



EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

POLICY NOTE ON EDUCATION

*(Placed before the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council
on the 1st April 1970)*



GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1970

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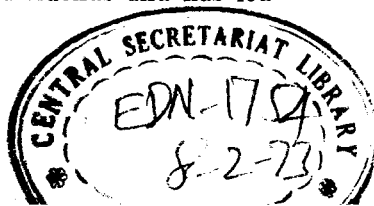
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I. INTRODUCTION.

The State of Tamil Nadu is fully aware of the fact that in a world based on Science and Technology, it is education that determines the level of prosperity, welfare and security of the people. On the quality and number of persons coming out of schools and colleges will depend the success in the great enterprise of national re-construction with its principal objective of raising the standard of living.

2. The development of Physical resources through modernisation of agriculture and rapid industrialisation requires the adoption of a science-based-technology, adequate capital formation and investment and the provision of the essential infra-structure of transport credit, marketing and other institutions. The development of human resources through a properly organised programme of education is even more important. While the development of physical resources is the means to an end, that of human resources is an end in itself and, without it, even the adequate development of physical resources is not possible.

3. India is in transition from a Society where education is a privilege of a small minority to one in which it could be made available to the masses of people. The State of Tamil Nadu more than any other State in India has realised the importance of this, which is reflected in the immense resources that have been diverted for this programme of Education. It was with this purpose in view that education was made free of tuition fees upto the school final stage irrespective of the income or community of the parent. This has been further extended to collegiate education by making education free in Pre-University course. Notwithstanding considerable demand on the available financial resources for other sectors of the economy, the State of Tamil Nadu always felt that investment of money on education is an investment in human resources. This wise policy has given good dividends and has led to the development of the State on all fields.



4. The Government are also acutely aware that the State alone cannot achieve much in this direction with its financial constraints, and that a great deal can be done by private initiative and enterprise. Mobilisation of resources from private sources, like School Improvement Conferences, matching grant schemes etc. has gone a long way in achieving the objectives.

5. The importance attached to Education in the formulation of Government's policies will be evident from a glance at the financial outlays provided under the Education Budgets and Annual Plans of the State. The following are the outlays made under the Education Budget (total for Demand XIII—Education) during the last four years.

1967-68, Actuals.	1968-69, Actuals.	1969-70 Revised estimate.	1970-71 Budget Estimate.
[Rupees in lakhs].			
5403·81	58,10·94	64,46·18	67,73·14

6. The Education Budget has consistently accounted for more than 20 per cent of the State's Budget during the last four years. In 1970-71, Education will account for 23 per cent of the total expenditure on the Revenue Account in the State's Budget, the total outlay on general and Technical Education booked under "28-Education" being 66.83 crores. This outlay has risen from Rs. 15.15 crores in 1959-60 to Rs. 66.83 crores in 1970-71.

7. A glance at the outlays provided for purely developmental activities under the Five-Year Plans will also reveal the progressively increasing emphasis that is being placed on the development of educational facilities.

1st Five-Year Plan	2nd Five- Year Plan	3rd Five Year Plan	3 annual Plans 1966-67, 67-68 and 68-69	4th Five Year Plan provision
[Rupees in lakhs]				
381·00	1,140·99	3,409·00	1,958·38	5,317·22

The annual expenditure on developmental activities has also increased from Rs. 419.75 lakhs in 1969-70 to Rs. 635.43 lakhs in 1970-71.

8. The actual progress achieved in terms of the opening of more educational institutions by means of the increased financial outlay may be taken note of. The following statistics will show the expansion of educational facilities during the past few years.

Name of institution.	Number of institutions.		An on 1st August 1969.	
	1966-67	1967-68	1969-70	1969-70
Primary Schools ..	25,091	25,217	25,432	25,748
Middle Schools	6,069	6,059	6,023	5,958*
High Schools ..	2,303	23,76	24,37	2,507
Training Schools ..	139	138	137	137
Colleges ..	105	116	126	140
Training Colleges ..	19	20	23	23
Polytechnics ..	35	35	36	36
Engineering Colleges ..	12	12	12	12
Technical High Schools	14	15	16	16

9. The number of children who have benefited by this great expansion in educational facilities has also gone up appreciably. It is heartening to note that 93 per cent of the children in the age-group 6-11 have been enrolled while about 55 per cent have been enrolled in the age group 11-14 and about 35 per cent in the age group 14-17. By the end of the Fourth Plan period, it is hoped that cent per cent enrolment in the age group 6-11 and about 80 per cent in the age group 11-14 and 55 per cent in the age group 14-17 will have been achieved.

*The number of middle schools shows a decline as some of them have been converted into High Schools.

10 The Budget for 1970-71 provides a total expenditure (Plan and Non-Plan together) of Rs. 6,683.09 lakhs as against Rs. 6,578.77 lakhs in 1969-70. The break-up figures of the Budget Estimate for 1970-71 are shown below :—

	<i>Budget Estimates. 1969-70.</i>		<i>Budget Estimates. 1970-71.</i>	
	<i>Non-Plan.</i>		<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).			
Primary Education	29,16.95	29,73.63	1,23.09	30,96.72
Secondary Education	20,76.52	19,23.48	1,80.46	21,03.94
University Education	4,03.50	4,22.56	67.98	4,90.54
Social Education	1,24.56	1,12.26	5.08	1,17.34
Other Items	6,79.07	5,00.06	26.81	5,26.87
Technical Education	2,42.94	1,93.63	55.08	2,48.71
Industrial Training Institutes	95.23	97.33	1.64	98.97
Total 28 "Education"	65,38.77	62,22.95	4,60.14	66,83.09

The increase in the Budget Estimate for 1970-71 over the provision made in 1969-70 is of the order of Rs. 144 lakhs. The expenditure on General Education to the total Revenue expenditure works out to nearly 23 per cent.

11. Apart from the provision of Rs. 6,683 lakhs for Education, the Demand XIII for 1970-71 includes provision for Examination Archaeology and Museums, etc., also as shown below :—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS).	
26 Miscellaneous Departments (Government Examinations)	51.34
27 Scientific Departments—	
Archaeology	2.77
Museums	7.24
	———
	10.01
28 Education (General and Technical) ..	6,683.09
Other items	28.70

Total, Demand XIII Budget Estimate 1970-71 ..	6,773.14

12. The figure of provision for Education in the Budget Estimate, 1970-71 given in paragraph 10 above viz. Rs. 6,683 lakhs does not include the following provisions made for items of expenditure on education (General and Technical) debited to Heads of account other than "28-Education" and included in demands other than Demand XIII, in the Budget Estimate, for 1970-71.

<i>Expenditure within Revenue Account.</i>	<i>General Education.</i>		<i>Technical Education.</i>		<i>Total.</i>		
	Plan.	Non-plan.	Plan	Non-plan.	Plan.	Non-plan.	Total.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS).							
50 (a) Original works—							
Buildings (the expenditure on which is met from current revenue) expenditure on buildings for Government educational institutions ..	1.37	1.00	4.81	1.00	6.68	2.00	8.68
<i>Expenditure outside Revenue Account.</i>							
103.—Capital outlay on Public works—Buildings (the expenditure on which is met from sources other than current revenue)—Expenditure on buildings for Government educational institutions ..	136.32	0.85	22.83	..	159.15	0.85	160.00
	138 19	1 85	27.64	1.00	165.83	2.85	168.68
<i>Loans—</i>							
National Loan Scholarship ..	..	45.00	..	..	..	45.00	45.00
Madras Educational Loans (for students of Engineering-College and Polytechnics) ..	..	..	9.00	..	9.00	..	9.00
	...	45.00	9.00	..	9.00	45.00	54.00

13. The development of educational facilities implies not only the provision of greater financial outlays and an increase in the number of educational institutions, but also progress in the quality of the education that is provided in these institutions. It has been pointed out that this large expansion has led to some deterioration in quality, which is not really correct. The need for improvement in the quality has not been lost sight of in the formulation of educational schemes by the Government. Numerous schemes have been undertaken for the provision of better equipment and facilities in schools and for frequent in-service training to teachers, in order to enable them to keep themselves in touch with modern teaching methods. The quality of teaching provided in our schools and colleges also depends in no small measure on the calibre of teachers, and on the working conditions, which the Government and the educational institutions are able to provide for them. Government in recent years have been paying constant and continuous attention to this problem and in many respects have been able to provide the teaching profession substantial benefits by way of increased salaries, allowances and other service benefits. These measures will undoubtedly go a long way towards attracting teachers of good calibre to the profession especially in the colleges, and towards raising the standard of education in the educational institutions of our State. The State of Tamil Nadu is the first State to implement the University Grants Commission scales of pay for college teachers, though this might mean heavy financial burden to the State after five years.

