GOVT OF KERALA
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL EDUCATION

SPECIAL SCHOOL
Report 2025-26



Statistics Division
Directorate of General Education



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

DIRECTORATE OF GENERAL EDUCATION

SCHOOLS FOR VISUALLY AND HEARING IMPAIRED IN KERALA 2025 – 26

STATISTICS DIVISION

DIRECTORATE OF GENERAL EDUCATION

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

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Preface

Education is a fundamental right of every child, irrespective of abilities, limitations, or individual needs. Special schools in Keralam play a significant role in ensuring that children with disabilities receive appropriate educational support, opportunities for personal development, and the skills required to lead independent and meaningful lives.

Keralam has made considerable progress in the field of special education through the combined efforts of the government, educational institutions, teachers, parents, and voluntary organizations. Among the various special education institutions in the state, 45 schools cater specifically to children with visual and hearing impairments. These schools provide specialized education and a supportive learning environment designed to address the unique communication, learning, and developmental needs of visually and hearing-impaired students.

The role of these institutions extends beyond academic instruction. They provide opportunities for developing communication skills, social abilities, vocational competencies, self-confidence, and independent living skills. Dedicated teachers and support staff employ specialized methods, assistive technologies, and individualized approaches to help students overcome barriers to learning and participate actively in society.

This study focuses on the special schools in Keralam serving children with visual and hearing impairments. It seeks to understand their educational practices, facilities, challenges, and contributions to the overall development and empowerment of students. It also highlights the importance of providing accessible and quality education that recognizes the abilities and potential of every learner.

The existence and functioning of these 45 schools reflect Keralam's commitment towards creating educational opportunities for children with sensory disabilities. However, continued efforts are necessary to improve infrastructure, accessibility, assistive technologies, teacher training, vocational education, and social inclusion.

Every child has the potential to learn, grow, and contribute to society when provided with the right opportunities and support. Strengthening special education is therefore not merely an educational responsibility but a collective social commitment towards building a more inclusive, equitable, and compassionate Keralam. I hope this report will contribute to the further development and strengthening of the special school sector through systematic, evidence-based, and scientific approaches.

Sd/-

Snehil Kumar Singh IAS

Director of General Education

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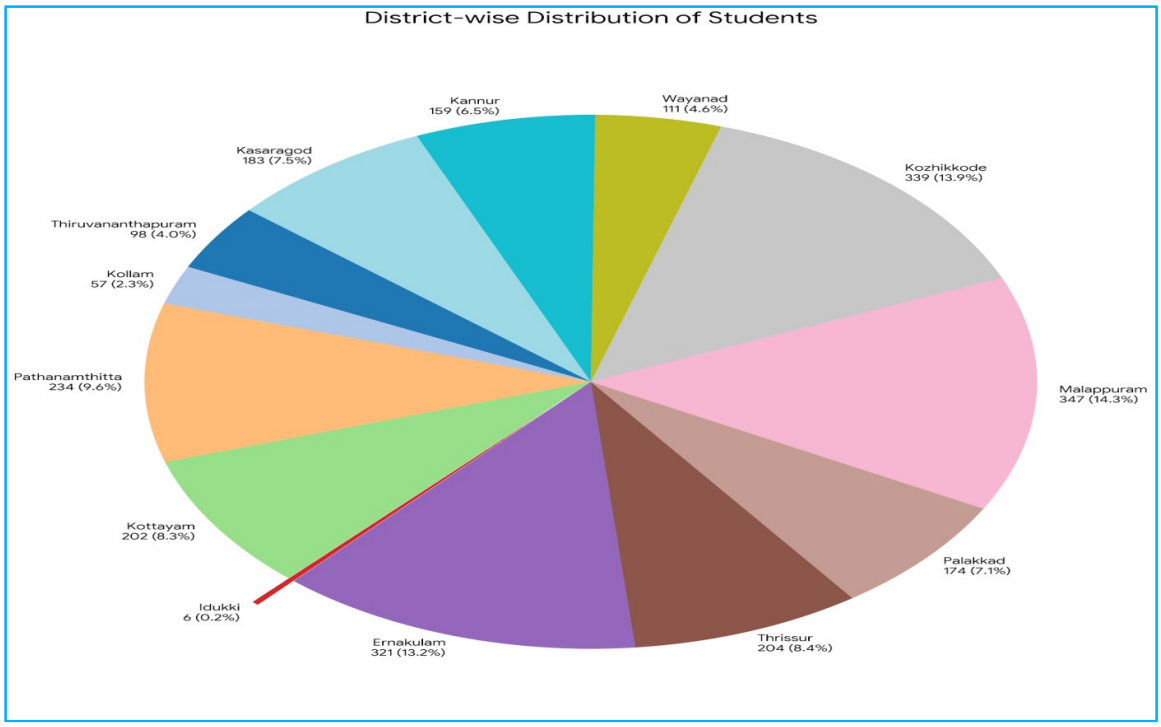
1. Introduction

