

## **Evolution Of Education By Various Schemes In Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu.**

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### **Abstract**

*The government of India taken the steps to key development to develop the education various programmes, educational policy and schemes. A.L. Mudaliar commission 1952, national policy on education 1968, new educational policy 1986, operation black board scheme, adult education programme, District primary education programme and organising newly DIET in all districts. National programme for education of girls at elementary level, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Karkum Baratham scheme and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abiyan. The govt. of Tamil Nadu implemented Tamil Nadu uniform system of school education, nutritious meal scheme in government schools and right to education act in 2010. All the schemes were implemented in Villupuram district to develop the education.*

**Key words:** Educational Development, Literacy Growth, Elementary School Children, Public Schools, colleges, Adult Education.

### **1. Pre- university course**

The pattern of 10 (or 11 or even 12 in some cases) +1, +3 was followed in other states, which had a school stage of 10 or 11 or 12 years, followed by a one-year pre-university course and a three year course for the first degree. Anna Govt. arts College Grade I, Villupuram is a Government higher Education Institution, managed by the Director of collegiate education, Chennai. This college was started on 3.7.1968, and was inaugurated by the then chief minister of Tamil Nadu Dr.C.N.Annadurai popularly known among Tamilians as

“Anna”. At that period of time villupuram was a part of south Arcot District and was backward and no institution for higher education was available there. In order to cater to the aspirations of the local population, the Government of Tamil Nadu started this institution in year 1968 and 320 students enrolled in Pre-University courses. From its inception, the college has been catering to the needs of the people in and around villupuram, who are socially and economically backward. This institution has made appreciable contribution in producing a large number of women Graduates, for whom the school education itself was a just a dream. Pre-University course was started in A.Govindasamy Arts and Science College at Tindivanam in the year 1970.

## **2. 10+2+3 Pattern**

The education and structure will broadly comprise elementary, secondary, and undergraduate stages of education school education shall be of 12 years' duration and will comprise the elementary and secondary stages. There will be public examination at the end of the secondary Education. The undergraduate stage of education may be of three years. The 10+2+3 structure has been now accepted in all parts of the country in 1979. Tamil Nadu Govt. introduced in 1978 and conducted the first tenth standard exam in 1979. The first public examination was conducted for 12<sup>th</sup> in the year 1981. Those who have passed in end of secondary education in the school level. They should join the 3 years degree course in colleges or universities.

## **3. Nutritious meal programme**

Government of Tamil Nadu have formulated various schemes to improve the health and nutritional status of children and to develop their mental and physical ability. PuratchiThalaivar MGR nutritious meal programme was introduced with effect from 1. 7.1982, in child welfare centres in rural areas for pre-school children in the age group

of 2-5 years and for primary school children in the age group of 5-9 years. Subsequently this scheme was extended to the nutritious meal centres in urban areas from 15.9.1982 onwards. From 15.9.1984 onwards this scheme was further extended to the school students of 10-15 years of age. The main objective of the scheme is to provide adequate nutrition to economically disadvantaged, which seeks to

- i. combat malnutrition among the children
- ii. Increase literacy rate of the school children
- iii. Act as a potent incentive for increasing the enrolment and reducing dropouts in schools.

#### **4. Operation black board**

Recognising the unattractive school environment, unsatisfactory condition of school building inadequate physical facilities, and insufficiency of instructional materials in primary schools which function as demotivating factors for enrolment and retention, a scheme symbolically called operation black board scheme was introduced in 1987-1988 to bring all existing primary schools in the country to a minimum standard of physical facilities. Under this scheme, each primary school is provided with

- 1) At least two reasonably large all weather rooms along with separate toilet facilities for boys and girls.
- 2) At least two Teachers one male and one female should be appointed in the school.
- 3) Essential Teaching and learning materials including black boards, maps, charts, a small library, toys and games and some equipment for work experience.
- 4) Under the above scheme single Teacher schools have been converted in to double teacher schools.

Most of the primary school new building was constructed under the scheme in villupuram district. In mailam block, panchayat union primary school building was constructed in Gopalapuram village in the year 1989.

## **5. National literacy mission**

The national policy on education 1986 and the implementation strategies envisaged in the programme action, the government formulated a comprehensive programme and constituted national literacy mission with a view to achieving literacy goals through setting in to motion total literacy campaigns (TLCs) all over the country in a phased manner. The NLM was launched in May 1988 to achieve the goal of imparting 'Functional Literacy' to 80 million illiterate persons in the 15-35 age groups by 1995.

