

**Household Cost of
School Education**

N.Gopalakrishnan Nair

Discussion Paper No. 64

**Kerala Research Programme on Local Level Development
Centre for Development Studies
Thiruvananthapuram**

House hold Cost of School Education

N.Gopalakrishnan Nair

English
Discussion Paper

Rights reserved

First published 2004

Editorial Board: Prof. S. Neelakandan, Prof. P. R. Gopinathan Nair, H. Shaji

Printed at:

Kerala Research Programme on Local Level Development

Published by:

Dr K. N. Nair, Programme Co-ordinator,

Kerala Research Programme on Local Level Development,

Centre for Development Studies,

Prasanth Nagar, Ulloor,

Thiruvananthapuram

Cover Design: Defacto Creations

ISBN No: 81-87621-67-2

Price: **Rs 40**
 US\$ 5

KRPLLD	2004	0500	ENG
--------	------	------	-----

Contents

	Page
1 Introduction	4
2 Sampling Design and Procedures	8
3 School Facilities in Kerala	11
4 Educational Concessions and Incentives	18
5 Cost of Education	35
6 Summary and Conclusions	49
Appendix - Tables	

Household Cost of School Education

N. Gopalakrishnan Nair

1. Introduction

The Background

Among the Indian states, Kerala has always been on the forefront in respect of literacy and education. This had been so even before independence. The Christian missionaries who came to Kerala laid the foundation of modern education or English education as it was then called. The rulers of the erstwhile Travancore and Cochin States supported this and, in their own way, tried to improve educational facilities. As a result of such efforts, the level of education was comparatively high in Kerala even in the thirties and the forties of the last century.

In the beginning, schools were started by the church, the government and a few rich and enlightened individuals. Later on, in Travancore, an organization called the Nair Service Society (NSS) was established with the objective of uplifting the members of one of the major communities in the State viz. the Nairs. The NSS considered education as the prime factor which could influence the welfare of a citizen.

Therefore, they started setting up schools. In course of time, the Ezhavas, another major community in the State, formed a society, called the Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam (SNDP) with objectives more or less similar to those of NSS. As part of their developmental activities, SNDP also started schools. These schools, although under the management of a particular community, were open to all students irrespective of the communities to which they belonged.

Even in the early years of the last century, people from Kerala were migrating, in large numbers, in search of jobs to other parts of India and to other countries such as Burma, Singapore, Malaysia and Srilanka. The relatively high levels of education here helped these

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS : *The Kerala Research Programme on Local Level Development assigned this study to the Kerala Statistical Institute. I am grateful to Dr. K Narayanan Nair, Programme Co-ordinator, for entrusting this task to us. I also thank Dr. P R Gopinathan Nair for the guidance and encouragement provided. Shri V J Iyer designed the study and worked as Principal Investigator, till the end of the year 2000, when he left the services of the Kerala Statistical Institute. Shri G Aravindakshan Nair and Shri C P Ramachandran Nair supervised the field work. Kumari N Sheeja, Computer Programmer, Shri T Mohana Kumar, Shri A Kuttappan and Shri S Ananthakrishnan have helped in the processing and analysis of the data and in the preparation of the report. Their help is gratefully acknowledged. Shri K V Nambiar, Executive Chairman of Kerala Statistical Institute and Dr. R P Nair and Shri Mohan Das, Project Officers of Kerala Statistical Institute read through the draft report and gave valuable suggestions for which I am deeply indebted.*

N. Gopalakrishnan Nair is former Chief of Perspective Planning, State Planning Board, Thiruvananthapuram.

migrants to secure a decent living in those places. English education was, in those days, essential to get responsible positions in other states whether they were ruled by the British or by the Indian Rajas and Sultans. This was perhaps the prime motive force behind the eagerness shown by parents to impart English education to their wards although such education was very expensive during the thirties and the forties of the last century. As an instance in point, it may be mentioned that in early forties, a student in a high school class in Travancore used to pay Rs.5.25 per month as tuition fees at a time when the monthly salary of a primary school teacher was only Rs.7.50. It is quite clear that parents considered the expenses on education as a worthwhile investment which would eventually give attractive returns in the form of a decent job, high income and a better life for their children. This attitude on the part of Kerala society continues to this day.

After independence, many reforms were introduced in the field of education. For instance, in Travancore, the medium of instruction in high schools was changed from English to Malayalam. A few years later, when the first communist government came to power in Kerala, a very important bill, the Education Bill, was passed with the main object of protecting the employment of teachers in private schools and improving their working conditions. According to this bill, salaries of teachers in private schools were to be paid directly by the Government. In addition, Government would also pay an annual maintenance grant to the management which was meant for the upkeep of the building and facilities. The management would on its part, collect the tuition fee from the students to be passed on to the Government. The management had the full freedom to make the appointment teachers subject to the conditions that the qualifications of appointees would be prescribed and vacancies determined by the Government on the basis of specified teacher-pupil ratios. This was good for the teachers because they received higher remuneration and better service conditions. It was good for the management because they did not have to bother about raising money for running the school. They could appoint persons to the different positions in the school on the basis of objective or subjective criteria of their own choice.

During the fifties, the sixties and the seventies, the population of Kerala was growing at a high rate. Unemployment, especially among the educated, was on the rise. Education became all the more important as a prerequisite to get a decent job. The demand for education increased. Government adopted a policy in favour of expansion of educational facilities. It made school education virtually free by abolishing the tuition fees. Side by side, unemployment among the educated was also on the rise. A situation developed wherein aspirants to posts of teachers and other staff in schools were willing to make substantial payments to the management in order to secure a job. People call it differently - donation, contribution to the school fund, bribe etc.. but the effect is the same on the student. This was indeed a real boon to the private management. Starting a school gradually became a very profitable activity. This situation still continues with the only difference that the so called 'donations' have grown by leaps and bounds.

The school education sector was left without any major reforms for a number of years. In this period objective evaluation through the prevailing type of examinations resulted in a very high percentage of failure and consequent detention of large numbers of students in classes I to IX. So it became imperative for Government to approve wholesale promotion

of students in the lower classes and 90 percent promotions in the high school classes. This necessitated substantial increase in space, equipment and above all in the number of teachers.

This procedure had its impact on the results of the secondary school leaving examination. It was informally reported that, during the eighties when the results of the first valuation of SSLC papers were examined, the pass percentage was only of the order of 10 per cent. The Government was worried about the issue. If these results were accepted, what would happen to the 90 per cent who had failed? The solution adopted was 'moderation'. When the final results were published, 40 to 45 per cent of the candidates were declared to have 'passed'. The failed candidates were permitted to appear again as private candidates. This was a solution totally acceptable to the Government, the private management and even to the teachers, but not to the parents. They started analysing in their minds the reasons for such low standards and high rates of failure.

The first clue was provided by an analysis of the results of the school leaving examination according to the type of schools. This was quite revealing. The unaided schools in the whole state were generally achieving full first class or full pass or at least a very high rate of pass. So if the prevailing system of evaluation gave a satisfactory measure of what the student achieved during his school education, then unaided schools scored better than others and provided the solution which the parents were seeking.

During the last few years, there has been a significant increase in the number of unaided schools. These schools generally charge high rates of tuition and other types of fees. Most of the students in such schools have to travel long distances to reach the school. So they make use of the school bus or other private means of transport which is also expensive. Besides all these, there are initial as well as annual lump sum payments to be made which are sometimes prohibitively high. In spite of all these, most parents prefer to send their wards to such unaided schools provided such a school is available within a reasonable distance. Not only the upper and middle income group families but also many of the lower income groups send their children to unaided schools often foregoing some other essential consumption items.

These unaided schools are not necessarily manned by teachers better qualified than those in the government or aided schools. Nor are the unaided school teachers better paid. In fact, the teachers of unaided schools generally receive much lower wages than their counterparts in other schools. Then what are the factors that help these schools to achieve better results in the public examinations? These factors are: first, the dedication on the part of the teachers and the management and second, the discipline among the students and the teachers. Security of job, better wages and service conditions and organised strength are found to be negatively correlated with performance.

As a result of all these, the cost of education has become a major component in the family budget of a large number of middle class and lower middle class families. There has not been any comprehensive attempt in Kerala, in the past, to study the cost aspects of school education. The National Sample Survey (NSS) conducted during July 1995 – June 1996 as part of its 52nd Round, a sample survey on "Attending an Educational Institution in India: Its Level Nature and Cost". The results of this survey are now available. But those results

do not provide the requisite data for making a detailed analysis of the problem. It was in this context that the Kerala Statistical Institute prepared and presented a project proposal to the Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Tiruvananthapuram, to be financed under the Kerala Research Programme on Local Level Development.

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of this study on Cost of School Education are:

1. to estimate the cost of school education and its components according to the type of school, medium of instruction and level of education
2. to examine the relationship between the cost of school education and consumer expenditure at the household level
3. to assess the different sources of financing education and
4. to examine whether distinctly different trends in educational expenditure exist among socially and economically stratified groups in the society

The rural-urban differences in the different features of education and their cost implications will be analysed. A district-wise analysis of some of the major aspects also will be attempted.

The details of the sampling procedures are presented in Section 2. Section 3 analyses the data on education in Kerala published by the Government of Kerala. This includes an analysis of the number of schools of different levels, the number of teachers and enrolment. In Section 4, general information collected in the present study on the various scholarships and concessions available at different levels of education, type of schools, and distance to school and similar other aspects of education are discussed. Section 5 deals with the cost of education. Variations in cost of education according to the type of institution, medium of instruction, social groups to which the pupil belongs and the economic level of the family as indicated by per capita consumer expenditure are analysed. The main findings and conclusions are given in Section 6. Detailed tables showing the results of the survey are presented in the Appendix.

2. Sampling design and procedures

Period of study

The present study on cost of school education was assigned by KRPLLD to the Kerala Statistical Institute along with another study on morbidity. Both these studies involved collection of primary data from households spread over the whole state. It was, therefore, decided to adopt a common approach in designing the survey and in executing the field work of both the studies in one single survey operation. The surveys covered the one-year period February 2000 to January 2001.

Sample design

The survey covered the whole of Kerala. A stratified two-stage sampling design was adopted for the survey. In the rural areas, Panchayat wards formed the first stage sampling units. Households in the selected wards formed the second stage units. In the urban areas, the first stage units were the Municipal/Corporation wards and households within the selected wards were the second stage units.

Sample size

Considering the importance of the survey objectives and the need to provide estimates of at least the more important variables at the district level with a reasonable degree of precision, the total sample size for the study was fixed as 128 Panchayat wards and 64 Municipal/Corporation wards. From each selected ward, whether urban or rural, a sample of 20 households was taken.

Stratification

Districts constituted the basic strata in both the rural and urban areas. In the rural areas, the number of sample Panchayat wards was first allocated to the districts in proportion to the 1991 population. The number of sample wards in a district was then further allocated to the natural divisions viz. lowland, midland and highland, within the district. In the urban areas, each of the three City Corporations of Tiruvananthapuram, Kochin and Kozhikode formed separate strata. All other district headquarters towns also were treated as separate strata. The remaining towns within a district constituted another stratum. The number of urban sample wards was allocated to the strata in proportion to the urban population of 1991.

The list of Panchayat / Municipal / Corporation wards in a stratum formed the sampling frame. From each stratum the required numbers of wards in the form of two independent interpenetrating sub-samples were selected by the method of simple random sampling without replacement.

From each selected ward a list of households was prepared taking care to exclude houses used exclusively for non-residential purposes. Making use of this list, the households were classified into six separate substrata as follows:

1. households reporting children only at the pre-primary level
2. households reporting children at the primary or middle school levels and at the pre-primary level

3. households reporting at least one child at the secondary / higher secondary level and no child at higher levels
4. households reporting at least one student in college and no student for professional courses
5. households reporting at least one student in professional courses

A household reporting children currently attending educational institutions at different levels will get classified into one and only one substratum viz. the stratum corresponding to the attendance to the highest level of education reported from that household. Households without even a single child attending an educational institution will not be included.

As mentioned earlier, a sample of 20 households were selected from each ward. These 20 households were allocated to the five substrata mentioned above in proportion to the total number of households in each sub-stratum. From each sub-stratum, four households were selected by the method of systematic sampling. In case the total number of households in a sub-stratum fell short of four, the shortfall was made good by selecting additional number of households equal in number to the shortfall, from the immediately preceding sub-stratum.

The number of sample wards selected from each district is given in Table (1) below

Table 2.1 District wise number of sample wards in the rural and urban areas

District	Rural		Urban	
	Subsample1	Sub sample 2	Subsample1	Sub sample 2
Kasargod	2	2	2	2
Kannur	4	4	2	2
Wayanad	2	2	1	1
Kozhikode	6	6	3	3
Malappuram	8	8	2	2
Palakkad	6	6	2	2
Thrissur	6	6	2	2
Eranakulam	6	6	5	5
Idukki	2	2	1	1
Kottayam	4	4	2	2
Alappuzha	4	4	2	2
Pathanamthitta	2	2	2	2
Kollam	6	6	2	2
Thiruvananthapuram	6	6	4	4
Kerala	64	64	32	32

The questionnaire

This study was originally intended to cover the cost of school education. It was felt later that it would be better to list all students in the households and to collect information on the various aspects of their education. This would make the enumeration of students more comprehensive and would help to prevent omissions. The additional information on the higher levels of education obtained at a marginal cost would be very useful. The questionnaire contained separate blocks to collect the following different types of information regarding the households in the samples and the students therein.

1. General information such as household size, the type and ownership of the house, whether the household has electric and water supply connections, the type of sanitation facilities available, major source of household income, household per capita consumer expenditure and the religion and the social group to which the household belongs. This information was to be selectively used as classificatory characteristics.
2. Demographic particulars regarding the individual members of the household which include age, sex, marital status, age at marriage, education, activity status and average income of earning members.
3. A module on school / college going students, designed for collecting particulars about all school going and college going children. This would also cover members of the household pursuing education through correspondence courses, distance education or self-study. The information collected included name, age and age at entry at school of the student, the course attended, the level of education, type of institution and medium of instruction. Other details such as whether education was free, whether the student enjoyed any concessions in tuition fee, the extent of such concession, if any, whether receiving scholarship and, if so, the type and amount of scholarship, and the agency providing the scholarship, any other type of benefit enjoyed by the student, the nature of boarding and lodging used by the student, distance to school and mode of transport, distance to nearest school and if not studying in the nearest school, the reason thereof. This was by far the most important section of the questionnaire.
4. A separate module to ascertain the annual item-wise cost of education for each student. About 28 items were listed and space was provided for a few more. The source of funds for financing the cost of education was also ascertained.
5. A considerably abridged section to ascertain the consumer expenditure of the households during the 30 days immediately preceding the date of enquiry.

3. School Facilities

Number of schools

In 1997, there were 6726 Lower Primary [LP] schools, 2968 Upper Primary (UP) schools and 2580 High schools in Kerala. Data available for the years 1961-'62 to '96-'97, show that the total number of schools increased by about 27 percent during the period. The number of primary schools remained more or less constant. Middle schools increased by about 50 percent. There was a very significant increase in the number of high schools (nearly 178 percent).

Table 3.1 Trends in number of schools

Year	LP schools	UP schools	High schools	Total
1961-62	6745	1985	929	9659
66-67	6933	2475	1278	10686
71-72	6895	2551	1393	10839
76-77	6995	2718	1666	11379
81-82	6811	2779	2075	11665
86-87	6828	2884	2430	12142
91-92	6783	2935	2472	12190
96-97	6726	2968	2580	12274
99-2000	6748	2966	2596	12310
increase (%)	0.04	49.42	179.44	27.45

The number of schools given above does not give a correct picture of the available educational infrastructure in the state because high schools also contain primary and upper primary sections; and upper primary schools have primary sections attached to them. In order to get a clearer picture, information on the number of LP, UP and High school sections is necessary. The effective educational infrastructure is depicted in Table 3.2.

The average area served by an LP section is close to 4 sq.km. A UP section serves 7.74 sq. km and a High school 14.97 sq. km. A better measure of the distance which the students have to travel in order to reach the school is the data on distance of schools. The Economic Review, 1997, provides such data according to which 94.39 percent of the rural population was served by a primary section within a radius of 1 km and 97.96 per cent within a radius of 2 km. Upper primary sections or schools were available within a radius of 3 km. The corresponding percentage for India as a whole was only 84.

Private schools dominate the scene. 63.53 percent of the schools are under private management – 59.35 percent being private-aided and 4.18 percent being unaided. Over the years, the number of schools under private management has been slowly but steadily increasing. Private unaided schools, though small in number even now, has been increasing their share very fast.

Table 3.2 Number of LP, UP and High school sections – 1999 - 2000

Type of school	Government	Private-aided	Private-unaided	Total
<u>I. LP sector</u>				
LP school	2552	4035	161	6748
LP sections in UP school	899	1279	61	2239
LP sections in High school	436	191	105	732
<i>Total LP sections</i>	3887	5505	327	9719
<u>II. UP sector</u>				
UP school	959	1873	134	2966
UP sections in High school	838	1043	171	2052
<i>. Total UP sections</i>	1797	2916	305	5018
<u>III. High School sector</u>				
<i>. Total High school</i>	979	1397	220	2596

Note: Statistics provided in this chapter are based on official figures published in the Economic Review of Kerala for the different years.

With the implementation of the panchayat raj system, schools in Kerala have been brought under the different tiers of the local self-government institutions. The different tiers of local administration take care of the maintenance and upkeep of the facilities already in existence.

Table 3.3 Schools under the different tiers of local self-government

Local body	Number of institutions transferred			
	LP	UP	HS	Total
Gramapanchayats	6003	-	-	6003
Block panchayats	-	-	-	-
District panchayats	-	2615	2109	4724
Municipalities	457	207	268	932
Corporations	288	144	219	651
Total	6748	2966	2596	12310

Besides those 12310 schools, there are a few schools in Kerala which follow syllabi different from the one followed by Kerala state. It is also learnt that there are some unrecognized schools functioning in the state. These schools conduct classes in the lower standards only and coach the students according to the Kerala syllabus. After coaching the students for a few years they manage to get certificates for those students from recognized schools run mostly by the same management.

Enrolment

The general trend in enrolment is more or less similar to that in the number of schools. The following table shows the enrolment in standards I, V, VIII and X for selected years starting from 1971. Enrolment in Standard I which was of the order of 6.79 lakhs in 1973 has been steadily decreasing all these years and has reached the level of 4.43 lakhs in 2000. Similar trend is noticed in the other primary classes also. Enrolment in Standard V was rising till 1991. After that there has been a steady decline. In the case of Standard VIII, the increase continued up to 1994. Thereafter, enrolment started decreasing. The increasing trend in enrolment in Standard X is continuing.