II. SCHOOL EDUCATION.

A. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The duty of providing Primary Education to all children of school-going age, being one of the basic responsibilities of the Government, a very large share of the total outlay on Education is spent on Elementary Education. The following are the outlays provided for Elementary Education during recent years.

Accounts, 1967-68.	Accounts, 1968-69.	Revised estimate 1969-70	Budget Estimate 1970-71
2,587	604	2,864	3,097

[Rupees in lakhs]

Thus nearly 50 per cent of the total outlay on Education will be spent on Elementary Education in 1970-71.

2. Two important aims in the field of elementary education have been the enrolling of all children of the age group 6 to 11 in schools and providing atleast one elementary school in all localities which have a population of 300 and above. The second of these aims has already been achieved in this State. At the end of 1969-70 the percentage of enrolment in the age group was 92.61 as against 87.59 per cent at the end of the Third Plan. The target of the Fourth Plan is 100 per cent enrolment of the children in this group and as a step towards achieving this target, an additional enrolment of 1.5 lakhs of pupils is proposed to be made involving the employment of 2,720 additional teachers. Provision has been made for grants for ancillary facilities such as contingencies, equipment and class-room space for the additional number of pupils and teachers.

3. The expansion in the enrolment of children in the age group 6-11 has had its impact on the number of children of the next age group 11-14 studying in schools. The percentage of enrolment of pupils of this age group at the end of the Third Plan was 47.30 and in 1969-70 it was about 54.11. During 1970-71 it is proposed to enrol an additional 1.10 lakhs of pupils and to appoint 1930 additional secondary grade teachers. Contingencies, equipment and building grant for the additional pupils and teachers have been provided for.

The following table shows the progress made during the last few years in the field of elementary education—

Number of elementary Schools	31,195	31,464	31,509	31,706
Number of pupils on the rolls in lakhs	57.96	60.41	61.33	62.95

One of the crying needs of schools in the State, especially, in rural areas, has been the basic one of getting proper buildings.

The Budget Estimate for 1970-71 makes the following provisions for meeting the expenditure on elementary school buildings.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS).

Construction of elementary school Buildings in non-Panchayat Union areas. 10 (as against 4.76 in 1969-70)

Building grants for Panchayat Union Schools and aided elementary schools in Panchayat Union areas. 27 (as against 24.32 in 1969-70)

In addition to the above amounts a sum of Rs. 25.60 lakhs will be paid from the Community Development Works Budget during 1970-71 as school building grant for Panchayat Union areas (as against Rs. 23.68 lakhs during 1969-70).

The financial viability of the institutions which maintain schools is the basic condition for the efficient functioning of the schools. Since 1964 when free education was made available in all the recognised schools of the State the Government have been bearing the bulk of the cost of running the recognised schools in this State. A brief summary of figures relating to the grants made in accordance with the provisions of the grant-in-aid code and other rules, to elementary educational institutions and the figures relating to other items of expenditure on elementary education, (Plan and non-Plan) during the past few years is given below :—

<i>Items.</i>	<i>Accounts.</i> 1968-69.	<i>R.E.</i> 1969-70.	<i>B.E.</i> 1970-71.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).		
Government Elementary Schools (Plan & Non-Plan)	86	92	97
Grants to Aided Elementary Schools in Non-Panchayat Union areas (Plan & Non-Plan)	441	473	483
Municipal Elementary Schools (Non-Plan)	126	123	123
116-542			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Grants to Panchayat Union Councils for Panchayat Union and Aided Elementary Schools in Panchayat Union areas (non-plan) ..	1,913	2,117	2,298
Grants to Municipal Councils and P.U. Councils for Elementary Education (Plan)	35	59	96
Total Expenditure on Elementary Education.	<u>2,604</u>	<u>2,864</u>	<u>3,097</u>

In spite of the fact that Government has undertaken to meet the bulk of the cost of running the recognised schools in the State many of these institutions which maintain the schools still face financial difficulties. These have been engaging the attention of Government and a number of steps have recently been taken towards the solution of some of these problems.

The expenditure incurred by the managements of aided elementary schools on the maintenance of schools has increased considerably. Owing to rise in costs most of the managements found the rate of maintenance grant inadequate to meet the expenditure on the upkeep of their schools. Hence, Government have now increased the maximum maintenance grant payable to all the managements of the aided elementary schools from 10 per cent to 12 per cent of the assessed teaching grant, excluding dearness allowance with effect from the 1st January 1969.

Elementary Education in Panchayat Union areas is the statutory responsibility of Panchayat Union Councils. The financial position of some of the Panchayat Unions is not quite satisfactory. With a view to improving it, the Government in the Rural Development and Local Administration Department have constituted a committee to go into all matters relating to the financing of elementary education in Panchayat Union areas. The Committee's report is expected soon, and Government propose to take action on its recommendations as soon as it is received.

From October 1969 a separate Education Account has been created in Panchayat Unions so that education grants are utilised for educational purposes only and not used to tide over ways and means difficulties of Panchayat Unions for other purposes.

In response to the requests by Panchayat Union Councils and aided managements that the matching grant given for elementary (primary) schools and higher elementary (middle) schools buildings should be raised the Government matching grant for primary school building has been raised from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 8,000 subject to a minimum matching contribution of Rs. 2,000. The Government matching grant for higher elementary school buildings has been raised from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 13,000 subject to a minimum matching contribution of Rs. 3,000.

For the provision of better equipment and facilities for teaching of science in schools, the scheme for the supply of science equipments on full grant basis at the rate of Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,000 respectively for each of the primary and middle schools is being continued. 4,400 primary schools and 1,050 upper primary schools have benefitted during the three annual plan periods. It is proposed to cover 2,000 primary schools and 400 middle schools during 1970-71.

As another step towards improving quality of teaching in elementary schools, Government are implementing according to a phased programme, their decision to grant secondary grade scales to Secondary Grade teachers working in Higher Grade posts. About 3,000 Higher Grade posts are likely to be upgraded into Secondary Grade ones during 1970-71.

School Meals Scheme.—The supply of midday meals to poor pupils studying in elementary and higher elementary schools is being continued. About 18 lakhs of pupils are at present benefitted by the scheme. A provision of Rs. 196 lakhs has been made in the budget estimate for 1970-71 for the scheme—Rs. 133.34 lakhs under non-Plan and Rs. 12.66 lakhs under Plan. Some 67,000 pupils are proposed to be additionally brought under this scheme during the coming year. The total expenditure to Government on this scheme is of the order of Rs. 196 lakhs.

The Central Kitchen Pilot Scheme started at Sekkadu with the aid of CARE in 1969-70 has proved to be a success and it is proposed to establish 30 new Central Kitchens during 1970-71. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made for the scheme in the year 1970-71.

The CARE Administration continues to assist the mid-day meals schemes by supplying rolled wheat, corn meal and cooking oil. The total value of the commodities supplied by the CARE organisation up to 1969-70 is of the order of Rs. 17.56 crores.

As a step towards further improving the mid-day meals programme CARE has now offered to construct 10 Regional godowns in Tamil Nadu for the storage of food stuffs supplied in the programme and to meet 90 per cent of the construction cost. The cost of each godown will be about Rs. 2 lakhs. Out of the total cost of Rs. 20 lakhs, Government have agreed to meet the share of Rs. 2 lakhs and sanction has been granted for the implementation of the proposals.

The scheme of supplying to pupils studying in standards I to III who are getting free midday meals, the text-books published by Government free of cost, will be continued during 1970-71.

B. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The outlays provided for Secondary Education (Plan and non-Plan) during the past few years are given below :—

	<i>Accounts.</i> 1968-69.	<i>R.E.</i> 1969-70.	<i>B.E.</i> 1970-71.
Government Secondary Schools	1,04	1,12	1,30
Grants to non-Government Secondary Schools	7,51	7,70	7,91
Grants to Local Bodies for Secondary Education [Municipal High Schools and Government (Board) High Schools] ..	10,67	11,66	11,83
Total expenditure on Secondary education.	19,22	20,48	21,04

Secondary Education accounts for about one third of the total outlay on Education proposed for 1970-71.

