



EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

**PROGRESS OF EDUCATION
IN
TAMIL NADU**

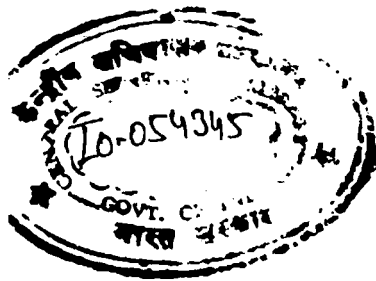
**NOTE ON
DEMAND 17—EDUCATION 1974-75**



GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

1974

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



**NOTE ON DEMAND 17—EDUCATION.
BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1974-75.**

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION.

The provision of over Rs. 110 crores on Education for the year 1974-75, as against Rs. 11 crores spent in 1956-57, will give an indication of the keenness of the Tamil Nadu Government in the progress of Education. The allocation for education is the largest single component in the State Budget.

2. The expenditure on education has been steadily rising. A comparative study of the figures of the Budget Estimates for 1974-75 under "277. Education" and those for 1973-74 given below will amply bear this out:—

	<i>Budget Estimate for 1973-74.</i>			<i>Budget Estimate for 1974-75.</i>		
	<i>Non- Plan.</i>	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Non- Plan.</i>	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	(RS IN LAKHS.)					
Primary Education.	43,53	1,42	44,95	50,76	2,31	53,07
Secondary Education.	25,43	3,65	29,08	34,24	2,18	36,42
University Educa- tion.	6,53	1,99	8,52	9,00	1,19	10,19
Special Education (Training Schools, etc.).	1,12	31	1,43	13	5	18
Other Items ..	7,86	60	8,46	4,24	11	4,35
Technical Education.	1,92	1,34	3,26	3,62	72	4,34
Industrial Training Institutes.	1,46	7	1,53	..	..	..
TOTAL—28. EDUCATION.	87,85	9,38	97,23	..	..	..
TOTAL—277. EDUCA- TION.	..	..	..	1,01,99	6,56	1,08,55

The Budget heads have been reclassified from 1974-75. Industrial Training Institutes have been transferred from "Demand 17—Education" to "Demand 29—Labour including Factories". Teacher Training Schools have been included under "Primary". Most of the items under "other items" have been shown under "Primary", "Secondary" and "University" in 1974-75.

3. The Demand 17 for Education includes, besides the provision of Rs. 108.55 crores under 277. Education, provision for Public Libraries, Archaeology, Museums and other allied items as indicated below :—

	<i>Non- Plan.</i>	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(RS IN LAKHS.)			
277. Education	1,01,99	6,56	1,08,55
278. Art and Culture	15	11	26
Archaeology	5	8	13
Archives and Museums	8	2	10
Public Libraries	75	7	82
288. Social Security and Welfare Schools for Handicapped, etc.	26	..	26
TOTAL—DEMAND 17—EDUCATION.	1,03,28	6,84	1,10,12

4. Besides these, provision has also been made in 1974-75 under other Demands for School and College buildings, loans, etc., as follows :—

(1)	<i>General Education.</i>			<i>Technical Education.</i>			<i>Total.</i>		
	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Non-Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Non-Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Non-Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(RS IN LAKHS.)									
<i>A. Expenditure within Revenue Account—</i>	..								
314. Community Development Works—Panchayat Union School Buildings.	1,22	..	1,22	..	..	..	1,22	..	1,22
Quarters for Women teachers.	18	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	18
Original Works—Buildings for Government Schools and Colleges.	1	3	4	..	..	..	1	3	4
266. Pensions to teachers of Aided and Local Body Schools.	..	1,55	1,55	..	..	..	..	1,55	1,55
<i>B. Expenditure outside Revenue Account—</i>									
459. Capital Outlay on Public Works—Buildings for offices of School Education Department.	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	6

(1)	<i>General Education.</i>			<i>Technical Education.</i>			<i>Total.</i>		
	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Non-Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Non-Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Non-Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	(RS IN LAKHS.)								
477. Capital Outlay on Education, Arts and Culture Buildings for Government Schools and Colleges.	1,41	..	1,41	34	..	34	1,75	..	1,75
483. Capital Outlay on Housing—Quarters for High School teachers.	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
488. Capital Outlay on Social Welfare—Building for deaf school.	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
677. Loans—		..		..	..	..
Marriage loans to Aided School teachers.	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
National Loan Scholarships.	..	54	54	..	..	..	..	54	54
Loans to Technical Education students.	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	12
TOTAL ..	2,85	2,20	5,05	34	12	46	3,19	2,32	5,51

If all the above allocations are taken into account, the expenditure on education will be Rs. 116 crores in 1974-75.

5. 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. 16 crores.

6. The Budget makes separate allocation for medical, agricultural and veterinary education under the respective departments to the tune of Rs. 6 crores. If these allocations (Rs. 16 crores plus Rs. 6 crores) are taken into account, the outlay on education in the Budget Estimates for 1974-75 will be in the order of Rs. 138 crores.

7. In 1974-75, 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:—

	<i>Committed.</i>	<i>New Schemes sanctioned in 1974-75.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(RS IN LAKHS.)		
General Education—			
(i) School Education ..	3,46	4,49	7,95
(ii) College Education.	1,27	89	2,16
	+23	..	+23
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,73	5,38	10,11
	+23		+23
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Technical Education ..	49	72	1,21
Public Libraries and Culture.	10	23	33

8. 1974-75 will be the first year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. It will be appropriate to take stock of the work done so far and assess the magnitude of the problems that have to be tackled during the next few years. Both in the percentage of literacy and in the percentage of investment on education, Tamil Nadu is one of the leading States in the country. In fulfilling the Constitutional directive of providing free primary education up to the age of 14 for all children, this state is ahead of most other States.

10 + 2 + 3 years pattern.

9. A consensus is evolving at the national level for the adoption all over the country of a uniform pattern of education comprising 10 years of school, two years of higher secondary or junior college or intermediate and three years of degree course. Tamil Nadu is already in line with the basic concept of this pattern, inasmuch as the system of 15 years instruction for the first degree is already in vogue in this State. A decision whether the 15 years duration should be readjusted as 10 plus 2 plus 3, instead of 11 plus 1 plus 3 as it is now in our State, will be taken after the All-India picture emerges. While it is desirable that there should be national uniformity in the pattern of education, it has also to be kept in view that frequent changes in the educational pattern will cause considerable disruption and also create an element of uncertainty. In arriving at a final decision on this question, the Government will take into full consideration not only the views of the Universities, but also the views of teachers, students, parents and the general public.

10. Although the adoption of the revised pattern will not, in our State, mean an increase in the duration, yet the re-structuring will involve the creation of additional facilities at the higher secondary, junior college or intermediate levels. This will call for a large financial investment and this Government hope that massive assistance from the Government of India will be available to the State Government for this purpose.

CHAPTER II

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Enrolment.

1. Adopting the 1971 census figures, the population of the age group 6—11 in 1973-74 in Tamil Nadu was 60·24 lakhs. Of this, 54·38 lakhs were actually going to schools. The enrolment percentage thus works out to 90·2 for this age group. During the year 1974-75, our target is to enrol 2 lakhs more of pupils in this age group.

2. The population for the age group 11—14 in 1973-74 was about 27·11 lakhs, out of which 14·19 lakhs were actually enrolled in schools, working out to a percentage of 52·3. During 1974-75 our target will be an additional enrolment of 1 lakh.

Quality Improvement.