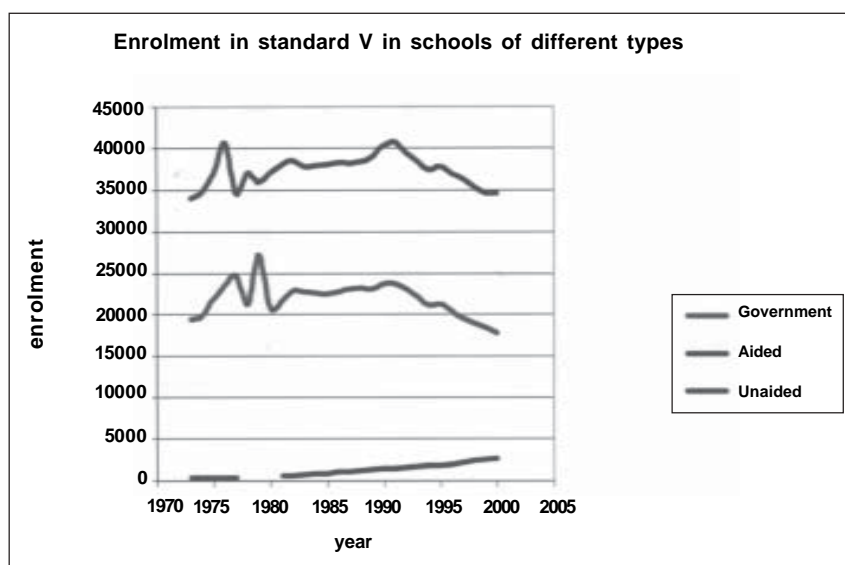
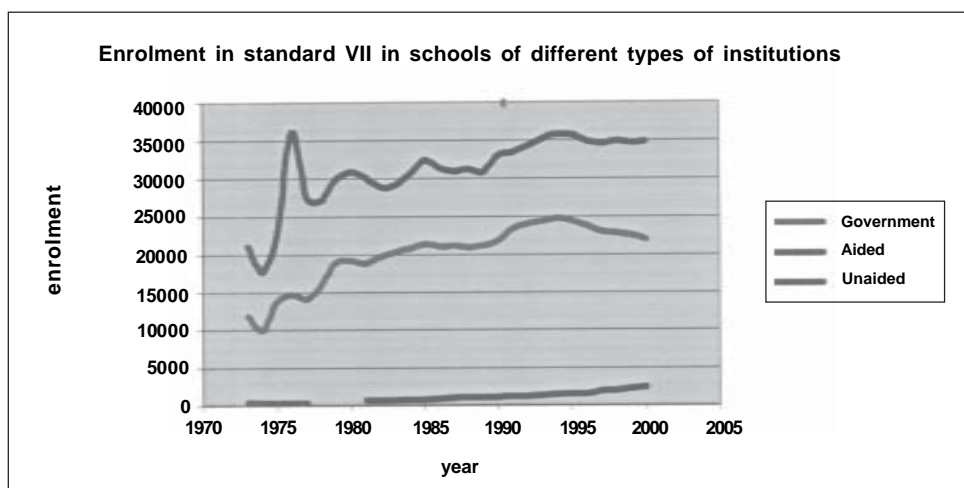
Table 3.4 School enrolment

(000)

Year	Standard			
	I	V	VIII	X
1973	679	539	333	157
1976	634	658	411	210
1981	631	603	496	350
1986	631	621	533	324
1991	601	660	579	395
1996	519	593	602	446
2000	443	552	592	455

The declining trend in total enrolment in all standards is clearly visible in the case of Government schools and private aided schools. The graph below shows these trends for standard I. While on the one hand, enrolment is declining in the Government supported institutions, a steadily rising trend is seen in the case of private unaided schools. This seems to be an indicator of the shape of things to come. There is a marked preference among the parents, especially in the urban areas, for unaided schools. These schools give proper attention to academic matters, discipline and all - round development of the child's personality. The best results in the SSLC examination are generally produced by the unaided schools. Till the year 2000, education at the plus two level was mostly in the colleges in the form of Pre Degree. At that time, high marks in the SSLC examination were essential for a student to secure admission in a good college. Parents realised that, in order to achieve this objective, it was necessary to send their children to unaided schools. Such schools showed a commitment to ensure good academic performance on the part of their students. Good results were necessary to maintain their credibility and to ensure their very existence, because they were self financing institutions. The teachers showed discipline and put in their best efforts, because for them also, it was a matter of survival. For these reasons, private unaided schools are likely to play a more important role in the sphere of school education. The two graphs given below show the trends in enrolment in standards

V and VIII in schools under different types of management. The decreasing trend in enrolment noticed in standards 1 to 8 is the effect of the decline in birth rate being experienced in Kerala over the past one and a half to two decades. In another year or two, a similar decline is likely to be visible in standards 9 and 10 also.



Besides the above, there are a large number of students enrolled in schools following the syllabi of CBSE, ICSE, Kendriya Vidyalaya and Navodaya Vidyalaya. The total number of such students was 171272 in 1998-'99.

The pupil - teacher ratios in the different types of schools for selected years are given below. In the year 2000, there was one teacher for every 28.8 students in the Government schools and every 28.2 in the private aided schools in Kerala. In the unaided private schools, this ratio was 30.6. Over the years the ratio seems to have improved in the case of Government and private aided schools.

Table 3.5 Pupil-teacher ratios in schools of different types

Year	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	All
1973	33.9	30.8	23.5	31.9
1975	35.0	33.0	31.1	33.8
1980	32.2	31.6		31.5
1985	32.3	29.9	28.1	30.8
1990	32.0	30.3	32.7	31.0
1995	31.0	29.6	31.2	30.1
2000	28.8	28.2	30.6	28.5

These pupil teacher ratios are important indicators of the strength of the classes and the consequent attention which the teachers are able to bestow on the students. Usually in schools, there are 35 periods of teaching in a week. A teacher is not normally allotted more than 25 periods of work in a week. This implies that a minimum of 1.4 teachers is required to manage one class. If this minimum is assumed, the average strength of a class works out to 40.32, 39.48 and 42.84 respectively in Government, private aided and private unaided schools respectively. This is on the assumption that every teacher works 25 periods in a week. This may not be true. In case teachers work less than 25 periods in a week, the average size of a class will be more than what is mentioned above.

The data on number of schools and enrolment given in the above paragraphs are all official data collected from the concerned departments and consolidated and published by the State Planning Board. There was no other comprehensive attempt in Kerala to conduct a study on school enrolment. The National Sample survey, Government of India, undertook a nation - wide sample survey on school education during the year 1995-96. The results of the survey are now available. This survey covered all students in the age group 5-24. It is estimated that there were in all 54.37 lakhs of students in Kerala in the specified age bracket. It is obvious that pre-primary students in Kerala were excluded from this survey because of the restriction on age. As per the NSS data, the distribution of these students according to levels of education and types of management of the institution in which they were studying is given in the following table.

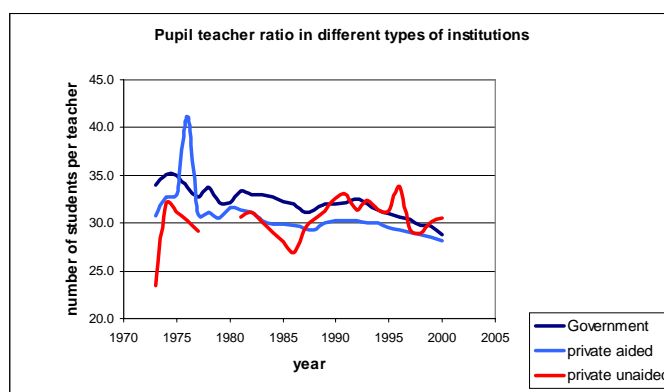


Table 3.6 Estimated number of students according to broad levels of education and type of institution (in lakhs)

Level of education	Type of institution				
	Government	Local body	Private-aided	Private unaided	Total
1.Primary	8.26	0.22	6.69	2.23	17.40
2.Middle	8.16	0.11	6.20	0.87	15.33
3.Secondary and Higher secondary	8.26	0.33	7.01	3.04	18.65
4.Above higher Secondary	0.49	0.11	0.92	1.25	2.77
Total	25.17	0.77	20.82	7.39	54.15

Uneconomic schools

An uneconomic school is defined as one which does not satisfy the requirement of Para I of Rule 22(4) of the Kerala Education Rules which stipulates that the minimum strength per standard in LP/UP/HS shall be 25. The above rules also prescribe that the minimum strength per standard in Sanskrit and Arabic schools shall be 15. On this basis, there were 2244 uneconomic schools in Kerala in the year 2000. Of these, 993 schools were Government schools and 1251 were in the private aided category. The number of uneconomic schools increased from 170 in 1992 to the present number during the short span of eight years.

It was mentioned earlier that enrolment in standard one started declining from the year 1973 onwards. The general trend was that enrolment in the successive standards also showed decline in the successive years. This has resulted in a situation of no work for some teachers. This was a real problem in aided schools and particularly so where the management had only one school. Such teachers could not be removed from service and were declared as 'Protected Teachers'. They were given all service benefits. There were 1493 'Protected Teachers' in 1994. In the year 2000, the figure was 2408. Of these, more than 1400 were primary school teachers.

The problem of 'Protected Teachers' was first noticed in Kerala in the year 1983. At that time, the number of teachers to be protected was small and the problem was treated lightly. Without studying the trends in birth rates and analysing their effect on future enrolment, a decision was taken to treat the teachers who became surplus as 'Protected Teachers' and to retain them in the very same schools. Possible alternatives like re-deploying those teachers in other schools were not considered seriously. At the same time, new schools - Government as well as private aided - were being sanctioned. Unaided schools in the private sector were being given liberal approval. This further aggravated the problem. The declining trend in school enrolment still continues. So the problem of uneconomic schools and 'Protected Teachers' will continue for a very long time to come.

Information on the costs incurred by the Government of Kerala on education is available in Government publications especially in the 'Economic Review' published by the State Planning Board. The total Government expenditure on education for the past few years is given below:

Table 3.7 Government expenditure on education (Rs. in crores)

Stage of education	1993-94 accounts	1994-95 accounts	1995-96 accounts	1996-97 accounts	1997-98 accounts	1998-99 accounts
Primary Education	530.46	660.87	675.10	753.40	817.98	905.30
Secondary Education	339.10	406.83	451.94	510.70	542.15	602.47
Higher education	214.82	212.80	227.02	256.60	286.62	310.63
Adult education	1.60	1.03	0.60	0.63	0.69	5.68
Technical education	59.25	62.23	68.53	78.07	90.85	94.75
Language development	4.86	5.40	5.38	7.59	9.05	10.06
Total	1150.09	1349.16	1428.57	1606.99	1747.34	1928.89

The per pupil cost incurred by Government of Kerala for school education has been increasing very fast during the past years. The following table gives the relevant figures for the 1990s.

Table 3.8 Government cost per pupil during selected years (Rs)

Year	Primary	Secondary
1990-91	872.69	1500.00
91-92	953.48	1600.00
92-93	1357.65	1760.53
93-94	1239.68	2134.05
94-95	1576.88	2517.51
95-96	1683.12	2796.16
96-97	1917.05	3183.92
97-98	2107.00	3449.53
98-99	2466.41	3842.06

4. Educational Concessions and Incentives

General

This chapter discusses general information regarding the types of concessions and incentives provided in the educational institutions in Kerala. Estimates of the total number of students in Kerala, classified according to the level of education and the type of management of the institution are presented first. Levels of education have been grouped as follows:

1. Pre-primary
2. Primary
3. Middle school
4. Secondary school
5. Plus two level
6. Degree or equivalent
7. PG Degree or equivalent
8. Others

The classification of levels of education is common for both general and technical education. Equivalent levels have been grouped together wherever such courses exist. For instance, during the period of the survey, there were different courses in Kerala at the plus two level: the Pre degree course, the Higher secondary course, the Vocational Higher Secondary course and so on. All these courses are grouped under the common head 'Plus two'. The coverage has been extended to include members of the household pursuing education through correspondence courses, distance education system or through self study.

The estimated number of students at each level of education is presented in Table (4.1) separately for each type of institution viz. Government institutions, private aided institutions and private unaided institutions.

The Table brings out a number of important features. There are 5.07 lakhs of children pursuing education at the pre-primary or equivalent level. This includes all the children enrolled in the balwadis and similar centres run under various applied nutrition programmes. Most of these children are in schools run under the private-unaided sector. A significant number – 1.73 lakhs - are seen enrolled in the Government sector. These are mostly the children covered under the applied nutrition programme. Unlike in the other levels of education, the private-aided sector plays only a relatively unimportant role in pre-primary education, mainly because of the fact that Government does not provide any financial support for running pre-primary classes. At present there is no reliable and comprehensive data on pre-primary education. This renders comparisons meaningless.

About 17.86 lakhs of students are enrolled in the primary classes according to our survey. However official statistics of the Government of Kerala place enrolment at the primary level at 19.32 lakhs in the year 2000. The official statistics are based on the student strength as reported by the management and as verified by the District Education Officers / Assistant Educational Officers at the beginning of June every year. These figures form the basis for fixation of staff strength in schools, both in aided and Government schools. The possibility

of exaggeration in these figures cannot altogether be ruled out. These two factors, possibly account for the observed differences in the two sets of figures. Estimates obtained by the National Sample Survey, 52nd Round covering the period July 1995 – June 1996, place the enrolment in primary classes at 17.40 lakhs. This figure is considerably lower than the official figure for the corresponding year. But the estimates obtained in our survey compare well with the National Sample survey estimates.

Table 4.1 Number of students undergoing different courses according to level of education and type of institution conducting the course (000)

Level of education	Type of institution				
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Total
1. Pre-primary	173	41	293	0	507
2. Primary	815	688	283	0	1786
3. Middle school	766	711	134	0	1610
4. High school	768	743	144	6	1661
5. Higher secondary	160	239	131	35	566
6. Degree or equivalent	137	230	296	32	695
7. PG degree or equivalent	24	18	25	8	76
8. Others	7	5	18	4	35
Total	2851	2675	1324	86	6936

The classification of primary students according to type of institution available from different sources is given below:

Table 4.2 Estimates of primary level students in Kerala from different sources (number in lakhs)

Source of data	Government	Private aided	Private unaided
Present survey,2000	8.15	6.88	2.83
Official statistics,2000	7.09	11.22	1.01
NSS, 1995-96	8.26	6.91	2.23

The figures obtained from the NSS and the present survey show very similar trends. But the official figures are significantly different. Between 1995 and 2000, enrolment has been falling. Considering the possibility of bias in the reporting of the official figures, the broad dimensions of the estimates obtained from the present study appear to be reasonably correct.

From the present survey, the total number of students in the middle school classes is estimated as 16.11 lakhs. The official figure of enrolment in middle schools is over 17 lakhs in the year 2000. The difference between the figures is mainly due to the possibility of bias in the reporting of the official figures.

The total number of students studying at the high school level as per our survey is 16.61 lakhs. This is slightly higher than the official figure of 16.11 lakhs. The difference is explained partly by the fact that high school level enrolment, as obtained in the present survey, includes students appearing privately for the School Leaving Certificate examination.

Our survey shows that at the higher secondary or equivalent level 5.66 lakhs of students are enrolled. At the degree level or equivalent there are 6.95 lakhs of students. This includes professional degree courses such as engineering, medicine, agriculture and so on. Students preparing privately for diploma, degree or certificate courses are all included in these groups and hence these figures are not comparable with official figures which comprise only courses of study approved or recognised by the Government.

The coverage of the survey, the broad magnitudes of enrolment at different levels of education and the difference between the estimates obtained from this study and data from other sources are indicated above. Henceforth, in this report, following the practice of the National Sample Survey as well as surveys conducted by other leading statistical organisations, only percentages will be presented on the premise that overestimation or underestimation in sample surveys will generally affect the numerator and denominator in the same proportion and therefore the ratio will give a correct picture.

Type of institution

Schools in Kerala are mainly of three types from the point of view of management and mode of payment of wages and salaries of the employees. First, there are the Government schools. Here, in general, no tuition fee is charged. Appointment of staff is made by the Government. Salaries of staff, maintenance expenditure etc. are met by Government from budgetary sources. Second are the private aided schools. These schools are started by private citizens or organisations and trusts. The land and buildings are provided by the management. Generally, no tuition fee is charged from the students. Appointment of staff is made by the management. But, the salaries of the employees are paid by the Government. A maintenance grant is also provided. Third are the private unaided schools. These are also private institutions started by individuals or organisations and trusts. Tuition fees are charged. Buildings and land belong to the management. Teachers are appointed and paid by the management out of their own resources. These institutions often charge very high rates of tuition fees and other lump sum payments, sufficient to meet the entire running expenses and part of the capital expenditure. The percentage of students of different levels, classified according to type of management of the school, is given below.

The main features noticed from the above table are the following:

1. Private aided schools run only very few pre-primary schools, mainly because Government does not pay the salaries of the staff employed for these classes. But the private unaided, self-financing schools dominate the scene in the case of pre-primary

education.

2. In the case of education at the plus two level, private sector plays the major role. During the survey period, different types of plus two education prevailed in the State. Colleges were running the second year classes of the Pre degree course. Higher secondary schools which were started that year were running the first year of the higher secondary course. There are also a number of vocational higher secondary schools. These are recent developments and the private sector appears to have gained ownership of a large number of these institutions.

A category 'others' appears under type of institution. These are all private institutions such as tutorial colleges for failed students and institutions providing special type of coaching and training outside the regular educational stream. Typewriting and shorthand, computer training in some selected software etc. are examples.

Table 4.3 Percentage distribution of students at different levels of education according to type of institution

Level of school	Type of institution				Total
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	
Pre-primary	34.11	8.15	57.74	0.00	100.00
Primary	45.62	38.51	15.87	0.00	100.00
Middle school	47.57	44.13	8.30	0.00	100.00
High school	46.24	44.71	8.68	0.37	100.00
Plus two	28.38	42.27	23.12	6.23	100.00

Medium of instruction

Table 4.4 Percentage distribution of students at each level of education according to medium of instruction

Level of Education	Medium of instruction					
	Hindi	Malayalam	Tamil	English	Others	Total
Pre-primary	0.19	52.87	0.07	46.87	0.00	100.00
Primary	1.86	80.88	0.77	16.31	0.18	100.00
Middle	0.58	86.59	0.70	11.79	0.34	100.00
High school	0.29	89.31	0.21	9.92	0.27	100.00
Plus II	0.47	20.54	0.04	78.05	0.90	100.00

In the case of pre-primary education, close to half of the students are in English medium schools. At the higher levels of school education Malayalam medium dominates. In high schools, over 89 percent of the students follow Malayalam as the medium of instruction. Students who follow other languages as medium of instruction are comparatively few. In the following table, the percentage of students at each level of education following English as the medium of instruction is shown for each type of institution. It is seen that nearly three-fourths of the students in private unaided pre-primary sections have English as the medium of instruction. In the private aided sector also nearly 70 percent follow the English medium. But in the primary and middle schools, 80 to 90 percent of the pupils in the private unaided schools are in the English medium. It is quite clear that the private unaided sector is concentrating on providing English medium education, obviously because the parents have a strong preference for this kind of education.

At the time of formation of Kerala, the available statistics on education showed that the erstwhile Malabar region, which was a part of the Madras presidency under the direct rule of the British, was educationally backward compared with the Travancore and Cochin regions which were under the rule of Maharajas till independence. Although there has been significant improvement in this respect in the Malabar region since then, there is the feeling even today that this region continues to be educationally backward relative to the rest of Kerala.

Table 4.5 Percentage of students in English medium according to level of education

Level of education	Type of institution				
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Total
Pre-primary	1.21	63.84	71.53	0.00	46.87
Primary	0.94	7.28	82.42		16.31
Middle	1.38	8.01	91.60		11.79
High school	2.98	10.16	46.05	0.00	9.92
Plus II	75.75	77.80	81.39	77.93	78.06

Socio-economic levels and education

Keralites devote a lot of attention to the education of their wards. They try to provide the best possible education, often beyond their economic capacity. It is the general feeling among people that unaided private schools perform better than the other types of schools. This feeling is considerably strengthened, year after year, by the results of the school leaving certificate examination. When the SSLC results are published, it is the usual practice to publish the list of schools which have achieved cent per cent first class, full pass and where the top rankers studied. Most of the schools appearing in this list are private unaided schools. It is also noticed that such schools maintain very good discipline among the students as well as the staff. Better commitment on the part of the staff is clearly seen and the students of such institutions are found to inculcate the habit of attending to their lessons systematically and punctually.

As a result, parents show a preference for such schools. It is useful to examine whether such preference varies according to the level of family incomes. Unfortunately, it is difficult to ascertain the family incomes with any reasonable degree of reliability, through the customary socio - economic surveys. For the past many years, the practice in India has been to use per capita monthly consumer expenditure as the nearest substitute for income. Even this may suffer from reporting biases. However, per capita consumer expenditure is currently being used extensively for the purpose of comparisons.

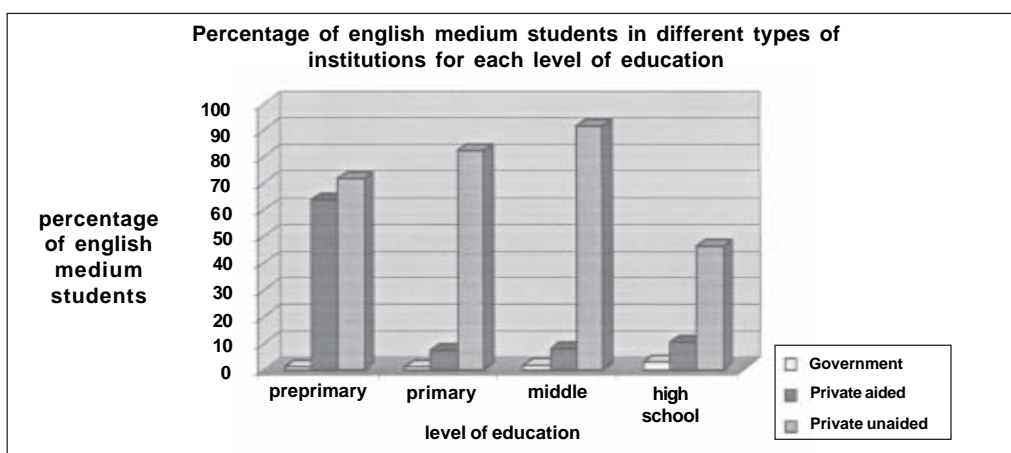


Table 4.6 presents the percentage of students in each level of education and each per capita monthly consumer expenditure group undergoing education in private unaided schools.

