

The Educational Profile Of Kerala 1985

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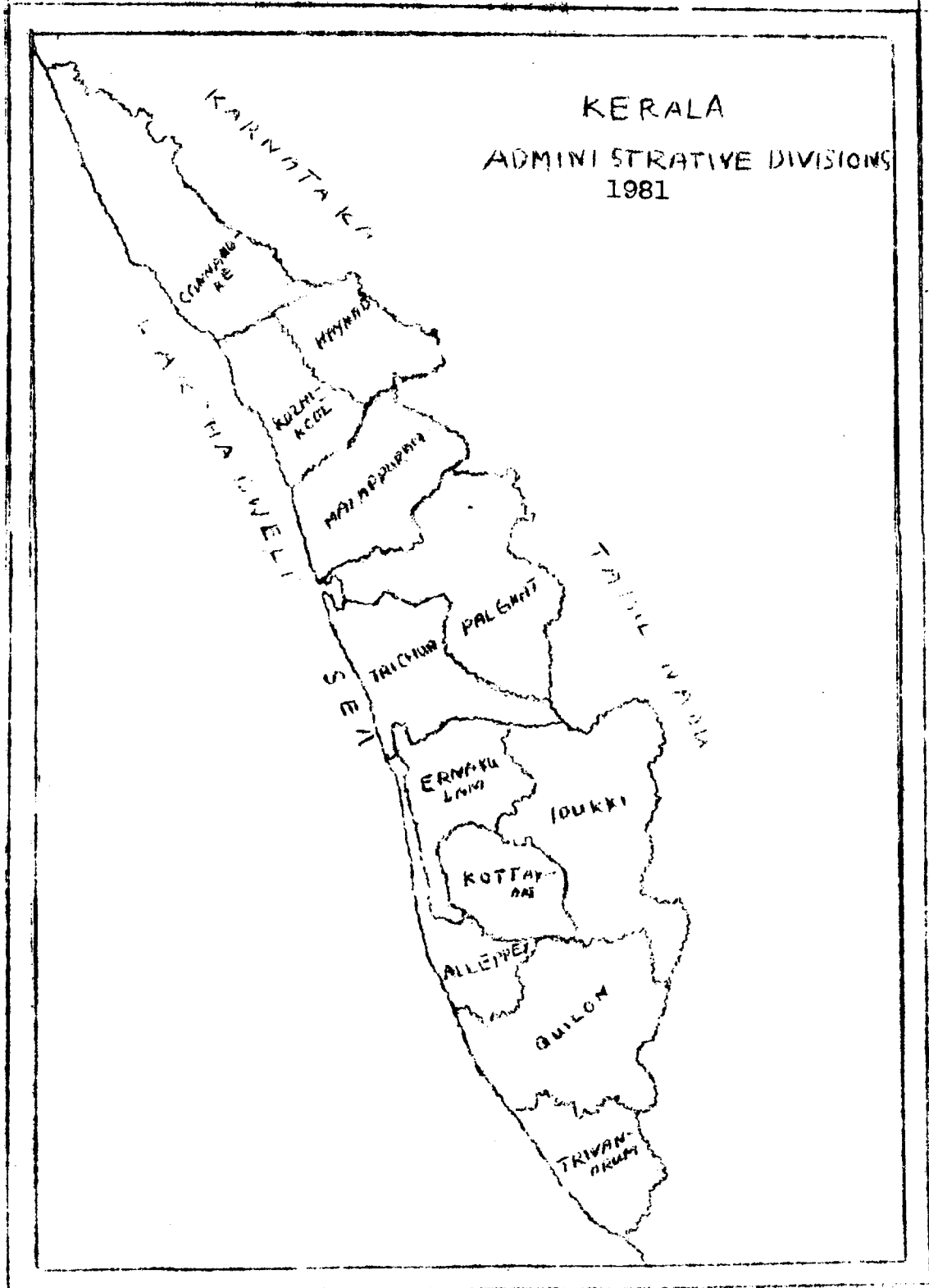


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KERALA
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1981



EDUCATIONAL PROFILE OF KERALA

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FOREWORD

The Educational Profile of Kerala presents a glimpse of the educational system now followed in the State. It gives the present educational set up, schools, students and teachers and schools for the handicapped. This brief report will be of use to educational planners and supervisors.

The Tables given in this Profile give detailed information on, literacy, area, population, etc. Also, the students population, teachers and schools are presented in other Tables. It is hoped that this detailed information will be helpful for formulating future programmes in the State.

We are thankful to the Directorate of Public Instruction and the various sections of the State Institute of Education, Trivandrum, for helping us to bring this Profile.

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Date: December, 1985.

