

CHAPTER 11

EDUCATION

Literacy

Kerala has achieved a high literacy rate of 90.92 percent (2001 census) as against the all India rate of 65.38 percent. Literacy rate of states is shown in Appendix.11.1

Box -11. 1

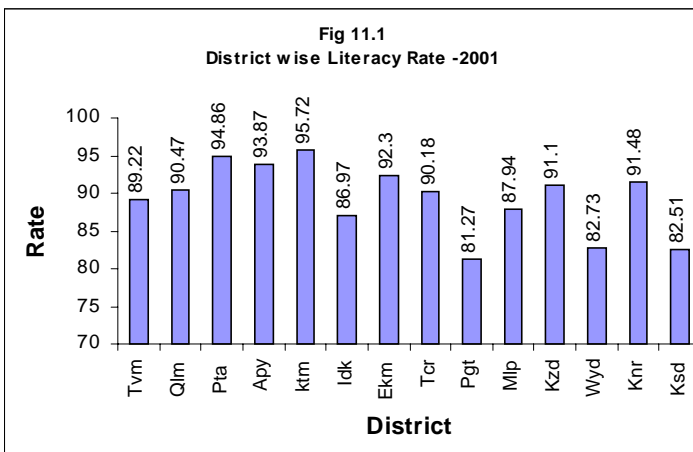
Among the States, Kerala has the highest literacy rate (90.92percent) followed by Mizoram(88.49 percent) and Goa(82.32 percent) as against the all India rate of 65.38 percent.

11.2 In Kerala, among the districts, Kottayam has the highest literacy rate of 95.90 percent and Palakkad has the lowest literacy of 84.31 percent.(Appendix-11.2). Regional and gender disparities in literacy rates are least in Kerala. National Literacy rate and that of Kerala since 1951 are shown in Table 11.1.

Table – 11.1

Literacy Rates – All India and Kerala (1951-2001)
(percent)

Year	All India	Kerala
1951	16.67	40.47
1961	24.02	56.85
1971	29.45	60.42
1981	36.03	70.42
1991	52.21	89.81
2001	65.38	90.92



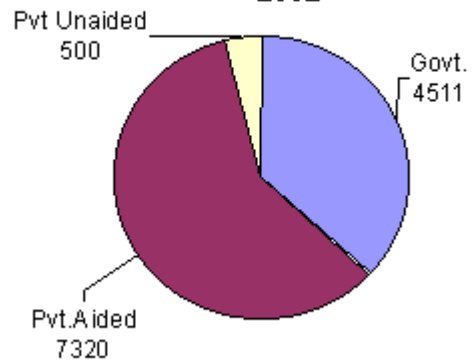
School Education

11.3 Now there are 12271 schools as against 12331 schools in 2002, there is thus a decrease of 60 in 2003. Out of the 12271, 6712 are Lower Primary Schools, 2951 are Upper Primary Schools and 2608 are High Schools. Besides there are 8 Anglo Indian High Schools, 35 schools for the physically handicapped, 27 Kendriya Vidyalayas and 13 Jawahar Navodaya Schools.

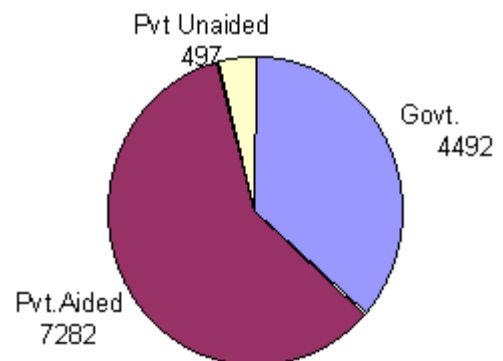
11.4 LP School education is provided through 6712 Lower Primary Schools and 2982 Lower Primary Sections which shows that for every 237 children in the LP School going age group, there is one LP School/section. Similarly, there are 2951 UP Schools and 2047 Upper Primary sections which implies that for every 331 UP school going age children, there is one UP School/section.

Fig. 11.2

Management –wise Distribution of Schools 2002



2003



11.5 In School education, private aided schools have strong presence in Kerala. Out of the total 12271 schools, 7282 (59 percent) are private aided, 4492 (37 percent) government, and 497 (4 percent) unaided. Similarly, out of the total 6712 lower primary schools, 38 percent are government, 60 percent private aided and 2 percent unaided. Out of 2951 upper primary schools, 32 percent are government, 64 percent private aided and 4 percent unaided. In the case of 2608 high schools, 38 percent are government, 54 percent private aided and 8 percent unaided. The relevant facts are presented in Appendices 11.2 & 11.3

Spatial Distribution of Schools and Accessibility

11.6 Distribution of schools in 2002-03 reveals that 503 (4%) schools are in Corporation area consisting of 215 lower primary schools, 114 upper primary schools and 174 high schools. In Municipal areas, there are 1115 (9%) schools with 554 lower primary schools, 248 upper primary schools and 313 high schools. The remaining 10653 (87%) schools are in Panchayat areas consisting of 5943 lower primary schools, 2589

Table 11.2

Spatial Distribution of Schools in Kerala- 2002-03
(Nos.)

Sl.No.	Area	LP	UP	HS	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Corporation	215	114	174	503
2	Municipality	554	248	313	1115
3	Panchayat	5943	2589	2121	10653
	Total	6712	2951	2608	12271

upper primary schools and 2121 high schools. Details are given in Table 11.2.

Facilities in Government Schools

11.7 The infrastructure created under District Primary Education Programme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the involvement of Local Governments have contributed to the improved facilities. 89 percent government schools have pucca buildings. However, still 10 percent government schools are in thatched sheds and 434 schools are functioning in rented buildings. Similarly, 11 percent of schools have no drinking water facilities and 26 percent have no toilets. Appendices 11.5

& 11.6 show the availability of physical facilities in Government schools.

District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)

11.8 DPEP was an integrated education development programme launched by Government of India and started in Kerala in 1994-95. The objectives of the programme were universal access and enrolment, universal retention of children up to 14 years of age and substantial improvement in quality of education to enable all children to achieve essential levels of learning. The total estimated cost of the project was Rs.186.87 crores and the financing pattern was 85% by Government of India and 15% by Government of Kerala. The DPEP had been implemented in six districts in two phases- the first phase was introduced in 3 districts viz, Kasaragod, Wayanad and Malappuram in 1994 and the second phase was introduced in another three districts namely Palakkad, Idukki and Thiruvananthapuram in 1997. The DPEP came to a close by 30th June of 2003. Major achievements of DPEP is given in Box.11.2.

Box -11. 2

Achievements under DPEP

- DPEP was introduced in 3570 LP schools and almost all teachers were trained.
- About 300 volunteers (including 31 tribal volunteers) were appointed in the DPEP districts for massive awareness campaign.
- Under DPEP 61 new schools were opened and 1411 schools and 902 additional class rooms were constructed.
- 136 dilapidated/thatched schools and 47 rented buildings have been replaced.
- 33 Multi Grade Learning Centers were established.
- Drinking water facilities in 180 schools and toilet facilities in 384 schools have also been provided.
- Buildings for 53 BRCs and 376 CRCs and
- Compound wall for 16 schools were constructed.
- Aids and appliances given to 2323 disabled children.

