

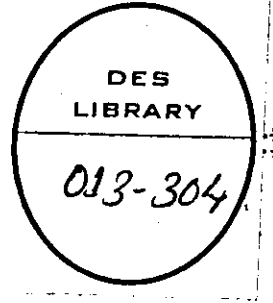


GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

MAN POWER INVOLVEMENT  
IN  
THE SCHOOL EDUCATION  
OF  
KERALA

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS  
AND STATISTICS, TRIVANDRUM

June 1976



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PREFACE

Kerala occupies a dominant position among the Indian States in the matter of educational facilities available to the people. Kerala has the highest percentage of literacy among the states. A great deal of effort and manpower involvement have gone into the building up of the educational system in the State. An attempt has been made in this paper to highlight the man power aspect in the imparting of school education in the State.

The paper has been prepared by the Man Power Unit of this Bureau. Sri R. Gopalakrishnan Nair, Deputy Director of the Unit took special interest in the preparation of the paper.

Trivandrum,  
2--7--1976.

DIRECTOR  
BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

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## INTRODUCTION

Kerala State maintains a high level of educational facilities and spends a large share of its income for the purpose. The enrolment ratio, the ratio of enrolment to the number of children in the corresponding age group in the State is very high when compared to those of other States in the Indian Union. Kerala has also the highest percentage of literacy among the States in India. This has been maintained for decades inspite of the abnormal growth in population which necessitates additional facilities for the school going children in the form of new schools and the appointment of the required number of teachers and other staff. It is interesting to study the manpower and other resources involved behind this huge task of maintaining this high percentage of literacy among the people of Kerala.

Kerala occupies an area of 38864 sq. K.Ms. which is only 1.18% of the total area of the Indian Union. The population of the State according to 1971 census is 213.47 lakhs which accounts for 3.9% of the total population in India. The population of the State increased from 1.69 crores in 1961 to 2.13 crores in 1971 and the estimated population for the year 1974 is 2.30 crores. According to 1961 census 42.63 percent of the population belong to the age group 0 - 14. Considering the school going age group alone (5 - 14) the percentage works out to near about 28 which means that about 47.3 lakhs were in this group in 1961. The percentage in this age group has decreased a little according to 1971 census and it works out to 26.25. Accordingly the eligible school going population in 1974 would be 60.37 lakhs, thereby depicting an increase of nearly 13 lakhs who are to be provided additional facilities for school education during the course of 13 years from the year 1961. This works out to an addition of a lakh of students on the average per year.

In this study it is proposed to assess the involvement of manpower, especially teaching and its gradual growth during the past years along with the other amenities for meeting out the requirements of the school going population. The

growth of population, the increase in the number of schools and enrolment of students etc are discussed in this study along with the budgetary growth for the past few years. The required details are mostly obtained from the statistical unit of the Directorate of Public Instruction.

(1) Growth of population:

The population of Kerala is estimated to be 2.30 crores in 1974. According to 1971 census the population in the State is 213.47 lakhs. At the beginning of the century it was 63.96 lakhs. The population grew at a fast rate in the State and it had nearly tripled during the last seventy years. When compared to 1941 census figures it has nearly doubled by the year 1974. The decennial rate of growth of population which was 11.8 percent in the beginning of the century rose sharply to 26.3 percent in the last decade. The density of population rose from 165 persons per sq. K.M. in 1901 to 549 persons in 1971. The All India figure for the year 1971 is only 178 persons per sq. K.M which is even less than the density of population of Kerala in 1911.

Growth of population in Kerala

Years	Population in lakhs.
1901	63.96
1911	71.47
1921	78.02
1931	95.07
1941	110.31
1951	135.49
1961	169.04
1971	213.47
1974	227.50 (projected)

The decade 1961-70 has witnessed the highest rate of population increase in this century in the State as for the country as a whole. As regards the growth of population in Kerala the year 1941 may be considered as the dividing line as the pattern of growth during the four decades subsequent to 1941 presents a sharp contrast to what was observed during the four preceding decades.

Decadal variation in the Population  
of Kerala

<u>Year</u> (1)	<u>Population</u> <u>in lakhs.</u> (2)	<u>Decadal</u> <u>variation</u> <u>in lakhs.</u> (3)	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Decennial</u> <u>growth rate.</u> (4)
1901	63.96	..	..
1911	71.48	7.52	1.18
1921	78.02	6.54	0.92
1931	95.07	17.05	2.19
1941	110.32	15.25	1.60
1951	135.49	25.17	2.28
1961	169.04	33.55	2.48
1971	213.47	44.43	2.63

The movement in the growth<sup>rate</sup> of population was zigzag till 1941. But it moved straight upwards from the year 1941 onwards.

The growth of population in Kerala is discussed above so as to bring forth the corresponding growth in the school going population which belong to the age group 5-14. Nearly 28 percent of the total population came under this group in 1961 which works out to nearly 47.3 lakhs. According to 1971 census the eligible number of school going children would be 26.25 percent (5 - 14 age group) and the school going population for the year 1974 would be 60.37 lakhs. The increase in this particular age group comes to near about 13 lakhs during the last thirteen years which means an addition of a lakh of students per year. The State had to provide additional facilities for these increased numbers by way of space, teachers, other personnel and other equipments. The State maintains a high level of literacy when compared to the situation in the other States of the country.

Literacy in Indian States

Sl. No.	State	<u>Percentage of literacy</u>	
		<u>1961</u>	<u>1971</u>
1	Andhra Pradesh	21.2	24.56
2	Assam	27.4	29.81
3	Bihar	18.4	19.79

1	2	3	4
4	Gujarat	30.5	35.72
5	Haryana	..	26.69
6	Himachal Pradesh	..	31.32
7	Jammu & Kashmir	11.0	18.30
8	Kerala	48.8	60.42
9	Madhya Pradesh	17.1	22.12
10	Maharashtra	29.8	39.08
11	Mysore	26.4	31.54
12	Nagaland	..	27.33
13	Orissa	21.7	26.12
14	Punjab	24.2	33.39
15	Rajasthan	15.2	18.79
16	Tamilnadu	31.4	39.39
17	Uttar Pradesh	17.6	21.64
18	West Bengal	29.3	33.05
	INDIA	24.2	29.32

Source: Census records.