3. With a view to maintain a high standard of instruction in schools, steps have been constantly taken to improve the teacher-pupil ratio. In addition to the teachers appointed every year under the normal scheme, 1,800 additional teachers under the Central Unemployment Relief Scheme appointed in 1971-72 and 1972-73, will be continued during the next Plan period. Out of these, about 1,200 were B.Ts. appointed as Headmasters of Higher Elementary Schools, with a view to tone up instruction right from the early stages. Besides, about 7,428 higher and secondary grade teachers appointed in 1973-74 under the Half-a-Million Job Scheme will also be absorbed in regular posts in 1974-75. The total number of teachers working in the 32,499 Elementary Schools including upper primary schools during 1973-74 was 1,73,175. The total number of pupils in the Elementary Schools was 59·72 lakhs. The teacher-pupil ratio thus works out to 1 : 34.

4. As a special step towards ensuring improvement in the quality of instruction in schools, the appointment of higher grade teachers is being gradually reduced during the last few years and Secondary Grade Teachers are being employed in their place. Higher Grade Teachers who have since qualified themselves to be Secondary Grade Teachers are being absorbed by the conversion of Higher Grade into Secondary Grade posts. So far 33,500 Higher Grade posts have been converted into Secondary Grade posts. The remaining posts will also be upgraded in due course.

5. The syllabi for science and other subjects in the Elementary Schools has also been revised. The scheme for supply of science equipments and teaching aids, at the rate of Rs. 300 per Primary School and Rs. 1,000 per Upper Primary School, started in 1960, which has so far covered 11,400 Primary Schools and 3,000 Upper Primary Schools will be continued in 1974-75, during which year 1,220 Primary Schools and 334 Upper Primary Schools will benefit under the scheme.

6. To promote physical education activities in Higher Elementary Standards, about 500 Physical Education Teachers were appointed during 1973-74 under the Half-a-Million Job Scheme and will be continued in 1974-75.

7. Education experts have been laying considerable stress on the provision of work experience as part of the curriculum right from the early stages. With a view to achieving this objective, 573 posts of full-time Craft Instructors were created in Higher Elementary Schools in 1973-74. The programme for 1974-75 provides for the appointment of additional full-time Craft Teachers and payment of equipment grant. This programme will aim at developing technical skills and creative talents in children and enable them to learn some useful crafts relevant to the needs of the locality.

Midday Meals Scheme :

8. The working of the Free Midday Meals Scheme in Tamil Nadu has earned the praise of educational administrators all over the country. About 19 lakhs of poor pupils in Standards I to VIII of Elementary Schools, forming about 1/3 of the total enrolment in these schools, receive free midday meals under this scheme. The figure of 19 lakhs includes the pupils fed in Harijan Welfare Schools run by the Harijan Welfare Department. The provision for this in the Budget for 1974-75 is Rs 2,35 lakhs. The expenditure incurred by the State Government is supplemented by commodity assistance from the CARE Organisation to the tune of Rs 6 crores per annum.

9. To facilitate hygienic preparation of the midday meals, 76 Central Kitchens equipped with electrical equipments are functioning in the three districts of Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot. The food prepared in these Central Kitchens is transported to surrounding schools in closed vans. Twenty-one more Central Kitchens in these three districts will be commissioned shortly. During 1974-75 the scheme of Central Kitchens will be extended to Thanjavur district and 24 Central Kitchens will be set up.

10. A Central Maintenance Workshop for servicing and maintaining the transport vehicles used under the scheme as well as kitchen equipments has been set up in Vikravandi in South Arcot district, with the assistance of CARE at a total cost of about Rs 15 lakhs. To facilitate scientific storage of food stuffs required for these programmes, 10 regional godowns were proposed to be constructed with the help of CARE Organisation. Of these 6 regional godowns have been completed and are functioning now.

11. During 1974-75 about Rs 60 lakhs will be spent as the State's share of the cost of the different schemes under the School Midday Meals Programme, implemented with CARE assistance.

Free Supply of Books :

12. Poor pupils receiving midday meals in Standards I to III are also given free text-books and slates in Standard I and books only in standards II and III. More than 12 lakhs of pupils are now benefitting under this scheme every year. From 1972-73 the Tamil Nadu Text-Book Society is bearing the cost of the free supply of books under this scheme, while the cost of slates and text-books in minority languages not published by the Text-Book Society is borne by Government.

Buildings :

13. In order to step up the construction of Elementary School Buildings in non-Panchayat Union areas, a provision of Rs 4 lakhs for payment of grants to Municipalities and aided managements and Rs 6 lakhs for expenditure on Government Elementary School buildings has been made in 1974-75. The provision made under the Community Development Budget for payment of grants for construction of Elementary School buildings in Panchayat Union areas during 1974-75 is Rs 1,22 lakhs. In addition to these, funds from the raffle collections have also been made available for construction of school buildings.

14. With a view to encouraging women teachers to reside in rural areas, a scheme for construction of quarters for women teachers in rural areas is being implemented. More than 1,600 quarters have been constructed in Panchayat Union areas. A provision of Rs 17.50 lakhs has been made in 1974-75, for this purpose under the Community Development Budget.

Panchayat Union Schools :

15. Out of about 32,500 Elementary Schools in Tamil Nadu, about 22,000 are run by the Panchayat Union Councils. Accepting the recommendations of the Panchayat Education Finance Enquiry Committee, the Government have recently revised the pattern of financial assistance to Panchayat Union Councils for

Education. Under the revised pattern, while the transfer of 4/9 of the local cess or 45 paise per rupee of Land Revenue will continue to be made to the Panchayat Union Elementary Education Fund, the Government will also give 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 will be shared by the Government and the Panchayat Unions according to the revised classification of Blocks.

CHAPTER III.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

1. The population in the age group 14-17 in Tamil Nadu was 22.38 lakhs in 1973-74. Out of this 7.39 lakhs were actually in schools in Standards 9 to 11, working out to an enrolment percentage of 33.

2. There are 2,823 High Schools in the State. Appendix I gives details of the enrolment of pupils, teachers appointed, etc., during the Fourth Plan period for this age group.

In 1974-75, it is proposed to sanction 1,500 B.T. Teachers' posts for this age group for an additional enrolment of 60,000 pupils. The absorption of the teachers now appointed under the 'Half-a-Million Jobs' Programme, will be the first charge on these new posts. Provision has also been made for Rs 11 lakhs to be spent on furniture and equipment for High Schools.

(i) QUALITATIVE IMPROVEMENT.

3. The scheme for grant-in-aid to High Schools for the purchase of science equipment and setting up of science laboratories, under which Rs 15,000 is given for equipment and Rs 25,000 for laboratory buildings, will be continued in 1974-75 with an outlay of Rs 35 lakhs. 810 High Schools have so far been benefitted under this scheme and 90 more High Schools will receive the benefit of this scheme in 1974-75. 14 mobile science laboratory vans, equipped with science apparatus for High Schools, are now functioning, one in each Revenue District in the State. It is the Department's aim to extend this facility and to make available one van to each of the 47 Educational Districts in a phased manner. Three more vans will be added during 1973-74 and 10 more during 1974-75.

4. A Pilot Project for improving science teaching in schools with UNICEF assistance has been introduced in 50 Elementary and 30 Middle Schools in the three Districts, Madras, Chingleput and South Arcot. The new science syllabus in the project was introduced for these schools in Standards 1 to 3 and Standard 6 in 1971-72, Standards 4 and 7 in 1972-73 and Standards 5 and 8 in 1973-74. To equip the teachers to implement this programme, selected graduate teachers were given orientation training, and these recourse personnel in turn gave in-service training to all the teachers of the schools where the project is working. The scheme will be extended to more schools in 1974-75 with UNICEF support.