Special education for the hearing and visually impaired in Kerala is characterized by a structured network of government, aided, and private institutions that prioritize both academic excellence and functional independence. These institutions often operate under the oversight of the Directorate of General Education (DGE) and are bolstered by the Samagra Shiksha Kerala (SSK) initiative, which provides resource teachers and specialized equipment. Beyond standard academics, many of these schools are residential and include vocational training components—ranging from computer applications to traditional crafts—ensuring that students are equipped with the social and professional skills necessary for successful integration into the mainstream community.

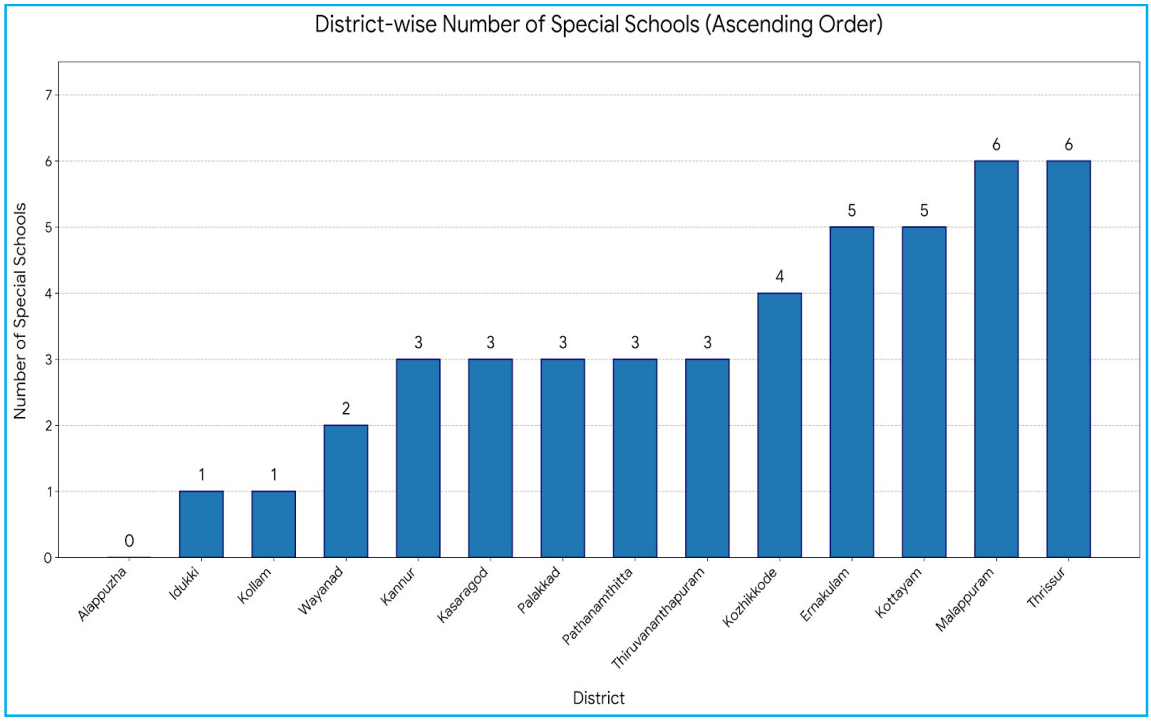
The state-wide analysis of special schools reveals a total enrollment of 2,435 students supported by a workforce of 913 employees across 45 institutions. Malappuram and Kozhikkode emerge as the primary hubs for special education, collectively accounting for 686 students, while Thrissur maintains the highest institutional presence and staffing levels with 6 schools and 110 employees. On average, the state maintains a student-to-employee ratio of 2.67, though significant regional disparities exist. For instance, Kasaragod operates with the highest workload at 3.00 students per staff member, whereas Idukki presents a unique scenario where staff (11) outnumber students (6). Alappuzha remains an outlier with no reported data in this set. Overall, the data suggests that while the central districts have robust infrastructure, the northern districts manage higher student densities, indicating a potential need for strategic staff redistribution to ensure balanced educational support across all regions.