Table 4.6 Percentage of students in each household per capita monthly expenditure group in each level of education attending private unaided schools

Level of Education	Household per capita monthly expenditure class(Rs)				
	150 - 300	300 - 450	450 - 600	> 600	Total
Pre-primary	53.80	35.63	44.09	74.09	57.74
Primary	0.52	5.21	8.26	32.37	15.87
Middle school	3.50	1.88	2.60	16.99	8.30
High school	0.00	3.38	5.36	14.18	8.68
Plus two	-	24.97	13.60	27.24	23.12

A general trend is noticed that a higher proportion of students in the higher expenditure groups prefer private unaided schools. In the case of pre-primary education the percentages are generally much higher, most probably because most of the pre-primary classes are conducted in the unaided sector.

It is generally believed that economic as well as educational backwardness is closely associated with social backwardness. Social backwardness and social discrimination in the traditional sense is almost a thing of the past as far as Kerala is concerned. The progress made by these sections of the population, especially in the Travancore and Cochin regions in the pre-independence era, itself is remarkable. Nevertheless, despite all the concessions, encouragement and promotional activities of the Government in the economic and educational spheres in the post independence period, there are large sections of population still struggling to come to the mainstream of socio economic life in the state. It is difficult to classify a population on the basis of social criteria. The traditional instrument of exploitation was caste. Discrimination on the basis of caste doesn't exist legally. However, the remnants

of the past linger. Today the most commonly accepted social grouping, used for providing job reservation, educational concessions and reservation is a cross breed of caste and religion. Such a grouping is now widely used in studies and surveys. The following table gives the percentages of students of each level of education in each social group attending private unaided schools.

Medium of instruction

Table 4.7 Percentage of English medium students in each per capita monthly expenditure group

Level of Education	Monthly per capita expenditure (Rs)				
	150 - 300	300 - 450	450 - 600	> 600	Total
Pre-primary	14.22	20.40	34.91	66.66	46.87
Primary	0.00	1.58	8.87	35.94	16.31
Middle	0.00	2.80	5.58	23.11	11.79
High school	1.89	4.85	4.84	16.52	9.92
Plus two	57.97	70.91	77.71	79.77	78.06

Table 4.8 Percentage of students in each social group in each level of education attending private unaided schools

Social group	Pre-primary	Primary	Middle school	High school	Plus two
Scheduled castes	41.71	0.91	1.81	3.69	27.02
Scheduled tribes	12.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Hindu backward	54.58	15.20	5.82	7.90	28.41
Hindu forward	62.22	31.07	25.38	15.51	20.53
Christian backward	66.21	22.73	16.01	9.64	23.77
Christian forward	73.89	26.21	14.37	7.66	12.39
Muslim	56.08	12.44	6.56	13.18	23.345
Others	-	-	61.06	49.48	-

There is a clear trend visible in the above table. In the case of pre-primary education, the percentages are generally very high, except in the case of scheduled tribes. The comparatively low figure among the scheduled tribes may be partly due to the non - availability of unaided schools in the vicinity of the scheduled tribe habitats which are generally in isolated pockets. At the higher level schools, no scheduled tribe student is reported. The situation among the scheduled castes is not significantly better. But in the case of the forward communities, a much larger percentage of students is found to be enrolled in the private unaided schools.

Table 4.9 Percentage of students in English medium in each social group

Social group	Level of education				
	Pre-primary	Primary	Middle	High school	Plus two
Scheduled castes	27.05	0.00	2.61	1.02	74.63
Scheduled tribes	8.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.79
Hindu backward	42.66	13.29	7.58	6.64	77.85
Hindu forward	56.72	34.17	32.84	20.27	87.13
Christian backward	52.94	28.47	21.64	17.65	94.52
Christian forward	57.74	21.55	21.24	22.64	77.74
Muslims	47.12	13.11	6.12	6.44	78.60
Others	-	100.00	30.53	49.48	-

A comparison of the different social groups with respect to medium of instruction reveals a picture which is closely similar to the situation in the case of unaided schools. Except in the case of pre-primary education, scheduled tribe students are not seen in the English medium schools. Scheduled Caste students are proportionately very few in number. The Hindu backward group is better represented. The forward groups, of course, dominate the scene.

The above comparisons have been attempted on the premise that private unaided schools and English medium schools provide better quality education. As mentioned earlier, the observed superiority of these types of schools is based on a few considerations. First, they help to develop in the student a sense of discipline which will be helpful to him not only in his studies but also in his life. Second, generally the students of such schools develop the habit of regular and systematic study. From the point of view of the parents, there is a third advantage. In general, students from these schools score high marks which help them considerably in securing admission to the next level of education in an institution of their choice. Beyond that it is difficult to say that English medium education or education in private unaided schools exerts any discernible influence on the higher educational or intellectual achievements of the individual. No serious follow-up study of the comparative performance in later life of the alumni of the different types of schools and different media of instruction is available to make a judgement on this aspect.

Educational concessions

In the Government schools and private aided schools in Kerala, no tuition fee is charged for education in standards I to X. But there may be some other payments such as library fee, games fee and so on. During the last few years, parent-teacher associations (PTAs) have been formed in a big way, State-wide, in Government, private aided and private unaided schools. These associations often take upon themselves the responsibility of providing facilities and services which are in fact the responsibility of management. Construction of latrines in schools, provision of school buses and even construction of buildings are often

done under the auspices of PTAs. In many Government schools facilities are grossly inadequate. Government often turns a deaf ear to requests for improving the facilities because of financial difficulties. So neglect has now become the rule rather than the exception. Private schools can be compelled by Government to provide adequate facilities and, in the normal course, management cannot but do this. However, PTAs have become handy tools for the management to obtain such facilities. Tactfully, many managements are utilising the PTAs to add to the schools' capital assets by making them collect the required funds from the public. Generally there will be no resistance to such proposals, because any resistance will result in making the life of their wards miserable in the school. Besides, most people are temperamentally inclined to fall in with the suggestions of the more resourceful persons at the helm of affairs.

In this survey, education is treated as free if the student does not have to pay tuition fees. There may be other benefits or concessions received by meritorious students. Students belonging to some sections of society also get other benefits or concessions. The details of such benefits will be discussed in this section. The table given below shows the percentage of students who reported that education is free for them.

Table 4.10 Percentage of students of each level of education reporting that education is free according to the type of institution

Level of education	Type of institution				
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Total
Pre-primary	97.56	23.58	1.35	0.00	35.96
Primary	100.00	89.49	5.33		80.13
Middle	100.00	96.00	8.41		90.30
High school	100.00	95.05	13.80	9.63	89.95

Generally, in Government schools, it is reported that education is free. In the case of Kendriya Vidyalayas also, it is learnt that students of standards up to and including standard VIII do not have to pay tuition fees. But students at higher levels viz. standards IX and X, have to pay tuition fees at the rate Rs.40. However, in the pre-primary section, of Government schools only 97.56 percent of the students have reported that education is free. It may be that the pre-primary sections attached to a few Government schools are set up outside Government by associations such as the PTAs. As regards the private sector, most of the students in the pre-primary classes have reported that education is not free for them. But 90 to 95 percent of the students in standards I to X of private aided schools do not pay fees. In unaided schools only very few students have reported that education is free.

Even in situations where education is not free, some students receive exemption from payment while some others are awarded scholarships on the basis of different eligibility criteria. A question was asked whether students for whom education was not free enjoyed

any exemption from payment of fees. A very small percentage of students – the percentage varying from 0.51 to 0.88 – were reported as enjoying exemption. These exemptions were reported in the private aided as well as unaided schools. But the figures being extremely small, it would appear that these exemptions do not deserve any special attention in this study. The relevant figures are given in the following table. The amount of exemption per beneficiary is also given separately for the two different types of institutions. It may be seen that the amounts are also not significant except in the case of unaided primary schools where it is Rs1490.

Table 4.11 Percentage of students enjoying exemption from payment of fees

Level of education	Type of institution		Amount(Rs) of exemption per student	
	Private aided	Private unaided	Private aided	Private unaided
Pre-primary	-	0.51	-	100.00
Primary	-	0.88	-	1490.00
Middle	0.50	-	170.00	-
High school	0.68	-	241.67	-

Scholarships

Scholarships are generally of three types – those based on merit, means and merit cum means. Socially backward groups get special weightage in the award of scholarships based on means. In the following table, the percentage of students of each social group receiving scholarships is given separately for each level of education. In the primary, middle school and high school levels, about 5 to 7 percent of the students are reported to be receiving scholarships. At the pre-primary level, only a negligible fraction of students are getting scholarships, the exception being the backward Christian students of whom 3.59 percent are recipients of scholarships.

Among the students at the primary, middle and high school levels, a very high percentage of socially backward groups are seen receiving scholarships. About 57-58 percent of the scheduled tribe students and 37 percent of the scheduled caste students in the primary and upper primary classes are getting scholarships. In the high schools, the corresponding percentages are nearly 36 and 31.

The average value of merit scholarships for student at the pre-primary, primary, middle school and high school levels are Rs.117, Rs. 135.40, Rs. 250 and Rs.720 respectively. Scholarships based on income alone are reported from the primary level upwards. The average amount of scholarship is Rs. 40 at the primary, Rs.130 at the middle school and Rs. 206.25 at the high school levels. No one is reported to have received scholarships based on merit-cum-income. In the category “others” figures are reported by students of all levels. A very high figure of Rs.800 is reported at the pre-primary level in this category. On enquiry it was learnt that this is a special case where the school management provided

incentives to a deserving poor student. At the primary, middle school and high school levels, the average amounts of “other” scholarships are Rs. 91.16, Rs. 127.61 and Rs. 189.48 respectively.

Table 4.12 Percentage of students of each social group receiving scholarship according to level of education

Social group	Level of education				
	Pre-primary	Primary	Middle	High school	Plus two
Scheduled castes	0.00	37.03	37.35	30.66	16.47
Scheduled tribes	0.64	58.45	57.27	35.83	66.48
Hindu backward	0.28	2.23	2.19	0.45	0.60
Hindu forward	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.14	0.44
Christian backward	3.59	4.40	5.38	0.00	12.34
Christian forward	-	-	1.57	-	4.01
Muslims	-	0.16	3.81	6.03	1.69
Others	0.00	-	-	-	-
Total	0.25	5.43	6.72	5.95	

Table 4.13 Average amount of scholarship according to type of scholarship

(rupees)

Type of Scholarship	Level of education				
	Pre-primary	Primary	Middle	High school	Plus two
Merit	117.00	135.40	250.00	720.00	1050.00
Income		40.00	130.00	206.25	1200.00
Merit cum income	-	-	-	-	-
Others	800.00	91.16	127.61	189.48	1087.00

The agency-wise percentages of scholarships are presented in the following table. It is seen that no Government agency or registered organisation provides scholarships for students at the pre-primary level. The bulk of scholarships at this level is awarded by religious organisations (94.37 percent). The rest is reported as awarded by other agencies. Nearly 97 percent of the scholarships at the primary level and all the scholarships at the middle school level are given by the State Government. At the high school level, the State and the Central Governments together account for over 93 percent of the scholarships; the rest being shared almost equally by religious organisations and other agencies.

Table 4.14 Percentage of scholarships according to agency at each level of education

Agency	Level of education				
	Pre-primary	Primary	Middle	High school	Plus two
State Govt.	0.00	96.94	100.00	90.21	91.05
Central Govt.	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.91	-
Registered private societies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.11
Religious organisations	94.37	2.58	0.00	3.34	5.84
Others	5.63	0.47	0.00	3.54	-
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Other benefits

An attempt was made to ascertain whether the students at the different levels of education received any other benefits. The results are given in the table below. It may be seen that a large percentage of the students at the pre-primary, primary and middle school levels have reported that they are receiving other benefits. In the high school classes, however, only 6.42 percent of the students are reportedly receiving other benefits.

Table 4.15 Percentage of students receiving other benefits

Level of education	Percentage
Pre-primary	28.21
Primary	51.43
Middle	41.31
High school	6.42
Plus II	1.80

What these benefits are can be seen from the table 4.16 which gives the percentage distribution of students at each level receiving 'other' benefits according to the type of other benefits which they get. It is noticed that in the case of pre-primary school children, about 61 percent are reported to be getting mid day meals. Another 38 percent get books and some other benefits (mainly uniforms) in addition to mid-day meals. At the primary level, about 60 percent get mid-day meals only. Nearly 22 percent get books in addition to meals. Among middle schools also, the types of benefits are the same as in the case of primary classes. However a much higher percentage (82.11 percent) has reported that they get mid-day meals only. In the high schools, the trend is different. Slightly more than 50 percent of the students receive mid-day meals, books and 'other' benefits which, on enquiry,

is understood to be uniforms and more importantly free tuition. Another 23 percent reported that they receive only free tuition outside regular school hours.

Table 4.16 Percentage distribution of students receiving “other” benefits according to type of benefit

Type of Benefit	Level of education				
	Pre-primary	Primary	Middle	High school	Plus two
Midday meals only	60.99	59.58	82.11	20.13	41.04
Books only	0.05	1.99	0.60	2.82	-
Others only	0.41	0.46	0.96	22.92	-
Midday meals and books	2.08	21.86	2.55	0.00	-
Midday meals and others	32.09	8.87	4.91	2.89	-
Books and others	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.78	-
Midday meals, Books and others	3.97	7.24	8.87	50.46	58.96
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Boarding and lodging

Information on the type of arrangements for boarding of students was collected in the survey. The term boarding is used here to indicate the type of arrangement for providing food to the student. In the table below, the term ‘boarding with relatives’ is used to describe situations where the student gets food from relatives free of cost. ‘Boarding provided by institutions’ is used to describe situations where the student gets food on payment only. It is seen that 99 percent or more of the pre-primary and primary level students are boarding with their parents. Even at the middle school and high school levels over 97 percent of the students get food from their own homes. Only a very small fraction of the students has reported other types of boarding.

Information on type of lodging given in the following table shows a similar trend. It may be mentioned that staying with relatives is intended here to mean staying with relatives without making any payment. The situation where a group of students have joint lodging arrangements is covered by the category ‘jointly with others’. It is noticed that 99 percent or more of the pre-primary and primary students stay with parents. At the middle school and high school levels also about 97 percent of the students live with their parents. The number of students with other types of lodging arrangements is indeed very small.

Table 4.17 Percentage of students according to type of boarding

Type of Boarding	Level of education				
	Pre-primary	Primary	Middle	High school	Plus two
With parents	99.25	99.00	97.40	97.15	96.62
With relatives	0.70	0.64	1.23	1.44	1.75
Provided by educational institution	0.05	0.36	0.59	1.10	1.30
Provided by other institutions	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.31	0.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 4.18 Percentage of students according to type of lodging

Type of Lodging	Level of education				
	Pre-primary	Primary	Middle	High school	Plus two
With parents	99.25	98.86	97.46	96.81	97.02
With relatives	0.70	0.78	1.17	1.63	1.48
Jointly with others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.10
Provided by educational Institutions	0.05	0.36	0.59	1.10	1.30
Provided by other Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.31	0.10
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Distance to school

The average distance to a pre-primary school is 2.05 km. In the case of primary schools the average distance is slightly less at 1.93 kms. Kerala has, in fact, a much larger number of primary schools than pre-primary schools. Pre-primary schools are quite expensive and majority of the people cannot afford to provide such education to their children. A middle school is, on an average, 2.46 km away from the student's residence, a high school, 3.16 km away and a plus two school 6.17 km away.

Table 4.19 Average distance to school (km)

Level of education	Average distance (km)
Pre-primary	2.05
Primary	1.93
Middle	2.46
High school	3.16
Plus two	6.17

The percentage of students classified according to mode of transport used for travelling to the school is given in the following table. At the pre-primary level, 64.75 percent of the students go to school on foot. Around 13 percent of the students make use of the school bus and nearly 12 percent have reported that they use autorikshaw. The remaining nearly 10 percent of the students use bicycle, scooter, motor cycle, car or public transport bus. Some share vans. Nearly 75 percent of the primary level students, 72 percent of the middle school students and over 61 percent of the high school students walk to the school. One distinct feature is that the percentage of students travelling to schools by public transport bus increases from 5.53 in the case of primary level students to 17.43 percent among middle school students to 30.88 percent in the case of students of high schools. Use of school bus or van shows the reverse trend. When the level of education rises, the percentage of students travelling by school bus or van decreases. Similar is the trend in the case of autorikshaws.

Table 4.20 Percentage of students according to mode of transport

Mode of Transport	Level of education				
	Pre-primary	Primary	Middle	High school	Plus two
On foot	64.75	75.10	71.68	61.07	28.59
Bicycle	1.34	0.22	1.12	2.88	3.50
Scooter / motor cycle	1.55	0.78	0.30	0.00	0.05
Autorikshaw	11.80	6.68	2.47	0.80	0.68
Car	0.58	0.23	0.55	0.09	-
Sharing private car/van	3.56	2.27	0.97	1.08	-
School bus/van	13.40	8.55	4.83	2.41	2.50
Public transport bus	1.97	5.53	17.43	30.88	64.22
Others	1.05	0.63	0.65	0.81	0.46
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It is seen that 22.57 percent of the students of pre-primary classes, 16.40 percent of the primary, 15.67 percent of the middle school, 20.84 percent of the high school and 27.03 percent of the plus two level students are not studying in the nearest school. They have either preferred or have been compelled to choose a distant school. The percentage distribution of students not studying in the nearest school in relation to the reasons indicated thereof is given in the following table, separately for students of each level of education. Nearly 48 percent of such students in the high school classes report that they chose a distant school because the coaching in the nearest school is not good. The corresponding percentages in the case of students at the pre-primary, primary and middle school levels are 51.76, 42.71 and 41.99. The other important reason for the choice of a distant school is that the medium of instruction in the nearest school is Malayalam. More than 11 percent of the students at the primary, middle and high school levels appear to have been forced to go to a distant school because they could not get admission in the nearest school.

Table 4.21 Percentage distribution of students of each level of education, not studying in the nearest school in relation to the reason for choosing a distant school

Reason	Level of education				
	Pre-primary	Primary	Middle	High school	Plus two
1.Did not get admission	6.97	11.91	11.40	11.07	34.46
2.Coaching is not good	51.76	42.71	41.99	47.77	48.08
3.Medium of instruction Malayalam	29.96	29.76	17.87	7.96	3.18
4.Unrecognised institution	3.01	0.09	2.74	7.43	5.93
5.Others	8.31	15.53	26.00	25.77	8.35
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In table 4.22, students who are not studying in the nearest school are classified according to the monthly per capita household expenditure. It is seen that nearly two-thirds of such students belong to the highest per capita household expenditure group of Rs.600 and above. Another 23 percent are in the per capita expenditure group of Rs.450 – 600. It becomes clear that the relatively better off families send their children to more distant schools, in order to make available to their wards the best possible education which they can afford.

Table 4.22 Percentage of students not studying in the nearest school according to household per capita expenditure

Percapita monthly consumer expenditure(Rs)	Percentage of students
1. < 150	
2. 150 - 300	1.76
3. 300 - 450	10.15
4. 450 - 600	22.93
5. > 600	65.16
Total	100.00

5. Cost of Education

Information on the cost incurred by households for education of their children is somewhat scanty. Perhaps the only comprehensive survey on the subject was the one undertaken as part of the 52nd Round of the National Sample Survey during the period 1995–'96. The results of this survey are not adequate to enable a study of the detailed components of educational cost. The present study has, therefore, made an attempt to estimate the household cost at different levels of education. A very exhaustive list of components of cost was prepared and information was collected in our survey.