5. Summer Science Institutes in Biology, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics have been conducted every year since 1969 with the help of National Council for Educational Research and Training and University Grant's Commission for the benefit of science and mathematics teachers. Over 1,000 high school teachers have already been trained, and about 160 more high school teachers will receive re-orientation during 1974-75.

6. The Government have also sanctioned the establishment of a State Institute of Science Education as a wing of the State Institute of Education, Madras. The Institute will be in charge of improvement of science education in schools, improvement of science curriculum, teacher's training programme, research, publications and extension service.

7. About 1,788 High Schools have so far been covered by the scheme for equipping schools with good libraries. In 1974-75, 342 more schools will be covered, each school getting library books worth Rs 1,000.

8. With a view to promoting Audio-Visual Education in schools, it is proposed to provide 60 schools with radio sets, 50 schools with 35 mm. filmstrip projectors and 10 schools with 16 mm. sound projectors at a total cost of Rs 1.00 lakh in 1974-75.

9. In accordance with the suggestion made in the Kothari Education Commission Report, one Model School for Boys has been opened at Pudukkottai in 1972-73, and one for girls in Madras in 1973-74. These schools, which have highly qualified staff and offer residential facilities, will admit students with proved merit and talents, many of whom will be supported by scholarships.

10. The Kothari Education Commission also recommended the concept of comprehensive schools with a view to vocationalising Secondary Education. It is proposed to establish about ten such comprehensive schools, by developing the existing schools and providing facilities for general academic courses as well as vocational courses. Subjects like agriculture, tailoring, wood-working, radio-repairing, television servicing, etc., will be introduced, to equip students for self-employment and also employment in industries. A provision of Rs 8.50 lakhs has been made for this purpose in the Budget for 1974-75.

State Institute of Education :

11. The State Institute of Education, Madras is the State-level counter-part of the National Council for Educational Research and Training and is in-charge of in-service education at the school-level. Besides conducting several in-service programmes, the Institute is also initiating research on various problems relating to teaching techniques and curriculum development. A Primary Education Extension Centre is also attached to Institute.

Common 8th Standard Examination :

12. The system of common question papers in the Standard 8 annual examination in all schools in each Revenue District which was introduced from 1970-71 will be continued this year also.

Building Programme :

13. Of about 2,800 high schools in our State, nearly 1,200 are badly in need of adequate accommodation. In 1974-75 a provision

of Rs 19 lakhs has been made for grants to municipal schools and aided schools and about Rs 60 lakhs for Government High Schools and Government (Board) High Schools and for repairs to existing buildings.

Scholarships :

14. School Education in Tamil Nadu is free at all stages. The award of rural talent scholarship at the rate of Rs 1,000 per annum for each boarder and Rs 500 per annum for each day-scholar at the rate of two per each Panchayat Union, which was introduced in 1971-72, will be continued in 1974-75 also. Besides this, generous educational concessions continue to be offered 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.

15. A pilot project for medical check-up of students was introduced in the city of Madras, for about 5,000 pupils in the Elementary and Secondary Schools in the year 1971. In the Districts of North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai, mobile medical vans with qualified physicians visit the schools and conduct medical check-up. This scheme is proposed to be extended to other districts also.

School Improvement Conferences :

16. In order to mobilise local effort and initiative in improving the facilities in the schools, more than 500 school improvement conferences have been conducted till now and assistance in the order of Rs 13 crores has been secured from the public. The programme is being continued vigorously, with an accent on Science-cum-Library Improvement. As a result of voluntary effort, 39 lakhs of pupils were given free uniforms at a cost of Rs 2.54 crores so far.

Take over of Municipal High Schools :

17. Seven Municipal High Schools were taken over by Government in 1972-73 in order to provide relief to the municipalities

which were finding it difficult to run the schools. A provision of Rs 10 lakhs has been made for the take over of more municipal schools in the year 1974-75 and it is expected that about 10 more municipal schools will be taken over.

(ii) STRENGTHENING THE EDUCATIONAL MILIEU.

Revision of Syllabus :

The syllabi now adopted in our schools were revised in 1965. Realising the need for a continuous upgrading of the syllabi and for up-dating instructional technique, the Government constituted committees in December 1970 for revising and strengthening the entire school syllabi. The revised syllabi were first introduced in Standards 1 to 5 for all subjects except science and mathematics from 1972-73. In 1973-74 the revised syllabi were introduced in General Science for Standards 1 to 5 and in Mathematics for Standards 1 to 3 and Languages, History and Geography for Standard 6. During 1974-75, the revised syllabus will be introduced for Mathematics in Standards 4 to 6, Science in Standard 6, History and Geography in Standard 7, Languages for Standards 7 and 9 and English for Standards 6 and 7.

A committee constituted for revising the syllabus for Anglo-Indian Schools has just completed its work and revised syllabus for these schools will also be introduced soon.

A curriculum development wing has been set up in the State Institute of Education to function as a permanent machinery for curriculum development.

Nationalisation of School Text Books :

The Tamil Nadu Text-book Society which has been entrusted with the responsibility of producing and distributing text-books for schools has done good work in producing books of high quality at reasonable prices. Books under the revised syllabi are being brought out by the Society in a phased programme spread over four years, from 1972-73 to 1975-76. During 1973-74, the Society printed and

distributed about 232 lakhs copies of school books. The production programme for 1974-75 envisages the printing of about 200 lakhs of copies of school books. Non-language text-books in the minority languages of Urdu, Malayalam, Telugu and Kannada are also proposed to be brought out progressively commencing from the school year 1974-75.

The publications of this Society are distributed through 57 approved taluk stockists supported by about 800 registered retailers all over the State. This organisation has ensured that the text-books are available at fixed price well in time to the school students.

Teacher Training :

One hundred and eight Teachers Training institutes are functioning in our State, of which 58 are run by Government and 50 are run by private agencies. In the context of the backlog of unemployment among trained teachers, it became necessary to review the existing facilities for teacher training and admission to teachers training course was suspended during 1972-73. Admissions were resumed during 1973-74, but the policy for 1974-75 has to be decided after review.

To assist serving teachers to improve their qualifications, a scheme of deputing candidates from among Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants for the M.Ed. Course was initiated in 1970-71. So far 50 candidates have been deputed under the scheme. In 1974-75, it is proposed to depute 20 more B.T. teachers for the M.Ed. Course.

A significant step in teacher orientation was taken in 1972-73 when nearly 60,000 teachers of Primary schools were put through a massive orientation programme in the teaching of new science and new mathematics for primary standards.

In 1973-74, in-service training was given to all Headmasters of Secondary Schools in innovative methods of instruction, institutional planning, administration and supervision. In 1974-75 it is proposed to train teachers of Upper Primary Schools for the new science and mathematics syllabus for Standard VI.

The English Language Teaching Scheme is continuing to do good work, training graduate teachers in the modern methods of teaching English. Under this programme, so far 3,750 graduate teachers and 34,200 secondary grade teachers have been trained in teaching English in schools upto Standard V. 10,715 teachers handling Standards VI to VIII have also been trained in four Centres at Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli. It is proposed to open four more Centres in 1974-75.

The programme of conducting seminars and study camps for headmasters and Gazetted inspecting officers to acquaint them with the latest methods of teaching English will also be continued in 1974-75.

Examinations :

A State Evaluation Unit was set up in 1972-73 to study the problems of improvement in methods of educational evaluation. The scheme of internal assessment of the total personality of the children which has been introduced as a Pilot Project in the 10th Standard in 250 selected Secondary Schools in 1973-74 will be continued in 1974-75 also. It is proposed to extend this to all Secondary Schools in the light of the experience gained in the Pilot Scheme.