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Brief History of the State Giving District,
Area and Population

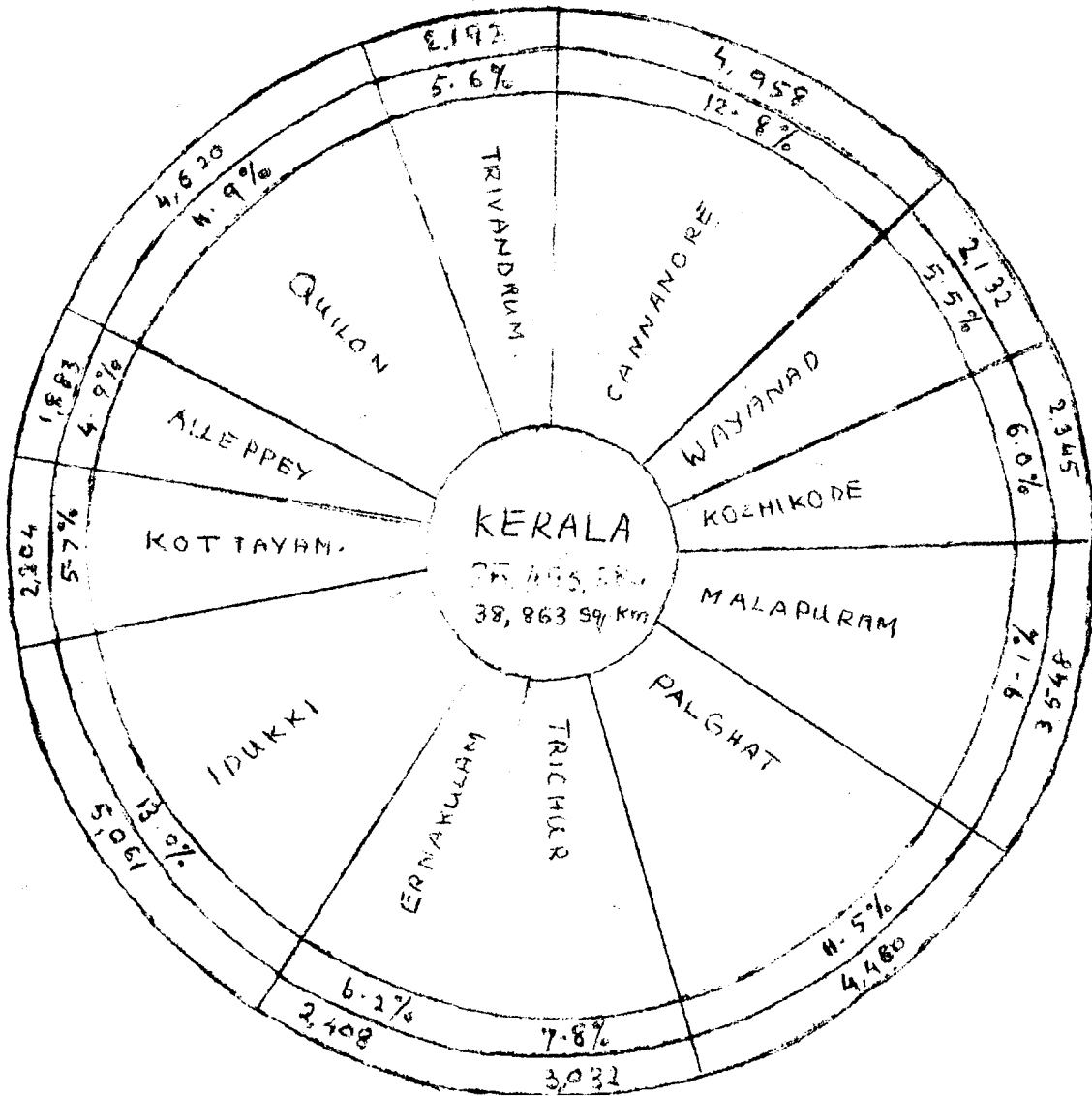
The present State of Kerala came into being on 1-11-1956 merging the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin and Malabar areas.

According to the Surveyor General of India, the area of Kerala State is 38,863 Sq.km. which works out to 1.18 per cent of the total area of the country (3,287,263 sq.km.) Kerala ranks 1th in respect of area.

Kerala is divided into 12 Revenue Districts for administrative reasons. Recently two more districts were added, thus bringing the total number of districts to 14. A comparative study of the districts given in table No: 1.

COMPARATIVE AREA OF THE DISTRICTS OF KERALA

(Table No: 1)