The following figures will serve to give an indication of the progress achieved in field of Secondary Education during the last few years :—

	1966-67.	1967-68.	1968-69.	1969-70
Number of High Schools	2,303	2,376	2,437	2,507
Number of pupils on the rolls (in lakhs).	6.08	6.26	6.66	6.68 (Provisional)

During 1969-70, 34.21 per cent of the population of the age group 14-17 had been enrolled in high schools. It is proposed to increase the enrolment in the age group by 70,000 during 1970-71 and 1,320 B.T. teachers will be appointed during that year to cope with this additional enrolment. Equipment at the rate of Rs. 1,500 for every additional section or standard newly opened has been provided for. A sum of Rs. 45 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1970-71 for the employment of these additional teachers and for the supply of the additional equipment required.

For the construction of buildings for secondary schools, a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1970-71 though this amount is short of actual need.

The question of providing better facilities in High schools especially for Science Education has not been neglected.

The scheme for the supply of scientific equipment to high schools at the rate of Rs. 40,000 per school will be continued in 1970-71, though this amount is short of actual need. About 62 schools are proposed to be covered under the scheme during 1970-71.

With the assistance of CARE, a mobile laboratory van fitted with a trailer with all the necessary Physics and Chemistry apparatuses for high schools has been introduced as a pilot project in Tamil Nadu in Mayuram Educational District. Two Mobile vans are at present used for the pilot study. Further expansion of the scheme will be considered after fully assessing the functioning of the pilot scheme.

Another scheme for the qualitative improvement of science teaching in schools has been adopted with the aid of UNESCO-UNICEF. This scheme provides for the supply of Science

equipment in training colleges and schools and will be outside the Plan. It is also proposed to set up with the assistance of UNESCO an Institute of Science Education as a wing of the existing Institute of School Education to give In-service training to teachers of high schools for teaching science subjects.

In order to maintain a high standard of education in the schools, it is necessary that teachers should be given periodic training to keep them in touch with modern developments in teaching methods. A number of schemes continue to be implemented towards this end.

The scheme of conducting Refresher courses, special training courses and seminars is being continued during 1970-71 to keep the teachers abreast of the latest methods and techniques of teaching and thus improve their professional competence. The courses are being organised and conducted by the State Institute of Education in co-operation with the Chief Educational Officers, District Educational Officers and Inspectresses of Girls Schools.

With a view to improving the methods of teaching English in schools, the Madras English Language Teaching Campaign for the training of teachers of Education Department was introduced in October 1965. The scheme is being continued during 1970-71. It is proposed to run 40 courses to train 1,600 secondary school teachers of standards VI to VIII in modern methods of English teaching. Rs. 2.80 lakhs has been provided for this purpose in the Budget Estimate for 1970-71.

For qualitative improvement in the standard of instruction in Teacher Training Institutions, it is necessary that the personnel employed in the training institutions have special training in the latest methods of teaching the various subjects, and also possess qualifications which are higher than the ordinary first degree in teachers training. It is, therefore, proposed to depute some school assistants every year for M.Ed. training so that they will keep themselves abreast of new ideas in Education.

During 1969-70 a batch of 18 American Peace Corps Volunteers nine women and nine men were assigned to various training schools in this State for teaching English according to modern methods.

For improving Science Education, the National Council of Educational Research and Training, the University Grants Commission and the National Council for Science Education in collaboration with the Science Foundation of U.S.A. organised during the summer of 1969, Summer Institutes at various centres for the benefit of the teachers drawn from high schools in this State. The duration of the course was for a period of six weeks. The subjects for the courses were Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany and Physics. During 1969-70, 170 schools participated in the Summer Institutes in various subjects.

The State Institute of Education continues to function as the academic wing of the Department of School Education. The Institute has conducted a large number of in-service Training Courses for the benefit of Primary and Secondary school teachers in various subjects. A number of seminars, conferences, in-service Training Programmes, etc., were organised by the Institute during 1969-70 for the benefit of teachers in service and Inspecting Officers.

Steps to improve finances of High schools.—Consequent on the abolition of the levy of fees, Municipal schools have been deprived of the fee income and the municipalities have expressed difficulty in maintaining their High Schools. Consequently the existing rate of grant to the Municipal Councils and the Corporation of Madras for the maintenance of high schools was raised from 50 per cent to 66-2/3 per cent of the net expenditure with effect from 1967-68. With a view to avoiding financial difficulty the advance teaching grant payable to the Municipal Council towards the maintenance of High schools has, with effect from 1969-70 been increased from 75 to 85 per cent of the grant sanctioned in the previous year.

AMENITY FEE.

Another decision which Government have taken as a measure to augment the funds available with the managements of Secondary Schools, for the better maintenance of the schools, is the permission given to the schools to levy a maintenance fee of Rs. 5 per annum. This decision will apply to all Government, local body and aided High schools. The amenity fee will be included in the special fees and the levy of the amenity fee will be made in such a way that

the total amount of special fees collected including the amenity fee, does not exceed the present total amount of special fees, i.e., Rs. 11 for boys and Rs. 10 for girls in Standards VI to VIII and Rs. 16.50 for boys and Rs. 15.50 for girls in Standards IX to XI. The managements of Aided Secondary Schools have been permitted to incur expenditure from out of the collections made by way of amenity fee, for the maintenance of the schools. These orders take effect from the school-year 1970-71.

Nationalised Text Books.—The scheme for publishing Nationalised Text Books for schools made further progress during 1969-70. Up to 1968-69 Government published English Text Books for Standards IV to VII and Tamil Text Books for standards I to VIII. During 1969-70 English Text Books for standard VIII were also brought out. Government have now decided to set-up a Text Book Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1960, and it has been decided that Nationalised Text Books will be brought out by the Society for the following subjects for the academic year 1970-71 :—

Mathematics books for Standards III to X.

English and Tamil Text Books for Standards IX and X.

GENERAL.

Administration.—The administrative set-up of the department was reorganised during 1968-69 with a view to strengthening the administration and to keep pace with the expansion in the activities of the department during the last few years. The number of educational districts was increased from 35 to 45 and the number of Divisional Inspectors of Schools has been increased to ten designating them as Chief Educational Officers. Every big district will be under the charge of a Chief Educational Officer. The staff at the level of Deputy Inspectors was also strengthened in 1969-70 with the sanction of 20 new posts of Deputy Inspectors. The new set-up has worked satisfactorily during 1969-70. There are further proposals to increase the number of Deputy Inspectors of Schools in such a way that each Panchayat Union area will be in-charge of one Deputy Inspector.

The subject relating to Public Libraries, and Adult Education which was under the control of the Director of Collegiate Education has been transferred to the Director of School Education during 1969-70 to have greater co-ordination.

Physical Education and Sports.—The facilities for Physical Education in Schools are being continued. The Sports Council at the State and the District levels render useful service for the promotion of sports and games among the public.

The scheme for Government grant of Rs. 1 lakh for each district for the construction of a Sports Stadium is being continued. So far, grants have been given for the district centres of Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot and The Nilgiris. It is proposed to extend the scheme to four more districts (South Arcot, Salem, Madurai and Coimbatore) during 1970-71.

An *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 2,500 was paid to the School Games Federation of India at Calcutta towards the expenditure on the First Indo-Ceylon Meet staged at Madras in February 1969.

TEACHERS' BENEFITS AND WELFARE.

The need for bettering the conditions of service of teachers in Government as well as in Aided and Local Body schools has been constantly kept in mind by Government and a number of steps have been taken towards improving the lot of teachers in all recognized educational institutions in the State.

The recently constituted Pay Commission will examine the question of the revision of the present structure of pay, allowances and retirement benefits of all employees in the State Government including the teaching and non-teaching staff in Government Local Body and Aided schools in the State. However, pending receipt of the report of the Pay Commission, Government have decided that with effect from March 1970 all Government servants drawing a pay up to and inclusive of Rs. 500 per month will be paid a Special Compensatory Allowance of Rs. 10 per month. This order will automatically apply to all teaching and non-teaching staff in

Government Schools. Formal orders regarding the payment of the Special Compensatory Allowance to teaching and non-teaching staff of Local Bodies and to the teachers in Aided Educational Institutions will be issued soon.

