CHAPTER 3: EDUCATION IN TAMILNADU

3.1 Education in Tamilnadu & TANSCHE

Higher Education has become the primary instrument for transformation of social and economic systems for the benefit of the people in 21st Century. Major changes are being brought about in the higher education system all over the world by innovative methods of teaching and learning, introducing information technology and emphasizing knowledge generation and employment opportunities.

A detailed presentation of the policy covering financial outlay, collegiate education, women’s education, introduction of job oriented courses, accreditation of colleges by national assessment and accreditation council, granting of autonomy, filling up of the posts of lecturers in government and aided colleges, special coaching to SC/ST and MBC students, teachers faculty improvement program, university education, technical education, single window system in polytechnics, rural reservation, and financial assistance are provided in this Chapter.

The National Policy on Education (1986), with a view of moving the Higher education system to the central slot in the Education scenario of India, has spelt out the strategies to impart the needed dynamism and vibrancy to tertiary education as never before. Of these strategies a major one envisioned by it is the creation of structures for coordination at the State and National Levels. It has proposed in specific terms that state level planning and coordination of Higher Education should be done through State Councils for Higher Education set up as statutory bodies. The University Grants Commission and the State Councils should develop coordinate methods to keep a watch on standards. It is in pursuance of this significant recommendation of the National Education Policy that the Government of Tamilnadu established a State Council for Higher Education by the Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education (TANSCHIE) Act. Details of the role, functions, activities and plans of TANSCHIE are covered in this chapter.
**Tamilnadu State Council for Higher Education (TANSCHE)**

The Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education (TANSCHE) was established by an Act of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in the year 1992 for the promotion and coordination of Higher Education at the State level and coordination of the State level programmes with those of the University Grants Commission. The State Council functions with two divisions.

(a) The Council with its Members

(b) The Advisory Board of Vice-Chancellors with the Vice-Chancellors of all Universities in Tamil Nadu as its Members.

**ADVISORY BOARD OF VICE-CHANCELLORS**

As per a decision taken in the Council meeting held on 18.3.93, the Government in G.O. Ms.No.374 Education (H2) Department, dated 8.4.93 have constituted the Advisory Board of Vice-Chancellors. Through this, the Council is able to contact all the Vice-Chancellors to ascertain their views and recommendations pertaining to higher education.

**MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL AND ADVISORY BOARD**

The Council meets generally once in three months and more frequently, if necessary. Usually the meetings are held following the meetings of the Advisory Board of Vice-Chancellors so that the views of the experts in the field of higher education on different issues could be considered by the Council.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

During last year, the Council and the Advisory Board of Vice-Chancellors have made the following recommendations pertaining to the academic and management aspects of higher education:

**Transfer of Government colleges to the respective affiliating Universities**

Soon after the Tamil Nadu State Assembly passed a bill on transfer of Government colleges to the respective affiliating Universities, the Council took the initiative to prepare the Universities for this transfer. On the initiative of the Council the Advisory Board of Vice-Chancellors constituted a Committee to deliberate in detail the various
issues involved in this transfer with the Vice-Chancellor, Madurai Kamaraj University as Convenor and Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, Vice-Chancellor, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Director of Collegiate Education and Joint Secretary to Government, Higher Education Department as members. The Board also requested the Director of Collegiate Education to maintain the communal rotation in each University region while effecting any transfer of teachers during the interim period.

Researcher's Observation: This recommendation will improve the College infrastructure facilities, laboratory, library facilities and upgrade their teaching modes.

Apart from the recommendations regarding the transitory provisions till the present incumbents retire, the following recommendation were also made by the Council: The existing College Council consisting of the Principal as Chairman and all the HODs, Physical Director and Librarian as members will continue to advise the Principal in all day-to-day administration and cases of student discipline.

Researcher's Observation: Member will continue to be an active participant in day-to-day administration

A Governing Council for the Constituent Colleges will be formed with the Dean (Academic) or Dean of College Development Council as Chairman and all Principals as Members apart from other nominated members. This Council will oversee all the planning and development activities of the colleges and make recommendations on policy matters. The newly recruited teachers and non-teaching staff of the constituent colleges will be kept as a distinct unit and the service conditions will be governed by rules to be framed.

Block Grants for Universities

The block grants for Universities were last revised with effect from 1998-99. The block grant is generally revised once in five years. Hence it is due for revision with effect from
Chapter 3

2003-04. One of the important functions of the State Council is to make suggestions to the Government in determining the block maintenance grant to Universities and institutions of higher education by evolving suitable guidelines for such grants. The Council, therefore, prepared a note on Fixing of Block grants.

In the note, it is pointed out that in 1999 the deficit for one year was taken as the basis for fixing the block grant.

This is somewhat arbitrary and therefore benefited some of the Universities which did not keep their accounts properly, whereas it was to some extent unfair to those Universities that had kept their accounts properly. Therefore, the note recommends that the block grant may be fixed by taking into consideration the deficit for at least 3 years. It is also pointed out that the income from distance education is a fluctuating source. Taking these observations into consideration a formula has been derived and recommended for consideration. The note also makes recommendations in respect of the grant that the Government may have to consider for meeting the expenditure in connection with the taking over of the constituent colleges by the Universities.

This note was considered by the Council in its 41st Meeting and forwarded to the Government for necessary action.

Researcher’s Remark: We need to figure out what action will be taken by the Government for fixing block grants and the basis on which it is arrived. A further study can be made to identify the Universities that benefit out of this block grants; since it favours the Universities that do not properly maintain accounts and also receive less income from distance education.

Future programmes of the Tamil University

The Council recommended to the Government that Tamil University may undertake teaching work also so as to enhance its activities. Accordingly the Tamil University has started a number of PG courses in special aspects of Tamilology to advance the cause of Tamil language and culture.
Researcher’s Note: Tamil University was established in the year 1981 and since then it has been facing several problems. Even though lack of adequate finances is one of the main reasons for the problems, experience has shown that there are other issues which require attention.

Academic Staff Colleges

With a view to facilitate training of teachers in Universities and colleges and oversee the functioning of the Academic Staff Colleges, this Council convened a meeting of the Directors of the Academic Staff Colleges in the State. The Directors were advised to make up for the reduced number of course during 2001-02 by increasing the number of courses during the current year i.e. 2002-2003. They were also advised to prepare rules for the functioning of the Academic Staff Colleges based upon the guidelines issued by the University Grants Commission and the University. These rules may be got approved by the Advisory Committee of the Staff College.

Researcher’s Observation: Quality of teaching definitely requires improvement and facilitating training for the trainers will help the education system. This gains more importance before increasing the number of courses.

If the colleges follow these approved rules, the auditors may not find any serious objections against their functioning.

A note on the orientation courses conducted by the Staff Colleges and a note on the impact of the Academic Staff College programmes on the faculty was circulated to Vice-Chancellors and the Directors of Staff Colleges for necessary action. These two notes gave guidelines for the conduct of the orientation courses and refresher courses.

Cost of Education

The Government of Tamil Nadu now spends more than 500 crores of rupees on higher education under Non-Plan.

Out of this more than 300 crores of rupees or 60% goes towards aid to the aided colleges. The aid towards non-salary grant is a meagre amount and hence approximately 60% of
the non plan budget allotment is spent as salary grant to the teaching and non-teaching staff of the aided colleges. In order to assess to what extent this money is spent economically, an analysis was made to find the per student cost of salary component of higher education in the aided colleges. From the analysis it was seen that even though there is not much variation in the cost per student between the various University regions, within a region variations are substantial. The cost per student varies from 40% to 152% of the average value for the region. The colleges which are spending much more than the average have been requested to find the reasons and economise their operations, based on the suggestions stated in the report.

Researcher’s Remark: Free Education - All State Governments have abolished tuition fees in Government schools up to upper primary level Education in schools run by local bodies and private aided institutions is also mostly free. However, unaided institutions (3.7%) do charge fees. Other costs of education such as textbooks, stationery, school uniforms, transport, etc. are borne by States mainly for primary school children belonging to SC/ST categories and girls.

Other issues
The Council also gave its considered opinion and recommendations on several issues including the following to the Government or the Universities as the case may be:

The Universities are at present finding it difficult to meet the ever-increasing cost of research journals. Therefore, the University Grants Commission has decided to provide a network among the Universities and colleges so that the faculty members and students can access any research journal. Such a facility is expected to enrich the research activity in the country. The Universities have been advised to make use of the scheme and benefit by the same.

The information on permissible intake in arts and science colleges was collected and made available to all the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities for them to consider the information and discuss in their academic forums and to make appropriate changes in their policies based on the practices in other Universities, as it was found that there was substantial variation in the permissible intake per section between various Universities.

Job Satisfaction
As four years had elapsed since the last revision of examination fees and remuneration, the issue of revising the rates was considered by the Advisory Board of Vice-Chancellors and it was recommended that the examination fees and remuneration may be revised by about 15%.

The Universities were advised to discontinue the practice of franchising, to preferably follow the same syllabi for both the distance education programme and the regular programme and to adopt the same question paper pattern for regular and distance education programmes.

Researcher’s Observation: Periyar University M.B.A. programme has been introduced from this year and it is programmed to have the same question paper as that of the regular stream.

It was recommended to the Government that the recommendation of the High Level Task Force on India’s Development as Knowledge Society may be generally agreed to and appropriate action taken.

The Universities were once again advised to adopt the report of the Committee on Streamlining of Administrative, Accounting and Financial Management Procedures in Universities which was circulated to all the Universities earlier. The Universities were also requested to send specific proposals if any for training of non-teaching staff for the consideration of the Council.

A note prepared by the Council on Effective Academic Cooperation and Interaction between the Faculty in Universities and Colleges was brought to the notice of all the Vice-Chancellors. They were requested to come out with specific proposals for support by the Council.

The Government was informed that there may not be any objection to the admission of candidates to postgraduate courses without an undergraduate degree under the Open University System considering the difference between the distance education and open university systems.
It was recommended to the Government that they may consider favourably introducing Human Rights Education as a subject in educational institutions and also in the training programmes for police personnel.

A note on Internal Generation of Resources by the Universities prepared by the Council was considered by the Advisory Board of Vice-Chancellors. The Vice-Chancellors were advised to note the same and take appropriate action.

The Government was informed that the Council endorses the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development for introduction of Valued Based Education. The recommendations were also communicated to all the Universities for appropriate action.

The Government was informed that the Council endorses the decisions taken at the Conference of State Education Secretaries. It was also pointed out that in general these decisions are being implemented by various agencies of the State.

The Universities were requested to consider the recommendations of the committee constituted to examine the note to start Youth Self-Employment Financial Institutions. They were also advised to get in touch with the Centre for Entrepreneurship Development, Madurai for any guidance/suggestion for framing of syllabi for Entrepreneurship development.

The Council considered the recommendations of the Association of Indian Universities regarding clustering of Universities in a region and recommended the same to the Universities for adoption for sharing of facilities and faculty and reporting to the Council such sharing.

Researcher’s Observation: This recommendation will improve the infrastructure facilities, laboratory, library facilities and benefit the students.
It was recommended to the Universities to include a lesson on the life history of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose in the language papers of the UG courses.

Researcher's Remark: In the course of the freedom struggle in India Netaji has made an outstanding and unique contribution which needs proper understanding and evaluation in its true perspective.

It was recommended to the Universities that the students who could not write the examination of a semester due to lack of attendance or belated joining or on medical grounds need not be detained. They may be permitted to move to the next semester, since asking them to discontinue and rejoin again after a semester will lead to wastage of time of the students.

It was also proposed that such students may be allowed to complete the missed semester on a subsequent occasion when it is offered.

ACTIVITIES

Autonomy of Colleges

Tamil Nadu was the first State in the country to grant autonomy to colleges as early as 1978. Even today Tamil Nadu stands foremost in granting autonomy with more than 30% of the colleges in the country granted autonomy being in Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu last reviewed the working of the Autonomous colleges in 1989.

The University Grants Commission last revised its guidelines for Autonomous colleges in 1998. Taking note of the fact that the initial enthusiasm appears to be waning, the State Council felt that there is an urgent necessity to organise a workshop to have a frank and free discussion on how to make the best use of autonomy. Accordingly, a workshop was organised on Autonomy of Colleges in collaboration with the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration.

At the end of the three days, the workshop brought out the achievements of the autonomous colleges and gave recommendations to the colleges, the parent Universities, the State Government, the State Council and the University Grants Commission. These recommendations have been endorsed and forwarded to the respective bodies.
Seminars on Updating Undergraduate Syllabi

During earlier years seminars were organised to bring together teachers from various Universities and Autonomous colleges to deliberate on the undergraduate programmes and draft recommended syllabi for adoption. In that series, during the year under review, the recommended syllabi for B.Sc. Physics was finalised and approved in the 39th meeting of the Council. The recommended syllabi has been circulated to all the Universities and autonomous colleges for consideration and adoption.

Workshops on Towards Better Question Papers

Examinations are the tools used by the Universities to assess the competence of the students who have undergone a course of study in the University departments or its colleges or its distance education wing. The public at large rates a University in general by the performance of the University in the conduct of examinations and declaration of results. They expect that the results declared truly reflect the knowledge and abilities of the students. Needless to say that the question papers should test the students in various categories of knowledge and understanding of the subject.

For drawing the attention of all those dealing with examination work to the importance of setting better question papers and for drafting a plan of action, Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education organised a one-day Workshop on “Towards Better Question Papers” The participants prepared model question papers and discussed them among themselves. The workshop recommended that subjectwise workshops may be conducted with the Chairman and members of the Boards of Studies and question paper setters.

Accordingly, during the year under review, four workshops were conducted for the benefit of the question paper setters in Economics, History, Physics and Mathematics. The reports along with model question papers in respect of Economics and Physics were finalised and are being circulated to all concerned. The reports on the other two workshops will be finalised and circulated shortly.

Job Satisfaction
Researcher’s Remark: When an examination judges the student's understanding of the subject in a timeframe of 3 hours, it is all the most important to set proper question papers.

Seminars for teachers of the constituent colleges

One of the important reasons for transfer of Government colleges to the respective affiliating Universities was that these colleges are unable to make a headway in the academic field as compared to the private colleges. The Vice-Chancellors were advised to take all efforts to encourage the erstwhile Government colleges to prepare specific project proposals for tapping grants from the Central agencies.

The Council also conducted two Seminars for the benefit of the Government College teachers to provide guidance to them for (1) Preparation of project proposals in thrust areas and (2) Curriculum Development for job-oriented courses. The teachers of the 16 Government colleges in the Bharathidasan University area benefited by it.

Similar programmes are proposed to be conducted at the other University areas as well.

FUTURE PLANS

The Council proposes to initiate/continue its activities in the following areas:

- Developing Centres of Excellence in the State Universities
- Encouraging more colleges to apply for autonomy and assisting them in obtaining autonomous status
- Connecting the University libraries in the State
- Coordinating the activities of the Academic Staff Colleges
- Assisting the Universities in updating and upgrading the curriculum
- Assisting the Universities in improving the examination system
- Training teachers for preparation of research project proposals, etc.
- Encouraging the Universities to go in for e-Governance
- Clustering of institutions
- Conducting academic audit of institutions by the Council
- Preparation of Tamil Textbooks
- Supporting research activities in higher education

Researcher’s Remark: These plans require proper followups and implementation.

