

The Growth of Education in Tamil Nadu

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Abstract:

Education is a basic human right and is necessary for enjoying many other rights. It is transformative and empowering and a means for accessing broad economic, social, political and cultural benefits. Education contributes to building more just societies through reducing poverty and inequalities. No country has ever climbed the human development Ladder without steady investment in education system. Education in every sense is one of the fundamental factors of development. It provides one with the best opportunities of becoming Successful in the Modern society. In terms of knowledge, qualities, skills, attitudes, and capacities, education enables individual to become Conscious subjects of their growth and active responsible participants in a systematic process of building a new world order. Education enriches people's understanding of themselves and of the world. It improves the quality of their Lives and Leads to broad social benefits to individuals and society. Education raises people's productivity and Creativity and promotes entrepreneurship and technological advances. The study attempted to explore the systems in the higher educational institutions.

Key Words: Education, Growth of Education

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Introduction

Tamil Nadu State Higher education plays essential development of country and it will accelerate of our nation higher educational plays essential development of country and it will accelerate economic growth of our nation and improvement and development in all the fields. India believed in education as an agency for changing economic and social lives of the people. The destiny of India is now being shaped in her class rooms. It is education that determines the Level of prosperity, welfare and security of the people. This belief is an almost relationship between education and development resulted in sums being allocated both in budgets and investment programmes. Specifically the aim is split into operational objectives of studying the historical growth of education in Tamil Nadu.

OBJECTIVES:

- To find out the Growth of education in Tamil Nadu.
- To differentiate the Growth of education between public and private sectors.

GROWTH OF LITERACY IN TAMILNADU

Percentage share of Tamil Nadu in India's populace is 5.96. There was observed a versatile growth in the educational institutions and organizations as well as students in current years. The growth and development of Tamil Nadu is the literacy areas have always been remarkable. From the details of district wise effective rates given in Table 1.1 the following features emerge. Education was provided exceptional importance by the government from time to time within its programmes and policies. Therefore, in current years the education system prolonged swiftly with innovative technologies and implemented innovative educational approaches. But the women's education remains under developed. The following facts and figures shed light on the seriousness of the issue as well as the task ahead.

Table 1.1 District Wise Effective Literacy Ratio of Female

<i>District</i>	<i>Total Literacy Rate</i>	<i>Female Literacy Rate</i>	<i>Literacy Percentage (%)</i>
<i>Kanyakumari</i>	<i>15,67,580</i>	<i>775195</i>	<i>49.45</i>
<i>Chennai</i>	<i>38,50,472</i>	<i>1845974</i>	<i>47.94</i>
<i>Nilgiris</i>	<i>5,76,799</i>	<i>273550</i>	<i>47.42</i>
<i>Tuticorin</i>	<i>13,56,564</i>	<i>650477</i>	<i>47.95</i>
<i>Coimbatore</i>	<i>26,78,637</i>	<i>1260346</i>	<i>47.05</i>
<i>Kanchipuram</i>	<i>30,65,799</i>	<i>1431685</i>	<i>46.69</i>
<i>Nagapattinam</i>	<i>12,27,311</i>	<i>578056</i>	<i>47.09</i>
<i>Trichy</i>	<i>20,55,742</i>	<i>959617</i>	<i>46.67</i>
<i>Thiruvarur</i>	<i>9,60,036</i>	<i>449899</i>	<i>46.86</i>
<i>Thiruvallur</i>	<i>28,12,839</i>	<i>1306316</i>	<i>46.44</i>
<i>Thanjavur</i>	<i>18,02,291</i>	<i>850488</i>	<i>47.18</i>
<i>Thirunelveli</i>	<i>22,98,262</i>	<i>1074298</i>	<i>46.74</i>
<i>Madurai</i>	<i>22,48,749</i>	<i>1054118</i>	<i>46.87</i>
<i>Ramanathapuram</i>	<i>9,86,038</i>	<i>448341</i>	<i>45.46</i>
<i>Virudhunagar</i>	<i>14,21,270</i>	<i>648084</i>	<i>45.59</i>
<i>Sivagangai</i>	<i>9,76,384</i>	<i>439861</i>	<i>45.05</i>
<i>Tirupur</i>	<i>17,79,379</i>	<i>807347</i>	<i>45.37</i>
<i>Vellore</i>	<i>28,04,762</i>	<i>1282572</i>	<i>45.72</i>
<i>Cuddalore</i>	<i>18,49,805</i>	<i>830645</i>	<i>44.90</i>
<i>Theni</i>	<i>8,79,259</i>	<i>394012</i>	<i>44.81</i>
<i>Dindigul</i>	<i>15,07,310</i>	<i>676067</i>	<i>44.85</i>
<i>Pudukkottai</i>	<i>11,26,580</i>	<i>508959</i>	<i>45.17</i>
<i>Karur</i>	<i>7,41,610</i>	<i>331295</i>	<i>44.67</i>
<i>Namakkal</i>	<i>11,84,344</i>	<i>525112</i>	<i>44.33</i>
<i>Perambalur</i>	<i>3,79,797</i>	<i>169484</i>	<i>44.62</i>
<i>Erode</i>	<i>15,16,380</i>	<i>674652</i>	<i>44.49</i>
<i>Thiruvannamalai</i>	<i>16,53,284</i>	<i>727195</i>	<i>43.98</i>
<i>Salem</i>	<i>23,11,715</i>	<i>1010841</i>	<i>43.72</i>
<i>Arialur</i>	<i>4,86,446</i>	<i>213388</i>	<i>43.86</i>
<i>Krishnagiri</i>	<i>12,16,436</i>	<i>533584</i>	<i>43.86</i>
<i>Villupuram</i>	<i>22,23,605</i>	<i>974999</i>	
<i>Dharmapuri</i>	<i>8,67,631</i>	<i>392064</i>	