All teachers in Local Body and Aided schools are now covered by the Triple Benefit Provident Fund-*cum*-Insurance-*cum*-Pension Scheme. The Scheme of family pension which has been extended to Aided school and Local Body teachers was further liberalised for those teachers in 1969-70 so as to make the minimum qualifying services as five years instead of the previous requirement of 20 years. These benefits of Pension and Family Pension have been extended to Physical Training Directors working in Primary Schools with effect from 1st April 1969.

Another liberalisation which the Government have decided upon is in the formula for the computation of pension. Pension amounts which have hitherto been calculated on the basis of the average pay drawn by an employee during the last 36 months of service will now be based on the pay drawn during the last 12 months of service before retirement. This order will apply to all the teaching staff in local body and aided institutions.

Government have decided to extend another concession in the matter of payment of pensions. The minimum pension payable to retired employees of Government has been increased from Rs. 20 per mensem to Rs. 30 per mensem with effect from the pension of March 1970. This concession will also apply to the teaching staff of local bodies and aided institutions.

The Scheme of National Foundation for Teachers Welfare continues to aid retired teachers. The State Working Committee of the National Foundation sanctions monthly and lump-sum grants for deserving teachers and their dependents in need. Monthly grants from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 are being given to needy and indigent retired teachers or widows of teachers. Even lump-sum grants up to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 are given for meeting medical expenses or performing the marriage of their children in deserving cases of teachers' dependents. Exgratia grants ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 are being given to teachers in recognition of their meritorious service. The collection under this fund

as on date is Rs. 25.99 lakhs which includes Rs. 5.30 lakhs so far collected in connection with the Teachers Day Celebration of 1969. A sum of Rs. 2.02 lakhs has so far been sanctioned to 542 deserving teachers as aid.

The City Compensatory Allowance at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the salary given to Government servants is continued to employees of aided schools working in the city of Madras and Madurai and adjoining areas where City Compensatory Allowance is payable to Government servants.

The incentive scheme to teachers to improve their qualification and to encourage teachers who have acquired higher educational qualifications by giving them two advance increments is continued.

The Scheme of State Awards to Outstanding Elementary School Teachers has now been extended to High School Teachers also and there will be 90 awards every year. Two teachers from each of the 45 educational districts in the State will be selected.

The integration of the staff of the former District Board High Schools which were taken over by Government with effect from 1st April 1966 posed many problems. There are about 1,500 of these schools which are known as Government (Board) High schools. There are about 26,000 teachers of various categories and about 6,000 members of non-teaching staff in the schools. The Government have in principle decided that the staff of these schools should be absorbed in Government Service and that the former District Board Staff should form a separate cadre in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service, the cadre being fixed on a district basis and each district cadre being a separate unit. The pay, retirement benefits and other rights which accrued to the former District Board staff will be fully protected. A tentative decision was taken that a separate cadre may be constituted with effect from 1st April 1966. However, some representations have been received from some of the staff of the former District Board Schools that such a decision would adversely affect their service prospects. These representations are being examined and a final decision will soon be taken regarding the date from which separate cadre should be constituted.

The non-teaching staff, like the teaching staff, will also be kept as a separate entity. Orders will be issued shortly in consultation with the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

STEPS TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT OF TRAINED TEACHERS.

At present there is some amount of unemployment amongst trained teachers and Government have been taking steps to solve this problem. The unemployment is the result in part of the fact that the output of trained teachers from the Teacher Training Schools every year has been more than the numbers that could be absorbed. Government are trying to solve this problem in two ways. by reducing the in-take of candidates in the Teacher Training Schools, and by sanctioning additional number of teachers every year. It was decided to abolish entirely the Higher Grade Training. Nine Higher Grade Training Sections were abolished during 1967-68, 12 during 1968-69 and 55 during 1969-70. No fresh admissions for higher grade training were made during 1969-70.

Further a large number of additional teachers' posts are sanctioned every year to keep pace with the additional enrolment of children in various age groups. The relevant figures for the last three years are given below :—

		<i>Number of additional posts sanctioned for age groups.</i>		
		6-11	11-14	14-17
1967-68	.. ..	2,000	3,250	1,250
1968-69	.. ..	2,250	3,000	2,200
1969-70	.. ..	3,600	2,500	1,500

Additional teachers' posts will be sanctioned during 1970-71 also, though on a slightly reduced scale as compared to 1969-70. The reduction has been necessitated by financial exigencies.

CONCESSIONS TO AIDED SCHOOL TEACHERS.

With a view to rationalising the service and working conditions of teachers, a Committee was appointed in 1969-70 to go into all questions relating to the teaching and non teaching staff of aided schools in the State. The terms of reference of the Committee include the making of recommendations regarding clear service rules for teachers, the powers of the management relating to the recruitment, promotion and discipline of teachers, and the power to be vested with Government to enforce the service rules on

managements and teachers. The Committee will also make recommendations regarding the procedure to be adopted for setting all disputes between managements and teachers, i.e., whether it should be through arbitration or through judicial or departmental proceedings. Recommendations regarding the desirability or otherwise of having common scales of pay, service rules, leave rules and retirement benefits of the various categories of teachers under all managements is also within the purview of the Committee. The Committee will also examine the service conditions and other related matters of non teaching staff in Aided Schools and make recommendations in that regard. Thus some long-felt grievances of the teaching and non-teaching staff of Aided Schools in the State regarding their service conditions, security of tenure, scales of pay, etc., will be gone into by this Committee. Government will take action on all these matters on receipt of the report of the Committee.

In the meanwhile, Government have agreed to extend the following concessions to Aided school teachers which will come into force from 1970-1971.

(a) Teachers in Aided Schools and their families will be eligible for free medical treatment in Government hospitals and dispensaries. The number of teachers who will benefit by this concession will be of the order of 72,000.

(b) Aided school teachers will be allowed House Rent Allowance at the same rates as are applicable to teachers working in Local Body Schools. Depending on the places at which they are working and the salaries they draw, the teachers will now be eligible for House Rent Allowance at the same rate at which Government servant is given, viz., from Rs. 3 to Rs. 20. About 37,000 teachers will benefit by this concession.

(c) Aided school teachers will be granted Festival Advance and assistance towards the purchase of handloom cloth. For this purpose they will be permitted to draw monies from their Provident Fund accumulations subject to a limit of 50 per cent of the amount standing to their credit in the Provident Fund.

(d) Marriage loans not exceeding Rs. 500 will be given to eligible teachers of all aided schools. The amount will be repayable in 60 instalments.

(e) Aided school teachers in notified hill areas will be granted winter allowance for a period of four months in a year. 2,570 teachers will benefit by this concession.

(f) *Teacher's Home*.—The teachers of North Arcot District have formed an Association known as the “North Arcot Association for Teachers' Welfare and Educational advancement.” The Association has decided to build a “Teachers' Home” at Vellore which will have a library, an art centre, a laboratory halls for conducting seminars and in-service programmes, furnished rooms for the teachers to stay and a Teachers' Co-operative Printing Press as an adjunct to the Home. The Association has raised a sum of Rs. 95,000 by means of voluntary contributions from among themselves and has utilised the amount for the purchase of a building for housing the “Teachers' Home”.

The Government have appreciated the initiative shown by the Association and have decided to sanction an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 50,000 for the purpose of remodelling and furnishing the existing building, and for constructing additional rooms. The Government also propose to recommend to the Government of India that the Centre may sanction similar amount as a grant to the teachers' home at Vellore.

Similar corporative effort by teachers of other Districts will be welcomed by Government and every assistance possible will be given to such voluntary effort by teachers.

TEACHERS IN KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT.

The integration of the teachers of the former Travancore-Cochin State into the Educational Services of this State after the areas in Travancore-Cochin were included in the Kanyakumari District and the Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District posed some problems as the Service conditions under the two Governments were different. However, Government have taken care to see that the teachers' emoluments and Service prospects were not adversely affected, and the rules have been relaxed wherever necessary in order to protect their interests.

(i) *Graduate Teachers.*—Several allotted graduate teachers were absorbed in Grade II of the combined cadre of School Assistants and Deputy Inspector of Schools' in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service and with reference to the Special Rules relating to that service they have to pass the departmental tests for promotion to Grade I in the cadre. But many did not pass the tests and it was represented by them that this requirement caused undue hardship to the allottees as it resulted in juniors getting promoted over their head, to Grade I posts. Though the passing of the departmental tests is an essential qualification the Government have relaxed the rules in favour of all the graduate teachers—Grade II who were permanent members on the date of allotment to this State to enable them to be promoted to Grade I without affecting the seniority of those already promoted to Grade I and without any claim for arrears of pay. All such graduate teachers were subsequently promoted to Grade I.

