

**COTEMPORARY KERALA
MODULE-1**

REFORMS IN EDUCATION

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REFORMS IN EDUCATION

- ▶ THE FIRST MINISTRY IN KERALA-1957
- ▶ FIRST COMMUNIST GOVT
- ▶ ENJOYED POWER -28 MONTHS
- ▶ MANY IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE MEASURES
- ▶ INITIATION OF THE KERALA EDUCATION ACT
- ▶ EDUCATION BILL -1957



MAJOR PROPOSALS

- ▶ THE GOVT SHALL PAY SALARY TO ALL TEACHERS IN AIDED SCHOOLS
- ▶ THE GOVT SHALL PAY MAINTENANCE GRANT TO THE MANAGERS OF AIDED SCHOOLS
- ▶ PENSION PROVIDENT FUND AND AGE OF RETIREMENT OF THE TEACHERS IN THE GOVT SCHOOLS WILL EQUALLY APPLY TO AIDED TEACHERS ALSO
- ▶ IF THE MANAGEMENT NEGLECT TO PERFORM DUTIES PLACED IN THE BILL ,THE GOVT CAN TAKE OVER THE MANAGEMENT
- ▶ AIDED SCHOOL TEACHERS COULDN'T BE DISMISSED OR SUSPEND WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF GOVT AUTHORISED OFFICIALS



SITUATION AT THAT TIME

- ▶ PRIVATE MANAGERMENTS CONTROLLED MOST OF THE SCHOOLS IN THE STATE -RUNNING THE SCHOOL AS THEIR CONCERN
- ▶ THEY RECEIVED THE GRANTS-IN-AID FROM GOVT
- ▶ THE SERVICE CONDITIONS OF THE TEACHERS IN THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS WERE DEPRESSING
- ▶ THEY HAD NO SECURITY IN SERVICE
- ▶ THEY WERE AT THE MERCY OF THE MANAGEMENT
- ▶ THE GOVT HAD NO CONTROL IN THEIR APPOINTMENT AND IN ENSURING THEIR SERVICE CONDITIONS
- ▶ THE PRIVATE MANAGERMENTS EXPLOITED THE PATHETIC CONDITION OF NTHE TEACHERS.



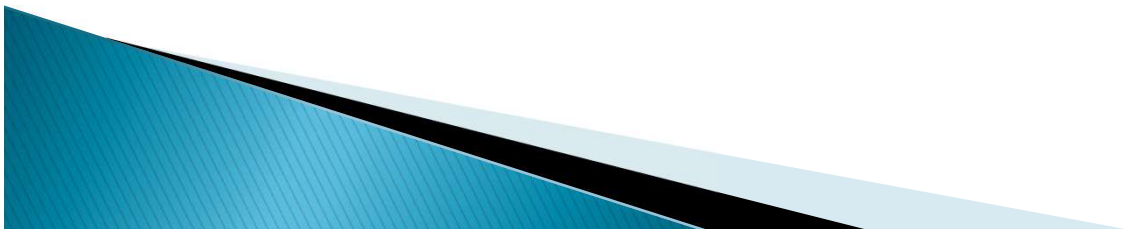
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- ▶ THE CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES STARTED PALLIKUDAMS
- ▶ IT PAVED THE WAY FOR REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION
- ▶ THEY EDUCATED PEOPLE IRRESPECTIVE OF CASTE AND RELIGION
- ▶ THEY INTRODUCED ENGLISH EDUCATION
- ▶ SOCIAL REFORM MOVEMENTS STARTED



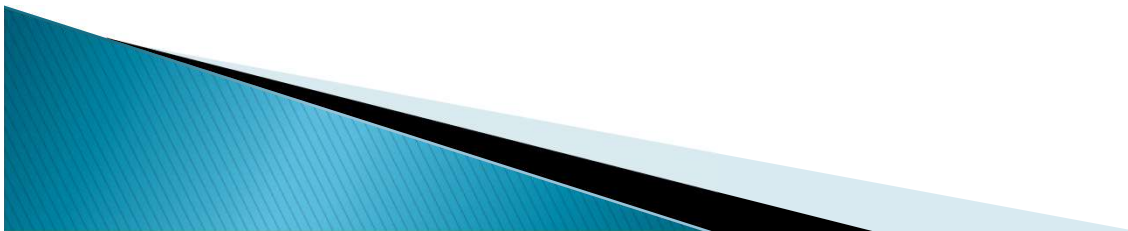
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- ▶ SNDP AND NSS – STARTED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- ▶ IN 1957– ALMOST ALL PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN THE STATE WERE RUN BY CATHOLIC CHURCH, NSS AND SNDP
- ▶ OUT OF THE TOTAL 10,079 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 7950 WERE UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT
- ▶ 2129 WERE UNDER GOVT CONTROL



OPPOSITION TO THE BILL

- ▶ The private managements vehemently opposed the education bill
- ▶ Bill presented by education minister prof. joseph Mundassery
- ▶ The managements had the strong support from three major communities–Christian, Nair and Ezhavas
- ▶ The bill become act in feb.1959



Relevance of the bill

- ▶ IT BECAME A SUBJECT MATTER OF A REFERENCE BY THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA TO THE SUPREME COURT FOR ITS ADVISORY OPINION, UNDER ARTICLE 143 OF THE CONSTITUTION .
- ▶ THE COURT ALSO MADE SEVERAL PROVISIONS OF THE ACT INAPPLICABLE TO MINORITY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS WHICH ENJOYED THE PROTECTION OF ARTICLE 30 OF THE CONSTITUTION



PROVISIONS

- ▶ TEACHERS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES WERE GIVEN POLITICAL RIGHTS
- ▶ RIGHT TO CONTEST IN GENERAL ELECTIONS
- ▶ STUDENTS GIVEN FREEDOM TO ORGANISE AND HOLD MEETINGS AT THE PREMISES OF THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- ▶ A COMMITTEE WAS FORMED BY THE GOVT TO PREPARE TEXT BOOKS
- ▶ THE STATE BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION WAS CONSTITUTED TO CO ORDINATE THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS AREA.



- ▶ THE CONGRESS -PSP GOVT ADOPTED THE KERALA EDUCATION ACT BY WHICH MANAGERS OF PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS WERE PERMITTED TO APPOINT TEACHERS IN AIDED SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES AND ALSO POWER TO TAKE DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST TEACHERS.



A STABLE LEGAL FRAME WORK TO HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

- ▶ THE KERALA UNIVERSITY ACT 1957
- ▶ COCHIN UNIVERSITY ACT 1971
- ▶ KERALA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY ACT 1971
- ▶ CALICUT UNIVERSITY ACT 1975
- ▶ SREE SANKARACHARYA UNIVERSITY OF SANSKRIT ACT 1994
- ▶ KANNUR UNIVERSITY ACT 1996
- ▶ ALL THESE HELPED FOR THE PROGRESS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE STATE.



THANK YOU