The Commissioner for Government Examinations conducts about 22 examinations, some annually and some twice a year. About 1,94,000 candidates appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination in April 1973, out of whom about 97,000 candidates were successful, working out to a percentage of 50.8.

The computerisation of S.S.L.C. results has greatly facilitated and speeded up the work. It is also proposed to set up a mini-printing press in 1974-75 to cope up with the examination work.

One significant reform undertaken by the Government was to permit all persons who have completed the age of 18 and who possess a pass in Standard VIII in the recognised schools of the State

to sit privately for the S.S.L.C. Examination. This step, which is in line with the general recommendations of the State Planning Commission in respect of continuing education and out-of-school education, has been widely welcomed.

Special Schools :

Forty Pre-Primary Schools intended for children below five years are being run with recognition and aid from the Education Department. These are located in urban areas. In rural areas "Kuzhanthaigal Kappagams" are run by Panchayat Unions.

Pre-vocational Training Centres :

Under the scheme of Pre-vocational training instituted by the Government of India, children of the age group of 11—14 who have dropped out after elementary schools are given Pre-vocational training in six centres in the State.

Schools for the handicapped :

There are now 27 schools for handicapped children, 12 for the blind 12 for the deaf, two for children suffering from leprosy and one for the orthopaedically handicapped children. More than 2,700 students are studying in these schools. It is proposed to start one more school for the deaf in Dharmapuri District during 1974-75.

Three hundred and Seventy-nine orphanages with a strength of nearly 67,000 run by private organisations have been admitted to aid from State Funds.

Adult Education :

During 1974-75 it is proposed to open Adult Literacy Centres in Salem District and to provide facilities for about one lakh of adult literates. A provision of Rs 4.84 lakhs has been made for this in the Budget for 1974-75. Including the provision for Farmers' Education and Functional Literacy Centres, the total provision for adult literacy in 1974-75 will be Rs 6.42 lakhs.

Youth Centres :

From November 1973, the Union Ministry of Education has opened four Nehru Youth Centres in Tamil Nadu. These centres are now functioning at Cuddalore, Ranipet, Mettur Dam and Musiri. The centres will, among other things, conduct out-of-school education programmes for youth. This Government have communicated to the Government of India their view, that these institutions will run more successfully, if, instead of being run by remote control from Delhi, they are brought under the direct administration of the State Government.

Sports and Physical Education :

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. Sports stadia have so far been constructed in eight Districts. Grant for one more Stadium is proposed to be released in 1974-75.

Boys Scouts and Girl Guides Movement :

The Bharat Scouts and Guides Association in Tamil Nadu, in 1974-75 has a total strength of 73,504. In 1974-75 it is proposed to enrol an additional 14,000 children in the Scouts Movement.

Administration of School Education :

With a view to devoting concentrated attention on the problems of Elementary Education, it is proposed to designate one of the Joint Directors in the Directorate of School Education to be specially in charge of Elementary Education. While policy co-ordination and overall responsibility will continue to be with the Director of School Education, the Joint Director will have powers to dispose of day-to-day problems relating to Elementary Education.

There are at present 381 Range Officers in charge of academic control and inspection of Elementary Schools. It is proposed to appoint 15 more senior Deputy Inspectors of Schools in 1974-75 to cope up with the administration of Elementary Schools.

(iii) TEACHERS' WELFARE.

There are at present 2.39 lakhs of teachers working in the schools in Tamil Nadu. The statement below gives details of the management-wise allocation of teachers :—

<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Primary Schools	67,408	38,924	1,06,332
Middle Schools	36,716	30,127	66,843
High Schools	45,810	20,149	65,959
TOTAL ..	1,49,934	89,200	2,39,134

Classification of column (4) according to management.

<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Government.</i>	<i>Government (Board).</i>	<i>Panchayat Union.</i>	<i>Municipal.</i>	<i>Aided.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Primary Schools.	7,075	..	62,315	9,181	27,761	1,06,332
Middle Schools.	3,253	..	28,577	6,545	28,468	66,843
High Schools ..	6,055	29,172	..	4,331	26,401	65,959
TOTAL ..	16,383	29,172	90,892	20,057	82,630	2,39,134

Unlike many other States, in Tamil Nadu, the State Government bear the entire expenditure on the emoluments of the teachers in aided schools also. The expenditure on salaries of teachers in all the schools in the State has gone up from about Rs 55 crores in 1970-71 to about Rs 80 crores in 1974-75.

The Tamil Nadu Private Schools Regulation Bill which has been passed by the State Legislature last year and is awaiting the concurrence of the President will provide statutory protection for the service conditions of teachers and will at the same time encourage private managements to run their schools efficiently.

From 1st April 1973, B.T. Assistants, Tamil Pandits, Grade I and Specialist teachers in High Schools who have completed 10 years of service have been made eligible for selection grade posts.

The Government have also decided that, from 1st January 1974, all future recruitment in the category of Tamil Pandits will be only to Grade I posts. All the Grade II Tamil Pandits who are qualified for Grade I have been appointed as Grade I Pandits. Tamil Pandits of Grade II, who are not qualified for appointment as Grade I Pandits, but who have completed 10 years of service as on 1st January 1974, have also, as a special case, been made eligible for appointment as Grade I Pandits. These measures will, it is hoped, not only improve the working conditions of Tamil teachers but also help to tone up instruction in Tamil.

The Pension Rules for teachers in non-Government service have been successively liberalised during the last few years and Tamil Nadu is perhaps the first State to achieve parity in retirement benefits between teachers in Government and non-Government service. From 1st April 1972, non-teaching staff in aided schools have also been granted the pensionary benefits to which State Government servants are eligible. The teachers in aided schools have also been allowed the same leave benefits as teachers in Government service including the privilege of encashing the leave.

The Tamil Nadu Family Welfare Fund Scheme for State Government employees, which will automatically apply to the Government School teachers as well, has been extended to aided school teachers with effect from 1st January 1974. During the year 1973-74 a sum of Rs 3.7 lakhs was disbursed to about 1,000 deserving teachers under the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare.

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. A grant of Rupees one lakh each has been sanctioned for the Teachers' Homes in Madurai district at Kodaikanal and Nilgiris district at Ooty.

CHAPTER IV

COLLEGE EDUCATION

In 1973-74, 178 colleges were functioning in our State as against 59 in 1961-62. The number of students in colleges has also gone up from about 45,000 in 1961-62 to about 1.95 lakhs in 1973-74.

2. The number of students who took the S.S.L.C. examination during the last few years, the number who were successful and the number who gained entrance into the three Universities in our State are indicated in the table below:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number who appeared for S.S.L.C. Exami- nation.</i>	<i>Number who passed in the S.S.L.C.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number who entered Univer- sity.</i>
April 1968 ..	1,96,272	91,181	1968-69 ..	60,000
April 1969 ..	1,82,829	91,794	1969-70 ..	66,000
March 1970 ..	1,91,853	1,03,974	1970-71 ..	70,000
April 1971 ..	1,93,059	1,11,823	1971-72 ..	76,814
March 1972 ..	2,01,950	1,19,122	1972-73 ..	80,506
March 1973 ..	1,93,686	96,903	1973-74 ..	72,646
March 1974 ..	1,94,000	..	..	..
approximately.				

3. The massive enrolment of students in the schools has had its impact on the number of admissions into the colleges also. To meet this increase, 56 new colleges were opened during the Fourth Plan period as against only 40 which had been targeted.