Job Satisfaction
3.2 Tamilnadu Higher Education Department Policy Note 2003-04

Higher Education Department

POLICY NOTE - 2003 – 2004
Demand No. 19

1. Introduction

“The foundation of every State is in Higher Education of its youth” was succinctly mentioned by Diogene in “Lives of eminent philosophers”. The Development of a country depends mainly on highly qualified and skilled workforce, which can be developed only through higher education. In the present scenario a revamping of higher education is essential for the whole society to enable to face the challenges of the twenty-first century, to ensure its intellectual independence, to create and enhance knowledge, and to educate and train responsible, enlightened citizens and qualified specialists, without whom no nation can progress economically, socially, culturally or politically. The development of higher education, therefore even in the 21st century features among the highest national priorities throughout the world. In tune with the above, the Government of Tamil Nadu is considering the development of higher education as one among the top state priorities.

1.1 The policy for Higher Education in the State has been formulated in line with the desire of the Hon’ble Chief Minister to make the State of Tamil Nadu the foremost State in the Country in the field of Higher Education.

1.2 The total budget allocation under Demand No:19- Higher Education is Rs.738.57 crores. The State has one of the largest intake capacities in the country for Engineering and Polytechnic Education. The annual intake capacity for Engineering Colleges is 72,235 and for Polytechnics it is 50,309.

1.3 The endeavour of the Government is to consolidate the capacities built up, while improving the quality of these institutions rather than merely increasing the number of new institutions.
Researchers' Remark: Quality is always more important than quantum. More care needs to be given for this.

In line with this policy, the Government has created a Technological University by converting Anna University into an affiliating type. Anna University will initiate programmes for upgrading the engineering curriculum and syllabi in order to respond to new technological developments and demands of the market. Greater emphasis will be laid on encouraging closer interaction between industries and educational institutions so that both parties may mutually benefit. The Anna University is implementing the latest e-governance techniques to effectively administer the 234 affiliated Engineering Colleges.

1.4 In the sphere of Technical Education, the Government is committed to improve the Single Window System of admission of students to Engineering Colleges. This year, apart from facilitating distributed counselling from additional Centres, a Web-enabled System is being used for application processing and issue of hall tickets for the Tamil Nadu Professional Courses Entrance Examination. More students have been given access to Engineering and Polytechnic Education due to reduction in the minimum eligibility marks. Deserving but poor students aspiring for engineering education are being granted financial assistance on a case by case basis.

Researchers' Remark: Though granting financial assistance is commendable, more important is to reduce the fees and provide affordable education.

1.5 The Government has sanctioned special reservation of seats in Engineering Colleges in Tamil Nadu for the inmates of special homes, orthopaedically / physically handicapped / hearing impaired and Indian students from Mauritius. In Arts and Science Colleges, greater emphasis is being laid on introducing more job-oriented courses.

Researchers' Remark: In a country with huge unemployment problem, it is very important of increase the number of job-oriented courses.

Job Satisfaction
1.6 Tamil Nadu Government has the largest number of accredited colleges in the Country. As a policy, the Government encourages every higher education institution in the State to opt for accreditation either by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) in the case of Arts and Science Colleges and Universities or by National Board of Accreditation (NBA) in the case of Technical Institutions. Institutions are encouraged to undertake development of new curriculum and improve the quality of teaching, learning and administration.

**Researcher's Remark:** New avenues can be explored and the curriculum can be developed to meet the demands of the “on-the-job” requirements.

1.7 Reduction of minimum educational qualifications to appear for Government Technical Examinations. Type writing (Junior Grade) has been introduced. The introduction of transparent transfer policy for teaching and non teaching staff, which is first of its kind in the country, has been welcomed by all sections of society in general and teaching and non teaching community in particular. Effective steps have been taken for curbing unauthorized buildings and use of improperly classified land for setting up self-financing institutions.

1.8 Recent years have been witnessing higher proportion of women enrolling themselves both in undergraduate and postgraduate courses in Arts and Science as well as in Engineering and Management fields of study. With a view to encourage women belonging to SC/ST, free education upto the post-graduate level has been implemented from the year 2002-2003 onwards. Free coaching classes for women students to participate in the IAS / IPS examinations have been started at two places, one at Chennai and another at Madurai, from the year 2002-2003.

**Researcher's Remark:** Free women education can be extended to other sections apart from SC/ST.

1.9 In commemoration of the Women’s Day Celebration all over the World, all Women’s Colleges in the region of Dindigul and Theni Districts have been affiliated with Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal and thus made
that university as affiliating university. Besides, it has also been proposed to create necessary infrastructure facilities for this University in the next two years.

1.10 With a view to increase educational access to the down-trodden sections of society in Thiruvannamalai, Cuddalore, Villupuram and Vellore Districts, a new University at Vellore named after the great poet "THIRUVALLUVAR" has been started during the year 2002-2003.

Researcher's Remark: It does not suffice with just starting an University. Awareness is to be created among the public.

1.11 With the objects to provide access to higher education for large segments of population and in particular to the disadvantaged groups, the "Tamil Nadu Open University" has been started during the year 2002-2003.

Researcher's Remark: The recognition for this University among the employment segment is not still very clear. More awareness is to be created among the public to increase the enrollments.

FINANCIAL OUTLAY
Under Demand No.19 - Higher Education, the total outlay is Rs.738.57 crores of which: Rs.14.19 crores are for Plan Schemes and Rs.724.38 crores are for Non-Plan schemes.

BUDGET ESTIMATE 2003 – 2004

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<th>NON-PLAN (2)</th>
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Job Satisfaction 3 - 79
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**PART II SCHEMES - 2003-2004**

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<td>4.</td>
<td>Replacing the existing Telephone exchange Board and providing 4 more lines.</td>
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**DIRECTORATE OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION**

Rs. in Lakhs

5. Purchase of Computers for 22 Government Polytechnic Colleges

Chapter 3

Education in Tamilnadu

7. Construction of Ladies Hostel at Government Polytechnic for women. Coimbatore. 80.00 32.00
8. Establishment of digital signals processing lab at Government College of Engineering, Bargur. 30.50 28.34

SCIENCE CITY

9. Processing of Database on Science and Technology. Resources in Science City and at the State Level. 2.00 2.00
10. Science City Research Fellowship 3.00 3.00

TAMILNADU STATE COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

11. Intellectual property Right (IPR) patent registration 1.50 1.50
12. Technological innovation and dissemination 3.50 3.50

TAMILNADU SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTRE

13. Provision of additional infrastructure facilities such as X-Y tables. 26.00 26.00

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

14. Construction of a separate Building for stationery section and office record room 4.00 4.00
15. Special Repairs to the Heritage building in the Tamil Nadu Archives Campus 10.00 10.00

TOTAL 418.52 296.36

2. Directorate of Collegiate Education

2.1 The Directorate of Collegiate Education was carved out of the erstwhile Directorate of Public Instruction in the year 1965 with a view to exclusively administer Higher Education and to bring about improvements keeping in line with the modern trends. Positive progressive changes have taken place in the Higher Education scenario in Tamil Nadu during the recent years. Tamil Nadu enjoys the privilege of being one of the most advanced States in the field of Higher Education due to the various advanced Scientific and Technological changes introduced by the Government of Tamil Nadu.
Conversion of Government Arts & Science Colleges and Colleges of Education into Constituent Colleges of the Universities to which they are affiliated

2.2 The Government has taken a policy decision to convert all the Government Arts and Science Colleges and Colleges of Education (67 in number) into the Constituent Colleges of the Universities to which they are affiliated with a view to provide quality higher education in the Government Colleges. By becoming Constituent Colleges, they can get substantial financial assistance from the Government of India, through agencies like University Grants Commission, Department of Science and Technology etc. which will enable them to improve their infrastructure facilities, laboratory and library facilities in the Colleges and upgrade their teaching modes, etc.

Researcher's Remark: It will definitely improve the quality of education and infrastructure.

2.3 This move by the Government to transfer the Government Colleges to the Universities is the logical step in the evolutionary process of educational development and it gives a higher status to these colleges and will facilitate them to achieve academic excellence. It is also expected that the move will provide a closer interaction between the expertise available in the Universities and teaching staff of the Constituent colleges. This will result in the upgradation of knowledge and teaching skills of these colleges in order to meet the challenges of globalization. This move will also imply taking the Universities to the small towns, thereby youngsters in small towns of Tamil Nadu will also get benefit of the facilities of the Universities. In course of time, these constituent colleges will be able to grow into model institutions providing quality higher education to a large number of youngsters in the State so as to meet the challenges of globalization.

2.4 Recently, the visiting committee of the University Grants Commission assessed the performance and the requirement of the colleges under the Tenth Five Year Plan. The Deans of the College Development Council of the universities
Concerned co-ordinated with the Principals of all the constituent colleges of the universities (erstwhile Government Colleges) and ensured proper presentation before the visiting committee. As a result, all the constituent colleges (erstwhile Government Colleges) have got the opportunity to get nearly Rs.20.00 to Rs.35.00 lakhs (per college) from the University Grants Commission during the current Five Year Plan. The first instalment will be released to them shortly. There are a number of other areas where the colleges can receive financial assistance from the University Grants Commission and other agencies. Therefore the Deans of the College Development Council of the universities are working with the University Grants Commission and other agencies to identify those areas to get further funds for those colleges.

**Starting of New Courses**

2.5 One of the main objectives in converting the Government Colleges into Constituent Colleges of the respective Universities is to start a number of new job oriented and vocational courses in these colleges. Pursuant to this decision, the Principals of the Constituent Colleges (erstwhile Government Colleges) have been instructed by Government, to take necessary steps to start new job-oriented and vocational Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate courses from the academic year 2003-2004. Some colleges have already taken initiative and are proposing to start job-oriented courses like Video Graphics, Budgeting and Tax assessment, Aquarium Keeping, etc.,

**Researcher’s Remark:** The move to start a number of job-oriented course is definitely commendable. Annamalai university has come up with a post graduate diploma programme in “Archive keeping” useful for the Post-Graduate Students of History and Archaeology.

**Accreditation of Colleges in Tamil Nadu (NAAC)**

2.6 The University Grants Commission has made it mandatory for all the colleges to undergo the Assessment and Accreditation process by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), before December, 2003. In Tamil Nadu, a
2003-04. One of the important functions of the State Council is to make suggestions to the Government in determining the block maintenance grant to Universities and institutions of higher education by evolving suitable guidelines for such grants. The Council, therefore, prepared a note on Fixing of Block grants.

In the note, it is pointed out that in 1999 the deficit for one year was taken as the basis for fixing the block grant.

This is somewhat arbitrary and therefore benefited some of the Universities which did not keep their accounts properly, whereas it was to some extent unfair to those Universities that had kept their accounts properly. Therefore, the note recommends that the block grant may be fixed by taking into consideration the deficit for at least 3 years. It is also pointed out that the income from distance education is a fluctuating source. Taking these observations into consideration a formula has been derived and recommended for consideration. The note also makes recommendations in respect of the grant that the Government may have to consider for meeting the expenditure in connection with the taking over of the constituent colleges by the Universities.

This note was considered by the Council in its 41st Meeting and forwarded to the Government for necessary action.

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**Researcher’s Remark:** We need to figure out what action will be taken by the Government for fixing block grants and the basis on which it is arrived. A further study can be made to identify the Universities that benefit out of this block grants; since it favours the Universities that do not properly maintain accounts and also receive less income from distance education.

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**Future programmes of the Tamil University**

The Council recommended to the Government that Tamil University may undertake teaching work also so as to enhance its activities. Accordingly the Tamil University has started a number of PG courses in special aspects of Tamilology to advance the cause of Tamil language and culture.
Researcher's Note: Tamil University was established in the year 1981 and since then it has been facing several problems. Even though lack of adequate finances is one of the main reasons for the problems, experience has shown that there are other issues which require attention.

Academic Staff Colleges

With a view to facilitate training of teachers in Universities and colleges and oversee the functioning of the Academic Staff Colleges, this Council convened a meeting of the Directors of the Academic Staff Colleges in the State. The Directors were advised to make up for the reduced number of course during 2001-02 by increasing the number of courses during the current year i.e. 2002-2003. They were also advised to prepare rules for the functioning of the Academic Staff Colleges based upon the guidelines issued by the University Grants Commission and the University. These rules may be got approved by the Advisory Committee of the Staff College.

Researcher's Observation: Quality of teaching definitely requires improvement and facilitating training for the trainers will help the education system. This gains more importance before increasing the number of courses.

If the colleges follow these approved rules, the auditors may not find any serious objections against their functioning.

A note on the orientation courses conducted by the Staff Colleges and a note on the impact of the Academic Staff College programmes on the faculty was circulated to Vice-Chancellors and the Directors of Staff Colleges for necessary action. These two notes gave guidelines for the conduct of the orientation courses and refresher courses.

Cost of Education

The Government of Tamil Nadu now spends more than 500 crores of rupees on higher education under Non-Plan.

Out of this more than 300 crores of rupees or 60% goes towards aid to the aided colleges. The aid towards non-salary grant is a meagre amount and hence approximately 60% of

Job Satisfaction
the non plan budget allotment is spent as salary grant to the teaching and non-teaching staff of the aided colleges. In order to assess to what extent this money is spent economically, an analysis was made to find the per student cost of salary component of higher education in the aided colleges. From the analysis it was seen that even though there is not much variation in the cost per student between the various University regions, within a region variations are substantial. The cost per student varies from 40% to 152% of the average value for the region. The colleges which are spending much more than the average have been requested to find the reasons and economise their operations, based on the suggestions stated in the report.

**Researcher's Remark: Free Education - All State Governments have abolished tuition fees in Government schools up to upper primary level Education in schools run by local bodies and private aided institutions is also mostly free. However, unaided institutions (3.7%) do charge fees. Other costs of education such as textbooks, stationery, school uniforms, transport, etc. are borne by States mainly for primary school children belonging to SC/ST categories and girls.**

**Other issues**

The Council also gave its considered opinion and recommendations on several issues including the following to the Government or the Universities as the case may be:

The Universities are at present finding it difficult to meet the ever-increasing cost of research journals. Therefore, the University Grants Commission has decided to provide a network among the Universities and colleges so that the faculty members and students can access any research journal. Such a facility is expected to enrich the research activity in the country. The Universities have been advised to make use of the scheme and benefit by the same.

The information on permissible intake in arts and science colleges was collected and made available to all the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities for them to consider the information and discuss in their academic forums and to make appropriate changes in their policies based on the practices in other Universities, as it was found that there was substantial variation in the permissible intake per section between various Universities.

**Job Satisfaction**
As four years had elapsed since the last revision of examination fees and remuneration, the issue of revising the rates was considered by the Advisory Board of Vice-Chancellors and it was recommended that the examination fees and remuneration may be revised by about 15%.

The Universities were advised to discontinue the practice of franchising, to preferably follow the same syllabi for both the distance education programme and the regular programme and to adopt the same question paper pattern for regular and distance education programmes.

Researcher’s Observation: Periyar University M.B.A. programme has been introduced from this year and it is programmed to have the same question paper as that of the regular stream.

It was recommended to the Government that the recommendation of the High Level Task Force on India’s Development as Knowledge Society may be generally agreed to and appropriate action taken.

The Universities were once again advised to adopt the report of the Committee on Streamlining of Administrative, Accounting and Financial Management Procedures in Universities which was circulated to all the Universities earlier. The Universities were also requested to send specific proposals if any for training of non-teaching staff for the consideration of the Council.

A note prepared by the Council on Effective Academic Cooperation and Interaction between the Faculty in Universities and Colleges was brought to the notice of all the Vice-Chancellors. They were requested to come out with specific proposals for support by the Council.