#	District	Number of		
		special Schools	Student	Employees in position as on 31/10/2025
1	Thiruvananthapura	3	98	70
2	Kollam	1	57	46
3	Pathanamthitta	3	234	74
4	Alappuzha	0	0	0
5	Koyttayam	5	202	101
6	Idukki	1	6	11
7	Ernakulam	5	321	81
8	Thrissur	6	204	110
9	Palakkad	3	174	77
10	Malappuram	6	347	104
11	Kozhikkode	4	339	97
12	Wayanad	2	111	33
13	Kannur	3	159	48
14	Kasaragod	3	183	61
	Total	**45**	**2435**	**913**

This pie chart illustrates how the total student population (2,435) is distributed across the state. It highlights that **Malappuram** (14.2%) and **Kozhikkode** (13.9%) handle nearly one-third of all special needs students.



The bar chart given below ranks the districts based on the number of special schools available. **Thrissur** and **Malappuram** lead with the highest number of institutions, indicating a more developed infrastructure in these regions.



Box 1

Key findings

- **Northern Dominance: Malappuram** and **Kozhikkode** are the major hubs, catering to nearly **28%** of the state's total special education students (686 out of 2,435).
- **Institutional Leaders: Thrissur** and **Malappuram** possess the highest number of schools (6 each), yet Thrissur has a significantly lower student load compared to Malappuram.
- **The Alappuzha Gap:** There is a total absence of data for **Alappuzha** (0 schools, 0 students), which marks it as a critical area for verification or future infrastructure development.
- **Average Ratio:** The state-wide Student-to-Employee ratio stands at **2.67**
- **Kasaragod** and **Ernakulam** face the highest workloads, with ratios of **3.00** and **3.96** respectively, suggesting these districts may be understaffed relative to their student population
- **Idukki** presents a complete reversal, where the staff count (11) is nearly double the student count (6), resulting in a ratio of **0.55**.
- **Workforce Strength: Thrissur** maintains the largest administrative and teaching workforce with **110 employees** in position
- **High-Density Institutions:** Schools in **Kasaragod** is the most "crowded," averaging over **84 students per school**
- **Low-Density Institutions: Idukki** has the smaller institutional footprints, with averaging only **6 students per school**.