(To-054345)
GOVT.
TAMIL NADU

4. We have now reached the stage when we should review the need for opening more colleges. According to figures now available more than 10,000 P.U.C. seats were vacant in the existing colleges in 1973-74. This would indicate that, while there is pressure for admission in a few selected colleges in urban centres, there is surplus capacity in colleges in rural areas even now. It would therefore be more rewarding to ensure that the full capacity of the existing colleges is utilised, before we permit the opening of new colleges. It would also be prudent to concentrate on consolidation of existing facilities by paying greater attention to qualitative improvement rather than increasing the existing facilities. Government propose to keep this consideration in view in deciding the opening of new colleges in the Fifth Plan period.

5. Of the 178 colleges now in our State, 104 are affiliated to the Madras University and 74 to the Madurai University. The Gajendragadkar Committee on Universities has recommended that, if a University is to do full justice to its academic responsibilities, the number of colleges affiliated to it should not be more than 30 or 40 at the outside limit. There would therefore be a strong case for establishing one or two new Universities in Tamil Nadu. Government hope that the University Grants Commission will, after a realistic appraisal of the position in our State, give their concurrence to the setting up of more Universities in Tamil Nadu.

6. Of the 178 colleges in Tamil Nadu, 51 are directly run by the Government and the other 127 are Aided Colleges. Of the total budget of Rs 11.28 crores for Collegiate Education for the year 1973-74, a sum of Rs 3.51 crores was spent on Grants-in-aid to the private colleges. During the year 1973-74, about 51,000 students studied in the 51 Government Colleges and 1.45 lakhs of students in the 127 Aided Colleges. The procedure for Grants-in-aid to private colleges has been systematised and made precise and comprehensive and the revised procedure introduced from the last year.

The scales of pay and other allowances to which the teaching staff in Government Colleges are eligible have been made applicable to the teaching staff in Aided Colleges also, for the purpose of computing the grants-in-aid. The scales of pay for Principals of Post-Graduate Colleges and Professors of Post-Graduate Courses have also been extended to Aided Colleges. A significant achievement has been the extension of the liberalised pension scheme to the teaching staff in Aided Colleges also.

7. Government Colleges have an important role to play in implementing Government's policy of social justice. These colleges attract the socially economically and educationally handicapped sections of the society, who aspire to education beyond the school level but may not be able to afford the expense of education in a private institution.

8. The element of subsidy involved in the education of the students in the colleges in this State will be apparent from the fact that the fee receipts were much lower than the cost per student during 1973-74. This is brought out in the table below :—

	<i>Pre-University.</i>		<i>Degree.</i>		<i>Post-graduate.</i>	
	<i>Arts.</i>	<i>Science.</i>	<i>Arts.</i>	<i>Science.</i>	<i>Arts.</i>	<i>Science.</i>
Cost per student (per annum in Rs).	380	500	410	600	775	1,120
Fee receipt from each student (per annum in Rs).	Nil.	Nil.	183	183	Rs 250 in Government Colleges	Rs 300— 360 in Aided Colleges.

9. The emphasis on qualitative improvement will be the chief feature of the development of Government colleges during the coming Plan period. Government have, under active consideration, proposals for developing the two premier Government colleges in the State, the Presidency College and Queen Mary's College, as centres of excellence in specified fields of study at the Post-graduate level. Laboratory facilities in Government Colleges are also proposed to be strengthened in order to promote Science education. There is a proposal to provide adequate number of text-books and reference books, including books in Tamil, for the use of students in Government Colleges who may not be able to buy these costly books. A liberal provision is also being made for student amenities in Government Colleges like tiffin sheds, canteens and cycle sheds. A provision of Rs 4 lakhs has also been made in 1974-75 for the construction of quarters for the staff of Government Colleges. Funds will also be made available for the maintenance and improvement of play-grounds, sports, and games facilities.

10. Provision has been made in the Budget for 1974-75 for opening one more Government College and for sanctioning Grants-in-aid to two private colleges. New degree courses and Post-graduate courses will also be opened, according to a phased programme, in Government Colleges.

11. Considerable emphasis is now being laid on continuing education. The Evening Colleges and Correspondence Courses are a step in this direction. The total number of students studying in Evening Colleges was 8,800 last year. In 1974-75, it is proposed to enlarge the facilities in evening courses both at the degree and Post-graduate levels. The Government have also been offering financial assistance to the Madurai University for running their correspondence courses. It is gratifying to note that these correspondence courses have proved very popular with the student community.

Faculty Development.

12. The scales of pay fixed by the Second Pay Commission for teachers in Colleges represent substantial increase in their employments and should be sufficient incentive to attract persons of the right calibre to the teaching profession. Over and above this, 29 Grade—I Professorships have been instituted in Government Colleges carrying a higher scale of pay than the ordinary professorship. While 50 per cent of these posts will be available to the existing personnel by promotion, the other 50 per cent will be filled up by recruitment from the open market from among holders of Doctorate degrees. Possession of a Doctorate degree will also be treated as a preferential qualification for those who are already in service as Professors, for promotion to Grade—I posts.

↳ Scholarships and Stipends.

13. Tamil Nadu is one of the few States in the entire country where education at the P.U.C. level is free. The scheme of free Pre-University education costs the exchequer nearly about Rs 2 crores per year. Besides, there are generous awards of scholarships and stipends under various schemes, the more important of which are given below :—

<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Fresh annual sanctions.</i>		<i>Total number of scholarships (fresh and renewals)</i>	
	1972-73.	1973-74.	1972-73.	1973-74.
National scholarships scheme.	700	850	2,494	2,480
National scholarship scheme to the children of teachers.	47	47	249	264
National Loan Scholarship Scheme.	1,499	749	6,999	5,284

These schemes are supplemented by the award of scholarships to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes by the Directorates of Harijan Welfare and Backward Classes.

14. The total Budget provision in 1974-75 for the scholarship schemes administered by the Directorate of Collegiate Education is about Rs 1,24 lakhs.

15. Educational experts all over the country have rightly pointed out that the adoption of the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction will not only be a salutary educational reform but will also be an instrument of social change and progress, in that it would facilitate the extension of educational opportunities to the less privileged sections of society. This Government have accordingly been providing for facilities for imparting instruction at the college level through the Tamil medium also. The number of students who joined the Tamil medium classes in the various Government and Aided Colleges during 1973-74 is given below :—

Pre-University	18,355
Degree	18,693
	<hr/>
Total ..	37,048
	<hr/>

To enthruse students who wish to adopt the Tamil medium of instruction in the B.A. and B.Sc. classes, a stipend of Rs 180 per year is being paid to each student, whether he studies in Government Colleges or in private colleges. A book allowance of Rs 50 is also being paid to every Tamil medium student studying in Pre-University classes in all colleges. The scheme costs the Government about Rs 40 lakhs per year. Government are satisfied that this investment has yielded good returns, both educationally and socially.

Promotion of Historical Research.

16. During 1973-74 the Government set up a Council of Historical Research and introduced a scheme of fellowships for research at the Post-graduate level. More than 700 applications have been

received for the 4 fellowships to be awarded this year and the selection is expected to be completed in the next few months. The constitution of this Council and provision of these fellowships have been widely welcomed.

Books in Tamil Medium.

17. The Tamil Nadu Text Book Society has so far published 600 books in Tamil medium for college students. Out of these 600 books, nearly 450 are original works and 150 are translations. It is gratifying to note that several of these publications have been recommended by the Universities for use by students as text-books and reference books.

National Cadet Corps.

