



**REPORT ON THE  
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
IN THE  
TAMIL NADU**

**FOR THE YEAR  
1966-67 TO 1972-73**

©  
**GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU  
1977**

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**PUBLIC INSPECTION REPORT.**  
1966-67 to 1972-73.

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## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION REPORT

1966-67 TO 1972-73.

### INTRODUCTION.

The Public Instruction Report of Tamil Nadu for 1965-66 has been published already and that for 1973-74 is being published. This omnibus report covers the seven year period from 1966-67 to 1972-73.

Tamil Nadu the southern most State of India extends up to Kanyakumari in the South. It is bounded on the North by Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh on the West by Kerala and on the East by the Bay of Bengal. The total area of the State was 130,357 sq. Kilometres as per 1961 Census and 130,069 sq. Kilometres as per 1971 Census. The Population of Tamil Nadu which was 3,36,86,953 as per 1961 Census increased to 4,11,99,168 as per 1971 Census, with a growth rate of 22.3 per cent over a period of 10 years as against 11.85 per cent in the previous decade.

In 1972-73 the State comprised of fourteen Revenue Districts (viz) (1) Madras, (2) Chingleput, (3) South Arcot, (4) Thanjavur, (5) Tiruchirappalli, (6) Madurai, (7) Ramanathapuram, (8) Tirunelveli, (9) Kanyakumari, (10) North Arcot, (11) Salem, (12) Dharmapuri, (13) Coimbatore and (14) The Nilgiris. These 14 Districts were divided into 35 Educational Districts in 1966-67 and 46 Educational Districts in 1972-73. The Divisional Inspectors of Schools of whom there were 4 before 1968-69 were redesignated as Chief Educational Officers from 1968-69 and 6 more Chief Educational Officers were also created from 1968-69 so that there were ten Chief Educational Officers in all from 1968-69 to 1972-73. The number of Deputy Inspector of Schools which was 324 in 1966-67 increased to 381 by the end of 1972-73. The number of Taluks in the State at the end of the year 1972-73 was 124 and that of Panchayat Union Blocks was 375.

Expansion and Improvement which were the characteristic features of educational activity, since the attainment of Independence continued to be maintained during the period under report. The outstanding achievement during the period under report was the opening of 95 new Arts and Science Colleges, 543 new High Schools and 1,736 new Elementary Schools. The enrolment in I to VIII Standard increased by 10.11 lakhs over the period of seven years. The three factors which were largely responsible for this gratifying results were the provision of free Mid-day meals, supply of free Books and slates and provisions of free uniforms to needy children.

The number of Educational Institutions of different types in the State in 1966-67 and 1972-73 were as follows :—

(1)	Number of institutions in			
	1966-67.		1972-73.	
	Men. (2)	Women. (3)	Men. (4)	Women. (5)
Universities	3	..	4	..
<i>Colleges—</i>				
(General Education (Post Graduates) and Graduates)	77	28	127	45
Professional Education (Graduate)...	156	79	153	66
Special Education (Graduate)	17	..	17	..
<i>Schools—</i>				
General Education .. .. .	33,172	399	34,776	486
Professional Education .. .. .	101	24	88	24
Special Education .. .. .	402	8	71	7
	33,928	538	35,236	628

*Enrolment.*—The strength of scholars in all types of Institutions in 1972-73 was 75,73,719 (45,18,511 boys and 30,55,208 girls) as against 62,94,762 (40,38,775 boys and 25,25,699 girls) in 1966-67 as detailed below. There was a net increase of 127,895 scholars studying in the various types of institutions over the period of 7 years.

(1)	Number of Scholars in 1966-67.		
	Boys. (2)	Girls. (3)	Total. (4)
Universities .. .. .	4,459	455	4,914
<i>Colleges—</i>			
General Education (Post-graduate and Graduates).			
Men .. .. .	69,653	2,012	71,665
Women .. .. .	..	19,923	19,923
Professional Education (Graduate)—			
Men .. .. .	40,861	2,207	43,068
Women .. .. .	..	10,746	10,746
Special Education (Graduates)—			
Men .. .. .	1,512	506	2,018
Women .. .. .	..	..	..

						<i>Number of Scholars in 1966-67.</i>		
						<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
						(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Schools—</i>								
<i>General Education—</i>								
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	38,90,231	22,47,158	61,37,389
Girls	..	..	..	..	..	6,118	2,36,255	2,42,373
<i>Professional Education—</i>								
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	12,186	249	12,435
Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,156	1,156
<i>Special Education—</i>								
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	12,199	4,057	16,256
Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	929	929
<i>Total for Boys</i>						40,31,101	22,56,644	62,87,745
<i>Total for Girls</i>						6,118	2,69,009	2,75,127
<i>Grand Total</i>						40,37,219	25,25,653	65,62,872

						<i>Number of Scholars in 1972-73.</i>		
						<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
						(5)	(6)	(7)
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	5,315	904	6,219
<i>Colleges—</i>								
<i>General Education (Post-graduate and Graduates).</i>								
Men	..	..	..	..	..	1,47,191	8,379	1,55,570
Women	..	..	..	..	..	24	32,868	32,892
<i>Professional Education (Graduate)—</i>								
Men	..	..	..	..	..	36,962	6,615	43,577
Women	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,817	1,820
<i>Special Education (Graduates)—</i>								
Men	..	..	..	..	..	1,503	991	2,494
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

						<i>Number of Scholars in 1972-73.</i>		
						<i>Boys:</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
<i>Schools—</i>								
<i>General Education—</i>								
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	42,97,891	26,97,982	69,95,873
Girls	..	..	..	..	..	4,785	2,91,054	2,95,839
<i>Professional Education—</i>								
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	15,315	778	16,093
Girls	..	..	..	..	..	1	935	936
<i>Special Education—</i>								
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	7,597	1,978	9,575
Girls	..	..	..	..	..	5	855	860
<i>Total for Boys</i>						45,11,774	27,17,627	72,29,401
<i>Total for Girls</i>						4,818	3,27,529	3,32,347
<i>Grand Total</i>						45,16,592	30,45,156	75,61,748

*Educational Costing*—The total direct and indirect expenditure on the educational institutions in the State of Tamil Nadu over the period 1966-67 to 1972-73 is detailed below:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Direct expenditure.</i>	<i>Indirect expenditure.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>(RUPEES IN CRORES.)</i>			
1966-67	53	14	67
1967-68	58	15	73
1968-69	69	15	84
1969-70	76	15	91
1970-71	85	16	101
1971-72	99	14	113
1972-73	108	16	124

The cost per student from all sources works out to Rs. 80 in 1966-67 and Rs. 142 in 1972-73.

The following are the year wise figures of the outlay on education from the State budget.

Year.	<i>Total expenditure from state Government funds on Revenue Account.</i>	<i>Expenditure under Education Demand (alone).</i>	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN CRORES)			
1966-67	201	44	21.90
1967-68	233	54	23.20
1968-69	261	58	22.20
1969-70	306	66	21.60
1970-71	321	73	22.70
1971-72	394	86	21.80
1972-73	417	93	22.30

The percentage of the expenditure on Education to total State income is an index of the progress of Education. Hence there was an increase of 2.43 per cent over the period of seven years.

Year.	<i>State Income.</i>	<i>Total expenditure on education.</i>	<i>Percentage of expenditure on education to total State Income.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN CRORES.)			
1966-67	1,213	67	5.48
1967-68	1,270	73	5.75
1968-69	1,291	84	6.46
1969-70	1,349	91	6.72
1970-71	1,467	101	6.86
1971-72	1,553	113	7.16
1972-73	1,567	124	7.19



## SCHOOL EDUCATION.

*Plan progress.*—The actual plan expenditure on different sectors of education during the periods (1966-67 to 1972-73) was as follows :—

## ACTUAL PLAN EXPENDITURE.

Sector.	Annual Plan years.			Fourth Five-Year Plan period.			
	1966-67.	1967-68.	1968-69.	1969-70.	1970-71.	1971-72.	1972-73
(1)	(2)			(3)			
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)							
1 Elementary Education .. ..	2,99	3,63	4,13	1,72	2,81	4,90	5,49
2 Secondary Education .. ..	1,97	2,39	2,14	1,40	1,22	1,94	2,22
3 Teacher Training .. ..	..	1	..	4	12	12	46
4 Other Programmes .. ..	24	18	30	29	35	42	51
5 Adult Literacy programme ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..

During the period there was simultaneous emphasis on expansion of educational facilities both under elementary and secondary education as well as on consolidation. The physical progress in terms of schools, enrolment and teachers are indicated :—

(1)	1966-67.	1968-69.	1969-70.	1972-73
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
<i>Number of Institutions :</i>				
Primary Schools .. ..	31,157	31,629	31,814	32,442
Secondary .. ..	2,372	2,510	2,579	2,767
<i>Number of Teachers :</i>				
Primary Schools .. ..	1,52,144	1,56,201	1,59,270	1,72,015
High Schools .. ..	52,044	56,615	58,278	65,234
<i>Classes I to V</i>				
Boys .. ..	27,15,687	27,57,021	28,19,964	29,93,204
Girls .. ..	19,18,736	20,39,257	20,95,497	22,908,08
Total .. ..	46,34,423	47,96,278	49,15,461	52,84,012
<i>Classes VI to VIII.</i>				
Boys .. ..	7,51,561	7,88,600	7,94,313	8,37,879
Girls .. ..	3,81,484	4,15,524	4,29,130	4,66,065
Total .. ..	11,33,045	12,04,124	12,23,443	13,03,944
<i>Classes IX to XI</i>				
Boys .. ..	4,26,809	4,32,310	4,43,941	4,68,367
Girls .. ..	1,81,063	1,97,104	2,08,717	2,28,995
Total .. ..	6,07,872	6,29,414	6,52,658	6,97,362

Nearly 9.10 lakhs of children were additionally enrolled in I to XI Standards and 33,061 teachers were newly employed during the period.

The significant developments during the period 1966-'67 to 1972-'73 are detailed below:—

1. *Re-Organisation of the district set up of the department.*—Due to rapid expansion of education over the past one decade and consequent increase in the number of educational institutions; and the taking over of the District Board Secondary Schools under the Government control the administrative set-up of the Education Department was re-organised and strengthened at the district-level during 1968-69 by sanctioning the creation of the six additional posts in the cadre of Divisional Inspectors of Schools in addition to the existing four posts. All the Ten Divisional Inspectors of Schools were redesignated as Chief Educational Officers. The ten posts of Special District Educational Officers were converted into posts of ordinary District Educational Officers. Due to this increase, the educational Districts were re-organised and there were 47 Educational Districts at the end of 1972-73.

*Re-Organisation of Secondary Education.*—The study of certain electives in Standards X and XI was introduced in Standard X during 1967-68 and in Standard XI during 1968-69. The pattern of school Education was re-designated as indicated below: (G.O. Ms. No. 563, Education, dated 22nd April 1968.)

School with Standards I to V	.. ..	Primary Schools (no change),
I to VIII or VI to VIII	.. ..	Middle Schools .. Previously Upper Primary Schools.

Schools with Standards :—

I to XI or VI to XI IX to XI	} .. .. .	High Schools (previously secondary).
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*Pilot project for Re-Organising Science Education in Elementary Schools.*—With the UNESCO — UNICEF assistance, a pilot project for re-organising Science Education in 50 selected primary and 30 Middle Schools in Tamil Nadu was introduced in the Districts of Madras, Chingleput and South Arcot in 1971-72 and 190 Teachers were given special Training for 60 days. The same teachers were again given re-orientation training during February 1972, with a view to clear the doubts in the implementation of the scheme and to keep them fit for continuance of the scheme during 1972-73. Upto 1972-73, a sum of Rs. 1,89,845 was received as UNICEF aid for this project.

*Summer Science Institute.*—The Summer Science Institutes which were till then conducted by the University were in 1972 organised by the Director of School Education in four Colleges in selected centres for these institutes. These institutes trained 40 teachers in each of the four subjects, i.e., Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics. The whole expenditure is now met by the NCERT.

*Scheme for providing Employment to Educated Unemployed.*—Government in their Order Ms. No. 1745, Education, dated 17th October 1970, sanctioned a scheme with a view to relieve unemployment among trained teachers for a period of two years for absorbing trained but unemployed persons as apprentice teachers in recognised educational institutions. They sanctioned 6,500 posts of apprentice teachers financial year 1970 as indicated below on consolidated monthly enrolments (B.T. Rs.175, Secondary Grade Rs. 125, Higher Grade Rs. 100 per mensem).

<i>Category of Teachers.</i>	<i>Number of posts.</i>
(1)	(2)
B.Ts./B.Ed. . . . .	500
Secondary Grade/Senior Basic . . . . .	5,000
Higher Grade/Junior Basic . . . . .	1,000
Total . . . . .	6,500

The progress made during the periods 1966-67 to 1972-73 in various fields of the Department is detailed in the following paragraphs.—

### ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

*Pre-primary Education.*—The number of pre-primary schools decreased from 42 in 1966-67 to 40 in 1972-73 and the number of student in pre-primary institutions at the end of 1972-73 is 5,350, with a teachers strength of 140. Due to unemployment among teachers, the teacher training institutes for Nursery, Kindergarten, Montessori, two institutions were closed in 1972-73. The number of such training institutions in 1972-73 is 3 and the number of students undergoing training in them is 100 and the total number of teachers employed in them is 11.

*Primary Education.*—The expansion of educational facilities gained momentum after the attainment of independence and its pace was accelerated by the five year plan. Two important aim in the field of elementary education are to provide atleast one elementary school in every habitation in the State with a population of 300 and above and to enrol all children of the age-group 6 to 11 in schools, the former has been already achieved in Tamil Nadu. The enforcement of compulsory primary education is the primary responsibility of the Panchayat Unions under the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Acts.

The percentage of enrolment in the age-group of 6 to 11 for 1972-73 is 90.5 as against 87.61 at the end of the 3rd plan period. The statistical data furnished below indicates the progress made in the field of elementary education during the period under review :

	1966-67.	1968-69.	1969-70.	1972-73.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of Lower Elementary Schools . . . . .	25,091	25,617	25,865	26,625
Higher Elementary Schools . . . . .	6,066	6,012	5,949	5,817
Number of Students on Rolls in :				
<b>I to V:</b>				
Boys . . . . .	2,715,687	2,757,021	2,819,964	2,993,204
Girls . . . . .	1,918,736	2,039,257	2,095,497	2,290,808
<b>VI to VIII :</b>				
Boys . . . . .	751,561	788,600	794,313	837,879
Girls . . . . .	381,484	415,524	429,130	466,065
Number of Teachers in Elementary Schools :				
Men . . . . .	94,748	95,920	97,701	103,684
Women . . . . .	57,456	60,281	61,569	68,331

From above it is seen that 9.41 lakhs pupils were additionally enrolled during the period under review and the number of additional teachers sanctioned is detailed below :—

Year.	Number of Additional Teachers.	
	I to V.	VI to VIII.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1966-67	3,750	6,666
1967-68	2,000	3,250
1968-69	3,750	3,000
1969-70	3,600	2,500
1970-71	3,000	2,100
1971-72	3,000	2,000
1972-73	1,600	1,000

#### QUALITATIVE IMPROVEMENT.

*Graduate Teachers as Headmasters in Higher Elementary Schools.*—Realising the immediate need for providing better academic leadership in primary schools, graduate Head-masters were appointed in 1190 Higher elementary schools in 1971-72 and 1972-73, under a centrally sponsored scheme.

As a step towards ensuring improvement in the quality of instruction in schools, the appointment of higher grade teachers was gradually reduced during the period with a corresponding reduction and ultimate stoppage of admission to higher grade training courses in training schools from 1969-70. Up to 1972-73, 24,500 posts of higher grade teachers held by Secondary grade teachers were upgraded in to Secondary posts enabling their incumbents to get secondary grade scales.

To improve the teaching of science in elementary schools, the syllabi were revised. Grants were also given for the purchase of science equipments and teaching aids at Rs. 300 for each lower elementary school and Rs. 1,000 for each higher elementary school. The number of schools benefited every year is furnished below :—

Year.	Number of Schools benefited.	
	Lower Elementary.	Higher Elementary.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1966-67	1,600	500
1967-68	2,000	400
1968-69	800	250
1969-70	2,000	400
1970-71	2,000	400
1971-72	2,000	650
1972-73	1,000	200

*Midday Meals Scheme.*—The scheme for the supply of Midday meals for needy children as an incentive to join and attend the schools regularly was continued. The scheme has made considerable progress as is evident from the figures furnished below. About one-third of the pupils in elementary schools get free midday meals.

Year.					<i>Number of children fed.</i>	<i>Expenditure met by Government.</i>
					(IN LAKHS.)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1)					(2)	(3)
1966-67	..	..	..	..	16.26	175
1967-68	..	..	..	..	18.00	160
1968-69	..	..	..	..	18.00	146
1969-70	..	..	..	..	18.00	196
1970-71	..	..	..	..	18.00	196
1971-72	..	..	..	..	18.00	198
1972-73	..	..	..	..	18.68	214

The Co-operative for American Relief Every where (CARE) administration continues to supply free wheat, corn-soya milk blend (CSM) and salad oil for the scheme. The total value of the gift food received up to 1972-73 is 40 crores and value of the gift received in 1972-73 is furnished below :—

<i>Name of the Commodity.</i>					<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
				(IN LAKHS OF LBS).	(RUPEES IN CRORES).	
(1)					(2)	(3)
Bulgar Wheat	..	..	..	..	342.24	2.17
Blended food (CSM)	..	..	..	..	147.74	1.43
Salad Oil	..	..	..	..	73.58	1.26

From 1964-65 onwards, the accounts of the mid-day-meals centres are audited those in Panchayat Union areas by the Extension officers of Panchayat Unions and those in Non-Panchayat Union areas by the Assistant Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

An important development was the construction of Central Kitchens. The first kitchen was started at Sekkadu in the Poonamalle Panchayat Union in 1967-68. Food is cooked under hygienic conditions in the kitchen and transported to the surrounding schools. This scheme was extended to other Panchayat Union areas also in the Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot Districts and 76 Central Kitchens were functioning in 1972-73. To improve the Midday meal programme, CARE offered also to construct Regional Godowns

to store the CARE gift food. Six Regional godowns were constructed up to 1972-73. Free Uniforms: In addition to providing a meal, it is felt necessary to give uniforms to the needy pupils to enable them to come to school. As a voluntary effort, by raising contributions from the Public more than 16 lakhs of uniforms have been distributed so far and the number of uniforms distributed to students during the period is given below. The provision of uniforms to the needy has stimulated other well-to-do pupils to wear the same type of uniforms.

Year.					Number of	Cost of the
					children given	Uniforms.
(1)					uniforms.	(3)
						RS.
1966-67	..	..	..	..	42,659	527,636
1967-68	..	..	..	..	19,227	115,552
1968-69	..	..	..	..	77,843	379,560
1969-70	..	..	..	..	102,806	667,418
1970-71	..	..	..	..	169,210	1,154,875
1971-72	..	..	..	..	91,095	506,509
1972-73	..	..	..	..	178,195	298,284

*Free Books and Slates.*—To attract and help poor pupils (i.e. those getting the benefit of Mid-day meals) in Standards I to III to stay on in schools, text-books (in Standards I to III) and slates (in Standard I) are supplied to them from the school year 1966-67. About 12 lakhs of pupils are benefited by this scheme every year and from 1972-73 the text books are supplied by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society at its own cost. The number of text books and slates supplied during 1966-67 and 1972-73 is detailed below :—

	Years.	
	1966-67.	1972-73.
Tamil Text Books for Standard I ..	441,918	437,552
Tamil Text Books for Standard II ..	400,478	411,797
Tamil Text Books for Standard III ..	346,585	368,315
Arithmetic Book for Standard III ..	346,585	368,315
Number of slates for Standard I ..	419,551	410,363

*School Improvement Conferences.*—To realise the twin objectives in education, viz, excellence in education and equality of educational opportunity the combined and concerted efforts of the Government the people and the teachers are necessary. Thanks to both dynamic, tripartite partnership of the teacher, the community and Government based on mutual regard, understanding, appreciation and willingness to help the school going children in all ways. Our educational system is becoming effective and imaginative and efficiency and is acquiring a built in viability to equalise the education opportunities to all alike,

irrespective of economic or social differences. During the period under review 218 school improvement conferences were held in the State and the amount of collections made during these periods is detailed below:—

Year.	Number of Conferences.	Number of Schools participated.	Total value of the scheme.	Value of collections.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1966-67 .. ..	40	6,966	116	98
1967-68 .. ..	15	4,587	58	58
1968-69 .. ..	43	3,700	137	104
1969-70 .. ..	33	2,580	61	37
1970-71 .. ..	44	7,768	269	203
1971-72 .. ..	26	2,301	70	48
1972-73 .. ..	7	684	6	41

### SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The tremendous expansion of Primary education accelerated the progress and demand for Secondary Education. The growing need for the industrialization of the country and urge for knowledge expansion in science and technology are so responsible for the increasing awareness of people of the need for secondary education for their sons and daughters. During the seven year period 543 schools were newly opened as detailed below and 5480 additional B.1. posts were sanctioned:—

Government (including Government B Wing Schools)	421
Municipal .. ..	25
Aided .. ..	97
Total ..	<u>543</u>

The progress made in the field of Secondary education in terms of schools and the enrolment was as follows:—

Year.	Number of High Schools.		Total enrolment in high schools.	Enrolment in Standard IX to XI.	
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1966-67 .. ..	1,980	392	1,304,119	426,809	181,063
1967-68 .. ..	2,047	402	1,349,930	435,174	190,983
1968-69 .. ..	2,095	415	1,363,362	432,310	197,104
1969-70 .. ..	2,147	432	1,393,333	443,941	208,717
1970-71 .. ..	2,191	443	1,437,955	457,894	217,250
1971-72 .. ..	2,262	437	1,538,465	482,702	231,634
1972-73 .. ..	2,318	449	1,514,179	468,367	228,995

The total number of teachers 42,044 employed in 1966-67 increased to 63,457 in 1972-73 which works out to be 21.9 per cent increase over the period 1966-67.