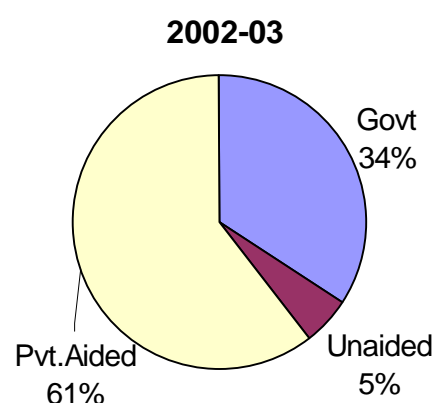
Enrolment of Students in schools

11.9 Enrolment of students in schools has been showing a declining trend due to sharp fall in the rate of growth of population. Table 11.3 shows the enrolment of students for the last 5 years. In 1998-1999, enrolment was 53.35 lakh students. It shows that enrolment of students declined by 3.33 lakhs in 2002-03 compared to 1998-99. Though total enrolment shows a sharp declining trend, enrolment of students in private unaided schools shows a marginal increase. For instance, students enrolled in government schools decreased from 18.69 lakh in 1999-00 to 17.08 lakhs in 2002-03. During the same period, students enrolled in private aided schools decreased from 31.39 lakhs to 30.29 lakhs. But students enrolled in private unaided schools increased from 2.41 lakhs to 2.65 lakhs. Increased incomes, parental demand for better education and the perceived decline in quality of education in government and private aided schools leads to greater reliance on private unaided sector, though the overall numbers in such schools is still lower.

11.10 Out of the total 50.02 lakh students in 2003, 37% are in lower primary, 31% in upper primary and the remaining 32% in high schools. Details are shown in Appendix 11.7.

11.11 The gross enrolment ratio in classes I-V and VI-VIII in Kerala during 2000-01 stood at 87.14 and 97.33 as against the all India level of 95.66 and 58.64 respectively. Gross enrolment ratio at elementary level (Std I to VIII) in Kerala is 91.03 compared to the All India figure of 81.58.

Fig.11.3
MANAGEMENT WISE ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS- 2002-03



Enrolment of Girls Students

11.12 Education of girls is increasingly being seen as a basic human right and as a crucial input for national development. Number of girls enrolled from first to tenth standards in schools in Kerala almost equals the boys. For instance, in Kerala, out of the total enrolment of students, girl students form 49 percent. The percentage share of girl students in lower primary, upper primary and secondary level schools stood at 49.4, 48.2 and 49.47 respectively in 2003. Details are given in Appendix 11.8

- The number of girls at lower primary level has decreased from 9.27 lakhs in 2001-02 to 9.15 lakhs in 2002-03.
- The number of girls at upper primary level has decreased from 7.77 lakhs in 2001-02 to 7.52 lakhs in 2002-03.
- The number of girls at secondary level has decreased from 7.96 lakhs in 2001-02 to 7.85 lakhs in 2002-03.

This declining trend in girls enrolment at different levels is due to the fall in population of that age group.

Table. 11.3
Manangement-wise Enrolment of students in Schools in Kerala 1999-2003.

Year	Enrolment of Students (in lakhs.)			
	Govt.	Pvt. Aided	Pvt. Unaided	Total
1998-99	19.25	31.75	2.35	53.35
1999-2000	18.69	31.39	2.41	52.49
2000-2001	18.42	31.19	2.58	52.19
2001-2002	17.71	30.68	2.63	51.02
2002-2003	17.08	30.29	2.65	50.02

SC/ST Enrolment

11.13 The enrolment of SC/ST students in schools in 2003 is 5.93 lakhs, which constitutes 11.86 percent of the total school enrolment. Out of it, SC students numbered 5.33 lakhs and ST students numbered 0.60 lakhs. In 2002 the figures were 5.39 lakhs and 0.59 lakhs respectively. This shows a fall of students in 2003 over 2002. But enrolment of ST students increased by 977 in 2003 over 2002. The stage-wise enrolment of SC/ST students in schools during 2002 and 2003 is given Table.11.4.

11.14 Management-wise enrolment of SC/ST students shows that 42.4 percent are in government schools, 56.1 percent in private aided schools and 1.5 percent in private unaided schools. Enrolment of SC/ST students in private unaided schools shows a marginal increase. Standard-wise/management-wise enrolment of SC/ST students is given in Appendix. 11.9

Drop out rate in Schools

11.15 Drop out rate has continued to decrease. In 2002, total drop out rate in Kerala was 1.36% as against 1.45% during 2001. However, drop out rate varies at different school levels. For instance, at lower primary level, drop out rate which was 1.16 % in 2001 decreased to 1.1% in 2002. Similarly, in upper primary level drop out rate was 1.02% during 2002 as against 1.03% in 2001. However, drop out rate at high school level remains at 2.02%. With regard to SC students also, drop out rate is coming down. For instance, total drop out rate which was 1.69% in 2001 among SC students decreased to 1.57% during 2002. Drop out rate among ST students which was 4.13% during 2001 also decreased to 3.47% during 2002.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

11.16 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is an intensive and com-

prehensive scheme for the universalisation of elementary education. The major goals are;

- all children in school by 2003,
- all children complete five years of primary schooling by 2007.
- all children complete eight years of elementary schooling by 2010.
- focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for girls.
- bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010.
- achieve universal retention by 2010.

Financial assistance under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is on 75:25 between Government of India and Government of Kerala during the Tenth Plan and 50:50 thereafter. The District Planning Committees prepare district-wise projects in partnership with the Local Governments .

Teacher –Pupil Ratio

Box -11. 3

The total number of teachers was 1.76 lakhs in 2002-03, of this about 62% are employed in private aided schools. About 68% of the teachers are female.

11.17 There were 182186 school teachers in Kerala in 2001-02 and their number came down to 175701 in 2002-03, a decline of 3.6%. Out of the total 175701 school teachers in 2003, 59364 (34%) are in government schools, 108429 (62%) in private aided schools and 7908 (4%) in private unaided schools. Stage-wise distribution of teachers in the state shows that 41251 (23.5%) are in lower primary, 45693 (26%) in upper primary and 88757 (50.5%) in high schools. Besides there are 919 TTI teachers in the state. Details of teachers are given in Appendix 11.10.

Table. 11.4
Enrolment of SC/ST students at School level (2001-02 and 2002-03)
(in nos.)

Section	2001-02		2002-03	
	SC Students	ST Students	SC Students	ST Students
Lower Primary	201901	26835	205565	28150
Upper Primary	172982	18414	165394	18595
High School	164466	13610	162529	13091
Total	539349	58859	533488	59836

11.18 Teacher-pupil ratio in Kerala changed slightly to 1:28.5 in 2002-03 from 1:28 in 2001-02. However, teacher pupil ratio differ at different levels. For instance, at lower primary stage, ratio is 1:45, at upper primary stage it is 1:34 and 1:18 at high school stage.