18. The National Cadet Corps organisation in Tamil Nadu covered itself with glory by winning in January 1974 for the third time in succession the All-India N.C.C. Banner. The strength of the Cadet Corps is now 51 Senior Division Units with 32,300 cadets and 723 Junior Division troops with 72,300 cadets. These include 5 Girls' Senior Divisions with a strength of about 3,000 Senior Division Girls, and 57 Girls' Junior Division Troops with a strength of about 5,700 Junior Division Girls. Significantly, the Tamil Nadu contingent of the N.C.C. which participated in the Republic Day Meet at Delhi in January 1974 was led by a Senior Wing Girl Cadet, who also obtained the distinction of being adjudged as the best All-India Girl Cadet. The award for the best All-India Junior Wing Cadet was also won by a student from Tamil Nadu.

National Service Scheme.

19. The National Service Corps has been launched with the aim of providing college students with opportunities to devote their leisure time in the service of the nation, particularly in the field of education. The Universities which are implementing the scheme get a grant calculated at Rs 120 per student per annum,

of which Rs 70 is met by the Government of India and Rs 50 by the State Government. The amount of grant paid by the State Government every year has averaged Rs 8 lakhs in recent years. The students and teachers of Colleges participate in this scheme on a voluntary basis.

Law College.

20. The strength of the Law College has increased from 1,045 in 1968-69 to about 2,527 (1,830 in regular degree courses, 610 in evening degree courses and 87 in M. L. courses) in 1973-74. To meet the increasing demand for Law courses evening classes were started in 1966-67. Post-graduate (M.L.) courses were also started for evening college students in 1969-70. Government have sanctioned the construction of a new hostel building for Law College students at a cost of Rs 12 lakhs. Provision has also been made for building an Auditorium in the Law College.

CHAPTER V.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

1. The provision for Technical Education in 1974-75 is Rs 4,97 lakhs as against Rs 4,04 lakhs in 1972-73. The Department has under its control 7 Engineering Colleges, 35 Polytechnics (including 3 Women Polytechnics and 5 Special Diploma Institutions) and 14 Technical High Schools. From 1st August 1973, the 3 Arts and Crafts Institutes which were hitherto being administered by the Director of Industries and Commerce have been transferred to the Directorate of Technical Education.

2. In 1966, a policy decision was taken at the All-India level that no expansion in the number or strength of Technical Institutions was necessary, as the existing capacity of Technical Institutions was adequate to meet the needs of industry for some years to come. Accordingly the number of the Technical Institutions in our State has not been increased. In 1973-74, 1,832 students were admitted to the Engineering Colleges and 5,034 to the Polytechnics.

3. The emphasis during the last few years has been on consolidation of the existing facilities and qualitative improvement in instruction and research. Diversification of existing courses has also been undertaken to provide more employment opportunities and to cater to the varied requirements of the industry.

4. During the year 1974-75, more courses and electives are proposed to be introduced as shown below :—

Post-Graduate level—

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| (i) Urban Engineering | } College of Engineering, Guindy,
Madras. |
| (ii) Computer Science. | |

Diploma Course—

Industrial Electronics Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi.

Electives—

Electronics and Motor Winding and Pumpset repairs. Government Technical High School attached to the Government Polytechnic, Tuticorin.

Certificate Course in Draughtsmanship and Automobile Engineering. Government Technical High School, Nagappattinam.

5. During the year 1974-75, it is also proposed to link the existing Computer IBM/1620 available at the Fundamental Engineering Research establishment and attached to the College of Engineering, Guindy to the Computer available at the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras by providing a communication terminal at an estimated cost of Rs 12 lakhs.

6. Book-Banks are proposed to be created in a few select institutions in the State to help the poor students by lending books which they can keep for the entire academic year for their study.

7. It is also proposed, during the coming Plan period, to upgrade the Engineering College, Guindy into an advanced centre of learning and research. With this end in view, it is proposed to set up in 1974-75, a Theoretical and Applied Mechanics Department and laboratories for Machine Tools, Structural Dynamics, Static-Power Control and Integrated Circuits. Greater emphasis will also be laid on consultancy services and research projects on problems referred by the industries. Facilities for research at the doctorate level will also be enlarged.

8. Grants-in-aid to the technical institutions in the State including three Private Engineering Colleges, 17 Polytechnics and three Technical High Schools have been progressively increased. As against Rs 68 lakhs disbursed by way of grant to these institutions in 1968-69, Rs 1,08 lakhs will be disbursed in 1974-75.

The Second Pay Commission's scales of pay have also been extended to the staff in the aided technical institutions.

New diversified courses in specialised branches of engineering in Private Engineering Colleges have been admitted to aid. These include Post-Graduate Courses in Structural Engineering and Power System Engineering and Degree Courses in Applied Sciences. A diploma course in Industrial Electronics will also be introduced in the Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi, during 1974-75.

9. The State Board of Technical Education and Training has recommended that provision should be made atleast in a few polytechnics for imparting instructions in the mother-tongue. Accordingly it is proposed to make this facility available in one Government Polytechnic and one private Polytechnic during the year 1974-75. This progressive step, will, it is hoped, facilitate greater comprehension and grasp of the technical subjects.

10. Considerable emphasis is being laid on the proper and integrated development of facilities in the Government Engineering Colleges. Additional staff have been appointed during the last few years in accordance with the prescribed staffing pattern of the All-India Council for Technical Education.

As an important step towards upgrading the quality of instruction in Engineering Colleges, a doctorate degree by research has been laid as the requirement for appointment by direct recruitment to higher teaching posts in Engineering Colleges. The qualifications for future appointments to teaching posts in Polytechnics will also be suitably upgraded.

11. Students from Tamil Nadu do not have to pay tuition fee in the Pre-Technical Course which is the counter-part of the Pre-University Course in Arts Colleges. Apart from this, there is a

liberal provision for scholarships, stipends and loans to students. Assistance to the tune of Rs 19 lakhs was made available to students in the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics under the various schemes in 1973-74.

12. The part-time B.E. Course with an intake of 470 candidates started in 1971-72 to enable diploma holders to acquire degree in engineering are being continued.

13. During the year 1973-74, a significant step was taken in implementing the scheme announced by the Chief Minister for enlisting the expertise of talented Indian Scientists working abroad. Under this scheme of Scientists' Pool, Scientists who return to our country during their sabbatical or on leave are offered positions in our teaching and research institutions for a period ranging from six months to one year and are offered suitable honorarium in two grades—Rs 1,000 per month and Rs 1,500 per month. From 1974-75 it is proposed to enhance this honorarium from Rs 1,000 to Rs 1,200 and from Rs 1,500 to Rs 1,800. Four Scientists are already in position under this scheme and it is hoped that during the coming year there will be greater response from Indian Scientists working abroad.

14. The State Government have been most anxious that a University of Technology should be set up in Tamil Nadu to devote concentrated attention on the co-ordinated development of technical education. Unfortunately approval for this proposal has not yet been received from the Government of India. This Government earnestly hope that the Government of India will see their way to grant their concurrence soon, so that this University of Technology may be set up atleast during the year 1974-75.

INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES.

15. 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 offering 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 will, it is hoped, be able to enlarge its facilities with the assistance from the Government of India.

CHAPTER VI.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES.

(i) IYAL ISAI NATAKA MANRAM.

The Tamil Nadu Iyal Isai Nataka Manram, an autonomous body entirely financed by the State Government, has been doing valuable work in fostering the arts of dance, drama and music. Besides playing host to international troupes visiting Tamil Nadu under the Cultural Exchange Programme of the Government of India, the Manram has also been encouraging the production of original plays and sponsoring the visits of cultural troupes from Tamil Nadu to other States. The Manram has also been honouring eminent artistes with ' Kalai Mamani ' awards.