*Qualitative Improvement.—Laboratory Grant:—*With the introduction of electives in Standards 10 and 11 from 1967–68, science laboratories and equipment for practical work are being provided every year to a considerable number of High Schools to enable them to have a separate science Block. Out of the Science Laboratory grant of Rs. 40,000 per High Schools, Rs. 25,000 was spent on buildings for the laboratory and Rs. 15,000 on equipment. The number of schools benefitted by this scheme till the end of 1972–73 is detailed below :—

Year.	Number of Schools benefitted.			
	Government.	Aided.	Municipal.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1967-68 .. .. .	58	26	4	88
1968-69 .. .. .	45	19	3	67
1969-70 .. .. .	68	27	13	108
1970-71 .. .. .	51	13	2	66
1971-72 .. .. .	63	9	7	79
1972-73 .. .. .	60	8	5	73

The purchase of Science equipments under the scheme is made centrally by the Director of School Education on the advice of an expert committee which gives its advice after examining articles displayed by the firms which tenders to supply them. Payments are made to the firms and Government units direct by the Directorate of School Education on receipt of the Accepted invoices received from the Government and Government (Board) High Schools. For Aided and Municipal High Schools advance grants were paid to enable them to settle the claims and the balance amount of grant if any sanctioned as final grant. The number of High Schools benefitted under this scheme since 1955–56 is 684.

*Mobile Science Laboratory Scheme.—*In 1968 CARE donated two Mobile Science Laboratory vans. The vans were used to help science teaching (as a pilot project) in 40 high schools having inadequate Laboratory facilities in the Taluks of Mayuram, Sirkali, Kumbakonam, Papanasam, Nannilam, Mannargudi, Pattukottai and Orathnad of Thanjavur Revenue District, each van covering 20 schools per visit. The vans each consist of a Jeep truck towing a trailer containing all equipments, necessary for Science electives including Physical Science portions in General Science. Each van is in charge of one qualified B.T. Science Assistant, one Driver and one cleaner. This scheme is intended to help schools which do not have either fully equipped laboratories or having laboratories under construction and equipment not sufficient for introduction of Science electives.

On the success of this scheme 12 more vans were purchased in 1972–73 so that each Revenue District in Tamil Nadu can have one van.

*Libraries.—*With a view to improve the library facilities in High Schools a scheme of improvement of libraries with cent percent aid (That is, Rs. 2,000 per school) was sanctioned and the coverage was as follows :—

Year.	Number of schools benefitted.
1967-68 .. .. .	150
1968-69 .. .. .	213
1969-70 .. .. .	159
1970-71 .. .. .	..
1971-72 .. .. .	..
1972-73 .. .. .	400 at the rate of Rs. 250 per Government High School.



*Curricula and Syllabi.*—The curricular pattern and syllabus for Secondary Schools in Standards I to XI were revised in 1967-68. Under that revised pattern, the study of one elective was introduced in Standards X and XI.

The syllabi with electives was introduced in Standard X during 1967-68 and in Standard XI during 1968-69. Every pupil passing through the secondary stage must study one elective subject or a subject under the diversified course of studies.

A State Advisory Board of Education (S.A.B.E.) was constituted in G.O. Ms. No. 619, Education, dated 29th April 1968 to advise the Government on matters relating to Education. A stated Education consultative Committee consisting (Legislative) Members of the Legislature was also constituted in G.O. Ms. No. 692, Education, dated 9th May 1968.

*Steps to improve the Finances of Municipal High Schools.*—Some of the municipalities found it difficult to maintain their high schools after the abolition of the levy of fees in high schools. The rate of grant was therefore raised from 1967-68 from 50 per cent to 62.23 per cent of the net expenditure. The advance teaching grant payable for municipal High Schools was also increased in 1969-70 from 75 per cent to 85 per cent of the grant sanctioned in previous year. In order to relieve the strain on certain Municipalities which were financially weak the Government have from 1972-73, taken over the high schools run by the Municipalities of Walajapet, Rasipuram, Mettupalayam, Coonoor, Aruppukottai, Trivellore and Tirunelveli.

*Amenity Fees.*—To augment the funds available for maintenance of high schools, all type of managements were permitted from 1970-71 to levy an amenity fee of Rs. 5 per annum per pupil without increasing the maximum amount of special fees collected by the schools vide G.O. Ms. No. 378, Education, dated 11th March 1970. This is done by.. revising the rates of special fees as indicated below.

Serial number and item of special fees.	Standards.			
	VI to VIII.		IX to XI.	
	Existing maximum amount leviable.	Revised rate of maximum fee leviable.	Existing maximum amount leviable.	Revised rate of maximum fee leviable.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Admission	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
2 Literary Association	1.50	0.50	2.00	1.00
3 Library	1.50	0.50	2.00	1.00
4 Games: Boys	2.00	1.50	3.00	3.00
Girls	1.00	0.50	2.00	2.00
5 Science	..	..	1.00	1.00
6 Medical inspection first	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Medical inspection subsequent.	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50

Serial number and item of special fees.		Standards.			
		VI to VIII.		IX to XI.	
		Existing maximum amount leviable.	Revised rate of maximum fee leviable.	Existing maximum amount leviable.	Revised rate of maximum fee leviable.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
7	Audio-visual education .. ..	1-00	..	2-00	1-00
8	Hobbies and Crafts .. ..	1-00	0-50	1-00	0-50
9	Excursion and scouting .. ..	1-00	..	2-00	0-50
10	Stationery .. ..	1-50	1-50	2-00	2-00
Total ... { Boys ..		11-00	6-00	16-50	11-50
{ Girls ..		10-00	5-00	15-50	10-50
11	Amenity fee for both .. ..	..	5-00	..	5-00
Total .. { Boys ..		..	11-00	..	16-50
{ Girls ..		..	10-00	..	15-50

The expenditure of the items met from the amenity fee collections should not be included in the claim for maintenance grant by aided management. If it is not necessary to collect the maximum rate of the amenity fee per pupil per annum only reduced amount should be collected. Amenity fund should not be spent on buildings or other capital expenditure.

*Grant for Bifurcated Courses.*—Grants are paid from State funds for the introduction of bifurcated courses in secondary schools. These grants are paid on the basis of three fourths of non-recurring expenditure in Government Schools viz., in municipal and aided schools and full in case of Government schools (including former board schools) subject to maximum indicated below from 1966-67 .—

Courses.	Maximum allowed in government schools.	Maximum allowed in Municipal and aided schools.	Maximum allowed in government schools.	Maximum allowed in Municipal and aided schools.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Engineering .. ..	25,000	18,750	15,000	11,250
Secretarial .. ..	15,000	11,250	12,000	9,000
Agriculture .. ..	12,000	10,000	6,000	4,500
Home Science .. ..	25,000	18,750	5,000	3,750

The number of High Schools which were offering bifurcated courses in 1972-73 was as follows :—

Secretarial .. .. .	218
Engineering .. .. .	231
Agriculture .. .. .	100
Home Science .. .. .	27
Music .. .. .	10
Textile Technology .. .. .	6
Drawing and Painting .. .. .	3
Total .. .. .	595

The total Government expenditure on Secondary Education during the periods 1966-67 to 1972-73 as detailed below indicates an increase of 100 percent over the expenditure incurred in 1966-67. The average cost of Governmental expenditure per student in Secondary schools works to Rs. 177 in 1972-73 as against Rs. 107 in 1966-67 —

Item.	.. Year..						
	1966-67.	1967-68.	1968-69.	1969-70.	1970-71.	1971-72.	1972-73.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)						
Government Secondary Schools.	75	84	101	110	127	167	205
Grants to non-Government Schools.	573	643	738	777	848	1,023	1,081
Grants to Local Bodies ..	79	47	66	80	96	96	69
For Secondary Education Fund Board High Schools.	583	887	1,000	1,160	1,101	1,274	1,316
Total ..	1,310	1,661	1,905	2,127	2,172	2,560	2,671

**B. Wing Staff.**—The teaching and non-teaching staff of former District Board High Schools were ordered to be absorbed into Government Service with effect from 1-4-70 and they were placed as a separate wing in the Education Department. The teaching staff were constituted as the Tamil Nadu Education Department Subordinate Service (B. Wing) while the non-teaching staff formed as a separate Tamil Nadu Ministerial Services (B. Wing) in the Education Department. With a view to provide more promotional opportunities to the above staff absorbed into Government service, Government created in 1971-72, 80 posts of Gazetted Headmasters in Government (Board) High Schools with a strength of 1,000 and above and these posts were ordered to be filled up by Headmasters belonging to B. Wing.

## TEACHER EDUCATION.

The percentage of Trained teachers at the end of the year 1972-73 increased to 99.8 per cent from 98.9 per cent in 1966-67. *Teacher Training Schools*.—Formerly training in Senior Basic Grade was provided in Basic Training Schools and Secondary Grade training in Non-Basic Training Schools. The distinction between the two kinds of Training Schools was abolished from 1972-73. The duration of the training course is two years in both the types of training institutions. The training of elementary and Junior Basic Grade teachers was abolished from 1969-70. There are now only Secondary or Senior Basic Sections in all institutions. The minimum marks for admission were raised from 250 to 300 out of 600 from 1971-72.

The number of training schools during the period under review is detailed below :—

Item.	Year.						
	1966-67.	1967-68.	1968-69.	1969-70.	1970-71.	1971-72.	1972-73.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Number of Training Institutes.	147	147	145	142	141	135	116
Number of Scholars ..	24,002	24,301	22,678	19,143	15,977	14,000	5,998

From 1961 onwards there was some un-employment among trained teachers due to the fact that the output of trained teachers was more than the number that could be absorbed. Steps were taken to solve the problem by reducing the intake of candidates in the Teachers Training Institutes and by sanctioning additional number of teachers posts every year. Fresh admissions to Training Schools was totally suspended in 1972-73.

*Deputation of B.T. Teachers for M.Ed. Course*.—With a view to achieve qualitative improvement in the Government teachers training institute and that those employed in training institute will keep themselves abreast of new ideas in Education and Methodology, a scheme of deputing B.T. Assistant for M.Ed. course at the State cost was started in 1970-71. During the years 1970-71 to 1972-73 about 30 teachers were so deputed.

*English Language teaching campaign*.—An in-service training of primary schools teachers with a view to improve the standard of English teaching was implemented from 1959 with the assistance of the British Council. Till 1963-64, 82 Primary courses were held, 3,075 graduate teachers were trained and those teachers in turn trained 34,200 primary school teachers. The total expenditure on the campaign was nearly Rs. 50 lakhs. In 1965-66, this scheme was extended to teachers of Middle Schools. Till 1966-67, 960 teachers handling English in Middle schools were trained at a cost of Rs. 1,33,600.

In 1967-68, four English language training centres were opened in Cuddalore, Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Palayamkottai. Each centre is manned by a team of 3 tutors who are specially trained at the Regional Institute of English, South India, Bangalore. Those centres conduct regular residential courses of four weeks duration and 49,090 teachers have been trained so far. A Special Officer at Headquarters gives administrative and technical support to the centres and co-ordinates the activities of the centres and the Regional Institute of English, South India, Bangalore.

*State Institute of Education.*—The State Institute of Education was started from 1st July 1965 in Madras under the direct control of Director of School Education to bring about a qualitative improvement in School Education from all points of view. It has now one Director, 3 Readers, 6 Assistant Professors, a Statistical Officer, a Co-ordinator and a Science Consultant. It is the academic wing of the Directorate and looks after all programmes for improving the quality of school education through in-service education, research, publication of literature and primary school extension work. Wide movement to improve the quality of education. The work done by the State Institute during the period 1966-67 to 1972-73 is indicated below :—

(i) A number of orientation course, demonstration class, workshops and training courses in various matters relating to the qualitative improvement of education were conducted every year for the benefit of the teachers of the schools as well as the Inspecting staff.

(ii) More than 25 usefull studies and investigation relating to class room procedures, workload, socio-economic conditions of trainees, use of aids in schools, field trip in schools, Rating scales for graduate teachers.— were undertaken and suggestions for improvement suggested.

(iii) The Institute conducted a State level Seminar of Institutional Planning in 1970-71 and a State level seminar on Educational Administration and Planning in 1972-73.

(iv) Useful publications beased on the research findings and workshop recommendations and booklets useful for teachers also were brought out every year. A Tamil monthly entitled Tamizhagakkalvi was issued from June 1967 and supplied free of cost to all the 35,000 schools in Tamil Nadu.

(v) A primary school services centre is run by the Institute from October 1965 fully financed by the NCERT. This centre attends to the qualitative improvement of 50 primary schools in Poonamallee and Sriperumbudur Panchayat Unions. The centre has also organised seminars and exhibitions for the benefit of the schools.

(vi) The state level survey unit for Tamil Nadu of the Second All India Educational Survey was set up in January 1966 and attached to the State Institute of Education till it completed its work in April 1967.

(vii) The State Institute of Education is also guiding and organising 115 school complexes in Tamil nadu. Each complex links High Schools with Middle and Primary Schools in the locality and engages itself in usefull activities like demonstration lesson s. content courses preparation of teaching aids, discussions of special problem, etc. A group of 10 to 20 Primary schools and 3 to 4 Middle schools around one High school is considered as a Viable Unit of educational reform with a good potential for planning, guidance and improvement. This is the school complex. The Headmasters of the Middle Schools is the Chairman of a Committee of which every Primary School Headmaster is a member. The Headmasters of the Secondary schools is the Chairman of the Committee with Headmasters of all Middle and Primary schools as members to plan and given guidance. These programmes are arranged to promote educational advancement and break the isolation among schools.

(viii) A curriculam Development wing was established in the State Institute of Education from 1972-73 to initiate research on various problems relating to teaching techniques and curriculam Development.

*State Evaluation Unit.*—A State Evaluation unit was set up on 6th October 1972 at Madras in order to improve the quality of Education and suggest examination reform in all aspects of examination.

The internal assessment scheme already undertaken by the State Institute was transferred to the State Evaluation Unit in November 1972. As a pilot project, 19 schools were selected for the internal assessment scheme and for this two seminars were conducted for the Headmaster of these schools at the Meston Training College, Royapettah and Teachers' College, Saidapet.

During 1972-73 by the State Evaluation Unit, published a Tamil Translation of the Evaluation Literature Concept of Evaluation by the National Council of Educational Research and Training and prepared Lecture materials and charts, etc., required for the publicity meeting on Evaluation.

### SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

*Education of physically handicapped children.*—Physically handicapped children are in need of special attention and hence earnest efforts are made by voluntary education agencies and Government to improve the enrolment of a lot of physically handicapped children by providing special education.

The number of schools for the physically handicapped increased from 22 in 1966-67 to 26 in 1972-73 and 4 institutions were newly opened during the period, for the following handicapped, namely 1 for deaf, 2 for blind and deaf and 1 for orthopaedically handicapped children. The total enrolment in 1966-67 was 1,425 Boys and 749 Girls and in 1972-73 is increased in 1,860 Boys and 980 Girls. 326 teachers were working in these schools during 1972-73. The number of institutions under different managements in each of the years 1966-67 and 1972-73 is detailed below :—

(1)	1966-67				1972-73			
	Government.	Aided.	Municipality.	Total.	Government.	Aided.	Municipality.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
School for blind ..	2	6	..	8	5	3	..	8
School for deaf..	..	7	2	9	1	7	2	10
School for the blind .. and deaf .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
School for the ortho- paedically handicapped	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	2
School for the lepper children .. ..	2	2	..	4	2	2	..	4
	4	16	2	22	8	14	4	26

Instruction in all these schools is imparted with technical aids appropriate to the teaching of the blind or deaf as the case may be, the text books are prepared according to the Braille code in the schools for blind. Besides General Education, the pupils are given Vocational Training in suitable crafts like Ratten Work, Weaving and Gardening. The blind pupils are given instruction in Music both vocal and Instrumental.

*Hostel Facilities* :—Along with free instruction, boarding, lodging and free clothing are provided in the Government Schools for the blind in Poonamallee and Salem. The aided schools also predominantly residential, provide boarding and lodging to pupils either free of cost or for a reasonable amount. Grant-in-aid is paid as follows to aided schools.

(a) Teaching grants.—Full grant on the approved net expenditure on the educational section of the schools.

(b) Boarding Grants.—Three-fourth of the approved net boarding charges or a grant calculated at Rs. 12 a month whichever is less.

*Payment of special pay to teachers* :—As the work of teachers of the blind and the deaf is of a special nature to attract well qualified teachers, Government have sanctioned the payment of special pay at varying rates, for holders of Senior Diploma, Junior Diploma for elementary and secondary grade teachers with a certificate of competency in teaching the blind and the deaf and for qualified teachers in special subjects like Music Craft, Physical Education, etc., along with the usual scales of pay sanctioned to teachers in general.

*Light Engineering Project for the Adult blind* :—A Light Engineering Project for the Adult blind was organised during the year 1967–68 at the Industrial Estate, Guindy with the collaboration of the U. S. Government. This course is open to all blind people between the ages of 18 and 40 years, who have passed the VIII Standard.

*Regional Training Centre at Poonamallee*.—The Government of India are running a Regional Training Centre in Tamil Nadu in the Government School for the blind at Poonamallee with effect from 1969–70. (The other three Regional Training Centres are at Bombay, Delhi and West Bengal.)

*Braille Press* : A Braille Press has already been set up under the administrative control of the Principal, Government School for the Blind, Poonamallee with the assistance of Government of India. It caters to the needs of the four Southern States.

*Oriental Schools* :—The number of oriental schools which intend for specialised study in oriental languages like Sanskrit and Arabic, increased from 14 (574 boys and 121 girls) in 1966–67 to 17 (1968 boys and 785 girls) in 1972–73. The number of staff working in 1972–73 was 181 as against 90 in 1966–67. The total Government grant to these schools ranged from Rs. 2 lakhs in 1966–67 to Rs. 6.47 lakhs in 1972–73.

*Anglo-Indian Education* :—The Anglo-Indian Schools are governed by a special code of regulation and rules and are under the direct control of Inspector of Anglo Indian Schools, Madras. There are 45 schools all over the State of which 40 are High Schools, 4 are Primary Schools and 1 is for Training School. Out of these 8 schools are run by Southern Railway and the rest are private aided schools. The number of students and teachers under different type of institutions in 1966–67 and 1972–73 is detailed below.—

(1)	1966-67				1972-73			
	Number of Students.		Number of Teachers.		Number of Students.		Number of Teachers.	
	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
High Schools .. ..	12,070	11,825	Not available	..	13,380	14,270	196	706
Primary Schools .. ..	745	393	..	..	739	442	1	36
Trining Schools .. ..	..	50	..	..	0	65	0	3
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>128,15</b>	<b>12,268</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>14,119</b>	<b>14,777</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>745</b>

The school course is spread over a period of eleven years and the students are presented for the Anglo-Indian School-Leaving Certificates Examination which is equivalent to S.S.L.C. Examination. The medium of instruction is English in all the schools and the pupils are allowed to offer three elective subjects for the final examinations.

The grant-in-aid given to these schools are governed by the Code of regulations for Anglo-Indian Schools.

The following grants are given:—

- (i) Teaching grants.
- (ii) Compensation grants.
- (iii) Boarding grants.
- (iv) Grants for food and clothing.

A State Board for Anglo-Indian Education for Tamil Nadu advises the Government on Anglo-Indian Education. Although these schools are primarily intended for Anglo-Indian Children the managements are obliged to admit non-Anglo-Indian pupils also.

*Other kinds of schools.*—The other types of schools which are functioning in the State of Tamil Nadu in collaboration with the Department of School Education during 1966-67 and 1972-73 is, detailed below:—

(1)	1966-67					1972-73				
	Number of schools.	Enrolment.		Teachers.		Number of schools.	Enrolment.		Teachers.	
		B.	G.	M.	W.		B.	G.	M.	W.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Reformatory Schools ..	14	3,109	1,409	62	81	20	2,948	890	101	66
Jail School ..	9	1,242	70	22	1					
Music Schools ..	3	70	127	33	21	3	16	89	17	17
Industrial Schools ..	1	89	3	14	..	1	36	248	..	12
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4,510</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>95</b>

*Education of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.*—The Government of Tamil Nadu have always evinced special concern to the education of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. The Department of Harijan Welfare deals with Harijan Welfare and the Department of Backward Classes (created in April 1969) deals with the welfare of Backward Classes. These two departments pay special attention to the educational welfare of those communities while the education department also give general attention to the Educational needs of these communities as well as the rest of the population.

The measures undertaken by the Department of Harijan Welfare and Backward Classes in the field of education are (i) maintenance of schools—Primary and Secondary (ii) provision of scholarships, boarding grants and grants for the purchase of books and



clothing and for the training of teachers and (iii) maintenance of free hostels at important centres and grant of financial assistance to private bodies for the maintenance of hostels, schools, for the benefit of the eligible communities. The number of schools run by departments and number of students in them during the period is detailed below :—

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS RUN BY HARIJAN WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Students.
1966-67 .. .. .	1,158	1,12,502
1967-68 .. .. .	1,164	1,18,126
1968-69 .. .. .	1,165	1,10,746
1969-70 .. .. .	899	1,22,605
1970-71 .. .. .	922	1,29,646
1971-72 .. .. .	923	1,35,015
1972-73 .. .. .	912	1,36,420

The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Students under instruction of general education in all types of institutions including the schools run by Harijan Welfare Department, during the period 1966-67 to 1972-73, is detailed below :—

I—V.

Year	Scheduled Caste.		Scheduled Tribe.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1966-67 .. .. .	4,16,066	3,00,912	17,156	11,129
1967-68 .. .. .	4,43,994	3,25,198	12,163	7,102
1968-69 .. .. .	5,14,298	3,40,476	13,878	9,652
1969-70 .. .. .	5,17,840	3,51,732	13,803	8,750
1970-71 .. .. .	5,35,745	3,60,401	12,722	7,798
1971-72 .. .. .	5,63,551	3,67,346	13,070	7,844
1972-73 .. .. .	5,59,662	3,84,774	12,988	7,598

VI—VIII.