The Government was informed that there may not be any objection to the admission of candidates to postgraduate courses without an undergraduate degree under the Open University System considering the difference between the distance education and open university systems.
It was recommended to the Government that they may consider favourably introducing Human Rights Education as a subject in educational institutions and also in the training programmes for police personnel.

A note on Internal Generation of Resources by the Universities prepared by the Council was considered by the Advisory Board of Vice-Chancellors. The Vice-Chancellors were advised to note the same and take appropriate action.

The Government was informed that the Council endorses the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development for introduction of Valued Based Education. The recommendations were also communicated to all the Universities for appropriate action.

The Government was informed that the Council endorses the decisions taken at the Conference of State Education Secretaries. It was also pointed out that in general these decisions are being implemented by various agencies of the State.

The Universities were requested to consider the recommendations of the committee constituted to examine the note to start Youth Self-Employment Financial Institutions. They were also advised to get in touch with the Centre for Entrepreneurship Development, Madurai for any guidance/suggestion for framing of syllabi for Entrepreneurship development.

The Council considered the recommendations of the Association of Indian Universities regarding clustering of Universities in a region and recommended the same to the Universities for adoption for sharing of facilities and faculty and reporting to the Council such sharing.

Researcher's Observation: This recommendation will improve the infrastructure facilities, laboratory, library facilities and benefit the students.
It was recommended to the Universities to include a lesson on the life history of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose in the language papers of the UG courses.

Researcher's Remark: In the course of the freedom struggle in India Netaji has made an outstanding and unique contribution which needs proper understanding and evaluation in its true perspective.

It was recommended to the Universities that the students who could not write the examination of a semester due to lack of attendance or belated joining or on medical grounds need not be detained. They may be permitted to move to the next semester, since asking them to discontinue and rejoin again after a semester will lead to wastage of time of the students.

It was also proposed that such students may be allowed to complete the missed semester on a subsequent occasion when it is offered.

ACTIVITIES

Autonomy of Colleges

Tamil Nadu was the first State in the country to grant autonomy to colleges as early as 1978. Even today Tamil Nadu stands foremost in granting autonomy with more than 30% of the colleges in the country granted autonomy being in Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu last reviewed the working of the Autonomous colleges in 1989.

The University Grants Commission last revised its guidelines for Autonomous colleges in 1998. Taking note of the fact that the initial enthusiasm appears to be waning, the State Council felt that there is an urgent necessity to organise a workshop to have a frank and free discussion on how to make the best use of autonomy. Accordingly, a workshop was organised on Autonomy of Colleges in collaboration with the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration.

At the end of the three days, the workshop brought out the achievements of the autonomous colleges and gave recommendations to the colleges, the parent Universities, the State Government, the State Council and the University Grants Commission. These recommendations have been endorsed and forwarded to the respective bodies.

Job Satisfaction
Researcher’s Note: “Full autonomy should be given to educational institutions to improve the quality of education. Even the Judiciary should not intervene in the field of education, leave alone the government". - P S Ramamohan Rao

Seminars on Updating Undergraduate Syllabi

During earlier years seminars were organised to bring together teachers from various Universities and Autonomous colleges to deliberate on the undergraduate programmes and draft recommended syllabi for adoption. In that series, during the year under review, the recommended syllabi for B.Sc. Physics was finalised and approved in the 39th meeting of the Council. The recommended syllabi has been circulated to all the Universities and autonomous colleges for consideration and adoption.

Workshops on Towards Better Question Papers

Examinations are the tools used by the Universities to assess the competence of the students who have undergone a course of study in the University departments or its colleges or its distance education wing. The public at large rates a University in general by the performance of the University in the conduct of examinations and declaration of results. They expect that the results declared truly reflect the knowledge and abilities of the students. Needless to say that the question papers should test the students in various categories of knowledge and understanding of the subject.

For drawing the attention of all those dealing with examination work to the importance of setting better question papers and for drafting a plan of action, Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education organised a one-day Workshop on “Towards Better Question Papers” The participants prepared model question papers and discussed them among themselves. The workshop recommended that subjectwise workshops may be conducted with the Chairman and members of the Boards of Studies and question paper setters.

Accordingly, during the year under review, four workshops were conducted for the benefit of the question paper setters in Economics, History, Physics and Mathematics. The reports along with model question papers in respect of Economics and Physics were finalised and are being circulated to all concerned. The reports on the other two workshops will be finalised and circulated shortly.
Researcher’s Remark: When an examination judges the student’s understanding of the subject in a timeframe of 3 hours, it is all the most important to set proper question papers.

Seminars for teachers of the constituent colleges
One of the important reasons for transfer of Government colleges to the respective affiliating Universities was that these colleges are unable to make a headway in the academic field as compared to the private colleges. The Vice-Chancellors were advised to take all efforts to encourage the erstwhile Government colleges to prepare specific project proposals for tapping grants from the Central agencies.

The Council also conducted two Seminars for the benefit of the Government College teachers to provide guidance to them for (1) Preparation of project proposals in thrust areas and (2) Curriculum Development for job-oriented courses. The teachers of the 16 Government colleges in the Bharathidasan University area benefited by it.

Similar programmes are proposed to be conducted at the other University areas as well.

FUTURE PLANS
The Council proposes to initiate/continue its activities in the following areas:

- Developing Centres of Excellence in the State Universities
- Encouraging more colleges to apply for autonomy and assisting them in obtaining autonomous status
- Connecting the University libraries in the State
- Coordinating the activities of the Academic Staff Colleges
- Assisting the Universities in updating and upgrading the curriculum
- Assisting the Universities in improving the examination system
- Training teachers for preparation of research project proposals, etc.
- Encouraging the Universities to go in for e-Governance
- Clustering of institutions
- Conducting academic audit of institutions by the Council
- Preparation of Tamil Textbooks
- Supporting research activities in higher education

Researcher’s Remark: These plans require proper followups and implementation.

Job Satisfaction
3.2 Tamilnadu Higher Education Department Policy Note 2003-04

Higher Education Department

POLICY NOTE - 2003 – 2004
Demand No. 19

1. Introduction

"The foundation of every State is in Higher Education of its youth" was succinctly mentioned by Diogene in “Lives of eminent philosophers”. The Development of a country depends mainly on highly qualified and skilled workforce, which can be developed only through higher education. In the present scenario a revamping of higher education is essential for the whole society to enable to face up the challenges of the twenty-first century, to ensure its intellectual independence, to create and enhance knowledge, and to educate and train responsible, enlightened citizens and qualified specialists, without whom no nation can progress economically, socially, culturally or politically. The development of higher education, therefore even in the 21st century features among the highest national priorities throughout the world. In tune with the above, the Government of Tamil Nadu is considering the development of higher education as one among the top state priorities.

1.1 The policy for Higher Education in the State has been formulated in line with the desire of the Hon'ble Chief Minister to make the State of Tamil Nadu the foremost State in the Country in the field of Higher Education.

1.2 The total budget allocation under Demand No:19- Higher Education is Rs.738.57 crores. The State has one of the largest intake capacities in the country for Engineering and Polytechnic Education. The annual intake capacity for Engineering Colleges is 72,235 and for Polytechnics it is 50,309.

1.3 The endeavour of the Government is to consolidate the capacities built up, while improving the quality of these institutions rather than merely increasing the number of new institutions.
Researcher’s Remark: Quality is always more important than quantum. More care needs to be given for this.

In line with this policy, the Government has created a Technological University by converting Anna University into an affiliating type. Anna University will initiate programmes for upgrading the engineering curriculum and syllabi in order to respond to new technological developments and demands of the market. Greater emphasis will be laid on encouraging closer interaction between industries and educational institutions so that both parties may mutually benefit. The Anna University is implementing the latest e-governance techniques to effectively administer the 234 affiliated Engineering Colleges.

1.4 In the sphere of Technical Education, the Government is committed to improve the Single Window System of admission of students to Engineering Colleges. This year, apart from facilitating distributed counselling from additional Centres, a Web-enabled System is being used for application processing and issue of hall tickets for the Tamil Nadu Professional Courses Entrance Examination. More students have been given access to Engineering and Polytechnic Education due to reduction in the minimum eligibility marks. Deserving but poor students aspiring for engineering education are being granted financial assistance on a case-by-case basis.

Researcher’s Remark: Though granting financial assistance is commendable, more important is to reduce the fees and provide affordable education.

1.5 The Government has sanctioned special reservation of seats in Engineering Colleges in Tamil Nadu for the inmates of special homes, orthopaedically / physically handicapped / hearing impaired and Indian students from Mauritius. In Arts and Science Colleges, greater emphasis is being laid on introducing more job-oriented courses.

Researcher’s Remark: In a country with huge unemployment problem, it is very important of increase the number of job-oriented courses.
1.6 Tamil Nadu Government has the largest number of accredited colleges in the Country. As a policy, the Government encourages every higher education institution in the State to opt for accreditation either by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) in the case of Arts and Science Colleges and Universities or by National Board of Accreditation (NBA) in the case of Technical Institutions. Institutions are encouraged to undertake development of new curriculum and improve the quality of teaching, learning and administration.

Researcher's Remark: New avenues can be explored and the curriculum can be developed to meet the demands of the "on-the-job" requirements.

1.7 Reduction of minimum educational qualifications to appear for Government Technical Examinations, Type writing (Junior Grade) has been introduced. The introduction of transparent transfer policy for teaching and non teaching staff, which is first of its kind in the country, has been welcomed by all sections of society in general and teaching and non teaching community in particular. Effective steps have been taken for curbing unauthorized buildings and use of improperly classified land for setting up self-financing institutions.

1.8 Recent years have been witnessing higher proportion of women enrolling themselves both in under graduate and postgraduate courses in Arts and Science as well as in Engineering and Management fields of study. With a view to encourage women belonging to SC/ST, free education upto the post-graduate level has been implemented from the year 2002-2003 onwards. Free coaching classes for women students to participate in the IAS / IPS examinations have been started at two places, one at Chennai and another at Madurai, from the year 2002-2003.

Researcher's Remark: Free women education can be extended to other sections apart from SC/ST.

1.9 In commemoration of the Women’s Day Celebration all over the World, all Women’s Colleges in the region of Dindigul and Theni Districts have been affiliated with Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal and thus made

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that university as affiliating university. Besides, it has also been proposed to create necessary infrastructure facilities for this University in the next two years.

1.10 With a view to increase educational access to the down-trodden sections of society in Thiruvannamalai, Cuddalore, Villupuram and Vellore Districts, a new University at Vellore named after the great poet “THIRUVALLIUVAR” has been started during the year 2002-2003.

Researcher’s Remark: It does not suffice with just starting an University. Awareness is to be created among the public.

1.11 With the objects to provide access to higher education for large segments of population and in particular to the disadvantaged groups, the "Tamil Nadu Open University" has been started during the year 2002-2003.

Researcher’s Remark: The recognition for this University among the employment segment is not still very clear. More awareness is to be created among the public to increase the enrollments.

FINANCIAL OUTLAY
Under Demand No.19 - Higher Education, the total outlay is Rs.738.57 crores of which Rs.14.19 crores are for Plan Schemes and Rs.724.38 crores are for Non-Plan schemes.

BUDGET ESTIMATE 2003 – 2004

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<th>NON-PLAN (3)</th>
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Job Satisfaction
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**PART II SCHEMES - 2003-2004**

**S. No.**  | **Description of the scheme**                                                                 | **Ultimate cost** | **Cost in 2003-04** |
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<td>2.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Replacing the existing Telephone exchange Board and providing 4 more lines.</td>
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**DIRECTORATE OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION**

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<tr>
<td>Automation of the Directorate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Replacing the existing Telephone exchange Board and providing 4 more lines.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

| 5. | Purchase of Computers for 22 Government Polytechnic Colleges | 100.00 |
| 6. | Construction of Ladies Hostel at Dharmambal Government Polytechnic for Women, Chennai 113 | 120.00 | 48.00 |
Chapter 3

Education in Tamilnadu

7. Construction of Ladies Hostel at Government Polytechnic for women, Coimbatore. 80.00 32.00
8. Establishment of digital signals processing lab at Government College of Engineering, Bargur. 30.50 28.34

SCIENCE CITY

9. Processing of Database on Science and Technology, Resources in Science City and at the State Level. 2.00 2.00
10. Science City Research Fellowship 3.00 3.00

TAMILNADU STATE COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

11. Intellectual property Right (IPR) patent registration 1.50 1.50
12. Technological innovation and dissemination 3.50 3.50

TAMILNADU SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTRE

13. Provision of additional infrastructure facilities such as X-Y tables. 26.00 26.00

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

14. Construction of a separate Building for stationery section and office record room 4.00 4.00
15. Special Repairs to the Heritage building in the Tamil Nadu Archives Campus 10.00 10.00

TOTAL 418.52 296.36

2. Directorate of Collegiate Education

2.1 The Directorate of Collegiate Education was carved out of the erstwhile Directorate of Public Instruction in the year 1965 with a view to exclusively administer Higher Education and to bring about improvements keeping in line with the modern trends. Positive progressive changes have taken place in the Higher Education scenario in Tamil Nadu during the recent years. Tamil Nadu enjoys the privilege of being one of the most advanced States in the field of Higher Education due to the various advanced Scientific and Technological changes introduced by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

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Chapter 3

Conversion of Government Arts & Science Colleges and Colleges of Education into Constituent Colleges of the Universities to which they are affiliated

2.2 The Government has taken a policy decision to convert all the Government Arts and Science Colleges and Colleges of Education (67 in number) into the Constituent Colleges of the Universities to which they are affiliated with a view to provide quality higher education in the Government Colleges. By becoming Constituent Colleges, they can get substantial financial assistance from the Government of India, through agencies like University Grants Commission, Department of Science and Technology etc. which will enable them to improve their infrastructure facilities, laboratory and library facilities in the Colleges and upgrade their teaching modes etc.

Researcher's Remark: It will definitely improve the quality of education and infrastructure.

2.3 This move by the Government to transfer the Government Colleges to the Universities is the logical step in the evolutionary process of educational development and it gives a higher status to these colleges and will facilitate them to achieve academic excellence. It is also expected that the move will provide a closer interaction between the expertise available in the Universities and teaching staff of the Constituent colleges. This will result in the upgradation of knowledge and teaching skills of these colleges in order to meet the challenges of globalization. This move will also imply taking the Universities to the small towns, thereby youngsters in small towns of Tamil Nadu will also get benefit of the facilities of the Universities. In course of time, these constituent colleges will be able to grow into model institutions providing quality higher education to a large number of youngsters in the State so as to meet the challenges of globalization.

2.4 Recently, the visiting committee of the University Grants Commission assessed the performance and the requirement of the colleges under the Tenth Five Year Plan. The Deans of the College Development Council of the universities

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Concerned co-ordinated with the Principals of all the constituent colleges of the universities (erstwhile Government Colleges) and ensured proper presentation before the visiting committee. As a result, all the constituent colleges (erstwhile Government Colleges) have got the opportunity to get nearly Rs.20.00 to Rs.35.00 lakhs (per college) from the University Grants Commission during the current Five Year Plan. The first instalment will be released to them shortly. There are a number of other areas where the colleges can receive financial assistance from the University Grants Commission and other agencies. Therefore the Deans of the College Development Council of the universities are working with the University Grants Commission and other agencies to identify those areas to get further funds for those colleges.

Starting of New Courses

2.5 One of the main objectives in converting the Government Colleges into Constituent Colleges of the respective Universities is to start a number of new job oriented and vocational courses in these colleges. Pursuant to this decision, the Principals of the Constituent Colleges (erstwhile Government Colleges) have been instructed by Government, to take necessary steps to start new job-oriented and vocational Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate courses from the academic year 2003-2004. Some colleges have already taken initiative and are proposing to start job-oriented courses like Video Graphics, Budgeting and Tax assessment, Aquarium Keeping, etc.