Kerala State has the distinction of having the highest percentage of literacy among the States in India. So as to maintain this distinction and to achieve the ultimate aim of nearing the centum in literacy the Government have to shell out a sizable share of its revenue from the Exchequer and find out additional resources vis a vis. the corresponding growth in the school going population.

(2) Educational system in Kerala:

Usually a child is admitted after the completion of five years of age to the 1st standard of the primary section. Formerly there were cases of children seeking admission to higher standards after receiving necessary coaching at home. Such admissions are relatively less now a days. In olden days children learned their vernacular alphabets in 'Kalaris' and then sought admission to the primary section. But times have changed and Kalaris very rarely exist now. Wherever facilities permit children are being sent to nursery schools before they



begin their school career, some seeking admissions in English medium classes and others in the Malayalam medium classes. Formerly there was a craze and rush for admission to the English medium classes but that gets lessened recently mainly owing to the waning importance of the language in our country. The students have to cover 4 years in the primary section, three years in the upper primary and three years in the secondary section. Reforms in the educational set up were attempted to many a time in the recent past, changes in optional systems, frequent changes in the syllabus, introduction and stoppage of basic education in schools and public examinations at certain levels. The three language formula has been accepted and it is now in force in the schools of Kerala.

School Education is completely free in this State and it was introduced on a phased programme. Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (students) are given money by way of grants to facilitate their studies. A student has to remit Rs.15 as examination fees when he appears for the S.S.L.C at the end of his school career which is the only official receipt of money from a student during the course of his entire school days. Ofcourse, a nominal amount is collected every year towards game fees. At the same time unaided but recognised schools collect fees from 1st standard onwards. All the staff in the schools except the unaided ones receive their salary direct from Government. The private school teachers and other staff now enjoy pension and other benefits too. The entire expenditure is met by Government, together with the maintenance grants given to the school managements, thus swelling the Government expenditure for school education considerably. The Private school teachers are appointed by the respective managements and their postings and transfers are done by the managements in corporate managements. Most of the disciplinary actions also rest with them. Staff fixations are done by the department in accordance with the provisions in the Kerala Education rules and the working of the school both technical or other-wise are subject to periodical inspections by the officers of the education department.

### (3) Growth of Institutions:

To cope up with the requirements of the ever growing school going population new schools are being opened and existing ones are upgraded in most of the years. Generally, there are three broad types of managements of schools, Government, Private aided and Private unaided but recognised. From the very olden days Private managements played a crucial role in the educational set up of the State. Formerly Government schools especially high schools were few in number and the requirements of the society to a considerable extent were fulfilled by private schools. Christian missionaries had a leading role and they were the pioneers in the field of education in Kerala. Other communities also entered the field gradually and there are at present a number of schools of all types, Primary, Upper primary and Secondary in the corporate and individual managements of various communities, prominent among the managements being Christians, Nairs, Ezhavas and Muslims.

Generally, as already stated, there are three sections of schools in the State, the Lower Primary, the Upper Primary and the Secondary or Highschools. There are secondary schools with the Lower and Upper primary sections attached and without them, then there are the Lower and Upper Primary sections together and a good number of Lower primary schools exist by themselves.

Recent years witnessed substantial progress in respect of the number of educational institutions, enrolment, number of teachers and expenditure on education.

#### High Schools:

Rapid strides in the establishment of educational institutions have been made during the past independence era.

Year	Government schools	Private schools	Total
1	2	5	4
1960-61	244	651	895
1961-62	276	653	929
1962-63	312	703	1015
1963-64	315	705	1020

1	2	3	4
1964-65	345	801	1146
1965-66	345	806	1151
1966-67	391	884	1275
1967-68	394	833	1282
1968-69	440	941	1381
1969-70	441	941	1382
1970-71	442	942	1384
1971-72	446	947	1393
1972-73	448	951	1399
1973-74	452	952	1404
1974-75	551	952	1503

It can be seen from the above table that the number of high schools in the State has increased from 895 in 1960-61 to 1503 in 1974-75. As has been already stated the number of high schools run by Government were few when compared to the participation in the sector by the private managements. In 1960-61 there were only 244 Government High schools as against the 651 High schools under Private managements. When the growth in the number of high schools is examined we find that the number of Government High Schools has more than doubled while the no. of private high schools has scored nearly a 50% increase.

#### Upper Primary Schools:

In the case of Upper Primary Schools the index of growth works out to 137 when 60-61 is considered as the base. There were 1932 upper primary schools in 60-61 but the number rose up to 2639 in 1974-75.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Government schools.</u>	<u>Private schools.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1960-61	530	1402	1932
1974-75	904	1735	2639

N.B. detailed table is furnished in the appendix. Even though the private managements still hold the lion's share in the number of schools the growth rate clearly shifts to the

Government sector which is evident when the growth rates of the two sectors are worked out separately. Government\_up-schools increased by 70 percent when the up-schools owned by private managements indicated only near about 24 percent growth. On an average 50 upper primary schools were newly coming up every year to contain the growth in the school going population for the past 14 years.

Lower primary schools:

In the year 1960-61 there were 6705 lower primary\_schools out of which 2718 were Government schools and the rest belonged to private managements. In 1974-75 the corresponding figures were 2964 (Government) and 4077 (Private), thus raising the total to 7041. The percentage increase works out to only 5 percent and the corresponding average increase in the number of schools per year comes to 24. The increase in the number of Lower Primary schools is not so conspicuous since a good number of them is being upgraded every year.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Government schools.</u>	<u>Private schools</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1960-61	2718	3987	6705
1974-75	2964	4077	7041

N.B. detailed table is furnished in the appendix.