Year	Scheduled Caste.		Scheduled Tribe.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1966-67 .. .. .	1,38,365	66,113	1,883	1,716
1967-68 .. .. .	1,46,869	55,961	1,273	693
1968-69 .. .. .	1,14,385	53,987	1,547	1,261
1969-70 .. .. .	1,25,532	55,307	1,593	796
1970-71 .. .. .	1,17,530	53,847	1,763	808
1971-72 .. .. .	1,07,998	56,917	2,195	852
1972-73 .. .. .	1,23,653	56,862	1,724	885

## IX.— to XI

Year	Scheduled Caste.		Scheduled Tribe.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1966-67 .. ..	77,994	23,184	881	239
1967-68 .. ..	85,956	26,357	725	195
1968-69 .. ..	57,564	26,368	1,046	819
1969-70 .. ..	58,062	23,514	900	387
1970-71 .. ..	57,656	23,306	922	372
1971-72 .. ..	58,910	25,584	814	478
1972-73 .. ..	65,043	27,403	755	511

Year.	National scholarships at the secondary stage for talented children from rural areas.	Educational concessions to the goldsmiths affected by the gold control order.	Scholarship to the children of freedom fighters.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1966-67 .. ..	..	98,833.41	7,304.50	In addition to these
1967-68 .. ..	..	70,936.91	7,411.32	scholarships and
1968-69 .. ..	..	49,230.10	6,494.39	concessions, various
1969-70 .. ..	..	28,769.00	8,705.25	kinds of educational
1970-71 .. ..	..	22,577.00	4,898.75	concessions and
1971-72 .. ..	86,857	16,206.02	5,771.57	scholarships were
1972-73 .. ..	926,927	9,914.50	7,571.76	granted during these years.

The number of hostels run by these Harijan Welfare and Backward Classes departments increased from 403 in 1966-67 to 522 in 1972-73 for students belonging to the eligible communities. Free boarding and lodging are provided in these schools and also two sets of clothing are supplied to inmates who are girls.

Apart from the hostels run by the Harijan Welfare department there are hostels run by the Private agencies, for which Boarding grant is sanctioned by the Department at the rate of Rs. 20 per mensem per head if the hostel is located in the plain and Rs. 21 in the case of the hostels located in hilly areas to 10 months in the year with a view to enable the students of all communities mingle freely, admission is open to students of other communities also, as indicated below :—

Communities.	In hostels of Scheduled Caste.	In Hostels of Backward Classes.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Scheduled Caste .. ..	75	30
Backward Class .. ..	15	55
Others .. ..	11	15

*Role of education Department.*—(1) *Free concessions.*—Special fees in institutions and examination fee are reimbursed if paid by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

(2) *Reservation of seats in Educational Institutions.*—Reservation of seats for students belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Communities is compulsory in Tamil Nadu in all courses in all kinds of educational institutions. Till 1971-72 the percentage of reservation was 25 per cent for Backward Class and 16 per cent Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. From the academic year 1971-72 onwards, Government directed that the reservation of seats be made at 31 per cent for Backward Class and at 18 per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respect of all course in all kinds of educational institution under all kinds of management, where reservation is provided by the State Government for the above classes. The reservation of seats as per the above orders is a condition for the payment of any grant-in-aid for the funds of the Government to any private management or local body or the universities.

*Home for children (orphanages).*—Homes for children, which make suitable arrangements for the education of their inmates are given aid from the State fund. One of the important conditions for aid is at least 50 per cent of the inmates in orphanages should be certified institutes belonging to the State and should be reading in recognised institutions.

The total number of Homes, the number of childrens in them and the amount sanctioned by the Government is detailed below for the periods 1966-67 to 1972-73.

Year.	Number of Homes.	Number of inmates.	Amount spent by Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1966-67 .. .. .	341	52,370	38
1967-68 .. .. .	349	52,018	40
1968-69 .. .. .	357	54,495	38
1969-70 .. .. .	352	54,500	41
1970-71 .. .. .	374	59,355	48
1971-72 .. .. .	372	62,113	55
1972-73 .. .. .	380	63,000	58

*Adult Education and Allied Fields.*—During 1954-55 the scheme of Adult Education was modified by confining the effort to schools opened and maintained in Community project and national extension service areas. This course was a spread over a period of three years and admission was restricted to the age group 8 to 18 viz.

(1) The first year course covering the literacy portion.

(2) An intensive course or two more years arrived at developing in the Adult the ability to read and understand the contents of a daily news paper.

All adult literacy schools were supplied suitable books and reading materials for new literates.

As the pupils of age-group 8 to 18 joined regular schools also, Adult Education under this scheme was not popular and the number of institutions gradually decreased. The number of Adult literacy schools opened under this scheme which were still functioning in 1972-73 was only 16 and the number of scholars about 370.

A new centrally sponsored scheme the Farmer's education and Functional literacy was introduced in Tamil Nadu in 1968-69 to make former's literate. Under this programme 60 centres in each of 4 educational districts of Thanjavur, Pollachi, Tiruvannamalai and Tuticorin were started. This scheme was extended to South Arcot District in 1972-73. The total number of illiterate adults made literate was 8,330. The course was to be continued for one more year in the same centres with a fresh set of adults from 1972 September.

*Sainik Schools.* -A Sainik School was set up by the Government of India in July 1962 at Amaravathinagar in Coimbatore Revenue District, with the aid of preparing boys academically, physically and psychologically for entry into National Defence Academy or other walks of life. The school has standards V to XI and admissions of boys in the school are being made on the basis of the result of a Common All India Entrance Examination which is held once a year. The total strength in the school ranged from 433 boarders and 16 day scholars in 1966-67 to 498 boarders and 23 day scholars in 1972-73.

Scholarships are sanctioned by the Government of Tamil Nadu to the students of Tamil Nadu domicile studying in the school on income-cum-merit basis and the number of students who held those scholarships was as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Students.</i>
1966	273
1967	348
1968	363
1969	371
1970	418
1971	409
1972	425

*Pre-Vocational Centre.*—This scheme was instituted in 1958 by the Government of India with aim of giving an integrated course of educational and vocational training to the children of the age-group 11-14, who do not pursue their education at the post primary stage and purpose of the training is to make them fit for life. There are six centres functioning at the end of the year 1972-73, whose details are given below :—

1. Government 'B' Wing High School, Poonamallee.
2. Government 'B' Wing High School, Pattukkottai (Opened in 1971-72).
3. K. V. Sala High School, Virudhunagar.
4. Dr. A. Ct. C. Model High School, Karaikudi.
5. Gandhi Nikethan Post Basis School, T. Kallupatti.
6. Municipal High School, North Coimbatore.

There is also one regional pre-vocational training centre attached to M.Ct. M. High School, Purasawalkam under the direct control of Government of India.

*Teachers—Apprentice Teacher Scheme.*—To relieve unemployment among trained teachers Government in their order No. Ms. 2745, Education, dated 17th October 1970 sanctioned a scheme for a period of two years for absorbing trained but unemployed persons as Apprentice Teachers in recognised educational institutions. Accordingly they sanctioned 6,500 posts of Apprentice teachers during the financial year 1970-71 as indicated below on a consolidated monthly salary (B.Ts. Rs. 175 secondary grade Rs. 125 Higher Grade Rs. 100 ) per mensem.

	<i>Number of posts sanctioned.</i>
B.Ts/B. Eds. .. .. .	500
Secondary/Grade/Senior Basic .. ..	5,000
Higher Grade/Junior Basic .. .. .	1,000
	6,500

Only 3,703 posts were actually utilised in 1970-71 and 1,549 during 1971-72.

*Welfare Measures.*—The National Foundation for Teachers Welfare was set up in 1962. The teachers day is celebrated on 5th September every year. The main objective of the Scheme is to provide relief to the teachers and dependents, who are in indigent condition. The total collection made upto 1972-73 was Rs. 42,54,354. The Committee has so far considered (upto XXXIX batches) 4,151. Applications received from the Teachers/Dependents for financial assistance and lump-sum aids were sanctioned to 1,075 cases and monthly recurring aids were sanctioned to 870 cases, both lump-sum and monthly recurring aids were sanctioned to 109 cases. A sum of Rs. 12.71 lakhs was disbursed to teachers/dependents as aid upto 31st March 1973.

*Revision of Scales of Pay.*—A most important development during the period under report, month in 1970-71 was the introduction of enhanced scales of pay for teaching and non-teaching staff of schools under all kinds of managements with effect from 2nd October 1970 following the recommendation of the Second Tamil Nadu Pay Commission. The major portion of the D.A. which was paid before 2nd October 1970 was merged with the pay of the revised scale. This secured substantial additional benefits in the matter of retirement benefits and allowances such as City Commensatory Allowance and House Rent Allowance, which are calculated as a percentage of the pay in addition to the monetary increase in pay and D.A. allowed from 2nd October, 1970. The teachers of non-Government Schools were given from 2nd October 1970. House Rent Allowance, City Commensatory Allowance etc., also at the same rates as Government servants. The minimum increase in monthly emoluments, consequent on the adoption of the enhanced scales ranges from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 p.m.

The old and revised scales in respect of important categories of posts in schools are given below :—

<i>Serial number and name of post.</i>	<i>Scales of pay prior to 2nd October 1970 and total emoluments drawn at minimum of scale.</i>	<i>Revised scales of pay from 2nd October 1970 and the total emoluments admissible at minimum of scale.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Lower Grade .. ..	55-1-70 (Pay 55 + D. A. 71 + special compensatory allowance Rs. 10 : Total 136).	140-3-155-4-175-5-210 (Pay 140 + D.A. Rs. 15, Rs. 155).
2. Higher Grade—		
(a) Ordinary Grade ..	65-1-70-2-90—Pay 65 + D. A. 71 + special compensatory allowance Rs. 10. Total Rs. 146.	150-4-170-5-225 (Pay Rs. 150 + D. A. Rs. 15. Total Rs. 165.
(b) Selection Grade ..	....	180-5-260-10-270.

## 3. Secondary Grade—

(a) Ordinary Grade	..	90—4—110—140	Pay 90. D. A. 108.	210—5—245—10—325 (Pay 210 D.A. 15)
		Total 198.		Total 225.
(b) Selection Grade	..	....		250—10—400 (Pay Rs. 250 + D.A. Rs. 15)
				Total Rs. 265.

## 4. B.T. Teachers :

(a) Ordinary Grade	..	140—5—180—10—250 (Pay 140 + D.A. 108). Total Rs. 248.	275—10—375—15—450 Pay 275 + D.A. 15. Total Rs. 250. (later revised as 300—15—420—20—500 from 1st September 1972.)
(b) Selection Grade	..	225—10—275—15—350 Pay 275 + D.A. 132. Total Rs. 357.	400—15—475—20—575—25—650 Pay 400 + D. A. 30. Total Rs. 430. (in the case of non-government schools the selection grade in respect of B.T.s. was newly introduced).

5. Headmaster in Middle Schools. Same as Secondary Grade .. .. 225—5—250—10—350 (Pay 225 + D.A. 15.) Total Rs. 240.

## 6. Headmasters of :

(a) High Schools	..	225—5—250—10—300 Special Pay Rs. 20 (Pay 225 + special Pay 20 + D.A. 132). Total Rs. 377.	450—25—750 (Pay 450 + D. A. 30). Total 480.
(b) Headmasters of High Schools with more than 1,000 strength.		300—25—800 (Special pay Rs. 30. (Pay Rs. 300 + D. A. 132). Total Rs. 462.	500—25—625—30—745—35—850 (Pay Rs. 500 + D. A. 30. Total 530.

Selection grade posts were created for the first time for teachers in non-government schools and 10 per cent of the posts of various categories were upgraded into selection grade posts. Headmasters of primary schools with four or more teachers including the headmaster, who hold secondary grade teachers training certificates and are not already in the selection grade applicable to secondary grade teachers were sanctioned Headmasters' duty allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 p.m. where the strength of the schools is 300 and below and at Rs. 10 p.m. where the strength exceeds 300.

With a view to giving Grade I scale of pay to Tamil Pandits, Grade II fully qualified for appointment as Grade I Pandits, Government sanctioned 2,000 Tamil Pandits, Grade I posts from 1970-71 by upgrading 2,000 Grade II posts of Tamil Pandits in Middle Schools and Middle Sections of High Schools.

From 1970-71 the following concessions were granted to teachers of aided schools :—

1. Free medical treatment to teachers of aided schools and their families in Government hospitals and dispensaries with effect from 1970-71.

2. Marriage loans not exceeding Rs. 500 to each are sanctioned to teachers of all aided schools repayable in 60 instalments.

3. Winter allowance are paid to the teachers of aided elementary and secondary schools situated in the notified hill areas for a period of four months (winter months) each year.

4. Hill allowance is paid at 20 per cent of the pay to teachers in aided institutions subject to a maximum of Rs. 80 per mensem with effect from 1st August 1970.

5. With reference to Government Memo. No. 72883/D2/75-1 Education, dated 1st December 1975 the teaching and non-teaching staff of aided Secondary Schools are eligible to get all the leave benefits that are given from time to time, to teachers/non-teaching staff in Government schools on or after 4-9-1972/4-1-1973. In 1969 Government constituted a committee under Dr. M.D. Paul, then Director of School Education to go into the service conditions of teaching and other staff in aided schools under the control of the school education, Department and on the basis of the recommendation of the said committee the Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Act 1973 was passed. The Act and the rules framed under the Act came into force from 1st December 1974. Under the Act the services of any of the staff in aided school cannot be unilaterally dispensed with by the educational agency and termination can be done only after getting the prior approval of the competent departmental authorities specified in the rules. Provision has also been made for appeal by the aggrieved parties against termination of service to competent departmental appellate authorities defined in the rules and further provision has also been made for a second appeal against the order of the departmental appellate authorities before the Tribunals constituted under the Act.

*Physical education, sports and scouts activities.*—Physical education is one of the compulsory subjects in elementary and secondary schools. The work of promoting physical education in educational institutions is carried on by the Chief Inspector of Physical Education and the women specialist in Physical Education.

Every year, Republic Day sports and games competitions, are held at district, divisional and State level for boys and at the district and State level for girls. Children's rallies are conducted twice a year one on the 14th November (the birth day of late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru) and the other on the 26th January (the Republic Day).

The School Games Federation of India is conducting sports and games twice a year during autumn and winter and all States participate in the games and sports. This State participated in the school games federation of India competition held in Trivandrum in the Winter 1970-71.

The sports councils at the State and district level render useful service for the promotion of sports and games among the public. Government have sanctioned the conduct of games and athletic competitions mainly for non-students to synchronise with the Pongal week celebration every year at the district, regional and State levels.

A grant of Rs. 1.00 lakh for each district is given for the construction of sports stadia. Grants were given before 1970-71 to the districts of Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot and the Nilgiris. Besides this a special grant of Rs. 15.00 lakhs to the Madras Cricket Association for the construction of modern stadium at the Chepauk grounds was also sanctioned.

*Teachers home.*—The teachers of North Arcot district formed an association known as North Arcot district association for teachers' welfare and educational advancement. They purchased a building at Vellure worth about Rs. 95,000 raised through voluntary contribution from among themselves to house. The Teachers' Home which has a library, an art centre, a laboratory for conducting seminars, etc. furnished rooms for teachers to stay and a teachers' co-operative printing press as an adjunct to the home. Government appreciated the initiative shown by the teachers of North Arcot district and sanctioned an adhoc grant of Rs. 50,000 to the association for the purpose of remodelling and furnishing the existing building and for constructing additional rooms.

*Scholarships scheme.*—Education is free up to Pre-University level including Pre-Technical Course.

However, educational concessions are given by the education department to the children of the following categories of beneficiaries:—

1. Repatriates from Burma and Ceylon.
2. Defence personnel.
3. Ex-service personnel.
4. Goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order (No fresh applications are entertained and the scholarships are only renewed from 1966-67).
5. Children of political sufferers and Ex-I.N.A. personnel.

From 1971-72, merit scholarships are also given to talented pupils in the rural areas under which an annual scholarship Rs. 1,000 for boarders and Rs. 500 for day scholars are being given for pupils studying in Standards IX to XI.



## COLLEGIATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

## NARRATIVE REPORT, 1966-67 TO 1972-73.

*I. University.*—There are three Universities in the State, viz., Madras, Madura and Annamalai University apart from the Agricultural University started at Coimbatore from 1971-72.

The Madurai University was inaugurated on 6th February 1966, with jurisdiction over the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. This University is an affiliating and teaching type.

*II. Personnel.*—The post of Director of Collegiate Education was held by the Officers for the period mentioned below :—

1. Thiru Syed Yakub—1966 to 4th September 1968.
2. Thiru N. D. Sundaravadivelu—4th September 1968 to 31st July 1969.
3. Thiru V. T. Titus—5th August 1969 to 28th February 1974.

A new post of Joint Director of Collegiate Education (Personnel), was created in 1971-72 and it was held by the Officers noted below :—

1. Thiru Mir. Shabeer Hussain—21st January 1972 to 23rd January 1975.
2. Thirumathi Stella Soundararaj—21st February 1975 to till date.

*III.* The total number of Arts and Training Colleges and strength were as follows during the period from 1966-67 to 1972-73. :—

Year.	Total number of colleges.			Strength.				Number of teachers.
	Government.		Aided.	Government.		Aided.		
	Government.	Aided.		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1966-67 .. ..	35	112	14,994	1,000	58,268	1,930	5,650	
1967-68 .. ..	36	123	18,406	953	69,123	2,254	6,321	
1968-69 .. ..	41	140	21,625	1,284	79,412	27,093	7,092	
1969-70 .. ..	48	141	25,207	10,193	88,893	29,919	7,890	
1970-71 .. ..	50	157	28,043	988	96,997	3,224	8,602	
1971-72 .. ..	54	164	34,799	12,142	1,04,381	38,860	9,641	
1972-73 .. ..	57	165	36,286	13,463	1,15,387	40,645	10,186	

IV. *Scholarships and Educational Concessions.*—The year-wise number of candidates selected for the award of (i) National scholarships ; (ii) National scholarships for children of school teachers and (iii) National Loan Scholarships scheme were as follows :

Year.	National scholarships.	National scholarships for children of teachers.	National loan scholarships.	
			Number of fresh award sanctioned.	Amount spent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				(Rs. in lakhs).
1966-67 .. ..	436	235	1,386	11
1967-68 .. ..	496	283	1,137	10
1968-69 .. ..	591	263	1,137	8
1969-70 .. ..	571	169	1,215	9
1970-71 .. ..	450	185	1,211	9
1971-72 .. ..	506	273	1,291	10
1972-73 .. ..	609	249	1,499	10

4. *Scholarships to the children of Freedom Fighters.*—The Children and adopted children and grand children by predeceased sons' of freedom fighters are awarded scholarships for study in Arts and Professional colleges provided their annual income of parents does not exceed Rs. 3,600 per annum.

5. *Financial assistance to Burma and Ceylon Repatriates.*—With reference to G.O.Ms. No. 1969, Education, dated 8th November 1966, the children of Burma Repatriates are awarded financial assistance for studying Arts and Professional Colleges (Training Colleges) provided they arrived in India on or after 1st June 1963 and the monthly income of the parents does not exceed Rs. 250. Students who have secured first division of 60 per cent of marks are eligible for the concessions and financial assistance.

In their Order No. 306, Education, dated 29th February 1968, Government sanctioned a similar scheme for the award of financial assistance to the children of Ceylon repatriates who arrived in India on or after 1st November 1964.

7. *State Collegiate Scholarships Scheme.*—Under this scheme students studying in Post-matric courses, in Arts and Science groups are selected for the award on the basis of merit. Only students, whose parents income does not exceed Rs. 3,000 are eligible for the award.

8. *Scholarships to Physically handicapped students (State Government Scheme).*—From 1969-70 the following categories of physically handicapped (blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped) students of the age group 16 to 30 who are studying post-matriculation courses in the State are awarded this scholarship.

9. *Scholarships to Defence Service Personnel.*—The children of Defence service personnel belonging to the categories of Junior Commissioned Officers including similar ranks in the Navy and Air Force who are either serving or missing or killed or incapacitated in action and the children of defence service personnel belonging to the ranks higher than the Junior Commissioned Officers and similar ranks in the Navy and Air Force, who are either

killed or incapacitated in active service or reported to be missing at the front are awarded scholarships provided they have secured 50 per cent of marks in the aggregate or second class in the last annual public examination. The value of scholarships is as follows :—

1. Will cover tuition fees and all items of special fees.
2. Book allowance at the rates given below :—
  - P.U.C.—Rs. 85.
  - B.A./B.Sc./B.Com.—Rs. 215.
  - M.A./M.Sc./M.Com.—Rs. 500.
3. Maintenance allowance of Rs. 40 p.m. for a period of 10 months in a year for residential scholarships.

10. *Free Education in P.U.C.*—The Government of Tamil Nadu have directed that with effect from 1969-70, no tuition fees should be levied from any student studying P.U.C. irrespective of the community or annual income of parents or guardians subject to the conditions that they should be either natives of Tamil Nadu or domiciled therein.

*V. Improvement of English in Colleges.*—Under the scheme for improvement of teaching of English in the Pre-University course and at Degree level week end programme were conducted by the Special Officer for English for Professors, Assistant Professors and Tutors in :—

1. Teaching of Reading.
2. Written English.
3. Modern Methods of teaching of English—Remedial work ; and
4. Testing and Evaluation.

*VI. Grants.*—Prior to 1972-73 the teaching grant to aided colleges was paid on the basis of 2/3rds of net deficit (i.e.) approved items of expenditure on pay, taxes and contingencies etc., minus the income calculated at standard rate of tuition fees plus 50 per cent of the allowances. In addition, compensation were paid for the loss of fee income towards free Pre-University course education and 92 M.E.R. fee concessions.