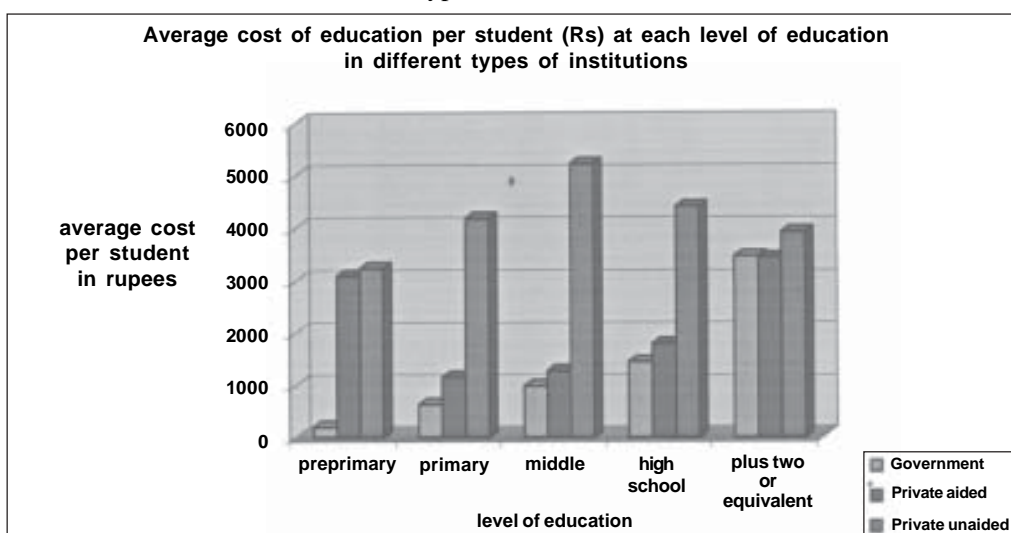
Table 5.1 Average cost (Rs.) per student according to level of education and type of institution

Level of Education	Type of institution				
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	All schools/ Colleges
Pre-primary	198	3088	3231		2385
Primary	625	1149	4179		1564
Middle	983	1270	5224		1582
High school	1450	1790	4412	2420	1992
Plus two or equivalent	3458	3431	3924	3008	3518
Degree or equivalent	7881	9571	9133	4999	8854
PG degree or equivalent	7957	23204	17276	8716	15953

Considering only education up to the high school level first, it is seen that private unaided schools are very much more expensive than the other types of schools. Pre-primary education is more expensive than the other levels of school education even in the private aided schools, mainly because, as mentioned earlier the pre-primary section is usually not within the eligibility criterion to get aid from Government. Because of this, pre-primary education has almost become the monopoly of the private sector. As observed in the previous chapter, the bulk of the pre-primary enrolment is in the unaided private sector followed by Government institutions. But the Government institutions offering pre-primary education are mostly those run under the *balawadi* and *anganwadi* (child care) programmes of Government and not really schools. As a result of Government patronage, education in these institutions is also cheap.

A student at the pre-primary level in an unaided school spends, on an average, Rs 3231 per annum on education. Even in an aided school the expenditure at pre-primary level is Rs 3088. This amount is very nearly equal to the expenditure incurred on education for a student at the plus two stage. At the primary, middle school and high school levels, cost per student is found to increase as we move from Government schools to private aided to private unaided schools. In unaided schools at primary, middle school and high school levels, the

total cost per student is in the range of Rs 4200 to Rs 5200 compared with Rs 1100 – 1800 in private aided schools and Rs 600 – 1500 in Government schools. In private aided and Government schools, generally no tuition fee is charged which is a major component of cost of education. A component-wise analysis will bring out how such large differences in educational costs between different types of institutions have occurred.



The remaining (higher) levels of education as categorised here are very heterogeneous groups. For instance, at the time the present study was undertaken, plus two would include higher secondary schools, vocational higher secondary schools, and the second year of the pre degree course in colleges as well as other courses which are pursued after the SSLC. Although this category is so heterogeneous, in respect of expenditure on education, the differences between the three types of institution are not significant, the average cost per student being a little over Rs 3400 per annum in Government and aided schools and over Rs 3900 in unaided schools.

The remaining two categories - degree or equivalent and PG level - are still more heterogeneous. For example, degree or equivalent level includes, in addition to the usual BA, BSc and B Com courses, a variety of technical and professional courses at the first degree level such as engineering, medicine, agriculture, computer science, veterinary science and so on; and all diploma and certificate courses generally. This can vary from very inexpensive courses conducted in Government institutions in Kerala to very expensive courses under the payment system within or outside the state. The average cost per student shown under these two categories should, therefore, be read keeping in view these limitations. For the degree or equivalent level, the average cost per student is about Rs 7900 in Government institutions and over Rs 9100 in private institutions. At the PG level, variations in the average cost per student according to the type of institution are significant.

There are marked differences between rural and urban areas in respect of the average cost of education. Combining all levels of education, it is seen that the average cost per student in the urban areas is Rs 3503 compared with Rs 1692 in the rural areas. Large differences between rural and urban areas are noticed also in the case of private institutions, both aided and unaided.

Table 5.2 Cost of education per student according to type of institution in rural and urban areas (Rs)

Rural / Urban	Type of institution				
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	All schools
Rural	1692	3623	5698	4740	3488
Urban	3503	4722	6802	4477	5086
State	2217	3962	6141	4669	4012

As mentioned earlier, estimates on cost of education obtained by the National Sample Survey for the year 1995–96 are now available, although not separately for different types of institutions. Combining all levels of education, the cost per reporting student in the rural areas of Kerala was Rs 956 and in the urban areas Rs 1453. The figures obtained in the present study are very much higher both in the rural and urban areas. There are many reasons for this. One important reason is the general increase in prices during the period and the consequent revision of the various components of cost. The list of components of cost used in the present survey is longer and almost exhaustive so that all costs associated with education are completely accounted. The educational infrastructure in Kerala is very much different from what prevails in other parts of the country. Perhaps, in no other State in India, people attach so much importance to the education of children. Keralites are found to be very eager to spend on the education of children and to provide them with the best available facilities. Realising this, private schools, coaching centres, publishers of books and even teachers themselves try to offer more and more materials and facilities at market rates. In recent years, self financing colleges and institutions have come up in a big way in Kerala. Computer education at really fabulous prices has become a favourite of both students and their parents. As mentioned in the previous chapter, the relative shares of Government, private aided and private unaided educational institutions in the number of institutions have undergone significant changes in favour of the unaided sector which is much more expensive than the others. All these factors might have contributed to the increase in the average cost of education.

The cost of education is generally very high in the English medium schools. Still parents exhibit great preference to put their children in such schools. A student in the pre-primary class in an English medium school spends on an average Rs 3942 per annum on different items. In schools where the medium of instruction is any other language, the annual cost is less - in the range of Rs 410–725. Almost the same trend in cost per student is noticed in the case of the other levels of school education up to and including the high school. At the plus two level on the other hand, the per student cost in schools following the different instruction media lies within a comparatively shorter range. The figures relating to the higher levels of education show much larger variation, mainly because of the very heterogeneous group of courses covered by these levels.

Table 5.3 Average cost of education (in Rs) per reporting student according to level of education and medium of instruction

Level of Education	Medium of instruction					
	Hindi	Malayalam	Tamil	English	Others	All
Pre-primary	410	562	725	3942		2385
Primary	647	803	134	4268	455	1564
Middle school	1114	1048	341	4631	1721	1582
High school	1233	1573	1500	4420	2568	1992
Plus two or equivalent	2985	3053	4700	3615	2947	3518
Degree or equivalent	3422	4898	3905	9139	1588	8854
PG degree or equivalent	4140	4733		16327		15953
Others	5985	2255		12787	2250	10654
All levels	2273	1213	1061	7067	1979	4012

The economic status of the family is an important factor determining the household's expenditure on the education of children. For reasons stated earlier per capita monthly consumer expenditure is used as a classificatory variable to grade households according to economic status. In table 5.4, the average cost of education per student (for all levels of education together) is presented, classified according to per capita monthly consumer expenditure classes and type of institution. It is noticed that as the economic status of the family goes up, the average cost of education per student also goes up. This statement is equally true of all the four types of educational institutions.

Table 5.4 Average expenditure in rupees per student on education

Household per capita expenditure (Rs./month)	Type of institution				
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	All schools
1. < 150	375				375
2. 150 - 300	707	1096	576		804
3. 300 - 450	783	1300	2901	2609	1262
4. 450 - 600	1104	1771	2984	2977	1804
5. > 600	3931	5951	7407	5516	5959
All groups	2217	3962	6141	4669	4012

The social group to which the student belongs is a meaningful indicator of the overall level

of development of the family. Under the heading, 'social group' we classify families into Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes, other backward Hindus and so on. This classification will begin with the communities and groups which were traditionally downtrodden, ignored and neglected and were for centuries prevented from coming into the mainstream of society. As a result they became economically backward and socially isolated. The average cost per student, classified according to social group is given in the following table separately for each type of institution. It is seen that social group has a bearing on the cost incurred by families on the education of their wards. The weakest section appears to be the scheduled tribes. On an average, a scheduled tribe student spends only Rs 988 per year on education compared with an average of Rs 4012 for the State as a whole. The difference is substantial. The main reason for this difference is that expensive educational facilities considered as synonymous with quality education are not available on an adequate scale in the isolated, hilly tracts where the Scheduled Tribes are concentrated. To put it differently, fearing lack of adequate demand for expensive education in Scheduled Tribe pockets, no one bothers to start institutions to impart quality education in such areas.

Table 5.5 Average cost of education (in Rs) according to social group and type of institution

Social group	Type of institution				
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	All schools
Scheduled Tribe	725	1223	2379		988
Scheduled Caste	1664	1823	3915	4260	2054
Hindu backward	2001	2928	5657	4416	3453
Hindu forward	3791	8050	7249	6738	6461
Christian backward	3126	3775	5719		4240
Christian forward	3441	5019	7922	6016	5794
Muslims	1539	2549	4738	3555	2679
Others	1765	1938	5040	0.00	3454
All groups	2217	3959	6141	4732	4012

There is a clear trend in the per student cost of education as we move from the lowest social group upwards, Scheduled Castes spending more than Scheduled Tribes, other backward Hindus spending more than Scheduled Castes and so on. This general trend prevails as such in the different types of institutions also.

The average cost per student on education is shown in Table 5.6, district-wise, separately for the rural and urban areas.

Table 5.6 District-wise average cost of education (in Rs) per student in the rural and urban areas

District	Rural	Urban	District average
Kasargod	3334	6096	4531
Kannur	2861	4049	3238
Wayanad	4092	4619	4257
Kozhikode	5067	6502	5575
Malappuram	2540	3646	2756
Palakkad	1969	3308	2324
Thrissur	4475	5778	4805
Eranakulam	3196	5309	4119
Idukki	2370	2486	2409
Kottayam	4215	4449	4295
Alappuzha	4793	5169	4921
Pathanamthitta	4439	4392	4414
Kollam	2980	3861	3195
Thiruvananthapuram	3934	7098	5248
State	3488	5086	4012

Cost per student does not indicate anything about the educational advancement of a region. A lower average cost per student may also be the result of the non-existence in the neighbourhood of better quality or more expensive facilities for education. But it does give an idea about the efforts made by society to provide good quality education for the children. The average cost per student for the Malabar region which comprises of the six districts from Kasaragod to Palakkad is Rs 3780 compared to Rs 4176 for the Travancore-Cochin area. It follows that, from the point of view efforts made by families for the education of their children, Malabar is only slightly behind Travancore-Cochin. Looked at from another angle, in three out of the six Malabar districts, the average cost per student is below the State average. But in Travancore-Cochin area, only two out of the eight districts show an average cost per student which is below the State average.

Components of cost of education

It was mentioned earlier that in the present survey a very detailed list of the components of the cost of education was prepared and information was collected about each of these. The table below presents the relevant figures for the pre-primary level. Pre-primary education in Government institutions is found to be comparatively very cheap. But in private schools – aided as well as unaided – the total cost is more than Rs 3000 a year. Tuition fee itself is more than Rs 800 per year. In addition, the school also collects more than Rs 200 per annum as other fees which include admission fee, laboratory fee, games fee and so on.

Table 5.7 Itemwise average cost per reporting student according to type of institution

Item of cost	a. Pre-primary schools (rupees)				
	Type of institution				
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	All
Tuition fee	0	839	877	0	634
Other school fees	10	210	242	0	175
Donation	4	533	654	0	464
Contributions	3	29	53	0	37
School van	1	425	256	0	202
Transport cost	8	212	303	0	213
Dress and kit	33	261	331	0	242
Books, bag	107	416	383	75	310
Board and lodge	0	0	15	0	10
Private tuition	14	130	45	0	45
Others	17	29	72	25	53
Total expenditure	198	3088	3231	770	2385

Pre-primary students in private schools shell out donation on an average rate of Rs 533 per year in aided schools and Rs 654 in unaided schools. The other important components of cost of education in private schools are school van and transport, books and dress. Government does not meet the cost of pre-primary education. Pre-primary education in Government institutions indicates mostly the preschool centres run by the Social Welfare and the Development Departments. The pre-primary course has to be self financing. Hence the high rates of fees and other charges.

In the case of primary schools, the average cost per student is much lower than that at the pre-primary level in both Government and the private aided schools. The main reason for this is that the students are not required to pay any tuition fee at the primary level in Government and aided schools. The major items of cost in Governments schools are dress, kit, books and bag. These together cost Rs 489 per year in the total cost of Rs 625. In aided schools also, the above items dominate, together accounting for an expenditure of Rs 608. In addition, there are transport costs, donations and cost of private tuition, although these costs are much lower as compared to what is incurred in the case of the private unaided schools.

In the unaided schools, on the other hand, there is tuition fee which on an average comes to Rs 1291 per year. Then, there are substantial amounts charged for many different items at rates much higher than what was seen in the case of schools under other types of management. Students who use school vans pay on an average Rs 431 and those who use other means of transport pay about Rs 354. Expenses on books and bag as well as dress are also more, being Rs 562 and Rs 463 respectively. Other items such as private tuition and

miscellaneous fees paid to the school also become significant in the case of unaided schools. As a result of all these, a student at the primary school level in an unaided school has to spend on an average an amount of Rs 4179 per annum.

Table 5.7 Itemwise average cost per reporting student according to type of institution

Item of cost	b. Primary schools (Rupees)				
	Type of institution				
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	All
Tuition fee	0	0	1291		269
Other school fees	15	54	233		75
Donation	0	66	380		104
Contributions	13	21	89		32
School van	11	72	431		121
Transport cost	39	123	354		137
Dress and kit	238	293	463		306
Books, bag	251	315	562		340
Board and lodge	0	0	84		18
Private tuition	35	70	168		76
Others	23	31	125		47
Total expenditure	625	1149	4179		1564

The general pattern of the components of cost under each type of management for the middle schools and high schools is more or less similar to what has been observed in the case of primary schools except that as the level education goes up there is a slight increase in the cost of the components.

When costs of education at the plus two level are examined, the difference among the different types of institutions in respect of total cost comes down. The only significant difference is in the case of tuition fees in unaided institutions which is Rs 894 per student per annum compared to Rs 110 and Rs 161 in the cases of Government and private aided institutions respectively. A student of the plus two level is spending on an average Rs 3000 to Rs. 4000 per annum as cost of education.

There is not much variation among the different types of institutions with respect to cost of education at the level of degree, equivalent diploma or certificate. The only major difference is in the case of tuition fees which is nearly Rs 1500 per annum in Government institutions and slightly less than Rs 2000 in the cases of private aided institutions compared with a little over Rs 3300 in the case of unaided institutions. Donations are high in the private institutions whether aided or unaided. The total annual cost in the case of private institutions is in the

Table 5.7 Itemwise average cost per reporting student according to type of institution

Item of cost	c. Plus two level or equivalent (Rupees)				
	Type of institution				
	Government aided	Private unaided	Private	Others	All
Tuition fee	110	161	894	833	357
Other school fees	271	317	303	203	293
Donation	150	131	18	0	102
Contributions	120	60	19	2	64
School van	1	19	0	0	9
Transport cost	341	238	386	515	319
Dress and kit	428	358	196	1	317
Books, bag	832	856	717	679	806
Board and lodge	194	94	161	0	130
Private tuition	610	718	279	23	542
Others	382	459	951	752	567
Total expenditure	3458	3431	3924	3008	3518

over Rs 3300 in the case of unaided institutions. Donations are high in the private institutions whether aided or unaided. The total annual cost in the case of private institutions is in the range of Rs 9100 to Rs 9600 per student in the private sector and Rs 7881 in the Government sector.

There is a general impression that at the school level, especially in the private unaided sector, large amounts of money are collected from the students in the form of donations. The average amount per reporting student at each level of education has already been discussed. In order to get a correct picture, it is also necessary to examine what fractions of students do actually pay such donations. The relevant figures are given in the following table.

Table 5.8 shows that over 32 percent of the students at the pre-primary level pay donations compared with nearly 21 percent in the case of private aided schools. In Government and private aided schools, only an insignificant percentage of students at the primary, middle school and high school levels do actually pay donations. In the private unaided sector, about 19 percent of the primary level students and 14 percent of the middle school students pay donations. Even at the high school level, private unaided schools reportedly extract donations from 8.64 percent of the students. A comparison between the Malayalam medium and English medium students at the different levels of school education is given below. It is seen that only a very small fraction of the students in the Malayalam medium gives donations

to the school. But in the case of English medium students, as much as 41 percent of the pre-primary level students give donations. 22.15 percent and 15.63 percent respectively of primary and middle school students have reported that they have paid donations to the school.

Table 5.8 Percentage of students paying donations in different types of institutions at each level of education

Level of Education	Type of institution			
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	All
Pre-primary	3.25	20.80	32.19	21.38
Primary	0.64	2.71	18.88	4.43
Middle school	0.80	2.04	14.00	2.59
High school	0.67	0.74	8.64	1.49
Plus two level	11.35	8.21	2.89	7.36

Table 5.9 Percentage of Malayalam medium and English medium Students paying donation in each level of education

Level of Education	Medium of instruction		
	Malayalam	English	All
Pre-primary	4.10	40.99	21.38
Primary	1.02	22.15	4.43
Middle school	0.81	15.63	2.59
High school	0.96	6.35	1.49
Plus two level	10.54	5.92	7.36

The practice of arranging private tuition for students at the school level is becoming increasingly popular. It is proportionately more among English medium students than among Malayalam medium students. Even at the pre-primary level, more than 8 percent of the English medium students are reported to be receiving private tuition as against 5.24 percent among their counterparts in Malayalam medium. As the level of education goes up, the percentage of students receiving private tuition also goes up. At the primary and middle school levels also a significant proportion of students receive private tuition. Over 56 percent of the English medium students at the high school level are getting private tuition. At this level in Malayalam medium schools, nearly 32 percent of the students go in for private tuition. No attempt is made in the present study to ascertain the motivations behind the widespread practice of providing private tuition at high cost to students at all levels of schooling. However, it would be worth investigating whether such private tuition is arranged to make up the deficiencies in the present system of teaching in the schools.

Table 5.10 Percentage of Malayalam medium and English medium students having private tuition in each level of education

Level of Education	Medium of instruction		
	Malayalam	English	All
Pre-primary	5.24	8.38	6.70
Primary	9.14	26.07	11.77
Middle school	18.92	40.92	21.52
High school	31.85	56.06	34.10
Plus two level	16.41	32.82	29.64

Table 5.11 shows the percentage of students receiving private tuition for each level of education under each type of institution. It is seen that the practice of providing private tuition exists among students at all levels of education and in all types of institutions to a more or less similar extent although the incidence is slightly more in the case of private schools. Even in the case of pre-primary students, nearly 20 percent of the children in the private aided institutions go in for private tuition. At the high school level, the percentage of students receiving private tuition is the highest (42.37 percent) in the case of the private aided institutions followed by private unaided schools (34.79 percent). The corresponding figure in the case of Government schools is only 26.45 percent.