Out of the total number of 6764 Private schools (all categories) 3194 are owned by Hindus, 2338 by Christians, 919 by Muslims and 313 by other communities.

Number of Schools according to Community-wise

<u>Name of community</u>	<u>(1974-75) Management</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>H.S</u>	<u>U.P.S</u>	<u>L.P.S</u>	
(a) <u>Hindus</u>				
1) Nair	162	418	848	1428
2) Ezhava	73	289	490	852
3) Other Hindu	110	268	536	914
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>1874</b>	<b>3194</b>

b) <u>Christians.</u>				
1) Syrian	224	227	543	994
2) Latin	83	68	210	361
3) Other Catholic	17	24	90	131
4) Marthoma	22	44	171	237
5) Jacobites	64	55	90	209
6) C.S.I	40	34	164	238
7) Other Xians	14	29	125	168
TOTAL	464	481	1393	2338
c) Muslims	45	186	688	919
d) Other communities	98	93	122	313
GRAND TOTAL	952	1735	4077	6764

The above table indicates that the largest number of private schools (all categories) is owned by the Nair, Community closely followed by Syrian Christians, Muslims, other Hindus and Ezhavas. Among the high school sector the Syrian Christians dominate with 224 high schools under their management followed by Nairs with 162 high schools and other Hindus with 110 schools. Among the U.P.S and L.P.S section the Nairs top the list with 418 and 848 schools in the respective sections. The Syrian Christians come next with 227 and 543 schools respectively under their management. For administrative convenience, in the school education department, the State is divided into three educational regions, each headed by a Regional deputy director, and 28 educational districts under District educational officers. The 28 educational districts are again subdivided into 147 sub-districts.

The Revenue district and the educational district are not co-terminus. In a revenue district, there may be one or more educational districts.

Revenue district-wise distribution of Schools  
in Kerala (1974-75)

Sl. No.	Revenue District	H.S	U.P.S	L.P.S	Total
1.	Trivandrum	143	198	534	875
2.	Quilon	185	270	706	1161
3.	Alleppey	182	229	643	1054
4.	Kottayam	159	201	519	879
5.	Idikki	54	76	195	326
6.	Ernakulam	189	200	522	911
7.	Trichur	163	222	561	946
8.	Palghat	95	215	546	856
9.	Malappuram	91	234	833	1158
10.	Kozhikode	112	322	878	1312
11.	Cannanore	130	472	1103	1705
TOTAL		1503	2639	7041	11183

As regards the total number of schools (all categories included) district-wise, Cannanore has the largest number (1705) closely followed by Kozhikode (1312). As regards the number of high schools in each district, Ernakulam, Quilon and Alleppey top the lists with 189, 185 and 182 schools respectively.

(4) Enrolment of Students:

The student population (school going) which was 32.70 lakhs in 1960-61 rose upto 53.59 lakhs by the year 1974-75 registering an increase of 64 percent during the course of 14 years. The enrolment percentage to total population in 1974-75 was 23.06 while it was 19.34 percent in 1960-61.

Percentage distribution of students to total population in Kerala

Year	Population lakhs	Enrolment (lakhs)	Enrolment as percentage to total population
1	2	3	4
1960-61	169.04	32.70	19.34
1961-62	173.02	34.58	19.99

1	2	3	4
1962-63	177.02	36.22	20.46
63-64	181.26	38.18	21.06
64-65	185.52	40.10	21.61
65-66	189.82	41.58	21.90
66-67	194.35	43.29	22.27
67-68	198.92	44.53	22.39
68-69	203.48	46.15	22.68
69-70	208.15	46.99	22.58
70-71	213.47	48.00	22.48
71-72	217.36	49.80	22.91
72-73	222.35	51.56	23.19
73-74	227.39	52.71	23.18
74-75	232.45	53.59	23.06

N.B. Population figures since 1971-72 are as per revised projections by the Government of India.

It can be seen from the above table that nearly one fourth of the total population in the State are school going. In the year 1960-61 the primary section had on the whole 29,39,408 students (L.P & U.P together) while the number of students in the secondary stage alone was 3,30,893. The corresponding figures for the year 1974-75 were 44,23,247 and 9,36,042 respectively. Considering 1960-61 as the base the indices of variation for the primary stage as well as the secondary stage students were 155 and 283 respectively. When the total student population are considered for the two years the index of variation works out to be 164.

Of the total school going population in 1974-75 girls constitute 47.6 percent. Sex-wise enrolment of students in schools in the different districts of the State for the year 1974-75 is indicated in the table furnished below:-

Sl. No.	Revenue District	BOYS		Girls		Total No.
		No.	percent	No.	percent	
1.	Trivandrum	284706	52.4	258307	47.6	543513
2.	Cuilon	336556	52.4	305869	47.6	642425
3.	Alleppey	291194	52.2	267138	47.8	558332
4.	Kottayam	270336	50.8	262677	49.2	533513
5.	Ernakulam	326491	51.6	306340	48.4	632831
6.	Trichur	292124	50.6	285644	49.4	577768
7.	Palghat	198696	55.0	162610	45.0	361306
8.	Malappuram	227505	54.1	192803	45.9	420308
9.	Kozhikode	285307	55.3	248070	46.7	531377
10.	Cannanore	298308	53.5	259608	46.5	557916
TOTAL		2809723	52.4	2549566	47.6	5359289

\*Separate figures for Idikki are not available.