From 1972-73 the Grant-in-aid to aided colleges was raised to 80 per cent of the net deficit calculated on the basis of income at management rates. It was further liberalised from 1973-74 as shown below :—

- (i) The D.A. increase given after 1st January 1973 will be paid at cent per cent basis
- (ii) excess staff over and above the norms prescribed and are in existence for more than two years on 1st January 1974 will be assessed grant subject to their absorption within a period of 5 years. :
- (iii) The excess pay given to individual teachers were protected by giving personal pay to be absorbed in future increments.

The grant to the aided training colleges was increased to 80 per cent of the net deficit with effect from 1974-75 subject to the condition that a tuition fee of Rs. 240 is collected from the students.

**VII. General:**— In 1966-67 Tamil was introduced as an alternative medium of instruction in the Pre-University course (Part III Humanities). The pay scales recommended by the University grant commission for college teacher were also introduced from 1st April 1966.

Evening colleges were started in 1965-66 in humanities in three Government Arts Colleges. From 1966-67 science subjects in P.U.C. and degree courses were also started in evening colleges.

In 1967-68 Government have ordered that no fees shall be levied in the P.U.C. from students the income of whose parents or guardian does not exceed Rs. 1,500 p.a. Later in 1969-70 the abolished tuition fees in Pre-University Class and thus made education free for all students irrespective of caste or community and without income limit in Pre-University Course. Provided the student is either a native of Tamil Nadu or is domiciled in this State. This concession has been extended to students of Pre-Technical course also.

In view of the prevailing dearth of fully qualified candidates for recruitment to posts of Assistant Professors of English, a scheme was proposed to offer some incentives such as award of stipends to selected candidates from 1969-70 for undergoing M.A., Degree course in English so that these candidates can after obtaining the M.A., English be considered for appointment as Assistant Professor of English or any other suitable post in 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 was paid a stipend of Rs. 100 p.m. for the period of his study (21 months) for meeting expenses in connection with the tuition fees, cost of books etc. Such stipends were paid to 40 students every year.

Consequent on the recommendations of Tamil Nadu 2nd Pay Commission Government revised the scales of pay of College teachers also from 2nd October 1970. Separate scales of pay were introduced for Principals one for degree colleges and another scale for colleges with two or more Post-Graduate courses.

Consequent on the implementation of Dr. A.L. Mudaliar Committee's recommendations regarding the provision of facilities for study through English, parallel medium sections were opened from 1971-72 where there were only Tamil medium sections. The students who choose the Tamil medium in B.A./B.Sc. classes were granted a stipend of Rs. 180 p.a. for all the 3 years of courses irrespective of community or income considerations. Similarly a book allowance of Rs. 50 per year was granted to the students who choose Tamil in Pre-University course.

As a step towards improving the quality of instruction in Government colleges, Government have decided that future recruits to the posts of Tutors and Demonstrators should possess at least at a Post-Graduate degree instead of a Bachelors degree.

Research experience being essential for teachers to handle degree and post-graduate classes, it was decided in 1972-73 to depute a certain number of Professors and Assistant Professors in Government Colleges for research work leading to ph. D.

29 Grade I Professorships were instituted in 1972-73 Government colleges on a higher scales of pay than the ordinary Professorships. 50 per cent of the recruitment to these Posts will be made from the open market and will be confined to Doctorate Degree holders. possession of a Doctorate degree will be a preferential qualification for those who are already in service as Professors for promotion to the Grade I posts.

## MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

The Madras University which is more than hundred years old had 156 colleges of Arts and Professional as against 105 in 1966-67, under its jurisdiction spread over the eleven districts of Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Salem, Dharmapuri, Pudukkottai, Coimbatore and The Nilgiris. It had a student population of 1,57,797 in 1972-74 against 74,208 in 1966-67.

*Univeristy Department* . —The University had in 1972-73, 44 Departments of Research and Teaching as against 35 in 1966-67, besides the Post-graduate centre at Tiruchirappalli.

*New Departments and New Courses*. — Among the new departments started during the period were the Departments of Social Sciences, English and Area Studies (attached to Economic departments).

For a long time the examination of the Master's degree in law was taken by the Graduates in law only after private study and there was no systematic scheme of instruction for the Master degree. In 1966-67 the Universtiy permitted to start a regular and systematic scheme of Two year course to run by the Law College and Research Department of the international law. Another development in the field of legal study was the opening of part time Evening courses in the law college, Madras.

Another course that was instituted in 1966-67 for which also there was a long felt need, was the Master's degree in Applied Mathematics in the Faculty of Engineering. On the recommendation of various Board of Studies, the University instituted a part time post diploma courses in various Branches of study viz. Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology etc.

Another important development in the University of Madras was that four departments of the University were selected for assistance for development as centre for advanced study, where by the reputation of the Personnel in the department and valuable research work done in these departments have been upheld and appreciated by the University grants commssion. These departments were Physics, Botany, Philosophy and Mathematics.

*Teaching Staff* : —The number of Teachers, employed in this University in 1972-73 was 198 against 155 in 1966-67.

The staff employed at the advanced centres were provided with opportunities in foreign countries through the University grants commission, by arrangements with UNESCO. The authorities of the UNESCO were pleased to provide assistance through the Univeristy grants commission for expert services and supply of equipments.

The centre for advanced study in Pilosphy organised two All India Seminars with the assistance of the University Grants Commission. Both the seminars were well attended by scholars from different parts of the country.

An all India Seminar on "Thirukkural Research" was orgnised by the Department of Tamil during 1972 and this was the first of its kind in India organised under the auspices of this University. Large number of scholars in India participated in the seminars, which attracted not only scholars in Tamil but also scholars in other Indian languages such as Assamese, Bengali, Gujarathi, Kannaries, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Bengali, Marati Panjabi and Sanskrit.

The University of Madras organised in collaboration with the Indian University Association for continuing Education, a five-day conference as "Universities and continuing Education" at Madras from the 26th to 30th December 1970. More than 50 delegates including representatives of the Universities from Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea and Papua, Singapore, Hong-kong, Thailand, Ceylon and Philippines.

The centre for advanced study in Philosophy organised an International seminar on world Philosophy in collaboration with the centres for advanced study in Philosophy at Banaras Hindu University and at Santiniketan. This Seminar was attended by about 42 delegates from all over the world, including delegates from countries like the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Iran and the United States of America.

Another international seminar under the auspices of the University and Centre for advanced study in Botany during 1970-71 was the 1st International Symposium in "Taxonomy and Biology of Blue green algae" which was held from 8th to 13th January 1970 and attracted more than fifty eminent scientists in the field from different parts of India with nearly 23 from abroad.

In 1970-71, University organised for the first time an orientation course for college teachers teaching through the Tamil medium for the B.Sc. degree classes, in the subjects of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology. The main objectives were (i) to encourage teachers to attempt rendering some selected chapters in subjects from Standard texts into Tamil and (2) to review the glossary of technical terms and suggest additions and modification wherever necessary.

The other kind of orientation courses was organised in 1970-71 by the University and conducted for the benefit of fresh college teachers. The objectives of this course were to introduce fresh and young college teachers to (1) the Philosophy and aims of higher Education (2) The principles and the current practices in higher Education and (3) methods of teaching psychology of learning, planning class rooms instructions and examinations etc.

With the assistance of NCERT, the University Department of Botany established a Biology study group, which developed a new Biology curriculum text and teachers guide for middle and High schools.

In addition to the various seminars conducted by its Research departments, the University of Madras conducted also 26 Summer Institute during the seven-year period in various subjects like Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, English, etc.

*Students Strength* :—The University departments had a total strength of 1,181 in 1972-73.

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*Performance at the University Examinations.*—The number of persons who declared eligible for the award of Research degree during 1972-73 was 67 against 58, as detailed below :—

	Number awarded Research Degree.	
	1972-73	1966-67
M. Litt .. .. .	7	4
Ph. D. .. .. .	58	52
D.Sc. .. .. .	2	..
M.Sc. .. .. .	..	2

Number of persons on whom degrees were conferred both at the beginning and end of the report period under review is as follows :—

	1972-73	1966-67
Men .. .. .	4,360	7,827
Women .. .. .	1,290	2,690
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>10,517</b>

The decrease in the number of candidates who awarded degrees was due to the formation of separate university at Madras during the academic year 1966.

*Special Activities.*—For the past few years, the University was organising an exhibition and Information gallery on various aspects of the courses of studies and career opportunities available in India and abroad, for the benefit of the Students community. A new feature which added to this information Bureau and Gallery during 1972-73 was “Youth Meets” in which students and parents were introduced to prominent persons from Industries and organisation, who led the discussion on topics which brought useful information on the employability of the Youth.

The project for finding vacation employment for students in colleges was started in 1970-71 with the assistance of University Employment and Guidance Bureau and the University students Information Bureau. The number of students who benefitted by this scheme was 73 in 1970-71, 200 in 1971-72 and 325 in 1972-73.

The University Students' information Bureau and the University employment and Guidance Bureau enlisted the co-operation on suitable industrialists from 1971-72 onwards to get placements for students who are in need for their expense towards higher Education. Madras University Library also provided part-time employment to deserving Poor students to work in the library during their leisure hours, on Sundays and Public holidays. 59 students were provided with such part-time employments 1971-72.





## ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY.

The Annamalai University is a unitary and residential University with no affiliated colleges. During August 1972, a Pre-University College was established as a separate unit, which was hitherto functioning as the part of the University.

*Status and Regulation.*—The senate passed among others the following orders during the period under report.

Seniority among teachers will be determined from the date on which the incumbent starts his probation irrespective of the length of service put in a temporary capacity. The drawal of more emoluments in the scale of pay will not be taken into account for the purpose of seniority.

The syllabus of the various faculties of the University was revised and made upto date on par with the other Universities.

*University teaching and Research Department.*—The University which had 26 departments of teaching and research at the beginning of the year was reduced to 24 in 1972-73. The reduction in the number of department was due to the amalgamation of the Departments of Mathematics and Statistics into department of "Mathematics and Statistics" and the departments of Tamil (Arts), Tamil (Oriental) Tamil (Research) into one department, namely "Faculty of Tamil". Also the Hindi-Urdu Section of the department of linguistic was separated and made into a full fledged department under the faculty of Indian language.

The University had a total strength of 304 staff in 1972-73 as against 326 in 1966-67.

During 1972-73, two advance increments were granted to the lecturer who qualified themselves for the Ph.D. Degree while in service of the University. A number of summer institutes were conducted for the benefit of the teachers employed in the University as well as the teachers employed in Colleges during the period under report, namely 6 in Chemistry, 1 in Physics, 1 in Linguistics and 2 in Marine Biology.

During 1971-72, the Third All India Seminar of University Tamil Teachers' Association was conducted on 12th and 13th June. Two hundred and five delegates from all over India attended the Seminar and the papers submitted by the delegates were brought in the form of a book under the Title "Ayrukkovi".

Seminars of the Standing Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, Ministry of Education, Government of India, were held in Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and linguistics from 26th December 1966 to 1st January 1967 in this University.

The United States Department of Agriculture sanctioned a grant of Rs. 67,000 from P.L. 480 funds as 100 per cent basis for the Research Project entitled "Full guide to the cluepeiod fisher of the Indian Ocean" for implementation in the department of Marine Biology for a period of two year.

The United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development sanctioned a grant of Rs. 30,750 for the research project "The Development of immunity in reptiles" by the Zoology department. The total number of students on rolls of the University was 5659 (including 705 women) in 1972-73 as against 4625 (including 385 women) in 1966-67 the beginning of the period under report.

The number of students who appeared and passed in various examinations is detailed below :—

<i>Year.</i>			<i>Number of appeared.</i>	<i>Number of passed.</i>	<i>Percentage of pass.</i>
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)
1966-67	..	..	2,229	1,492	66.9
1967-68	..	..	2,650	1,765	66.6
1968-69	..	..	2,914	1,897	65.1
1969-70	..	..	3,565	2,103	58.9
1970-71	..	..	3,800	2,382	60.8
1971-72	..	..	3,787	2,789	73.6
1972-73	..	..	3,660	2,369	64.9

The amount of Government grant sanctioned in each of the years is detailed below :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Government grants (in rupees.)</i>
(1)					(2)
1966-67	..	..	..	..	11,94,590
1967-68	..	..	..	..	12,47,859
1968-69	..	..	..	..	15,27,114
1969-70	..	..	..	..	17,53,130
1970-71	..	..	..	..	21,04,856
1971-72	..	..	..	..	19,64,560
1972-73	..	..	..	..	31,28,437

## MADURAI UNIVERSITY.

The long need felt by the people of Tamil Nadu to have one more University was visualised, when the new University was started on 6th February 1966, which is one of teaching and affiliating type. The jurisdiction of the University extends over four revenue districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. The total number of Colleges affiliated to Madurai University which was 60 in 1966-67, increased to 96 in 1972-73. The total number of Research Departments which were 6 in 1966-67 increased to 12 in 1972-73.

*New Colleges and New Courses.*—During the period under report 32 new colleges were opened, out of which 7 were exclusively meant for women.

The number of new degrees or branches instituted by the University during the period 1966-67 was and the courses which are of special importance are furnished below :—

- 1 M. Ch. Course.
- 2 M. Sc. Mathematical Economics I
- 3 M. Phil-degree in Mathematics (post M.Sc.) Zoology.
- 4 Certificate and Diploma Courses in Gandhian Thought.
- 5 M.Sc. Maths.
- 6 M.A. English.
- 7 M. Com.
- 8 M.P. Ed.
- 9 C. Lib.
- 10 M. A. Geography.
- 11 Dip. in Geography.
- 12 M.Sc. Engineering.
- 13 M.A. Indian Culture.
- 14 P.C. Diploma in Psychological Study.
- 15 M.Sc. Botany.
- 16 M.B.A. Part-time.
- 17 M.S. Orthopaedics.
- 18 M.D. Sidha.

Important amendments or provisions made by the University were detailed below :—

(i) Amendment was made to regulation permitting teachers of Central High Schools and Polytechnics to appear privately for the examinations for the University.

(ii) Provision was made in the regulation permitting candidates to qualify for M.A. or M.Sc. examination in a different branch or subject where no practicals are involved without undergoing further courses of studies in a college.

(iii) Provision has also been made in the regulation permitting teachers to better their class by appearing again for M.A. or M.Sc. examination in the same subject and such candidates are given only one chance.

*Teaching Staff.*—The University had a total strength of 4,242 teaching staff in 1972-73 as against 1,869 in 1966-67.

Summer Institutes for College teachers with the assistance of University Grants Commission were conducted in the each year under report and the number of persons who attended the Institutes under various branches is detailed below :—

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mathematics	..	..	43	37	50	..	26
Physics	..	..	..	35	36	41	..
Chemistry	..	..	..	..	31	21	..
Biology	..	..	30	..	38	46	45
English	..	..	..	40	63	59	62

An orientation course for College teachers teaching through Tamil Medium at Pre-University level was organised with assistance of the Government of Tamil Nadu for a period of two week during respectively.

1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
..	..	343	412	..	185	..

Teachers attended the course from the affiliated colleges both in Madras and Madurai University areas teaching the subject of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany attended the course.

Under the Colleges Science Improvement programme, the University Grants Commission provided Rs. 7,60,000 spread over a period of three years from 1970-71 to 1972-73 for the implementation of University leadership project in Biological Science, namely to accelerate the development of Science Capabilities of the College teachers in Botany and Zoology and to initiate a person of continuous self renewal.

Similarly for the University leadership project in Mathematics, University Grants Commission sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,81,000 over a period of three years and nearly 100 were trained in this project.

*Students Strength.*—The total strength of students in all the affiliated approved institutions in this University including the teaching and Research departments of the University, institutes of Correspondence Course and continuing Education and the evening

college is 72,380 in 1972-73 as against 39,628 in the beginning period of report namely 1966-67 and their details are given below :—

Name of the Course.	1966-67	1972-73		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Pre-University Course .. .. .	16,402	20,823	6,718	27,541
Degree Course .. .. .	14,745	29,074	8,644	37,718
Post Graduate Course excluding Provisional Courses.	402	1,011	672	1,683
Provisional Course .. .. .	3,821	3,464	953	4,417
Provisional Post Graduate Course .. .. .	104	219	49	268
Other Courses (Oriental Certificate and Diploma Course).	154	327	426	753
Total .. .. .	35,628	54,918	17,462	72,380

*Results.*—The total number of students who appeared for various degree and diploma Examination of the University from the affiliated Colleges and the total number declared eligible for each of the period under report is detailed below :—

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Number appeared.	No Examination was conducted by the University.	776	585	8,859	20,758	18,252	15,815
Number declared eligible.	....	585	412	5,357	11,321	9,618	9,955
Percentage of pass.	....	75.39	70.43	60.47	54.54	52.70	62.95

The important features which is worth mentioning was the starting of a evening college directly under the control of the University during the academic year 1970, with Pre-University Course. In 1970, degree courses were introduced.

Another important step taken in the period under report was the starting of the Institute of Correspondence course and continuing education by the University of Madurai for the first time in Tamil Nadu.

*Students Aid Fund.*—(i) The fund functioned in almost all the colleges affiliated to Madurai University during the period and financial assistance was given from the fund to the poor students to meet their tuition or examination fees or to produce books.

*Students Welfare Programme.*—University Grants Commission gave assistance to colleges under section 2(F) of the University Grants Commission for providing “amenities” to students from the academic 1970-71 onwards. The quantum of assistance was with reference to enrolment position in their respective period ranging from 5,000 to 12,000.

*Finance.*—The year-wise figures of actual expenditure incurred by the University and the quantum of Government grant received by the University were :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total expenditure.</i>	<i>Government grants.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(IN RUPEES).		
1966-67 .. ..	15,26,130	7,00,000
1967-68 .. ..	19,42,485	8,00,000
1968-69 .. ..	52,06,167	8,00,000
1969-70 .. ..	63,63,241	8,00,000
1970-71 .. ..	66,53,292	9,32,275
1971-72 .. ..	73,90,620	10,59,000
1972-73 .. ..	1,08,91,399	9,00,000

#### 4. TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The expansion of Technical Education till the third plan period in Tamil Nadu was quite phenomenal : the growth rate of Engineering personnel has reached 3.7 per 1,00,000 of population as against the All India figure of 1.6. However, in the context of widespread unemployment among Engineers, in recent years, quantitative expansion of technical education was not pursued and the existing institutions were consolidated by improvement in quality and standard, diversification of Polytechnic diploma courses, curriculum development and Practical Training of Graduate Engineers and Diploma holders. The admission to Engineering Colleges under the control of the Director of Technical Education was reduced from 1,400 to 1,000 in respect of five year B.E. Degree from 1968-69. The three Year Engineering degree courses for B.Sc. students offered in selected Engineering colleges (260 seats) was kept in abeyance. Under the Programme of diversification, the syllabi for both degree and diploma courses were revised extensively, providing a number of electives of specialisation.

The number of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnic in this State Continued to be constant at 12 and 35 (excluding the one at Pondicherry) respectively during the period 1966-67 to 1972-73. Of the 15 technical high schools in 1966-67 one was closed in 1970-71 and there were 14 in 1972-73. From 1969-70, free education was extended to all the students of Pre-Technical Course in Polytechnic irrespective of their Parents Annual Income.

*Engineering Colleges.*—In accordance with the Policy of diversified courses of study, the following courses were started in colleges during the period 1966-67 to 1972-73.

1. Electronics and Communication.
2. Metallurgy.
3. Instrument technology.
4. Applied Electronics in Post-Graduate Study.
5. Applied Mathematics in Post-Graduate Study.

The total number of students in Engineering colleges increased from 6,907 in 1966-67 to 7,694 in 1972-73 and the total number of teachers employed in them also increased from 668 in 1966-67 to 869 in 1972-73.

## POLYTECHNICS.

The following new job oriented courses were introduced during the period in the Polytechnics.

1. Electronic Engineering.
2. Sugar Technology.
3. Instrument Technology.
4. Architectural Assistantship.
5. Sandwich course.
6. Diesel Traction.
7. Data Processing.
8. Prosthetics.
9. Orthotics.
10. Welding Technology.
11. Production Technology.
12. Plastic Technology.
13. Hospital technology.

To encourage self-employment among the Diploma holders, a scheme was introduced in the Tamil Nadu Polytechnic, Madurai for the first time during 1969-70 for providing employment to young unemployed diploma holders residing in Madurai City. The local industries, gave them small job orders like, turning of bolts and nuts, making fastener components and machine parts, crossarms for electric posts and small structural fabrication and the diploma holders executed the jobs availing of the facilities in the Polytechnic workshop, under the Guidance and supervision of experienced staff. The students were able each, to earn about Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per day after paying for the hire charges for machine and other incidental charges. This scheme besides, providing employment for a limited number, prepare the diploma holders in shop floor techniques and development of skills in respective jobs. This scheme was extended to Tiruchirappalli and Tuticorin Government Polytechnics from 1971-72.

*Diversification of the Diploma Courses.*—The syllabi for both degree and diploma courses were revised extensively, providing a number of electives for specialisation. An expert committee was constituted in 1970-71 as recommended by the State Board of Technical Education and Training, Tamil Nadu to suggest further diversification and introduction of new courses to meet the specific requirements of industry. This committee recommended the broad operational Plan in introducing the Sandwich courses at the Diploma and Degree level. For the actual implementation of the certain recommendations of this Committee in the Engineering Colleges in Tamil Nadu, a Committee has been constituted in 1971-72 to study the working of the institution in which these courses were to be introduced.

*5. Employment opportunities for Engineers.*—Continuing education for those who are already employed has become a part of modern educational system in many parts of the world and is particularly suited to the needs of technicians and Engineers whose prospects will be enhanced by acquiring further qualifications. Accordingly, part-time degree courses for diploma holders were started from 1971-72, with a total of 270 seats in all the Engineering colleges under the control of the Director of Technical Education. This fulfilled one of the long felt needs of the Diploma holders in these Engineering discipline.

*Industrial Liaison Board.*—The personnel needs of modern industry are now rapidly moving more and more towards specialised skills and so there is need for training of technical personnel in highly specialised areas of Engineering suited to needs of the industry. For this purpose, it is necessary that a close liaison should be maintained between the industrial

firms and academic circles in Technology so that both are aware of each others problem and technical institutions are able to train the kind of personel needed by the industry Further in 1972-73 the State Government constituted an Industrial Liason Board in which leading industrialists in the State are represented. The Board is expected to take vigorous steps for the introduction of practical training courses of the sandwich type and also to make suggestions regarding the kind of training to be given in technical instituion.