Researcher's Remark: The move to start a number of job-oriented course is definitely commendable. Annamalai university has come up with a post graduate diploma programme in “Archive keeping” useful for the Post-Graduate Students of History and Archaeology.

Accreditation of Colleges in Tamil Nadu (NAAC)

2.6 The University Grants Commission has made it mandatory for all the colleges to undergo the Assessment and Accreditation process by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), before December, 2003. In Tamil Nadu, a
large number of institutions have already been accredited by NAAC and Tamil Nadu enjoys the privilege of having more number of accredited colleges in the whole country. As on date, a total number of 68 colleges in Tamil Nadu have been accredited by NAAC out of which 26 are Constituent Colleges (erstwhile Government Colleges) and 42 are Government Aided Colleges. Effective steps are being taken to get all the constituent colleges in the State accredited by the NAAC before the deadline suggested by the University Grants Commission. It is expected that the conversion of Government Colleges into Constituent Colleges of the affiliating Universities will quicken this process.

**Researcher’s Remark:** Apart from providing accreditation, continuous assessment and renewal should be made compulsory.

### Functioning of Autonomous Colleges in the State

2.7 Tamil Nadu enjoys No.1 position in our country as far as granting of autonomous status is concerned. As against 131 autonomous colleges in the entire country, 44 are existing in Tamil Nadu alone, which accounts for 33.58%. The concept of autonomy saw its advent in Tamil Nadu from the year 1978-79. At present 8 Government Arts and Science Colleges and 36 Government Aided Arts and Science Colleges in Tamil Nadu have been granted autonomous status. The provision of autonomy is to provide an opportunity to the educational institutions to be more innovative and creative and thereby raise the academic standards. The Granting of autonomy to colleges has been proved to be successful and effective in Tamil Nadu. The Government will continue to support this concept and encourage more institutions to become autonomous. The Government has also represented to University Grants Commission to increase the amount of grant and to release it in time.

### Counselling for general transfers to Teaching Staff

2.8 As per the policy decision taken by this Government, general transfers of teaching staff for the year 2002-2003 also was effected by conducting counselling
sessions. By this transparent transfer policy, 134 college teachers and 32 Principals have been benefited during this academic year.

Researcher’s Remark: The Transfer system was widely appreciated by one and all.

Placement Cell and Career Guidance

2.9 In pursuance of the decision taken by the Government, placement cell and career guidance cell have been established in all the Constituent and Aided Colleges as per the guidelines formulated. During the year 2002-2003, these cells have become effectively functional. In certain Colleges like Ethiraj, Presidency, Queen Mary’s and Loyola, placement cells are very effective and campus recruitment is being done by as much as 40 companies / industries.

Researcher’s Remark: Introduction of placement cell benefits both the employers and the students.

Establishing Rain water harvesting structure

2.10 It was decided in the Hon’ble Chief Minister’s meeting that rain water harvesting structures will have to be established in all Government buildings, under the control of Public Works Department. Accordingly, the Principals of all the Government and Aided Colleges have been instructed to establish rain water harvesting structures in their colleges in co-ordination with Public Works and Municipal Administration Departments. The scheme has been implemented in all the adopted villages also during 2002-2003.

Researcher’s Remark: States like Tamilnadu where there is water scarcity, hosting of rain water harvesting structure will benefit by saving the rain water for scarcity.

Free coaching exclusively for women students for appearing in All India Services Examinations like IAS / IPS and Central Services.

2.11 So as to enable women students to appear in the All India Services Examination to get into IAS / IPS and Central Services, two centres one at Queen Mary’s 

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College, Chennai and the other at Arulmigu Meenakshi Government Arts College for Women, Madurai have been established by the Government, to give free coaching to women students. In each centre, 60 women students will be given free coaching for appearing in IAS / IPS Examinations.

**Researcher's Remark:** More such centres need to be started and the coaching is to be extended to men as well.

### Stipend for Tamil Medium Students

2.12 A yearly stipend of Rs.400/- is sanctioned to students who are studying B.A./B.Sc. in Tamil Medium in constituent Colleges (erstwhile Government Colleges). This Tamil medium stipend is sanctioned to all students studying in Tamil Medium irrespective of caste, community and parental income. During 2002-2003, Rs.1,30,64,800/- have been spent for 32,662 students.

### Free Education to Poor Girl students (Periyar EVR Nagammal scheme)

2.13 Under this welfare scheme entitled “Periyar EVR Nagammal Free Education to Women Students” irrespective of their caste and creed, whose parental annual income does not exceed Rs.24,000/- are exempted from payment of tuition fees in undergraduate courses. During 2002-2003, Rs.65.00 lakhs have been allotted for this purpose.

**Researcher’s Remark:** The limit could be increased to bring in more number of candidates.

### State Institute of English (Autonomous)

2.14 The State Institute of English has been organising Orientation Programmes for the benefit of College, Higher Secondary and High School teachers of English language from time to time. It has also been organising Faculty Improvement Programme for the benefit of undergraduate and postgraduate teachers of English literature.
Chapter 3

Education in Tamilnadu

Researcher's Note: State Institute of English was established in Bombay in October 1965 to provide training to teachers in Training Colleges and Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors [referred to as Extension Officers (education)] in the methods of teaching of English in primary schools.

Special Coaching to SC / ST and MBC Students

2.15 The Students studying in Government Colleges particularly in rural areas belonging to SC/ST and MBC find it difficult to get through the University examinations in English, Maths and Science Subjects. In order to make them fully conversant with these subjects, they are given special coaching by way of remedial classes outside the class hours and also on weekends.

Thrust in Teacher Education (B.Ed)

2.16 At present there are 22 Colleges of Education in Tamil Nadu, of which 7 are Constituent Colleges (erstwhile Government Colleges) of the Universities. There are 14 Government Aided Colleges of Education and there is also One Self-financing college. Of the 7 Constituent Colleges of Education, (erstwhile Government College of Education) Two enjoy the privilege of being Institutes of Advanced Study in Education. The Government of Tamil Nadu is very keen in improving the quality of Teacher Education. The Government introduced a common written Entrance Examination for admission into B.Ed colleges from the year 1998. 32,135 students appeared for the Entrance Examination during the year 2002-2003. Steps are being taken to get optimum financial assistance from the National Council for Teacher Education for the year 2003-2004 for improving the infrastructure facilities in the Institute of Advanced Studies in Education and Colleges of Teacher Education (CTE).

Researcher's Remarks: Government is very keen in improving the standards of B.Ed education in colleges.

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2.17 The curriculum for B.Ed. course has not been revised for a long time. The Government has initiated action to revise the curriculum and syllabus for the B.Ed. course through the respective Universities.

**Teachers Faculty improvement Programme**

2.18 With a view to motivate research activities among the lecturers and to enable them to equip themselves in tune with the changing modern trends, they are deputed for research studies leading to M.Phil. and Ph.D. Degree with University Grants Commission assistance. Four lecturers have been given No Objection Certificate by the Government to go abroad to present Research Papers.

**Researcher’s Remarks: The Government must encourage and motivate teachers.**

**Strict adherence of rule of reservation in Aided Colleges**

2.19 It has been brought to the notice of the Government that aided colleges have not been following the rules of reservation while admitting students into various courses. This Government is firm on ensuring social justice to the students belonging to various communities. A suitable mechanism will be evolved to ensure that the aided managements reserve the seats meant for MBC, SC & ST communities.

**Provision of funds for strengthening Constituent College for Women, Ramnad (erstwhile Government College)**

2.20 Rs.50.00 lakhs have been sanctioned for construction of laboratories for Chemistry, Bio-Chemistry and Food Science course in the constituent College for Women at Ramnad. This college has been recommended for a substantial grant by the University Grants Commission’s visiting committee.

2.21 The Government will also upgrade the infrastructural facilities of the erstwhile Government colleges by availing loan from NABARD.

**Researcher’s Remarks: State-of-the-art technologies should be provided in the learning centres.**

**Job Satisfaction**
2.22 MBA & MCA courses will be started in the following six constituent colleges at the cost of Rs.75.00 lakhs for the academic year 2003-2004.

M.B.A. COURSE

1. Sri Meenakshi Government Arts College for Women, Madurai.
2. Government Arts College, Paramakudi.

M.C.A. COURSE

5. Government Arts College for Men, Salem-7.

(Now the constituent colleges of the respective universities)

Computer Literacy Programme

2.23 The Computer Literacy Programme has been made compulsory for Non-computer science students and is being implemented in 60 Government (constituent) Arts and Science Colleges. The Government has appointed M/s. Elcot Limited as the Nodal Agency.

2.23 The syllabus of Computer Literacy Programme is being modified to make it more job-oriented. The Department of Labour and Employment have also agreed to recognize the certificates given under this scheme for the purpose of employment.

Researcher’s Remarks: With the rapid advancement of technology, the syllabus must be revisited often.

2.25 A sum of Rs.17.61 lakhs has also been sanctioned for imparting Computer Training for the visually impaired students.

2.26 To strengthen the Directorate of Collegiate Education, the following new schemes have been sanctioned for the year 2003-2004 namely, the Automation of the Directorate, strengthening infrastructural facilities in the Office of the Directorate of Collegiate Education, replacing the existing Telephone Exchange Board and
providing 4 more lines and amount has been sanctioned to the tune of Rs.15.91 lakhs, Rs.3.00 lakhs and Rs.1.50 lakhs for the above schemes respectively.

2.27 The Government fully realises that Investment in Higher Education is an investment in Human Resource Development and it will bear fruits in the long term. It is crucial for forming the backward linkage which would serve as a ‘spring board’ for Indian industry to make the jump to become a global player.

Starting of job-oriented courses for women

2.28 Government has proposed to start short-term Diploma courses like Fashion Designing, Interior Decoration, Catering etc. for women students in the constituent colleges (erstwhile Government Colleges) on experimental basis from the academic year 2003-2004 by collection nominal fees.

Researcher’s Remarks: These courses are sure to receive good responses.

3. University Education

The following are the Universities functioning under the aegis of Higher Education Department:-

1. Anna University
2. University of Madras
3. Annamalai University
4. Madurai Kamaraj University
5. Bharathiar University
6. Bharathidasan University
7. Alagappa University
8. Mother Teresa Women’s University
9. Manonmaniam Sundaranar University
10. Periyar University
11. Thiruvalluvar University
12. Tamil Nadu Open University
UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

3.2 The University of Madras established in the year 1857 has been rendering yeomen service in the cause of Higher Education and has been a torch bearer and trendsetter in introducing innovative courses relevant to the societal needs. The University of Madras, a pioneer in the field of higher education has been in the forefront of the higher education map of India. The area of jurisdiction of the University spreads over the districts of Chennai, Thiruvallur and Kancheepuram.

Academic Programmes like Restructuring of Subjects, Job-Oriented Courses, Etc

3.3 With the twin-model objective of introducing value-based Higher Education Programmes of societal relevance, the University of Madras has taken initiative and introduced four self supporting courses at P.G. level viz., Molecular Biology, International Business, Business Administration and Neuro Science during the academic year 2003-2004. All Under-graduate and Post-graduate courses have been restructured to make it job-oriented and updated on Semester pattern with Credit System to take effect from the academic year 2003-2004. 54 new certificate, Diploma, P.G. Diploma, UG & PG level courses have been introduced in the University Departments from the academic year 2003 04. All the courses come under the umbrella of Credit Based Semester System and the University Departments offer post-graduate courses on Credit Based Point System with flexibility to select courses according to the choice of the students.

3.4 A new certificate Course and a Diploma Course in Police Administration, have been exclusively introduced through the Institute of Correspondence Education, University of Madras from the academic year 2003-2004. The new courses offered in the affiliated colleges in the regular stream are also offered through the Correspondence Education mode by the Institute of Correspondence Education of the University of Madras.

**Researcher's Remarks:** All the courses available in regular mode should be made available through Correspondence education.

**Job Satisfaction**
3.5 The Departments of Microbiology, Biochemistry & Molecular Biology, Medical Biochemistry, Endocrinology, Zoology, Botany, Genetics, Inorganic Chemistry, Applied Geology, Geology, Crystallography & Biophysics and Geography were sanctioned substantial grants for the procurement of sophisticated equipments and utilities under the DST-FIST programme. (Department of Science & Technology Fund for Improvement of Science & Technology). It is proposed to introduce transparency in the University Examination system. The students shall have the right to know the method of assessing their performance by means of revaluation and obtaining the xerox copy of the answer papers.

3.6 The University Grants Commission accorded status of “University with Potentials of Excellence” to the University of Madras identifying the course Herbal Science as the thrust area to be developed by the University as a peak excellence under this programme and sanctioned a sum of Rs.30.00 crores spread over a period of five years. Subsequently after a review by the University Grants Commission through a committee which suggested that the Budget allocation be revised as 70% i.e Rs.21.00 crores for the overall holistic development of the University and 30% i.e Rs.9.00 crores to the identified focus areas viz. Herbal Science.

**Researcher’s Remarks:** New courses in other areas must also be identified by the University.

3.7 The long awaited renovation of Senate House, a monument in anglo-sarceinic style, has now been taken up by the University authorities with funds collected from the public and other agencies both in India and abroad and the University funds, to the tune of Rs.3.25 crores. The Institute of Correspondence Education in the University of Madras offers a variety of courses with job potentials. A total of four post graduate courses of which 3 P.G degrees in Tamil medium have been introduced from the academic year 2003-2004 under the Correspondence Education System. The University has charted out a methodology for admitting foreign students to various courses run by the University Departments in line with the directives of the Government of India. The students sponsored by the Ministry of External Affairs and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations are admitted for
various courses after going through the formalities of admission. The fee structure has been tailored taking into consideration the economical and geographical standards of the foreign students, particularly the SAARC students.

3.8 The University of Madras entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with M/s. Amrutanjan Private Limited, Chennai for using the test report generated by the Department of Pharmacology and Environmental Toxicology for the study conducted on the hyperglycemic and anti-diabetic activities of the poly herbal formula “Diakyr”. This University has embarked upon a novel scheme of introducing credit based courses in the University Departments and Semester system in the affiliated colleges of the University. The introduction of self supportive courses in the University departments is landmark decision, which will generate funds to run the courses to the optimum level. Plans are afoot to modernize the course contents of the University, which will cater to the needs of the community, trade and industry.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

3.9 The Annamalai University established in 1929 owes its existence to the munificence of the farsighted and noble-hearted philanthropist and patron of Letters, Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad. The Annamalai University, accredited at Four Star level by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), is the third largest unitary residential University in the Country, situated in a campus spread over about 1000 acres of land. This University has 48 Departments of Studies. The University has introduced five-year integrated degree courses in 27 disciplines from the academic year 2002-2003 and the response from the youth to these courses is encouraging.

3.10 Choice-Based Credit System (CBCS) that lays emphasis on a continual internal evaluation is being adopted to prepare the students to face the challenges in the new millennium. The University has also recently introduced courses in M.Sc. Marine Bio-technology, M.Pharm. (Quality Assurance), M.E. (Computer Science and Engineering), and M.Sc. Nursing (Medical Surgical Nursing / Child Health Nursing / Maternity Nursing / Community Health Nursing), UG/PG Diploma in Yoga and
Meditation and Certificate programmes in Dental Mechanic and Dental Hygienist. With a view to preparing the students of Engineering and Technology for their profession and in particular to develop right aptitude and specific skills in them, a Placement and Training Cell is functioning. The Cell advises students with regard to the choice of careers and higher studies. It helps students to undergo inplant training during semester holidays and find suitable placement through campus interviews. It also conducts seminars, training courses and career guidance programmes periodically.