(ii) *Recovery of over payments.*—While refixing the pay of the teachers in the revised scales of pay sanctioned with effect from the 1st June 1960, there were several cases of over payments. It was represented that it would be a hardship to the teachers if the amounts overpaid were to be recovered. In certain cases, the Government stayed the recovery of the overpayments pending a final decision. The Government have ordered the waiver of recovery of the overpayments of Headmaster's special pay paid to about 352 allotted Headmasters of primary schools etc. The question of waiver of recovery of any overpayments made to undergraduate teachers, Pandits and specialist teachers in consequence of the fixation of their initial pay on the 1st June 1960 in the Madras Revised Scale 1960 is under consideration.

(iii) *Gazetted Headmasters and District Educational Officers.*—A number of Gazetted graduate teachers were promoted temporarily to the posts. The temporary appointments of 18 Gazetted Headmasters and District Educational Officers who are allottees have been recently regularised and they were also allowed to draw arrears of pay with retrospective effect, as a special case. They were also subsequently declared to have completed their probation in relaxation of the rules relating to passing of departmental tests.

(iv) *Tamil Pandits.*

(iv) *Tamil Pandits.*—A number of Tamil Pandits Grade II with Vidwan qualification of the Kerala University were allotted to this State from the former Travancore-Cochin State. The Vidwan title possessed by them could not be equated with the Vidwan title conferred by the Madras University in as much as the duration of the course is two years in Kerala and it is four years in Madras. In view of this, several Grade II Pandits who were promoted temporarily to Grade I could not be regularised in the Higher posts. The Government have therefore relaxed the qualification rule in favour of all such Pandits with a view to regularise services as Pandits-Grade I.

(v) *One year Trained Secondary Grade Teachers.*—In the former Travancore-Cochin State the duration of Secondary Grade Training Course was one year whereas it is two years in this State. The Secondary grade training certificate obtained from the former Travancore-Cochin State was not therefore considered equivalent to the certificate issued in this State. However, with a view to eliminate hardship to the allotted secondary grade teachers those who were in possession of the general educational qualification of S.S.L.C. with one year Teacher Training Certificate were equated with the secondary grade teachers of this State after they have put in a service of five years.

In the former Travancore-Cochin State 35 per cent marks in English in S.S.L.C. was prescribed as part of the minimum general educational qualification whereas in this State 40 per cent marks should be obtained in English. As the Travancore-Cochin State S.S.L.C. Examinations were being conducted in the Kanyakumari District till 1959, persons who passed that examination till 1959 were selected by the D.E.O.'s in that District for Secondary Grade Training and after that training they were also appointed temporarily in that District as Secondary Grade Teachers. The Government have issued orders regularising the temporary appointments of all such persons in relaxation of rules.

(vi) *Age of Retirement.*—The Government have raised the age of retirement of the surrendered school teachers of Kanyakumari

District on a par with the other teachers in Education Department i.e. from 55 to 58 so that the services rendered by them beyond 55 and upto 58 might be counted for pension and gratuity.

(vii) *Pension Scheme for teachers in non-Government service.*—The Teachers Pension Scheme originally applied to Elementary and Secondary Grade Teachers and to similar categories of teachers in non-Government service employed in elementary and secondary schools and the scheme came into effect from the 1st April 1955. This scheme was extended to the teachers in the Transferred area with effect from the 1st April 1962. The Government have ordered that in the case of those teachers who retired from schools in the Transferred area, pension will be allowed with effect from the 1st March 1968 to all teachers who retired on or after the 1st November 1956 also (i.e., the date on which the area came over to Tamil Nadu) without any claim for arrears, prior to the 1st March 1968.

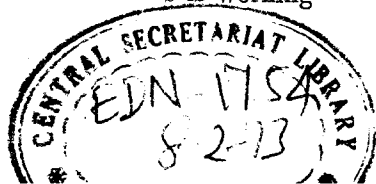
SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND COURSES.

A school for the Blind was opened at Sivaganga during 1969-70. Two training courses for teachers—one for teaching the Blind and the other for teaching the Deaf are proposed to be arranged during 1970-71.

The Government of India have already established three Regional Training Centres (at Bombay, Delhi and West Bengal) for the training of teachers in the education of the Blind. The Government of India have now, on the suggestion of the Government of Tamil Nadu, sanctioned the establishment of a fourth centre in Tamil Nadu in the Government School for the Blind at Poonamallee with effect from 1969-70. This centre will be fully financed by the Government of India.

The Government School for the Blind, Poonamallee participated in the exhibition conducted in New Delhi during October 1969 on the occasion of the Fourth General Assembly of the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind.

Under the assistance of the Government of India, a Braille Press has already been set up under the administrative control of the Principal, Government School for the Blind, Poonamallee to cater to the needs of the four southern States. This is working satisfactorily.



The 6 pre-vocational training centres established under the scheme formulated by the Government of India to provide educational and vocational facilities to children between the ages of 11 to 14 who have not been able to continue their education after the primary stage, continue to work satisfactorily with the assistance from the Central Government and equipment and tools supplied by UNICEF.

ADULT EDUCATION.

As a step towards eradicating illiteracy among adults in the State, the Government sanctioned in 1969-70, the opening of 500 adult literacy centres enrolling in all, not less than 10,000 adults for four months as a Pilot Scheme. Orientation courses were conducted during 1969-70 for teachers to plan and start the work and the districts of Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Chingleput, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Thanjavur and South Arcot were covered under this programme.

With the assistance of the Government of India, UNESCO and F.A.O. a Functional Literacy Programme was organised in March 1969 in Udamalpet taluk of Coimbatore district. Sixty centres were run under this programme exclusively for imparting functional education to the farmers participating in the high yielding variety programme in that area. A similar course is conducted again from November 1969 in the same area. The proposal to extend this Functional Literacy Programme to the whole State with the help of UNESCO is under consideration. One whole district might be taken during this year under the scheme and the details are being worked out.

Other educational activities—Community participation in Education.—The movement for tapping the resources of the local community for the improvement of village and town schools is being continued. So far 424 School Improvement Conferences have been held in the State and the total value of the scheme realised is over Rs. 1,039 lakhs. Several school buildings and houses for teachers have also been constructed under this Improvement Scheme.

III. COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

BUDGET FOR 1970--71.

The Budget for 1970--71 provides for a total expenditure of Rs. 518.24 lakhs for the maintenance of the existing colleges, their further developments and for the expansion of facilities for Collegiate Education.

The details of the provisions for Collegiate Education in the Budget Estimate for 1970--71 under "28 Education" are:—

<i>Head of account.</i>	<i>Non-plan.</i>	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
1. Grants to Universities in Tamil Nadu.	44.90	23.61	68.51
2. Institution of collegiate Education.	377.66	44.37	422.03
	422.56	67.98	490.54
3. General Direction, Scholarships (other than National Loan) and Miscellaneous.	27.06	0.64	27.70
Grand Total (Non-plan and Plan).	449.62	68.62	518.24

The provision of Rs. 68.62 lakhs under plan includes provision for the maintenance of the institutions and courses started in 1969--70 and also for the new schemes such as the opening of new Government Colleges, new or additional degree courses, opening Post-Graduate courses, In-Service Training, Stipends to students in M.A. (English), State Scholarships for the Handicapped students and employment of additional staff in the Directorate.

PROGRESS IN 1969-70.

(a) *Admission in Colleges in 1969-70.*—The rush for admission to the Pre-University Course in 1969-70 continued to be fairly heavy on the whole, particularly in thickly populated urban centres

in Tamil Nadu. To meet the rush, the Universities in the State permitted the colleges (both Government and Aided) wherever necessary to open additional sections subject to the availability of accommodation. These measures, as well as the opening of fourteen (6 Government and 8 Aided) new Government and Aided Arts and Science Colleges in the State helped to meet the demand for admission to a considerable extent.

The total number of seats available in the Pre-University Class in all colleges was about 71,000 while the number of students actually admitted is estimated to be about 64,000.