*Qualitative improvement of Teachers.*—(i) For keeping the syllabi in various courses up to date periodical revision of the courses of instruction is necessary to keep in step with modern development in each field. In 1973-73, the Government has decided to set up a curriculum Development cell at the College of Engineering, guiding for this purpose.

(ii) For enhancing the academic qualification of teachers, five teachers in Technical Institutions were deputed for research work to the Indian Institute of Technology, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and to some Universities abroad from 1971-72.

*Financial aid to Private Institutions.*—Upto 1970-71, grants in aid to the four Private Engineering Colleges and 18 Private Polytechnics in the State were being made by Government on the basis of 75 per cent of the net deficit incurred by the Institutions every year. From 1971-72, the rate of grant was raised to 80 per cent of the net deficit.

*Salary Scales and Service Conditions of Teachers.*—The revised salary scales for teachers Government Technical Institutions, adopted from 2nd October 1970 on the Second Pay Commission's recommendations, were extended to aided Technical Institutions also and from 1971-72 onwards, the teaching grant to aided Technical Institutions was assessed on the basis of the said revised scales.

*Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet.*—The Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet a Private Engineering Education 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 Bachelor's Degree in Engineering of Indian Universities.

From 1970-71 onwards, the Government of India and the State Government of Tamil Nadu, are bearing the entire recurring and non-recurring expenditure of the Institute on a 2 : 1 basis.

*Finance.*—The Government Expenditure on technical Education increased from Rs. 94 lakhs in 1966-67 to Rs. 339 lakhs in 1972-73 and the year-wise Expenditure figures were :

Year.	Government expenditure on Technical Education.		
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
(1)	(2)		
1966-67	..	---	94
1967-68	..	..	104
1968-69	..	..	115
1969-70	..	..	229
1970-71	..	---	250
1971-72	..	..	295
1972-73	..	..	339





*Connemara Public Library.*—The Connemara Public Library which was established as early as in 1896 as a public library was declared as State Central Library, Madras under section 4 (a) of the Tamil Nadu Public Library Act, 1948. with effect from 1st April 1950. From 10th September 1955, it is also one of the deposit centres for Indian Publications under the provisions of the “Delivery of books (Public Libraries) Act”, 1954 of Government of India. It is also a deposit centre for U.N.O. and other agencies. An institute of library science was started at Library. As on 31st March 1974 the Connemara Library had about 2.44 lakhs books in stock and had about 8,442 members. During 1972-73 the average number of visitors per month was 11,600 and the average number of books lent or consulted every month was about 44, 600.

*Manuscripts Libraries.*—The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library at Madras serves scholars interested in the oriental culture, language and literature. It also publishes books selected from the important manuscripts available in the library. It is now located in a portion of the Madras University Buildings.

The Saraswathi Mahal Library, Thanjavur and Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Iyer Library, Adyar, Madras are getting Government Grants to help discharge their object of preservation, maintenance and service of old valuable original manuscripts and books to the public.

*Local Library authorities.*—Each Revenue District except Kanyakumari district has got one local library authority constituted under the Act, for administering the library service in the district.

Every local library authority levies in its area a library cess in the form of a surcharge on the property tax or house tax levied in such area under the Madras City Municipal Acts, 1919, the Madurai City Municipal Act, 1971, the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 or the Madras Local Boards Act, 1970, as the case may be, at the rate of five paise for every whole rupee in the property tax or house tax so levied.

The Government contribute to the library fund maintained by every local library authority other than the local library authority for the city of Madras, a sum not less than the library cess so collected.

In addition to this, the Government are paying full grants for maintaining the branch libraries opened under Five-Year plan Schemes.

## 6. ARCHAEOLOGY.

The work of copying ancient Tamil and other inscriptions from monuments, temples and other Archaeological sites in the State was up to 1966, being attended to solely by the Chief Epigraphist, Government of India, Stationed at Mysore. After the Tamil Nadu Ancient and Historical Monuments Act was passed in 1966, the State Government also decided to take up this work in the newly created department of Archaeology.

*Epigraphy Survey, etc.*—An exhibitions and a Seminar on Poompuhar with excavated materials from the spot and Photographs was conducted in August 1967. The department also actively participated in the exhibition organised in connection with the “Second International Conference and Seminar on Tamil Studies” in January, February 1968.

In 1969-70, the department organised an exhibition at Vaitheeswarancoil in connection with the Maha-Kumbabishekham of the temple and a other exhibition on excavated antiquities from Korkai at the office of the State Department of Archaeology.

*Exploration and excavation.*—The department 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 to 2nd Century A.D. The department during an exploration has found an ancient habitation dating back to the 1st — 2nd century A.D. at Vasavasamudram situated at the mouth of the Palar river.

*Conservation of Monuments.*—The monuments taken up for conservation belong to a wide range from ancient rock bed Brahmi inscriptions to structural temples and sculptures. The Thirumalai Naicken Mahal, hitherto under the custody of the Public Works Department, was taken over by the State Archaeology Department in 1971.

## 7. ARTS AND CULTURE.

*Tamil Nadu Iyal Isai Nataka Mandam.*—The Tamil Nadu Iyal Isai Nataka Mandam is an autonomous body started in 1956 by the Government of Tamil Nadu for fostering the arts of dance, drama and music and folk arts which promote cultural values of life.

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 out-standing merit in the fields of music, dance, drama and films. The recipients of awards during the years under review were as follows :—

Year.	Total Recepi- ents.	Music.	Harika- tha.	Dance.	Drama.	Film.	Folk art.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1966-67 .. ..	24	10	1	1	5	7	Nil.
1967-68 .. ..	24	8	1	2	6	7	Nil.
1968-69 .. ..	29	11	..	2	6	7	3
1969-70 .. ..	28	11	..	2	6	7	3
1970-71 .. ..	29	11	..	3	6	7	2
1971-72 .. ..	27	9	..	3	5	7	3

*Financial Assistance to indigent Artists.*—From 1962-63 onwards, the Government of India was implementing through the State Government, its revised scheme of financial assistance to indigent artists, under which two thirds of the cost was borne by the Government of India and the one third by the State Government. However, from 1970 onwards, the Government of India have decided not to expand the scheme, with the result that no fresh sanctions have been issued under this scheme from 1970. The beneficiaries who had already sanctioned pensions under this scheme, however continued to get aid from the State Government and the number at the end of the year 1972-73 was 300.

After the stoppage of Central grant, the State Government have been giving from their own funds, fresh pensions. Up to 1972-73, 195 persons were given pensions under the State Scheme.

*Scholarships.*—The Mandram is extending scholarships to selected students for training in Cinematography, sound Engineering, Recording and Acting in the Institute of Film Technology, Madras and Film Insitute of India, Poona and for research at Saraswathi Mahal Library in Music and also for training in Nattuvangam under accredited dance institutions. The other activities of the Mandram have included encouragement of dramas, tape recording of traditional art forms, financial assitance for publication and attending to the visits of cultural delegations from foreign countries.

*Tamil Nadu Government Music College, Madras.*—This College was started in the year 1949, with a view to impart higher training in Karnataka Music. Half the expenditure on this college was borne by the Central Government till 1953-54. Thereafter, the entire expenditure is borne by the State.

This is a co-educational institution and the majority of the students are girls. A new hostel for girls with an accommedation for 48 students was constructed in 1969 and 35 students were staying in the hostel in 1972-73. The total strength of colleges has increased from 108 in 1966-67 to 56 in 1972-73. The number of teachers increased from 17 in 1966-67 to 22 in 1972-73.

*Finance.*—The total expenditure incurred on this institutions has increased from Rs. 1,10,326 (Rs. 1,021 per student) in 1966-67 to Rs. 2,17,214 (Rs. 1,392 per student) in 1972-73.

### தமிழ் வளர்ச்சி இயக்கம்

தலைமைச் செயலகப் பொதுத்துறையிலிருந்து தமிழ் வளர்ச்சிப் பணியும், பிரிவுத்துறை ஆட்சிமொழிக்குழுவும் பிரிவும் ஒன்றாக இணைக்கப்பட்டு 1971 ஆம் ஆண்டு மே திங்கள் 28-ம் நாள் முதல் தனித்தலைமையாக்கப்பட்டு தமிழ் 'வளர்ச்சி இயக்கமாக இயங்கி வருகிறது.

இவ்வியக்கம் தோன்றியதிலிருந்து 1972-73 வரை இத்துறை ஆற்றியுள்ள பணிகள் வருமாறு :—

1. அரசு அலுவலங்களில் தமிழ்த் திட்டச் செயலாக்கம்.—ஆட்சி மொழிச் சட்டம் 1956 ஆம் ஆண்டில் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது. அதன்படி தமிழகத்தில் தமிழ் தான் ஆட்சிமொழி என்ற கொள்கை உறுதியாயிற்று. இந்தக் கொள்கையை நடைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கான வழிவகைகள் காணப்பட்டன. ஆட்சி மொழிச் சட்டம் அரசு அலுவலகங்களில் படிப்படியே தமிழ் ஆட்சிமொழியாக்க வழி வகுத்தது. இச் சட்டத்தின் 4-வது பிரிவின்கீழ் அரசு அலுவலகங்களில் அனைத்திலும் தமிழைப் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டுமெனவும் அதனைப் படிப்படியே அமுல் நடத்தலாம் என்றும் ஆணைகள் பிறப்பிக்கப்பட்டன. 1971 ஆம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் திங்கள் 2-ந் நாள் நாளிட்ட கல்வி (தமிழ் வளர்ச்சி) துறை 2070 (நிலை) எண்ணிட்ட அரசாணை மூலம் அரசுத் துறைத்தலைமை மண்டல அலுவலகங்களில் ஆட்சி மொழித் திட்டத்தின் இறுதி நிலையான நான்காம் நிலை செயற்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது. 1971 ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் 2-ம் நாளிட்ட ஊர்வளர்ச்சி உள்ளாட்சித் துறையின் 2780 நிலை எண்ணிட்ட அரசாணை மூலம் ஊர் வளர்ச்சி உள்ளாட்சி துறையின் கீழ்இயங்கும் நகராட்சி மன்றங்கள் ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியங்கள் ஆகியவற்றிலும் ஆட்சிமொழித் திட்டம் முழுமையாகச் செயற்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. கருவூலக் கணக்குத் துறையிலும் 1971 ஆம் ஆண்டு நவம்பர் மாதம் 1-ம் நாள் முதல் ஆட்சிமொழித் திட்டம் செயற்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.

அரசு அலுவலகங்களில் தமிழ் ஆட்சிமொழித் திட்டத்தை தீவிரமாகவும் செம்மையாகவும் விரைந்து செயற்படுத்த 10 மாவட்ட ஆய்வுத் தனி அலுவலர்கள் 1972-73 முதல் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட 9 பேர் உட்பட மாவட்டங்களில் நியமிக்கப் பெற்ற மாவட்ட நிலையில் அரசு அலுவலகங்களில் ஆய்வுப் பணிகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டன. துறைத் தலைமை அலுவலகங்கள், மாவட்டாட்சியர் அலுவலகங்கள் ஆகியவை தமிழ் வளர்ச்சி இயக்குநர் அவர்களாலும் சார்நிலை அலுவலகங்கள் ஆய்வுத் தனி அலுவலர்களாலும் ஆய்வு செய்வதற்கான நடைமுறைகள் வகுக்கப்பட்டன.

தமிழ் வளர்ச்சி இயக்குநர் அவர்களாலும் ஆய்வுத் தனி அலுவலர்களாலும் ஆய்வுச் செய்யப்பட்ட அலுவலகங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை ஆண்டுவாரியாக கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

(1)	(2)	(3)
1971-72	2,477	.....
1972-73	100	7,939

\*தமிழ் வளர்ச்சி இயக்குநர் அவர்களாலும் ஒரு ஆய்வுத் தனி அலுவலர் அவர்களாலும் ஆய்வுச் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள அலுவலகங்கள்.

ஆய்வின்போது தமிழ் ஆட்சிமொழித் திட்டம் அரசு அலுவலகங்களில் விரைந்து செயல்படுத்த வேண்டியதன் முக்கியத்துவம் விளக்கப்படுவதோடு, திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதில் உள்ள இடர்பாடுகள் கேட்டறியப்பட்டு அவைகளைக் களைய வழிவகைகளும் எடுத்துக் கூறப்படுகின்றன.

2. புனியியல் பெயர்கள்— சரியான வழுவம் பற்றி வழங்குதல்.—(அ) இந்திய நில அளவை இயக்குநருக்கு ஊர்ப் பெயர்களுக்குச் சரியான எழுத்துக்கூட்டல் வழங்கப்பட்டவைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை விவரம் ஆண்டுவாரியாகக் கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன :—

1971-72	..	..	..	..	6
1972-73	..	..	..	..	32

3. தமிழ்ப் பயிற்சி வகுப்பு— (1) 1970 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் திங்கள் 1-ந் தேதி முதல் நிதி, சட்டம் ஆகிய துறைகளில் தமிழ்த்திட்டம் செயற்படுத்தப்பட்டது. அத்துறைப் பணியாளர்களுக்கு 1971 ஆம் ஆண்டு நவம்பர் திங்கள் 14-ந் நாள் முதல் 1972 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜனவரி மாதம் 14-ந் தேதி வரை இரண்டு திங்கள் தமிழில் குறிப்புகளும், வரைவுகளும் எழுதும் பயிற்சி அளிக்கப்பட்டது.

(2) 1972-73 ஆம் ஆண்டில் சுமார் 8 மாதம் கருவூலக்கணக்கு இயக்ககம், சம்பளக்கணக்கு அலுவலகம் ஆகியவற்றில் உள்ள 333 பணியாளர்களுக்குத் தமிழில் குறிப்புகளும், வரைவுகளும் எழுதும் பயிற்சி அளிக்கப்பட்டது.

4. ஆட்சி சொல்லடாதிக்கம்.— ஆட்சிச் சொல்லகராதியின் திருத்திய பதிப்பினை அரசு ஏற்று மூன்றாம் பதிப்பாக 75,000 படிக்கை அச்சிட்டு எல்லா அரசு அலுவலகங்களிலும் உள்ள வரைவுகள் எழுதும் குறிப்புகள், எழுத்தர்கள் உதவியாளர்கள், பிரிவுத் தலைவர், அலுவலர் ஆகியோர்களுக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டன.

5. ஆட்சிமொழித் தேர்வு.— 1962 ஆம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் திங்கள் 26-நாளும் 2450 எண்ணும் பெற்ற அரசு பொது (பலவகை-எம்.) துறையின் ஆணைப்படி, 1957 ஆம் ஆண்டு நவம்பர் திங்கள் 30-நாளுக்கும் முன் நியமனம் செய்யப்பட்டு 45 வயதுக்குள் உள்ள போதுமான அளவு தமிழ் தெரியாத அரசுப்பணியாளர்களுக்கு இவ் வியக்ககம் ஆட்சிமொழித் தேர்வு நடத்துகிறது. சென்னை நகரைப் பொறுத்த வரை ஆண்டுக்கு இருமுறை இத் தேர்வினை தமிழ் வளர்ச்சி இயக்குநர் அவர்களால் நடத்தப்பெற்று வருகிறது.

ஏனைய மாவட்டங்களில் இத்தேர்வு இவ்வியக்கத்தைச் சார்ந்த மாவட்ட ஆய்வுத்தனி அலுவலர்களால் ஆண்டுக்கு இருமுறை நடத்தப்பெற்று வருகிறது.

6. சிறந்த தமிழ் நூல்களுக்கு பரிசு வழங்கும் திட்டம் — தமிழில் சிறந்த நூல்களை வெளிக்கொணரும் பொருட்டு எழுத்தாளர்களுக்கு ஊக்கமளிக்கும் வகையில், சிறந்த தமிழ் நூல்களுக்குப் பரிசு வழங்கும் திட்டம் 1947-ல் தொடங்கப் பெற்றது. 1960 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரை இப்பரிசுகளைத் தமிழ் வளர்ச்சிக் கழகம் வழங்கி வந்தது. பின்னர் இத்திட்டத்தைத் தமிழ்வளர்ச்சி ஆராய்ச்சி மன்றம் ஏற்றது. இருபது தலைப்பு களின் நூல்களில் நூல்களைப்பகுத்து ஓராண்டில் பத்துத் தலைப்புகளுக்குப் பரிசளிப்பதும், அதற்கடுத்த ஆண்டில் பிற்பத்துத் தலைப்புகளுக்குப் பரிசளிப்பதும் வழக்கமாக இருந்து வந்தன. முதற் பரிசாக ரூ. 1,000-மும், இரண்டாம் பரிசாக சான்றிதழ் மட்டும் வழங்கப்பெற்று வந்தன. பின்னர் 1971 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் 17-ந் தேதி அன்று இராசாசி மண்டபத்தில் நடைபெற்ற பரிசளிப்பு விழாவில் பரிசளித்த தமிழக முதல்வர் மு. கருணாநிதி அவர்கள் அவ்விழாவிலேயே இரண்டாம் பரிசாகக் சான்றிதழ் மட்டும் வழங்கப்பெற்றுமென்று அறிவித்தார். மேலும் வரும் ஆண்டுகளில் ஒவ்வொரு முறையும் இருபது தலைப்புகளுக்கும் பரிசளிக்கப்பெறும் என்றும் முதற் பரிசுத் தொகை ரூ. 1000 என்பது ரூ. 2,000 ஆகவும் இரண்டாம் பரிசு ரூ. 500 என்பது ரூ. 1,000 ஆகவும் உய்த்தப்பெறும் எனவும் அறிவித்தார்கள்.

1966 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜனவரி திங்கள் 1-ம் நாள் முதல் 1970 ஆம் ஆண்டு மார்ச் திங்கள் 31-ம் நாள் வரை வெளியான தமிழ் நூல்கள் போட்டிக்கெனப் பெறப்பட்டன. 386 நூல்கள் ஆய்வுக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டன. 20 தலைப்புகளில் கீழ்க்காணும் தமிழ் நூல்கள் பரிசளிப்பு தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டன. அதன் விவரம் கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது :

பரிசுபெறும், ஆசிரியர், பரிசுபெறும் நூல், பதிப்பகம் பற்றிய விவரங்கள்.

தலைப்பு.	நூலின் பெயர்.	நூலாசிரியர்.	பரிசு நிலை.	பதிப்பகத்தார்.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
கட்டுரை	.. .. அங்கும் இங்கும்..	திரு. நெ. க. சுந்தரவடிவேலு	முதற் பரிசு	நியூ செஞ்சுரி புக் ஹவுஸ் (பிரைவேட்) லிமிடெட், சென்னை-2.
..	.. .. தென்னாட்டு காந்தி.	திரு. தமிழ்ப்பித்தன்	.. இரண்டாம் பரிசு	இளங்கோ பதிப்பகம், சென்னை-1.
சிறுகதை	.. .. எரிமலை	.. திரு. அகிலன்	.. முதற் பரிசு	.. பாரி புத்தகப் பண்ணை, சென்னை-5.
	நாளுக்கு கண்கள்.	திரு. பாண்டிரங்கன்	.. இரண்டாம் பரிசு.	பாரி நிலையம், சென்னை-1.
நாடகம்	.. .. திருவள்ளுவர்	.. திரு. மா. வழித்துணைவன (மா. மார்பகபந்து).	முதற் பரிசு	..
	இளபத்துள்	இன் திரு. ச. கலியாணராமன்	.. இரண்டாம் பரிசு.	..
தாவரவியல், புளியியல், காட்டியல்.	விலாபியல், உயிரியல், சேலத்து இரும்பு.	டாக்டர் திரு. சரவணன், பி.எச்.டி., எப்.எம்.எஸ்.	முதற் பரிசு	.. விசாலாட்சிப் பதிப்பகம்.
	சங்க இலக்கியத்தில் விலங்கின விளக்கம்.	திரு. பி. எல். சாமி	.. இரண்டாம் பரிசு.	திருநெல்வேலித் தென்னிந்திய சைவ சித்தாந்த நூற்பதிப்புக் கழகம் லிமிடெட், சென்னை-1.
பௌதீகம், இராசாயனம்	ரேடார்	.. திரு. ச. சம்பதது, எம்.ஏ.,	.. முதற் பரிசு	.. எழில்மணி பதிப்பகம், திருச்சி. ராப்பள்ளி.
	அறிமுக வேறுபாடு.	திரு. பெ. தி. முனியப்பா, எம்.ஏ., திரு. பி. இராசமாணிக்கம், எம்.எஸ்.ஸி.	} இரண்டாம் பரிசு.	ஒரியண்டல் லாங்மேன், சென்னை-2.
கல்வி, உளவியல்	.. .. கல்வி மனவியல்.	திரு. ப. சி. வைத்தியநாதன், பி.ஏ., எல்.டி.	முதற் பரிசு	.. சாந்தா பதிப்பகம், இராயப் பேட்டை, சென்னை-14.
	நமது உள்ளம்	.. திரு. பூவை. அமுதன் (சி. ர. கோவிந்தராசன்).	.. இரண்டாம் பரிசு.	வாக பிரசுரம், சென்னை-14.
வரலாறு, தொல்பொருள் இயல்.	தமிழ் இலக்கிய வரலாறு, இலக்கியத் தோற்றம்.	டாக்டர் மு. கோவிந்தசுவாமி.	முதற் பரிசு	.. பாரி நிலையம், சென்னை-1.
	தமிழக சிவாகக் கலைத் தொடர்புகள்.	டாக்டர் அ. இராகவன்	.. இரண்டாம் பரிசு.	திருநெல்வேலித் தென்னிந்திய சைவ சித்தாந்த நூற்பதிப்புக் கழகம் (பிரைவேட்) லிமிடெட், சென்னை-1.
வேளாண்மை வளர்ப்பு.	கால்நடை தென்னைச் செல்வம்.	திரு. கே. எஸ். வடகமணன்	.. முதற் பரிசு	.. காலேஜ் புக் சென்டர், சிதம்பரம்.
கவிதை	.. .. தமிழன்பன் கவிதைகள்.	திரு. கே. எஸ். வடகமணன்	.. முதற் பரிசு	.. மங்கள நூலகம், சென்னை-34.
	வீர காவியம்	.. திரு. கவியரசு முடியரசன்	.. இரண்டாம் பரிசு.	வள்ளுவர் பதிப்பகம், புதுக்கோட்டை, திருச்சி மாவட்டம்.
நாவல்	.. .. ஐந்தருவி	.. திரு. எஸ். எஸ். தென்காசு	.. முதற் பரிசு	.. இளங்கோ பதிப்பகம், சென்னை-17.
..	.. .. கல்லுக்குள் சுரம்.	திரு. ர. ச. நல்ல பெருமாள்	.. இரண்டாம் பரிசு.	வானதி பதிப்பகம், சென்னை-17.
மொழி இலக்கியம் பற்றிய ஆராய்ச்சி நூல்கள்.	உரையாசிரியர்கள்.	திரு. வித்துவான் மு. வை. அரவிந்தன், எம்.ஏ., எல்.	முதற் பரிசு	.. மணிவாசக நூலகம், சிதம்பரம், தென்றாகாடு.
..	.. .. தமிழ் இலக்கிய வரலாறு.	திரு. மு. அருணாசலம், எம்.ஏ.	.. இரண்டாம் பரிசு.	காந்தி வித்தியாலயம், திருச்சிற்றம்பலம், மாரூர். ஆர்.எம்.எஸ்.