The Manram has drawn up plans for preserving and developing the traditional arts of Tamil Nadu like Kuravanji, Bhagavathamela, etc. A provision of Rs 2 lakhs has been made in the Budget for 1974-75 for this purpose. The manram has also plans to conduct mobile exhibitions of these traditional arts and build up a library of recordings of traditional music and art.

About 259 artistes who are in indigent circumstances are receiving a monthly pension under a scheme jointly sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government of India. As the Government of India had regretted their inability to extend the scheme to cover more artistes, the State Government have taken on themselves the responsibility to give pensions to more artistes from their own funds. Under this State Scheme, 279 artistes have been given pensions. This will be continued during the year 1974-75, and it is expected that 75 more artistes will be benefitted during the year.

Provision has also been made in 1974-75 for reviving the Tamil Nadu Nun Kalai Kuzhu for fostering the development of the plastic and graphic arts.

(ii) MUSEUMS.

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

Plans for 1974-75 include the establishment of Children's Museum at Madras and the construction of an annexe to the National Art Gallery at Madras.

(iii) TAMIL NADU ARASU ISAI KALLOORI.

The Tamil Nadu Arasu Isai Kalloori, which has a strength of about 150 students and 22 eminent musicians on the teaching faculty, offers courses in vocal and instrumental music and in Bharatha Natyam. The college has acquired All-India reputation, and students from several other States and from foreign countries are studying in the college.

(iv) PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Tamil Nadu is one of the few States in India which have enacted a Library Act and are giving continuing support to the Public Library movement. The Connemara Public Library is the State Central Library and during 1974-75 a special provision of about Rs 3 lakhs has been made for purchasing books for the library. There are now 13 District Central Libraries, 1,457 Branch Libraries and 1,882 Delivery Stations in the State. About 3,000 persons are on the rolls of the Library establishment. The Local Library Authorities have introduced special Library services like Mobile Libraries.

The Library funds consist mainly of the Library cess collected on house tax and property tax. From April, 1972 the rate of library cess has been increased from 3 to 5 paise per rupee. This step will augment the revenues of the Local Library Authorities. Those

authorities will get about Rs 70 lakhs as Library cess during 1973-74. All Local Library Authorities except the one in Madras get from the Government a matching contribution equal to the collection by way of Library Cess. From 1973-74, 25 per cent of such matching grants are paid in the form of books. Besides this, grants for libraries opened under Plan schemes are given separate grants by the Government. From 1973-74, 50 per cent of such Plan grants are given in the form of books. During 1974-75, a grant of Rs 1,80,000 will be given for constructing buildings for four branch libraries (Rs 45,000 to each). The total expenditure of the Government on Public Libraries during 1974-75 will be of the order of Rs 82 lakhs.

There is a separate Director of Public Libraries from 1st August 1972. The Government have recently constituted a five man Committee under Thiru V. N. Subbarayan to examine the present set up of the Library Service in Tamil Nadu and suggest methods of reorganising and improving it.

(v) ARCHAEOLOGY.

The Department of Archaeology has been maintaining a steady tempo of activity. Its plan for 1974-75 includes district by district survey of important antiquities in temples supported by a documentary photographic record. The Institute of Epigraphy started in Madras in 1973-74 will complete its work of editing and publishing the epigraphical records in Tamil Nadu. Monuments including the Thanjavur Palace will be taken up for conservation in 1974-75. The excavation programme of the Archaeology Department at Korkai, the ancient port of the Pandian Kings, is being continued. A sum of Rs 1 lakh has been provided in the 1974-75 Budget for putting up a new building for the Directorate of Archaeology, which will house the administrative staff and also archaeological galleries.

CHAPTER VII.

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT.

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.

An Experts' Committee with Dr. M. Varadarajan, Vice-Chancellor, Madurai University has been set up to write the authentic history of Tamil Nadu. The first volume in the series of six volumes is ready for printing. The Department is also implementing a scheme for financial assistance to authors for bringing out original books in Tamil. Financial assistance is also being offered to the Thanjavur Saraswathi Mahal Library for research and publication work on Siddhavaidya Palm Leaf manuscripts.

The Department is also offering generous grants to various Universities in the country which come forward to establish Tamil Chairs and undertake Tamil Research work in their Universities.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TAMIL STUDIES.

The International Institute of Tamil Studies was established in October 1970 with the object of promoting research in all aspects of Tamil Studies and allied fields with the active co-operation of International Scholars interested in such studies. From 1972, the Institute is publishing a half-yearly research journal—the Journal of Tamil Studies—containing articles written by scholars all over the world. A well-stocked reference library has been set up in the

Institute. The Institute gives intensive coaching in Tamil to foreign students with the aid of a language laboratory and audio-visual equipment gifted by UNESCO. The Institute proposes to publish Bibliographies of foreign classics which have been translated into Tamil as well as Tamil Classics which have been translated into English, besides a Social History of the Early Tamils, a Companion to Tamil literature and a Tamil-English Dictionary. During 1974-75 the Institute will get a grant of Rs 3 lakhs from the Government of Tamil Nadu. It is now located in the campus of the Central Institutes of Technology, Adyar 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.

V. R. NEDUNCHEZHIAN,
Minister for Education.

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION.

(1)	1965-66 (End of Third Plan).	1968-69 (End of Annual Plans).	Fourth Plan period.				
			1969-70.	1970-71.	1971-72.	1972-73 as on 1st August.	1973-74 as on 1st August.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(PUPILS IN LAKHS.)							
A. Population of Age Group—							
Age Group 6—11—							
Boys	25·85	26·79	27·11	27·44	29·16	29·80	30·45
Girls	25·64	26·58	26·90	27·22	28·52	29·15	29·79
Total ..	51·49	53·37	54·01	54·66	57·68	58·95	60·24
Age Group 11—14—							
Boys	11·31	11·72	11·86	12·00	13·12	13·41	13·71
Girls	11·23	11·63	11·77	11·91	12·83	13·12	13·40
Total ..	22·54	23·35	23·63	23·91	25·95	26·53	27·11

Age Group 14—17—										
Boys	..	..	..	9·33	9·67	9·79	9·91	10·83	11·07	11·31
Girls	..	..	..	9·26	9·60	9·71	9·83	10·59	10·83	11·07
Total			..	<u>18·59</u>	<u>19·27</u>	<u>19·50</u>	<u>19·74</u>	<u>21·42</u>	<u>21·90</u>	<u>22·38</u>

B. Number of students enrolled—

Age Group 6—11—

Boys	..	..	..	26·37	28·22	[28·64	29·09	29·64	30·09	[30·64
Girls	..	..	..	18·74	20·96	21·27	21·93	22·69	23·17	23·74
Total			..	<u>45·11</u>	<u>49·18</u>	<u>49·91</u>	<u>51·02</u>	<u>52·33</u>	<u>53·26</u>	<u>54·38</u>

43

Age Group 11—14—

Boys	..	..	..	7·21	8·00	8·01	8·10	8·69	8·88	9·10
Girls	..	..	..	3·45	4·28	4·37	4·45	4·78	4·95	5·09
Total			..	<u>10·66</u>	<u>12·28</u>	<u>12·38</u>	<u>12·55</u>	<u>13·47</u>	<u>13·83</u>	<u>14·19</u>

Age Group 14—17—

Boys	..	..	..	3·86	4·30	4·48	4·58	4·83	4·89	4·97
Girls	..	..	..	1·65	2·07	2·11	2·17	2·32	2·36	2·42
Total			..	<u>5·51</u>	<u>6·37</u>	<u>6·59</u>	<u>6·75</u>	<u>7·15</u>	<u>7·25</u>	<u>7·39</u>

APPENDIX I—cont.