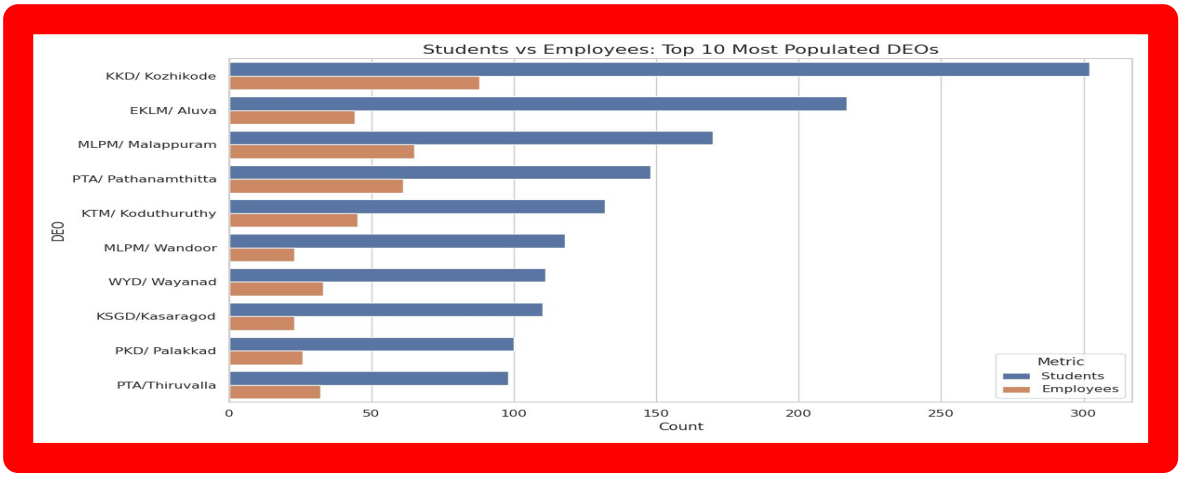
A comprehensive analysis of the aforementioned data, categorized by District Education Office (DEO), Assistant Education Office (AEO), Local Body, and Parliamentary/Assembly Constituency, is provided below.

1.1 District Education Office wise analysis of special school

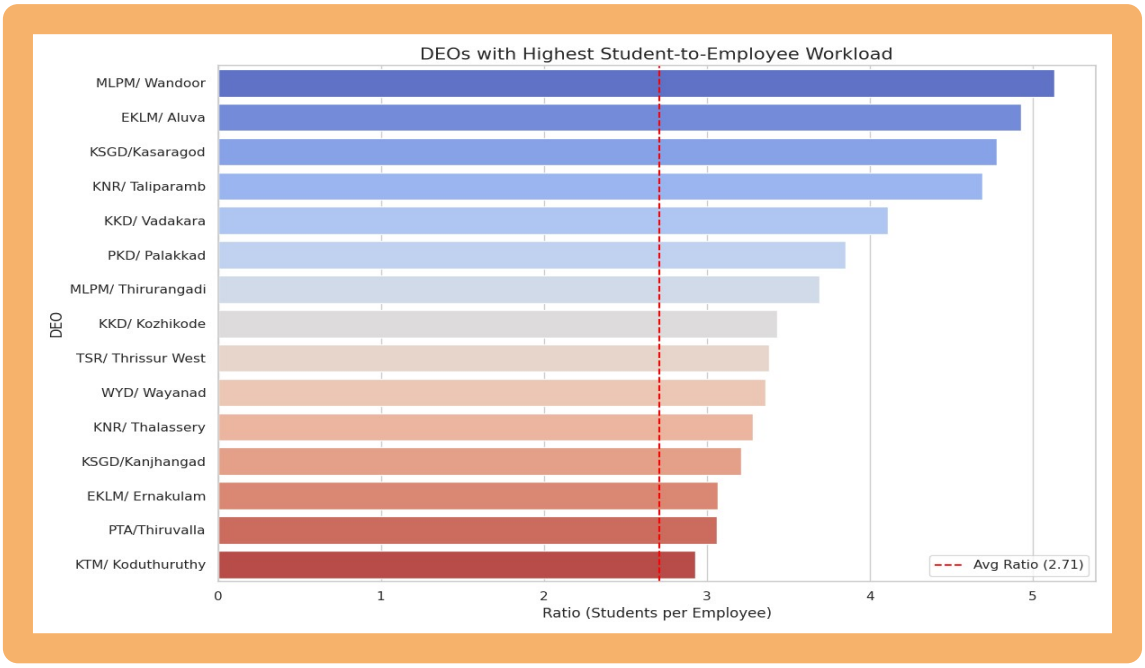
The DEO-level analysis reveals a highly decentralized yet concentrated landscape, where a total of **2,435 students** and **913 employees** are distributed across 30 distinct educational districts. **Kozhikode DEO** stands out as the primary administrative hub, managing the state's largest student cohort of 302, while **Chavakkad** and **Malappuram DEOs** demonstrate the most extensive infrastructure with 4 schools each. A critical finding of this report is the significant disparity in staffing workloads; while the average student-to-employee ratio is approximately **2.67**, certain units such as **Wandoor (5.13)**, **Aluva (4.93)**, and **Kasaragod (2.90)** operate under intense pressure with nearly double the average workload. Conversely, **Thodupuzha** and **Kothamangalam** maintain highly favorable ratios, reflecting localized clusters with specialized attention. This granular view underscores the necessity of a targeted resource allocation strategy that prioritizes high-density hubs like **Aluva** and **Kozhikode** to ensure that staffing levels are commensurate with student enrollment across all educational districts.