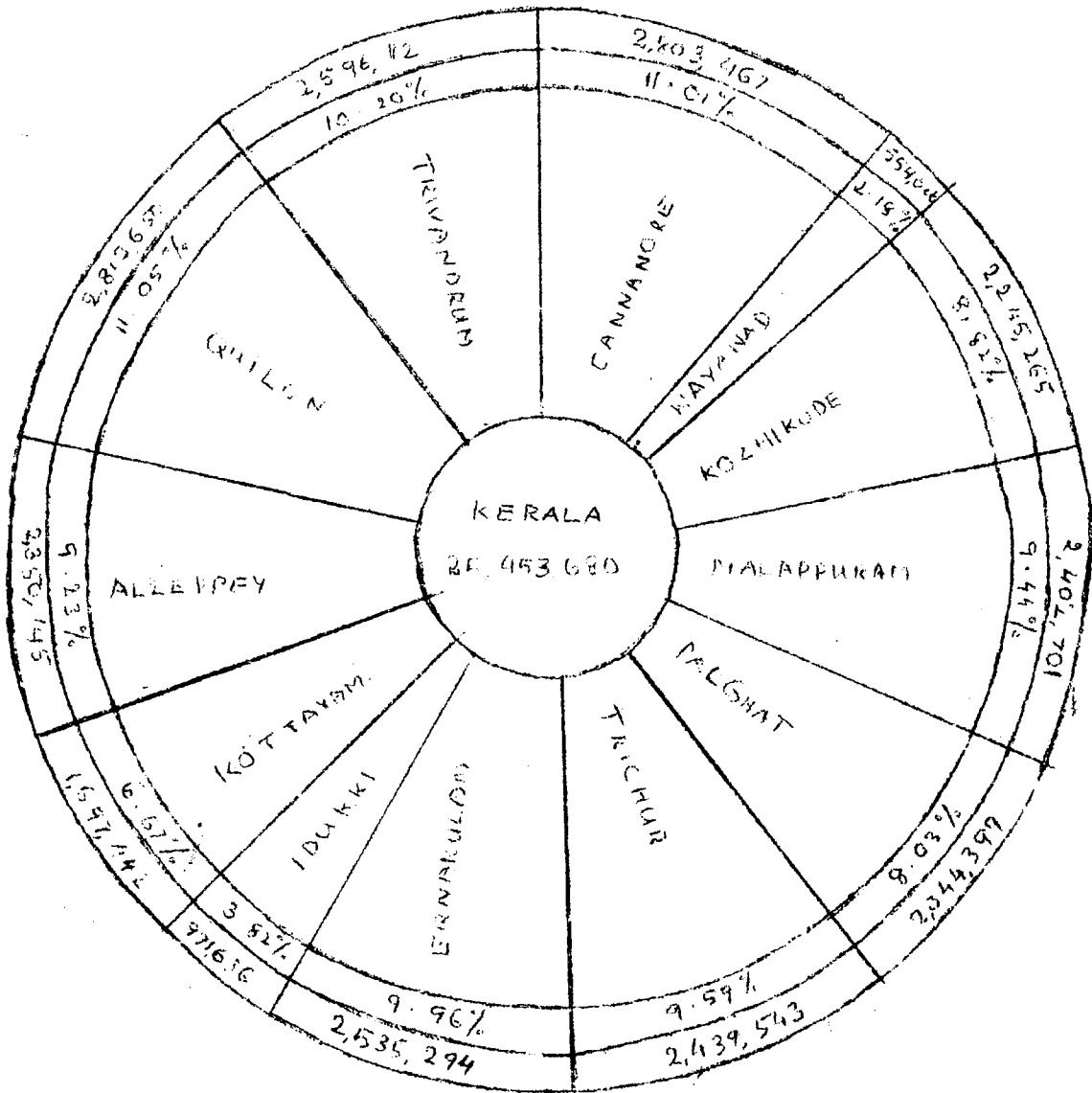
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- 2 :-

According to 1981 Census the total population of Kerala is 25,453,680. In population, Kerala ranks 12th among the States in India. Quilon is the most populous district in the State with 2,813,650 persons while Waynad is the least populous with 554,026 persons. Except Kottayam, Idukki and Waynad all other districts have a population of over 2 million.

A comparative study of the population size of Kerala is given in Table No: 2.

