

SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF TAMILNADU- A CASE STUDY

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Abstract

Education is an engine of social and economic development. Investment in education as time and money will give the fruitful to the society then and there. The positive externality will be created if the output of education system is good. The supply side the government intervene in educational sector to create a positive externality in all aspects, in that sense in VirudhuNagar district (which is well known in internationally for its fireworks) is tested for its school educational status. The output of school education shown that the government sector played a vital role more than the private sector in VirudhuNagar District.

Key words: School Education, S.S.L.C and Perception.

Introduction

Education is a critical invasive instrument for bringing about social, economic and political inclusion and a durable integration of people, particularly those excluded from the mainstream of any society. Indian education system was thrown open too all rich, poor and middle income classes, men and women, rural and urban population, and backward and non-backward segments of the population at all levels. As a consequence, there has been a veritable explosion in numbers - student numbers, institutions, and teachers. The returns to education may vary across individuals, regions, level and nature of education; in general, they are significantly higher for poor developing areas than for rich. Education is therefore his best social investment, given the synergies and the positive externalities that it generates for people in their well-being. Here, the researcher made an attempt to reveal the fruits of schooling investment with special reference to Viruthu Nagar district in Tamil Nadu. The present system of education stresses more on the completion of the cycle and obtaining high marks in the examination. The marks are considered as the most important outcome of school education. So there is greater emphasis on scoring of marks in the board examinations which determine the future of the student. The universalization of secondary Education aims to achieve successful completion of 10th and 12th standard examinations in the years to come. Educational outcomes especially passing and obtaining marks are the

fruits which are determined by the investment and a number of factors in the school environment. Here, an attempt is made (i) to compute growth rate in passing S.S.L.C of Tamil Nadu and Virudhu Nagar district,(ii) To collate the institutions and educational districts in its performance of S.S.L.C results in Viruthu Nagar district.

Hypothesis

The following Null hypotheses were generated and tested at 0.05 percent level of significance.

- i) H_{01} : there is no significant relationship between student's attitude and their academic performance.

Review of Literature

Sen (1999) Points out education has both intrinsic and instrumental value. The basic literacy benefits the whole society, elementary level education give a lesser than secondary education which reduces the negative externality. Kaur and Misra(2003) analyzed with help of panel data and found that there is strong relationship between the public expenditure and education when compared with other social sector like health. Studies on performance and efficiency of public expenditure on education very limited in case of India and its parts. The government intervention in social sector is not only financing but provide the social services. Government in India is inefficient need the private partnership which was researched by many researcher like Hanushek, 2003 and Chaudhury and et.al 2006. Anit N. Mukherjee made an attempt to review of selected issues and evidence with respect to public expenditure on education. In that paper the author discussed the various facets of the issues and recommened that new institutional arrangements are being designed to address the deficiencies in incentives and monitoring , thereby improving quality. Anuradha and et.al (2008) revealed the public expenditure on education in India: Trends and Outcomes. In that paper the authors examines the level of composition of public expenditure on education and the mechanisms of resources sharing allocation and utilization. The authors found that the centre has been playing an increasingly important role in state education finance. It indicates that for the less developed states recent changes in education expenditure have improved access, but retention and learning achievements remain very low. From these kind of research and its finding induced the researcher to know the performance of school education in Tamil Nadu where the government provide the education at zero price with social motive .

Profile of the Study Area

Virudhunagar district was created by trifurcating erstwhile Ramanathapuram district to Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai and Virudhunagar

district in 1985. The district headquarters is Virudhunagar town and it cover an area of 4243Sq Kms. It is located between 110 and 12° North Latitude and between 77.28° and 78.500 East Longitude. It is landlocated on all sides with no direct access to the sea. It is bounded on the North by Madurai district, on the North East by Sivagangai district, on the East by Ramanathapuram district, on the South by Thirunelveli and Tuticorin district and on the West by Western Ghats and a part of Theni district. The climate of the region is semi-orid tropical monsoon type with no perennial rivers. It has a high mean temperature and a low degree of humidity. The temperatures range from 200 to 37° C. Virudhunagar town which is known for popular trade centre of the edible oils, and fixing the prices of Coffee and many cereals and Pules in the State. The district exports cardamom, Crackers, Matches, Chillies and Edible oil.