Table 5.11 Percentage of students at each level of education receiving private tuition according to type of institution

Level of Education	Type of management			
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	All
Pre-primary	4.67	19.85	6.07	6.70
Primary	7.72	11.80	22.79	11.77
Middle school	18.59	22.20	32.93	21.52
High school	26.45	42.37	34.79	34.10
Plus two level	32.31	40.29	14.22	29.64

Source of finance

The analysis of cost data has shown that the people of Kerala spend substantial amounts on the education of their children. This expenditure might, in the normal course, be beyond the means at the command of a large number of parents. It will be interesting to see how the families meet the expenditure. The table below shows the percentage of students of each level of education classified according to the source of finance availed of for meeting the cost of education of the children. In the case of the vast majority (92–93 percent) of

students at the pre-primary and primary levels, the families meet the expenditure out of their own savings. As the level of education goes up, the proportion of self-reliant families comes down. At the plus two level only 82 percent are able to manage with their own resources. At the degree or equivalent level, the cost of education of about 76 percent of the students only is met out of own savings of the families.

In the case of more than 9 percent of the students at the plus two and degree or equivalent levels, it is reported that the finance required for the education of the children is obtained from the sale of property. Even at the high school level nearly 8 percent have reported this source. This, incidentally, reflects the typical attitude of a Keralite towards the education of children. It shows the importance attached to education in the State. At the higher levels of education, especially at the degree and PG degree or equivalent levels, in the case of 5 to 6 percent of the students, loans from money lenders, at exorbitant rates of interest, have been availed.

Table 5.12 Percentage distribution of students of each level according to source of finance for studies

Source of Finance	Pre-primary	Primary	Middle	High school	Plus two	Degree or equivalent	PG degree or equivalent
Own savings	93.21	92.39	88.17	84.76	81.93	75.96	79.84
Help from relatives and friends	1.37	1.14	2.19	2.78	2.87	3.51	2.22
Loan from money lenders	0.00	0.14	1.16	1.10	2.35	5.31	6.93
Loan from banks	0.29	0.58	0.84	1.17	2.10	4.72	7.14
Sale of property	2.86	4.76	6.11	7.85	9.47	9.21	3.58
Others	2.26	0.99	1.53	2.35	1.29	1.27	0.29
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In Table 5.13, the percentages of students of each social group in relation to the source of finance made use of for the education of children are shown. Generally, in all social groups, the proportion of students depending on their own family savings is about 87–88 percent, the exceptions being scheduled tribes and backward Christians among whom only 82 to 83 percent are self-reliant in this regard. The differences between the social groups in respect of the source of finance are not significant enough to warrant specific comment.

Table 5.13 Percentage of students of each social group according to the source of financing of the children's education

Source of financing	Social group								
	SC	ST	Hindu Back ward	Hindu For ward	Christian Back ward	Christian For ward	Muslim	Others	All groups
Own savings	86.88	82.82	87.46	88.31	82.13	86.35	86.96	91.96	86.95
Help from relatives and friends	1.38	0.45	3.41	0.97	7.81	1.16	1.50	0.00	2.18
Loans from moneylenders	1.26	0.00	0.54	3.12	2.25	2.97	0.61	0.00	1.37
Loan from Banks	0.08	5.81	1.77	1.22	2.50	2.16	0.62	0.00	1.36
Sale of Property	7.51	1.99	6.32	4.91	4.15	6.19	8.16	8.04	6.54
Others	2.88	8.93	0.50	1.47	1.17	1.17	2.14	0.00	1.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The Table gives an idea about the sources of finance usually made use of by households for the education of their children. But this table does not give any idea about the quantum of finance so made use of. As mentioned in an earlier section, people, irrespective of their economic position, strive hard to enrol their wards in educational institutions which maintain good standard and discipline. In the process, it is possible, in some cases at least, that the expenditure on such education is often beyond the economic capacity of the family. One way of raising the required finances is to borrow. But even for such borrowing, the family should have sufficient economic capacity to repay. Another possibility is for the families to reduce or even forgo certain items of consumption in order to support the education of their children.

5. Summary and Conclusions

The present study has brought out a number of distinguishing features of education in Kerala. Many of these features are characteristic of an essentially urban environment in the rest of the country as well as in countries in similar stages of development. Historically, Kerala at all times was well ahead of British India and all other major Indian States in respect of development of education. Literacy rate has always been very high. Ever since the advent of Christian missionaries to this part of the country, education received high priority in the programme of these missionaries as well as the princely rulers of the constituent States who were themselves enlightened and willing to promote education in their kingdoms.

Even in the pre-independence days education at the primary level was free. This is evidence of a clear recognition of the importance of education not only from the economic but also from the social, cultural and political points of view. As a result, adequate infrastructure for education was developed in the Travancore and Cochin regions of Kerala. Malabar region was, till the reorganisation of States on linguistic basis with effect from 1956, a part of Madras State and educational development there, though better than in the rest of Madras State, was not up to the level achieved in the Travancore-Cochin region. After the reorganisation of States, the successive Governments which came to power in Kerala bestowed great attention to the problem of reducing the regional disparities in educational infrastructure and facilities.

The constitutional provision of universal and free primary education in Kerala appears to have been reached around the closing years of the seventies of the last century. However, new schools were still being sanctioned mainly to remove the regional disparities in educational facilities observed especially in the highland regions of Travancore-Cochin and in most parts of the Malabar region.

Improvements, nation-wide, in public health and medical facilities in the post-independence era, resulted in significant improvements in the demographic parameters, especially birth and death rates. As a result, the rate of growth of population was accelerated. The population in the school-going age group started increasing fast. For nearly two decades, there was increase in the number of schools, teachers and students. These two decades were also crucial years for Kerala in the spheres of family planning and population control. The sustained increase in school enrolment experienced till then was arrested during the early eighties. Soon after that, decline in enrolment in Kerala began, initially in the primary classes and then in the middle schools and in standards VIII and IX. By the year 2000, decline is noticed in standard X also.

Simultaneously, another important development started in the domain of school education in Kerala. In addition to the Government and private aided schools, there were a few private unaided schools imparting school education mostly in the English medium. The number of such schools started increasing gradually. The large scale development of the pre-primary sector in English medium is a major phenomenon during the seventies in the school education sector. This, in its own way, created additional demand for schooling facilities in English medium and catalysed the growth of private unaided schools.

The results of school leaving certificate examinations made parents ponder seriously about

the quality of education in the Government and private aided schools. A few years back, only about ten percent of the students who appeared for the SSLC examination actually passed on the first valuation. The SSLC Board then began to apply moderation to the results. With liberal moderation the pass level was regularly raised to about 40 – 45 per cent. For the people of Kerala, who have always been eager to provide the best possible education to their wards, this was a very disturbing thought. Gradually, they started preferring the paid education provided by the unaided institutions to the free education provided by the Government and aided institutions, where, many believed, the quality was poor.

The role of the private sector in the field of education in Kerala is very significant. Nearly two-thirds of the pre-primary students in Kerala are in private schools – aided as well as unaided. At the primary, middle school and high school levels, about 52 – 55 percent of the students attend private schools. Private sector controls about two-thirds of the educational facilities at the plus two level.

The total cost per student varies considerably between the different types of management. In private aided schools the cost is relatively high. In unaided schools, it is much higher. The main components of cost which contribute to these differences are tuition fees, donations, school van/transport costs and even books, bag and dress. Costs on these are substantially higher in the case of private unaided schools.

The general level of income in Kerala has been going up in recent times. The virtual exodus of people to the Middle East countries for jobs has resulted in increasing remittances to the State. The increase in the cost of education was, in general, less than proportionate to the increase in the incomes of the people. Because of this, even people belonging to the lower middle classes found themselves capable of financing the education of their children in the unaided schools.

As a result of all these developments, private unaided schools came to be preferred by a large number of parents. The number of such schools and the enrolment therein started increasing. Together with the decline in the birth rate, this contributed to a fall in enrolment in the Government and private aided schools. As a consequence of this, teachers were rendered surplus. In view of the practical difficulties in retrenching these teachers, Government declared them as 'Protected Teachers' and retained them in the very same schools without seriously examining the possibility of transferring them to other schools. In the private aided schools, the question of transfer is not relevant in the cases of managements having only one school. In the case of corporate management, the possibility of redeployment of the surplus teachers should have been seriously explored. According to the Economic Review, Kerala, 2000, there were 2244 'Protected Teachers' in Kerala in that year-; 993 of them in Government schools and 1251 in private aided schools. The annual wage bill of these teachers is of the order of Rs. 20 crores.

The analysis brings to light a number of aspects of school education in Kerala which cause concern. If the present system of evaluation with its moderation mechanism is recognized, the results of the school leaving examination point to the possibility of a decline in the real standard of school education. The performance of the private unaided schools, however, is found to be far superior to that of the other types of institutions. The increased preference of the people for private unaided schools indirectly supports this contention. This means

that the free, universal primary education provided in the State is substandard. This goes against the spirit of the constitutional provisions.

A more serious aspect of this phenomenon is the decline in the quality of school education. In the past, Government had taken various measures to improve the quality of education. Teachers were regularly given in-service training to improve the methods of teaching and to upgrade the teaching skills. The syllabus of schools had been revised more than once to make it more modern. The text books were rewritten to make the presentation more systematic, simple and interesting. The teachers in the Government and aided schools were educationally well qualified for the job assigned to them. In fact, even now, these teachers are generally better qualified and more experienced than their counterparts in the unaided sector. They are also, in general, better paid. Then, what are the factors that contribute to the deteriorating standard of school education? This is a matter to be studied in depth. No systematic study of this aspect of school education seems to have been undertaken so far. Such a study of the factors which contribute to the deteriorating quality of education, especially at the school level, should be made by an expert group and appropriate solution to the problem should be found without delay.

As mentioned earlier, the problem of 'Protected Teachers' is with Kerala for more than two decades now. In view of the declining trends in enrolment, which is still continuing and which is likely to continue for a long time to come because of reasons already cited, the problem of 'Protected Teachers' will assume more serious proportions in future. The financial commitment of Government in maintaining these teachers will also increase proportionately. So far, successive Governments have been taking a lenient attitude to the 'Protected Teachers' who are protected in the true sense of the term. It is only fair that these teachers are given adequate protection. But protection does not necessarily mean that they should be paid for not working. Protection also should not be construed to mean that these teachers are not to be transferred from the schools where they are kept protected. This problem should be studied seriously and efforts should be made to utilise the services of these teachers in schools where vacancies arise irrespective of the location of the school where such vacancies arise. This will result in substantial savings for the Government in the coming years. After all, the tax payer should not be made to pay persons for performing no work.

Educational concessions

It was mentioned in the previous section that 80 percent of the students in the primary classes and about 90 percent of the students at the middle school and high school levels reported that education was free for them in the sense that they did not have to pay tuition fees. However, they pay many other different types of fees. These students have also to incur a variety of other kinds of expenditure in connection with their education. At the primary level, a student in a Government school, on an average, spends Rs 625 per year. In the aided schools, the corresponding expenditure is Rs 1149 and in an unaided school it is Rs 4179. These figures challenge the claim that primary education is free in Kerala.

Besides free tuition, students at various levels are provided with a number of other concessions and benefits. Scholarships are provided based on merit, income or both. A substantial proportion of the socially backward groups receives such scholarships. Sometimes exemption

from payment of fees is given to deserving students. Besides the above, midday meals, free text books and other similar concessions are provided.

Aggregate expenditure

After all these concessions and exemptions, an average student in Kerala has to spend annually Rs 4012 on his education. This average is taken over all levels of education. It was also estimated earlier that there are in all about 69.36 lakhs of students in Kerala. This would mean a total household level expenditure of Rs 2782.72 cr in the year 1999-2000, on the education of children. The expenditure incurred by the government of Kerala on education during the same year was Rs 2480.94 cr. These two together would add up to Rs 5263.66 cr. The net state domestic product of Kerala at current prices was Rs 62556.75 cr in 1999-2000. Total expenditure on education in Kerala, thus works out to 8.41 percent of net domestic product.

The estimate of expenditure on education covers only the expenditures incurred by the Government of Kerala and the household sector. It is possible that the Government of India also incurs expenditures on education in Kerala. Similarly the private sector institutions may not be fully self-financing. The corporate managements especially may be incurring some expenditure. By their very nature, it is, however, difficult to estimate such expenditure. These expenditures may also not be significant and are likely to be only marginal in comparison with the aggregate expenditure on education.

The percentage of students receiving private tuition is comparatively quite high. Nearly 42 percent of the high school students in the private aided schools are reportedly going in for private tuition. At all levels of education, there are substantial percentages of students receiving private tuition. Over the years, this practice, reportedly, has been becoming more and more widespread. No serious attempt seems to have been made to ascertain the reasons why parents, in such large numbers, feel it increasingly necessary to give support to their wards in their studies in the form of tuition outside school. But it is obvious that the parents want their children to perform better in the examinations. Most of the students are not able to do well, especially in the SSLC examination. In the earlier classes, because of other compulsions, students are given wholesale promotion or 90 percent promotion depending on the level of education.

It is not likely that the majority of students in the State are below average in intelligence quotient. The results of the SSLC examination show that around 45 percent of the students who appeared are declared to have passed after substantial moderation. If these results are accepted as a measure of the performance of the students after being exposed to at least ten years of school education, the results indicate that nearly 55 percent of the students who appeared for the SSLC examination failed to secure the passing minimum of 35 percent marks. They have not been able to assimilate sufficient information from the content of the prescribed syllabus to encounter successfully even the very modest intellectual challenges set by the examinations. There is considerable waste of efforts- the physical efforts of the students and the financial efforts of the parents. The factors that have contributed to this state of affairs should be identified and corrective action taken as early as possible.

Appendix

Table 1 Number of students according to level of education and type of institution
(in 000)

Level of education	Type of institution				
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Total
Pre-primary	173	41	293	0	507
Primary	805	688	294	0	1786
Middle	759	699	152	0	1610
High school	768	722	166	6	1661
Plus TWO or equivalent	160	239	131	35	566
Degree or equivalent	137	230	296	32	695
PG degree or equivalent	24	18	25	8	76
Others	7	5	18	4	35
Total	2834	2642	1375	86	6936

Table 2 Number of students at school level according to the courses attended
(in 000)

Course	Level of education				
	Preprimary	Primary	Middle	High school	Plus two
General course	386	1786	1610	1661	138
Arts, humanities	0	0	0	0	284
Science	0	0	0	0	115
Commerce	0	0	0	0	0
Teacher's training	0	0	0	0	25
Craft and trade	0	0	0	0	1
Others	121	0	0	1	0
Total	507	1786	1610	1661	566

Table 3 Number of degree and PG level students according to course attended
(in 000)

Course	Level of education		
	Degree or equivalent	PG degree or equivalent	Others
General course	0	0	1
Arts , humanities	218	25	0
Science	86	7	0
Home science	1	0	0
Commerce	115	13	1
Education	11	3	0
Rural science, cooperation etc	3	0	0
Engineering, architecture	49	3	1
Medicine, nursing etc.	35	4	1
Teacher's training	19	0	7
Law and legal practice	5	1	1
Business management etc.	11	2	1
Accountancy	3	0	0
Journalism, Library science	1	0	0
Computer science	72	16	7
Music, dance and acting	3	1	0
Fine arts	2	1	0
Craft and trade	36	0	1
Others	27	0	16
Total	695	76	35

Table 4 Number of students according to type of institution and medium of instruction
(in 000)

Medium of Instruction	Government	Type of institution			
		Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Total
Hindi	16	41	7	0	64
Malayalam	2470	1980	275	19	4744
Tamil	29	0	1	0	30
English	307	615	1085	66	2074
Others	12	5	7	1	25
Total	2834	2642	1375	86	6936

Table 5 Number of students according to per capita monthly household consumer expenditure and type of institution
(in 000)

Per capita Expenditure (Rs)	Government	Type of institution			
		Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Total
1.< 150	3	0	0	0	3
2. 150 - 300	178	65	16	0	260
3. 300 - 450	723	564	116	6	1408
4. 450 - 600	922	831	249	27	2029
5. > 600	1008	1181	993	53	3235
Total	2834	2642	1375	86	6936

Table 6 Number of students according to per capita monthly household consumer expenditure and medium of Instruction
(in 000)

Per capita Expenditure(Rs)	Medium of instruction					
	Hindi	Malayalam	Tamil	English	Others	Total
1.< 150	0	3	0	0	0	3
2. 150 - 300	5	228	10	16	0	260
3. 300 - 450	12	1237	16	143	1	1408
4. 450 - 600	25	1594	4	402	5	2029
5. > 600	22	1682	0	1512	19	3235
Grand Total	64	4744	30	2074	25	6936

Table 7 Number of students according to social group and medium of instruction
(in 000)

Social Group	Medium of instruction					
	Hindi	Malayalam	Tamil	English	Others	Total
Scheduled caste	3.61	516.00	10.33	120.90	0.00	650.84
Scheduled tribe	0.00	109.82	14.77	8.39	0.00	132.99
Hindu backward	23.15	1441.15	1.57	581.46	5.46	2052.80
Hindu forward	9.91	529.01	0.00	507.03	0.99	1046.95
Christian backward	2.28	169.11	0.00	122.93	0.00	294.32
Christian forward	9.19	467.33	3.44	345.44	6.10	831.49
Muslims	16.26	1507.98	0.00	383.67	12.22	1920.14
Others	0.00	3.15	0.00	3.68	0.00	6.83
Total	64.42	4743.55	30.11	2073.51	24.77	6936.36

Table 8 Number of students according to social group and type of institution
(in 000)

Social Group	Type of institution				
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Total
Scheduled caste	351.93	235.70	56.99	6.23	650.84
Scheduled tribe	85.40	42.76	4.83	0.00	132.99
Hindu backward	862.76	761.63	395.56	32.86	2052.80
Hindu forward	381.19	339.11	312.70	13.95	1046.95
Christian backward	73.86	146.74	73.73	0.00	294.32
Christian forward	193.87	416.93	214.19	6.51	831.49
Muslims	883.62	696.74	313.28	26.49	1920.14
Others	1.23	2.19	3.41	0.00	6.83
Total	2833.84	2641.80	1374.68	86.03	6936.36

Table 9 Number of students according to social group, type of institution and whether education is free

(in 000)

Social group	Whether education is free	Type of institution				
		Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Grand Total
Scheduled caste	Yes	335.50	216.72	7.11	0.00	559.33
	No	16.43	18.98	49.88	6.23	91.51
	Total	351.93	235.70	56.99	6.23	650.84
Scheduled tribe	Yes	81.69	30.26	0.00	0.00	111.95
	No	3.70	12.51	4.83	0.00	21.03
	Total	85.40	42.76	4.83	0.00	132.99
Hindu backward	Yes	829.48	662.42	18.35	2.14	1510.06
	No	33.28	99.20	373.13	30.72	536.33
	Total	862.76	761.63	395.56	32.86	2052.80
Hindu forward	Yes	347.61	246.91	9.76	0.00	604.28
	No	33.57	92.21	302.93	13.95	442.67
	Total	381.19	339.11	312.70	13.95	1046.95
Christian backward	Yes	68.73	121.78	5.06	0.00	195.57
	No	5.13	24.96	68.66	0.00	98.75
	Total	73.86	146.74	73.73	0.00	294.32
Christian forward	Yes	176.59	344.43	7.70	0.00	528.72
	No	17.28	72.50	206.49	6.51	302.77
	Total	193.87	416.93	214.19	6.51	831.49
Muslims	Yes	858.87	614.26	20.68	0.97	1494.78
	No	24.76	82.48	292.61	25.52	425.36
	Total	883.62	696.74	313.28	26.49	1920.14
Others	Yes	1.23	1.23	1.24	0.00	3.70
	No	0.00	0.96	2.17	0.00	3.14
	Total	1.23	2.19	3.41	0.00	6.83
Total		2833.84	2641.80	1374.68	86.03	6936.36

Table 9.1 Number of preprimary students according to social group, type of institution and whether education is free

(in 000)

Social Group	Whether Education is free	Type of institution			
		Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Grand Total
Scheduled caste	Yes	15.35	1.13	0.00	16.48
	No	2.54	2.44	15.36	20.34
	Total	17.89	3.57	15.36	36.82
Scheduled tribe	Yes	8.74	0.07	0.00	8.81
	No	0.60	0.22	1.39	2.21
	Total	9.33	0.29	1.39	11.02
Hindu backward	Yes	57.76	3.58	2.08	63.42
	No	0.15	10.48	84.41	95.03
	Total	57.91	13.83	86.49	158.46
Hindu forward	Yes	24.63	2.09	0.99	27.71
	No	0.00	5.85	52.64	58.49
	Total	24.63	7.93	53.63	86.20
Christian backward	Yes	4.50	0.59	0.00	5.09
	No	0.00	1.78	13.46	15.24
	Total	4.50	2.37	13.46	20.33
Christian forward	Yes	15.19	0.36	0.00	15.54
	No	0.94	3.31	56.00	60.25
	Total	16.12	3.67	56.00	75.80
Muslims	Yes	42.61	1.85	0.88	45.34
	No	0.00	7.60	65.59	73.19
	Total	42.61	9.45	66.47	118.53
Total		172.99	41.01	292.81	507.15