Integrated Education of the Disabled Children (IEDC)

11.19 IEDC was introduced in 1974-75 as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme for the education of disa-

Arabic or Sanskrit is taught as Part I and II of the first language, the minimum strength per standard is 15. Based on this norm there are 2541 uneconomic schools in 2003 against 2720 in 2002. This shows that the number of uneconomic schools decreased by 179. Of the total uneconomic schools, 1201 (47%) are government schools and 1340 (53%) are private aided schools. Further, of the total uneconomic schools, 2085 (82%) are LP schools, 373 (15%) UP schools and 83(3%) high schools. District-wise analysis shows that highest number of uneconomic schools are in Kannur fol-

lowed by Pathanamthitta, Kozhikode and Ernakulam. District-wise and management-wise details of uneconomic schools are given in Appendix. 11.11.

Protected Teachers.

11.22 One of the major problems in the education sector is that of protected teachers which causes heavy financial drain to the government. Due to fall in school enrolment, teachers become excess over requirement. In 2002, there were 3926 pro-

Table-11.5
Number of Pupils appeared and passed in

Year	Month	No. of students Appeared	No. of students Passed	Percentage of Pass
1	2	3	4	5
1999	March	543478	287692	52.94
2000	March	560541	308484	55.03
2001	March	568081	312095	54.94
2002	March	581520	344967	59.30
2003*	March	458594	297379	64.85

* School candidates only

bled children. In 1998, IEDC scheme was merged with DPEP.

S.S.L.C Examination Results

Box -11. 4

The KER Review Committee (2000) observed that the practice of granting extra marks in public examinations with a view to inflating results (popularly called moderation) has to be dispensed with as it smacks of academic dishonesty and leads to erosion of credibility

11.20 An analysis of SSLC examination results during the last five years shows a sharp increase of pass percentage from 52.94 in 1999 March to 64.85 in 2003 March. In March 2003, out of 4,58,594 students (school candidates) who appeared for examination 2,97,379 students passed out which constituted 64.85 percent. Details of SSLC examination results from 1999 to 2003 are shown in Table-11.5.

Schools which do not have minimum students and have “protected” teachers.

11.21 As per Kerala Education Rules, a school in which the minimum strength per standard/batch in LP/UP/HS is below 25 is called an “uneconomic school”. In schools where

Box -11. 5

The total number of Protected teachers is 3738 in 2003, of this 2165 are primary division teachers, 968 special teachers and 605 high school teachers. Of the total 3738 protected teachers, 83% teachers are re deployed to SSA and IT@ School Project.

tected teachers but their number came down to 3738 in 2003. Out of the total protected teachers, 2165 (58%) are primary level teachers, 968 (26%) special teachers and 605 (16%) high school teachers. District-wise analysis shows that Kozhikode has the highest number of protected teachers (20%) followed by Kannur, Ernakulam and Kollam. Details are given in Appendix.11.12.

11.23 Reform measures have been initiated in the Tenth Plan to re-deploy surplus teachers. Accordingly 3103 protected teachers have been re-deployed and 48 uneconomic schools have been closed.

Box -11. 6

Major reforms initiated in school education

- 3103 protected teachers re deployed
- 48 schools without minimum students closed
- A single-day verification in the schools of contiguous area was done to fix the actual student strength.
- Introduced Information Technology as a compulsory subject at high school level.

Higher Secondary Education.

Box -11. 7

At present there are 1267 Higher Secondary Schools in the state of which 416 are in government sector, 512 in aided sector and 339 in un-aided sector. The sanctioned intake of students is about 2.62 lakhs.

11.24 Higher Secondary course was introduced in 84 schools during 1990-91. During the Ninth Plan shifting of Pre-degree from colleges accelerated and 842 higher secondary schools were started. Thus by the end of the Ninth Plan, there were 932 Higher Secondary Schools with an annual sanctioned strength of 174300 students in 3486 batches. During 2002-03 there were

1267 HSS with 4194 batches and annual sanctioned student strength of 2.30 lakhs. Out of these schools, 416 are government, 512 private aided and 339 private unaided. District-wise details of schools with batches is given in Appendix-11.13. Enrolment of students in Higher Secondary Schools was only 2.01 lakhs in 2002-03 as against the sanctioned strength of 2.30 lakhs. This shows that 29000 seats remained vacant. During 2003, 2.74 lakh students appeared for higher secondary examination and 1.63 lakh students (59.42%) passed. Total number of teachers in higher secondary schools is 16,292 in 2003 and out of them 6883 (42%) are in government and 9409 (58 percent) are in the aided sector. There are more than enough number of higher secondary schools. Priority attention needs to be given to quality, teacher upgradation and laboratory, computer and library facilities.

Vocational Higher Secondary Education

11.25 Vocational Higher Secondary Education was introduced in 19 Govt. High Schools in Kerala during 1983-84. There are now 375 VHSS of which 247 are government and 128 are private aided. Under VHSE there are 1000 batches in 42 courses (2003). Out of 1000 batches, 328 are in engineering technology, 204 are in business and commerce and 143 are in agriculture. Similarly out of 43 subjects (SPB study), 14 are in engineering technology, 7 are in business and commerce, 6 are paramedical and 4 each in agriculture and fisheries (see Table 11.6). District-wise details of schools are given in Appendix 11.14 The sanctioned intake and actual enrolment of students in VHSS during 2003 - 04 are 33,000 and 29089 respectively. This shows that students enrolled are only 88% of sanctioned seats. Course-wise intake of students in VHSS during 2003-04 is given in Appendix 11.15. During 2003, 25543 students appeared for examination and 18723 students passed (73.3%).

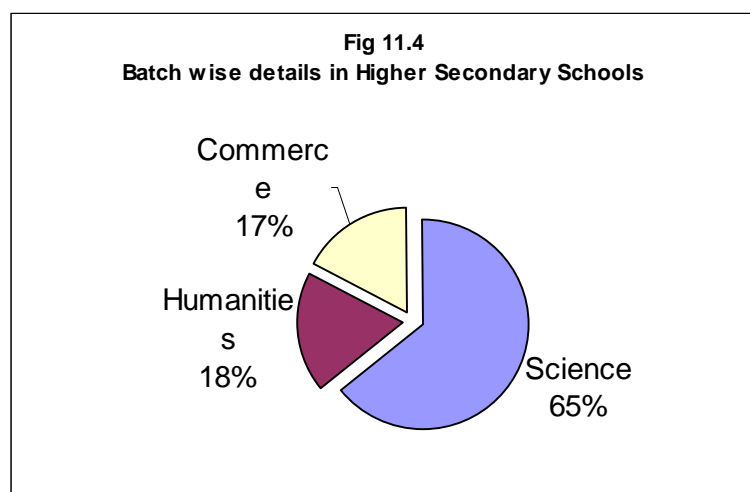


Table 11. 6

Courses, Subjects and Students enrolled in VHSS during 2002-03.