தலைப்பு.	நூலின் பெயர்.	நூலாசிரியர்.	பரிசு நிலை.	பதிப்பகத்தார்.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
தமிழ், தமிழ்ப் பண்பாடு பற்றிய பிற மொழிகளில்.	..	திரு. எஸ். வானமாமலை	.. முதற் பரிசு	.. நியூசெஞ்சுரி புக் ஹவுஸ் (பிரைவேட்) லிமிடெட், சென்னை-2.
ஷே	..	டாக்டர் எம். அண்ட். ரோவல்	முதற் பரிசு	.. ஷே
ஷே	..	புலவர் சுந்தர சண்முகனார்	இரண்டாம் பரிசு	புதுவை பைந்தமிழ் பதிப்பகம் புதுச்சேரி.
ஷே	..	திரு. மு. இ. மாணிக்கவாசகம் பிள்ளை.	இரண்டாம் பரிசு.	மஞ்சளா வெளியீடு, கோயில் பட்டி.
மானிடவியல், சமூகவியல், பூகோளம், அரசியல், சட்டம்.	சட்டத் தமிழ்	திரு. மா. சண்முகசுப்பிரமணியம்.	முதற் பரிசு	.. திருநெல்வேலித் தென்னிந்திய சைவ சித்தாந்த நூற்பதிப்புக் கழகம் (பிரைவேட்) லிமிடெட், சென்னை-1.
	உலகமும், நமது நாடும்.	திரு. இல. வைத்தியலிங்கம், எம்.எஸ்.சி., எப்.எம்.எஸ்.	இரண்டாம் பரிசு.	நியூ செஞ்சுரி புக் ஹவுஸ் (பிரைவேட்) லிமிடெட், சென்னை.
பொருளாதாரம், வானிக வியல்.	பணம், வங்கி பன்னாட்டு வானியம்.	திரு. மா. பா. குருசாமி	.. முதற் பரிசு	.. குரு. தேமொழி, திருச்செந்தூர், நெல்லை மாவட்டம்.
	பொது நிதி யியல்கள், புகு முக வணிகவியல் (அடிப்படைக் கூறுகள்).	திரு. ப. சிவ குமார்	..	.. இரண்டாம் பரிசு ராணி வெளியீட்டகம், சென்னை 21.
கணிதம், வானவியல்	.. துவக்கப் புள்ளி யியல் துணை.	திரு. மி. சங்கு நாராயணன், பி.எஸ்.சி.,	முதற் பரிசு	.. செந்தில் பதிப்பகம், சென்னை-20.
	அப்போலோ 11 (நிலவில் மனிதன்).	திரு. எஸ். சுப்பிரமணியம்	.. முதற் பரிசு	.. இளங்கோ பதிப்பகம், சென்னை-17.
	இலக்கியத்தில் வானியியல்.	திரு. அ. வ. இராசகோபாலன், எம்.ஏ., பி.டி.	இரண்டாம் பரிசு.	வெங்கடேசா பதிப்பகம், திருச்சி மாவட்டம்.
பொறியியல், தொழில் நுட்ப வியல்.	மோட்டார் கார் மெக்கானிசம்.	திரு. கோ. சீனிவாசன், பி.இ.	முதற் பரிசு	.. நியூசெஞ்சுரி புக் ஹவுஸ், (பிரைவேட்) லிமிடெட், சென்னை-2.
	கடைசல் பொறிகள்	திரு. சை. புகாரி	..	.. இரண்டாம் பரிசு. பரிதர பதிப்பகம், சென்னை-14.
மருத்துவம்—உடலியல், உண வியல், ஆரோக்கியம், ககாதாரம்.	சமய நோயும் தடுப்பு முறை களும்.	டாக்டர் அ. கதிரேசன், எம்.டி.ட்டி., டி.டி.	முதற் பரிசு	.. நியூ செஞ்சுரி புக் ஹவுஸ் (பிரைவேட்) லிமிடெட், சென்னை-2.
	கொசு ஒழிப்பு	.. திரு. கவீ. முத்தையா, எம்.ஏ.	இரண்டாம் பரிசு.	திருநெல்வேலித் தென்னிந்திய சைவ சித்தாந்த நூற் பதிப்புக் கழகம், சென்னை-1.
தத்துவம், சமயம், விவியல், அறிவியல்.	அள பனிவிருதிருமுறை வரலாறு பகுதி 2.	வித்துவான் கா. வெள்ளை வாரணனார்.	முதற் பரிசு	.. அண்ணாமலை பல்கலைக் கழகம், சிதம்பரம்.
	சைவ சமயம்	.. திரு. மு. அருணாசலம், எம்.ஏ.	இரண்டாம் பரிசு.	பாரி நிலையம், சென்னை-1.

1973 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதம் 7-ந் தேதி அன்று மேற்கண்ட பரிசுகள் வழங்கப்பட்டன.



1973 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதம் 7-ந் தேதி அன்று மேற்கண்ட பரிசுகள் வழங்கப் பட்டன.

1970-71, 1971-72 ஆம் ஆண்டுகளில் வெளியிடப்பெற்ற நூல்களுக்குப் பரிசளிப்பதற்காக அவ்விரு ஆண்டுகளிலும் வெளியிடப்பெற்ற நூல்கள் பெறப் பட்டு, நூல்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கும் பணி நடைபெற்று வருகிறது.

7. தமிழில் சிறந்த நூல்களை வெளியிடுவதற்கு நூலாசிரியர்க்கு நிதியுதவி அளிக்கும் திட்டம்.

(அ) தமிழில் சிறந்த நூல்களை வெளிக்கொணரும் பொருட்டு சிறந்த தமிழ் நூல்களை வெளியிடுவதற்கு ஊக்கமளிக்கும் வகையில் தனிப்பட்ட நூலாசிரியர்களுக்கு நிதியுதவி அளிக்கும் திட்டம் 1966 ஆம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து செயற்பட்டு வருகிறது.

இத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் நிதியுதவி அளிப்பதற்கென அரசு வெளியிட்டுள்ள விதிகளின்படி நூல் வெளியிட்டிற்கு நிதியுதவி அளிப்பது குறித்து கருதப்படுகிறது. இதற்கென அரசு நியமித்துள்ள வல்லுநர் குழு இத்திட்டத்தின்கீழ் நிதியுதவி வேண்டி நூலாசிரியர்களிடமிருந்து பெறப்படும் நூலின் கையெழுத்துப் படிக்களை ஆய்ந்து நல்ல தரமான நூல்களை தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அரசுக்குப் பரிந்துரை செய்கிறது. இக் குழுப் பரிந்துறையின்மீது அரசு இறுதி முடிவு மேற்கொள்கிறது.

நிதியுதவி பெற்ற நூல்கள் விவரம் வருமாறு :—

நூலின் பெயர்.

நூலாசிரியரின் பெயர்.

(1)

(2)

(அ) 1971-72—

நாட்டுப்புறப்பாடல்கள் திறனாய்வு .. .. தி. ஆறு. அழகப்பன், தமிழ் விரிவுரையாளர், அண்ணாமலை பல்கலைக்கழகம்.

(ஆ) 1972-73—

1. பிறை தொழும் பெண்கள் அல்லது ராவண்டைப் பாட்டு. திரு. இரா. பெரிய கருப்பன், மதுரை பல்கலைக் கழகம்.

2. கையோ கையே .. .. திரு. மு. விட்டல், எம்.எஸ்.சி., விவசாய வளர்ச்சி அலுவலர், இந்திய மாநில வங்கி, வாலாசாப்பேட்டை.

3. மாநில சுயாட்சி மத்தியில் கூட்டாட்சி .. திரு. பி. ஜி. மாணிக்கம், ஈரோடு.

3. கீழ்க்காலும் நூல்களை வெளியிடுவதற்கு மட்டும் அரசு நிதியுதவி வழங்கியுள்ளது:—

நூல்.

நிதியுதவி.

(1)

(2)

1. நாட்டுப்புறப் பாடல்கள் திறனாய்வு—(திரு. அறு. அழகப்பன்) .. .. ரூ. 1,003.50.

2. தொல்காப்பியக் களஞ்சியம் (திரு. க. ப. அறவாணன்) .. .. ரூ. 5,000.

3. சொல்நூலாற்று மதிப்பீடு தமிழ்ச் சொற்களின் மூலம் (முதல் தொகுதி) (திரு. கே. சி. ஞானகிரி) .. ..

இந்நூலை அரசே வெளியிடுவதற்கு ஆணையிடப்பட்டு ரூ. 900 ஊதியம் வழங்கப் பட்டது.

(ஆ) “யுனஸ்கோ கூரியர்” தமிழில் வெளியிட தென் மொழிகளில் புத்தக நிறுவனத்திற்கு 1971-72, 1972-73 ஆகிய இரண்டாண்டுகளுக்கும் ஆண்டொன்றுக்கு ரூ. 24,500 வீதம் தமிழக அரசு நிதியுதவி அளித்தது.

8. அதிகாரபூர்வமான தமிழ்நாட்டு வரலாறு எழுதும் குழுவின் பணி. — தமிழகத்தில் தொன்மையான வரலாறு தொடர்பாக வரலாறு இதுகாறும் தொகுக்கப்படவில்லை. தொன்மைச் சிறப்புடைய தமிழக வரலாறு இந்திய வரலாற்றில் ஆங்காங்கே சில இடங்களில் நிழலாக மட்டுமே இழையோடிக் காணப்படுகின்றன. தமிழக மூவேந்தர்களான சேர, சோழ, பாண்டியர் ஆட்சியின் போது தமிழகம் தகுதிச் சிறப்புப் பெற்று உலகோடு தொடர்பு கொண்டு உலகப் புகழ் பெற்றுத் திகழ்ந்தது என்பதனைத் தமிழ் இலக்கியங்களில் ஆங்காங்கு காணப்பெறும் சில குறிப்புகளைக்கொண்டு நாம் உணர முடிகிறதே தவிர வரலாற்றுப் பெருமை முழுவதையும் நாம் அறிய முடியவில்லை. இக்குறையை நீக்கும் வகையில் தமிழகத்திற்கு அதிகாரபூர்வமான தனி வரலாறு எழுதும் பொருட்டு டாக்டர் மு. வரதராசனார் தலைமையில் குழுவொன்றை அமைக்கலாமென்ற 1970 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஆகஸ்ட் மாதம் 18-ந் தேதியில் நடந்த தமிழ் வளர்ச்சி ஆராய்ச்சி மன்றத்தின் முடிவன்படி 1971 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதம் 16-ந் தேதி அன்று தமிழ்நாட்டு வரலாறு எழுதும் குழுவொன்றை டாக்டர் மு. வரதராசனார் அவர்கள் தலைமையில் அரசு நியமித்தது. இக் குழுவில் கீழ்க்கண்டவர்கள் உறுப்பினர்களாக உள்ளனர்:—

1. திரு. சீனி வேங்கடசாமி அவர்கள்.
2. திரு. இரா. நாகசாமி அவர்கள் (தொல் பொருள் ஆய்வுத்துறை இயக்குநர்).
3. திரு. அ. இராகவன் அவர்கள்.
4. திரு. கா. அப்பாதுரையார் அவர்கள்.
5. திரு. சி. இ. இராமச்சந்திரன் அவர்கள்.
6. திரு. க. த. திருநாவுக்கரசு அவர்கள்.
7. திரு. கே. ஆர். அனுமந்தன் அவர்கள்.
8. திருமயிலை கொண்டல் சு. மகாதேவன் அவர்கள், உறுப்பினர், செயலாளர் (தமிழ் வளர்ச்சி இயக்குநர்).

தமிழ்நாட்டு வரலாறு எழுதும் குழுவின் அலுவலகமாக தமிழ்நாட்டு வரலாற்று வெளியீட்டகம் என்ற பிரிவு தமிழ் வளர்ச்சி இயக்கத்தில் தோற்றுவிக்கப்பட்டது. இப்பிரிவில் 4 பதிப்பாசிரியர்கள் நியமிக்கப்பட்டனர்.

தமிழ்நாட்டு வரலாற்றினை எழுதுவதில் முதற்படியாகக் கீழே குறித்த நான்கு தலைப்புகளில் அரசியல், சமுதாயம், கலை வளர்ச்சி முதலியன பற்றி விரிவாக எழுதுவது என்று குழு முடிவெடுத்து அதன்படி தற்போது பணியாற்றி வருகின்றது.

1. தொல்பழங்கால வரலாறு (சங்க காலத்துக்கு முற்பட்ட தமிழகம்).
2. சங்க காலத் தமிழகம்.
3. பல்லவ பாண்டியர் காலத் தமிழகம்.
4. சோழப் பெருவேந்தர் காலத் தமிழகம்.

தமிழ்நாட்டு வரலாற்றின் முதல் தலைப்பான “தொல்பழங்கால வரலாறு” முதல் தொகுதி விரிவாக எழுதி முடிக்கப்பட்டு பாடநூல் நிறுவனம் வாயிலாக 1975-ல் வெளியிடப்பட்டுள்ளது.

இரண்டாவது, மூன்றாவது தலைப்புகள் பற்றிக் குழு உறுப்பினர்களும், பதிப்பாசிரியர்களும் விரிவாக கட்டுரைகள் தற்போது எழுதி வருகின்றனர்.

10. பிற பல்கலைக் கழகங்களில் தமிழ் இருக்கையை நிறுவ நிதியுதவி அளிக்கும் திட்டம்.—வெளி மாநிலங்களிலுள்ள பல்கலைக் கழகங்களில் தமிழ் இருக்கையை நிறுவுவதற்கும், தமிழ்ப் பேராசிரியர் பதவியை ஏற்படுத்தவும் தமிழ்ப் பட்டப்படிப்பை ஊக்குவிக்கவும், தமிழில், ஆராய்ச்சிக் கூட்டங்கள் நடத்தவும் பின்கண்டவாறு இவ்வரசு நிதியுதவி செய்தது :—

ரூ.

1971-72 —

1. திருவெங்கடேஸ்வராப் பல்கலைக் கழகம், திருப்பதி .. .. 10,000

1972-73—

1. ஆக்ராப் பல்கலைக் கழகம், ஆக்ரா .. .. 5,000

2. விஸ்வ பாரதி பல்கலைக் கழகம், மேற்கு வங்காளம் .. .. 40,000

3. திராவிட மொழிகளின் சங்கம், திருவனந்தபுரம் .. .. 10,000

4. கல்கத்தா பல்கலைக் கழகம் .. .. 10,000

5. திருவேங்கடவன் பல்கலைக் கழகம், திருப்பதி .. .. 10,000

11. தமிழில் சிறந்த வரைவுகளும் குறிப்புகளும் எழுதியவருக்குப் பரிசு வழங்கும் திட்டம்.—தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியாகத் திட்டத்தை முழுமையாகச் செயல்படுத்துவதற்காக அரசுப் பணியாளர்களுக்கு ஊக்கமளிக்கும் பொருட்டு தமிழில் சிறந்த வரைவுகளும் குறிப்புகளும் எழுதியவருக்குப் பரிசு வழங்கும் திட்டம் இவ்வரசில் 1970 ஆம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து செயல்படுகிறது. இவர்களுக்கான பரிசுகள் மாவட்டத்திற்கு ஒன்று வீதமும் சென்னை நகர்க்கு இரண்டு வீதமும் ஆண்டுதோறும் வழங்கப் பெறுகின்றது.

தமிழில் சிறந்த வரைவுகளும் குறிப்புகளும் எழுதும் சென்னை மதுரை மாநகராட்சி பணியாளர்களுக்கும் அந்தந்த மாவட்டங்களிலுள்ள ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியங்கள் நகராட்சிகள் ஆகியவற்றிலுள்ள பணியாளர்கள் ஒவ்வொரு மாவட்டத்திற்கும் ரூ. 500 பரிசு வழங்க 1971 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதம் 9-ம் நாளிட்ட 1614 ஊர்வளர்ச்சி உள்ளாட்சித்துறை நிலை அரசாணை மூலம் இத்திட்டம் அறிவிக்கப்பட்டு செயல்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது.

சென்னை மாநகரத்தில் உள்ள அரசு அலுவலகத்தில் பணிபுரியும் பணியாளர்களுக்கான பரிசுக்குரியவர் தமிழ் வளர்ச்சி இயக்குநர் அவர்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு பரிசு பெற்றவர்கள் விவரங்கள் ஆண்டுவாரியாகக் கீழே தரப்பட்டுள்ளன:—

	வேலைவாய்ப்பு மற்றும் பயிற்சித்துறை.	பரிசுத்தொகை.
1971—		ரூ.
1.	திரு. சம்பந்தம் .. ..	500
2.	திரு. தா. மு. சுப்பிரமணியம்.	500
1972—		
1.	திரு. சு. அரங்கராசலு .. ஊரக வளர்ச்சித்துறை ..	500
2.	திரு. அ. இராமதுரை .. தலைமைப் பொறியாளர் அலுவலகம். ..	500

12. மொழிபெயர்ப்பு.—அரசு அலுவலகங்களில் குறிப்புகளையும் வரைவுகளையும் தமிழில் வரைய, எல்லா அலுவலகங்களிலும் அன்றாடம் நடைமுறையில் பயன்படுத்தப்பெறும் ஆங்கில சிறப்புச் சொற்களை மட்டும் மொழி பெயர்த்துத் தொகுத்து ஆட்சி சொல்லகராதி என்னும் பெயரில் நூல்களை இத்துடன் வெளியிட்டு வருகின்றது. மேலும் இவ்வியக்கத்தில் உள்ள மொழிப்பெயர்ப்புப் பிரிவினால் எல்லாத் துறைத் தலைவர்களாலும் அனுப்பப்படும் சட்டங்கள், விதிகள், விதித் தொகுப்புகள், வடிவங்கள் முதலியன மொழிப்பெயர்த்துத் தரப்படுகின்றன.

13. தமிழ் நூல் விவர அட்டவணை தொகுதிகள்.—1867ஆம் ஆண்டு முதல் அச்சான அனைத்து நூல்களிலும் சில படிக்க, நூல் பதிவாளர் அலுவலகத்திற்கு அனுப்பப்படுகின்றன. பதிவாளர் அலுவலகத்திற்கு அனுப்பப்படும் நூல்கள் அனைத்தும் பதிவு செய்யப்பெற்றுபின்னர் ஆவணக்காப்பகத்திற்கு அனுப்பப்படுகின்றன. ஆவண காப்பகத்தில் நூல்கள் அனைத்தும் பொருள்கள் பாகுபாடின்றி பதிவு செய்யப்பெற்ற கால அடிப்படையில் மொத்தமாக அடுக்கி வைக்கப்படுகின்றன. இலக்கியம், இலக்கணம், நாடகம், வரலாறு, சமயம், சமுதாயம், தத்துவம், மருத்துவம் சோதிடம், அறிவியல், மொழியியல், நிலநூல் முதலிய பல்வேறு பொருள் தொடர், பாக வெளியான நூற்றொகையை நூல்களும், ஆய்வு நிகழ்த்தவும் வாய்ப்பளிக்க வேண்டும் என்ற சீரிய நோக்குடன் தமிழ்நாடு அரசு தமிழ்நூல் விவர அட்டவணைத் தொகுக்கும் பணியைத் தொடங்கிற்று.

இவ்வட்டவணையில் குறிப்பிட்ட ஒரு கால அளவில் பதிவு செய்யப்பெற்ற தமிழ் நூல்களில் ஒவ்வொரு நூலைப் பற்றியும் ஆசிரியர், பதிப்பித்தவர், பதிப்பகம், அச்சகம், அளவு, விலை முதலிய குறிப்புகளும் அந்நூலில் இடம் பெற்றுள்ள செய்தியின் பிரிவும் இடம் பெறுவதுடன், ஆசிரியர் அகரவரிசை, நூல் அகர வரிசை முதலியனவும் இடம் பெற்றுள்ளன.

இத் தமிழ் நூல் விவர அட்டவணையிலுள்ள வரிசைப்படி நூல்கள் அனைத்தும் இலக்கியம், இலக்கணம் முதலிய பொருள் வாரியாக பிரிக்கப்பெற்ற தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பகத்தில் மீண்டும் அடுக்கி வைக்கப் பெறுவதால் தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகத்திலுள்ள தமிழ் நூல்களைப்பற்றி இத்தமிழ் நூல் விவர அட்டவணையின் துணை கொண்டு எளிதில் அறியவும், தமக்குத் தேவையான நூல்களை ஆவணக் காப்பக நூல்களில் இருந்து பெற்று ஆய்வு நிகழ்த்தவும் இந்த அட்டவணை பெரிதும் பயன்படுகிறது.