(b) *New Colleges opened in 1969-70.*—To meet the growing demand for Collegiate Education, Government started six new Arts Colleges under their management (four for men and two for women) in 1969-70. They are (1) Government Arts College for Men, Nandanam, (2) Arignar Anna Government Arts College for Men, Musiri, (3) Government Arts College for Men, Melur, (4) Thiru A. Govindaswamy Government Arts College for Men, Tindivanam, (5) Government Arts College for Women, Namakkal and (6) Kalaignar Karunanidhi Government Arts College for Women, Pudukkottai. Besides the above, private agencies have also opened *eight* arts colleges (seven for men and one for women). They are (1) R.B.C.C. Hindu College, Pattabiram, (2) Hindu National College, Sirukulathur, Madras, (3) Yadhava College, Madurai, (4) Ambai Arts College, Ambasamudram, (5) Sree Ayyappa College, Aloor, Kanyakumari district, (6) Mazrul Uloomi College for Men, Ambur, (7) Poompuhar Arts College, Malaiyur (Sirkali taluk) and (8) Emerald Heights College for Women, Anandagiri, Ootacamund.

With the opening of fourteen colleges during 1969-70, the total number of Arts and Science colleges in Tamil Nadu rose from 126 to 140 (Government 39, Aided 101) during 1969-70. The total number of colleges during 1966-67 was 105 (Government 27, Aided 78) and the number newly opened during the past three years is 35. Apart from the 140 colleges for Arts and Science, the following special institutions of higher education are

also functioning in the State :—

Rural Institutes	...	...	..	...	...	2
Oriental Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	21
Physical Education Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	3
Special Colleges (C.C.K.M., Kalakshetra and Madras School of Social Work)	...	...	...	...	...	3
						29

(c) *New courses.*—Consequent on the increased enro'ments in the Pre-University class in 1968-69, the number of students who successfully completed the Pre-University Course and sought admission to the degree courses in 1969-70 increased considerably and the need for additional seats in the degree courses was keenly felt. To meet this need, additional courses were started in the following Government Colleges :—

Degree Courses.

- 1 Government College for Women, Kumbakonam.
- 2 Rajah Serfoji Government Arts College, Thanjavur.
- 3 Government Thirumagal Mills College, Gudiyatham.
- 4 Government Arts College, Ariyalur.
- 5 Periyar E.V.R. College, Tiruchirappalli.
- 6 Sri Meenakshi Government Arts College for Women, Madurai.
- 7 Government Arts College, Karur.
- 8 Arignar Anna Government Arts College, Cheyyar.

Post-Graduate Courses.

- 1 Government College, Salem.
- 2 Government Arts College, Coimbatore.
- 3 Periyar E.V.R. College, Tiruchirappalli.

In addition to this, Degree courses have been opened in the following Government Colleges by upgrading them into Degree Colleges in 1969-70 :—

- 1 Chikkanna Government Arts College, Tiruppur.
- 2 Kolanjiappar Government Arts College, Vrindachalam.
- 3 Government Arts College for Women, Thanjavur.
- 4 Government Arts College, Tiruannamalai.
- 5 Arignar Anna Government Arts College for Men, Namakkal.
- 6 Tiruvalluvar Government Arts College for Women, Rasipuram.
- 7 Arignar Anna Government Arts College for Women, Walajapet.

In certain other Government Colleges, special permission has been obtained from the Universities for increasing the sanctioned strength in the Degree courses. Besides the above, Aided Colleges have also started additional degree courses or have been upgraded into Degree Colleges in 1969-70.

(d) *Evening Colleges.*—To provide opportunities for University Education to those who desire to pursue Collegiate Education in order to have better prospects in their careers, evening courses in Arts and Science have already been opened in several colleges. During 1969-70, evening classes in the Pre-University Course were opened in the H.H. The Rajah's College, Pudukkottai. The total number of colleges in which evening courses are conducted is now twelve. Ten of these colleges are conducting evening colleges both in the Pre-University Course and in Degree courses. With effect from 1969-70, the rate of tuition fees levied in evening Degree course has been reduced to the level of the rate applicable to the regular Degree course.

(e) *Teachers' Training Colleges.*—The total number of Teachers' Training Colleges in Tamil Nadu continues to be twenty-three. These are considered to be adequate to train the required number of graduate teachers for employment in High Schools in this State. Any further expansion of training colleges may result in unemployment among trained B.T. graduates.

(f) *Medium of instruction.*—Tamil was introduced as alternative medium of instruction in the Pre-University (Humanities) Course from 1966-67, in the B.A. course from 1967-68 and in the Pre-University Class (Science subjects) from 1968-69. The number of colleges having a Tamil medium course in

the Pre-University Class has increased during 1969-70 to about 111 from 92 in 1968-69 and the number of students in the Tamil medium Pre-University Class to 19,502 from 13,784 in 1968-69. Ninety-four colleges had Tamil medium sections in the B.A. degree course in 1969-70 as against 57 in 1968-69 and the number of students studying in these sections was about 3,739 in 1969-70.

With a view to encouraging the students who had studied the Science in the Pre-University Class in the Tamil medium to continue their studies at the Degree level in the same medium, the Tamil medium was introduced in the B.Sc. Degree courses in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology during the year 1969-70. In four Government Arts Colleges in Madras City, provision has been made for teaching in both media (Tamil and English) in the five major subjects in which the colleges are affiliated in the B.Sc. Degree course. The existing sanctioned strength in each of the five subjects was retained and divided equally between Tamil and English medium sections. In three Government Colleges in the mufassal (Government Arts College, Coimbatore, Government Arts College, Ootacamund and Lokanatha Narayanaswamy Government College, Ponneri), such parallel sections in both media are run in the five major subjects in which these colleges are affiliated. In other Government Colleges, Tamil was introduced as a medium of instruction in all or such of the five major subjects in which these colleges are affiliated. The number of students who were studying in the Tamil medium B.Sc. Course during the year 1969-70 was about 1,900.

The phased programme of introducing Tamil as medium of instruction in Science subjects at the B.Sc. level necessitated the publication of suitable text-books in Tamil. As a first step, a Committee for standardising technical terms in Tamil for each of the five subjects, viz., Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology was constituted during 1968-69 and the work in this direction was completed. Authors who were commissioned to write text-books in Tamil on the above five subjects have completed their work and after scrutiny of these manuscripts by the Inter-University Expert Committee Members, 30 books in Tamil for B.Sc. courses were published and released by the Bureau of Tamil Publications, Madras, during 1969-70.

(g) *Free education in Pre-University Class.*—With effect from the year 1969–70, no tuition fee is levied from any student studying in the Pre-University Class irrespective of the annual income or community of the parents, provided that the student is either a native of Tamil Nadu or is domiciled in this State. This concession has been extended to students of the Pre-Technical Course also.

(h) *University Grants Commission scales of pay.*—The Government of India have agreed to include Physical Directors and Librarians also under the University Grants Commission Scheme and have prescribed certain scales of pay. Those scales have been extended to the Librarians working in colleges with effect from 1st April 1966 with eligibility for arrears. The question of giving UGC scales to the Physical Directors is under examination and orders on this will be issued soon. Government have also decided to upgrade the posts of Principals of Colleges which have two or more post-graduate courses.

(i) *In-Service Training and Orientation Courses.*—In order to enable the teachers to teach the Science subjects in B.Sc. in Tamil, an orientation course for College teachers teaching those subjects was conducted at Madurai under the auspices of the Madurai University. 376 teachers benefited by this course. An In-service Training course in English teaching was conducted at the Teachers' College, Saidapet with the assistance of the British Council during December 1969–January 1970 and about 36 college teachers benefited by this course.

(j) *Stipends to M.A. (English) students.*—In view of the prevailing general dearth of fully qualified candidates for recruitment to posts of Assistant Professors of English, a new scheme has been introduced under which stipends are offered to deserving students for undergoing the M.A. Degree course in English, so that these candidates can after obtaining the Masters degree be considered for appointment as Assistant Professors in English or any other suitable post in the English Department in the Tamil Nadu Educational Subordinate Service, according to the class obtained by them in the Post-Graduate course. Under this scheme, each candidate selected for undergoing the M.A. degree course in English is paid a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem for the period of his study

(viz. 21 months) for meeting expenses in connection with the tuition fees, cost of books, etc. Such stipends are being paid to 40 students every year.

(k) *Scholarships*.—The three scholarship schemes sponsored by the Government of India for enabling students of merit to pursue Post-matric studies continue to be implemented. They are (1) National Scholarships to students of merit, (2) National Scholarships to students of merit who are children of primary and secondary school teachers and (3) National Loan Scholarships.