Sl. No	Courses	Subjects	Students (No.)
1	Engineering Technology	14	9699
2	Agriculture	4	2787
3	Animal Husbandry	3	1309
4	Fisheries	4	1016
5	Paramedical	6	5468
6	Physical Education	1	122
7	Home Science	3	682
8	Humanities	1	610
9	Business and Commerce	7	5767
	Total	43	27460

Source: SPB Study on VHSE

Box -11. 8**Major Recommendations of the Study on VHSE by the State Planning Board.**

- *There is no point in or scope for increasing the number of schools or the over-all intake during the Tenth Plan.*
- *Vocational Educational programme has to be revamped based on Project Report prepared by the Directorate during the Tenth Plan.*
- *Obsolete courses should be identified and dropped in a phased manner.*
- *Courses have to be restructured based on market demand.*
- *Demand survey may be conducted before introduction of a new course.*
- *Computer-based vocational curriculum should be introduced in all courses .*
- *Weightage to academic and vocational subject to be revised.*
- *Laboratory and library facilities are to be modernised.*
- *Casual and temporary appointment of teachers may be done away with to have continuance in teaching of subjects in schools.*
- *Curriculum of subjects has to be revised*

Higher Education

11.26 Kerala has now seven universities. They are University of Kerala, University of Calicut, Mahatma Gandhi University, Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kannur University and Kerala Agricultural University. There are also two deemed universities.

Table.11.7
University-wise and Management-wise Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala-2003

Sl. No.	Name of University	No. of Colleges			
		Govt.	Aided	Private Unaided	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kerala	9	37	13	59
2	Calicut	16	44	31	91
3	Mahatma Gandhi	7	55	37	99
4	Kannur	6	12	19	37
	Total	38	148	100	286

11.27 There are 286 Arts and Science Colleges affiliated to four Universities namely, Kerala, Calicut, Mahatma Gandhi and Kannur. Out of these, 38 are government colleges, 148 are private aided colleges and 100 are private unaided colleges. University-wise and management-wise Arts & Science Colleges in Kerala are given in Table.11.7.

Enrolment in Higher Education.

11.28 There are 1.59 lakh students in arts and science colleges during 2003. (excluding students in unaided colleges). Of the total students, girls constitute 61.4 percent. Similarly out of the total 1.59 lakh students, 1.44 lakhs (90.6%) are in degree courses and 0.15 lakhs (9.4%) are in Post Graduate Courses.

11.29 Enrolment of students in arts and science colleges for degree and post graduate courses decreased from 160754 in 2002 to 1,58,967 in 2003. Of the total 1,44,199 students for degree courses in 2003, 61153 (42.4%) are for B.A Courses, 60939 (42.3%) for B.Sc courses and 22107 (15.3%) for B.Com Courses. Details are given in Table 11.8. Similarly girls form 62.5% for B.A Courses, 62.7% for BSc courses and 50.9% for B.Com Course. In other words, in all the Degree courses, there are more girls than boys. There are 16 subjects for BA courses and 15 subjects for BSc courses. In BA degree courses 30.7% students are in economics and 16.4% are in history. Similarly, in BSc courses 25% students are in Mathematics and 20% are in Physics.

11.30 Details of course-wise and subject-wise enrolment of students for degree courses are given in Appendices 11.16,11.17 &11.18.

11.31 During 2003 there are 14768 students for Post Graduate courses and out of them 9897 (67%) are girls. Similarly out of the total students, 6664 (45.12%) are for M.A courses, 5912 (40.03%) are for M.Sc courses and 2192 (14.85%) are for M.Com course. There are 16 subjects for MA courses and

10 subjects for MSc courses. Out of the total students in MA courses, 27% are in Economics and 19% are in English. Similarly out of the total students in MSc courses, 21% are in Mathematics and 17% in Physics. Details are furnished in Appendices 11.19, 11.20 & 11.21.

Table.11.8
Details of enrolment of students in Arts and Science
Colleges for Degree & Post Graduate
courses in 2003. (Nos.)

Sl. No	Degree/P.G. Course	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	B.A	22914	38239	61153
2	B.Sc	22733	38206	60939
3	B.Com	10856	11251	22107
4	M.A	2306	4358	6664
5	M.Sc	1597	4315	5912
6	M.Com	968	1224	2192
	Total	61374	97593	158967

New Courses including Self financing Courses under the Universities

11.32 Four Universities in Kerala started 131 new courses in 2002-03 and 64 new courses in 2003-04 at graduate and post graduate levels in modern areas like Bio-chemistry, Micro-biology, Bio-technology, Computer Sciences, Polymer chemistry etc. Annual intake capacity of new courses started in 2002-03 is 10595. It is 3343 for courses started during 2003-04.

11.33 Kannur University also started five self financing schemes through its various centres during 2003-04. The courses were in PGDFD, PGDEC,

PGDCA, MCA, MSc, Computer Science with an annual intake is 230.

11.34 Mahatma Gandhi University also offers self financing courses through its centres, School of medical education, School of Technology and Applied Sciences, School of Communication and Information Sciences, School of Life Sciences and School of Pedagogical Sciences.

Private Registration

11.35 There are 78734 private registrants in the three universities (Kerala, Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi) in Kerala during the year 2002-03. Stage-wise details of private registrants shows that out of the total 78734 students, 64827 students (82%) are for degree courses and 13907 (18%) are for post graduate courses. Further, of the total 64827 students for degree courses 25961 (40%) are in B.A courses and 38866 (60%) are in B.Com course. Out of the total 13907 students for post graduate courses, 7411 (53.3%) are in M.A courses, 1020 (7.3%) are in M.Sc courses and 5476 (39.4%) are in M.Com course. University-wise details of private registration at graduate and post graduate courses are given in Appendix. 11.22.

11.36 Teachers in arts and science colleges numbered 10458 in 2003 as against 10585 in 2002. Out of the total college teachers in 2003, 3723 (36%) are in Mahatma Gandhi University and 3169 (30%) are in Kerala University. Similarly out of the total college teachers 5493 (52.5%) are women. While in Mahatma Gandhi University, women teachers are 53%, in Kerala University their share is 51.6%. University-wise number of teachers in Arts and Science Colleges is shown in Appendix..11.23.

Table. 11.9
New courses started by four Universities in Kerala
during 2002-03 and 2003-04 (Nos.)

Sl.No.	University	New courses		Annual Intake	
		2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Calicut University	24	9	710	314
2	Kerala University	40	4	2600	100
3	Kannur University	7	21	195	845
4	Mahatma Gandhi University	60	30	7090	2084
	Total	131	64	10595	3343

Box -11. 9**Higher Education
Major Reforms initiated during 2002-03.**

- Rates of fees have been enhanced with effect from the academic year 2002-03.
- During 2002-03, 418 posts (non-teaching staff) under different categories in the Department of Collegiate Education have been identified as excess. Out of them, 402 posts have been abolished and the remaining 16 post are being retained against the retirement vacancies/deployment.
- 156 lecturers have been re deployed to Higher Secondary Schools on working arrangement and 104 lecturers on deputation basis.
- However the problem of surplus teaching and non teaching staff in colleges due to transfer plus two classes to higher secondary schools still continuing to an extent.
- A unified bill for the general university has been introduced in the legislature.

Financing of Universities in Kerala.