Researcher's Remarks: The other institutes could also adopt this technique of conducting seminars, training courses and career guidance programmes.

3.11 The Centre for Rural Development is under taking various programmes to uplift the weaker sections of the society in its proximity. Such programmes include farmer meets, training for non-farm sectors, functional literacy programmes, undertaking small construction works, integrated pest-management, laying of roads in villages, waste land development, employment generation, health and family welfare etc. The Faculty of Engineering & Technology has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the University of Technology, Sydney, Australia for promotion of technical collaborations. The Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology is making rapid strides in marine research and it is on the international map for its achievements.

MADURAI KAMARAJ UNIVERSITY

3.12 Madurai Kamaraj University was established in 1966. The University has 109 affiliated colleges (9 autonomous) including 7 evening colleges. The School of Biological Sciences has been recognised as a Centre of Excellence in Genomic Sciences by the University Grants Commission. The vision of the University envisages the potential use of its research and academic excellence for the development of the economy and the social well-being of the state. To realize this vision, a strong research base is developed in the University Departments. Focused research is pursued in emerging
interdisciplinary areas to meet the challenges of globalisation. All the PG courses are offered under Choice Based Credit system which incorporates sufficient flexibility so that students can opt for elective courses from other departments to enhance their individual career plans. Two new courses M.Sc. Genomics and M.Sc. Instrumentation were introduced recently.

3.13 The University has always taken pride in its commitment to educate the rural sector. A constituent college for Women at Andipatti was inaugurated by Hon’ble Chief Minister. This college is helping the economically and geographically disabled girls of this area to fulfill their dream of higher education into reality. With 321 students on its roll, the college offers 4 UG courses with B.Sc., Electronics and Communication, B.Com., with Computer Application, Bachelor of Business, Economics and B.Sc., Mathematics. The University continues to work to uplift the masses in the surrounding areas through NSS, Adult Educational and Youth Welfare programmes. Under Adult Education and Extension Programme, many self-employment courses were offered and 314 students were trained. The Youth Welfare Department of Madurai Kamaraj University conducted coaching classes for minorities for IAS and other competitive examinations and offered guidance and counselling for SC/ST students.

3.14 The academic staff college of the university has conducted refresher courses for 187 college teachers. Recently a novel training programme was conducted for the administrative staff of Universities of southern districts to incorporate the knowledge and skills needed in the age of information technology to enhance the quality of the services provided by the Universities. The University envisages the potential use of its research and academic excellence for the development of economy and social well being of the state. There are now 76 research projects funded by 19 National and International Agencies to the tune of nearly Rs.11.7 crores. Based on track records of excellence in teaching and research, the university has been recognized as a centre of Excellence in Genomic Sciences by the University Grants Commission and an initial grant of Rs.5.00 crores has been sanctioned. Further the Department of Science and Technology has given infrastructural support to the tune of Rs.2.2 crores to the schools of Chemistry, Biology, Biotechnology and Physics.
Future Plan

3.15 To be globally competitive, the University will make judicious use of its limited resources and focus its activities in the following areas:

Teaching

Virtual and Online courses, Inter-disciplinary Courses, Strengthening of Regular Vocational Interface.

Researcher’s Remarks: Virtual Universities could also be introduced.

Research

Stronger Industrial University Link and Mobilisation of Resources, Focused Research on Genomics, Bio-informatics, Drug Design, Nanotechnology and Rural Development.

Outreach Activity

Women Empowerment, Vocational Training and Counselling for Rural and Socially Handicapped.

**BHARATHIARI UNIVERSITY**

3.16 The Bharathiar University was established in Coimbatore in February 1982 named after the great Tamil poet and freedom fighter Bharathiar. The University area is spread over the districts of Coimbatore, Erode and the Nilgiris. 85 colleges and 19 recognised Research Institutions are affiliated to the University. Out of 85 colleges, there are 2 Colleges of Education, 73 Arts and Science Colleges, 8 Management institutions, 1 Air Force Administration Staff College, and 1 College of Physical Education and 19 recognised research institutions.

3.17 Achievements of the University

- All Affiliated colleges / institutions extend maximum quality education and scholarships for poor students
- 10 New courses were started in the University Departments
- Three new Departments were started
- 42 new courses were introduced by the University in the affiliated colleges
3.18 During 2002-2003, the University started new courses such as M.Sc., Biotechnology, M.Sc. Medical Physics, and M.Sc. Electronic Media. The main objective of the above new courses is to provide an opportunity to students for an exciting career in banking, finance, insurance, software development consulting, research laboratories, higher education institutions, media industries and industries. Computer, internet, software and State of Art Laboratories are used to provide innovative education. Computer Application practicals are conducted in all the subjects of study for job orientation.

3.19 Student Welfare Activities

- A student counselling centre was established. The centre offers counselling services to the University students for enhancing their Educational, Vocational and Personal capabilities.
- Women Harassment Redressal Cell and SC/ST welfare cell were established.
- Scholarships were given to poor students without delay
- 50% fee concessions for SC/ST students in all self-financing courses were followed.

Examination Department

3.20 Bharathiar University has a unique distinction of publishing examination results and issuing of certificates and degrees within the stipulated time. As a measure of examination reforms, the photo-copies of valued answer scripts are provided to the required students to maintain transparency in the examination system, besides provision for retotalling and revaluation. The Management institute, functioning in the Bharathiar University, will be upgraded suitably to function on par with any National Level Institute. The University will focus attention to the women
empowerment courses so as to enable the women to take up entrepreneurship after identifying the thrust areas.

BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY

3.21 Bharathidasan University was established in Tiruchirappalli in 1982 and the University has the Departments of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, School of Life Sciences, Department of Geography, Department of Geology, English, Tamil, Economics, National Facility for Marine Cyanobacteria, Centre for Non-Linear Dynamics, Centre for History and Centre for Adult Continuing Education and Extension. With a view to provide high quality education in Engineering and Technology to the poor and the down trodden students of the rural locked central Tamil Nadu sprung up around Tiruchirappalli the Bharathidasan University has taken a giant leap by launching the School of Engineering and Technology. This School of Excellence has become a real boon to the people of this region for whom such a high tech education has ever remained a matter of mere dream. The School has started its ambitious march with B.Tech. courses in Information technology, Bio-technology, Petrochemical Engineering and Pharmaceutical Engineering.

3.22 Bharathidasan Institute of Management (BIM) established by the University is located at B.I.E.E.L. premises in Thiruverumbur, Tiruchirappalli, which offers high quality Management Education including a special management course for Defence Personnel. The Bharathidasan Institute of Management is one among the top 10 management institutes in the country. Now it has been proposed to upgrade the M.B.A. programmes conducted by the Bharathiar University and Anna University to the level of M.B.A. courses offered by Bharathidasan Institute of Management (BIM) or any other National level Institute. All the students of this institutes have been placed suitably making the placement record cent percent. It offers P.G. Courses in Plant Science, Zoology, Microbiology, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Applied Geography, Geology, Remote Sensing (M.Tech.), Energy conservation and Management (M.Tech.) and 8 P.G. Courses in Arts viz., Tamil, Sociology, Social Work, Economics, History, English Studies.
Educational Technology (M.Ed.), Rural technology (M.R. Tech). All these are run on Choice Based Credit System (CBCS).

3.23 The University also offers M.Phi and Ph.D. programmes and Diploma Courses in Video-graphy, Yoga Education, Laboratory Glassware, Machine Operator. This University has 99 affiliated Colleges viz. 75 Arts and Science, 2 Education, 3 Fine Arts, 18 approved Institutions and one Uni-Faculty. Among the 75 Arts and Science Colleges, 42 are Self Financing, 19 are Aided Colleges and 14 are constituent colleges (erstwhile Government Colleges). The Department of Energy of the University offers M.Tech. in Energy Conservation and Management. The Community College offers PGDCA course sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The department of Remote sensing and Bio-technology are interacting with Government departments and growing to the status of centres of excellence. Besides this, the University offers 21 courses through its Centre for Distance Education: 8 UG courses, 6 PG courses, 1 Diploma course and 6 Professional courses. The examination conducted in the distance education mode is similar to the one that is conducted under the regular system.

Researcher's Remarks: Courses such as Video-graphy, Yoga Education, Laboratory Glassware, Machine Operator be introduced in other institutes as well.

ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY

3.24 With the objective of fostering research, development and dissemination of knowledge in various branches of learning, the Alagappa University was established in 1985. The University’s motto is “Excellence in action” and it keeps before it, the vision of excellence in all spheres of education. The University hitherto of Unitary type has been converted into an affiliating type, by the Tamil Nadu University Act, 2002, to enlarge its academic activities and to widen the horizon of its functioning by bringing under its jurisdiction all Arts and Science Colleges located in the Districts of Ramanathapuram and Sivagangai, along with 7 (seven) Government colleges as constituent colleges. The University with 14 Departments offers courses in varied
areas like Bio Technology, Physics, Industrial Chemistry, Mathematics, Computer Science and Engineering, Business Administration, Bank Management, International Business and Commerce, Corporate Secretaryship, Tamil, Women’s Studies, Education, Physical Education and Health Sciences, Oceanography and Coastal Area Studies and Crystal Research at Post Graduate, M.Phil and Ph.D. levels to meet the demands of the society. A new Department of Bio-technology has started functioning from 2002-2003. This Department offers Post-Graduate and Research courses in Bio-technology.

3.25 A Centre for Fine Arts under the Department of Women’s Studies has been established and Diploma and Degree courses in Music, Dance and Drama are offered through this Centre from 2002-2003. A B.S. Degree each in Fashion Apparel Management and Apparel Fashion Design, in collaboration with NIFT TEA Knitwear, Tirupur a Diploma course in Nadaswaram and Thavil in collaboration with Koviloor Mutt, Koviloor and a Diploma course in Nursing Assistance with Penn Development, Madurai are the new Off-Campus programmes started in 2002-2003, under academic collaboration and networking with educational institutions around. The Department of Women’s Studies took an active role in successfully carrying out the Gender Sensitisation Training Programme for Police personnel of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Department of Physical Education has offered a Special Re-orientation Training Course for the Ex-servicemen Physical Education teachers sponsored by the Directorate General of Ex-servicemen, New Delhi.

MOTHER TERESA WOMEN’S UNIVERSITY

3.26 Mother Teresa Women’s University was established at Kodaikanal in the year 1984. Mother Teresa Women’s University aims at the advancement of learning and promotion of research in the area of women studies and also for purposes of providing consultancy and monitoring the services of the Welfare scheme for Women. The motto of the University is “Towards equal status” which means that gender equity is achieved by women and men through equal participation in all areas of life. Research is conducted leading to M.Phil and Ph.D. Degree (Part-time/Full-time). Research includes matter relating to Female Infanticide, Head loaders, Stone
breakers, sex bias in textbook, Gender bias in children's literature, Women and Economy and Value Education. The extension activities are carried out by the University to empower women and raise them from dependency to independence in life. They include:-

1) Slum adoption (Major Focus: Literacy, Health, Education, Remedial, Teaching and Economic Sufficiency)

2) Self employment Training programmes for low socio-economic groups of women-traditional and non traditional trades

3) Seminars / workshops / symposia ( Focus: Leadership, Management, Empowerment, Non-Formal Education, etc)

4) Awareness programmes (Gender sensitization in areas such as women’s Right, Reproductive Health, Violence, Media, etc.)

5) Clustering with UGC sanctioned Centres, other Universities, Colleges, NGO’s regarding women’s empowerment – research and outreach programmes

6) Monitoring and Evaluations of Government programmes related to women and Income generating programmes / Health etc

7) Dissemination, Library, documentation and Publication

8) Advocacy, Health, Legal, Family, Educational, Counselling cells

9) Translation from English to regional language (Tamil) Government programmes for women. Women’s Movement etc

3.27 Special Courses are offered to orient teachers in Curriculum designing, Education Management, Education Technology, performance Appraisal and Guidance and Counselling. This Government will ensure that this university develops into a centre of excellence in the field of women’s education. Free counselling centres for women will be operated in all the three places namely Kodaikanal and Centres at Chennai and Madurai. Social and legal counselling will be offered. Tribal Welfare, Environment, Bio-diversity, Natural Resource planning and other areas where the possibility of initiating new programmes will be analysed. It is also proposed to organise a placement exposure to the students to evolve mutual benefit. Mother Teresa Women’s University, School of Distance Education has the goal of reaching out to the women with deferred hopes of higher education to enhance their academic base and their career and social mobility. The University has opened 13 study centres, not only in major towns but also in remote villages and 4 off campus centres for paramedical courses. These would enable college students to earn a diploma and thus

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increase their academic base and their career prospect even while pursuing a degree. New course materials for M.Phil, M.C.A. and M.B.A. have also been prepared.

3.28 Further, the Open University scheme is to be launched during this year which will cross the boundaries of the four walls of the classrooms, which offers flexispace, flexi-time and flexi-content courses to enable women to pursue their educational aspirations at their optimum speed and from their own locale. Post graduate courses in M.A. Music, and Women studies are offered now. Under graduate courses may also be considered, as there is a heavy demand. About 44.50 hectare (111 acres) i.e 21.07 hectares land at Attuvampatty and 23.44 hectares at Rifle range land at Villupatti have been allotted to the University in addition to the 2 acre campus in which the University is presently functioning and it is proposed to construct buildings with NABARD loan assistance. During the recent visit by the visiting committee of the University Grants Commission, the committee has recommended a substantial grant to the development activities of the University after assessing the performance and requirement of the University. This University is offering courses in Herbal Science and other job oriented subjects.

MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY

3.29 Manonmaniam Sundararanar University was set up in the year 1990 to cater to the long felt needs of the three southern Districts of Tamil Nadu viz. Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari. The University has inherited a strong network of over 58 affiliated colleges and 33 community colleges. Many of these colleges have contributed significantly to the cause of higher education of which six colleges are over hundred years old. For the past three years, the Department of Youth Welfare is running a centre for competitive examinations and skill Development. The Centre provides guidance and coaching to the candidates who write competitive examinations. It began its counselling and guidance activities with a coaching programme for the UGC/CSIR National Eligibility Test with 40 students in the year 1998. Coaching for the civil services examinations is provided for a nominal fee. For promoting reading habits, coaching is done through special lectures and discussions. Further, periodical study camps are being conducted. This Centre also
conducts guidance and coaching classes for SLET (Tamil Nadu), Railway Recruitment Board, Staff Selection Commission and Tamil Nadu Teachers Recruitment Board Examinations.

3.30 A placement cell has been established in the University. It has planned to arrange for an interface between the research scholars and final year P.G. Students in the University Departments and the entrepreneurs who are in search of talent. The University conducts another programme to improve employability of the people by providing them education and training in work-related and skill based courses. The programme is called Extension Learning Programme (ELP) which is conducted through 13 centres in Tamil Nadu, out of which seven centers are offering one year non-semester diploma courses. Considering the importance of social justice, this University has established a special SC/ST cell on the lines suggested by the UGC and the Central and State Governments. The Cell addresses the grievances of SC/ST students and works towards solving them. Considering the volume of grievances to be redressed, two grievance Redress Cells have been created exclusively for examining them one for Directorate of Distance and Continuing education and other for regular stream of students. The Cells have been directed to receive petitions and provide speedy solutions within a fixed time frame of two weeks. Even in cases where immediate solution could not be found, the complainant has a right to receive a reply on the action taken on the petition. These trouble shooting measures have started yielding results providing satisfaction to students and relief to the parents.