Table 9.2 Number of primary students according to social group, type of institution, and whether education is free

(in 000)

Social Group	Whether education is free	Type of institution			
		Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Grand Total
Scheduled caste	Yes	74.15	80.80	1.43	156.38
	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	74.15	80.80	1.43	156.38
Scheduled tribe	Yes	32.38	0.00	0.00	32.38
	No	0.00	7.73	0.00	7.73
	Total	32.39	7.73	0.00	40.12
Hindu backward	Yes	248.02	153.67	7.14	408.84
	No	0.00	8.71	66.44	75.14
	Total	248.03	162.38	73.58	483.98
Hindu forward	Yes	100.94	61.44	3.15	165.53
	No	0.00	11.91	75.40	87.31
	Total	100.94	73.35	78.55	252.84
Christian backward	Yes	12.72	39.51	2.25	54.48
	No	0.00	8.31	15.56	23.87
	Total	12.72	47.82	17.81	78.35
Christian forward	Yes	48.41	78.25	2.00	128.67
	No	0.00	13.01	47.60	60.62
	Total	48.41	91.27	49.60	189.29
Muslims	Yes	288.12	201.90	0.00	490.01
	No	0.00	21.70	72.67	94.37
	Total	288.12	223.60	72.67	584.38
Others	Yes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	No	0.00	0.96	0.00	0.96
	Total	0.00	0.96	0.00	0.96
Total		804.75	687.91	293.64	1786.31

Table 9.3 Number of middle school students according to social group, type of institution and whether education is free

(in 000)

Social group	Whether education is free	Type of institution			
		Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Grand Total
Scheduled caste	Yes	82.63	52.70	0.00	135.33
	No	0.00	2.64	2.54	5.19
	Total	82.63	55.35	2.54	140.52
Scheduled tribe	Yes	24.71	6.88	0.00	31.59
	No	0.00	2.58	0.00	2.58
	Total	24.71	9.45	0.00	34.16
Hindu backward	Yes	227.87	226.09	0.52	454.49
	No	0.00	1.96	27.63	29.59
	Total	227.87	228.05	28.15	484.08
Hindu forward	Yes	83.44	63.87	3.14	150.46
	No	0.00	0.00	46.95	46.95
	Total	83.44	63.87	50.10	197.41
Christian backward	Yes	14.03	37.22	0.65	51.90
	No	0.00	2.57	9.61	12.18
	Total	14.03	39.79	10.26	64.08
Christian forward	Yes	54.05	103.15	2.31	159.50
	No	0.00	0.30	24.13	24.43
	Total	54.05	103.45	26.44	183.93
Muslims	Yes	271.35	191.91	5.11	468.37
	No	0.00	6.43	27.84	34.28
	Total	271.35	198.35	32.95	502.65
Others	Yes	0.95	0.27	0.96	2.19
	No	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.96
	Total	0.95	0.27	1.93	3.16
Total		759.03	698.58	152.37	1609.98

Table 9.4 Number of high school students according to social group, type of institution and whether education is free

(in 000)

Social group	Whether education is free	Type of institution				
		Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Grand Total
Scheduled caste	Yes	127.25	53.76	0.73	0.00	181.73
	No	0.00	2.00	6.28	0.00	8.28
	Total	127.25	55.75	7.01	0.00	190.01
Scheduled tribe	Yes	10.48	12.99	0.00	0.00	23.48
	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	10.48	12.99	0.00	0.00	23.48
Hindu backward	Yes	233.45	207.88	7.93	0.59	449.84
	No	0.00	2.93	30.24	0.29	33.46
	Total	233.44	210.81	38.17	0.88	483.30
Hindu forward	Yes	94.67	88.29	1.95	0.00	184.91
	No	0.00	4.16	32.39	0.00	36.54
	Total	94.68	92.44	34.034	0.00	221.46
Christian backward	Yes	30.16	28.48	0.65	0.00	59.28
	No	0.00	0.00	5.61	0.00	5.61
	Total	30.16	28.48	6.26	0.00	64.89
Christian forward	Yes	42.56	125.13	2.74	0.00	170.44
	No	0.00	3.19	11.44	0.00	14.63
	Total	42.56	128.33	14.18	0.00	185.07
Muslims	Yes	229.13	185.42	9.22	0.00	423.77
	No	0.00	6.69	55.51	5.26	67.47
	Total	229.13	192.11	64.73	5.26	491.24
Others	Yes	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.95
	No	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.93
	Total	0.00	0.95	0.93	0.00	1.89
Total		767.71	721.87	165.62	6.14	1661.34

Table 9.5 Number of Plus Two level school students according to social group, type of institution and whether education is free

(in 000)

Social group	Whether education is free	Type of institution				
		Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Grand Total
Scheduled caste	Yes	15.21	21.49	2.76	0.00	39.46
	No	2.59	3.38	14.22	3.18	23.36
	Total	17.79	24.87	16.98	3.18	62.82
Scheduled tribe	Yes	4.47	10.32	0.00	0.00	14.78
	No	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.74
	Total	5.20	10.32	0.00	0.00	15.52
Hindu backward	Yes	46.08	54.24	4.22	0.00	104.54
	No	9.47	14.85	50.24	12.55	87.11
	Total	55.55	69.09	54.46	12.55	191.65
Hindu forward	Yes	36.80	28.22	0.00	0.00	65.02
	No	4.43	5.50	20.52	4.51	34.96
	Total	41.23	33.72	20.52	4.51	99.99
Christian backward	Yes	5.49	14.21	0.65	0.00	20.34
	No	0.65	1.11	6.04	0.00	7.79
	Total	6.13	15.32	6.69	0.00	28.14
Christian forward	Yes	8.88	34.30	0.65	0.00	43.83
	No	2.59	8.13	7.27	2.03	20.00
	Total	11.47	42.43	7.91	2.03	63.83
Muslims	Yes	19.52	29.38	0.74	0.84	50.46
	No	3.60	13.97	23.45	12.15	53.18
	Total	23.12	43.35	24.19	12.99	103.65
Total		160.50	239.10	130.74	35.26	565.60

Table 9.6 Number of students of degree or equivalent diploma level according to social group, type of institution and whether education is free

(in 000)

Social group	Whether education is free	Type of institution				
		Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Grand Total
Scheduled caste	Yes	15.02	6.19	2.20	0.00	23.41
	No	5.19	7.99	8.47	2.37	24.03
	Total	20.22	14.18	10.67	2.37	47.44
Scheduled tribe	Yes	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
	No	1.78	1.98	2.26	0.00	6.02
	Total	2.11	1.98	2.26	0.00	6.35
Hindu backward	Yes	14.06	15.72	0.54	1.01	31.33
	No	20.69	55.35	98.17	12.93	187.14
	Total	34.75	71.07	98.71	13.94	218.47
Hindu forward	Yes	6.12	2.99	0.52	0.00	9.63
	No	23.88	56.76	64.41	7.28	152.32
	Total	30.00	59.75	64.94	7.28	161.96
Christian backward	Yes	1.31	1.62	0.88	0.00	3.81
	No	4.21	9.61	17.07	0.00	30.89
	Total	5.53	11.23	17.95	0.00	34.70
Christian forward	Yes	5.85	1.61	0.00	0.00	7.46
	No	11.76	41.41	52.57	2.03	107.78
	Total	17.62	43.02	52.57	2.03	115.24
Muslims	Yes	7.68	3.81	4.73	0.00	16.22
	No	19.17	24.72	43.93	6.37	94.19
	Total	26.85	28.53	48.66	6.37	110.42
Others	Yes	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27
	No	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.27
	Total	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.55
Total		137.35	229.75	296.04	31.99	695.12

Table 9.7 Number of students at postgraduate or equivalent level according to social group, type of institution and whether education is free

(in 000)

Social group	Whether education is free	Type of institution				
		Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Grand Total
Scheduled caste	Yes	5.31	0.65	0.00	0.00	5.95
	No	6.10	0.00	1.19	0.67	7.96
	Total	11.41	0.65	1.19	0.67	13.91
Scheduled tribe	Yes					
	No	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.59	
	Total	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59
Hindu backward	Yes	1.65	1.24	0.00	0.00	2.89
	No	1.63	4.03	8.44	3.67	17.77
	Total	3.28	5.27	8.44	3.67	20.66
Hindu forward	Yes	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01
	No	4.58	6.91	6.28	2.16	19.94
	Total	5.59	6.91	6.28	2.16	20.94
Christian backward	Yes	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15
	No	0.27	1.07	1.31	0.00	2.65
	Total	0.27	1.22	1.31	0.00	2.80
Christian forward	Yes					
	No	1.99	3.14	5.85	0.68	11.66
	Total	1.99	3.14	5.85	0.68	11.66
Muslims	Yes					
	No	1.18	1.25	1.79	1.04	5.27
	Total	1.18	1.25	1.79	1.04	5.27
Others	Yes	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.27
	No					
	Total	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.27	
Total		24.31	18.45	25.12	8.22	76.09

Table10 Number of students enjoying exemption

(in 000)

Social group	Whether education is free	Type of institution				
		Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Grand Total
Pre-primary	Exempted	0	0	2	0	2
	Total	173	41	293	0	507
Primary	Exempted	0	0	2	0	2
	Total	805	688	294	0	1786
Middle	Exempted	0	4	0	0	4
	Total	759	699	152	0	1610
High school	Exempted	0	5	0	0	5
	Total	768	722	166	6	1661
Plus two	Exempted	1	1	0	0	2
	Total	160	239	131	35	566
Degree or equivalent	Exempted	6	15	3	0	24
	Total	137	230	296	32	695
PG degree or equivalent	Exempted	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	24	18	25	8	76
Others	Exempted	0	0	0	2	2
	Total	7	5	18	4	35
Total	Exempted	8	25	7	2	42
	Total	2834	2642	1375	86	6936

Table 11 Number of students receiving scholarships

(in 000)

Level of education	Social group							Total students*
	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled tribe	Hindu backward	Hindu forward	Christian backward	Christian forward	Muslims	
Preprimary	0.00	0.07	0.44	0.00	0.73	0.00	0.00	1.24
Primary	57.91	23.45	10.80	0.46	3.45	0.00	0.95	97.02
Middle	52.48	19.57	10.61	0.00	3.45	2.89	19.14	108.12
High school	58.26	8.41	2.18	0.30	0.00	0.00	29.62	98.78
Plus two	10.35	10.32	1.15	0.44	3.47	2.56	1.76	30.05
Degree or equivalent	9.87	0	4.60	2.39	1.02	0.62	1.12	19.63
PG degree or equivalent	3.53	0	0.94	0.59	0.27	0.00	0.00	5.32
Others	0.00	0	0.59	0.00	0.00	1.89	0.00	2.48
Total students*	650.84	132.99	2052.80	1046.95	294.32	831.49	1920.14	6936.36

* This shows the total number of students and not the number receiving scholarships

Table 12 Average amount of scholarship according to agency and type of scholarship

(in Rs)

Agency	Type of scholarship			
	Merit	Income	Merit cum	Others
State	1213	701	5000	430
Centre	975			75
Registered private		1200		
Religious organisations	934		75	286
Others	426			284
Total	1096	730	2538	418

Table 13 Average amount of scholarship according to level of education and type of scholarship

(in Rs)

Agency	Type of scholarship				
	Merit	Income	Merit cum	Others	Total
Preprimary	117			800	288
Primary	135	40		91	95
Middle	250	130		128	137
High school	720	206		189	230
Plus two	1050	1200	75	1087	1041
Degree or equivalent	1578	1580		1286	1394
PG degree or equivalent	2717	1800		1433	2036
Others	5000		5000	2650	3825
Total students	1096	730	2538	418	547

Table 14 Number of students receiving other benefits

(in 000)

Level of education	Social group								Total students*
	Scheduled caste	Scheduled tribe	Hindu backward	Hindu forward	Christian backward	Christian forward	Muslims	Others	
Preprimary	15.66	7.21	47.66	16.01	4.39	12.19	39.94	0.00	143.05
Primary	121.37	28.65	259.65	60.56	40.92	57.08	350.39	0.00	918.61
Middle	68.51	16.16	230.52	33.95	34.81	37.53	242.62	0.95	665.06
High school	46.51	4.85	16.56	3.77	1.69	0.00	33.26	0.00	106.64
Plus two	2.71	0.00	5.61	0.00	0.00	1.17	0.67	0.00	10.16
Degree or equivalent	9.77	0.33	3.17	1.90	0.58	1.46	4.82	0.00	22.02
PG degree or equivalent	0.65	0.00	0.28	0.22	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.00	1.82
Others	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.00	1.63
Total students*	650.84	132.99	2052.80	1046.95	294.32	831.49	1920.14	6.83	6936.36

* This shows the total number of students and not the number receiving other benefits

Table 15 Number of students receiving other benefits according to level of education and type of benefit

(in 000)

Level of education	Type of benefit							Total
	Midday meals	Books	Others only	Meals & books	Meals & others	Books & others	All three	
Preprimary	87	0	1	3	46	1	6	143
Primary	547	18	4	201	81	0	66	919
Middle	546	4	6	17	33	0	59	665
High school	21	3	24	0	3	1	54	107
Plus two	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	10
Degree or equivalent	4	1	6	0	1	0	9	22
PG degree or equivalent	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total students	1211	27	42	221	164	1	203	1869

Table 17 Number of students according to level of education and type of lodging

(in 000)

Level of education	Type of boarding							
	With Parents	With relatives	With non-relatives	As paying guest	Jointly with other	Provided school / college	Provided by other institution	Others
Primary	1766	14	0	0	0	6	0	0
Middle	1569	19	0	0	0	9	13	0
High school	1608	27	0	0	3	18	5	0
Plus two	549	8	0	0	1	7	1	0
Degree or equivalent	586	13	1	8	17	52	14	6
PG degree or equivalent	56	2	1	0	2	14	1	1
Others	25	2	1	0	2	3	2	0
Total students	6661	89	2	8	24	110	36	7
								6936

Table 18 Average distance to the educational institution

Level of education	Average distance (km)
Preprimary	2.0
Primary	1.9
Middle	2.5
High school	3.2
Plus two	6.2
Degree or equivalent	17.5
PG degree or equivalent	19.1
Others	30.8

Table 19.1 Number of preprimary students according to distance to school and mode of transport

Mode of transport	Distance(in km)					Total
	Up to 0.5	0.5 - 1.0	1.0 - 2.0	2.0 - 4.0	Above 4.0	
On foot	139	159	7	21	3	328
On own cycle	0	3	0	3	1	7
On scooter / Motor cycle	0	2	0	4	2	8
In autorikshaw	0	7	1	30	23	60
In own car	0	0	0	2	0	3
In shared private vehicle	0	1	0	7	10	18
In school bus/van	1	3	0	21	42	68
In public transport bus	0	0	0	4	6	10
Others	0	1	0	3	2	5
Total	140	176	7	94	90	507

Table 19.2 Number of primary students according to distance to school and mode of transport

Mode of transport	Distance(in km)					Total
	Up to 0.5	0.5 - 1.0	1.0 - 2.0	2.0 - 4.0	Above 4.0	
On foot	404	559	34	325	20	1342
On own cycle	0	2	0	2	0	4
On scooter/ Motor cycle	0	4	0	6	4	14
In autorikshaw	0	13	1	66	39	119
In own car	0	0	0	4	0	4
In shared Private vehicle	2	0	2	8	28	41
In school bus/van	0	14	3	43	93	153
In public transport bus	0	0	0	30	69	99
Others	6	0	0	3	3	11
Total	412	593	40	486	256	1786

Table 19.3 Number of middle school students according to distance to school and mode of transport

Mode of transport	Distance(in km)					Total
	Up to 0.5	0.5 - 1.0	1.0 - 2.0	2.0 - 4.0	Above 4.0	
On foot	236	411	38	432	38	1154
On own cycle	0	6	0	11	1	18
On scooter/ Motor cycle	0	0	0	2	3	5
In autorikshaw	0	3	0	16	21	40
In own car	0	0	0	5	4	9
In shared Private vehicle	0	0	0	5	11	16
In school bus/van	0	1	0	19	58	78
In public transport bus	0	0	0	112	168	281
Others	5	0	0	0	5	11
Total	241	421	38	602	309	1610

Table 19.4 Number of high school students according to distance to school and mode of transport

Mode of transport	Distance(in km)					
	Up to 0.5	0.5 - 1.0	1.0 - 2.0	2.0 - 4.0	Above 4.0	Total
On foot	152	347	23	435	57	1014
On own cycle	0	10	0	33	4	47
On scooter/ Motor cycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
In autorikshaw	0	1	0	6	7	14
In own car	0	0	0	1	0	1
In shared Private vehicle	0	0	0	4	14	18
In school bus/van	0	0	0	20	20	40
In public transport bus	0	1	1	131	381	514
Others	3	0	0	0	11	14
Total	155	359	24	630	494	1662

Table 19.5 Number of plus two level students according to distance to school / college and mode of transport

Mode of transport	Distance(in km)					
	Up to 0.5	0.5 - 1.0	1.0 - 2.0	2.0 - 4.0	Above 4.0	Total
On foot	23	61	2	70	6	162
On own cycle	0	1	0	15	3	20
On scooter/ Motor cycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
In autorikshaw	0	0	0	2	2	4
In school bus/van	0	0	0	2	12	14
In public transport bus	0	2	1	66	294	363
Others	0	0	0	0	2	3
Total	23	65	3	155	320	566

Table 20 Number of students not studying in the nearest school according to household per-capita expenditure and reason for not studying in the nearest school

Per capita monthly consumer expenditure	Reason					
	Did not get admission	Coaching is not good	Medium of instruction is Malayalam	Unrecognised institution	Others	Total
1. less than 150	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. 150 - 300	6160	8012	3755	3048	4852	25825
3. 300 - 450	45425	69232	3146	13532	17720	149055
4. 450 - 600	80372	132606	19347	23869	80451	336646
5. 600 and above	199585	381027	174004	32197	169733	956546
Total	331541	590877	200251	72646	272756	1468072

Table 21 Number of students not studying in the nearest school according to social group and reason for not studying in the nearest school

Social group	Reason					
	Did not get admission	Coaching is not good	Malayalam Medium	Unrecognised institution	Others reason	Total
Scheduled caste	14.63	14.23	5.56	6.93	23.95	65.31
Scheduled tribe	0.89	3.16	0.00	0.00	16.01	20.07
Hindu backward	113.38	204.05	35.84	25.10	65.24	443.62
Hindu forward	67.54	115.88	58.34	16.59	61.71	320.07
Christian backward	16.55	35.68	9.15	5.29	14.85	81.51
Christian forward	43.78	101.90	38.84	4.39	23.29	212.20
Muslims	74.50	115.97	51.58	14.34	67.43	323.82
Others	0.27	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.27	1.48
Total	331.54	590.88	200.25	72.65	272.76	1468.07

Table 22 Average annual cost per student according to level of education, type of institution and medium of instruction

Level of education	Type of institution					
	Medium of instruction	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Total
Preprimary	Hindi	410				410
	Malayalam	181	996	1138	770	583
	Tamil			725		725
	English	1416	4236	3936		3942
	Total	210	3088	3237	770	2425
Primary	Hindi	546	675			647
	Malayalam	645	852	2752		806
	Tamil	134				134
	English	4965	3715	4383		4268
	Others	455				455
	Total	667	1152	4179		1570
Middle	Hindi		1114			1114
	Malayalam	1009	1080	3350		1053
	Tamil	341				341
	English	2116	3490	5607		4631
	Others	1151	2860			1721
	Total	1033	1354	5508		1589
High school	Hindi	1119	1884	1249		1233
	Malayalam	1405	1661	2267	2420	1574
	Tamil	1500				1500
	English	3009	3187	6029		4420
	Others	1295	4275	2135		2568
	Total	1461	1890	4393	2420	1994