11.37 Govt. of Kerala provide grants to universities under plan and non-plan. Increase in salary, pension and conduct of examination increase the expenditure and therefore there exists a gap between income and expenditure of universities. Gap is mainly due to fall in the internal receipts of universities. For instance, internal receipts of the universities which was about 70 percent of total receipts in 1981 sharply declined to 21 percent in 2001-02. In 2002-03, internal receipts of four universities grew to 28.9% of total receipts consequent on enhancement of fees structure. University-wise receipts and expenditure during 2000-01 to 2002-03 is shown in Table.11.10.A and 11.10B All the universities continue to suffer from financial constraints. The action taken on the Reports of Enquiry Commissions submitted three years ago is very slow.

11.38 As could be seen in Table 11.10A total receipts of the five universities increased from Rs.12997.48 lakhs in 2000-01 to Rs.15079.78 lakhs in 2002-03 which shows 16% increase. The

plan and non-plan grant increased from Rs.9066.5 lakhs to Rs.10514 lakhs during the above period which also shows 16% increase. Similarly the internal receipts increased from Rs.3623.87lakhs to Rs.4263.79 lakhs.

11.39 Further analysis reveals that plan and non-plan receipts form 70% of the total receipts of the universities. Internal receipts form only 28% of the total receipts. Grants from UGC and other institutions form 2% of the total receipts. State government grant is thus the major source of the finance of the universities in Kerala.

11.40 The total expenditure of the five universities increased from Rs. 15083.83 lakhs in 2000-01 to Rs. 15460.22 lakhs in 2002-03 which shows an increase of 2.5%. The share of salary expenditure is 57% of the total expenditure of the universities in 2000-01 and the share of salary declined to 52% in 2002-03. Next to salary, conduct of examination is the major item of expenditure and was about 15% in 2000-01 and 13% in 2002-03.

Table.11.10 (A)
Details of Receipts -University wise -2000-01 to 2002-03

Name of University	2000-01				2001-02				2002-03				U.G. and Other	
	Internal Receipts	Plan	Non-Plan	U.G.C and Other	Total	Internal Receipts	Plan	Non-Plan	U.G.C and Other	Total	Internal Receipts	Plan		Non-Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.Kerala University	1275	340	3040	--	4655	1408	300	3350	--	5058	1391	360	3551	
2.Calicut University	1585	297.5	2150.5	253.8	4286.8	1743.89	225	2365	397.73	4731.62	1831	280	2507	134
3.Mahatma Gandhi University	626.44	600	1243	46.8	2516.24	634.09	600	1400	46.8	2680.89	670.33	360	1484	6
4.Kannur University	96.72	340	--	--	436.72	193.18	346.5	--	--	539.68	288.5	528	300	
5.Sree Sankaracharya University	40.71	170	885.5	6.51 (NS.S)	1102.72	88.95	112.5	975	8.98	1185.43	82.96	120	1024	5
Total	3623.87	1747.5	7319	307.11	12997.48	4068.11	1584	8090	453.51	14195.6	4263.79	1648	8866	30

Table. 11.10(B)
Details of Expenditure- University-wise (2000-01 to 2002-03)

Name of University	2000-01				2001-02				2002-03			
	Expdr. of Staff	Conduct of Exam	Others	Total	Expdr. of staff	Conduct of Exam	Others	Total	Expdr. of Staff	Conduct of Exam	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.Kerala University	2329.7	1508.1	1561.2	5399	2203.48	1133.2	1685.32	5022	2177.86	1183.02	1853.18	5244
2.Calicut University	2689.59	401.43	1588.38	4679.4	2399.18	371.69	1787.12	4557.99	2498.81	487.15	1898.23	4884
3.Mahatma Gandhi University	2746.99	326.95	755.19	3829.13	2644.71	267.27	796.62	3708.6	2349.98	272.64	442.26	3065
4.Kannur University	238	52.81	129.34	420.15	284.96	60.47	167.32	512.75	364.12	66.12	619.46	1050
5.A12Sree Sankaracharya University	530.45	9.56	216.14	756.15	735.8	12.79	226.43	975.02	629	7.22	611.17	1248
Total	8534.73	2298.85	4250.25	15083.8	8268.13	1845.42	4662.81	14776.4	8019.77	2016.15	5424.3	15441

Box -11.10***Kerala Universities Bill-2003***

Government of Kerala intends to bring in Kerala Universities Bill common to all the four affiliating universities in Kerala so as to bring about equitable and efficient distribution of facilities for higher education. The bill seeks to infuse better management techniques suggested by the UGC for greater participation of academic community. The salient features of the Bill are the following.

- *There shall be a Kerala State Council for Higher Education; a statutory co-ordinating body.*
- *An Executive Council in place of the Senate/Syndicate. Executive Council is the chief executive body of the university consisting of*
 - i) Ex-officio members*
 - (a) Vice-chancellor (b) the Pro-Vice-chancellor (c) Secretary/nominee of the Higher Education Department (d) Directors of Collegiate, Technical and Medical Education and*
 - ii) Nominated members*
 - (a) Two Principals, one each from government and private colleges (b) One senior most professor selected from five senior professors from university departments (c) One Faculty Dean nominated by the government (d) Two lecturers of General Council one each from government colleges and aided colleges nominated by the government and (e) Three experts in the field of Technical, Industrial and Managerial fields nominated by the Government.*
- *Granting academic autonomy to affiliated colleges/departments by University with the concurrence of the Government.*
- *A Committee on Finance and Accounts shall be constituted for giving advise on financial and accounts matters of the University.*
- *All officers, members, teachers and employees of University to be deemed as public servants.*
- *Constitution of selection committees for recommending to the Executive Council for appointments to teaching posts.*
- *Transfer of aided college teachers and non teaching staff from one University to another.*
- *Penalisation of a member of teaching/non-teaching staff for refusal to work in connection with the university examinations.*
- *Prohibition of private tuition or any other employment or job without University's permission.*
- *Exchange of teachers for sharing of academic expertise .*
- *Government regulation of scale of pay and other service conditions of teaching and non teaching staff of unaided colleges.*
- *Prohibition of capitation fees.*
- *Power to Government to regulate admissions to unaided professional colleges.*
- *Power to Government to issue general/special orders to unaided colleges regarding number of seats to be set apart as government seats, management seats, reserved seats for SC/ST/OBC etc.*
- *Constitution of two committees viz, Teachers Consultative Committee and Students Consultative Committee at the state level.*

Technical Education

11.41 In India, technical education witnessed a phenomenal growth during the last 55 years. In 1947, there were only 44 engineering colleges and 43 polytechnics (including Pharmacy and Architecture institutions) with an intake capacity of 3200 and 3400 respectively. During 2002-03, there were 1208 engineering colleges and 1197 polytechnics with an annual intake capacity of 3,59,721 and 2,42,698 respectively. This phenomenal growth in technical education was particularly due to policy changes to allow participation of private and voluntary organisations in setting up of technical institutions on self-financing basis.

Box -11.11

By permitting private managements to establish engineering institutions in the state, Government of Kerala have taken an important step for promoting human resources development in the newer areas. At present about 64 unaided/self financing engineering colleges are functioning in the state.