The literacy rate of Virudhunagar district according to 2001 Census was 73.70 per cent, out of which 83.96 per cent are males and 63.64 per cent are females. Tamil Nadu state has recorded a total literacy rate of 73.45 per cent with a male literacy rate of 82.42 per cent and female literacy ratio of 64.43 per cent. There is no significance difference as it is evident from the above cited data, between the literacy rates at the state level and at the district level. Here an interesting question emerging is that when the state level and the district level literacy are same why there is much difference in the passing in 10th and 12th standard examinations. Having a state average literacy rates, how Virudhunagar district is able to achieve highest pass percentage in public examinations is the main aim of the study undertaken.As per 2001 Census, there are 641 villages in the district ranging over all 11 blocks. The block-wise literacy rates of males and females are given in the table- 1.

Table -1 Block-Wise Literacy Rates (2001 Census)

SLNo	Name of Block	Male Literacy %	Female Literacy %
1.	Virudhunagar	77.54	63.40
2.	Aruppukottai	79.22	63.69
3.	Kariapatti	59.12	47.41
4.	Thiruchuli	70.98	50.19
5.	Narikudi	65.66	40.17
6.	Sattur	72.44	54.23
7.	Sivakasi	74.12	58.33
8.	Vembakottai	69.42	49.23
9.	Watrap	66.65	47.28
10.	Srivilliputtur	75.35	57.72
11.	Rajapalayam	74.53	58.29
Virudhunagar District		83.96	63.64
Tamil Nadu		82.42	64.43

Source : Tamil Nadu at a Glance, 2001 Census.

The table -1 shows that almost all the blocks had a literacy rate which is less than the state average. Blocks such as Narikudi, Kariapatti, Watrap and Vembakottai expose very lower female literacy rates. It is interesting to note that Virudhunagar district is not better in any way in the literacy rates when compared to the Tamil Nadu level.

Educational Background of the District

The educational background of the district is a deep rooted one. The native people of Virudhunagar who wanted to flourish their trade considered education as an impetus to shine in business. The introduction of English education in the schools was also felt by the business people. The prevalence of utter untouchability against a particular community forced them to start new schools to impart education to their community children.

The leader, who opened the "Eyes at Education" of the children in Tamil Nadu in the past, Mr.K.Kamaraj was born in Virudhunagar town. The educational advancement next of the district was mainly the result of inspiration and encouragement given by the "King Maker" of the Indian politics. Not only was he responsible for providing easy access to poor children in Tamil Nadu but also he inaugurated many of the oldest aided schools in the district. Some of the oldest schools in the district are Christian Mission School, G.S.Hindu school in Srivilliputtur and KVS group of schools in Virudhunagar, SHN Edward and Ethel Harvey school in Sattur and Board school in Rajapalayam.

Table -2 Management-Wise Number of Schools In Virudhunagar District

Sl.No	Management	HSS	HS	MS	PS	Total
1	Government	60	36	139	614	849
2	Municipal	2	3	18	19	32
3	Adi - Dravida	2	-	4	13	19
4	Aided	55	34	65	348	502
5	Self - finance	1	-	6	16	23
6	Matriculation	26	31	-	-	57
7	CBSE	1	-	-	-	1
Total		147	104	230	1002	1483

Source: District Information of School Education (DISE), Virudhunagar

The number of schools available in the district is given in the following table -2. Out of 1489 schools, 849 are in the Government, 34 come under Municipalities, 502 schools are aided and 57 are under Matriculation stream. Out of 147 higher secondary schools in the district, majority of the schools are coming under Government and Aided schools. The same feature is also found in the position of high schools.

Virudhunagar district continues to produce highest number of passes in the board examinations for many years. As it was widely acclaimed by all there is a question in every one's mind is that why it alone continue to do so. To better understand what factors most contribute to the highest percentage of pass in the

district, the present study is undertaken to analysis the various factors seem to produce highest pass in 10th and 12th examinations.