Plus two	Hindi	1550	3463			2985
	Malayalam	2953	2976	3594	3108	3089
	Tamil	4700				4700
	English	3606	3499	4031	2982	3615
	Others	1885	3536	1650		2947
	Total	3458	3431	3957	3008	3524
Degree or equivalent	Hindi	2447	1573	3000	18525	3422
	Malayalam	5832	6269	3924	3229	4990
	Tamil			3905		3905
	English	8138	9762	9530	4910	9146
	Others	1445	2525	1475		1588
	Total	7935	9571	9133	4999	8867
PG degree or equivalent	Hindi	2550		5730		4140
	Malayalam	3425		6525	4250	4733
	English	8241	23204	17667	9014	16327
	Total	7957	23204	17276	8716	15953
Others	Hindi	9355		2615		5985
	Malayalam	600		2611	1060	2255
	English	7333	13924	16049	6201	12787
	Others				2250	2250
	Total	7175	13924	12513	4338	10654

Table 22.1 Itemwise annual average cost (in rupees) of education per student at the pre-primary level according to type of institution

Item of cost	Type of institution				
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Total
Tuition fee	0	844	877	670	634
Admission fee	5	166	170	0	124
Special fee	4	38	53	0	38
Library fee	0	3	0	0	0
Library fee	0	0	0	0	0
Fine	0	0	1	0	1
Donation	4	533	654	0	464
Parent teacher Association	1	23	37	0	26
Annual day	2	6	16	0	11
School van	1	425	256	0	202
Transport cost	8	212	303	0	213
Uniform	33	250	309	0	228
Special kits	0	11	22	0	15
Text books	9	132	94	13	74
Kote books	16	75	64	13	52
Stationery	14	39	43	0	35
Bag	67	170	182	50	149
Picnic	2	1	9	0	6
Hostel	0	0	15	0	10
Boarding charge	0	0	0	0	0
Other funds	0	0	3	0	2
Private tuition	14	130	45	0	45
Tutorial college	0	15	0	0	2
Other books	3	5	13	0	9
Entrance exam	0	0	0	0	0
Computer studies	0	0	1	0	0
Other expenses	11	8	46	25	33
Total expenditure	198	3088	3231	770	2385

Table 22.2 Item-wise annual average cost(in rupees) of education per student at the primary level according to type of institution

Item of cost	Type of institution				
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Total
Tuition fee	0	0	1291		269
Admission fee	4	33	124		40
Special fee	6	11	71		22
Library fee	0	0	1		0
Library fee	0	1	3		1
Fine	0	0	5		1
Donation	0	66	380		104
Parent teacher association	9	16	65		23
Annual day	4	5	23		8
School van	11	72	431		121
Transport cost	39	123	354		137
Uniform	236	288	423		295
Special kits	2	5	40		11
Text books	48	61	170		79
Note books	57	74	128		78
Stationery	30	38	57		39
Bag	116	142	207		145
Picnic	3	2	17		6
Hostel	0	0	84		18
Boarding charge	0	0	0		0
Other funds	0	2	9		3
Private tuition	35	70	168		76
Tutorial college	2	3	6		3
Other books	6	7	21		9
Entrance exam	0	1	0		0
Computer studies	0	0	17		4
Other expenses	12	16	55		23
Total expenditure	625	1149	4179		1564

Table 22.3 Item-wise annual average cost (in rupees) of education per student at the middle school level according to type of institution

Item of cost	Type of institution				
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Total
Tuition fee	0	0	1655		186
Admission fee	3	12	107		19
Special fee	12	10	79		19
Library fee	1	1	6		1
Library fee	1	2	8		2
Fine	0	0	1		0
Donation	0	44	401		64
Parent teacher association	13	21	64		22
Annual day	7	8	20		9
School van	8	27	513		73
Transport cost	64	104	268		104
Uniform	309	340	462		340
Special kits	5	5	55		10
Text books	97	101	257		116
Note books	102	123	193		121
Stationery	46	55	75		53
Bag	134	153	215		151
Picnic	7	15	32		13
Hostel	0	0	18		2
Boarding charge	0	0	180		20
Other funds	0	1	7		1
Private tuition	99	164	373		157
Tutorial college	25	13	25		20
Other books	18	14	32		18
Entrance exam	0	1	2		1
Computer studies	0	7	40		7
Other expenses	21	44	80		37
Total expenditure	983	1270	5224		1582

Table 22.4 Item-wise annual average cost (in rupees) of education per student at the high school level according to type of institution

Item of cost	Type of institution				
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Total
Tuition fee	0	0	1327	500	176
Admission fee	8	16	78	13	21
Special fee	22	14	81	0	26
Library fee	1	2	10	0	3
Library fee	2	2	12	4	3
Fine	0	0	0	0	0
Donation	2	15	309	0	48
Parent teacher	21	32	39	0	28
Annual day	9	11	18	0	11
School van	3	29	197	0	40
Transport cost	110	123	248	688	136
Uniform	342	408	428	0	381
Special kits	5	11	5	0	8
Text books	148	163	202	190	162
Note books	151	191	213	175	177
Stationery	61	72	80	36	69
Bag	139	164	194	88	157
Picnic	20	36	55	0	32
Hostel	8	0	101	0	17
Boarding charge	0	14	19	0	9
Other funds	0	3	6	0	3
Private tuition	267	391	448	0	345
Tutorial college	53	12	147	650	49
Other books	26	33	41	38	31
Entrance exam	0	0	6	0	1
Computer studies	4	4	23	0	7
Other expenses	27	25	58	25	30
Total expenditure	1450	1790	4412	2420	1992

Table 22.5 Item-wise annual average cost (in rupees) of education per student at the plus two or equivalent level according to type of institution

Item of cost	Type of institution				
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Total
Tuition fee	110	161	894	833	357
Admission fee	126	120	114	82	118
Special fee	61	70	53	9	59
Library fee	8	28	3	0	15
Library fee	14	20	7	0	14
Fine	2	1	0	0	1
Donation	150	131	18	0	102
Parent teacher Association	106	42	5	0	49
Annual day	14	18	14	2	15
School van	1	19	0	0	9
Transport cost	341	238	386	515	319
Uniform	419	345	189	0	307
Special kits	8	14	7	1	10
Text books	318	339	286	267	316
Note books	226	248	208	174	228
Stationery	98	85	75	71	86
Bag	190	184	149	168	177
Picnic	26	68	62	27	52
Hostel	194	50	120	0	102
Boarding charge	0	43	41	0	28
Other funds	3	1	0	0	1
Private tuition	610	718	279	23	542
Tutorial college	93	56	341	662	172
Other books	37	54	22	11	39
Entrance exam	88	183	356	0	181
Computer studies	57	47	92	41	59
Other expenses	79	52	78	13	62
Total expenditure	3458	3431	3924	3008	3518

Table 22.6 Item-wise annual average cost (in rupees) of education per student at the Degree or equivalent level according to type of institution

Item of cost	Type of institution				
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Total
Tuition fee	1496	1978	3319	1707	2419
Admission fee	181	229	236	212	221
Special fee	123	109	87	27	99
Library fee	77	78	77	0	74
Library fee	56	45	24	19	38
Fine	1	3	14	39	9
Donation	444	2470	1175	107	1421
Parent teacher association	100	72	20	5	54
Annual day	28	20	14	1	18
School van	22	42	26	0	29
Transport cost	642	446	487	533	507
Uniform	264	183	167	12	186
Special kits	39	13	10	0	17
Text books	957	711	482	313	652
Note books	357	348	244	198	301
Stationery	222	161	161	71	170
Bag	183	174	151	161	166
Picnic	284	182	91	28	159
Hostel	837	719	539	121	645
Boarding charge	499	443	486	0	454
Other funds	7	13	7	0	9
Private tuition	193	458	110	284	253
Tutorial college	19	27	206	353	112
Other books	83	84	57	23	70
Entrance exam	132	22	6	0	37
Computer studies	189	231	480	681	343
Other expenses	262	137	248	56	205
Total expenditure	7881	9571	9133	4999	8854

Table 22.7 Item-wise annual average cost (in rupees) of education per student at the PG Degree or equivalent level according to type of institution

Item of cost	Type of institution				
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Total
Tuition fee	1545	3937	6469	2225	4149
Admission fee	69	314	554	128	327
Special fee	190	139	234	13	174
Library fee	59	47	68	16	55
Library fee	57	46	35	19	42
Fine	0	0	0	0	0
Donation	270	9283	3881	1875	4405
Parent teacher association	224	70	10	3	77
Annual day	25	30	12	3	19
School van	0	18	14	0	11
Transport cost	565	490	764	919	653
Uniform	95	48	56	0	57
Special kits	0	7	18	0	9
Text books	1306	1897	555	903	1157
Note books	416	430	264	444	366
Stationery	271	177	117	230	182
Bag	188	217	174	154	188
Picnic	191	273	102	13	163
Hostel	757	3083	625	0	1308
Boarding charge	473	783	1172	0	776
Other funds	32	0	0	0	8
Private tuition	608	411	492	31	449
Tutorial college	0	84	108	500	116
Other books	64	94	91	79	84
Entrance exam	14	17	0	0	8
Computer studies	88	185	826	500	434
Other expenses	261	823	356	494	484
Total expenditure	7957	23204	17276	8716	15953

Table 22.8 Item-wise annual average cost (in rupees) of education per student at the ‘other’ level according to type of institution

Item of cost	Type of institution				
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Total
Tuition fee	2442	1400	3205	1007	2560
Admission fee	112	415	307	740	318
Special fee	376	65	18	1143	219
Library fee	0	205	37	14	49
Library fee	9	33	12	7	14
Fine	0	0	0	0	0
Donation	0	4200	3043	0	2190
Parent teacher association	59	70	36	0	42
Annual day	35	45	29	7	30
School van	29	0	21	0	18
Transport cost	438	250	455	266	404
Uniform	182	536	100	50	175
Special kits	0	200	16	0	36
Text books	344	995	379	71	426
Note books	229	415	179	50	211
Stationery	223	988	143	14	267
Bag	193	242	128	29	150
Picnic	0	175	17	0	33
Hostel	1353	1930	368	0	782
Boarding charge	118	650	1868	429	1146
Other funds	0	0	8	0	4
Private tuition	29	770	97	0	165
Tutorial college	0	0	118	0	63
Other books	95	35	64	71	68
Entrance exam	0	100	184	0	111
Computer studies	0	0	132	0	69
Other expenses	643	65	1460	371	967
Total expenditure	7175	13924	12513	4338	10654

Table 23.1 Item-wise average annual cost(in rupees)of education per student at the pre-primary level according to medium of instruction

Item of cost	Medium of instruction					
	Hindi	Malayalam	Tamil	English	Other	Total
Tuition fee	0	179	350	1022		634
Admission fee	0	36	25	200		124
Special fee	150	4	0	67		38
Library fee	0	0	0	1		0
Library fee	0	0	0	0		0
Fine	0	0	0	1		1
Donation	0	18	0	844		464
Parent teacher association	0	1	10	48		26
Annual day	0	1	0	19		11
School van	0	15	0	361		202
Transport cost	0	34	0	367		213
Uniform	0	80	150	354		228
Special kits	0	3	0	25		15
Text books	50	19	20	121		74
Note books	100	21	10	78		52
Stationery	10	21	10	47		35
Bag	100	96	150	195		149
Picnic	0	1	0	10		6
Hostel	0	0	0	18		10
Boarding charge	0	0	0	0		0
Other funds	0	0	0	4		2
Private tuition	0	14	0	71		45
Tutorial college	0	0	0	3		2
Other books	0	3	0	14		9
Entrance exam	0	0	0	0		0
Computer studies	0	0	0	1		0
Other expenses	0	13	0	50		33
Total expenditure	410	562	725	3942		2385

Table 23.2 Item-wise average annual cost (in rupees) of education per student at the primary level according to medium of instruction

Item of cost	Medium of instruction					
	Hindi	Malayalam	Tamil	English	Other	Total
Tuition fee	0	23	0	1134	0	269
Admission fee	4	16	1	126	0	40
Special fee	13	7	0	72	10	22
Library fee	0	0	0	1	0	0
Library fee	0	0	0	4	0	1
Fine	0	0	0	5	0	1
Donation	0	6	0	449	0	104
Parent teacher association	7	12	9	64	50	23
Annual day	6	5	5	20	5	8
School van	0	39	0	415	0	121
Transport cost	0	74	0	362	0	137
Uniform	295	257	0	429	155	295
Special kits	5	3	0	41	0	11
Text books	46	50	25	180	30	79
Note books	62	62	21	135	50	78
Stationery	30	33	25	59	50	39
Bag	115	129	49	203	100	145
Picnic	0	3	0	17	0	6
Hostel	0	0	0	79	0	18
Boarding charge	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other funds	0	1	0	8	0	3
Private tuition	43	48	0	178	0	76
Tutorial college	0	3	0	4	0	3
Other books	8	6	0	21	0	9
Entrance exam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer studies	0	0	0	15	0	4
Other expenses	5	18	0	41	0	23
Total expenditure	647	803	134	4268	455	1564

Table 23.3 Item-wise average annual cost (in rupees) of education per student at the middle school level according to medium of instruction

Item of cost	Medium of instruction					
	Hindi	Malayalam	Tamil	English	Other	Total
Tuition fee	0	9	0	1197	0	186
Admission fee	50	7	0	82	17	19
Special fee	8	12	0	62	9	19
Library fee	0	1	0	4	0	1
Library fee	0	1	0	8	17	2
Fine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donation	71	8	0	381	42	64
Parent teacher association	22	16	10	57	17	22
Annual day	13	7	6	19	20	9
School van	0	8	0	443	0	73
Transport cost	0	75	0	269	275	104
Uniform	299	314	0	479	673	340
Special kits	0	4	0	49	0	10
Text books	100	96	68	233	87	116
Note books	124	108	63	195	162	121
Stationery	60	48	55	81	111	53
Bag	201	139	108	219	163	151
Picnic	0	11	0	27	13	13
Hostel	0	2	0	0	0	2
Boarding charge	0	0	0	136	0	20
Other funds	0	0	0	7	0	1
Private tuition	153	111	0	423	83	157
Tutorial college	0	20	0	21	0	20
Other books	0	14	0	40	25	18
Entrance exam	0	0	0	3	0	1
Computer studies	0	0	0	48	0	7
Other expenses	0	23	25	122	0	37
Total expenditure	1114	1048	341	4631	1721	1582

Table 23.4 Item-wise average annual cost (in rupees) of education per student at the high school level according to medium of instruction

Item of cost	Medium of instruction					
	Hindi	Malayalam	Tamil	English	Other	Total
Tuition fee	0	43	0	939	800	176
Admission fee	0	12	0	73	25	21
Special fee	28	17	0	80	25	26
Library fee	1	2	0	10	0	3
Library fee	0	2	0	8	8	3
Fine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donation	0	4	0	301	0	48
Parent teacher association	20	23	10	54	33	28
Annual day	7	9	5	19	8	11
School van	6	7	0	229	0	40
Transport cost	20	118	275	239	373	136
Uniform	181	356	300	529	698	381
Special kits	4	7	0	13	0	8
Text books	149	151	180	226	50	162
Note books	179	167	100	233	157	177
Stationery	63	66	75	85	50	69
Bag	134	146	190	224	217	157
Picnic	0	29	150	48	0	32
Hostel	0	4	0	91	0	17
Boarding charge	0	0	0	58	0	9
Other funds	0	1	20	13	0	3
Private tuition	283	282	0	711	0	345
Tutorial college	122	49	0	50	0	49
Other books	13	26	70	60	113	31
Entrance exam	0	0	0	6	0	1
Computer studies	0	5	0	17	0	7
Other expenses	4	26	50	54	0	30
Total expenditure	1233	1573	1500	4420	2568	1992

Table 23.5 Item-wise average annual cost(in rupees) of education per student at the plus two or equivalent level according to medium of instruction

Item of cost	Medium of instruction					
	Hindi	Malayalam	Tamil	English	Other	Total
Tuition fee	150	163	0	392	625	357
Admission fee	88	76	250	125	157	118
Special fee	215	63	0	58	0	59
Library fee	38	10	0	16	0	15
Library fee	13	7	0	16	0	14
Fine	0	0	0	1	0	1
Donation	63	71	1000	107	83	102
Parent teacher association	63	59	0	47	17	49
Annual day	13	13	0	15	0	15
School van	0	0	0	10	0	9
Transport cost	121	345	0	318	263	319
Uniform	588	304	500	304	375	307
Special kits	0	10	0	10	0	10
Text books	233	294	250	322	287	316
Note books	275	215	300	230	158	228
Stationery	193	89	1500	81	52	86
Bag	174	191	200	173	219	177
Picnic	125	36	0	54	42	52
Hostel	0	57	0	113	0	102
Boarding charge	225	35	0	25	0	28
Other funds	0	5	0	1	0	1
Private tuition	263	406	0	573	375	542
Tutorial college	0	269	0	157	100	172
Other books	50	58	500	35	15	9
Entrance exam	0	0	0	220	0	181
Computer studies	0	143	0	45	0	59
Other expenses	63	67	200	62	0	62
Total expenditure	2985	3053	4700	3615	2947	3518

Table 23.6 Item-wise average annual cost (in rupees) of education per student at the Degree or equivalent level according to medium of instruction

Item of cost	Medium of instruction					
	Hindi	Malayalam	Tamil	English	Other	Total
Tuition fee	471	1109	1000	2515	36	2419
Admission fee	206	220	0	223	31	221
Special fee	62	35	0	103	6	99
Library fee	0	12	0	79	0	74
Library fee	65	12	0	39	2	38
Fine	0	0	0	9	0	9
Donation	611	130	1500	1494	0	1421
Parent teacher association	4	86	0	54	3	54
Annual day	8	29	0	18	4	18
School van	0	41	0	30	0	29
Transport cost	234	597	0	509	251	507
Uniform	293	251	0	183	144	186
Special kits	0	26	0	17	0	17
Text books	247	328	450	673	281	652
Note books	244	212	250	306	178	301
Stationery	80	292	75	167	87	170
Bag	119	191	250	166	138	166
Picnic	28	111	0	164	0	159
Hostel	0	320	0	672	0	645
Boarding charge	0	278	0	469	200	454
Other funds	0	3	0	9	0	9
Private tuition	277	93	0	261	0	253
Tutorial college	311	204	0	107	0	112
Other books	17	62	0	71	89	70
Entrance exam	0	0	0	40	0	37
Computer studies	0	74	0	361	0	343
Other expenses	44	121	200	212	22	205
Total expenditure	3422	4898	3905	9139	1588	8854

Table 23.7 Item-wise average annual cost (in rupees) of education per student at the PG degree or equivalent level according to medium of instruction

Item of cost	Medium of instruction					
	Hindi	Malayalam	Tamil	English	Other	Total
Tuition fee	1338	1943		4229		4149
Admission fee	75	417		329		327
Special fee	0	20		179		174
Library fee	0	0		56		55
Library fee	38	13		42		42
Fine	0	0		0		0
Donation	0	0		4549		4405
Parent teacher association	0	0		80		77
Annual day	25	17		19		19
School van	0	0		11		11
Transport cost	850	293		658		653
Uniform	0	0		59		57
Special kits	0	0		9		9
Text books	475	413		1180		1157
Note books	365	353		366		366
Stationery	150	77		184		182
Bag	125	207		188		188
Picnic	250	500		156		163
Hostel	0	0		1351		1308
Boarding charge	0	0		802		776
Other funds	0	50		7		8
Private tuition	0	0		463		449
Tutorial college	0	0		119		116
Other books	0	20		87		84
Entrance exam	0	0		8		8
Computer studies	0	0		448		434
Other expenses	0	50		498		484
Total expenditure	4140	4733		16327		15953

Table 23.8 Item-wise average annual cost (in rupees) of education per student at other levels according to medium of instruction

Item of cost	Medium of instruction					
	Hindi	Malayalam	Tamil	English	Other	Total
Tuition fee	400	830		3115	0	2560
Admission fee	300	316		331	0	318
Special fee	25	0		279	0	219
Library fee	0	0		64	0	49
Library fee	0	0		17	0	14
Fine	0	0		0	0	0
Donation	0	500		2726	0	2190
Parent teacher association	0	0		54	0	42
Annual day	38	1		36	0	30
School van	0	0		23	0	18
Transport cost	563	40		473	0	404
Uniform	413	40		189	0	175
Special kits	0	50		38	0	36
Text books	363	80		508	0	426
Note books	213	75		243	0	211
Stationery	100	53		326	0	267
Bag	125	65		172	0	150
Picnic	0	50		34	0	33
Hostel	2750	0		809	0	782
Boarding charge	0	0		1420	1500	1146
Other funds	0	0		5	0	4
Private tuition	0	0		213	0	165
Tutorial college	0	0		80	0	63
Other books	0	0		87	0	68
Entrance exam	0	0		143	0	111
Computer studies	0	0		89	0	69
Other expenses	500	153		1154	750	967
Total expenditure	5985	2255		12787	2250	10654