#	District	DEO	Number of Schools	Number of student	Number of employees in position as on 31/10/2025
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	2	78	51
2		Attingal	1	20	19
3	Kollam	Kottarakara	1	57	46
4	Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta	2	136	42
5		Thiruvalla	1	98	32
6	Kottayam	Kottayam	2	46	36
7		Kanjirappally	1	24	20
8		Koduthuruthy	2	132	45
9	Idukki	Thodupuzha	1	6	11
10	Ernakulam	Ernakulam	1	46	15
11		Aluva	2	217	44
12		Kothamangalam	1	2	2
13		Muvattupuzha	1	56	20
14	Thrissur	Thrissur	1	78	27
15		Chavakkad	4	72	67
16		Thrissur West	1	54	16
17	Palakkad	Palakkad	1	100	26
18		Mannarkkad	1	26	21
19		Ottapalam	1	48	30
20	Malappuram	Malappuram	4	170	65
21		Thirurangadi	1	59	16
22		Wandoor	1	118	23
23	Kozhikkode	Kozhikode	3	302	88
24		Vadakara	1	37	9
25	Wayanad	Wayanad	2	111	33
26	Kannur	Taliparamb	1	75	16
27		Thalassery	1	59	18
28		Thalyparamba	1	25	14
29	Kasaragod	Kanjhangad	1	61	19
30		Kasaragod	2	122	42
		Total	45	2435	913

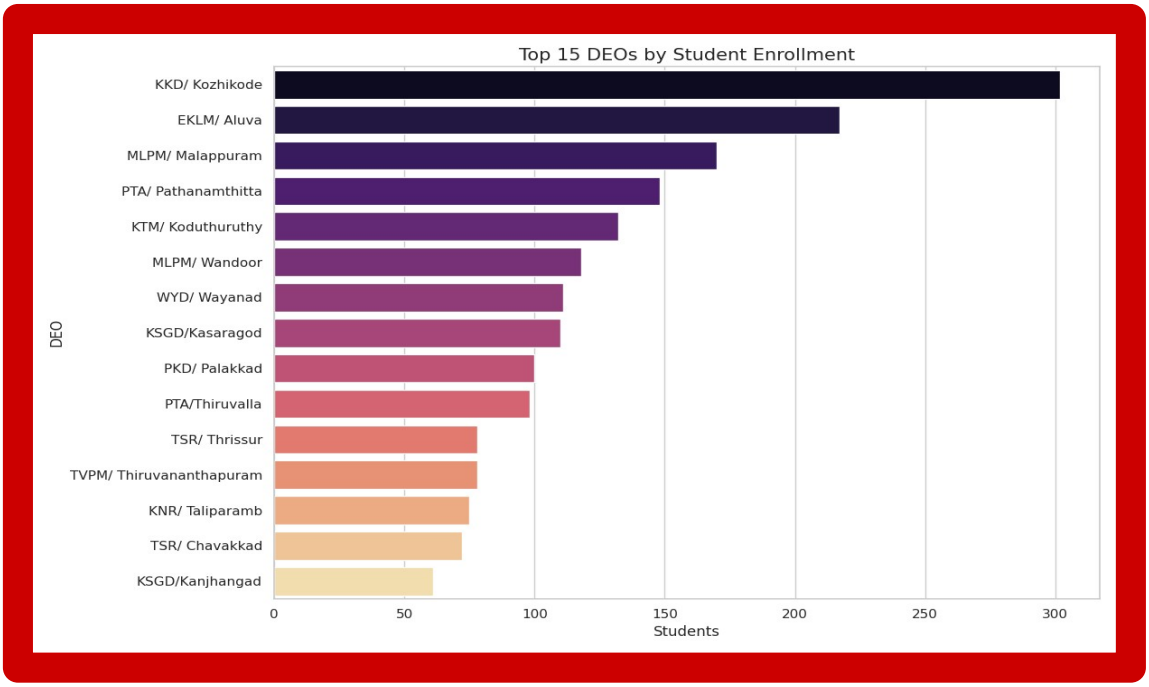
The chart given below shows the most populated 10 DEOs , with Kozhikkode DEO in top with 302 students and 88 employees.