இவ்வடிப்படையில் 1867 ஆம் ஆண்டு முதல் 1900 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரை உள்ள காலப்பகுதியில் வெளியான நூல்கள் முதல் தொகுதி என்ற பெயரில் வெளியிடப் பெற்றது.

(அ) 1901 முதல் 1910 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரை உள்ள காலப் பகுதியில் வெளியான நூல்கள் இரண்டாம் தொகுதி என்ற பெயரில் வெளியிடப் பெற்றுள்ளது.

(ஆ) 1911 முதல் 1925 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரை வெளியாகிப் பதிவு செய்யப் பெற்றதத் தமிழ் நூல்களுக்குரிய மூன்று, நான்கு, ஐந்து தொகுதிகள் அச்சுக்காக அரசு அச்சகத்திற்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டுள்ளன.

(இ) (1926—1930) ஆறாம் தொகுதியும் (1931—1935) ஏழாம் தொகுதியும் தயாரித்து முடிக்கப்பட்டன.

(ஈ) எட்டாவது தொகுதிக்குரிய பணிகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு, நடைபெற்று வருகின்றது.

(உ) மூன்றாம் தொகுதிக்குரிய முதலிரு பகுதிகளின் அச்சுப் பார்வைப் படிக்க திருத்தப்பெற்று அரசு அச்சகத்திற்குத் திருப்பி அனுப்பப்பட்டுள்ளன.

14. அலுவலக முக்கிய குறிப்பிடத்தக்க விவரங்கள்.—(1) தலைமைச் செயலக பொதுத்துறையிலிருந்து தமிழ் வளர்ச்சிப் பிரிவும், ஆட்சி மொழிக் குழுவும் ஒன்றாக இணைக்கப்பட்டு 1971 ஆம் ஆண்டு மே மாதம் 28-ந் தேதி முதல் தனித் தலைமைத் துறையாக்கப் (தமிழ் வளர்ச்சி இயக்கம்) பட்டு செயல்பட்டு வருகிறது.

(2) முன்னாள் ஆட்சிமொழிக் குழுச் செயலர் பதவி தமிழ் வளர்ச்சி இயக்கத் துடன் இணைந்தவுடன் அப்பதவி நிருவகத் தனி அலுவலர் என்ற பெயரில் மாற்றப் பட்டு திரு. சு. செல்லப்பன், எம்.ஏ., பி.டி., இவ்வியக்கத்தில் நிருவாகத் தனி அலுவலராக 1971 ஆம் ஆண்டு செப்டம்பர் மாதம் 30-ந் தேதி அன்று பணியேற்றார்.

திரு முத்து இராசாக்கண்ணன் 1972 ஆம் ஆண்டு மே மாதம் 6-ந் தேதி முற்பகல் ஓய்வு பெற்றபின், திரு. கொண்டல், சு. மகாதேவன், எம்.ஏ., பி.எஸ்சி., தமிழ் வளர்ச்சி இயக்குனராக 1972 ஆம் ஆண்டு மே மாதம் 11-ந் தேதி முற்பகல் பணியேற்றார்.

## 1. ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS 1966-67.

Type of Institution	Number of institutions.			Number of students.			Number of Teachers.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 Universities and University Departments.	77	..	77	4,459	455	4,914	592	30	622
Institutions deemed as Universities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Institutions of National Importance.	1	..	1	1,546	15	1,561	444	3	447
4 All Boards of Examinations.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Research Institutions ..	1	..	1	10	1	11	8	..	3
6 Colleges for General Education (Post Graduate, Degree and Under-Graduate).	77	28	105	69,653	21,935	91,588	3,838	1,393	5,231
7 Colleges for Professional and Other Education excluding Teacher Training (Post-Graduate, Degree and Under-Graduate).	83	3	86	26,717	2,976	29,693	3,130	399	3,529
8 Teacher Training—									
(a) Post-Graduate and Degree—									
(i) Basic .. .. .	1	..	1	24	..	24	11	..	11
(ii) Non-Basic .. ..	11	7	18	1,344	769	2,113	118	78	196
(b) Under Graduate/School—									
(i) Basic .. .. .	69	50	119	12,591	7,680	20,271	620	386	1,006
(ii) Non-Basic including Art and crafts.	9	14	23	1,697	1,640	3,337	75	66	141
(iii) Pre-primary/Pre-Basic.	..	5	5	..	394	394	2	20	22
9 High/Higher Secondary Schools.	1,980	392	2,372	885,510	4,18,609	13,04,119	37,569	14,475	52,044
10 Middle/Senior Basic Schools.	6,059	7	6,066	1,134,919	7,64,548	18,99,467	34,640	26,723	61,363
11 Primary/Junior Basic Schools.	25,091	..	25,091	18,74,063	12,98,570	31,72,633	60,108	30,733	90,841
12 Pre-Primary/Pre-Basic Schools.	..	42	42	1,857	1,686	3,543	3	128	131
13 Schools for Vocational/Provisional/Special/Other Education excluding Teacher Training Schools Adult and Handicapped.	503	32	535	24,385	6,391	30,776	1,933	376	2,309
Total ..	33,964	580	34,544	40,38,775	25,25,669	65,64,444	1,43,091	74,810	2,17,901

Classes.	Enrolment.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-Primary .. .. .	2,292	2,130	4,422
I—V .. .. .	27,15,687	19,18,736	46,34,423
VI—VIII .. .. .	7,51,561	3,81,484	11,33,045
IX—XI .. .. .	4,26,809	1,81,063	6,07,872
Total ..	38,96,349	24,83,413	63,79,762

## 2. ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS 1967-68.

Type of institutions.	Number of institutions.			Number of students.			Number of teachers.		
	(1)	Boys. (2)	Girls. (3)	Total. (4)	Boys. (5)	Girls. (6)	Total. (7)	Men. (8)	Women. (9)
1 Universities and University Departments,	76	..	76	5,050	534	5,584	515	24	539
2 Institutions deemed as Universities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Institutions of National Importance.	1	..	1	1,660	16	1,676	448	4	452
4 All Boards of Examinations.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Research Institutions	3	..	3	46	5	51	8	..	8
6 Colleges for General Education (Post Graduate, Degree and Under-Graduate).	85	31	116	83,625	26,691	1,10,316	4,316	1,566	5,882
7 Colleges for Professional Education excluding Teacher Training (Post-Graduate, Degree).	34	..	34	18,087	2,967	21,054	1,934	335	2,269
Under Graduate .. ..	38	5	43	10,483	758	11,241	1,115	47	1,162
Other Education .. ..	17	..	17	1,745	697	2,442	113	4	117
8 Teacher Training—		..							
(a) Post Graduate and Degree.									
(i) Basic .. .. .	1	..	1	50	..	50	12	..	12
(ii) Non-Basic .. ..	12	7	19	1,478	850	2,328	118	87	205
(b) Under Graduate/School.									
(i) Basic .. .. .	67	50	117	12,278	8,018	20,296	620	391	1,011
(ii) Non-Basic including Arts and Crafts.	11	14	25	1,723	1,903	3,626	81	79	160
(iii) Pre-Primary/Pre Basic.	..	5	5	..	379	379	2	22	24
9 High/Higher Secondary Schools.	2,047	402	2,449	9,08,384	4,41,546	13,49,930	39,464	15,778	55,242
10 Middle/Senior Basic Schools.	6,058	5	6,063	12,01,444	8,28,675	20,30,119	35,231	26,760	61,991
11 Primary/Junior Basic Schools.	25,366	..	25,366	19,34,777	14,02,431	33,37,208	60,224	31,699	91,923
12 Pre-Primary/Pre-Basic Schools.	..	42	42	1,873	1,775	3,648	3	133	136
13 Schools for Vocational/Professional Education.	98	24	122	14,555	1,470	16,025	1,386	71	1,457
Special Education ..	39	8	47	5,907	2,489	8,396	181	254	435
Other Education .. ..	16	1	17	811	349	1,160	92	11	103
Adult Education .. ..	283	..	283	4,654	2,202	6,856	217	71	288
Total ..	34,254	594	34,848	42,08,630	27,23,755	69,32,385	14,6080	77,336	2,23,416

Classes.	Enrolment.			
	(1)	Boys. (2)	Girls. (3)	Total. (4)
Pre-Primary .. .. .	..	2,848	2,684	5,532
I—V .. .. .	..	28,60,613	20,73,354	48,93,967
VI—VIII .. .. .	..	7,87,843	4,07,406	11,95,249
IX—XI .. .. .	..	4,35,174	1,90,983	6,26,157
Total ..	..	40,86,478	26,74,427	67,20,905

## 3. ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS—1968-69.

Type of institutions. (1)	Number of institutions.			Number of students.			Number of teachers.		
	Boys. (2)	Girls. (3)	Total. (4)	Boys. (5)	Girls. (6)	Total. (7)	Men. (8)	Women. (9)	Total. (10)
1 Unive sities and University Departments.	77	..	77	6,323	639	6,962	529	28	557
2 Institutions deemed as Universities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Institutions of National Importance.	1	..	1	1,693	23	1,716	346	5	351
4 All Boards of Examinations.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Research Institutions ..	3	..	3	43	4	47	10	..	10
6 Colleges for General Education (Post Graduate, Degree and Under Graduate).	92	34	126	96,529	31,626	128,155	4,805	1,801	6,606
7 Colleges for Professional and Other Education excluding Teacher Training (Post-Graduate, Degree and Under Graduate).	92	4	96	32,093	4,954	37,047	3,511	471	3,982
8 Teacher Training—									
(a) Post Graduate and Degree—									
(i) Basic .. .. .	1	..	1	60	..	60	12	2	14
(ii) Non-Basic including T. T. C.	13	10	23	1,882	1,083	2,965	144	105	249
(b) Under Graduate School.									
(i) Basic .. .. .	67	49	116	11,075	7,697	18,772	578	369	947
(ii) Non-Basic including Arts and Crafts.	9	15	24	1,657	1,953	3,610	68	80	148
(iii) Pre-Primary/Pre Basic.	..	5	5	..	296	296	2	21	23
9 High/Higher Secondary Schools.	2,095	415	2,510	9,06,358	4,56,002	13,62,360	40,648	15,968	56,616
10 Middle/Senior Basic Schools.	6,008	4	6,012	11,83,412	8,28,997	20,12,409	34,774	27,572	62,346
11 Primary/Junior Basic Schools.	25,617	..	25,617	18,88,392	13,67,299	32,55,691	61,146	32,709	93,855
12 Pre-Primary/Pre-Basic Schools.	..	43	43	2,056	2,022	4,078	3	142	145
13 Schools for Vocational/Professional.	98	23	121	15,466	1,270	16,736	1,408	61	1,469
Special Education excluding Teachers Training Schools.	38	7	45	5,911	2,256	8,167	194	256	450
Other Education .. ..	220	..	220	4,228	1,990	6,218	265	62	327
Total ..	34,433	609	35,042	41,57,178	27,08,111	68,65,289	148,443	79,652	2,28,095

Classes. (1)	Enrolment.		
	Boys. (2)	Girls. (3)	Total. (4)
Pre-Primary .. .. .	2,287	2,435	4,722
I—V .. .. .	27,57,021	20,39,257	47,96,278
VI—VIII.. .. .	7,88,600	4,15,524	12,04,124
IX—XI .. .. .	4,32,310	1,97,104	6,29,414
Total ..	39,80,218	26,54,320	66,34,538





## 5. ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS—1970-71.

Type of Institutions. (1)	Number of Institutions.			Number of Students.			Number of Teachers.		
	Boys. (2)	Girls. (3)	Total. (4)	Boys. (5)	Girls. (6)	Total. (7)	Men. (8)	Women. (9)	Total. (10)
1 Universities and University Teaching Departments.	77	..	77	6,728	882	7,610	586	*33	619
2 Institutions deemed as universities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Institutions of National Importance.	1	..	1	1,693	32	1,725	379	5	384
4 All Boards of Examinations.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Research Institutions ..	3	..	3	38	2	40	10	..	10
6 Colleges for General Education (Post-graduates and Under-graduates)	114	41	155	1,20,291	41,189	1,61,480	5,865	2,237	8,102
7 College for professional education excluding Teacher Training (Post-Graduate and Under Graduate)	74	4	78	28,675	4,507	33,182	3,783	463	4,246
8 Colleges for Other Education									
Oriental Scheme .. ..	17	..	17	1,784	886	2,670	127	7	134
Teacher Training Post-graduate and Degree	1	..	1	59	..	59	10	..	10
(i) Basic .. ..									
(ii) Non-Basic .. ..	13	10	23	1,764	1,149	2,913	117	113	230
Under-graduate schoolBasic:									
.. ..	65	49	114	7,869	5,451	13,320	512	338	850
(ii) Non-Basic including Arts and Crafts.	8	14	22	959	1,404	2,363	59	58	117
(iii) Pre-Primary/Pre-basic.	..	5	5	..	294	294	..	17	17
9 High/Higher Secondary Schools.	2,191	443	2,634	9,44,512	4,93,443	14,37,955	43,079	17,961	61,040
10 Middle/Senior Basic Schools.	5,890	4	5,894	12,13,791	8,65,904	20,79,695	35,906	28,976	64,882
11 Primary/Junior Basic Schools.	26,076	..	26,076	19,88,920	14,74,089	34,63,009	65,396	36,344	10,1740
12 Pre-Primary/Pre-basic Schools.	..	40	40	2,093	2,077	4,170	1	137	138
13 Professional .. ..	94	24	118	14,711	1,510	16,221	1,537	75	1,612
(ii) Special .. ..	39	8	47	4,980	1,838	6,818	207	243	450
(iii) Other Education ..	64	..	64	2,231	784	3,015	168	26	194
Total ..	34,729	642	35,371	43,41,098	28,95,441	72,36,539	15,7742	87,033	2,44,775

Classes. (1)	Enrolment.		
	Boys. (2)	Girls. (3)	Total. (4)
Pre-Primary .. ..	2,614	2,583	5,197
I to V .. ..	28,83,524	21,75,540	50,59,064
VI to VIII .. ..	8,05,284	4,40,140	12,45,424
IX to XI .. ..	4,57,894	2,17,250	6,75,144
Total ..	41,49,316	28,35,513	69,84,829

## 6\* ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS 1971-72.

Type of Institutions.	Number of institutions.			Number of Students.			Number of Teachers.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 Universities .. .. .	3	..	3	6,318	887	7,205	607	35	642
2 University Teaching Departments.	79	..	79	Enrolment particulars included in Universities.					
3 Boards of Examinations ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Research Institutions ..	1	..	1	8	4	12	8	..	8
5 Colleges for General Education : Post-Graduate Degree and Under-Graduate.	125	44	169	1,32,737	46,414	1,79,151	6,527	2,546	9,073
6 Colleges for Professional and other Education excluding Teacher Training.	92	6	98	31,475	5,703	37,178	4,045	777	4,822
7 Teacher Training:									
(a) Post-Graduate and Degree:									
(i) Basic .. .. .	1	..	1	62	..	62	10	..	10
(ii) Non-Basic .. .. .	12	10	22	1,719	1,220	2,939	127	112	239
(b) Under-Graduate schools—									
(i) Basic .. .. .	61	33	94	6,664	2,432	9,096	428	314	742
(ii) Non-Basic .. .. .	5	28	33	794	1,371	2,165	41	146	187
(iii) Pre-primary/pre-basic	..	5	5	..	237	237	..	14	14
8 High/Higher Secondary Schools	2,249	450	2,699	9,70,092	50,5610	14,75,702	45,082	18,711	63,793
9 Middle /Senior Basic Schools	5,835	5	5,840	12,22,627	8,72,114	20,94,741	36,377	29,744	66,121
10 Primary/Junior Basic Schools	26,385	..	26,385	20,30,897	15,14,959	35,45,856	66,931	37,769	1,04,700
11 Pre-Primary/Pre-basic ..	17	29	46	2,294	2,357	4,651	2	143	145
12 Schools for Vocational/Professional/Special/other education.	172	31	203	22,818	4,645	27,463	1,815	352	2,167
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>35,039</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>35,680</b>	<b>44,28,505</b>	<b>29,57,953</b>	<b>73,86,458</b>	<b>1,62,000</b>	<b>90,663</b>	<b>2,52,663</b>

## 7. ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS 1972-73.

Type of Institution. (1)	Number of institution.			Number of scholars.			Number of Teachers.		
	Boys. (2)	Girls. (3)	Total. (4)	Boys. (5)	Girls. (6)	Total. (7)	Men. (8)	Women. (9)	Total. (10)
1 Universities .. .. .	4	..	4	5,315	904	6,219	612	50	662
2 University Teaching Departments.	88	..	88	Enrolemt particulars included in Universities.)					
3 Institutions of national importance.	1	..	1	1,911	48	1,959	288	4	292
4 Bords of Examinations ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Research Institutions ..	1	..	1	8	4	12	8	..	8
6 Colleges for General Education (Pst-Graduate Degree and Under-Graduate).	127	45	172	1,47,215	51,247	1,98,462	7,006	2,650	9,656
7 Colleges for Professional excluding and other education Teacher Training (Post-graduate Degree and Under-Graduate).	91	6	97	33,526	5,587	39,113	4,553	601	5,154
8 Teacher Traing :(a) Post-graduate and Degere.	13	10	23	1,578	1,202	2,780	127	108	235
(b) Under-graduate.	66	50	116	3,364	2,634	5,998	356	244	600
9 High/Higher Secondary Schools	2,318	449	2,767	9,84,916	5,29,263	15,14,179	45,406	19,828	65,234
70 Middle/Senior Basic Schools	5,812	5	5,817	12,33,704	8,92,988	21,26,692	36,502	30,318	66,820
11 Primary/Junior Basic Schools	26,625	..	26,625	20,81,423	15,64,060	36,45,483	67,182	38,013	1,05,195
12 Pre-primary/pre basic schools	13	40	53	2,633	2,725	5,358	1	159	160
13 Schools for vocational professional/ special—other education.	159	31	190	22,918	4,546	27,464	1,831	407	2,238
Grand Total ..	35,320	636	35,956	45,18,511	30,55,208	75,73,719	1,63,872	92,382	2,56,254

8. STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS FOR HIGH/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO MANAGEMENT-WISE FOR 1966-67 TO 1972-73.

Year.	High/Higer Secondary Schools.											
	Government.		Local Bodies/ District Board.		Mpl Corporation.		Aided.		Un-Aided.		Total.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1966-67	78	37	* 1,385	124	..	..	559	219	4	12	1,980	392
1967-68	87	37	* 1,385	128	..	..	562	224	8	14	2,047	402
1968-69	91	38	* 1,420	134	..	..	574	229	10	14	2,095	415
1969-70	92	38	* 1,45	145	..	..	581	235	13	14	2,147	432
1970-71	130	45	* 1,454	45	..	..	593	238	14	15	2,191	443
1971-72	161	50	1,364	109	89	37	610	240	25	14	2,249	450
1972-73	230	57	1,364	109	86	42	608	240	30	1	2,318	449

\* Includes Corporation Schools also).

(Ind Roofing).

9. STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS FOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO MANAGEMENT-WISE FOR 1966-67 TO 1972-73.

(1)	Middle Schools.											
	Government.		Municipal.		Panchayat Union.		Aided.		Un-aided.		Total.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	B.	B.	G.	B.	G.
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
1966-67	245	2	3,660	..	..	..	2,152	5	2	..	6,059	7
1967-68	241	1	3,674	..	..	..	2,141	4	2	..	6,058	5
1968-69	240	1	3,635	..	..	..	2,132	3	1	..	6,008	4
1969-70	241	1	3,660	..	..	..	2,102	3	2	1	5,945	4
1970-71	240	1	3,588	..	..	..	2,062	3	..	..	5,840	4
1971-72	231	1	393	..	3,170	..	2,039	4	2	..	5,835	5
1972-73	241	2	395	..	3,155	..	2,020	3	1	..	5,812	5

10. STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO MANAGEMENT-WISE FOR 1966-67 TO 1972-73.

(1)	Primary Schools.						
	Government.		Municipal.	Panchayat Union.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	
1966-67	1,335	18,485	..	5,267	4	25,091	
1967-68	1,343	18,742	..	5,276	5	25,366	
1968-69	1,359	19,019	..	5,232	6	26,616	
1969-70	1,352	19,291	..	5,218	4	25,865	
1970-71	1,352	19,515	..	5,204	5	26,076	
1971-72	1,358	1,007	18,803	5,212	5	26,385	
1972-73	1,349	1,022	19,118	5,131	5	26,62	

## 11. STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS FOR HIGH/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR 1966-67 TO 1972-73.

				<i>High Higher Secondary Schools.</i>					
				<i>Trained.</i>		<i>Un-trained.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
				<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>
<i>(1)</i>				<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>(7)</i>
1966-67	..	..	..	33,755	13,171	3,814	1,304	37,569	14,475
1967-68	..	..	..	36,037	14,444	3,427	1,334	39,464	15,778
1968-69	..	..	..	37,356	14,923	3,292	1,045	40,648	15,968
1969-70	..	..	..	39,138	15,963	2,337	840	41,475	16,803
1970-71	..	..	..	41,494	17,192	1,585	769	43,079	17,961
1971-72	..	..	..	44,338	18,217	744	494	45,082	18,711
1972-73	..	..	..	45,200	19,673	206	155	45,406	19,828

## 12. STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS FOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS FOR 1966-67 TO 1972-73.