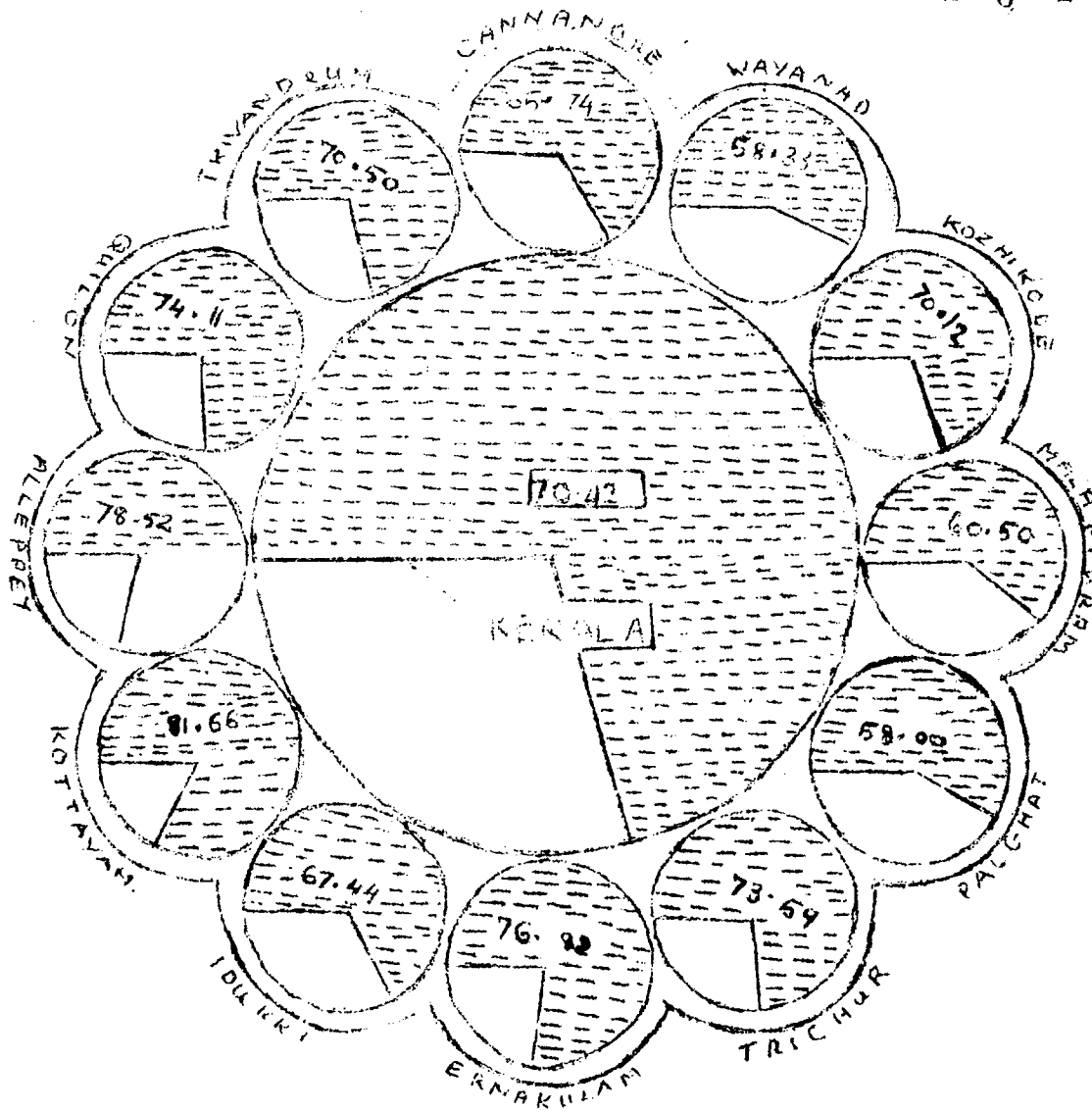
COMPARATIVE POPULATION SIZE OF THE DISTRICTS OF
KERALA - 1981



(Table No: 2)

According to 1981 Census Kerala has reached the all-time record of 655 persons per sq.km. in density of population. Trivandrum is the most densely populated district of Kerala having a population of 3961 persons/sq.km. Kerala's sex ratio is unique in the country with predominance of females over males.

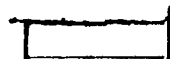
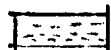
Kerala has always been way ahead of all other States in the country in the matter of literacy. This is all the more so in regard to female literacy. Of the 254.54 lakh persons in Kerala, 179.25 lakhs are literates. The percentage of literates is 70.42 - 75.26 among males and 65.73 among females, while the all India percentage is 46.62 among males and 24.73 among females. Table No: 3 gives the general literacy rates in the districts of Kerala.



GENERAL LITERACY RATES IN THE DISTRICTS OF KERALA - 1981

(Table No: 3)

LITERATE



ILLITERATE

According to the 1981 Census, the Scheduled Caste population of Kerala is 25.49 lakhs which worksout to 10.02 per cent of the total population and the Scheduled Tribe population is 2.61 lakhs which worksout to 1.03 per cent of the total population.

Education:

Education in the State is controlled by the Directorate of Public Instruction upto Class X and the Directorate of Collegiate Education from Pre-degree level (Class XI and XII) to Master's Degree. Hence, the scope of the present study /up is limited/to Class X only.

Directorate of Public Instruction:

The Director of Public Instruction is the Head of the Department. All items of schools education are attended to by the Directorate.

In the main office the Director is assisted by an Additional Director, Joint Director, Deputy Director, Two Assistant Directors, Administrative Officer, Financial Officer and Accounts Officer.

Besides there are officers to attend to CARE Programme, Law, Statistics, Text-books and Note-books Printing and Distribution, Provident Fund of Private School Teachers, Sports etc.

The Director of Public Instruction is the Commissioner for Government Examinations in the State. For the conduct of various Government Examinations, he is assisted by Joint Commissioner for Government Examinations, Secretary to the Commissioner and other staff.

The State Institute of Education which works as the academic wing of the Education Department is headed by a Director. The State Institute of Education is engaged in the

preparation of syllabi, text-books, conduct of in-service courses/seminars, workshops, work-experience programmes, evaluation and guidance programmes. The Director, State Institute of Education is assisted by various officers in each branch of specialisation including Sanskrit and Arabi/Urdu Teaching. The Institute of Primary Education, Ramavarmapuram, Trichur is meant primarily for the improvement of primary education and is under the direct control of the State Institute of Education.

For administrative convenience and for improving the efficiency in school administration, 12 offices at the revenue district levels, headed by Deputy Directors of Education were established. The Deputy Director is assisted by administrative and accounts staff. Each Revenue District is divided into Educational District and further into educational sub-districts. Each district

Education office is headed by the District Educational Officer. The District Educational Officer attends to the administrations of High, training and other special types of schools in the educational district. There are altogether 31 educational officers in the State. Each educational sub-district is headed by the Assistant Educational Officer. He is assisted by suitable staff and responsible for the administration of all primary schools within the sub-districts. There are 153 Assistant Educational Officers in the State.

State Institute of Education:

The State Institute of Education, Kerala, was established in 1964 with the object of implementing programmes for multi-sided qualitative improvement at all levels of school education. As mentioned above, it is the Academic wing of the Education Department. The main function of

the Institute are the following:

- (a) Improvement of Curricula and Text-books.
- (b) Organising In-service Training Programmes for teachers at all levels and for inspecting officers.
- (c) Publications of literature for the professional improvement of teachers.
- (d) Supervision of academic aspects of teacher training.
- (e) Work relating to specialised areas like Evaluation, Guidance and Counselling, Work-experience, Health and Population Education, Audio-visual Education, Education for International understanding, Research Projects, Extension, Correspondance Education UNICEF Aided Projects; etc.

In addition to the various activities listed above, the Institute has been collaborating with all agencies working for the qualitative improvement of education in the State. Collaboration with NCERT, Department of Education of the Kerala and Calicut Universities, Central Institute of English, Hyderabad, Regional Institute of English, Bangalore, Regional College of Education, Mysore, and the Central Institute

of Languages, Mysore, has greatly enhanced the effectiveness of the Institute's Programmes.