The number of fresh scholarships awarded under the above three schemes in 1969-70 were respectively 569, 46 and 1,445 (total 2,060). In addition, the number of renewals in 1969-70 of the scholarships awarded in previous years was about 5,440. Thus about 7,500 students are enjoying financial assistance under one or other of the three schemes.

Besides the above Government of India scholarships operated by this Department, certain State Scholarships are also awarded to students. They are (1) Residential and non-residential scholarships awarded to the children of freedom fighters and of persons who participated in the Indian National Army (INA) movement who are studying in the Pre-University, B.A., B.Sc. or B.T. classes, (2) Children of Defence Service Personnel, (3) Children of Burma and Ceylon Repatriates, (4) State Collegiate Scholarships including special for Muslim and special for women candidates, (5) Scholarships for Widows, (6) Scholarships to students in Queen Mary's College, Non-Brahman Hindu Girls in Lady Willingdort High School, (7) Scholarships for Oriental learning and (8) Post-Graduate scholarships.

Tamil speaking students domiciled in Mauritius, Fiji and Malaysia are selected and awarded scholarships for their post-matric study in colleges in this State. Two scholarships are awarded to students from each of these countries.

(l) *National Cadet Corps*.—At its special session held on 23rd January 1968 the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly resolved, among other things, that in the N.C.C. and similar corps the Hindi words of command should not be used and if the Union Government

refused to accept this, such N.C.C. and other corps should be disbanded. Accordingly, pending a final reply from the Government of India, the N.C.C. activities in Tamil Nadu were temporarily suspended from January, 1968. The Government of India have now been good enough to agree to the use of English words of command in the N.C.C. training. N.C.C. in the colleges has therefore been revived from October 1969 under the following conditions :—

(1) Candidates will be trained by means of English words of command;

(2) Hindi equivalents will be taught so that the cadets would be able to participate efficiently in parades in either language, and

(3) Participation in the N.C.C. will be on a voluntary basis. The Tamil Nadu N.C.C. contingent which participated in the Republic Day Parade in New Delhi in January 1970 secured two major awards.

(m) *Planning Forums.*—With a view to fostering Plan consciousness among College students and teachers and inculcating in them a critical appreciation of the work pertaining to the formulation and implementation of the country's Five Year Plans, Planning Forms have been formed in Universities and Colleges. The Director of Collegiate Education sanctions grants to the Planning Forums in Madras City and the District Collectors to those in the mofussil.

(n) *Scholarships to the Physically handicapped students for Post-matric studies under the State Scheme.*—The Government of India are already awarding scholarships to Physically handicapped students, viz., Orthopaedically handicapped, the blind, and the deaf. About 25 students of this State under each category are benefited. As the conditions laid down by the Government of India are rather stiff all the handicapped students of this State were not being benefited. Hence a scheme for the award of State scholarships to the above categories of the physically handicapped students of the age of 16 to 30, who are studying in Post-Matriculation courses in this State was introduced from 1969-70 and a total of 112 scholarships are being awarded every year—56 for the Orthopaedically handicapped 28 for the blind and 28 for the deaf.

PROGRAMME FOR 1970-71.

New Colleges and New Courses.—Consequent on the introduction of Free Education in the Pre-University course in the State from 1969-70 there is a growing rush for admission to the Pre-University course. In order to mitigate over-crowding in several colleges and also to give facilities for students in the rural areas it is proposed to start in 1970-71 subject to grant of affiliation by the Universities :—

(i) Four new Government Arts Colleges in suitable places where adequate public support is forthcoming;

(ii) Additional sections in the Pre-University course in certain Government colleges;

(iii) Additional Degree courses in the existing degree colleges and upgrading of certain Pre-University colleges; and

(iv) Post-graduate courses in Government Arts College, Coimbatore, Queen Mary's College, Madras, and Government Arts College for Men, Kumbakonam.

Medium of Instruction.—During 1970-71 it is proposed to publish and release twenty-five more books in Tamil for B.Sc. courses for the use of the students in their third year classes. Authors have already been selected and offers made to them for writing manuscripts. The manuscripts so far received are in the process of scrutiny by the Inter-University Expert Committee.

In-Service Training and Orientation Courses.—During 1970-71 it is proposed to conduct orientation courses under the auspices of the Madras University for the college teachers handling the subjects --Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology in B.Sc. degree courses. Three hundred and fifty teachers will benefit by these courses.

Hostel Buildings.—A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made in the B.E. for 1970-71 for the construction of buildings for Hostels of Government and Aided colleges.

IV. TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The expansion of Technical Education during the last two plan periods in Tamil Nadu has been quite phenomenal; the growth rate of Engineering personnel has reached 3.7 per 1,00,000 of population in Tamil Nadu as against the All-India figure of 1.6. However,

in the context of the widespread unemployment among engineers, in recent years, the general consensus was that there should be no further quantitative expansion of technical education and that future schemes should aim at the consolidation of the existing institutions, improvement in quality and standards, diversification of polytechnic diploma courses, curriculum development and practical training of graduate engineers and diploma holders. Accordingly, as a first step in this direction, the admissions to Engineering Colleges under the control of the Director of Technical Education were reduced from 1,400 to 1,000 in respect of five year B.E. degree course with effect from 1968-69 besides keeping in abeyance the three year Engineering degree course for B.Sc. students offered in selected engineering colleges (260 seats). Under the programme of diversification, the syllabi for both degree and diploma course have been revised extensively, providing a number of electives for specialisation. Besides, an Expert Committee has been constituted in accordance with the decision of the State Board of Technical Education and Training, Tamil Nadu to go into the question of further diversification and introduction of new courses to meet the specific requirements of industry and that Committee is now examining the question. As more and more small and medium industries are likely to be set up during the Fourth Plan Period, the requirement for trained technicians and engineers who have specialised in different areas will be definitely more in the years ahead and such a situation would eventually warrant the starting of more and more industrially oriented courses both at degree and diploma levels. The schemes in the Annual Plans, during the last three years have been therefore, mostly directed towards consolidation of the existing institutions for the present intake and towards the diversification of courses at degree and diploma levels.

2. The number of Engineering Colleges, polytechnics and Technical High School in this State continues to be 12, 36 and 16 respectively (including the Motilal Nehru Polytechnic and the Technical High School at Pondicherry which are affiliated to the Tamil Nadu State Board of Technical Education and Training).

3. *Financial outlay*.—The expenditure on Technical Education during 1968-69 was Rs. 226.71 lakhs, excluding the expenditure

on Educational Loans to students in professional and technical courses and the expenditure on buildings. The Revised Estimate for 1969-70 and the Budget Estimate for 1970-71 are Rs. 241.40 lakhs and Rs. 248.71 lakhs respectively, excluding the provision for 'Loans' and 'Buildings'. The outlay proposed for buildings and Loans for 1970-71 is Rs. 28.64 and 9.00 lakhs respectively.

4. In accordance with the policy of diversifying the courses of study, a degree course in Electronics and Communication Engineering with an intake of 22 students was started in the Alagappa Chettiar College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudy, in 1969. Similarly, a diploma course in Electronics Engineering was started in the Government Polytechnic for Women, Coimbatore. At the College of Engineering, Guindy, a degree course in Metallurgy was introduced from 1969-70 in the place of the Mining Engineering course since closed.

5. With a view to encourage self-employment among the diploma holders, a scheme has been introduced in the Tamil Nadu Polytechnic, Madurai during 1969-70 for providing employment to young unemployed diploma holders who are residents of Madurai City. The scheme was started with the co-operation of the local industries, under which the industries have been giving small job orders like turning of bolts and nuts, making fasteners, components and machine parts, cross arms for electric posts and small structural fabrications. The diploma holders on their part avail of the facilities provided in the Polytechnic workshop and execute the job under the guidance and supervision of experienced staff. It has been found that all the 20 students admitted to this scheme were able to make about Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per day after paying for the hire charges for machinery and other incidental expenses. This scheme besides providing employment for a limited number, prepares the diploma holders in shop-floor techniques and development of skills in respective jobs. The scheme is in an experimental stage. The Principals of certain selected Polytechnics have been permitted to introduce the scheme in their institutions.

6. *Programme for 1970-71.*—The following courses are proposed to be started in 1970-71 :—

(1) Degree courses in Electronics and Communication Engineering in Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.

(2) Five-Year B.E. degree courses in (a) Engineering Metallurgy and (b) Chemical Engineering in the Government College of Engineering, Salem.