## **6. Total literacy campaign**

Tamil Nadu Literacy profile as per 1991 census reveals that 63.72 percent of the total population above 7 years of age are, literate. Male and Female Literacy rate has been 74.88 percent and 52.29 percent respectively. Amongst larger states in the country, Tamil Nadu stands second, next only to kerala in literacy. In Tamil Nadu TLC was started in 1991-92. It seeks to mobilise and enlist the involvement and support of all sections of the society. It means that any one and every one, irrespective of rank, status and profession in life who has the urge, commitment to literacy can in this crusade as an environment builder or as a trainer or as an evaluator or as a resource person or as a volunteer. Illiterate population the state can be grouped in to 3 major age groups such as (1) 6to 14 years (2) 15 to 35 years (3) above 35 years TLCwas covered in the first phase 7 District and second phase was covered 10 districts including South Arcot district in 1992-93 . The final phase was commenced in 1993-94 to cover all other district, including villupuram district.

## **7. Karkumbharatham scheme (Saskar Bharat)**

In Tamil Nadu "KarkumBharatham" scheme is being effectively implemented from the year 2009 in nine district viz Dharmapuri, Salem, Erode, perambalur, Villupuram, Ariyalur, Tiruvannamalai,

Tiruppur, and Krishnagiri, which were identified as the districts heaving female literacy less than 50% according to 2001 census. This scheme aims at facilitating adults to pursue their learning till they are able to achieve equivalence to 3, 5 and 8<sup>th</sup> standards and beyond in the formal school system. Top priority is given to women, schedule caste and schedule tribe, minorities and other disadvantaged groups in the age group of 15 and above. This scheme target 24.57 lakh illiterates found to have been so in the census, 2001 and intends to make all of them literates. This scheme aims to achieve total literacy in the state of Tamil Nadu.

### 8. Impact of adult literacy programme

The successful implementation of Non-Formal and adult education programmes by the Government of Tamil Nadu has been responsible for substantial increase in female literacy rate. The remarkable growth registered in the female literacy rate in 9 KarkumBhartham scheme district is shown below.

#### **Increase in female Literacy rate from census 2001 to census 2011**

<b>Status in 2001</b>		<b>Status in 2011</b>	
<b>District</b>	<b>Literacy rate</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Literacy rate</b>
<b>Villupuram</b>	<b>53.16</b>	<b>Villupuram</b>	<b>63.51</b>
Peramabalur	54.26	Ariyalur	62.22
		Peramabalur	66.11
Tiruvannamalai	56.31	Tiruvannamalai	65.71
Dharmapuri	49.10	Dharmapuri	60.03
		Krishnagiri	64.86
Salem	55.61	Salem	65.43
	55.26	Erode	66.11

Erode		Tiruppur	72.07
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Tamil Nadu is the only state across the country which has achieved 100% target under KarkumBharatham scheme.

### 9. District primary education programme

Right to Education provide the centrally sponsored scheme of DPEP was launched in 1994 as a major initiative to revitalise the primary education system and to achieve the objective of universalisation of primary education DPEP is an externally aided project 85 percent is shared by the state government of Tamil Nadu. The phase I District viz Dharmapuri, Thiruvannamalai, Cuddalore, and Villupuram were selected for the implementation of DPEP at a Cost of Rs168.97 crores for a period of 7 years from 1994-95 based on the criterion that female literacy rate of these districts was below the national average. DPEP is one of the main programmes implement in Tamil Nadu with the objective of imparting quality primary education so as to attain 100% literacy by eradicating dropout from the school in the middle. DPEP programme was implemented in 22 block resource centres in villupuram to develop and increase female literacy in primary schools.

### 10. District institute of education and training (DIET)

Teacher education is a continuing process and in service components are inseparable. To strengthen the two dimensions of teacher education: pre-service and In-service

Area, district Institute of education was established across the nation. More precisely to provide academic and resource support at the grass root level for the success of the strategies and programmes with special reference to universalisation of primary / elementary education. The vision of the institutes is to provide better academic input for teachers in service as well

as prospective teachers. About teachers, the education commission (1964-1966) has observed, “of all the factors that influence the quality of education... the quality competence and character of teachers are undoubtedly the most significant”. In a view to strengthen the teacher education, the national policy on education (NPE 1986) and programme of action (POA 1992).

Envisaged a District level institute in the shape of DIET. The adoption of NPE, national level institutions like NCERT, NUPEA and SCERT provided support to the elementary teacher education. As per the guidelines of NPE, a centrally sponsored scheme of restructuring and reorganisation of teacher education was approved in an October 1987, there by a third-district-level-tier i.e., District institute of education and training institutes were formed throughout the country in all districts. DIET was established 1998-1999 in Villupuram District, G.Ariyur nearest to Tirukoilur taluk. First the DIET, was started in government higher secondary school G.Ariyur. After a construction of new building the teacher training institute was shifted to new building.