11.42 During the past five years, there has been a tremendous increase of technical educational institutions in Kerala. During 1998-99, there were only 21 engineering colleges and 54 polytechnics with an intake capacity of 5798 and 7080 students respectively. During the first year of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-03), the number of engineering colleges and polytechnics increased to 69 and 56 with an annual intake of 17023 and 9380 students (excluding students in unaided polytechnics) respectively. There are at present 76 engineering colleges (excluding National Institute of Technology, Kozhikode and CUSAT) with a sanctioned annual intake of 18673 students. Number of polytechnics remain unchanged at 56. During 2002-03, seven engineering colleges were started.

Engineering Colleges and Enrolment

11.43 6.3 percent of the total number of engineering colleges in the country are in Kerala. Of the total engineering colleges (excluding NIT, Kozhikode and CUSAT) 9 are government, 3 are private aided and 64 are unaided/ self financing. District-wise and management-wise distribution of engineering colleges in Kerala is given in Table 11.11.

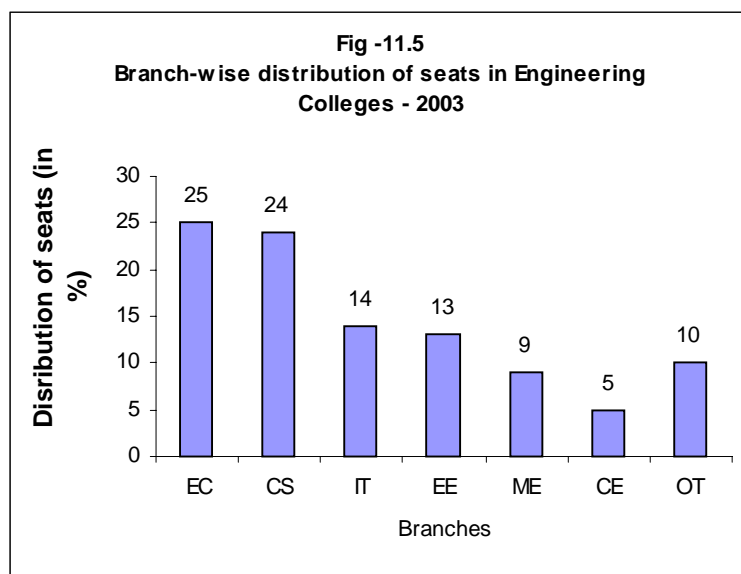
Table.11.11.
District-wise and Management-wise Distribution of Engineering Colleges in Kerala 2003.

Sl. No.	District	Number of Engineering Colleges			
		Government	Aided	Unaided/self Financing	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2	--	10	12
2	Kollam	--	1	8	9
3	Pathanamthitta	--	--	5	5
4	Alappuzha	--	--	2	2
5	Kottayam	1	--	9	10
6	Idukki	1	--	3	4
7	Ernakulam	--	1	10	11
8	Thrissur	1	--	6	7
9	Malappuram	--	--	3	3
10	Palakkad	1	1	1	3
11	Wayanad	1	--	--	1
12	Kozhikode	1	--	3	4
13	Kannur	1	--	2	3
14	Kasaragod	--	--	2	2
	Total	9	3	64	76

Source: DTE, Thiruvananthapuram.

11.44 Total sanctioned annual intake of students in engineering colleges in Kerala is 18673 in 2003 as against 17023 in 2002 (excluding NIT Kozhikode and CUSAT). It shows that annual intake increased by 9.7 percent in 2003. Total sanctioned annual intake of students in Kerala is 5.2 percent of the total sanctioned intake of students in India. Besides, part-time B.Tech Degree courses are being offered through three engineering colleges (Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam and Thrissur) in different disciplines with a total intake of 610 students.

11.45 Analysis shows that out of 18673 sanctioned seats, 4785 (25%) are in Electronics and Communication, 4410 (24%) are in Computer Science, 2535 (14%) are in Information Technology, 2400(13%) are in Electrical Engineering, 1711 (9%) are in Mechanical Engineering, 902 (5%) are in Civil Engineering and 1930 (10%) are in other branches. It shows that 63% of seats are in Electronics, Computer science and Information Technology. The branch-wise distribution of seats in engineering colleges is given in Appendix 11.24. Intake of post graduate students in Government engineering colleges is 157 in 2003. Post Graduate Courses are there in six subjects. Details are given in Appendix 11.25. Besides, MCA courses are conducted in five Engineering colleges (Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Kottayam, Thrissur and Kothamangalam) with an intake of 30 students in each college. 26 self financing colleges also conduct MCA course and the total intake is 1315 students.



11.46 In order to improve the capacity, quality and efficiency of Technical Education system in Kerala a major project-‘Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme’ has been undertaken with the assistance of World Bank. The vision as stated is to ensure the highest quality in technical education at state level consistent with State and National Policies and requirements to produce the best world class engineering professionals so as to provide impetus to industry, business and services to make the country as economic power house. This envisages academic autonomy, managerial autonomy, administrative autonomy and financial autonomy through lead and network institutions. College of Engineering, Thiruvananthapuram, LBS College of Engineering, Kasaragod, SCT College of Engineering, Thiruvananthapuram, Model Engineering College, Kochi, MES College of Engineering, Kuttippuram and College of Engineering, Chengannoor have been selected for the project. NIT, Kozhikode, is also selected in the project.

Polytechnics and Technical High Schools

11.47 There are 56 polytechnics in the state of which 42 are Government, 6 are privated aided and 8 are self financing. Out of 42 government polytechnics, 7 are Women’s Polytechnics and one is a residential women’s polytechnic established under World Bank Project. The polytechnics conduct Diploma Courses in 23 different disciplines. Multi point Entry and Credit system has been introduced in three government polytechnics. Intake of students in polytechnics, excluding self financing, is 9380 in 2003. Out of the total 28180 students in polytechnics in 2003, 10344 (37%) are girls. There are 1679 teachers in Polytechnics of which 409 (24%) are women. Details of students and trades are given in Appendices 11.26 & 11.27.

11.48 There are 39 Technical High Schools in the state. Intake of students is 2085 in 2003. Out of the total 6255 students in technical high schools in 2003, 615 (10%) are girls. There are 1015 teachers in Technical High Schools in 2003 of which 183 are women.

Cochin University of Science and Technology

11.49 The University of Cochin established in 1971 was upgraded and reorganised as Cochin University of Science and Technology in 1986. The University has at present 28 schools/departments and 6 associated institutes with an annual intake of about 5000 students in different courses. Similarly, 19 engineering colleges are affiliated to the university. Details of courses, annual intake, duration of courses etc are given in Appendix. 11.28.

Institute of Human Resources Development (IHRD)

11.50 The IHRD established by Government of Kerala in 1987 has at present 2 regional centres, one extension centre, 6 engineering colleges, 6 model polytechnics, 18 Technical Higher Secondary Schools and 14 Applied Science Colleges. Applied Science Colleges and Engineering Colleges are fully self financing institutions. IHRD and associated institutions have an annual intake of 6839 students. Details of institutions, annual intake and students admitted are given in Table.11.12.

National Institute of Technology- Kozhikode

11.51 Regional Engineering College started in 1961, is now developed as a Deemed University, National Institute of Technology. Total sanctioned strength is 539 and out of it 375 are in B.Tech and 134 are in M.Tech courses. NIT conduct B.Tech , M.Tech and MCA courses. Branch- wise details of courses and sanctioned intake of students are given in Table – 11.13.