The Government of Kerala has constituted a Syllabus Advisory Committee with Educationists, Subject Experts from the Universities and State Institute of Education, representatives of teachers and parents to make the required modifications and adjustments in the Curriculum.

In order to equip teachers adequately to handle new topics effectively the State Institute of Education has been arranging In-service training to teachers every year mainly in the following subjects:

- (a) Mathematics
- (b) Science
- (c) English
- (d) Social Studies
- (e) Malayalam, and
- (f) Hindi

On an average 3000 teachers are given training every year.

Text-book Research Unit:

All matters relating to the preparation and revision of syllabus and text-books are dealt with in this unit. Guide-books and hand-books for Malayalam and other language readers are prepared.

Hindi Unit:

This unit organises in-service training courses for High School and Upper Primary School Teachers.

Mathematics Unit:

This unit organises training courses for primary and secondary school teachers in modern methods of teaching and testing in Mathematics.

English Unit:

This unit aims at the improvement of teaching of English in schools.

Guidance Unit:

Vocational Guidance Programme was introduced in secondary schools. Teachers are given 21 days career masters training to equip them in the theoretical and practical aspects of guidance work. A series of Pamphlets on career hooks and training facilities have been published by this unit.

Work Experience Programme:

The General Programmes introduced for the primary schools are agriculture, plastic weaving, coir works, fish net making, paper crafts and in secondary schools programmes like printing, book binding, tailoring and garment making, agriculture, photography, coir craft, weaving, etc. are done. Certain items of Socially Useful Productive Work are also implemented under this programme.

Recently the State Government has introduced vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education in 56 High Schools in the State. The various subject experts are appointed on deputation basis from the colleges.

Science Wing:

It aims at improvement of instruction of Science Subjects in the Primary and Secondary Level, academic matters relating to the revision of Science Syllabus, Text-books, Teachers Hand-book and other instructional materials, In-service Training of Science Teachers of Primary and Secondary Schools, organisation of Science Clubs, conduct of district and state level science fairs etc. In addition to the above, the State Institute of Education is also implementing programmes of the Unicef Aided Projects, like population education programme, CAPE, DACEP, etc.

Educational Technology Cell:

The Educational Technology Programme was started in the State in 1980. The programme gets cent per cent central aid. At present the Cell consists of a Special Officer and one Programme Officer. The main objectives for the establishment of the cell are:

- (a) to bring about qualitative improvement in education with the resources of educational technology;
- (b) to design educational system for the universalisation of primary education;
- (c) adult education, non-formal education and teacher education;
- (d) to contribute to the reduction of wastage and stagnations at the school level especially at the primary stage;
- (e) to under-take training programmes for script writers, classroom teachers and co-ordinate with A.I.R. etc. for the production of suitable educational programmes.

Centres of Continuing Education:

The NCERT has set up in 1978 four centres of Continuing Education in the State in collaboration with the State Government. Recently three more centres of Continuing Education were also set up. They are located in the Basic Training schools. These Centres have already helped the State to give training to more teachers by organising week-end-courses. The expenditure is shared by 50:50 basis.

Institute of Primary Education, Trichur:

This Institution was started in 1971 and focussed its attention on the academic improvement of the teachers at primary level. The main activities of this institution are the organisation of different courses for improving the professional competence of headmasters and teachers of primary schools and assistant educational officers. Hostel accommodation for 100 men and 32 women are available at the Institute.

Government Examinations:

S.S.L.C. Examination: This examination is conducted twice a year, ie. during March and September. Group system has been introduced for the S.S.L.C. from March 1976 onwards. Under this system, a student has to secure 210 marks for a pass. The students from Lakshadweep and Mahe are also appearing in the SSLC Examination. As stated earlier SSLC Examination is conducted by the Secretary to the Joint Commissioner. The Joint Commissioner and the Secretary are assisted by administrative and accounts staff. Apart from the SSLC Examination, the Government also conducts T.T.C. Examination, K.G.T. Examination, Language Teachers Training Course Examination, Hindi Teachers Training Course Examination, Sanskrit Teachers Examination, Arabic Teacher's Examination, Urdu Higher Examination, L.S.S. and U.S.S. Examination, Government of India Residential School Merit Scholarship Examination, Certificate course in Library Science Examination, Diploma Examination

in Drawing, Painting, Sculpture and Modelling,
Bharathanatyans and Kathakali, Music, Homeopathy;
Certificate Examinations in Physical Education, etc.

School Feeding Programme:

CARE (Co-operative for American Relief Every Where):

School Feeding Programme was introduced in the State during 1961-62. The Director of Public Instruction is assisted by senior officers in the day-to-day working of this programme. The Assistant Educational Officers are responsible for the proper implementation of the programme at the school level. They stock the food articles at the sub-depots, issue the required quantities to schools on a monthly basis, and maintain accounts for the receipts and issues. There are CARE supervisors in all districts for conducting inspections and surp-rise checking of accounts, the quality and quantity of the prepared food and the number of children actually participating in this feeding programme. Apart from this,

the CARE organisation staff also inspects the feeding programme.

The CARE feeding programme is extended to all children in standards I - IV of the primary section. The programme is also extended to the children of Pre-primary/Nursery schools recognised by the Government.

The feeding given to children consists of 'Uppumavu' prepared with bulgar wheat and salad oil. The CARE articles required for the feeding programme are received from the CARE Organisation as gift. The daily ration fixed in general terms. The ration is 2.82 ounce of grains and 0.20 oz. salad oil per child per day.