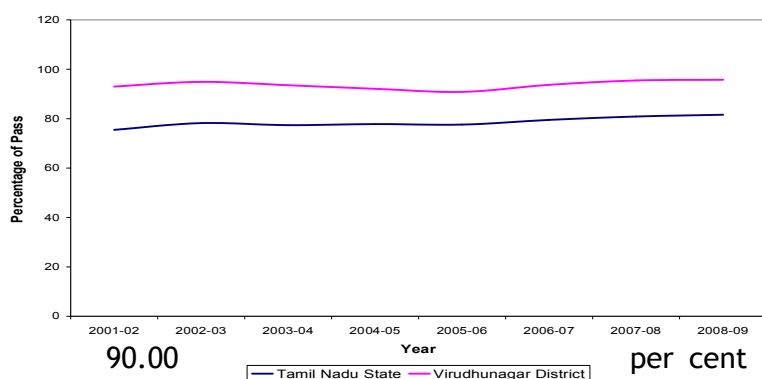
Trend in SSLC Results

Tamil Nadu Government conducts 12th and 10th board examinations every year in the month of March and April respectively. There is common syllabus for the candidates appearing both from the State Board schools and Matric Board schools for Higher Secondary examinations. Though there is a Matric Board examinations at the 10th standard level, a majority of the students in the state are appearing for State Board 10th standard examinations. In Virudhunagar district, the pass percentage in 10th and 12th standard examination is highest in the state for consecutive of 24 years. This is a historical one as this district domining in the pass performance since it was formed. The total number of students appeared, passed and the percentage of pass for - Tamil - Nadu and Virudhunagar are given in the following table-3.

Table -3 SSLC Results in Tamil Nadu And Virudhunagar

Year	Tamil Nadu			Virudhunagar		
	No. of student Appeared	No. of students passed	% of pass	No. of students appeared	No. of students passed	% of pass
2001-02	620789	468696	75.50	16824	15646	93.00
2002-03	651887	509776	78.20	17607	16713	94.92
2003-04	664900	514391	77.36	18133	16960	93.53
2004-05	689991	536833	77.80	19046	17537	92.08
2005-06	726934	564101	77.60	20268	18794	90.86
2006-07	772644	614252	79.50	22161	20763	93.70
2007-08	783225	633403	80.87	21721	20740	95.48
2008-09	822872	671437	81.60	23027	22061	95.76

Source : Reports of Directorate of Government Examinations, Chennai



The table clearly shows that there has been steady increase in the number of students appearing for SSLC examinations both at the state level and at the district. There is a significant difference in the pass percentage as it is evident that Virudhunagar district recorded more than

per cent from 2001 - 2002 onwards. SSLC examination contributes an important step

to be passed for every student who aspires to continue further education. It is a first and very important mile stone to be crossed successfully in an educational

career. It is also first ever public examination for any student studying in the school education system. Not only that failure at the SSLC exam level hinders the chances of the continuing further education but also failure leads to wastage of human resources in the economy.

Performance of Boys And Girls

The performance of boys and girls in SSLC exam is discussed in the following table.

Table-2 Pass Percentage Of Boys And Girls

Year	Appeared		Pass		% of Pass		Total	Pass % Difference
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
2007	11485	10676	10548	10215	91.84	95.68	93.69	3.84
2008	10888	10874	10264	10516	94.27	96.71	95.49	2.44
2009	11497	11540	10894	11167	94.76	96.77	2.01	2.01
2010	11875	12338	11294	12048	95.11	97.65	96.41	2.54

Source: Reports of SSLC Results in Virudhunagar District.

Management - Wise Performance Analysis

The performance of Government High Schools and Government Higher Secondary Schools, Aided High Schools and Aided Higher Secondary Schools, Municipal High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools, Adi Dravida Higher Secondary Schools and Self Financing Schools is analyzed in the following table 3

Table -3 Management wise Performances in SSLC exam

S. No	School Management	No of schools (2010)	No of Student Appeared	No of Student Passed	% Pass in 2007	% Pass in 2008	% Change	% Pass in 2009	% Change	% Pass in 2010	% Change
1	Government High Schools	34	1615	1555	90.71	92.08	1.38	94.66	1.58	96.28	1.62
2	Government Higher Secondary Schools	64	7205	6619	88.04	90.99	2.95	91.83	0.84	91.86	-0.02
3	Aided High Schools	33	2368	2348	97.02	97.92	0.9	96.78	1.14	99.15	0.93
4	Aided Higher Secondary Schools	55	12353	12178	96.86	98.05	1.19	97.95	0.10	98.58	0.63
5	Adi Dravida Higher Secondary Schools	2	92	92	93.87	94	0.13	87.12	6.79	100	2.79
6	MPL High Schools	3	244	227	94.62	98.35	3.73	96.52	1.86	93.03	-0.49
7	MPL Higher Secondary Schools	2	336	323	85.75	93.12	7.73	88.95	4.17	96.13	7.18
	Total	186	24213	23342	93.69	95.49	1.8	95.76	0.27	96.41	0.65

Source: Reports of SSLC Results in Virudhunagar District.