In the year 1973-74 there was a fall of 0.40 lakh students in standard I when compared to the year 1972-73. But the year 1974-75 recorded an increase of 0.13 lakh students, Similarly the year 1972-73 also recorded a sizable drop in admission to standard I when compared to the previous year.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of students in standard I (lakhs)</u>	<u>Increase or decrease in Std. I (lakhs)</u>
1971-72	8.48	-
1972-73	6.36*	- 1.62
1973-74	6.45*	- 0.40
1974-75	6.59*	+ 0.13

\*Whole promotion and hence no stagnated students.

The drop in admissions to standard I for the years referred to above was considered to be the after effects of active implementation of the family planning programmes, canvassed and encouraged among the people for the past few years. Among the revenue districts Alleppey, Kottayam, Ernakulam and Trichur exhibited a declining trend in enrolment in standard I while the



remaining revenue districts revealed an increase ranging from 0.63% (Quilon) to 13.85% Kozhikode.

Standard-wise distribution of students  
in the State is furnished below:-  
(1974-75)

Standard	Boys	Girls	Total
I	340160	319212	659372
II	350972	326541	677513
III	368183	336444	704627
IV	431621	395081	826702
V	309754	275023	584777
VI	270337	237267	507604
VII	245864	216788	462652
VIII	196762	171771	368533
IX	120258	108821	229079
X	175302	162618	337920
TOTAL	2809723	2549566	5359289

(5) Teaching Staff:

The total number of teachers was 1.54 lakhs in 1973-74 (latest available figure). Excluding the teachers in basic training schools the number of teachers in schools for general education rose from 1.09 lakhs in 1960-61 to 1.52 lakhs in 73-74 thereby absorbing near about 43 thousand persons in the teaching profession in schools during the course of the last 13 years to meet the additional requirements consequent on the fabulous growth in the population of the State. On an average nearly 3300 - 3400 persons come in to the teaching profession annually in the schools.

Number of teachers - section-wise 1960-61 to 1973-74

Year	H.S	U.P.	L.P	Total
1960-61	13675	33027	62155	108857
61-62	15901	35084	63996	114981
62-63	19679	32739	63540	115958
63-64	19929	35081	62131	117141
64-65	21192	36244	63862	121298
65-66	22496	37756	64570	124822
66-67	24334	38886	66028	129248
67-68	25036	40452	67424	132912
68-69	25692	41695	68054	135442
69-70	26392	43065	68813	138270
70-71	28471	44140	69694	142305
71-72	29470	44731	72253	146434
72-73	30723	45495	74550	150768
73-74	31376	47392	73621	152389

From the above table it is clear that 31376 teachers were engaged in the high school section, 47392 teachers in the Upper primary section and 73621 in the Lower Primary section. The increase in the strength of these teachers in the respective sections from the year 1960-61 to 1973-74 is 17701, 14365 and 11466. The yearly average absorption in the respective sections works out to be 1362, 1105 and 882.

The participation of women in the teaching profession in the State is considerably high. Just as in the case of girls students who constitute near about 47 percent of the total school going population, the lady teachers also maintain the same proportion among the teaching population of the school sector. Because of the high literacy among the women of Kerala when compared to the other States in the Indian Union and the attractive nature of the job, since it is handy, women seek their employment preferably in the education department. It is really an achievement on the part of educated women in Kerala

to bag a good percentage of the teaching jobs at this juncture when the unemployment position is acute especially among the educated classes.

1973 - 1974

<u>Section.</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women.</u>	<u>Total</u>
High schools	27860	24789	52649
U.P. schools	23974	21683	45662
L.P. schools	27053	27025	54078
Total	78887	73502	152389

When the engagement of women in the teaching profession in the schools is examined according to the type of management it can be seen that in the Government sector males dominate while in the private aided sector both males and females share the jobs more or less equally. But in the private unaided sector, females occupy nearly 69% of the jobs. In the U.P. and L.P. schools in this private unaided sector. -----

Type of management	Men	Women	Total
1. Government	31775	26901	58676
2. Private aided	46710	45727	92437
3. Private un-aided	402	874	1276
Total	78887	73502	152389

When we examine the district-wise employment of teachers we find that Cannanore and Quilon districts top the list closely followed by Ernakulam and Trichur. Of course this has a bearing on the number of schools under each category and to the number of students attending to schools in each section.

The teaching staff are classified into 'Regular' hands and "Special" hands. These special teachers are employed in the school for teaching subjects like music, tailoring etc. In the year 1974 there were on the whole 12950 special teachers in all the schools together. This works out to one special teacher for one school on an average since the total number of schools in that year was 11283. There might have been more than one such

special teachers in certain schools. In the Lower Primary section, it is significant to note that nearly 93 percent of the special teachers are women.

Section	Regular			Special			Total		
	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.
H.S	16282	12423	28705	1574	1097	2671	17856	13520	31376
U.P	20935	19490	40425	3870	3097	6967	24805	22587	47392
L.P	35987	34322	70309	259	3073	3312	36226	37395	73621
TOTAL	73204	66325	139439	5683	7267	12950	78887	73502	152389

Teachers with the necessary training qualifications are generally appointed in the schools. Very few untrained hands are appointed as teachers but they acquire their training degrees/certificates at the earliest. Out of the 152389 teachers in 1973-74 only 5652 are seen to be untrained which comes to nearly 0.04 percent.

Distribution of teachers - Trained and untrained  
by Type of schools.

School	Trained			Untrained			Total		
	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.
H.S.	17666	13305	30971	190	215	405	17856	13520	31376
U.P.	23411	21021	44432	1394	1566	2960	24805	22587	47392
L.P.	34789	36545	71334	1437	850	2287	36226	37395	73621
TOTAL	75866	70871	146737	3021	2631	5652	78887	73502	152389

In the high school section there were only 405 untrained hands. In the U.P and L.P sections, the corresponding figures were 2960 and 2287 respectively.