Scholarships:

The State Government has instituted a number of scholarships of various types to encourage the students. Some of them are awarded on merit-cum-means basis. Other are given to the students belonging to Muslim (Girls), Nadar and Anglo-Indian communities.

Education of Handicapped:

The deaf, dumb and blind students and Physically Handicapped children studying in the schools are eligible for concession in the form of boarding charges and dress allowance, etc. The pupil of these schools are exempted from payment of all fees like game fees, examination fees, etc. There is a separate cell in the State Institute of Education building to attend to the welfare of these children.

Adult Education:

Adult Education is imparted throughout the State to the age-group 15-35. There are 1500 centres now working in Kerala for this purpose. The Director of Public Instruction is the over all controlling authority in the matters of appointment and supervisions. There is a State Adult Education Officer and he is assisted by Assistant State Adult Education Officer and other staff. The Adult Education Centres spread all over the State

controlled by the District Education Officers. The Adult's attending these centres are given education in daily matters by suitable hand-books and pamphlets. The literature for the centres are prepared in collorarate with other voluntary agencies in the field. The whole expenditure for this programme is met by Central Government.

Schools:

There were 2331 High Schools, 2882 Upper Primary Schools and 6842 Lower Primary Schools in the State during 1983-84. Recently the Government sanctioned few more High Schools in backward areas. The number of schools has increased from 10814 during 1970-71 to 11995 during 1983-84, During this period, the period of growth was about 11 % in the number of schools - 68 % for High Schools, 11 % for Upper Primary Schools and decrease of about 1 % for Lower Primary Schools. The distribution of schools according to number of students shows that 51 % high schools have a strength of less than 1000. In the case of Upper Primary

Schools 57 % schools have less than 500 students. The average^{area} served by one High School works out to 17 sq.km. , one Upper Primary School 14 sq.km. and one Lower Primary School 6 sq.km. There is wide difference in area served by one school in the different district. The area served by one school is comparatively very high in Idukki and Waynad districts. The average number of students per high school during the years 1970-71 to 1983-84 works out to 523 to 712. Table No: 4 gives the increase in the number of schools over the years 1970-71 to 1983-84.

(Table No: 4)

Number of Schools in Kerala over the Years 1970-71 to 1983-84

Year	<u>High Schools</u>			<u>U.P. Schools</u>			<u>L.P. Schools</u>			<u>Total</u>
	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Pri- vate	Total	
1970-71	442	942	1384	811	1733	2544	2823	4063	6886	10814
1971-72	446	947	1393	811	1740	2551	2823	4063	6886	10830
1972-73	449	951	1400	810	1737	2547	2804	4083	6887	10834
1973-74	452	952	1404	809	1739	2548	2926	4097	7023	10975
1974-75	559	953	1512	868	1732	2600	2893	4072	6965	11077
1975-76	566	955	1521	880	1726	2606	2910	4065	6975	11102
1976-77	590	1076	1666	883	1835	2718	2883	4109	6992	11376
1977-78	594	1081	1675	888	1830	2718	2849	4120	6969	11362
1978-79	597	1083	1680	893	1846	2739	2846	4124	6970	11389
1979-80	619	1182	1801	885	1871	2756	2854	4150	7004	11561
1980-81	789	1187	1976	867	1886	2753	2712	4149	6861	11590
1981-82	893	1187	2080	882	1883	2765	2657	4150	6807	11652
1982-83	902	1334	2236	884	1887	2771	2651	4137	6788	11795
1983-84	912	1419	2331	890	1932	2822	2652	4190	6842	11995

There are 215 schools for the handicapped children in Kerala. Out of these, 53 schools are under the Government and 10 schools are under the private management. There are 1510 students in all these schools. Table No: 5 gives the distribution of students and schools. Apart from the above, there are 7 Anglo-Indian Schools located at Quilon, Ernakulam, Calicut and Cannanore District.

There are 93 teacher training schools in Kerala. Out of these, 30 training schools are controlled by the Government while 63 training schools are managed by private bodies.

(Table No: 5)

Schools for the Handicapped in Kerala 1983 - 83				
Sl.No.	Name of School	Type of management	No. of students 1983-84	No. of teachers 1983-84
1.	School for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Trivandrum	Government	277	40
2.	School for Blind, Olessa, Kottayam	"	54	10
3.	School for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Kunnankulam, Trichur	"	149	25
4.	School for Deaf and Mute, Ottappalam	"	90	10
5.	School for Blind, Kasargod	"	33	5
6.	School for Blind, Mankada, Pallippuram, Malappuram	Private	41	13
			644	103
			===	===
7.	School for the Deaf and Blind Assissi Mount, Neerampara, Thalayolaparambu, Kottayam	"	192	24
8.	School for Deaf and Dumb, Thiruvalla	"	231	24
9.	Light to the Blind, Sreenivasapuram, Varkala	"	50	14
10.	School for the Blind, Alwaye	"	51	10
11.	Rahmania School for Handicapped, Calicut	"	106	16
12.	Hellen Keller Centenary Memorial Model School for Blind, Kottappuram, Palghat	"	38	3
13.	School for the Deaf Children Valakam, Kottarakara	"	100	12
14.	Calicut School for Handicapped Calicut	"	61	8
15.	Asha Bhavan Deaf and Dumb School, Ollur	"	37	4
		Total	1510	218

Table No: 6 shows the distribution of teacher training schools under Government and private management.