Table – 11.13
Branch-wise details of Courses with sanctioned intake of students under NIT

Sl. No.	Course/Branch	Sanctioned intake
1	B. Arch: Optional	10
2	B.Tech- Architectural Engineering	30
3	Civil Engineering	80
4	Computer Science & Engineering	45
5	Electrical Engineering	60
6	Electronics	75
7	Mechanical Engineering	30
8	Production Engineering Management	45
	Sub-Total	375
	M.Tech	
1	Energy Management	10
2	Material Science & Technology	10
3	Structural Engineering	15
4	Traffic & Transportation Planning	13
5	Offshore Structures	5
6	Instrumentation & Control Systems	15
7	Energetic	13
8	Power Electronics, Digital System & Communication Engineering	10
9	Industrial Engineering	13
10	Thermal Science	10
11	Manufacturing Technology	10
12	Computer Science	10
	Sub- Total	134
	M.C.A	30

Table-11.12
Institutions and Annual Intake of Students under IHRD-2003

Sl.No	Type of Institution	2003		
		No. of Institutions	Annual Intake	No. of students admitted
1	Engineering Colleges	6	865	807
2	Polytechnics	6	655	611
3	Technical Higher Secondary Schools	18	2860	1635
4	College of Applied Science	14	1144	915
5	Regional Centres and Other Institutions (PGDCA,DCA) on short term courses	2	1235	N.A
	Total	46	6839	3968

Note: Total excludes students admitted in PGDCA & DCA

Source:IHRD

Expenditure on Education

11.52 The plan and non-plan expenditure on education (excluding Art & Culture and Sports and Youth Services) increased from Rs. 1747.34 crores in 1997-98 to Rs. 2550.01 crores in 2002-03(RE). This shows an increase of 45.9 percent. During the period the state domestic product increased by 86.7 percent (at current prices). Expenditure on education was 3.9 percent of SDP in 1997-98 and it increased to 4.10 percent in 2000-01. But declined to 3.3% in 2001-02 and again to 3.04% in 2002-03. In 2002-03, Primary education shared 40.8 percent of the total expenditure on education, secondary education shared 24.92 percent and higher secondary and vocational higher secondary education shared 11.8 percent. University and higher education shared only 14.98 percent, while technical education shared 5.69 percent. Remaining 1.81 per-

cent went to general and language development. The relevant details are given in Table 11.14. The proportion of expenditure on education to total expenditure of the state (Revenue and Capital) was 18.02% during 2002-03.

11.53 Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 2550.01 crores (RE) in 2002-03, Rs. 155.02 crores (6 percent) was plan expenditure and Rs. 2394.99 crores (94 percent) non-plan expenditure. While analysing the non-plan expenditure it is seen that Rs. 2135.14 crores (83.7%) goes to salary. Of the total salary of Rs. 2135.14 crores, salary on school education, university education and technical education were Rs. 1799.28 crores (84.3%), Rs. 261.91 crores (12.2%) and Rs. 73.95 crores (3.5%) respectively.

Table- 11.14
Stage-wise Expenditure on Education (2000-01 to 2002-03)

Stage	2000-01			2001-02			2002-03		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Primary Education	11.13	1180.79	1191.92	9.11	1038.24	1047.35	10.24	1030.00	1040.24
Secondary Education	3.49	777.39	780.88	4.25	675.04	679.29	9.02	626.43	635.45
Higher Secondary Education	47.94	--	47.94	50.94	--	50.94	3.98	128.73	132.71
Vocation Higher Secondary Education	1.48	27.84	29.32	1.50	27.45	28.95	24.40	143.77	168.17
University and Higher Education	22.85	364.18	387.03	12.15	478.58	490.73	27.55	354.44	381.99
Adult Education	0.56	0.02	0.58	0.37	0.01	0.38	--	--	--
Language Development	2.18	10.71	12.89	2.61	9.71	12.32	1.84	9.68	11.52
General	10.87	3.82	14.69	3.72	3.64	7.36	30.36	4.35	34.71
Sub Total General Education	100.50	2364.75	2465.25	84.65	2232.67	2317.32	107.39	2297.4	2404.79
Technical Education	40.19	79.77	119.96	41.67	85.24	126.91	47.63	97.59	145.22
Total Education	140.69	2444.52	2585.21	126.32	2317.91	2444.23	155.02	2394.99	2550.01

Industrial Training Institutes

11.54 Total number of Industrial Training Institutes (both Government and private) in India are 4644 with an intake capacity of 6.78 lakh students. In Kerala there are 432 Institutes of which 34 are Industrial Training Institutes and 398 are Industrial Training Centres. Details are given in Table – 11.15.

Table – 11.15
Details of ITI's and ITCs in India and Kerala.

Sl.No	Categories	India	Kerala
1	2	3	4
1	Government ITI's (Nos)	1795	34
2	Private ITC's (Nos)	2849	398
3	Seat strength in ITI's (lakhs)	3.73 lakhs	0.12580
4	Seat strength in ITC's (lakhs)	3.05 ,,	0.42996

Source:- Annual Report 2002-03 (Ministry of Labour G.O.I)

11.55 In addition, there are 41 ITCs under Scheduled Caste Development Department for SC students and one ITC under Scheduled Tribe Development Department for ST students. Total sanctioned seat strength in the ITI's/ITC's is 55576. Out of the total sanctioned strength, 12580 seats(23%)are in Govt. ITI's and 42996 (77%) are in private ITC's .

11.56 Actual admission during 2003 was 22962 that is 41 percent of the sanctioned seat strength. Out of this 8600 were in Govt. ITI's and 14342 in private ITC's that is 68 percent and 38 percent respectively of seat strength. In 2002, actual admission was 61 percent and 34 percent respectively. Details of Students admitted during 2003 in ITIs/ITCs are given in Appendix – 11.29.

11.57 There are one year , two year and three year courses. In the one year course there are 17 trades, in the two year course there are 18 trades and in the three year course there is only one trade, 'Tool and Dye making' with an annual intake capacity of 96 students. This three year trade is conducted in four Government ITIs and two private ITCs. Out of 4590 students admitted in two year course during 2001, 2438 passed including repeaters. Among those passed, 2030 were

boys, 408 were girls, 258 were SC students and 14 were ST students. The trade wise intake and out turn in Govt. ITI's for one year and two year courses are is given in Appendix 11.30 & 11.31.

11.58 Apprenticeship training is provided at present through 9 RIC's and 5 ITI's. During 2003, 5104 apprentices were trained against a seat strength of 7124. Similarly during 2002 ,5198 apprentices were trained against the strength of 6951. It shows that apprentices trained were 75% during 2002 and 72% during 2003 of seat strength. Of the total trainees (2003), 4725 were boys and 379 were girls. Institution wise details of apprentices under going training are given in Appendix -11.32.

11.59 Demand for admission in ITI's is coming down as job prospects have become limited due to the obsolete courses. For instance, by August 2003, 132889 Certificate holders remain unemployed as per employment exchange data against 123387 in 2002 and 115736 in 2001.