There are on the whole 19 training colleges in the State with an intake capacity of 1950 students. Of these 19 colleges 4 are under Government management while the rest are under Private management. The T.T.C (Teacher's Training Certificate) course are conducted in the basic Training Schools. This is

meant for the undergraduates mainly in the U.P and L.P sections. There are more than a hundred of these schools in the State (105 in 1973-74), 31 Government & 74 Private schools with an intake capacity of nearly 10500 students annually. This certificate course was in great demand since it provided easy employment to those who had passed the S.S.L.C and undergone this training. But the position has reversed in recent years and the problem of unemployment has become acute both among the B.Ed degree holders as well as the certificate holders. The Government had to intervene and restrict admission to the T.T.C. In 1973-74 no admissions were made at all and the training sections were utilised for giving inservice training to the teachers.

There were 556 teachers in 1974-75 in the training sections of the basic training schools out of whom 320 were males and 216 females.

(6) Teacher - Student ratio:

Sector-wise Teacher - Student ratio is worked out for the years from 1961-62 to 1974-75 and furnished below:-

Year.	Primary sector. I - VII	Secondary sector VII - X	All	
			I	X
1961-62	31	26	30	
1962-63	33	25	31	
63-64	34	28	33	
64-65	34	28	35	
65-66	35	27	35	
66-67	35	26	33	
67-68	35	27	33	
68-69	36	27	34	
69-70	36	27	34	
70-71	36	25	34	
71-72	35	25	34	
72-73	36	25	34	
73-74	36	28	35	
74-75	35	28	34	

From the above table it can be seen that more or less a steady level is maintained in the teacher - student ratios for

the past years. An over all assessment tells that the teacher - student ratios for all the classes together lie between 30 and 35 for the last 14 years. For the past six or seven years the ratio rests steadily around 34. When the teacher - pupil ratios are examined separately for the primary and secondary sectors, the primary sector being from standard I - VII and the secondary sector standard VIII - X, the ratios in the former case lie between 31 and 36 and in the latter between 25 and 28. In the primary sector the ratio was maintained at 35 for the recent past years excepting the year 1974-75 where it was only 35 while in the secondary sector it was lying between 25 and 28 for the past seven or eight years. There is a limitation in the calculation of the ratios especially in the secondary sector. The specialised teachers were also taken into account in the calculation of the teacher - pupil ratios, which is not necessary in the right sense since these teachers may not be holding class charges. The data on special teachers were not readily available for the past years in question and hence the teacher, student ratios could not be worked out excluding the number of special teachers.

Based on the table above it may be concluded that Government are maintaining the teacher - student ratio more or less steadily which involves recruitment of teaching staff every year to cope up with the growth of the student population. Ultimately government have to spend more and more every year to maintain the same level of ratios.

(7) Budgetary Growth on School Education:

Unlike other States in India expenditure on education in Kerala constitutes a major share of the total budgeted expenditure of the State. The budgeted expenditure on school education rose from Rs.16.83 crores in 1960-61 to Rs.86.42 crores (revised estimate) in 1974-75. It was Rs.65.47 crores during the previous year. The school expenditure has gone up by 413 percent over a period of 14 years. Out of a total provision of 90.90 crores for education in the State 74.14 (budget estimate) crores or 82% of the budgeted expenditure is meant for school education alone.

Primary education claims the lion's share of the provisions under school education, nearly 68% while only 24 percent is spent on secondary education. The percentage distribution of educational expenditure among the different stages of education is given below:-

<u>Stage of education.</u>	<u>*Percentage of expenditure to total exp. on education.</u>
Primary education	56.65
Secondary education	25.20
University education	12.26
Technical education	3.37
Others	2.52
	-----
Total	100.00
	-----

\*Revised estimates 1974-75.

Nearly 62 percent of the budgeted expenditure under school education is spent on private schools. From the above it can be seen that Government spend a considerable amount on school education for the maintenance of the high literacy in the State and for providing additional facilities for the growing school going population of the State. Government expenditure on education forms 37 percent of the total expenditure while it is only 24 percent for all India.

The percapita expenditure on education in 1960-61 was only Rs.9.56. It went up to Rs.34.85 in 1973-74 and Rs.39.10 in 1974-75. The cost per pupil on primary education was Rs.49.30 in 1965-66 which increased to Rs.117.52 by 1974-75. The corresponding figures for secondary education are Rs.90.37 and Rs.217.90 respectively.

(8) Wastage in School Education:

Eventhough huge amounts are spent every year for the education of the children in the Schools, wastage in school education is considered to be very much. A good number of students discontinue their studies at different periods of their

school career on account of various Socio-economic reasons. Some studies conducted by the education department revealed that nearly 0.06 percent of the students who joined the I standard come out successful with a pass in the S.S.L.C within the stipulated period of the course. It was found that only 63 students out of the 1000 who joined the Standard I in 1963-64 got out successful in their S.S.L.C examinations conducted in 1972-73. When this was studied separately for boys and girls it was found that 67 boys and 59 girls out of thousand each came out with their S.S.L.Cs within the stipulated period from 1963-64 to 1972-73. The tables relating to this study are reproduced below for ready reference.

Wastage in School education - boys  
1963-64 - 1972-73

Year	Standard	Students	Failure and dropout indices.
1963-64	I	355084	1000
64-65	II	325097	916
65-66	III	307428	866
66-67	IV	290483	818
67-68	V	241921	681
68-69	VI	206402	581
69-70	VII	175722	495
70-71	VIII	165237	468
71-72	IX	142850	402
72-73	X	83390	235
Passed S.S.L.C April 1973		23628	67*

\*Out of 1000 boys admitted to std. I only 67 passed.