STATISTICS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION—cont.

	1965-66 (end of Third Plan).	1968-69 (end of Annual Plans).	Fourth Plan period.				
			1969-70.	1970-71.	1971-72.	1972-73 as on 1st August.	1973-74 as on 1st August.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(PUPILS IN LAKHS.)							
C. Percentage of Enrolment—							
Age Group 6 to 11—							
Boys	1,02.03	1,05.34	1,05.62	1,06.0	1,02.0	1,01.3	1,00.6
Girls	73.08	78.85	79.09	80.5	79.6	79.5	79.6
Total	87.61	92.15	92.41	93.3	*90.9	*90.5	90.2
Age Group 11 to 14—							
Boys	63.78	68.23	67.51	67.46	66.4	66.4	66.3
Girls	30.72	36.79	37.15	37.3	37.3	37.7	37.9
Total	47.31	52.57	52.39	52.4	*52.0	52.2	52.3

Age Group 14 to 17—

Boys	41·38	44·48	45·75	46·1	44·7	44·2	43·9
Girls	17·83	21·52	21·67	22·1	21·8	21·8	21·8
Total	29·65	33·05	33·24	34·2	*33·4	33·2	33·0

D. Number of Schools—

Elementary Schools	24,641	25,694	25,855	26,074	26,159	26,431	26,726
Higher Elementary Schools . . .	6,065	66,018	5,968	5,928	5,862	5,817	5,773
High Schools (includes Matriculation and Central Schools).	2,234	2,513	2,580	2,637	2,699	2,763	2,823

45

E. Number of Teachers—

Elementary Schools	88,173	91,918	93,748	96,689	1,01,266	1,03,941	1,06,332
Higher Elementary Schools ..	59,943	62,222	62,511	64,499	64,392	66,347	66,843
High Schools	48,574	54,857	56,651	57,756	59,891	63,457	65,959
Total ..	1,90,690	2,08,997	2,12,910	2,18,944	2,25,549	2,33,745	2,39,134

{ *Decrease is due to the growth of population at the higher rate of 2·2 per cent per annum based on 1971 Census, instead of 1·2 per cent per annum previously adopted for the preceding decade.

APPENDIX I—cont.

STATISTICS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION—cont.

	1965-66 (end of Third Plan).	1968-69 (end of Annual Plans).	Fourth Five-Year Plan period.				
			1969-70.	1970-71.	1971-72 as on 1st August.	1972-73 as on 1st August.	1973-74 as on 1st August.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(PUPILS IN LAKHS)							
F. Teacher Pupil Ratio (as on 1st August)—							
(i) Type of School (including Specialist Teachers)—							
Elementary Schools ..	27	36	36	36	35	35	35
Higher Elementary Schools.	35	33	34	34	34	33	33
High Schools	31	26	26	26	26	25	24
(ii) By stages (excluding Specialist Teachers)—							
Primary Stage	37	37	37	35	35	35	35
Middle Stage	32	33	33	32	31	31	31
High School Stage ..	32	32	31	29	28	28	28

G. FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS PLAN AND NON-PAN UNDER ' 28 ' EDUCATION.

(1)	<i>Accounts</i>						1973-74	1974-75
	1965-66.	1968-69.	1969-70.	1970-71.	1971-72.	1972-73	<i>Budget Estimate.</i>	<i>Budget Estimate.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)								
Primary	1,098	2,606	3,064	3,428	4,021	4,346	4,421*	5,044
Secondary	1,250	1,922	2,031	2,184	2,571	2,684	2,908	3,447

H. COST ON EDUCATION.

Extract from the report of the Task Force on Education Science and Technology, 1972-81—

	RS	
Primary Stage ..	61.70	} Average teaching cost per student per year.
Middle Stage ..	1,11.40	
High School Stage.	2,44.80	

*Excluding provision under central unemployment relief scheme.

APPENDIX II.

STATISTICS ON UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Details.	1965-66 (End of Third Five-Year Plan).		1968-69 (End of Annual Plan period).		1969-70.		1970-71.		1971-72.		1972-73.		1973-74.	
	March 1966.	October 1966.	April 1968.	October 1968.	April 1969.	October 1969.	March 1970.	October 1970.	April 1971.	October 1971.	March 1972.	October 1972.	March 1973.	October 1973.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(i) Number of students who appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination.	1,46,592	31,327	1,96,272	57,374	1,82,829	34,408	1,91,853	33,572	1,93,059	25,445	2,01,950	37,570	1,93,686	30,361
(ii) Number of students who passed the S.S.L.C.	75,270	8,128	98,181	11,004	91,794	8,326	1,03,974	8,192	1,11,823	6,674	1,19,122	6,726	96,903	5,367
(iii) Number of students who entered University.	39,507		59,743		65,928		70,309		76,814		80,506		72,646	
(iv) Total number of students in—														
(i) Pre-University	39,507		59,743		65,928		70,309		76,814		80,506		72,646	
(ii) B.A.	11,349		28,016		36,033		39,996		45,387		49,961		51,698	
(iii) B.Sc.	22,381		33,576		38,768		40,207		44,960		47,527		49,057	
(iv) B.Com.	3,050		4,556		7,013		8,026		10,754		12,914		14,859	
(v) Post-Graduate Course	2,607		3,624		4,813		5,135		5,652		6,476		6,993	
Total ..	78,894		1,29,515		1,52,555		1,63,673		1,83,567		1,97,384		1,95,253	
(v) Number of teachers in—														
(i) Government Colleges	(Details not available.)		1,509		1,833		1,986		2,002		2,637		2,969	
(ii) Aided Colleges			5,071		5,671		6,195		6,943		7,499		7,090	
Total ..	4,932		6,580		7,504		8,181		8,945		10,136		10,059	
(vi) Number of Colleges—														
(i) Government	21		33		39		43		46		49		51	
(ii) Aided	71		93		101		117		123		123		127	
Total ..	92		126		140		160		169		172		178	
(vii) Financial allocation (in lakhs of rupees)—														
(i) Grants-in-aid	66		190		240		262		325		361		354	
(ii) For Government Colleges	60		130		150		181		246		286		270	
(viii) Cost per student per annum ..														

<i>Pre-University—</i>			88
Arts Course			380
Science Course			500
<i>Graduate—</i>			
Arts Course			410
Science Course			600
<i>Post-Graduate—</i>			
Arts Course			775
Science Course			1,120

**APPENDIX III.
TECHNICAL EDUCATION.**

(a) COST PER PUPIL.

(1)	Fees receipt per course.	Cost per pupil per course.		Subsidy in respect of Government Insti- tutions.	Aided Institutions.	
		Government.	Aided.		Subsidy per course.	Portion of subsidy borne by State Government.
	(2) RS	(3-a) RS	(3-b) RS	(4) RS	(5-a) RS	(5-b) RS
Engineering Colleges	2,000	8,600	8,530	6,600	6,530	5,224 (at 80 per cent).
Polytechnics	480	2,500	3,160	2,020	2,680	2,144
Technical High Schools ..	30	2,100	1,700	2,070	1,670	1,670 (entire amount.)

51

(b) TOTAL STUDENTS STRENGTH.

Number of students in—	1965-66.	1973-74.
(i) Engineering Colleges	5,289	6,796
(ii) Polytechnics	10,526	10,591
(iii) Technical High Schools	1,124	1,704
	16,939	19,091