				<i>Middle schools.</i>					
				<i>Trained.</i>		<i>Un-trained.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
				<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>
<i>(1)</i>				<i>(8)</i>	<i>(9)</i>	<i>(10)</i>	<i>(11)</i>	<i>(12)</i>	<i>(13)</i>
1966-67	..	..	..	33,296	26,158	1,344	565	34,640	26,723
1967-68	..	..	..	33,860	26,277	1,371	483	35,231	26,760
1968-69	..	..	..	33,626	27,150	1,148	422	34,774	27,572
1969-70	..	..	..	33,768	27,470	1,210	547	34,978	28,019
1370-71	..	..	..	34,601	28,423	1,305	553	35,906	28,976
1971-72	..	..	..	35,024	29,156	1,353	588	36,377	29,744
1972-73	..	..	..	35,112	29,709	1,390	609	36,502	30,318

## 13. STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR 1966-67 TO 1972-73.

				<i>Primary schools.</i>					
				<i>Trained.</i>		<i>Un-trained.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
				<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>
<i>(1)</i>				<i>(14)</i>	<i>(15)</i>	<i>(16)</i>	<i>(17)</i>	<i>(18)</i>	<i>(19)</i>
1966-67	..	..	..	59,056	30,336	1,052	397	60,108	30,733
1967-68	..	..	..	59,642	31,534	582	165	60,224	31,699
1968-69	..	..	..	61,101	32,684	45	25	61,146	32,709
1969-70	..	..	..	62,698	33,538	25	12	62,723	33,550
1970-71	..	..	..	65,384	36,338	12	6	65,396	36,344
1971-72	..	..	..	66,910	37,756	21	13	66,931	37,769
1672-73	..	..	..	67,174	38,006	8	7	67,182	38,043

## 14. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATEMENTS ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUMS AND OTHERS.

	1966-6	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Examination .. .. .	..	Not available	..	55,01,406	57,20,939	71,08,472	67,76,713
Archeological Department ..	..	Do.	..	1,47,088	1,51,201	2,77,863	3,32,177
Museums .. .. .	..	Do.	..	7,56,508	7,65,555	9,63,830	9,21,592
Others .. .. .	..	Do.	..	1,08,520	1,13,421	2,57,402	1,87,265
Total ..	..	..	..	65,13,522	67,51,116	86,07,567	82,17,747
Total Expenditure ..	..	..	..	66 39,36,267	73,21,58,886	87,28,27 505	93,99,03,719

## 15. STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ORIENTAL INSTITUTIONS FROM THE YEAR 1966-67 TO 1972-73

Year	Number of Oriental Institutions.		Total Expenditure.	From Government.
	Aided.	Unaided.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	RS.	RS.
1966-67 .. .. .	13	1	2,33,660	2,02,661
1967-68 .. .. .	13	1	3,13,846	2,81,710
1968-69 .. .. .	14	..	3,81,947	3,21,941
1969-70 .. .. .	14	1	4,12,630	3,54,945
1970-71 .. .. .	16	1	4,97,608	4,29,120
1971-72 .. .. .	16	1	6,22,623	4,57,370
1972-73 .. .. .	16	1	7,36,075	6,46,567

16 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE FUNDS "28 EDUCATION".

(1)	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Universities .. .. .	30,94,590	31,64,875	39,58,720	51,07,747	53,02,555	54,50,243	56,78,437
Arts and Science Colleges .. .. .	1,88,55,406	2,40,24,624	3,15,17,752	3,93,79,227	4,40,77,342	5,54,28,653	6,10,44,215
Secondary .. .. .	12,68,49,930	13,96,78,801	16,16,89,113	19,05,47,986	20,39,72,378	23,34,74,625	23,73,53,296
Primary .. .. .	19,30,40,847	25,09,79,609	25,28,68,985	29,90,76,078	33,55,61,958	39,20,45,862	42,31,55,496
Special Schools .. .. .	95,50,499	1,03,39,976	1,08,37,272	1,04,99,111	1,00,35,776	1,04,41,137	89,75,703
Technical Education .. .. .	1,10,47,914	1,04,33,237	1,15,26,777	2,42,27,723	2,63,53,381	3,17,69,323	3,39,32,465
Direction and Inspection .. .. .	66,43,767	85,91,655	1,00,58,092	1,06,90,486	1,14,78,569	1,35,82,224	1,44,32,558
Supply of Mid-day meals .. .. .	1,75,52,745	1,60,26,377	1,46,82,226	1,96,16,839	1,81,59,180	1,98,96,983	1,86,13,255
CARE Programme .. .. .	31,28,099	35,03,162	47,74,636	52,13,497	59,51,045	71,38,232	54,03,236
Scholarships .. .. .	11,24,238	13,24,049	16,45,560	15,51,697	22,48,839	66,23,783	80,74,999
National Cadet Corps .. .. .	69,55,855	57,60,779	33,75,693	37,69,965	65,29,852	74,66,406	78,84,613
Charges on account of Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act of 1948	25,83,861	17,81,933	21,77,518	21,20,528	20,25,310	29,37,426	31,31,405
Others .. .. .	52,00,105	1,00,95,048	1,14,59,581	1,29,81,465	1,97,40,665	2,47,64,194	2,20,00,405
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>40,56,27,856</b>	<b>48,57,04,125</b>	<b>52,05,71,925</b>	<b>62,47,82,349</b>	<b>69,14,36,850</b>	<b>80,61,09,591</b>	<b>84,96,80,083</b>
<b>Development Schemes (schemes included under Five-Year Plan Scheme).</b>							
University, Secondary, Primary, Special, Technical, Miscellaneous	3,29,34,691	4,98,46,218	5,45,76,417	3,26,40,396	3,39,70,920	5,81,10,347	8,20,05,889
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>43,85,62,547</b>	<b>53,55,50,343</b>	<b>57,51,48,342</b>	<b>65,74,22,745</b>	<b>72,54,07,770</b>	<b>86,42,19,938</b>	<b>93,16,85,972</b>

17. NUMBER OF STUDENTS RECEIVING GENERAL SCHOOL EDUCATION BY AGE-GROUPS AND STANDARDS, 1966—67.

<i>Standard</i>			<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
Pre-Primary	..	..	2,292	2,130
Standard I	..	..	781,314	585,085
Standard II	..	..	594,899	446,637
Standard III	..	..	513,603	368,211
Standard IV	..	..	441,729	286,626
Standard V	..	..	384,142	232,177
Standard VI	..	..	311,811	163,701
Standard VII	..	..	240,663	122,599
Standard VIII	..	..	199,087	95,184
Standard IX	..	..	170,321	75,510
Standard X	..	..	141,681	59,804
Standard XI	..	..	114,807	45,749
			<hr/>	<hr/>
		Total ..	3,896,349	2,483,413
			<hr/>	<hr/>

18. NUMBER OF STUDENTS RECEIVING GENERAL EDUCATION BY AGE-GROUPS AND STANDARDS, 1967—68.

<i>Standard.</i>			<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
	(1)		(2)	(3)
Pre-Primary	..	..	2,848	2,684
Standard I	..	..	884,885	679,082
Standard II	..	..	616,509	465,902
Standard III	..	..	528,269	378,892
Standard IV	..	..	450,417	305,620
Standard V	..	..	380,533	243,858
Standard VI	..	..	327,180	172,818
Standard VII	..	..	254,950	131,888
Standard VIII	..	..	205,713	102,700
Standard IX	..	..	174,552	79,729
Standard X	..	..	142,806,	62,477
Standard XI	..	..	117,816	48,777
			<hr/>	<hr/>
		Total ..	4,086,478	2,674,427
			<hr/>	<hr/>



19. NUMBER OF STUDENTS RECEIVING GENERAL SCHOOL EDUCATION BY  
AND STANDARDS, 1968-69.

<i>Standard</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre Primary .. ..	2,287	2,435
I Standard .. ..	765,174	623,170
II Standard .. ..	620,182	475,311
III Standard .. ..	527,173	384,654
IV Standard .. ..	453,606	308,652
V Standard .. ..	390,886	247,470
VI Standard .. ..	318,697	170,959
VII Standard .. ..	258,382	135,465
VIII Standard .. ..	211,521	109,100
IX Standard .. ..	172,908	79,987
X Standard .. ..	147,369	67,074
XI Standard .. ..	112,033	50,043
Total ..	<u>3,980,218</u>	<u>2,654,320</u>

20. NUMBER OF STUDENTS RECEIVING GENERAL SCHOOL EDUCATION BY AGE-GROUPS  
FOR THE YEAR 1969-70

<i>Standard</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-Primary ..	2,003	2,519
Standard I ..	782,361	628,503
Standard II ..	619,501	484,408
Standard III ..	548,425	398,800
Standard IV ..	467,594	325,500
Standard V ..	402,083	258,286
Standard VI ..	319,140	178,601
Standard VII ..	257,858	139,015
Standard VIII ..	217,315	111,514
Standard IX ..	180,254	86,212
Standard X ..	147,549	69,278
Standard XI ..	116,138	53,227
Total ..	<u>40,60,221</u>	<u>27,35,863</u>

## 21. NUMBER OF STUDENT RECEIVING GENERAL SCHOOL EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR 1970-71.

<i>Classes</i>		<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)
Pre-primary ..		2,614	2,583
Standard I ..		793,520	649,040
Standard II ..		639,817	507,376
Standard III ..		553,679	413,230
Standard IV ..		486,350	336,774
Standard V ..		410,158	269,120
Standard VI ..		326,190	184,060
Standard VII ..		263,897	146,772
Standard VIII ..		215,197	109,308
Standard IX ..		186,870	87,304
Standard X ..		151,768	72,702
Standard XI ..		119,256	57,244
Total ..		4,149,316	2,835,513

## 22. NUMBER OF PUPILS RECEIVING GENERAL EDUCATION BY CLASSES DURING 1971-72.

<i>Classes</i>		<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)
Pre-parimary ..		3,099	2,967
Standard I ..		801,121	651,223
Standard II ..		655,194	513,679
Standard III ..		566,253	442,415
Standard IV ..		492,720	341,372
Standard V ..		419,496	272,521
Standard VI ..		339,297	192,149
Standard VII ..		269,782	144,087
Standard VIII ..		211,707	108,632
Standard IX ..		187,016	94,070
Standard X ..		158,622	74,935
Standard XI ..		121,603	56,990
Total ..		4,225,910	28,95,040

## 23, NUMBER OF PUPILS RECEIVING GENERAL EDUCATION BY CLASSES DURING 1972-73

<i>Classes.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-Primary ...	3,226	3,168
Standard I ...	848,325	672,693
Standard II ...	632,684	528,674
Standard III ...	581,204	442,223
Standard IV ...	504,044	361,765
Standard V ..	426,947	285,453
Standard VI ..	339,710	196,807
Standard VII ..	277,494	152,948
Standard VIII ..	220,675	116,310
Standard IX ..	182,547	90,449
Standard X ..	157,511	79,269
Standard XI ..	128,309	59,277
Total ..	4,302,676	2,989,036

24 NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBES STUDENTS RECEIVING GENERAL (SCHOOL) EDUCATION BY CLASSES—1966-67.

Classes.	Number of Students.								
	Scheduled Castes.			Scheduled Tribes.			Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Pre Primary ..	99	91	190	1	12	13	100	103	203
I Standard ..	117,987	93,183	2,11,170	6,587	4,194	10,781	1,24,574	97,377	2,21,951
II Standard ..	86,673	81,020	1,67,693	4,965	3,320	8,285	91,638	84,340	1,75,978
III Standard ..	79,927	61,947	1,41,874	3,008	1,982	4,990	82,935	63,929	1,46,864
IV Standard ..	70,539	37,557	1,08,096	1,586	1,067	2,653	72,125	38,624	110,749
V Standard ..	60,940	27,205	88,145	1,010	666	1,676	61,950	27,871	89,821
VI Standard ..	52,254	20,415	72,669	788	459	1,247	53,042	20,874	73,916
VII Standard ..	44,729	18,498	63,227	655	397	1,052	45,384	18,895	64,279
VIII Standard ..	41,382	13,300	54,682	440	260	700	41,822	13,560	55,382
IX Standard ..	35,745	10,827	46,572	356	137	493	36,101	10,964	47,065
X Standard ..	27,612	7,480	35,092	324	77	401	27,936	7,557	35,493
XI Standard ..	14,637	4,877	19,514	201	25	226	14,838	4,902	19,740
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>632,524</b>	<b>376,400</b>	<b>1,008,924</b>	<b>19,921</b>	<b>12,596</b>	<b>32,517</b>	<b>652,445</b>	<b>388,996</b>	<b>1,041,441</b>

25 NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBES STUDENTS RECEIVING GENERAL (SCHOOL) EDUCATION BY CLASSES—1967-68.

Classes.	Number of Students.								
	Scheduled Castes.			Scheduled Tribes.			Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Pre-Primary ..	160	148	308	4	6	10	164	154	318
I Standard ..	1,25,889	1,00,163	226,052	4,673	2,661	7,334	130,562	102,824	233,386
II Standard ..	92,724	87,187	179,911	3,526	2,101	5,627	96,250	89,288	185,538
III Standard ..	85,279	66,505	151,784	2,138	1,254	3,392	87,417	67,759	155,176
IV Standard ..	75,127	40,146	115,273	1,118	671	1,789	76,245	40,817	117,062
V Standard ..	64,975	29,197	94,172	708	415	1,123	65,683	29,612	95,295
VI Standard ..	55,499	21,898	77,397	566	287	853	56,065	22,185	78,250
VII Standard ..	47,377	19,870	67,247	424	247	671	47,801	20,117	67,918
VIII Standard ..	43,993	14,193	58,186	283	159	442	44,276	14,352	58,628
IX Standard ..	37,902	11,354	49,256	250	80	330	38,152	11,434	49,586
X Standard ..	29,103	7,704	36,807	246	60	306	29,349	7,764	37,113
XI Standard ..	18,951	7,299	26,250	229	55	284	19,180	7,354	26,534
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>676,979</b>	<b>405,664</b>	<b>1,082,643</b>	<b>14,165</b>	<b>7,996</b>	<b>22,161</b>	<b>691,144</b>	<b>413,660</b>	<b>1,104,804</b>

## 26 NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULE TRIBES STUDENTS RECEIVING GENERAL (SCHOOL) EDUCATION BY CLASSES—1969-70.

Classes.	Number of students.								
	Scheduled Castes.			Scheduled Tribes.			Total		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Pre-Primary ..	169	185	354	5	9	14	174	194	368
I Standard ..	1,52,649	1,05,840	2,58,489	4,531	2,612	7,143	1,57,180	1,08,452	2,65,632
II Standard ..	1,09,697	82,581	1,92,278	2,974	2,233	5,207	1,12,671	87,788	2,00,459
III Standard ..	99,218	67,467	1,66,685	2,407	1,657	4,064	1,01,625	69,124	1,70,749
IV Standard ..	83,561	54,118	1,37,679	2,063	1,275	3,338	85,624	55,393	1,41,017
V Standard ..	72,715	41,726	1,14,441	1,828	973	2,801	74,543	42,699	1,17,242
VI Standard ..	48,166	20,955	69,121	545	330	875	48,711	21,285	69,996
VII Standard ..	44,888	19,291	64,179	567	242	809	45,455	19,533	64,988
VIII Standard ..	32,478	15,061	47,539	481	224	705	32,959	15,285	48,244
IX Standard ..	24,061	9,541	33,602	376	179	555	24,437	9,720	34,157
X Standard ..	19,235	7,966	27,201	272	102	374	19,507	8,068	27,575
XI Standard ..	14,766	6,007	20,773	252	106	358	15,018	6,113	21,131
Total ..	7,01,603	4,30,738	11,32,341	16,301	9,942	26,243	7,17,904	4,40,680	11,58,584

## 27 NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBES STUDENTS RECEIVING GENERAL (SCHOOL) EDUCATION BY CLASSES—1970-71.

Classes.	Number of students.								
	Scheduled Castes.			Scheduled Tribes.			Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Pre-Primary ..	170	187	357	10	23	33	180	210	390
I Standard ..	1,53,030	1,10,126	2,63,156	4,148	2,536	6,684	1,57,178	1,12,662	2,69,840
II Standard ..	1,21,682	84,424	2,06,106	2,647	1,679	4,326	1,24,329	86,103	2,10,432
III Standard ..	1,03,973	69,426	1,73,399	2,261	1,505	3,766	1,06,234	70,931	1,77,165
IV Standard ..	83,874	53,182	1,37,056	1,882	1,149	3,031	85,756	54,331	1,40,087
V Standard ..	73,186	43,243	1,16,429	1,784	929	2,713	74,970	44,172	1,19,142
VI Standard ..	47,964	21,943	69,907	689	305	994	48,653	22,248	70,901
VII Standard ..	37,053	17,334	54,387	631	283	914	37,684	17,617	55,301
VIII Standard ..	32,513	14,570	47,083	443	220	663	32,956	14,790	47,746
IX Standard ..	24,480	9,599	34,079	405	148	553	24,885	9,747	34,632
X Standard ..	18,959	7,875	26,834	293	123	416	19,252	7,998	27,250
XI Standard ..	14,217	5,832	20,049	224	104	325	14,441	5,933	20,374
Total ..	7,11,101	4,37,741	11,48,842	15,417	9,001	24,418	7,26,518	4,46,742	11,73,260

28. NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES STUDENTS  
RECEIVING GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOL BY CLASSES DURING 1971-72.

Classes.	Scheduled Castes.		Scheduled Tribes.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Pre-primary .. .. .	234	236	..	..
I Standard .. .. .	1,70,583	1,14,926	5,739	3,324
II Standard .. .. .	1,30,585	85,526	2,519	1,690
III Standard .. .. .	1,05,695	70,574	1,998	1,276
IV Standard .. .. .	88,997	53,821	1,591	920
V Standard .. .. .	67,691	42,499	1,223	634
VI Standard .. .. .	43,572	23,600	888	345
VII Standard .. .. .	33,765	19,112	643	280
VIII Standard .. .. .	30,661	14,205	664	227
IX Standard .. .. .	24,525	10,766	378	182
X Standard .. .. .	19,767	8,302	258	167
XI Standard .. .. .	14,618	6,516	178	129
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>7,30,693</b>	<b>4,50,083</b>	<b>16,079</b>	<b>9,174</b>

29. NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES STUDENTS  
RECEIVING GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOL BY CLASSES DURING 1972-73.

Classes.	Scheduled Castes.		Scheduled Tribes.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Pre-Primary .. .. .	289	291	1	5
I Standard .. .. .	1,64,886	1,19,312	3,776	2,280
II Standard .. .. .	1,26,259	93,810	3,134	1,866
III Standard .. .. .	1,08,860	71,994	2,618	1,538
IV Standard .. .. .	88,711	56,454	1,915	985
V Standard .. .. .	70,946	43,204	1,546	929
VI Standard .. .. .	50,462	23,128	744	357
VII Standard .. .. .	39,392	18,453	534	301
VIII Standard .. .. .	33,799	15,281	446	227
IX Standard .. .. .	27,174	10,694	352	197
X Standard .. .. .	21,465	9,970	275	179
XI Standard .. .. .	16,404	6,739	128	135
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>7,48,647</b>	<b>4,69,330</b>	<b>15,469</b>	<b>8,999</b>

**TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS,  
IN MADRAS CITY.**

- 1 Account Test Institute, Egmore, Madras-8.
- 2 The City Book Company, Madras-4.
- 3 Higginbothams (Private) Limited, Madras-2.
- 4 P. Varadachary and Company, Madras-1.
- 5 C. Subbiah Chetty and Company, Madras-5.
- 6 The Universal Book House, Moor Market, Madras-8.
- 7 C. Sitharaman and Company, Madras-14.
- 8 Mohan Pathippagam and Book Depot, Madras-5.
- 9 C. Venkatesan Chetty and Company, No. 8C, Pycrofts Road, Madras-5.
- 10 The South India Saiva Siddhanta Works Publishing Society, (Tirunelveli) Limited, Madras-1.
- 11 The Sangam Publishers, No. 11, Sunkurama Chetty Street, Madras-1.
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- 2 Bharathamatha Book Depot, Thanjavur (Tanjore District).
- 3 P. V. Nathan & Company, Kumbakonam (Tanjore) District.
- 4 Appar Book Stall, Thanjavur.
- 5 P. N. Swaminathan and Company, Bazaar Street, Pudukkottai.
- 6 Palaniappa Bros., Tiruchirappalli-2.
- 7 S. R. Subramania Pillai, Tirunelveli Junction.
- 8 B. Aruldoss, Villupuram (South Arcot District).
- 9 Vasantham Stores, Booksellers, 9/31, Cross Cut Road, Coimbatore-12.
- 10 Mercury Book Company, No. 20, Karuppa Gounder Street, Coimbatore-1.
- 11 S. M. Jegannathan Book House, P.B. 327, 35, Nandhi Koil Street, Tiruchi-2.
- 12 Ganesh Stores, South Car Street, Sivakaai.
- 13 Mary Martin, Booksellers, Kotagiri (The Nilgiris).
- 14 A. K. Chandigar Chettiar & Sons, Salem-1.
- 15 Parameswari Book Shop, No. 46D, Old Market Street, Salem.
- 16 Meenakshi Pathippagam, Pudukkottai.
- 17 K. V. Narayana Iyer & Sons, Dindigul, Madurai District.
- 18 Jayakumari Stores, Nagercoil (Kanyakumari District).
- 19 Baby Stores, Booksellers, Villupuram (South Arcot District).
- 20 Dinamani Stores, No. 3/1, Old Post Office Road, Coimbatore-18.
- 21 Kumaran Book Depot, Booksellers, Erode-1.
- 22 Vela Book Company, No. A, Annaji Rao Street, Erode-1.
- 23 Radhamani Stores, 6-A, Raja Street, Coimbatore-1.
- 24 Ajantha Book Centre, Salem-1.
- 25 Sri Vidya, 68, Tennure High Road, Trichy-2.
- 26 Sri Ramavilas Book Shop, 9C, Amman Sannathi Madurai-1.
- 27 Sarvothaya Ilakkiya Pannai, No. 32/1, West Velli Street, Madurai-1.

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- 2 International Book House, Trivandrum.
- 3 The Book Syndicate, Hyderabad-1.
- 4 Labour Law Publications, Hyderabad.
- 5 Puthaghaleyam, Pondicherry.
- 6 Prabu Book Service, Gurgaon, Haryana.
- 7 K. P. Bagchi & Company 286, B. B. Ganguli Street Calcutta 17