Wastage in School Education - Girls  
1963-64 - 1972-73

Year	Standard	Students	Failure and dropout indices.
1963-64	I	319647	1000
64-65	II	286159	901
65-66	III	267503	837



1966-67	IV	250240	783
67-68	V	198836	622
68-69	VI	170108	532
69-70	VII	149097	466
70-71	VIII	142460	446
71-72	IX	123075	385
72-73	X	72726	228
Passed S.S.L.C April 1973		10839	59*

\*Out of 1000 girls admitted to Std.I only 59 students passed the S.S.L.C Examination held at the end of the course.

(9) Administrative machinery:

The Director of Public Instruction is the Head of the department of school education who is assisted in the field by three Regional deputy directors, 28 District educational officers and 147 Assistant educational officers, each of the above officers having separate offices and staff. The Director of Public Instruction is also the Commissioner for Government examinations for which an examination wing is functioning under the immediate control of a Joint Commissioner. There is also a State Institute of Education under the Directorate of Public Instruction. The State Institute is headed by a Director in the cadre of Joint Director. A text book branch is also functioning under the immediate control of a Deputy Director.

The Joint Commissioner for examinations, in the cadre of Joint Director, is assisted by a Secretary in the grade of Deputy Director, and Assistant Secretary in the grade of Assistant Director, three Senior Superintendents and 83 non-gazetted staff. Under the State Institute of Education, a science institute and a Primary Institute of education, each under the immediate control of a Deputy Director are also functioning. These three units (Institute wing) consist of 33 gazetted officers and 66 non-gazetted staff. The Text book branch, headed by the Deputy Director, consists of a Text book Officer, an Accounts Officer, both gazetted and 52 non-gazetted staff.

Besides the above units, the Directorate proper is manned by about 42 gazetted officers and 529 non-gazetted staff members.

In the office of the Regional Deputy Director, there are seven gazetted posts supported by nearly 85 non-gazetted staff under various categories. Similarly the staff pattern in the office ~~of the District educational officer~~ of the District educational officer consists of 5 gazetted posts and 38 other officials under other categories. The Assistant education officer (non-gazetted) is assisted in his office by 9 other officials. Apart from the regular posts of Assistant educational officers, there are twenty posts of Additional A.E.Os. Thus there are altogether 3517 officials out of which 189 are gazetted officers, engaged in the administrative set up of the department. Apart from the teaching staff in the schools there are clerks and last grade staff to assist the heads of the institutions. On an average there may be one clerk and four peons in a Government high school (with U.P. section), two peons in the U.P. sector and one peon in the Lower Primary School. Thus a total number of 5520 persons will be engaged for clerical assistance and last grade service in the educational institutions run by the Government. Similarly in the schools under the Private managements near about 8670 persons will be engaged in administrative assistance - 5 persons in the high schools (with U.P. section), two persons in the U.P. schools and a peon in each Lower Primary School. Based on the above, the total number of administrative staff in all the schools together comes to nearly 14190. The over all picture of the persons involved in the administrative set up is furnished in the following table. More than 17700 persons are involved in the administrative machinery of the school education department including the schools under the Private Managements.

No. of persons engaged in the Administrative set up.

Director of Public Instruction	-	1
Director of the State Institute	-	1
Joint Commissioner for Examination	-	1
Deputy Director (Text book)	-	1

Other Gazetted Officers in the Directorate (proper)	}	41
" Examination wing	}	5
" State Institute for education	}	32
" Text book office		2
Gazetted Officer in the Regional offices		21
" Educational districts		84
		-----
Total G.Os		109
		=====
Non Gazetted staff in the Directorate		329
" Examination wing		83
" State Institute		66
" Text book office		52
" *Regional offices		244
" D.E.Os offices		1064
Assist. Educational officers		167
Staff in the A.F.O's office		1323
Clerks & Peons in Govt. schools		5520
do. in private schools		8670
		-----
Total Non-gazetted staff		17516
		=====
GRAND TOTAL		17707
		=====

\*Existing No. varies in each office from the approved pattern given in the appendix.

(10) Summary and Conclusions:

Kerala State maintains a high level of literacy when compared to the situation in the other states of the country. It has the distinction of having the highest percentage of literacy among the States in India. To maintain this distinction the Government spends a sizable share of its revenues every year. This study attempts to assess the involvement of manpower and other resources in the school education of Kerala for the past few years.

The population of Kerala increased from 1.69 crores in 1961 to 2.13 crores in 1971 and to 2.30 crores (projected) in 1974. The corresponding growth in the school going population which belong to the age group, 5 - 14, indicates an increase of near about 13 lakhs during the last 13 years. The State had to provide additional facilities for these increased numbers by way of space, teachers, other personnel and other equipments.

The students have to cover 4 years in the primary section, three years in the upper primary and three years in the secondary section. School education is completely free in this State and it was introduced on a phased programme. All the staff in the schools except the unaided ones receive their salary direct from Government. The private school teachers and other staff now enjoy pension and other benefits too. Generally there are three broad types of managements of schools Government, Private aided and Private unaided but recognised. The schools are categorised into three, high schools, upper primary schools and lower primary schools. Recent years witnessed substantial progress in respect the number of educational institutions, enrolment, teachers and expenditure on education. The number of high schools in the State has increased from 895 in 1960-61 to 1503 in 1974-75. New schools are being opened in most of the years. If the year 1960-61 is considered as the base nearly 43 high schools on an average were newly opened every year, the index of growth being 168. The index of growth in the case of the Upper primary schools is 137 (74-75) when 60-61 is considered as the base. Government Upper primary schools increased by 70% when private management U.P schools indicated only 24 percent growth. On an average 50 Upper primary schools were newly coming up every year to contain the growth in the school going population for the last 14 years. The corresponding increase with respect to the Lower Primary Schools works out to only 5% and the average increase in the number of L.P.Schools per year comes to 24. The largest number of private schools (all categories) is owned by the Nair Community closely followed by the Syrian Christians, Muslims, other hindus and Ezhavas.