1. Expansion of General Education:

During the period of planning there has been expansion of general education in 1951, the percentage of literary was 19.3. In 2001 the literacy percentage increased to 65.4% the enrolment ratio of children in the age of 6-11. Was 43% in 1951 and in it became 100% in 2001.

Primary education - been free and Compulsory Midday meal has been started in schools since 1995 to check drop-out rate. The number of primary schools has risen by three times from 2.10 Lakhs (1950-51) to 6.40 Lakhs (2001-02). There were only 27

Universities in 1950-51 which increased to 254 in 2000-01.

2. Development of Technical Education

Besides general education, technical education plays important role in human capital formation. The Govt. has established several Industrial Training Institutes,

polytechnics, Engineering colleges and Medical and

Dental colleges. Management institutes

etc.

These are given below:

- a. Indian Institute of Technology
- b. National Institute of Technology (NIT)
- c. Indian Institute of Management.
- d. Medical education
- e. Agricultural education

3. Women education:

In India literary among Women was quite low. It was 52% according to 2001 census. While the literary among Men was 75.8%. Women education was given top priority is National policy on Education. Many state governments exempted the tuition fee of girl's upto University Level. Separate schools and colleges have been established to raise level of literacy among women.

4. Vocational education:

National policy of Education 1986, aims at vocationalisation of Secondary education. Central Govt. has been giving grants to state Governments to implement the programmes since 1988. Agriculture, pisciculture, diary, poultry, typing, electronics, mechanical and carpentry etc. have been included in higher Secondary curriculum.

5. Growth of higher education:

In 1951 there were 27 Universities their number increased to 254 in 2001. In Orissa state, there was only one University in 1951. Now there are 9 universities.

6. Improvement of Science education:

Central Govt. Started a Scheme for the improvement of science education in Schools in 1988. Financial assistance is given to provide science kits, of graduation of science Laboratories, development of teaching material and training of science and mathematics teachers. A central Institute of Educational Technology (CIET) was set up in NCERT to purchase equipment for state Institutes of Educational Technology.

7. Education for all:

According to 93rd Amendment education for all to have been made compulsory.

The elementary education is a fundamental right of all children in the age group of 6-14 years. It is also free. To fulfill this obligation Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been launched.