11.60 It has been decided to introduce new trades having employment potential. Also it is proposed to upgrade older trades to modern trades through retraining and updating the skill of teachers and modernization of the existing equipment. Accordingly 8 units in five trades have been introduced in six ITI's till August 2003. During 2004, the department intends to modernize 25 units in 18 ITI's.

Art and Culture

11.61 State Government have established a number of cultural institutions and academies and have instituted various awards and fellowships for the promotion of art and culture in Kerala. Now there are 28 cultural institutions. Besides there are departments doing related works like Museums and Zoos, Archaeology, State Archives and the Public library. There are 6 departments/institutions involved in the publication and translation of books into malayalam and other Indian languages. They are Cultural Publications Department, State Institute of Languages, State Institute of Childrens Literature, State Institute of Encyclopedia Publications, Council for Historical Research and the Kerala Book Marketing Society. Education and training in cultural

arts like Kathakali, Koodiyattam, Folklore are carried out through Kerala Kalamandalam, Kerala Sahitya Academy, Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Academy, Kerala Lalithakala Academy, Margi and the Folklore Academy. Promotion, heritage preservation and construction of buildings in traditional Gurukulam models is carried out through the Vasthuvidya Gurukulam.

11.62 Kerala State Film Development Corporation (KSFDC), Kerala State Chalchitra Academy and the Centre for Development of Imaging Technology (C-DIT) are engaged in the promotion of Art and Culture through films and videos. The Kerala State Chalchitra Academy conducts the International Film Festival of Kerala (IFFK) and boosts the promotion of both feature and art films in Malayalam. C-DIT provides technical expertise for the promotion of IT sector in the State. Friends project in 14 districts of the state and the hologram studio are major achievements of C-DIT. Kerala State Library Council play key roles in the development of library movement and non-formal education in Kerala.

Museums and Zoos.

11.63 There are three Museums and Zoos at Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur. Also there is one art Gallery and Krishna Menon Museum at Kozhikode. Sri Chitralayam which collects and displays the masterpieces of Raja Ravi Varma paintings, the Napier Museum, Natural History Museum, the Botanical Gardens and the Zoological Gardens are located within the lush green, picturesque and historical museum compound at Thiruvananthapuram.

Box -11.12

More than one million people from within the country and abroad visit the Museum and Zoos in Thiruvananthapuram every year. Gate fee collection during 2002-03 was Rs 125 lakhs

Department of Archaeology

11.64 Department of Archaeology protects and preserves States cultural, historical and archaeological monuments and conducts explorations and excavation and collect antiquities on scientific ways. The invaluable artifacts and antiquities are scientifically displayed in 8 museums. About 102 monuments are preserved and protected.

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Kerala State Archives Department.

11.65 Kerala State Archives Department has a huge collection of palm leaf manuscripts dating between 1500 AD-1850AD. The total number of palm leaf manuscripts comes to about 140 lakhs and this is one of the largest collection in the country. Many of them are in brittle and damaged condition due to high relative humidity, acidity, fungus and insect infestation and lack of proper conservation and proper storage facility. During the Tenth Five Year Plan, the Department has prepared a plan for the conservation, preservation and digitalisation of these records.

Kerala Sahitya Academy.

11.66 Kerala Sahitya Academy was established in 1956. Production of literature, translation of books from other Indian languages to Malayalam and translation of Malayalam books into English and other Indian languages and publication of standard works on literary history and criticism are the major functions of the Academy. Academy also brings out publications like Sahityalokam, Sahityachakravalam and Malayalam literary survey.

Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Academy.

11.67 Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Academy was established in 1958. Conduct of competitions at State and District level, Workshops on music, dance and drama, Payment of Scholarships to winners of art competitions and stipend to school children of artistes belonging to low income families are some of the activities of the Academy.

Kerala Kalamandalam.

11.68 Kerala Kalamandalam started in 1930 promotes Kathakali and other traditional performing arts of Kerala like Koodiyattam, Krishnanattam etc and imparts training in classical art of Kerala and conduct programmes at national and international levels. The institution admits 300 students annually for various training programmes, it also conducts a two-year plus 2 course and a 3-year degree course in Classical Arts with an intake of 281 students.

Vasthuvidya Gurukulam

11.69 Vasthuvidya Gurukulam at Aranmula is an institution intended to promote and preserve the Traditional Architecture Science of Kerala. Gurukulam started functioning in 1993. It is the only government

Institution in India to promote and preserve traditional architecture. Gurukulam has documented all the important architectural buildings in Kerala. Gurukulam conducts a university-recognised course in traditional architecture and has a total student strength of 300. Out of them more than 50% are engineers and other technically qualified persons. The Gurukulam conducts 4 Academic courses in Vasthuvidya and Mural paintings.

Sports and Youth affairs

11.70 Sports and Youth welfare activities are implemented by different agencies Viz Kerala Sports Council, Department of Sports and Youth Affairs and the Kerala State Youth Welfare Board. Government have passed the Kerala Sports Act 2000 and it has come into force 3.12.03. Accordingly the Sports Council has been constituted with 50 nominated members. The Act envisages increased people participation in sports and integration of the activities of the sports organizations and transparency in their functioning.

Kerala Sports Council

11.71 The Kerala Sports Council was established in 1974 as a grant-in-aid institution for promoting sports in Kerala. During the Tenth Plan Rs 58.25 crores is set apart for various activities of Sports and Youth Affairs Department and out of that Kerala Sports Council is provided with an outlay of Rs 43.50 crores which constitutes 75% of the total outlay for sports.

11.72 The Kerala Sports Council has 21 sports school hostels accommodating 330 students which impart training in sports and games. In addition there are 32 sports hostels attached with colleges with an intake of 299 students. There are 7 centralised sports hostels functioning in the State with an intake of 214 students

functioning at Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Kottayam, Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Thrissur and Kasargod. Rural Coaching Centres are functioning under the District Sports Councils. These centres give facilities for the sports disciplines popular in the locality. The Kerala Sports Council implements the social security and welfare programmes viz, pension to sportsmen in indigent circumstances. Monthly pension at the rate of Rs 400 is given to those below 60 years of age, Rs 600 to those of age between 60 and 70 years and Rs 800 to those above 70 years of age. Assistance was given to 190 persons during 2002-03. The amount spent for this purpose was Rs 15.55 lakhs.

Kerala State Youth Welfare Board.

11.73 Kerala State Youth Welfare Board came into existence in 1985. In Kerala Youth constitute 40% of the population and 40 lakh youth remain unemployed. The function of the Board is to guide them on the right path for finding employment and to bring them into the main stream. At present there are three Youth Hostels functioning at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode.

11.74 The Board has established the National Adventure Academy at Munnar, which provides training in paragliding, trekking and rock climbing. During the Tenth Plan period the Board proposes to start a State Youth Centre and 14 District Youth Centres. It has also proposed to form 58 Municipal/Corporation Youth Level Federations, 152 Block level Youth Federations, 991 Grama Panchayat Level Youth Federations and 15078 Ward Clubs. Besides, the Board conducts Keralotsavam throughout the State, National Integration Camps, Training for employment of Youth and related activities.