The student population (school going) which was 32.70 lakhs in 1960-61 rose up to 53.59 lakhs by the year 1974-75, recording an increase of 64 percent during the course of 14 years. The enrolment percentage to total population in 1974-75 was 23.06 while it was 19.34 percent in 1960-61. The number of students in the primary sections (L.P and U.P together) increased from 2939408 in 1960-61 to 4423247 in 1974-75. The corresponding figures for the high school section or the secondary stage were 330893 and 936042. The indices of variation, taking 1960-61 as the base for the primary stage as well as the secondary stage students were 155 and 283 respectively. When the total school going population are considered for the two years, the index of variation works out to be 164. Of the total school going population in 1974-75 girls constitute 47.6 percent.

The total number of teachers was 1.54 lakhs in 1973-74 (latest available figure). The no. of teachers for general education (excluding teachers in basic training schools) rose from 1.09 lakhs in 1960-61 to 1.52 lakhs in 1973-74 thereby absorbing on an average nearly 3300 - 3400 every year into the teaching profession (school education). The yearly average absorption of teachers in the high schools, U.P schools and L.P schools was of the order of 1362, 1105 and 882 respectively. The participation of women in the teaching profession in the State is considerably high. Just as in the case of girls students, the lady teachers also constitute 47 percent of the total teaching population in the schools. In the Government sector males are more in number while in the private aided sector both males and females share the jobs more or less equally. But in the private unaided sector females occupy nearly 69% of the jobs.

Generally trained hands are appointed in the schools. Out of the 152339 teachers in 1973-74 only 5652 are seen untrained which comes to nearly 0.04 percent. There are on the whole 19 training colleges in the State with an intake capacity of 1950 students. The T.T.C course is meant for the undergraduates. The Government had to intervene and restrict admissions to the T.T.C recently to arrest the growth of unemployment among the

trained hands. In 1973-74 no admissions were made at all.

A more or less steady level is maintained in the teacher - student ratios for the past years. The teacher - student ratios for all the classes together lie between 30 and 35 for the last 14 years. Government have to spend more and more every year to maintain the same level of ratios. Expenditure on education in this State constitutes a major share of the total budgeted expenditure. The budgeted expenditure on school education rose from 15.83 crores in 1960-61 to Rs.86.42 crores in 1974-75, thereby recording 413 percent increase over a period of 14 years. Primary education claims nearly 68% of the provision under school education while only 24% is spent on secondary education. Nearly 62 percent of the budgeted expenditure under school education is spent on Private schools. Government spend a considerable amount on school education for the maintenance of the high literacy in the State and for providing additional facilities for the growing population of the State. The per capita Government expenditure on education worked out to Rs.39.10 in 1974-75. The cost of Government per pupil on primary education was Rs.117.52 and for secondary education Rs.217.90.

Wastage in school education is considered to be very much. A good number of students discontinue their studies at different periods of their school career on account of various socio economic reasons. Studies conducted by the school education department revealed that nearly 0.05 per cent of the students who joined the I standard come out successful with a pass in the S.S.I.C within the stipulated period of the course.

Apart from the teaching staff there is a good number of persons engaged in the administrative machinery in the school education system, including those in the private schools also. Nearly 189 gazetted officers (Head Masters of high schools not included) and more than 17700 non gazetted staff are involved in this administrative set up.

	1974-75			Total
	H.S	U.P.S	L.P.S	
1. No. of schools	1503	2639	7041	11183
2. No. of students	936042	1555033	2868214	5359289
3. (73-74) No. of teachers	31376	47392	73621	152389
4. Administrative staff				17707
5. Budgeted Expenditure (Revised Estimate)				86.42 crores

ER. 24/7/76/150.

TABLE No. I

Growth of Institutions - Upper Primary Schools

Year	Government schools	Private schools	Total
1960-61	530	1402	1932
61-62	576	1409	1985
62-63	711	1574	2285
63-64	705	1580	2285
64-65	758	1670	2428
65-66	761	1626	2447
66-67	778	1697	2475
67-68	782	1697	2479
68-69	797	1738	2535
69-70	797	1735	2532
70-71	809	1734	2543
71-72	811	1740	2551
72-73	811	1739	2550
73-74	809	1739	2548
74-75	904	1735	2639



TABLE NO. II  
Growth of Institutions - Lower Primary Schools

Year	Government schools	Private schools	Total
1960-61	2719	3987	6705
61-62	2835	3910	6745
62-63	2985	3919	6904
63-64	2928	3991	6919
64-65	2998	4032	6930
65-66	2904	4050	6954
66-67	2201	4072	6933
67-68	2864	4076	6940
68-69	2805	4112	6917
69-70	2805	4123	6928
70-71	2804	4091	6895
71-72	2804	4091	6895
72-73	2798	4069	6867
73-74	2807	4097	6904
74-75	2964	4077	7041

TABLE No. III

Educational District-wise Number of Assistant  
Educational Officers

Sl. No.	Educational District	No. of A.E.O offices
1.	D.E.O Neyyattinkara	4
2.	" Trivandrum	3
3.	" Attingal	5
4.	" Quilon	5
5.	" Kottarakara	6
6.	" Pathanamthitta	5
7.	" Alappay	6
8.	" Mavelikara	5
9.	" Thiruvalla	5
10.	" Kottayam	4
11.	" Palsi	5
12.	" Kanjirapally	3
13.	" Idikki	5
14.	" Ernakulam	4
15.	" Muvattupuzha	2
16.	" Alwaye	5
17.	" Irinjalekuda	4
18.	" Trichur	3
19.	" Chowghat	5
20.	" Palghat	6
21.	" Ottappalam	5
22.	" Tirur	7
23.	" Malappuram	7
24.	" Kozhikode	7
25.	" Madagere	9
26.	" Tellicherry	7
27.	" Cannanore	8
28.	" Kasargode	7