From the table, it is clear that the pass percentage of girls is more than the boys for the two years of 2007 and 2008. The pass percentage of girls was 95.68 in 2007 and 96.71 in 2008 showing a difference of 3.84 percent and 2.44 percent respectively. From the school wise result analysis, it can be early found that not only girls are doing very well in the exam than the boys but also the pass percentage of exclusive of girls schools are higher than those of boys.

In line with the district level trends also the state level trend of pass of more number of girls than boys. The field level analysis shows that regulating to schools, proper completion at home work, obedience to the teacher, commitment to the study and ambition for higher level attainment are factors mainly responsible.

It is also evident that percentage of pass has increased from 93.69 percent in 2007 to 95.49 in 2008 with an increase of 1.80 percent which is remarkable achievement. Out of 174 schools that sent students for the SSLC exam, Aided schools constitute a total of 88 schools with total pass of 13114 students constitutes - percentage.

The 112 Government Schools occupy the secured position with pass number of 7666 students with - percentage of total pass. In this analysis, Government schools include all schools managed by all forms of government, Adi dravida welfare, and municipality. The four schools in the category of municipal schools have record the highest increase in 2008 over the previous year with the high of 7.73 percent in the municipal higher secondary schools. The sum of ADW schools and municipal School, the highest percentage of pass was recorded in the Aided Higher secondary Schools with 98.05 percentages constituting more than half of the number of students passed.

The Government High Schools with 96.28 per cent and Government Higher Secondary Schools with 91.86 per cent shows a competing trend with Private Aided Schools. An increase of 1.62 percent of pass in Government Higher Secondary Schools is mainly responsible for increasing district level Government Schools, performance 1.64 per cent share in total percentage of pass whose average pass percentage is worthwhile from the analysis, it is to be noted that the performance of government schools is equally as good as that of aided schools. It has also over taken the general belief that private aided schools are always performing very well and government schools are low performers. They are performing with inefficiency. An interesting inference that can be drawn from the analysis is that Virudhunagar is the only district in the state whose government schools pass percentage was 90 and above. It is achieved, as observed in the field level, because of the prevalence of stiff and healthy competition between government schools and aided schools in the district.

Number of Centum Scored Schools

Each and every High and Higher Secondary School in the district has the main adage of making all students pass in the public examination. For achieving centum pass in the school the headmaster and the subject teachers have to play a key role. The goodwill of the school is mainly judged by its pass percentage. At the state level only less than 450 have achieved centum results in the SSLC exam in 2008. The number of schools achieved centum result is discussed in the following table -4.

Table -4 Number of Schools Achieved 100% Results

S. No.	Type of Schools	Virudhunagar Educational District				Aruppukottai Educational District				Total			
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	Government High Schools	5	1	4	4	7	8	7	14	12	9	11	18
2	Government Higher Secondary School	3	4	5	7	1	3	6	10	4	7	11	17
3	Adi Dravida Higher Secondary Schools	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
4	Aided High Schools	14	13	13	17	4	5	4	8	18	18	17	25
5	Aided Higher Secondary Schools	13	18	15	14	7	5	7	8	20	23	22	22
	Total	36	37	38	45	19	21	11	40	55	58	62	85

Source: Reports of SSLC Results in Virudhunagar District

This table explicitly explains the distribution of hundred percent pass achieved schools in the district for 2009 and 2010. The total number of centum pass producing schools has increased from 55 to 85 over the past three years. It can be construed that virudhunagar is the one of the leading district with centum producing schools in Tamil Nadu. It has also accounted for more number of government schools generating centum results. Aruppukottai Educational district recorded more number of 100 per cent schools than the Virudhunagar education district this year because of through and intensive coaching.

Table -5 Educational District-wise Performance

S. No.	Type of Schools	Virudhunagar Educational District				Aruppukottai Educational District			
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	Government High Schools	89.51	90.48	95.45	94.78	91.90	94.43	94.00	98.77
2	Government Higher Secondary School	86.01	88.98	90.38	89.43	90.06	94.25	94.22	95.67
3	Adi Dravida Higher Secondary Schools	93.88	94.00	87.21	100.00	--	--	--	--
4	Municipal High Schools	94.62	98.35	96.52	93.03	--	--	--	--
5	Municipal Hr. Sec. Schools	85.76	93.12	88.95	96.13	--	--	--	--
6	Aided High Schools	96.45	97.89	98.13	98.93	97.59	98.02	98.46	99.68
7	Aided Higher Sec. School	97.46	98.09	97.76	98.51	96.28	97.93	98.46	98.78
	Total	95.20	95.16	97.89	95.89	96.52	98.26	97.29	97.51

Source: Reports of SSLC Results in Virudhunagar District

Putting together the number of the Government High and Higher Secondary Schools including Municipal and ADW High and Higher Secondary Schools, 38 Schools have got centum. One ADW higher secondary School at Sundarajapuram has to be appreciated for passing all the students in the 10th class consecutively in 2007 onwards. Aided High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools together accounted for 47 centum achieving schools in 2010, showing an increase 7 school over the previous year 2009.