### **11. National programme for education of girls at elementary level (NPEGEL)**

The national programme of education for girls at elementary level has been formulated by government of India, for education on under privilege and disadvantaged girls from class I to VIII NPEGEL has been implemented in the year 2003. It throws light on Girls education and their welfare Girls education is back bone for the development of the society, so it is necessary to gear the entire education system to play a positive interventionist role to enhance self-esteem and self-confidence of the girls. There exists a noticeable gender gap in enrolment at the elementary level which is more acute in schedule caste and schedule tribe girls. The main motto of NPEGEL is to eradicate the gender gap to provide quality based education for all girls. As per the 1991 Census data NPEGEL has been implemented in the

year 2003-2004 at Thirunavalur block. In the year 2004-2005, Ulundurpet, Thiyagadurgam, Kallakurichi has been selected based on census 2001. Likewise Thirukoilur block was included as educationally block in the year 2006-2007.

**Educationally Backward blocks in Villupuram District**

S.No	Name of the block	Literacy rate		Male Female literacy Gap
		Male	Female	
1	Kallakurichi	69.01	42.38	26.63
2	Rishivanthiyam	67.21	43.62	23.59
3	Tirukoilur	65.91	40.30	25.61
4	Thirunavalur	71.75	42.95	28.80
5	Thiruvonnainallur	71.11	45.14	25.97
6	Thiyagadurgam	70.14	43.18	26.96
7	Ulundurpet	66.50	41.50	25.00

**12. Kasturba gandhibalika vidyalaya (KGBV)**

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) Scheme was launched in July 2004. The scheme was being implemented where the female rural literacy was below the national average (46%) and the gender gap in literacy was above the national average (21.67%). KGBV is the magical term that gives brightness in the mind of the dropout girls in villupuram district consist of 15 KGBV centres out of which 13 centres are of type II and 2 of type I. All these 15 centres are located in the identified 7 educationally backward block.

**Details of KGBV centres in Villupuram District**



S.No	Educational backward blocks	Name of the centres	No of KGBV
1	Kallakurichi	Periyasiruvathur	4
		Pukiravari	
		Tharisukkadu	
		Pacherry	
2	Rishivanthiyam	Vanapuram	2
		Rishivanthiyam	
3	Thirukoilur	Thirupalapanthal	1
4	Thirunavalur	Thirunavalur	2
		senthanadu	
5	Thiruvonnainallur	Thiruvonnainallur	2
		Andrayanallur	
6	Thiyagadurgam	Mudiyanur	2
		Pallagachery	
7	Ulundurpet	Ulundurpet I	2
		Ulundurpet II	
Total			15

### 13. Rashtriyamadhyamikshikshaabhiyan(RMSA)

This scheme was launched in March, 2009 with the objective to enhance access to secondary education and to improve its quality. The implementation of the scheme was started 2009-2010. The other objective include improving quality of education imparted at secondary level education by 2017, ie by the end of 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan and achieving universal retention by 2020. Important physical facilities provided under the scheme are (i) Additional class rooms (ii) Laboratories (iii) Libraries (iv) Art and crafts room (v) Toilet blocks (vi) Drinking water provisions and (vii) Residential Hostels for teachers in remote areas. Important quality interventions provided under the scheme are (1) appointment of additional

teachers to reduce PTR to 30:1 (2) focus on science, maths and English education (3) In-service training of teachers (4) science laboratories (5) ICT enabled education (6) curriculum reforms and teaching learning reform important equity intervention provided in the scheme are (i) special focus in micro-planning (ii) preference to Ashram schools for upgradation (iii) preference to areas with concentration of SC/ST/minority for opening of schools (iv) special enrolment drive for the weaker section (v) more female teacher in schools and (vi) separate toilet blocks for girls.

#### **14. Samacheerkalvi or Tamil Nadu uniform system of school education**

This scheme was established in October 2009. Equitable education system is a school education department of government of Tamil Nadu, India programme to integrate the various school education system within the state. There are over 1.2 crore student in four streams of school education comprising about 45, 000 state board schools, 11, 000 matriculation schools, 25 oriental schools and 50 Anglo-Indian schools with different syllabus, text books and scheme of examination. Uniform system of school education was implement by Tamil Nadu uniform system of education act 2010 which paves for quality education to all children without any discrimination based on their economic, social or cultural back-round. The new system of education was introduced for classes I and VI in the 2010. The Karunanidhi-led DMK government had brought in samacheerkalvi, a uniform syllabus for students in Tamil Nadu. In 2011 August 19 other standard books implemented samacheerkalvi in Tamil Nadu.

#### **15. The right to education act 2010**

The right to education act passed in parliament on August 4, 2009, was considered by many to be a milestone move in history of Nation. By passing this law, India join the elite league of 135 nations that have made education the fundamental right of every child. The act enforced from April 1, 2010,

notes that all private schools reserve 25 % of seats for children from the economically backward categories. The age of 6 to 14 years would be provided with free and compulsory education. Teacher eligibility test was conducted for B.Ed teachers and secondary graduate teachers to appoint from I standard to VIII standard in government primary schools, Middle schools and high schools.

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