Researcher's Remarks: Cell activities can be extended to other students as well.

3.31 One of the innovative programmes of this University is Special Education Programme for Prisoners undergoing imprisonment in Central Prisons of Tamil Nadu. The programme launched during the last academic year has been functioning well. Out of 328 students, 28 of them have passed their M.A. Degree course. The University conducted an Essay competition on the eve of Tamil New Year and cash prizes and certificates were awarded to the best talents. MANO women’s Cell was formed in the University to look into the reported case of harassment of women and
to take steps for the redressal of their grievances. To encourage the Research scholars in their work, the University provides stipendary allowance under the University stipendary research fellowship. It is given to the scholars selected from all Departments on the basis of merit to the tune of Rs.1500/- per month as fellowship with a contingency allowance of Rs.3000/- per annum.

3.32 One of the various academic activities proposed by the University is the Inter departmental popular lecture programme. The programme is successfully run by a committee comprising faculties of the University. Under this, a series of lectures are arranged to disseminate the ideas and doctrines of popular inter-disciplinary topics among Faculties and students. The faculty members of various disciplines in the University and academicians/ experts in various fields present their lectures on the specific topics such as Human Rights, Economic trends, Sociological problems, Culture of people, Entertainment, Films and Society, Gender discrimination, Literature, Impact of Liberalisation etc. This University has entered into a frontline educational venture by floating MANO colleges in the University region. They were started in the areas where there was a greater demand for professional degree courses.

3.33 M.A. degree in criminology and Police Science under distance education mode was inaugurated by His Excellency the Chancellor-Governor of Tamil Nadu. The university has proposed to establish a university college of Arts and Science for women at Sattankulam to cater the needs of the women of that area. The foundation stone for the college has been laid by the Hon’ble Chief Minister. The university has planned to offer 3 UG courses in Maths, Commerce and Electronics during the academic year 2003-2004. The college will function initially in the building at Sattankulam Educational society and new building will be constructed for the college thereafter. It has been proposed to sanction a sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs as a start up cost of the college. The Syllabi for all the P.G. courses have been revised and implemented from the academic year 2002-2003 so as to provide need based flexibility and choice of optional subjects for the students as suggested by the University Grants Commission. Several research projects funded by the external agencies to the tune of around Rs.2.00 crores are being carried out by the faculty members of the various departments. Around 800 research papers have been
published in National / International Journals by the faculty members. The University aims at attaining excellence in teaching, research and extension activities. The Academy of Tamil Arts, Canada has been approved by the University for starting M.A. in Tamil Literature.

**PERIYAR UNIVERSITY**

3.34 Periyar University named after the great revolutionist E.V. Ramasamy popularly known as “Periyar” was established in the year 1997. Periyar University at Salem contributes to the efforts of developing the nation’s technological, scientific, social and economic status by inculcating adequate and appropriate knowledge, creating ideas and skills among the youth so as to enable them to equip themselves and able to contribute more efficiently in promoting equity in social and secular ideals of our nation. The University has 38 Arts and Science Colleges, 2 Education and one Physical Education College under its control. These colleges are situated in Salem, Namakkal and Dharmapuri districts.

3.35 At present the University offers 109 courses in the affiliated colleges. Seven Post graduate courses are offered in the University Department viz., Mathematics, Commerce, M.C.A, Bio-Informatics, Bio-Technology, Applied Botany (Medicinal plants) & Environment sciences. These courses are offered under Choice Based Credit System. The students are given research programmes from the second semester onwards. A new type of programme called skill Development Course has been introduced from the academic year 2002-2003 onwards. These courses aim at improving the students of poorer sections, under this programme one year diploma courses are offered to poor students who cannot afford college education. The curricula and syllabi are framed keeping in mind the demands of the employers. At present diploma courses such as computer studies, agricultural studies, Medicinal plants, Management Studies, Processing, Textile Studies, Health Studies, Library Studies and Teacher Education are introduced.

3.36 This University also offers courses under Distance Education mode from the year 2001-2002. At present a total of 33 Personal contact programme centres have been established. The M.B.A. programme has been introduced from this year and it is
programmed to have the same question paper as that of the regular stream. Extension Learning programme has been offered to provide job oriented training at workplaces by introducing courses like Diploma in Yoga Sciences and Diploma in Varma and Massages Science. Career Guidance Cell has been established for the benefit of the students appearing for civil service examination. Transparency in the University Examination System has been ensured. The students are well informed about the type of examination, the pattern of question papers, the examination schedule during the various spaces of the academic year, examination centres, probable date of publication of result and the method of evaluation etc.

3.37 Special steps have been taken to provide all the infrastructure facilities to the University and to create a number of teaching posts as per the guidelines of the University Grants Commission. It is expected that the University will become eligible to receive grants from the University Grants Commission very shortly. This University aims to offer research programmes in medicinal plants and environmental science and to offer M.Phil., and Ph.D.

THIRUVALLUVAR UNIVERSITY

3.38 A new University named after the great poet Thiruvalluvar was established at Vellore in the year 2002. The University was established mainly to focus on the economic and social upliftment of the oppressed classes including Adi Dravidas, Scheduled Tribes, Backward, Most Backward and Denotified communities in the districts of Vellore, Villupuram, Cuddalore and Thiruvanamalai by offering courses in Sociology, Social reforms, Socio-economic developments etc.

3.39 At present the University is functioning temporarily in Vellore Fort where the extension centre of the University of Madras was functioning previously. Permanent buildings will be constructed at suitable locations very soon by obtaining grant from University Grants Commission, SC / ST Commission of Government of India and from NABARD.

3.40 It is proposed to start new courses in subjects like social reforms, social economic development, environmental management, education etc. in the current academic year. 50 colleges of Arts and Science from Madras University have been affiliated to
Education in Tamilnadu

Thiruvalluvar University consequent on the coming into the force of the Thiruvalluvar University Act, 2002. Minimum number of non teaching staff such as Finance Officer and other supporting staff have been sanctioned initially to attend on the day to day functioning of the University. A sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been sanctioned to meet the expenditure of the University.

Researcher's Remarks: This is a healthy growth.

Tamil Nadu Open University, Chennai

3.41 Tamil Nadu Open University was established under the Tamil Nadu Open University Act, 2002 with objects to provide access to higher education for large segments of population and in particular the disadvantaged groups such as, those living in remote and rural areas including working people, house-wives and other adults who wish to upgrade and acquire knowledge through studies in different fields and also to co-ordinate and determine the standards in Open University and Distance Education Systems in the Educational pattern of the State. The Prime aim of the University is to ensure immediate employment to the students soon after they complete the courses by introducing the job-oriented programmes. The University has started functioning initially in the Directorate of Technical Education Campus, Chennai. It is also proposed to establish Regional Centres at the major towns of Tamil Nadu and study Centres at the District Head quarters initially which will be extended to Taluk level subsequently.

3.42 With a view to uplift the economic status of the rural folks especially the Women, the Open University has proposed to offer innovative certificate courses like Empowerment of Women through Self-help group, Food & Nutrition, Tannery Workers Vocational Qualification Programme and Diploma Course in early Childhood Care and Education. Moreover, this University proposes to offer B.Ed. and M.Ed., courses in line with the other Open Universities of the country. The above courses will be offered through Web-Education, Radio Channel in addition to the furnishing of printed study materials.
3.43 It is worthwhile to point out here that the concept of the Open University is to provide more flexibility to obtain the UG / PG Degrees without insisting on the required basic qualification as in the case of regular and distance education mode. With a view to compensate the required pre-requisites for basic qualifications, the University proposes to organize Bridge Courses such as Bachelor of Preparatory Programmes (BPP) and Master of Preparatory Programmes (MPP). The above mode of approach of the University will go a long way to enable the employer to treat the holders of the degrees from this University on par with the graduates and Post-Graduates of the regular Universities.

Researcher's Remarks: Courses in other disciplines could also be introduced.

AVINASHILINGAM INSTITUTE FOR HOME SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN - DEEMED UNIVERSITY

3.44 The Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women situated at Coimbatore attained the status of Deemed University during 1988. The students of the Vocational degree courses undergo on-the-job training for a minimum period of one month each at the end of the first and second years of the U.G. programme in accordance with the UGC guidelines. They undertake the training in Reputed Industries, Research Laboratories and Central Government Institutions. On-the-job training has been made compulsory for P.G. courses of Biochemistry and Applied Chemistry and U.G. courses of Biotechnology. This University is among the 15 centres selected by the UGC for production of audio and video lessons for U.G. Courses for use all over the country. Two hundred and twenty lessons of 25-30 minutes duration were prepared in Home Science and related subjects. The lessons are being used for the Undergraduate courses in the campus and Doordharshan also telecasts them on the National Network periodically.

3.45 The Institute has started the integrated education for the visually handicapped. The objectives are to give equal opportunities to handicapped students, develop self-confidence and independence, provide adult life experience, remove public prejudice
and misplaced sympathy towards handicapped condition and make parents understand and realise their responsibilities towards educating their handicapped children.

Placement Cell

3.46 The University Placement Cell organized Campus Interviews with the assistance of the Faculty of Business Administration.

SC/ST Cell

3.47 A separate Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe Cell is functioning to cater to the needs of Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe candidates for appointment of Teaching and Non-teaching staff and students admission and to ensure the receipt of the benefits of the Government by them.

Community Outreach Programmes of the University

3.48 The Home Science Extension department as a branch of specialization of the Faculty of Home Science has made its mark to establish the credibility of the University as a centre for excellence in community outreach involving students with focus on women empowerment.

Women’s Study Centre

3.49 The Centre for Women’s Studies of Avinashilingam Deemed University acts as a catalyst for promoting, strengthening and networking the area of activities related to women and development in the University through teaching, research, extension, discrimination and advocacy.

Development grants to all the Universities by the University Grants Commission, New Delhi under the Tenth Five Year Plan after assessing the performance of the Universities

3.50 The visiting committees’ of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi visited all the Universities recently to assess the performance and requirements of the Universities under the Tenth Plan and recommended development grants to the universities. The University Grants Commission has started sanctioning the payment of “on account” grant as advance plan grant under Tenth Plan development schemes.
to the universities during 2002-2003 as a first instalment. Further instalments will be released every year during the current five year plan period.

4. Technical Education

Tamil Nadu stands first in India as far as Engineering Colleges are concerned. In the recent meeting of Confederation of Indian Industries (CII), they have appreciated the quality of engineers who have passed from Engineering Colleges of Tamil Nadu. As in the previous years. Technical Education has witnessed considerable growth during 2002-03 also. The total number of Engineering Colleges in the State under the purview of Technical Education Department, during the academic year 2001-02, was 222, inclusive of 5 Deemed to be Universities and 203 polytechnic Colleges. Now, during the year 2002-03, the total number of Engineering Colleges has risen to 239, inclusive of 5 Deemed to be Universities. The annual intake position in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnic Colleges during 2001-02 was 63,515 and 50,409 respectively. During the academic year 2002-03, the intake position in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnic Colleges is 72,235 and 50,309 respectively.

Researcher’s Remarks: Though Tamilnadu stands first in Technical education, the curriculum does not cater to job requirements.

Affiliation of Engineering Colleges

4.2 As per the Anna University (Amendment) Act, 2002 which came into force with effect from 31.12.2001, all the Engineering Colleges (except Deemed Universities) have been affiliated to the Anna University from the academic year 2002-2003.

Distributed Counselling under Single Window System of Engineering Admission

4.3 Single Window System of admission into the first year Engineering Degree courses was conducted in Chennai only, till 2000-2001. During the academic year 2001-2002, the same was simultaneously conducted at Thiruchirappalli and Chennai and during the academic year 2002-2003, at Thiruchirapalli, Madurai, Coimbatore and Chennai to provide logistic advantage to the students and parents in general and the
rural people in particular. In this process, 43,567 students have been admitted in Engineering Colleges, during the academic year 2002-2003.

Researcher's Remarks: The Single Window system can be extended to other branches of education as well.

Policy decisions taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu with reference to the admission of students to the Professional Colleges from the year 2003-2004

4.4 Based on the recent land-mark judgement of the constitution bench of the Supreme Court of India, the Government has since issued orders. The salient features of the orders are as follows:

i) Unaided non-minority professional colleges may admit 50% of the seats by themselves in a transparent and reasonable method of admission.

ii) The unaided minority professional institutions may admit 70% of the seats by following a transparent and reasonable method of admission.

iii) The remaining seats in unaided non-minority and unaided minority institutions will be filled up by the State Government through the Single Window System.

iv) However, the unaided non-minority institutions and unaided minority institutions who desire to part with more percentage of seats over and above 50% and 30% of seats respectively to Government, to be filled up through Single Window System have been permitted to do so.

v) Till 2002-2003, Rule of reservation in the matter of admission was followed only in respect of admissions through Single Window System and that too only in respect of free seat category. Now as per the judgment of the Supreme Court, there is no free seat or payment seat categories. As such the Government has advised the managements to levy a uniform fee of Rs.30,000/-. This prescription of fee will, to a greater extent, help the poor and down-trodden students. because these students, in the past were mostly admitted under the payment seat category. The fee prescribed for payment seat category was Rs.49,500/-. With a view to help the poor but meritorious students who get admission through the
Single Window System, the Government advised the management to give a concession in the fee of Rs.5000/-.

vi) Further the Government through their orders dated 13.2.2003 have directed the managements as well as the Single Window System Agency to follow the Rule of Reservation of the State Government while making admissions. This will also to a greater extent help the SC/ST and Backward Class students.

vii) In order to ensure that,
   i) the students are not overcharged,
   ii) profiteering does not occur and,
   iii) Students are not unnecessarily harassed, in whatever manner by the
       Managements,
       the Government are evolving an appropriate mechanism.

4.5 The above policy announcements of the State Government with regard to the admission of students in professional institutions will be implemented from the academic year 2003-2004.

Researcher's Remarks: The students await implementation of these decisions at a faster pace.

Financial assistance to Engineering Students

4.6 As a mark of good gesture, the Government has been granting financial assistance of Rs.25,000/- each to deserving, meritorious but poor students for pursuing higher studies, from the Hon'ble Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund.

Researcher's Remarks: The fees could also be moderated.

Eligibility marks for admission into the Diploma and Engineering Courses

4.7 With a view to attract more number of students into the technical education and also considering the existence of large number of technical institutions, Government has ordered that all those who have passed in 10th Standard (S.S.L.C.) are eligible for admission into 1st year in the Polytechnic Colleges of Tamil Nadu and the students of H.S.C. (both Academic and Vocational) who have just passed are eligible for
admission into the second year of Diploma courses under Lateral Entry Scheme from the year 2002-2003.

4.8 The Government also ordered the reduction of minimum eligibility marks for admission of students in Engineering Colleges in Tamil Nadu belonging to different communities from the academic year 2002-2003 as detailed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Basic qualification (Academic / Hr.Sec. (vocational) / Diploma holders)</th>
<th>H.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O.C.</td>
<td>60% average in the related subject</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.C.</td>
<td>55% average in the related subject</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBC / DNC</td>
<td>50% average in the related subject</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC/ST</td>
<td>Mere pass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Researcher's Remarks: If the number of colleges are further increased, then the eligibility criteria could be moderated further.

Reservation of Seats for students from Mauritius Republic

4.9 On the request of Mauritius Republic, Government has ordered reservation of 15 seats in Engineering Colleges, 30 seats in Polytechnic Colleges, 45 seats in Arts and Science and Catering Technology institutions, for a period of 5 years from the academic year 2002-2003, for the students from Mauritius Republic.