TABLE No. IV  
Staff Pattern

Directorate of Public Instruction

Category	Scale of pay	No. of posts
1. Director of Public Instruction.	1600-2000	1
2. Administrative Officer	950-1450	1
3. Finance Officer	950-1450	1
4. Joint Director	850-1450	1
5. Deputy Directors	750-1200	2
6. Accounts Officer	710-1200	1
7. Law Officer	710-1200	1
8. Special Officer - Care	710-1200	1
9. Accounts Officer (P.F)	600-1000	1
10. Hindi Education officer	560-1100	1
11. Administrative Assistant	560-1100	2
12. Assistant Directors	560-1100	2
13. Assist. Provident fund officers.	550-1100	3
14. Financial Assistant	560-1100	1
15. Special Officer (A.N.P)	550-1100	1
16. P.A. General	535-835	1
17. P.A. Employment	535-835	1
18. Research Officers (statistics)	510-995	2
19. Senior Superintendents.	495-835	14
20. Chief Accountant	495-835	1
21. P.A to the Secretary, State Education Advisory board.	495-835	1
22. Arabic Special officer	535-835	1
23. Organiser for Sports & Games.	535-835	1
		42
24. Non Gazetted staff like Junior Superintendents, Clerks, Typists, Librarian, Research Assistants, Stenos, Binders, Driver, Last grade employees etc.		329

TABLE No. V(a)

Staff Pattern

Examination Wing under the Directorate

Category	Scale of pay	No. of posts
1. Joint Commissioner	850-1250	1
2. Secretary to Commissioner	750-1250	1
3. Assistant Secretary	560-1100	1
4. Other Gazetted Officers	495-835	3
		6
		== 9 ==
5. Non Gazetted staff like Junior Superintendents, Clerks, Typists, Binders, Store clerk, driver, Last grade employees.		83
		== 92 ==

TEXT BOOK BRANCH (b)

1. Deputy Director	750-1250	1
2. Text book officer	560-1100	1
3. Chief Accountant	495-835	1
		3
4. Non Gazetted staff (as indicated above)		52

TABLE No. VI

## Staff Pattern of State Institute of Education

Category	Scale of pay	No. of posts
1. Director	850-1250	1
2. Deputy Directors	750-1250	6
3. Assistant Directors	560-1100	1
4. Education Officer	560-1100	1
5. Research Officers	560-1100	5
6. Statistics Officer	560-1100	1
7. Education Survey Officer	560-1100	1
8. Evaluation officer	560-1100	1
9. Other Gazetted officers like Science consultants, Instructors, Senior Superi- ntendents, Technical Assi- stant etc.		16
		33
10. Non gazetted staff		66

TABLE No. VII(a)

Staff Pattern of the Regional Deputy Director  
of Public Instruction's office

Category	Scale of pay	No.
1	2	3
1. Regional Deputy Director of Public Instruction.	700-1250	1
2. Administrative officer/ Administrative Assistant.	710-1200 } 600-1100 }	1
3. Accounts officer	560-1100	1
4. Senior Superintendents	495-835	4
5. Junior Superintendents	405-660	6
6. Fair Copy Superintendent	330-575	1
7. Stenographer	240-540	1
8. Projector Operator	215-370	1
9. U.D. Clerks	275-525	26
10. L.D. Clerks	230-385	33
11. U.D. Typists	275-525	5
12. L.D. Typists	230-385	2
13. Cleaner	196-265	1
14. Attenders	215-370	2
15. Duffeder	200-285	1
16. Class IV	196-265	10
17. Driver	215-370	1
18. Teacher cum Librarian cum Publicity officer.	405-660	1

VII (b)

V Staff Pattern of the District Educational Officer's  
office.

1. District Educational officer.	560-1100	1
2. Personal Assistant	535-835	1
3. Care Supervisor	495-835	1
4. Junior Superintendent	405-660	3

contd...

TABLE No. VIII  
TEACHING STAFF

Category	Scale of pay
1. Headmaster (H.S)	535-835
2. do. (Graduate) UPS	405-660
3. do.	285-540
4. Headmaster (Non-Graduate) Spl. grade.	330-575
5. do. (Primary) (school )	235-540
6. H.S.A. 1st Grade (including language teachers)	405-660
7. H.S.A IIInd Grade (including language teachers)	285-540
8. H.S.A (Specialist)	405-660
9. do.	330-575
10. do.	285-540
11. do.	235-395
12. do.	465-775
13. do.	435-775
14. do.	330-575
15. do.	285-540
16. do.	240-445
17. do.	235-395
18. do.	230-385
19. do.	215-370
20. P.D. Teachers (1st grade)	285-540
21. do. (IIInd grade)	235-395
22. Instructors	330-575

	1	2	3
5. Head Clerk		330-575	1
6. Inspector for Muslim Education.		405-660	1
7. U.D. Clerks		275-525	12
8. L.D. Clerks		230-385	10
9. U.D. Typists		275-525	3
10. L.D. Compiler		230-385	1
11. Counter		200-235	1
12. Attender		215-370	1
13. Store Keeper		275-525	1
14. Class IV		196-265	4

Note: P.D.D offices 3 Nos.

#### VII (c)

#### VI Staff Pattern of the Assistant Educational Officer's office.

Category	Scale of pay	No.
1. Assistant Educational officer.	405-660	1
2. Head Clerk	330-575	1
3. U.D. Clerks	275-525	2
4. L.D. Clerks	230-385	3
5. L.D. Typist	230-385	1
6. Class IV	196-265	1
7. Full Time Contingent Menials.	196-265	1

Note: There are 147 Assistant Educational Offices and 147 + 20 posts of AEOs.



4101