Subject - Wise Centum

Scoring centum marker in a subject for a student is always a fascinating one. To achieve a topper at the state level and district level, student should aim for centum marks in majority of the subjects. Scoring centum marks or state level first marks by a good number in a district is also an educational indicator to reflect the betterment of school teaching - learning activities.

The following table shows the subjected wise centum marker in the year 2007 and 2008, 2009 and 2010.

Table 6 Number of Students Scored Centum In Subjective

S.No.	Subjects	Virudhunagar			
		2007	2008	2009	2010
1	Tamil	-	-	-	-
2	English	-	-	-	-
3	Mathematics	142	619	316	241
4	Science	2	230	98	82
5	Social science	1	8	78	14
	Total	145	857	492	337

Source : Reports of SSLC Results in Virudhunagar District.

From the table it can be inferred that the total number of centum her increased to 858 from 145 in 2007 showing an increase of more than four fold in the

year 2008. The centum scored in the mathematics were 619 and 230 in science both considered to be difficult subjects at the 10th Standard level. Though Virudhunagar topped this year, the centum in individual subjects are less. Taking centum in subject is a healthy indicator to determine the school educational status.

Increase in Scoring of Marks

Increasing score of marks in the board exam helps the students to get desired course in the higher secondary level. It determines not only the group but also the leading schools and colleges they want to pursue in the higher level. In Virudhunagar district, the efforts taken by the educational administrators here helped at a large to boost the marks scored by the students. The ranges of marks scored by the student in the district for the two years are shown in the table-7.

Table -7 Increased in Scoring of Marks

Sl. No.	Range of Marks	No. of Students			
		2007	2008	2009	2010
1	471-500	74	571	491	844
2	461-470	178	668	596	823
3	451-460	306	764	752	1046
4	441-450	421	893	871	990
5	431-440	467	931	920	1001
6	421-430	54	899	963	1086
7	411-420	648	945	980	1054
8	401-410	719	950	977	1076
9	351-400	4077	4792	5013	5123
10	301-350	4678	4314	4983	4757
11	251-300	5056	3391	3696	3766
12	201-250	3380			1989
13	175-200	316	89	386	369
14	Below 175	1300	314	335	289
GROSS TOTAL		22161	21721	23027	24213

Source: Reports of SSLC Results in Virudhunagar District

The table exhibits the range of marks scored by the students in the years 2007 and 2010. The distribution of marks by the student for different ranges would explain whether majority of students in the district have scored more marks or not compared to 2007 performance, the marks scored in all ranges have shown tremendous increase in 2010. The number of students who have got 471 and above

in 2007 was only 74 but it increased to 844; roughly 11.5 times in 2010. In 2007 the number of students her secured 450 and above has raised from 558 to 2713 in 2010 which is really amazing. If a student secures 300 marks out of 500 he has passed the exam with first class that is 300 and above range has increased from 12109 in 2007 to 17800 in 2010. This implies that the percentage of students who secured first class is 54.64 in 2007 and 72.40 in 2010. Majority of the students securing first class and above in a district also exhibits the quality of educational standards. Likewise in the bottom line of scoring 251 and below has shown a decrease from 45.36 percent in 2007 to 27.60 percent in 2010. Educational authorities have made efforts to identity by the best performing mid-term examination results and to conduct special coaching to score centum marks in each subject.

Subject - Wise Pass

A deepest look in to the subject - wise pass of the students will through the lights on the overall performance in which the students are doing very well. It will also be useful to know the subject wise number of failures. Subject wise pass percentage of the students in the district is given in the following table-8.