The above discussion makes it clear that a lot of development in education has been made in India after Independence. There is wide growth in general education and higher education. Efforts have been made to spread education among all sections and all regions of the Country. Still our education system is ridden with problems.

QUALITATIVE IMPROVEMENT:

The emphasis of qualitative improvement is the chief feature of the development of Government Colleges during the Fifth plan period. Sanction has been accorded for the starting in Government colleges from 1977-78 of four additional courses in science two additional degree courses in Arts. One additional degree course in commerce and one additional postgraduate course in science provisions of Rs. 3. Lakhs for opening new degree courses and 1 Lakh for opening new post graduate courses have been made in 1978-79.

It is proposed to develop the presidency college madras into an Institute of postgraduate studies and research. Necessary action in this regard will be initiated in 1978-79.

Laboratory facilities in government colleges, will be improved in order to promote science education. A sum of Rs. 5 Lakhs was sanctioned for the purpose in 1977-78 and Rs. 6 Lakhs been provided in 1978-79.

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

Schemes for improving the academic attainments of teachers of government colleges are also being implemented professors are being deputed for research in particular subject leading them to the Ph.D. degree out of 19 professors deputed for Ph.D from 1973-74 onwards of have completed the course and have joined duty. In addition 6 more professors will be freshly deputed for Ph.D in 1978-

79. Visiting professors are being appointed on contract basis. Orientation courses are being conducted for the benefit of the teachers who teach through Tamil medium and 2915 teachers have been covered so far.

In the field of Continuing education, the Evening colleges and correspondence courses are playing a useful role.

Evening courses were conducted in 45 colleges in 1977-

78 and about 10000 students were studying in them. The Madurai University has been running correspondence Courses for P.U.C, B.A., B.Com., and M.A. They have proved very popular.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

The provision for Technical Education in 1978-79. Rs. 7 crores inclusive of the provision for Technical education buildings etc. The Department has under its direct control seven engineering colleges. 39 polytechnics (including 3 women's polytechnics and 6 Special Diploma Institutions and 3 Arts and Craft Institutions) and 14 Technical High schools. The present level of annual intake is 1422 students for degree courses in the Engineering colleges. 5125 Students for degree for diploma Courses in the polytechnics and 840 students in the Technical High schools.

The other five Engineering colleges in the state which are University Institutions or autonomous Institutions are the Alagappa Chettion college of Technology, Guindy, the Indian Institute of Technology, Guindy, the Madras Institute of Technology, Chrompet, the Annamalai University's college of Engineering and Technology and the Regional Engineering college Tiruchirappalli.

ARCHIVES AND MUSEUMS:

Tamil Nadu Archives:

The Tamil Nadu Archives possesses one of the richest collections of Government records in South Asia. It serves as a Centre for historical research and also caters to the needs of administration. The records date back to more than three centuries. Records earlier than the past 30 years are made available to research scholars for research.

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

The Tamil Nadu Council of Historical Research constituted in 1973 is engaged in those who have the competence and ability to write a connected account of the various aspects of life in the south by providing them necessary facilities and a suitable environment for research. Four fellowships available for 2 years are being granted every year to encourage such research besides an annual contingent grant of Rs. 5000 to each follow.

The Gazetteer unit for revising and rewriting the District Gazetteer is also functioning under the control of the commissioner of Archives and Historical Research.

Museums:

The Government Museums of Madras and Pudukkottai which contain grasses specimens of sculptures, wood carving and paintings besides rich collections in the fields of archaeology, anthropology and the natural science, have proved immensely popular with the public and research scholars like Popular Lectures and exhibition on Scientific Subjects are also conducted by the museums.

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

CONCLUSIONS:

Education is a milestone in a Women's life as it empowers them to face the changes and to oppose the life imposed on them. A great disparity is obtained between rural and urban women in every field of life because of the disparity in education the Indian Literacy rate grew from 12 percent at the end of British period 1947 to 74.04 percent in 2011. Literacy is an important segment of Tamil Nadu economy. Also the public Institutions and the private Institutions to be framed a multi-functional systemised educational Society. A clear understanding of the socio-political forces in essential for an enquiry into the educational process between education and social changes.

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