Special Reservation to the students of Tamil Nadu origin living in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4.10 Government has increased the special reservation of seats to the students of Tamil origin in Andaman and Nicobar islands, from 2 to 5 and provided one seat in MBA and MCA over and above the sanctioned intake, in the Government and Government Aided Engineering Colleges.

Canada India Institutional Co-operation Project

4.11. The Canada India Institutional Co-operation Project was a major Human Resource Development Project launched during the year 1991 through a MoA signed between
the Government of Canada and the Government of India. The main objective of the project is to train the staff of the Polytechnic Colleges in order to improve the quality and enhance the quantum of the Human Resource potential. First phase of the project was implemented in five Polytechnic Colleges during the period 1992-1996. The second phase of the Project was implemented in four new Polytechnic Colleges. When the project came to an end on 31st March 1999, the State Project Co-ordination unit was formed to discharge the functions hitherto performed by the Canada India Institutional Co-operation Project. The State Government has extended the Canada India Institutional Co-operation Project initiatives upto 31st March 2007 without any monetary commitment to the Government. Under the programme the poor people and the students are immensely benefited through the cost effective, need based training programmes offered by the Canada India Institutional Co-operation Project-Polytechnics under continuing education programmes. Under the aegis of the Canada India Institutional Co-operation Project - Polytechnics in Tamil Nadu had already established one to one linkage with Canadian community colleges. Through these linkage the Polytechnics received fund from Canadian community colleges for the Development of the infrastructure facilities and also to train the staff in the specialized field. The training received from Canada India Institutional Co-operation Project initiatives, boosted the self-confidence and morale of the teaching faculty to a greater extent. The Canada India Institutional Co-operation Project initiatives are very much institutionalized and internationalized. The Canada India Institutional Co-operation Project initiatives will continue till 31st March 2007, to help the student and teaching community.

New Proposals

(i) Purchase of Computers for 22 Government Polytechnic Colleges

All the 22 Government Polytechnic Colleges are not having adequate computer facilities for coaching the students admitted in Information Technology and Computer Technology courses. It is therefore proposed to provide computer
facilities in all the 22 Government Polytechnic Colleges at a cost of Rs.1.00 Crore. Necessary funds for the purpose have been provided during 2003-2004.

**Researcher's Remarks:** Computers to be provided to all institutes.

(ii) **Construction of Ladies Hostel at Dr.Dharmambal Government Polytechnic College for Women, Chennai and Government Polytechnic College, Coimbatore.**

Both Dr.Dharmambal Government Polytechnic College for Women, Chennai and Government Polytechnic College, Coimbatore are in existence for more than 35 years. With a view to provide adequate hostel facilities, it has been proposed to construct hostels in the above Polytechnic Colleges, at an estimated cost of Rs.120.00 lakhs and Rs.80.00 lakhs respectively. Necessary funds for the purpose have been provided during 2003-2004.

(iii) **Establishment of Digital Signal Processing Laboratory at Government College of Engineering at Bargur.**

The students are studying Digital Signal Processing in their curriculum. Students can easily find the placement opportunity if they have knowledge in Digital Signal Processing. Establishment of a Digital Signal Processing Laboratory at a cost of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been proposed, during the year 2003-2004. Necessary funds for the purpose have been provided during 2003-2004.

**Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP)**

4.12 The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India through the Department of Secondary and Higher Education has launched a technical education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) with a total outlay of Rs.1,550.00 crores to improve the quality of Technical Education in the degree level Engineering Institutions across the country. The TEQIP will address the following major issues:

(i) Modernization of Laboratories and Workshops
(ii) Faculty and Staff Development
(iii) Curricula Improvements
(iv) Course Flexibility

**Job Satisfaction**
(v) Interaction with Industries
(vi) Research
(vii) Development of management capacity
(viii) Centres of Excellence
(ix) Bottom-Up approach
(x) Merit-based selection
(xi) Upgrading existing Institutions

4.13 All the States and Union Territories will have the option to participate in the TEQIP Programme depending upon the preparedness of their institutions. With a view to avail the benefits under the TEQIP, necessary project proposals to cover about Rs.200.00 crores are being prepared. These proposals will be forwarded to the Government of India to avail the benefits under the TEQIP. By availing benefits under the TEQIP, our State will get a boost in respect of the quality of technical education.

New Technology TV Channel

4.14 The Ministry of Human Resource Development Government of India has launched a new technology channel by name EKLAVYA. The launching of the channel was co-ordinated by the I.I.T. Delhi under the joined initiatives of Indian Institute of Technologies and Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU). It is a channel dedicated to technical education and shall run programmes generated at different I.I.Ts. This channel shall mark the beginning of a new era in the dissemination of Technical Education in the country. The vision is to share the knowledge and expertise with all and to bringing about a true socialism in Engineering education getting across all boundaries. Presently this channel is beaming 16 hours of programmes a day. This would eventually be round-the-clock directly benefiting nearly 10 lakhs students studying in 1200 Engineering Colleges in the country. Programmes are based on high quality Lectures by eminent faculty from the prestigious I.I.Ts. and cover the curriculum of Under Graduate programmes in Engineering and Technology.

4.15 This T.V. channel will immensely benefit the students and teachers in the Engineering Colleges in the State. All the Engineering Colleges in the State have
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Therefore been advised to avail the facilities under the new T.V. channel either by bringing the EKLAVYA technology channel signal to their colleges or to have their own down link facility.

Researcher's Remarks: People are not much aware of this T.V. channel. Awareness to be created.

Indian National Digital Library in Science and Technology (INDEST) Consortium

4.16 The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has set up a "Consortia-Based subscription to electronic Resources for Technical Education System in India" on the recommendation made by the expert group appointed by the Ministry. The Consortium is named as the Indian National Digital Library in Science and Technology (INDEST) Consortium.

4.17 “Shared subscription” or “Consortia-based subscription” to electronic resources through consortia of Libraries is a feasible strategy to increase the access to electronic resources across institutions at a lower cost. The Libraries all over the world are forming consortia of all types and at all levels with the objective to take advantage of current global net work to promote better, faster and more cost-effective ways of providing access to electronic information resources to the information seekers.

Researcher's Remarks: e-Libraries can be set up with free access to students.

4.18 As the Indian National Digital Library in Science and Technology will be of immense use to disseminate information about the development and change in the Technology field taking place every day, the Engineering Colleges in Tamil Nadu have been requested to utilize the facilities available under the National Library. It is hoped that all the Technical Institutions will avail the facility for the welfare of the student community.

Short Term Training cum Production Centres

4.19 It is proposed to establish short term training cum production centres to help the youth who are dropping out of formal educational system at various levels in 100

Job Satisfaction
Polytechnic Colleges with 5 courses of three months duration and with an intake of 25 students per course. The approximate beneficiaries will be 50,000. This is a self supporting scheme.

Establishment of Management School of International Standards

4.20 The Government of Tamil Nadu is contemplating the establishment of a management School of International standard. Taking into consideration the present technological improvement and Industry needs, it has been decided to establish a management school of international standard mainly for the purpose of conducting MBA programmes. This programme will be designed to suit the needs of the Information Technology and other areas of industries so that the students graduate from this management school may be in a position to meet the demands of the industries and find placements throughout the world.

5. Anna University

Anna University founded in 1978 has emerged as an affiliating University, during 2001 having brought into its fold 224 self-financing colleges, 4 Government-aided Colleges. Besides there are 6 more constituent colleges in various parts of Tamil Nadu.

5.2 This university offers 58 undergraduate programmes, (which includes 18 part-time self supporting programmes), 100 postgraduate programmes (including 34 part-time self supporting programmes) and 5 M.Phil programmes. Advanced level research facilities are available in 36 fields of specialisation leading to Doctoral programmes.

5.3 The University offers programmes under continuing education as short term courses, evening programmes, summer and winter schools and organises seminars and symposia on topics of current interest conforming to the needs of national development activities.

5.4 The University has been exerting a major thrust in establishing Industry-Institute collaboration through consultancy services, sponsored research, training programme and testing activities. Research in the emerging areas of national priority is undertaken.

Job Satisfaction
5.5 Bharat Ratna Thiru A.P.J. Abdul Kalam joined as Professor of Technology and Societal Transformation before elected as President of India. During his short tenure, he built a strong team of enthusiastic faculty members to initiate research in the following first three vital areas:-

- To establish a Brain Research Centre to enable mentally challenged children to reach near normal life with the aid of convergence technologies and expertise available at Anna University.

- To preserve and transform the traditional knowledge available in the ancient palm leaves into digital media for permanent storage and wider distribution through Internet towards converting knowledge to product.

- Indigenous development of cochlear implant in India to benefit deaf and dumb children with profound sensory neural and hearing loss using Electronics and Information Technology.

5.6 Anna University has filed for five US patents for molecules isolated from medicinal plants for its anti-cancer, anti-diabetes and immuno modulatory properties. Specific cellular targets and molecules were also discovered. Five more molecules are in the kitty ready to be filed for US patent.

5.7 With the help of the Road Map laid by the Hon'ble Chief Minister to make every citizen an IT enabled citizen and every service as IT enabled service, it is proposed to network all the 239 engineering colleges in Tamil Nadu and to provide IT training and computer awareness programme to the Police Force in Tamil Nadu.

5.8 Online filing of Application and online issue of Hall Tickets to 1.50 lakhs students for the Tamil Nadu Professional Courses Entrance Examinations for the year 2002-2003 was done by the Anna University.

Researcher's Remarks: All the institutes can adopt this Online methodology.

5.9 Knowledge connectivity with Engineering Colleges have been launched by the President of India. Telemedicine facility has been launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.
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- A centre for student development has been established to bring out inherent talent of the students and trained them in communication personality and skill development apart from their core curriculum.

- Centre for faculty development has been established with a view to train all the teachers in engineering colleges in our state in short and long time training programmes in all new and emerging areas of technologies, since the Anna University is a large technical University with 6 constituent institutions and 228 colleges affiliated to it with the total teachers strength of 6000 to teach 75000 engineering students.

- There is an urgent and compliant need to create a database statistical information regarding all avenues for entrepreneurship. With globalisation and liberalisation of Indian market, to compete effectively, thus becoming empowered, women must possess technical knowledge, skills, the knowledge of market demand, infrastructure and finances. With a view to achieve the above object, a center for empowerment of women has been established with more than 100 Women faculty members and around 230 Women research scholars from all disciplines of science and technology.

- Entrepreneurship Development Centre has been established to nurture the spirit of entrepreneurship that underlines the continued competitiveness, success and prosperity of society.

- Conduct of examinations to all the affiliated colleges numbering 228 colleges successfully.

- Establishment of 11 zonal centres for conducting examinations, centre valuation and publication of result.

- A State Level Placement Cell has been established at Anna University to help the students from the affiliated colleges all over Tamil Nadu.

- Memorandum of understanding signed with the international institutions of Institute National De La Recherche Agronomique, Paris and with Indian
Organisations such as National Agro Foundation, Chennai and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Trichy.

Future Plan

- It has been proposed to establish international centres to promote research programmes and to strengthen academic activities in the overseas centres. These centres will be directly administered by the International department of the University and the directions of the syndicate of the University.

- It has been proposed to establish a management institute of international repute to offer professional MBA programme with curriculum designed to meet industry standards and needs.

- As part of silver jubilee celebrations, Anna University is planning to construct a new administrative building called Intelligent administrative building with a capacity of 1.00 lakh sq.ft. to house administrative office, especially to look into the administrative matters of affiliated colleges of Anna University. This will be a landmark building in the city with state-of-the-art infrastructure facilities in international standards.

- It has been proposed to construct a multipurpose auditorium with a seating capacity of 3000 persons with modern facilities to conduct international conferences, seminars, exhibitions etc.

- It has been proposed to establish a call center to launch the following activities:
  i. Introduction of smart card for use by students.
  ii. Information Call Centre for the benefit of Anna University students and Staff.
  iii. Compulsory Industrial training of 6 months to students.

- It has been planned to start the following special courses for the ensuing academic year:
  * Professional Ethics & values
  * Indian Constitution and Society
  * Total Quality Management

Job Satisfaction
6. Regional Engineering College

Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli started in the year 1964-65 as a joint venture of the Central and Tamil Nadu State Governments has emerged as one amongst a few top ranking Technical Institutions in this country. It is a residential campus with a strength of 3200 students (2500 Boys, 700 Girls) and 560 Staff. There are 15 academic departments offering 11 UG (B.E / B.Tech / B.Arch), PG Diploma in Information Technology and 23 PG (M.E., M.Tech., Ph.D.) programmes. The students for regular B.E/B.Tech/B.Arch Programmes are 50% from the Tamil Nadu State admitted, through Tamil Nadu entrance examination for professional courses and the remaining 50% from other States sponsored by the respective State R&Cs. The PG Students are admitted on all India basis, through the entrance examination conducted by the College. The Main focus in Engineering education is towards total quality, with a thrust in information technology, in all the disciplines of Engineering, Technology and Science.

6.2 Apart from offering various full-time UG programmes, M.Phil, and Ph.D. programmes in all disciplines in Part-time and Full-time are also offered, besides offering Part-time B.E. courses in various Branches. The curriculum is revised, to meet global demand, as often as required.

6.3 Under Indo-UK REC Project, Energy theme centre for Energy and environmental Engineering and BIO – Energy, Wind Energy and Solar Energy laboratories have been constructed at a cost of Rs.183.00 Lakhs by CPWD and Foreign & Indian equipment worth about Rs.179.96 Lakhs have been acquired for the above laboratories. These laboratories are catering to the needs of students of various branches.

Laurels of the Institution

6.4 Due to high percentage of placement, continuously maintained by this College the students are offering their first choice of selection during counselling.
Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli is having a credit of providing 100% placement to its MBA students from the inception of course.

Conversion of Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli into National Institute of Technology (NIT)

6.5 The State Government has decided to agree to the proposal of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India for the conversion of the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli into the National Institute of Technology. By this conversion, the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli will be elevated to the level of Indian Institute of Technology, thereby quality Engineers will come out from the College. This will help to a great extent the students of Tamil Nadu to improve their knowledge in the field of Technology and also find placements in different fields all over the world.

7. Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centre

Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centre’s main objective is to popularise Science and Technology among the people in general and students in particular both in urban as well as rural areas in the State.

7.2 The Periyar Science and Technology centre, Chennai has eight galleries on various themes. There are 600 interactive exhibits in the galleries.

7.3 A new Gallery on “Urban Development” incorporating the state of art exhibits is fast coming up on the major areas viz., Housing, Transport, Communication, Sanitation, Sewerage Disposal, Pollution and Future Chennai.

7.4 The activities of the Science and Technology Centre include organising Temporary exhibitions, conducting workshops/Seminars/Lectures, Short Term Courses and quiz Competitions periodically. Sky observation classes are also conducted during astronomical events as well as on a regular basis, to observe the night sky through telescopes.

7.5 In the regional Science Centre, which was named as Anna Science Centre, a Planetarium was constructed at a cost of Rs.128.00 Lakhs. In addition, Government also sanctioned a sum of Rs.39.00 lakhs for Computerization of the Projector.
Planetarium projector and its accessories at a cost of Rs.150.00 lakhs was donated by the Government of Japan under the cultural Grant Scheme. The Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs for the construction of One Hall of Science and provision of exhibits at a cost of Rs.10.00 lakhs. Further, an “Environment Gallery” is to be established at a cost of Rs.30.00 lakhs with the financial assistance from Indian Oil Corporation through the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Government of India. The Galleries are to be established during the financial year 2003-04. During the Tenth Five Year Plan, it has been proposed to establish the Halls of Science with exhibits at an estimated cost of Rs.140.00 lakhs.