Table 24 District-wise number of students according to type of institution for rural and urban areas

(in 000)

District	Rural					Urban					State
	Govern- ment	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Total	Govern- ment	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Total	
1.1.Thiruvananthapuram	313	83	162	5	564	76	25	46	1	147	712
2. Quilon	191	257	43	1	493	20	16	9	1	46	538
3. Pathanamthitta	46	126	49	0	220	6	16	14	0	37	257
4. Alapuzha	68	140	91	1	300	13	35	27	1	76	377
5. Kottayam	154	161	58	0	373	7	20	12	0	39	412
6. Idukki	99	89	50	2	239	2	6	3	0	11	251
7. Eranakulam	74	214	65	0	353	19	75	66	0	161	513
8. Thrissur	169	254	111	0	533	9	37	35	0	81	615
9. Palakkad	317	90	101	0	508	38	16	21	0	75	583
10.Malappuram	448	384	165	6	1001	60	14	18	0	92	1093
11.Kozhikode	205	224	51	40	521	35	57	26	6	125	645
12.Wayanad	74	117	41	1	234	9	10	19	0	39	273
13.Kannur	155	132	47	6	341	35	18	19	0	71	412
14.Kasargod	180	23	20	14	236	11	4	5	0	20	256
15.Total	2494	2293	1054	76	5917	340	349	321	10	1020	6936

Table 25 District-wise number of students according to medium of instruction for rural and urban areas
(in 000)

District	Rural						Urban						State
	Medium of instruction						Medium of instruction						
	Hindi	Malay-alam	Tamil	English	Others	Total	Hindi	Malay-alam	Tamil	English	Others	Total	
1. Thiruvananthapuram	3	363	0	198	1	564	3	68	0	75	0	147	712
2. Quilon	7	356	0	130	0	493	1	23	0	22	0	46	538
3. Pathanamthitta	0	155	0	65	0	220	0	14	0	23	0	37	257
4. Alapuzha	1	185	0	115	0	300	1	41	0	34	0	76	377
5. Kottayam	9	218	0	146	0	373	0	15	0	24	0	39	412
6. Idukki	0	175	30	34	0	239	0	8	0	3	0	11	251
7. Eranakulam	4	233	0	115	0	353	0	66	0	94	0	161	513
8. Thrissur	7	395	0	131	1	533	0	39	0	42	0	81	615
9. Palakkad	6	367	0	134	0	508	0	44	0	31	0	75	583
10.Malappuram	9	795	0	193	4	1001	0	68	0	24	0	92	1093
11.Kozhikode	7	387	0	122	5	521	1	57	0	66	1	125	645
12.Wayanad	0	169	0	64	1	234	0	15	0	23	1	39	273
13.Kannur	1	261	0	79	0	341	0	44	0	27	0	71	412
14.Kasargod	6	170	0	50	10	236	0	10	0	9	1	20	256
15.Total	58	4231	30	1577	21	5917	7	513	0	496	3	1020	6936

Table 26 District-wise average cost (in Rs) of education per student according to type of institution for rural and urban areas

District	Rural					Urban					State
	Govern- ment	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Total	Govern- ment	Private aided	Private unaided	Others	Total	
1. Thiruvananthapuram	2567	4824	5247	8656	3934	3821	8289	11238	6545	7098	5248
2. Kollam	1519	3565	3976	8013	2980	1915	5271	3673	4863	3861	3195
3. Pathanamthitta	3288	3190	7067		4439	4100	4077	4888	2445	4392	4414
4. Alappuzha	1690	3836	6814	11500	4793	3438	3049	8243	1723	5169	4921
5. Kottayam	1613	3594	8431		4215	2612	2703	7512		4449	4295
6. Idukki	1206	2807	3317	5943	2370	997	1967	3799		2486	2409
7. Eranakulam	1738	2500	5718		3196	4289	4834	6156		5309	4119
8. Thrissur	1838	4619	6392		4475	7880	2297	7803	11000	5778	4805
9. Palakkad	903	1939	3706		1969	2081	2220	5121		3308	2324
10. Malappuram	1521	2373	4675	3468	2540	1792	3919	8551		3646	2756
11. Kozhikode	1712	7095	8021	4073	5067	6057	7717	6044	4192	6502	5575
12. Wayanad	3223	2579	7346	2518	4092	2495	5985	5337		4619	4257
13. Kannur	1547	3614	4141	4577	2861	3445	5218	4028		4049	3238
14. Kasargod	1508	5731	8864	4062	3334	5031	6400	7490		6096	4531
15. Total	1692	3623	5698	4740	3488	3503	4722	6802	4477	5086	4012

Table 26 .1 District-wise average tuition fees (Rs) per pre-primary student according to type of institution in rural and urban areas

District	Rural				Urban				State
	Type of Institution				Type of Institution				
	Govern- ment	Private aided	Private unaided	Total	Govern- ment	Private aided	Private unaided	Total	
1. Thiruvananthapuram	0	493	736	478	0	1438	1540	1144	762
2. Quilon	0	591	455	240	0	913	430	418	290
3. Pathanamthitta	0		1244	622	0		1497	1323	1020
4. Alapuzha	0	1375	740	683	0	750	1277	943	775
5. Kottayam	0		409	360			761	761	485
6. Idukki	0		564	232	0		960	800	467
7. Eranakulam	0	189	1006	613	0	120	1173	956	768
8. Thrissur	0		484	474		700	573	578	508
9. Palakkad	0		817	795			956	956	847
10. Malappuram	0		1068	641	0	0	1206	723	660
11. Kozhikode	0	1243	957	569	0	1277	1100	904	695
12. Wayanad	0	0	730	304	0		1120	800	487
13. Kannur	0	500	741	240	0		1243	791	369
14. Kasargod	0	350	750	184		400	696	582	363
15. Total	0	721	741	492	0	1024	1068	882	634

Tab 26.2 District-wise average tuition fees (Rs) per primary student according to type of institution in rural and urban areas

District	Rural				Urban				State
	Type of Institution				Type of Institution				
	Govern- ment	private aided	private unaided	Total	Govern- ment	Private aided	Private unaided	Total	
1. Thiruvananthapuram	0	0	1221	399	0	0	1550	504	443
2. Quilon	0	0	588	43	0	0	865	144	74
3. Pathanamthitta	0	0	1765	552	0	0	1875	1278	972
4. Alapuzha	0	0	623	253	0	0	1192	376	295
5. Kottayam	0	0	462	39	0	0	723	316	150
6. Idukki	0	0	544	207	0	0	1150	288	236
7. Eranakulam	0	0	1173	208	0	0	1839	869	519
8. Thrissur	0	0	2888	289		0	1367	410	316
9. Palakkad	0	0	1117	127	0	0	1003	422	184
10. Malappuram	0	0	1226	91	0	0	1625	151	102
11. Kozhikode	0	0	1600	52	0	0	1056	206	114
12. Wayanad	0	0	883	161	0	0	1211	726	337
13. Kannur	0	0	1010	140	0	0	1004	603	305
14. Kasargod	0	0	1350	77	0	0	1550	590	270
15. Total	0	0	1151	161	0	0	1409	495	269

Table 26.3 District-wise average tuition fees (Rs) per middle school student according to type of institution in rural and urban areas

District	Rural				Urban				State
	Type of Institution				Type of Institution				
	Govern- ment	Private aided	Private unaided	Total	Govern- ment	Private aided	Private unaided	Total	
1.Thiruvananthapuram	0	0	1173	215	0	0	1792	665	381
2. Quilon	0	0		0	0	0	2563	683	151
3. Pathanamthitta	0	0	1138	108	0	0	2250	422	244
4. Alapuzha	0	0	1525	174	0	0	3240	810	337
5. Kottayam	0	0	388	30	0	0	1400	300	101
6. Idukki	0	0	1600	100		0		0	80
7. Eranakulam	0	0	1037	111	0	0	2361	708	319
8. Thrissur	0	0	1413	91		0	1500	500	157
9. Palakkad	0	0	590	41	0	0	2500	200	82
10.Malappuram	0	0	2329	109	0	0	2200	232	134
11.Kozhikode	0	0	1750	67	0	0	1338	324	167
12.Wayanad	0	0	870	56	0	0	1420	546	201
13.Kannur	0	0	2500	143	0	0	1100	147	144
14.Kasargod	0	0	1500	54	0	0	1500	83	65
15.Total	0	0	1338	94	0	0	1914	417	186

Table 26.4 District-wise average tuition fees (Rs) per high school student according to type of institution in rural and urban areas

District	Rural				Urban				State
	Type of Institution				Type of Institution				
	Govern- ment	private aided	private unaided	Total	Govern- ment	Private aided	Private unaided	Total	
1. Thiruvananthapuram	0	0	650	105	0	0	2015	448	235
2. Quilon	0	0	267	22	0	0	900	138	40
3. Pathanamthitta	0	0	1250	96	0	0	4488	290	201
4. Alapuzha	0	0	563	88	0	0	1035	184	123
5. Kottayam	0	0	400	9	0	0	933	127	49
6. Idukki	0	0	1650	61	0	0	0	0	45
7. Ernakulam	0	0	1650	167	0	0	1800	600	324
8. Thrissur	0	0	6000	174	0	0	1533	552	274
9. Palakkad	0	0	955	109	0	0	1163	166	122
10.Malappuram	0	0	1072	186	0	0	1586	278	206
11.Kozhikode	0	0	1460	205	0	0	1334	215	208
12.Wayanad	0	0	692	72	0	0	600	55	67
13.Kannur	0	0	300	9	0	0	1900	106	43
14.Kasargod	0	0	0	0	0	0	1530	383	213
15. Total	0	0	1090	118	0	0	1634	306	176

Table 26.5 District wise average tuition fees (Rs) per plus two level student according to type of institution in rural and urban areas

District	Rural				Urban				State
	Type of Institution				Type of Institution				
	Govern- ment	private aided	private unaided	Total	Govern- ment	Private aided	Private unaided	Total	
1. Thiruvananthapuram	208	413	1267	758	46	564	2233	476	636
2. Quilon	0	69	0	49	230	56	0	69	54
3. Pathanamthitta	0	0	1600	229		0	850	213	220
4. Alapuzha	50	102	340	185	0	350	1621	936	574
5. Kottayam	0	0		0	0	0	300	21	9
6. Idukki	0	0		0	0	0	950	238	68
7. Eranakulam	0	1	825	54	0	243	1788	618	336
8. Thrissur	38	165	486	267	1000	650	1450	995	445
9. Palakkad	113	150	1000	200	111	0	1750	346	253
10. Malappuram	157	275	353	289	0	750	667	389	304
11. Kozhikode	131	635	1208	827	350	683	1133	897	849
12. Wayanad	25	83	425	223	0	44	750	191	210
13. Kannur	0	90	325	85	0	0	1125	409	181
14. Kasargod	0	0	950	106	225	0	1400	542	215
15. Total	84	127	663	285	157	226	1303	495	357

Table 27.1 Average donation (Rs) per student at the preprimary level according to medium of instruction in rural and urban areas

District	Rural			Urban			State
	Medium of instruction			Medium of instruction			
	Malayalam	English	All	Malayalam	English	All	
Thiruvananthapuram	7	361	187	18	1084	745	All students 426
Kollam	0	77	21	0	482	279	94
Pathanamthitta	0	250	63	0	250	214	149
Alappuzha	0	942	538	0	400	261	440
Kottayam	0	859	450		1605	1605	810
Idukki	0	125	29	0	1071	625	276
Eranakulam	15	1575	822	60	1487	1190	988
Thrissur	91	533	229	0	2700	1174	535
Palakkad	0	292	284		639	639	400
Malappuram	83	292	192	0	667	400	240
Kozhikkode	0	1100	379	0	1347	654	483
Wayanad	0	1000	167	0	2630	1879	797
Kannur	0	189	74	0	250	136	88
Kasargod	51	125	69	0	510	392	214
Total	21	639	301	9	1080	750	464

Table 27.2 Average donation (Rs) per student at the primary level according to medium of instruction in rural and urban areas

District	Rural			Urban			State
	Medium of instruction			Medium of instruction			
	Malayalam	English	All	Malayalam	English	All	
Thiruvananthapuram	1	235	73	0	638	208	130
Kollam	0	67	11	59	300	129	47
Pathanamthitta	0	200	63	0	43	27	42
Alappuzha	39	200	82	0	8	3	55
Kottayam	0	250	42	0	591	406	188
Idukki	0	350	33	0	500	83	52
Ernakulam	1	909	162	71	926	491	316
Thrissur	0	0	0	0	214	75	17
Palakkad	0	111	13	0	125	53	20
Malappuram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kozhikkode	8	5000	172	0	1186	637	359
Wayanad	0	167	30	0	11	7	23
Kannur	0	357	69	75	100	88	76
Kasargod	0	50	3	0	667	286	109
Total	2	329	46	17	532	226	104

Table 27.3 Average donation (Rs) per student at the middle school level according to medium of instruction in rural and urban areas

District	Rural			Urban			State
	Medium of instruction			Medium of instruction			
	Malayalam	English	All	Malayalam	English	All	
Thiruvananthapuram	31	0	26	0	250	100	53
Kollam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	56	0	31	14
Alappuzha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kottayam	0	1889	436	0	333	71	340
Idukki	0	0	0	0		0	0
Ernakulam	0	500	80	83	0	50	70
Thrissur	0	0	0	0	1500	500	81
Palakkad	0	200	14	0	0	0	10
Malappuram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kozhikkode	61	0	58	0	1182	409	194
Wayanad	0	200	32	22	0	13	27
Kannur	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kasargod	0	0	0	0	3000	514	201
Total	7	362	40	11	396	127	64

Table 27.4 Average donation (Rs) per student at the high school level according to medium of instruction in rural and urban areas

District	Rural			All	Urban			State
	Medium of instruction				Medium of instruction			
	Malayalam	English	All		Malayalam	English	All	
Thiruvananthapuram	4	0	4	4	97	41	18	
Kollam	0	43	4	0	125	38	9	
Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Alappuzha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kottayam	0	0	0	0	222	91	31	
Idukki	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Eranakulam	11	0	9	40	10	27	15	
Thrissur	0	15000	435	0	0	0	319	
Palakkad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Malappuram	7	0	7	0	0	0	5	
Kozhikkode	11	2667	117	0	250	97	111	
Wayanad	19	0	17	18		16	17	
Kannur	0	250	15	0	0	0	10	
Kasargod	0		0	0	875	292	163	
Total	4	554	51	5	135	42	48	

Table 27.5 Average donation (Rs) per student at the plus two level according to medium of instruction in rural and urban areas

District	Rural			Urban			State
	Medium of instruction			Medium of instruction			
	Malayalam	English	All	Malayalam	English	All	
Thiruvananthapuram	56	20	29	73	39	85	54
Kollam	188	342	305		57	57	243
Pathanamthitta		0	0		0	0	0
Alappuzha	0	0	0		0	0	0
Kottayam	0	95	85	0	0	0	48
Idukki	325		325	0		0	232
Eranakulam	0	0	0	0	125	113	56
Thrissur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palakkad		0	0	0	0	0	0
Malappuram	0	21	19	300	250	256	53
Kozhikkode	0	30	44	0	1139	1079	372
Wayanad		133	123		222	222	164
Kannur	4	45	21	0	0	0	15
Kasargod	0	39	31		167	167	65
Total	87	62	66	32	188	171	102

Table 28.1 Average private tuition cost (Rs) per student at the preprimary level according to medium of instruction in rural and urban areas

District	Rural			All	Urban			State
	Medium of instruction				Medium of instruction			
	Malayalam	English	All		Malayalam	English	All	
Thiruvananthapuram	48	255	154	75	179	144	149	
Kollam	5	244	70	75	42	56	66	
Pathanamthitta	0	125	31	0	83	71	54	
Alappuzha	28	167	107	0	0	0	69	
Kottayam	0	0	0		0	0	0	
Idukki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Eranakulam	0	58	30	24	118	99	61	
Thrissur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Palakkad	0	0	0		0	0	0	
Malappuram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kozhikkode	0	0	0	0	244	119	45	
Wayanad	170	0	142	0	0	0	89	
Kannur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kasargod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	13	68	38	19	74	57	45	

Table 28.2 Average private tuition cost (Rs) per student at the primary level according to medium of instruction in rural and urban areas

District	Rural			Urban			State
	Medium of instruction			Medium of instruction			
	Malayalam	English	All	Malayalam	English	All	
Thiruvananthapuram	171	514	274	94	308	161	All students 226
Kollam	95	214	124	118	214	146	130
Pathanamthitta	82	400	181	325	179	232	211
Alappuzha	233	210	227	197	333	240	231
Kottayam	31	330	77	332	120	186	121
Idukki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ernakulam	31	78	39	80	187	133	83
Thrissur	51	300	71	0	136	48	66
Palakkad	4	0	4	0	0	0	3
Malappuram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kozhikkode	6	0	6	79	275	184	78
Wayanad	0	0	0	0	111	67	21
Kannur	9	214	49	0	30	15	37
Kasargod	8	0	7	182	0	95	40
Total	37	197	58	79	166	114	76

Table 28.3 Average private tuition cost (Rs) per student at the middle school level according to medium of instruction in rural and urban areas

District	Rural			Urban	State		
	Medium of instruction						
	Malayalam	English	All				
Thiruvananthapuram	343	719	429	551	1875	953	562
Kollam	344	280	333	390	679	506	397
Pathanamthitta	199	0	195	114	864	497	262
Alappuzha	224	400	257	167	429	281	268
Kottayam	117	405	184	348	0	273	207
Idukki	55	0	38	0		0	30
Ernakulam	91	474	151	262	617	404	239
Thrissur	101	0	101	56	0	38	91
Palakkad	48	0	44	2	0	2	34
Malappuram	3	167	9	0	0	0	7
Kozhikkode	72	0	68	273	436	326	168
Wayanad	19	100	32	0	200	77	45
Kannur	0	100	6	50	30	43	17
Kasargod	4	0	4	6	1000	171	69
Total	99	304	117	154	517	261	157

Table 28.4 Average private tuition cost (Rs) per student at the high school level according to medium of instruction in rural and urban areas

District	Rural			Urban			State
	Medium of instruction			Medium of instruction			
	Malayalam	English	All	Malayalam	English	All	
Thiruvananthapuram	317	0	308	610	1681	1022	All students 578
Kollam	540	814	551	639	200	504	544
Pathanamthitta	467	833	509	238	1040	497	502
Alappuzha	732	891	772	613	833	638	723
Kottayam	212	526	276	347	339	344	299
Idukki	56	1500	107	0		0	78
Ernakulam	260	621	324	432	775	584	418
Thrissur	346	500	350	547	583	560	406
Palakkad	162	72	155	250	875	339	199
Malappuram	153	645	187	214	675	260	203
Kozhikkode	68	0	64	226	508	335	143
Wayanad	74	0	69	70		64	68
Kannur	208	100	202	55	150	71	155
Kasargod	244		232	422	306	383	316
Total	261	577	287	343	799	473	345

Table 28.5 Average private tuition cost (Rs) per student at the plus two level according to medium of instruction in rural and urban areas

District	Rural			Urban			State
	Medium of instruction			Medium of instruction			
	Malayalam	English	All	Malayalam	English	All	
Thiruvananthapuram	1111	714	819	1357	1428	1354	All students
Kollam	1094	1085	1065		2011	2011	1051
Pathanamthitta		400	400		250	250	1302
Alappuzha	0	833	769		1296	1296	320
Kottayam	1250	814	862	217	712	606	1043
Idukki	0		0	0		0	750
Eranakulam	250	346	334	1250	854	852	0
Thrissur	0	85	78	0	630	573	593
Palakkad		87	87	0	350	323	199
Malappuram	0	253	225	0	625	556	172
Kozhikkode	0	271	307	0	864	818	273
Wayanad		221	204		0	0	469
Kannur	0	55	23	0	33	18	120
Kasargod	0	229	178		417	417	22
Total	365	414	405	506	861	805	238
							542