1	1	1	1
Total ..	35	35	39	39	39
Number of Technical High Schools—					
(i) Government ..	11	11	11	11	11
(ii) Aided	4	4	3	3	3
Total ..	15	15	14	14	14

* Includes 3 Arts and Crafts Institutions.

APPENDIX III—cont.

STATISTICS ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

1965-66 1968-69 1973-74

¹ (end of Third Plan). (end of Annual Plan). (end of Fourth Plan). 1976-77 1977-78.
period).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Number of Teachers—					
(i) Engineering Colleges.	741	749
(ii) Polytechnics	1,134	1,184
(iii) Technical High Schools.	103	103
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Total	1,978	2,036
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Number of students strength—

(i) Engineering Colleges.	5,289	7,163	6,796	7,885	7,964
(ii) Polytechnics	.. 10,526	12,663	10,591	14,131	14,200
(iii) Technical High Schools.	1,124	1,304	1,704	2,166	2,000
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Total ..	16,939	21,100	19,091	24,182	24,164
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Unit,

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