7.6 In order to establish a Regional Science centre including Planetarium at Coimbatore, a land measuring 5.91 acres situated in Vilankurichi village has been taken in possession by the Centre. A high level fund raising Committee is being constituted by the Government for procuring Planetarium projector and its accessories from abroad at an estimated cost of Rs.600.00 lakhs. It has been proposed to construct a Planetarium building at an estimated cost of Rs.300.00 lakhs during the tenth five year plan period. Further it has been planned to construct two Halls of sciences with exhibits at an estimated cost of Rs.140.00 lakhs by the Tenth Five Year Plan period. Out of the seed money of Rs.10.00 lakhs sanctioned by the Government, compound wall has been constructed at the site for safety purposes.

7.7 In order to establish a District Science Centre at Vellore, a land measuring 0.30.5-hectare has been taken in possession by the Centre. It has been proposed to construct four Halls of Science with an estimated cost of Rs.230.00 lakhs including provision of exhibits during the Tenth Five Year Plan period. Out of the seed money of Rs.5.00 lakhs sanctioned by the Government, fencing has been provided to protect the site.

7.8 It is envisaged to develop 25 District Science centres in District Headquarters of Tamil Nadu with an out lay of Rs. 250.00 crores at the rate of Rs.10.00 crores per District Science centre. Possibilities have been explored to generate necessary funds from developed countries and from the leading organisations such as UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, etc.
7.9 Over the years, B.M. Birla Planetarium at Chennai has become one of the important landmarks among the educational institutions in Chennai City by its stupendous services to the Society. To update B.M. Birla Planetarium, Chennai to the modern standards of the many other Planetaria of India and abroad, it has been proposed to provide X-Y table to be imported from Japan at an approximate cost of Rs.26.00 lakhs which will give thrilling movements in two directions by using two zoom projects enlarging and decreasing the size of visuals of astronomical events to benefit and attract the students and general public. Necessary funds have been provided during 2003-2004.

8. Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology

Realizing the importance of Science & Technology in the development of the State, various research activities have been taken up by Government of Tamil Nadu. Advanced centres of Science & Technology have also been established in the State. In order to formulate scientific policies of Government, to popularize Science and Technology and to develop a scientific temper among the youth, separate organizations have also been established. To co-ordinate the functions of all these organizations and research establishments in the State and to liaise with the Central Government on Science and Technology activities, Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology was established.

Science and Technology Projects (STP)

8.2 Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the tune of Rs.5.00 lakhs for a period of 1 to 3 years to scientists and researchers working in institutions /industries /voluntary agencies for carrying out R&D work having social relevance, significance and usefulness to our State.

Student Project Scheme (SPS)

8.3 This scheme aims at utilizing the tremendous student talent for the development of Science and Technology. Under this scheme, final year students of UG / PG courses of Engineering / Medicine / Agriculture / Veterinary Sciences and P.G. Students of
Sciences are provided with a maximum grant of Rs.10,000/- for carrying out socially relevant projects under their curriculum.

Partial Assistance for Seminar / Symposium / Workshop

8.4 The aim of this scheme is to foster exchange of scientific knowledge and also facilitate interaction between various groups of people such as teachers, scientists, industrialists, research scholars and others. Under this scheme partial financial assistance is provided to the organisations within the State of Tamil Nadu, who organize such seminars/ symposia/ workshops.

Travel Grant for Young Scientists

8.5 Under this scheme young and budding scientists/researchers below 40 years of age working in organisations (University/ College/ Research Centre) located within the State of Tamil Nadu are provided with 50% of air fare in case of international conferences and 100% train fare (First class) in case of national conferences to participate in such scientific conferences and present their research findings.

Young Scientists Fellowship Scheme (YSFS)

8.6 The aim of this scheme is to encourage young scientists and researchers below 35 years of age to acquaint with latest techniques in research and development and they are provided with a fellowship of Rs.3000/- P.M for a period of 2 to 6 months in addition to their regular salaries by their parent institutions. Selected Scientists can undergo training/learn sophisticated instrumentation techniques or modern research methodologies or do collaborative research work with senior scientists in any of the research centers/ Universities within India.

Tamil Nadu Scientists Award (TANSA)

8.7 The objective of this scheme is to encourage and honour scientists and researchers who have made significant contribution in their field of specialization through their skill/pioneering or outstanding applied research work and any other activities leading to S&T development in the State. Selected scientists are awarded a sum of Rs.10,000/- in cash and a citation. A total of 10 awards are given every year in different disciplines such as (i) Agriculture (ii) Biology (iii) Chemistry (iv)
Remarks: A number of awards can be introduced in all disciplines in all institutes to encourage students. It could also be extended to faculties that mould the students.

Assistance for Science and Technology Publication

8.8 The aim of this scheme is to facilitate scientific publications brought out by organisations, especially Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Partial financial assistance is extended for bringing out publications, particularly in Tamil, which would disseminate scientific and technological information among students, both in schools and colleges, and the public.

Popularisation of Science and Technology

8.9 The objective of this scheme is to popularise the benefits of Science and Technology among school children, farmers and the public. Under this scheme financial support is provided to Universities, Colleges, Voluntary Organisations and others to conduct Science Exhibitions, Teacher Training Programmes, Popular Lectures, Video/Slide Shows, Quiz Competitions etc. on various aspects of Science and Technology.

Young Student Scientist Programme

8.10 The objective of this scheme is to expose talented Young Students of our State studying in VIIIth std., to science and technology so that they take up science and technology as their career in future. About 50 students selected from a particular district through an entrance test are given this exposure for one month i.e during May in a reputed college/university with facilities and resource persons.

Other Schemes / Programmes

8.11 The State Council for Science and Technology, Chennai proposed to initiate one more programme on Technology Innovation and Dissemination at a cost of Rs.3.50 lakhs to identify few projects in the final stages of research work and help the
scientists to transform them from laboratory to the field or industry so that the technology will reach the society. Necessary funds have been provided during 2003-2004.

8.12 The State Council for Science and Technology has also proposed to create an Intellectual Property Right (IPR) Advisory Cell at an estimated cost of Rs.1.50 lakhs which will provide guidance to the scientists coming out with new ideas to register for patent registration under Intellectual Property Right Act. Necessary funds have been provided during 2003-2004.

9. Science City

9.1 Entire Guindy-Taramani institutional belt consisting of about 60 educational and research institutions like IIT, Anna University, CI.RI, Science Centre etc. belonging both to Central and State Governments has been declared as Science City with the objective of promoting the Science and Technology. Science City contains more than 1500 Ph.D holders and 3500 research scholars, and more than 1500 research projects in the fields of Science, Engineering and Technology. Equipment worth Rs.500 crores are also available.

9.2 The following activities are being carried out by Science City:-

Creation of Database

1. Collection of data pertaining to the scientific knowledge base available in Science City area and the creation of such database will immensely help the Government and NGOs to identify scientists to clarify on the subjects related to the areas of specialization of the Scientists. This database will comprise a high-end search option wherein a scientist could be searched based on the requirement of field of specialization or by name or by institution. Taking into consideration the importance of this activity, it has been proposed to extend this activity to the entire state of Tamil Nadu.

2. There are research facilities worth about Rs.300.00 crores in the various institutes of Science City. It has been decided to collect information on the
various aspects of the research facilities available in each institute and port the same to the web.

3. It has been proposed to prepare a database on scientific and technological manpower available at various institutions situated within Science City and to collect all informations pertaining to science and technology activities at state level at a cost of Rs.2.00 lakhs. Necessary funds have been provided for the purpose during 2003-2004.

Newsletter and Photography

9.3 The Newsletter of Science City brings out the recent Scientific Advancements in Science and Technology within Science City and globali. The Newsletter consists of messages from eminent scientists and articles on the recent trends in Science and Technology. The Newsletter is brought out on quarterly basis. The Science City Newsletter has been highly appreciated by His Excellency The President of India Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. The newsletter is sent to institute libraries, Science City member institutes and people who contribute Articles and eminent people.

9.4 Science City organizes various programs like lectures, science exhibitions, meet the scientists program etc. As it is necessary to have a record of all the activities of Science City, photographs are taken during each programme.

Popularization of Science

9.5 Popularization of Science is one of the major activities of Science City. This programme comprises various activities such as Popular Lectures, Meet the Scientist programme, Web Quiz for School Children, Organizing Conferences / Seminars / Workshops in association with member Institutes and other institutes of excellence, organizing Science Exhibitions, Children's Science Academy Awards, Science Camps etc. The Children's Science Academy awards are presented annually on the occasion of the National Science Day to outstanding students, who have submitted science projects, science demos to Science City.
Gender Cell

9.6 Empowerment of Women has been one of the major agendas of the Government. In order to empower women, Science City has been organizing EDP and FAP programmes to bring out the talents of women and to make them stand on their own. To ascertain the status of Women Scientists, Science City has embarked upon the task of creating a database of women scientists in the entire state of Tamil Nadu. In order to encourage the women scientists, Science City has instituted Lifetime Achievement award and Young women Scientist Award.

Networking of Libraries

9.7 Libraries have long been considered to be repositories of knowledge. Taking into consideration the importance of libraries as sources of learning and the unique agglomeration of about 40 libraries, the Government included Networking of Libraries as one of the very important tasks of Science City concept. Science City undertook an inventory of the libraries and the books available in each library within Science City. Science City has taken up the task of automating all Science City Libraries. On completion of the automation of the process, each Institute will provide the same to Science City in Electronic form to be ported to the web. This information can be accessed by anybody from anywhere thereby reducing the time taken in searching for books. Science City will also bring out the Science City Library Cards, which will be accepted by all libraries. It has also been proposed to organize Inter Library Loans, so that knowledge is shared among the member institutes.

Environment Related Activities

9.8 The environment today is not what it was a decade ago. The rate at which the city of Chennai is getting polluted is alarming. The South Chennai neighborhood remains comparatively better than the other areas in Chennai. In order to protect and conserve this not so polluted area, drastic measures have to be taken. The Government while drafting the concept has designated this, as one of the activities of Science City. The Government in order to convert Science City into an Eco-city has identified the following activities to be carried out by Science City:
1. Maintaining a clean environment
2. Making the Science City Pollution free
3. Making it a no smoking zone
4. Creating Green belts in and around
5. Using battery operated transports
6. Promoting vermiculture to make Science City a zero garbage area

9.9 Science City has already embarked upon the task of Promoting Vermi Composting to make Science City a zero garbage area by constructing vermi pits in its member Institutes. It has also been proposed to implement rainwater-harvesting systems in the entire Science City area in order to improve the groundwater recharge.

Setting up of Information System

9.10 Setting up of Information Centre is another activity identified by the Government in the Science City Concept. The Information Centre will consist of the following activities:

2. Providing patenting advice and services: Science City has already put up Information related to patents on its web site.
3. Apart from the above information on worldwide funding agencies for Science Related projects, world wide research organizations, science forums, and developments of Science and Technology have also been posted to the web. The information centre will also contain information on the Activities of Science City, forthcoming activities, activities happening in Science City Member Institutes etc.

Construction of Building for Science City

9.11 Government has already provided funds for the Construction of Office Building for the Science City. It is under construction at the planetarium complex, Kotturpuram, Chennai at an estimated cost of Rs.106.80 lakhs. When completed, the building will accommodate apart from the Science City, the offices of the Tamil

Job Satisfaction
10. Tamil Nadu Archives

The Tamil Nadu Archives is on the progressive march in this Millennium by application of scientific technologies in its activities and modernising its conservative techniques. A new Microfilm Processor has been installed. The Microfilm has been stored in an air-conditioned room for effective storage. The Tamil Nadu Archives has a collection of Dutch records that are more than 350 years old. The Government has accepted the proposal to preserve the Dutch records relating to the year 1657-1825, with the financial assistance from the Government of Netherland. The works are to be carried out, as per the procedure followed by the Tamil Nadu Archives, with the technical expert of the Netherland Government.

10.2 The Pre-mutiny record in the Tamil Nadu Archives form an important source material for Modern Indian History. Indices are not available for most of them. Moreover, it is inconvenient to refer the old pattern of indices, press lists, calendars, etc., and to handle the old records page by page. Therefore, Computerisation of indices of records has been taken up in the first phase.

10.3 The records of the Secretariat are received in the interim repository of this Archives and are given to Secretariat departments based on requisitions. To preserve the records received from the Secretariat in good condition, the Government has proposed to construct a new building during the year 2003-2004. An amount of Rs.14.00 lakhs has been allotted for the construction of a separate building for stationery section and office record room and for special repairs to the Heritage building in the Tamil Nadu Archives campus during 2003-2004. There are nearly 7 lakhs records housed in the Interim Repository, which need to be entered into a computerised data base. This will help in reducing search time, as well as increasing efficiency of search based on subject. This scheme which involves creation of the data base of existing records has been estimated to spread over 3 years.
10.4 The Library of the archives has a card catalogue that has to be made internationally compatible. It has been proposed to computerise the rare books initially.

Researcher's Remarks: The rare books can be digitalized and made available vide e-Library.

11. Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education

11.1 Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education was established in 1992 for the promotion and co-ordination of Higher Education at the State level and for co-ordination of state level programmes with those of the University Grants Commission and All India Council for Technical Education. The council is an advisory body to the Government in the matter of Higher Education. Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education Act, 1992 spells out the various functions of the council in the matter of advising the Government for improving the higher education system in the State. The Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education advises the Government in formulating the procedure for assessment of block grant and revision of fee structure.

11.2 In the recent past, there have been dramatic changes in the sphere of Higher Education. The Anna University has been converted into an affiliating University. Mother Teresa Women's University and Alagappa University have also been converted into affiliating universities. Two new Universities viz. Thiruvalluvar University at Vellore and Tamil Nadu Open University at Chennai have been established. Besides, all the Government Arts and Science Colleges have been made into constituent colleges of the respective universities.

11.3 The two new universities require special attention for their swift development. Along with Periyar University, they have to be geared up to meet the requirement for getting assistance from University Grants Commission under Section 12 (B) of University Grants Commission Act. The Tamil Nadu Open University has to develop on the lines of Indira Gandhi National Open University and the Thiruvalluvar University has to take strides to catch up with the older universities.
In this backdrop, the Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education has tremendous potential to play a very useful role in advising the universities and matters of getting grants and their optimum utilization. The Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education can ably coordinate with the Government, the Visiting Committee of University Grants Commission, the Universities and Colleges to get the best of University Grants Commission assistance. In these days of financial constraint, the Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education has the responsibility to advise the Universities on augmentation and generation of resources. It has been decided therefore to reconstitute the Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education suitably so as to assume importance, in view of the various issues to be sorted out by the Council.

S. SEMMALAI
MINISTER FOR HEALTH AND EDUCATION

Annexure - 1

No. of Polytechnic Colleges in the State (2002-2003)

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Annexure - 2


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* Including Regional Engineering College, Trichy.
Annexure – 3

No. of Women Polytechnic Colleges

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Annexure – 4

No. of Women Engineering Colleges

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Chapter 3

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

Annexure – 7

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Annexure - 8

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ENDNOTES

1. Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Act, 1992, TANSCHE, State Council for Higher Education by the Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education (TANSCHE) Act


3. White Papers, "Compulsory Education in India, Present Status", 1999, pp. 5-11


5. TN Policy Note, "Tamilnadu Higher Education Department Policy Note 2003-04", Government of Tamilnadu, 2003-04, pp.2.4-34