Table 8 Subject-Wise Pass

Sl.No	Name of the Subject	No of Students Appeared 2010	No of Students Passed 2010	% Of Pass 2007	% of Pass 2008	% of Pass 2009	% of Pass 2010	No of Student Failed 2007	No of Student Failed 2008	No of student failed 2009	No of student failed 2010
1	Tamil	24216	24080	98.73	99.46	99.91	99.43	280	118	252	136
2	English	24215	23797	95.34	97.51	98.02	98.27	1031	542	455	418
3	Maths	24216	23980	97.37	98.58	97.73	99.02	581	310	524	236
4	Science	24215	23594	94.30	97.65	97.71	97.43	1261	511	527	621
5	Social Science	24215	24024	97.92	98.41	99.32	99.21	460	346	157	191

Source: Reports of SSLC Results in Virudhunagar District

From the table subject wise analysis of the percentage of pass in 10th Standard exam shown that at expected about 99 percentage of the student has passed in Tamil subject spreading over four years since Tamil subject found to be mother tongue and relatively, 95.58 percentage of the students hail from rural areas. Science one of the subjects treated as toughest in terms of contents and volume has shown 94.30, 97.65, 97.71 and 97.43 percentages leaving failures of 1261, 511 and 621 respectively from the year 2007 to 2010. The total numbers of failures in English and Science have decreased more than 50 percentage from 2007-10. It is really encouraging, where as, in other district; the overall failures in English and Science have touched the total figure of 500 and above. Failures in other subjects have also come down remarkably brining to low in complaining with other districts. A district that sent 24213 to appear remains humble.

One, Two and Three Subject Failures

Analysis of failures of the students in terms of one subject, two subject and three subject failures of very much important to study the nature of failures. For an optimistic headmaster if a student is able to pass in one subject, there is a chance to get through the student in all other subjects provided the subject teacher is willing to handwork. The details are given in the following table -9.

Table 9 One Two and Three Subject Failures

Year	No Of Students failed in subject				
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five
2007	169	600	358	185	86
2008	672	233	83	50	41
2009	418	312	147	65	34
2010	412	282	103	53	21

From the table it is clear that subject failures in 2008 have been reduced remarkably over 2007 results. The number of failures in three subject and four subject has been brought down which could be considered as a better performance of the district in reducing failures to the possible extent perhaps. Virudhunagar is the only district in the state enjoying the honor of less failure in subject and five subjects. Looking at the two subjects and failure in the district, there is a trend in the district that sent 24213 candidates accounts just over 3 percentages of failures in one subject. It is due to the effort. The spectacular reduction in the number of failures owed to special steps taken by the educational authorities.

Hypothesis Testing

The following Null hypotheses were generated and tested at 0.05 percent level of significance.

- i) H_{01} : there is no significant relationship between student's attitude and their academic performance.

An attitude is a tendency to act or react in a certain manner when compared with certain in a certain manner when confronted with certain stimuli. It is a degree of positive or negative feelings about an object or issue. Attitude is not directly observable, but is inferred from one's behavior, both verbal and non-verbal. It can be described by its content, what the attitude about, by its direction or issue in question and by its intensity. An attitude is said to be three components; (i) an affective component consisting of an individual's feeling about the object in question, (ii) a cognitive component which refers to an individual's knowledge about the issue /object and (iii) A behavioral component which is the individual's predispositions to act towards the attitude object or issue in a particular way. Based on this attitude ideology primary data collected from the student's respondents (100) from various schools in ViruthuNagar those who are presently doing S.S.L.C. Data analysed with help of Chi- square test for the first

hypothesis and found that there is a significant relationship between the student's attitude and their performance. The researcher collected the self estimation of their attitude and their performance level in order to find the association between the attitude and performance their study. This was tested by taking a null hypothesis as **There is no association between their attitude and performance** and used the chi- square test for analyze the data. The respondents revealed that there is an association between their attitude and performance of their study, Hence the null hypothesis was rejected

Table 10 Association Between The Attitude And Performance

Attitude & Performance	Low	Moderate	high	Total respondents
Negative	12	8	6	26
Normal	9	6	7	22
Positive	12	10	30	52
Total respondents	33	24	43	100

Source: primary data

Conclusion

The case study shown that the individual perception plays vital role in accessing any social sector expenditure in positive aspects. The positive externality created in Virdhu Nagar will be a base for great future generation and a high efficiency of resource utilization. This Micro level study reveal that the district outcome if such kind of study in every district is studied then the policy of state education can be revised according to the demand for supply of service without over flow or under flow of supply of educational service. The equilibrium of demand for and supply is a question in educational sector in most of the area in Tamil Nadu which can be balanced by knowing the output and input in an exact way for to mitigate the wastage.

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