(3) Diploma course in Sugar Technology in the Institute of Chemical Technology, Madras.

(4) Diploma courses in (a) Architectural Assistantship and (b) Instrument Technology in the Government Polytechnic for Women, Madras.

7. *Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet.*—The Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet, a private Engineering Educational Institution started in 1949, conducts for Science Degree holders three-year diploma courses in Automobile Engineering, Aeronautical Engineering, Electronics and Instrument Technology. About one hundred students are admitted every year in the Institute. Thirty per cent of the seats are reserved for students from other States and 70 per cent for students from Tamil Nadu. The diploma of the Institute has been recognised as equivalent to a Bachelor's Degree in Engineering of Indian Universities.

During the early phases of the development of the Institute, the State Government financed it with a grant of one sixth of the non-recurring cost, and a block grant of Rs. 1 lakh every year towards the recurring expenditure. Subsequently, when the Institute found it extremely difficult to function without greater financial assistance, a Reviewing Committee of technical experts to go into its working and finances was set up. The Government of India and the State Government have now agreed, as per the recommendations of the Committee, to bear 66-2/3 per cent and 33-1/3 per cent respectively of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure for the maintenance and development of the Institute. The Council of Management of the Institute has also been reconstituted, with the Minister in charge of Education of the State Government as the Chairman of the Council.

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

Government Museums.—Under the Scheme "Reorganisation and Development of Museums", rare coins, copper plate grants of Vijayanagara and Ganga Kings, musical instruments, treasure trove objects, etc., were acquired during 1968-69. Two stone

sculptures, leather shadow figures, etc., were acquired in 1969-70. The preparation of a Documentary film on the Museum was taken up in 1969-70 and is nearing completion.

2. It is proposed to acquire rare specimens, paintings, etc., for Government Museums, Madras and Pudukottai during 1970-71. Scientific equipments and modernised display equipments will also be acquired for these Museums.

3. *Archaeology*.—During 1969-70 Government sanctioned funds for works to be executed for the conservation of seven monuments of Archaeological importance in the State. These works are nearing completion. The Department of Archaeology has brought out nine publications including inscriptions of Madras District and Thanjavur Big Temple. It recently conducted a Seminar and Workshop on Archaeology at Madurai under the auspices of Madurai University.

4. An exhibition was also organised at Madurai during that period. Besides, the department organised an exhibition at Vaitheeswaran Koil in connection with the Maha Kumbabhishekham of the temple and another exhibition on Excavated antiquities from Korkai at the office of the State Department of Archaeology.

5. The work of the Epigraphical Survey of Kanyakumari district was continued and has been almost completed.

6. The department has conducted an excavation at Korkai, the ancient port of the Pandyas at the mouth of river Tambraparani. The excavation has revealed ancient habitation dating back to the Sangam period, which corroborates the evidence in Sangam literature and assigned by the 2nd Century A.D. The department during an exploration has found an ancient habitation dating back to 1st-2nd Century A.D. at Vasavasamudram situated at the mouth of the Palar River.

7. *Tamil Nadu State Sangita Nataka Sangam*.—The Tamil Nadu State Sangita Nataka Sangam continued its activities for fostering and developing the fine arts, music, dance, drama and films and for promoting through them the cultural unity of

the country. Recently, elections were held for the 10 seats to be filled by election to the General Council of the Sangam. The remaining ten persons have been nominated by Government to the General Council of the Sangam.

8. The Sangam encourages young artists of merit and gives them opportunities to give performances under its own auspices. It awards prizes and distinctions to individual artists of outstanding merit in the fields of music, dance, drama and films. Under the Cultural Exchange Programme of the Government of India the Leningrad Maily Dance Troupe from the USSR visited Madras in December 1969 and the Sangam made all the arrangements for the performances, on behalf of the Government.

9. During 1969-70 the Sangam received a grant of Rs. 2.25 lakhs for its activities. During 1970-71 also it is proposed to give similar assistance to the Sangam.

Central College of Karnatic Music.—The Central College of Karnatic Music (a Government College) for training pupils in Karnataka Music (vocal and instrumental) continues to function. The college offers a two year course leading to the Sangita Vidwan title. There is also a course for training music teachers in the College. The detailed plans and estimates for the construction of hostel for the college at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs were approved in 1969-70 and the works are being taken up for execution.

VI. TAMIL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Tamil Development Department was constituted on 2nd October 1965. The following bodies are functioning under the administrative control of the Director of Tamil Development :—

- (1) Official Language Committee.
- (2) Tamil Development and Research Council.
- (3) Bureau of Tamil Publications (till 4th March 1970)

2. *Official Language Committee.*—The Tamil Nadu Official Language Act, 1956, came into force in 1957. The Official Language Committee was constituted under that Act to advise the Government in regard to the introduction of Tamil in Government Offices. The Committee now has a Secretary, a Special Officer (Inspection) and a Special Officer (Translation).

3. As per the phased programme for the introduction of Tamil for the transaction of official business, Tamil was ordered to be introduced, subject to certain exceptions, in all District level offices before 1963. The third stage in the programme was implemented in the the offices of all Heads of Departments by 27th September 1969. Orders have been issued to the effect that Secretariat Departments other than the Departments of Finance, Law, Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council should as far as possible use Tamil for the transaction of all official business. This year, orders have been issued to the effect that all Civil and Criminal Courts in the State should record the evidence of witnesses in Tamil. Arrangements have also been made for proper inspections in order to ensure that the above orders are implemented in all offices. For the introduction of Tamil in offices it is necessary to translate into Tamil the various Acts, Rules and Manuals. This work is also being attended to. Tamil versions of ten Acts, Rules and Manuals were brought out during 1969-70. A glossary of special terms has been brought out for use in the introduction of Tamil in the Secretariat. Sanction has been accorded to the publication of the third edition of the Glossary of Administrative terms after revision and after incorporating corrections and additions.

4. *Tamil Development and Research Council*.—This Council was constituted in 1959 to examine all matters relating to the development of Tamil and advise the Government in regard to the development of Tamil as a modern language. The evolution of a Roman script which can be used for transliterating Tamil accurately, the reform of the Tamil script, the writing of an official History of the Tamil people, the evolution of a Tamil teleprinter scheme, the sending of Telegrams in Tamil are some of the matters which are now under the consideration of the Council.

5. *Bureau of Tamil Publications*.—This Bureau was constituted in 1962, in order mainly to publish books in Tamil for the use of Colleges adopting the Tamil medium. This Bureau publishes also Tamil versions of books of general interest to the public. It has till now published more than 200 books. Last year it published 30 books for use in Tamil medium B.Sc. classes. A scheme has

been drawn up to publish 500 books under the "One Crore Scheme" formulated by the Central Government for the publication in the Regional languages of books for College study. The Tamil Nadu Text Book Society has been registered under the Societies Registration Act and all work connected with the Bureau of Tamil Publications with regard to publication of Text Books for Colleges has been transferred to the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society.

6. *Tamil Development wing.*—The following schemes are implemented by this wing. Financial assistance is given to authors to encourage the publication of the best books. An expert committee scrutinises the applications received for financial assistance and renders advice to the Government. A grant of Rs. 1,125 was given to Thiru Palanichamy Pulavar for publishing "Othalar Kuravanchi". There is also a scheme for awarding prizes for the best books written in Tamil in order to encourage the publication of such books. Rs. 10,000 is spent on this scheme every year. A grant of Rs. 5,000 was given to Thiru C. Illakkuvanar for his English version of "Tholkappiam".

7. *Children's encyclopaedia in Tamil.*—The "Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam", Madras is engaged in bringing out a "Tamil encyclopaedia", a "Children's encyclopaedia in Tamil", and a "First supplement to the Tamil encyclopaedia". Both the Central and State Governments give grants to this body.

8. *Southern Languages Book Trust.*—This Trust publishes the "UNESCO Courier". This Government has been giving a grant of Rs. 24,500 per annum for this purpose from 1967-68. Further, a grant of Rs. 12,000 per annum is given to the Trust for publishing books in the four languages—Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam.

9. *Grants to Universities in other States.*—This Government have been giving as grants to Universities in other States amounts ranging from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 25,000 per annum for the establishment of Professorships in Tamil in those Universities and for encouraging the study of Tamil at the Collegiate level. Among the Universities which were sanctioned such grants during the past few years are the Universities of Aligarh and Kerala, Calcutta, Osmania and Venkateswara.