(Table No: 6)

TRAINING SCHOOLS IN KERALA 1983-84

Revenue District	Training Schools		
	Government	Private aided	Total
Trivandrum	3	4	7
Quilon	2	10	12
Alleppey	4	13	17
Kottayam	3	7	10
Idukki	1	--	1
Ernakulam	3	10	13
Trichur	2	7	9
Palghat	3	4	7
Malappuram	2	3	5
Kozhikode	3	2	5
Waynad	--	1	1
Cannanore	4	2*	6*
Total	30	63	93

* Include one Anglo Indian Training School.

Students:

In the primary schools, there were 2501072 students, in the Upper Primary Classes the number of students were 1715372, and in the High School Section there were 1442011 students during the year 1983-84.

Enrolment of pupils district-wise and sex-wise during 1983-84 is given in Table No: 7.

(Table No: 7)

Strength of Pupils District-wise and sex-wise
(1983-84)

Districts	Boys	Girls	Total
Trivandrum	267108	259392	526500
Quilon	316735	303532	620267
Alleppey	256593	245963	502556
Kottayam	188236	185523	373759
Idukki	101086	97303	198389
Ernakulam	274070	268938	543008
Trichur	284101	274406	558507
Palghat	224016	203647	427663
Malappuram	305739	282829	588568
Kozhikode	272816	256812	529628
Waynad	62726	57955	120681
Cannanore	344845	314084	658929
Total	2898071	2750384	5648455

Table No: 8 gives the number of Scheduled Caste Pupils district-wise and sex-wise. There are 6,56,795 Scheduled Caste Students out of which 3,36,228 are boys and 3,20,567 are girls.

(Table No: 8)

District-wise and Sex-wise strength of Scheduled Caste Pupils in Kerala 1983-84

District	Boys	Girls	Total
Trivandrum	40,049	39,759	79,808
Quilon	53,096	51,767	1,04,863
Alleppey	36,166	34,552	70,718
Kottayam	21,769	22,262	44,031
Idukki	19,506	17,966	37,472
Ernakulam	30,869	30,881	61,750
Tri chur	36,417	35,669	72,086
Palghat	32,487	25335	58,822
Malappuram	24,763	23,109	47,872
Kozhikode	20,769	19,784	40,553
Waynad	3,503	3,274	6,774
Cannanore	16,834	15,209	32,043
Total:			6,56,795
		3,36,228	3,20,567

Table No: 9 gives the strength of Scheduled Tribe students in the schools of Kerala during 1983-84. There are 46779 students - 24627 boys and 22152 girls.

District-wise and Sex-wise strength of Scheduled Tribe Pupils in Kerala 1983-84

District	Boys	Girls	Total
Trivandrum	1,562	1,708	3,270
Quilon	774	735	1,509
Alleppey	458	410	868
Kottayam	2,121	2,117	4,238
Idukki	4,013	3,599	7,612
Ernakulam	496	501	997
Trichur	419	342	761
Palghat	1,559	1,402	2,961
Malappuram	537	437	974
Kozhikode	297	285	582
Waynad	8,781	7,661	16,442
Cannanore	3,610	2,955	6,565
Total:	24,627	22,152	46,779

(Table No: 10)

Cost per Pupil per Year in the Different Stages of School Education and Index of Variation:

(Amount in Rs.)

Year	<u>Primary stage</u>		<u>Secondary stage</u>	
	Cost per Pupil	Index of increase	Cost per pupil	Index of increase
1965-66	43.30	100.00	90.37	100.00
1966-67	54.17	109.09	103.81	114.9
1967-68	65.07	132.00	130.07	143.9
1968-69	73.23	148.5	129.71	154.6
1969-70	82.38	167.1	164.08	181.6
1970-71	85.91	174.3	176.23	195.00
1971-72	89.26	181.00	187.29	207.2
1972-73	94.51	191.7	194.15	214.8
1973-74	102.24	207.4	211.70	234.3
1974-75	117.52	238.4	217.90	241.1
1975-76	170.02	344.9	361.32	399.8
1976-77	186.16	377.6	356.40	394.4
1977-78	193.61	392.7	363.2	401.07
1978-79	206.21	418.3	356.43	394.4
1979-80	238.27	483.3	369.34	408.7
1980-81	265.24	538.00	454.25	502.7
1981-82	298.18	629.43	536.37	593.5
1982-83 (R.E)	333.83	677.1	580.72	642.6

Based on enrolment figures only about 20% students come out successfully in the SSLC Examination. The wastage is slightly higher in the case of boys than girls.

Teachers:

There are 183638 teachers in all the schools of Kerala. Table No: 11 gives the number of teachers in High Schools, Upper Primary Schools and Lower Primary Schools during 1970-71 to 1983-84. Among the teachers more than 50 % are women. The percentage of women teachers varies from 54 in 1981-82, 56 in 1982-83 and 1983-84. The teachers in Government Schools constituted about 38 % of the total. About 40 % of the teachers are working in Lower Primary Sections, 27 % in High and Training Section and 33 % in Upper Primary Section. The table on number of teachers over the years shows that there was an increase of about 27 % in the number of teachers during the period 1970-71 to 1982-83.

(Table No: 11)

Teachers in Kerala over the years 1970-71 to 1983-84
(Section-wise)

Year	H.S. and Training Section	U.P. Section	L.P. Section	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1970-71	28,471	44,140	69,694	1,42,305
1971-72	29,470	44,731	72,233	1,46,434
1972-73	30,723	45,495	74,550	1,50,768
1973-74	31,912	47,392	74,278	1,53,582
1974-75	33,335	49,173	76,275	1,58,783
1975-76	34,846	51,657	75,882	1,62,385
1976-77	36,352	52,369	75,487	1,64,208
1977-78	37,450	53,322	76,474	1,67,201
1978-79	41,746	57,548	74,915	1,74,245
1979-80	44,680	56,848	73,997	1,77,725
1980-81	46,601	57,293	71,540	1,75,434
1981-82	48,382	58,527	71,526	1,78,435
1982-83	50,950	58,617	71,957	1,81,524
1983-84	52,385	59,773	71,480	1,83,638

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Education under VII Plan:

(1) Primary Education:

The aim of the scheme is to start one model pre-primary school in each educational sub-districts in pursuance of the Government policy of the restructuring a uniform syllabus and by imparting training to teachers. The target for 1986-87 is 26 model pre-primary schools. An outlay of Rs. 10 Lakhs has been made towards salary and for short-term training programmes of 5 days duration for 80 nursery school teachers during 1986-87. Another Rs. 10 Lakhs also made in the VII Plan for training of primary and middle school teachers. The Government has also made Rs. 8 Lakhs for revision of Curriculum, Rs. 4 Lakhs for Science Education and Rs. 95 Lakhs for Vocational Education in High Schools and Technical High Schools. Table No: 12 gives scheme-wise out lays and expenditure during the VII Plan period.

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(Table No: 12)

Scheme-wise Outlays and Expenditure (Education, Sports, Art and Culture)

Name of the Scheme/ Project	VII Plan (1985-90) Agreed Outlay	Rs. in Lakhs				
		<u>1984-85</u> Actual Expenditure	<u>1985-86</u> Approved Outlay	Antici- pated Expr.	<u>1986-87</u> Proposed Outlay	Capital contents
1. General Education	4293.00	2427.21	648.50	766.93	743.50	354.49
2. Technical Education	1500.00	238.99	250.00	250.00	420.00	247.00
3. Art & Culture	850.00	101.27	90.00	90.00	174.00	108.00
4. Sports and Youth Service	657.00	66.00	101.50	101.50	111.50	33.00
Total	7300.00	2833.47	1090.00	1208.43	1449.00	742.49

2. Pre-vocational Courses:

The Kerala Government aims to give a boost to the Vocational Courses at the Higher Secondary State. For this, the State Government has planned to start pre-vocational courses in classes IX and X from the third term of this academic year. About thirty vocational areas have been identified by the State Institute of Education for the Pre-vocational courses. But this year only ten have been selected out of thirty. They are:- Geometrical Drawing, Surveying, Masonry, Food Processing and preservation, Cloth Dyeing and printing, Cooking and catering, Garment making, Electrical wiring, Repair and maintenance of domestic appliances, printing, composing and proof reading etc. The remaining 20 subjects will be introduced during the next academic year. They are:

1. Environmental sanitation
2. Carpentry
3. Computer Science
4. Refrigeration and Air conditioning
5. Printing
6. Proof Reading
7. Nursery Education
8. Weaving

9. Banking
10. Stenography
11. Building drawing and Estimation
12. Plumbing
13. Armature winding
14. Welding
15. Electronics
16. Composing
17. Book binding
18. Book keeping
19. Commercial Correspondence
20. Animal Husbandry

3. Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education:

The VII Plan target of Vocational Education has been fixed as 100 schools. A provision of Rs.1065 lakhs is the outlay proposed under the VII Plan. Out of this, Rs.825 lakhs has been

ear-marked for purchase of various equipments, construction of buildings, payment of salaries, etc. for the existing schools; Rs.200 lakhs has been set apart for the introduction of courses in new schools and Rs.40 lakhs for the establishment of the Directorate of Vocational Higher Secondary Education.

Scheme of Studies:

Vocational Higher Secondary Course is a post - SSLC course of two years duration. It is designed to impart general education in English, Science and Mathematics together with vocational education in a special field. Practical classes in Science are given in the school laboratories while practical training is imparted in concerned fields and factories. The examinations are conducted by the Board of Vocational Higher Secondary Education. The courses offered are:

1. Agriculture and allied subjects
2. Fisheries
3. Draftsmanship and quantity surveying
4. Electrical and domestic appliances
5. Ceramics Technology
6. Building Technology
7. Rubber Technology
8. Composing and Printing
9. Farm Mechanics
10. Automobile Maintenance and Servicing
11. Timber products
12. Electroplating
13. Refrigeration and Air conditioning
14. Plastics
15. Textile Dyeing and printing
16. Maintenance and repairs of two-wheelers and three wheelers.
17. Horology

Vertical Mobility:

This course has been declared as equivalent to Pre-degree (Classes XI and XII) by the Kerala, Gandhiji and Calicut Universities, The students are expected to get some employment after this course. There are 2655 students now undergoing this course - 2108 boys and 547 girls, at various schools in the State.

Conclusion:

The profile of Education of Kerala indicates an increasing awareness and continued effort on the part of the Government to achieve the targets. Already, Kerala has reached cent per cent enrolment in primary section and hence the authorities desire to consolidate the achievements of the past to sustain continued and forward momentum in the educational picture of Kerala.

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