The chart given below gives the DEOs with highest student to employee ratio. Wandoor DEO in Malappuram district top the chart with 5.13 where the state average is 2.71



The chart given below the top 15 DEOs with students enrolment. In the chart, Kozhikode DEO in Kozhikkode district is in top position with students enrolment 302



Box 1.1.1

Key observation

- **Highest Workload: Wandoor DEO** (5.13) and **Aluva DEO** (4.93) have nearly double the state average. In these districts, a single employee supports roughly 5 students
- **Lowest Workload: Thodupuzha DEO** (0.55) and **Kothamangalam DEO** (1.0) show an exceptionally high staff-to-student presence, with Idukki's Thodupuzha DEO actually having more employees (11) than students (6)
- **Kozhikode DEO** is the largest single administrative unit by far, managing **302 students**, which is more than the total of several other districts combined.
- The top three DEOs (**Kozhikode, Aluva, and Malappuram**) together manage **689 students**, or roughly **28%** of the state's total special education population.
- **Large-Scale Institutions: Kozhikode DEO** and **Aluva DEO** manage a high volume of students within fewer buildings, averaging over **100 students per school**.
- **Small-Scale/Decentralized: Chavakkad DEO** has the most schools (4) but maintains a relatively low average of **18 students per school**, allowing for a more distributed approach.
- **Ernakulam's Variance:** Within the Ernakulam district, there is a stark contrast between **Aluva** (217 students) and **Kothamangalam** (2 students), showing that needs are highly localized rather than uniform across the district.
- **Staffing Leaders: Chavakkad DEO** (67 employees) and **Pathanamthitta DEO** (61 employees) are among the best-resourced units relative to their student counts.

1.2 Assistant Educational Office wise analysis of special school

Assistant Educational Offices (AEOs), revealing a total of 46 schools, 2,240 students, and 943 employees. While most AEOs manage a single school, outliers like Adoor and Kunnamkulam oversee three institutions each, with Kunnamkulam also reporting the highest staffing level at 65 employees. Student populations vary significantly, ranging from a high of 163 in Angamaly to as few as 2 in Kothamangalam. Analysis of the resource distribution shows a broad spectrum of student-to-employee ratios; for instance, Angamaly operates with a high ratio of approximately 7 students per employee, whereas Mankada and Arakkulum actually report more employees than students. Overall, the AEOs maintain an average of approximately 60.5 students and 25.5 employees per office, though the wide fluctuations in specific locations suggest varying administrative demands or regional priorities.

##	Name of AEO	Name of DEO	Number of Schools	Number of student	Number of employees in position as on 31/10/2025
1	Thiruvananthapuram South	Thiruvananthapuram	2	78	51

##	Name of AEO	Name of DEO	Number of Schools	Number of student	Number of employees in position as on 31/10/2025
2	Varkala	Attingal	1	20	19
3	Veliyam	Kottarakkara	1	57	46
4	Adoor	Pathanamthitta	2	136	42
5	Thiruvalla	Pathanamthitta	1	98	32
6	Kottayam West	Kottayam	2	46	36
7	Erattupetta	Kanjirappally	1	24	20
8	Kuravilangad	Kaduthuruthy	1	43	15
9	Vaikom	Kaduthuruthy	1	89	30
10	Arakkulam	Thodupuzha	1	6	11
11	Mattancherry	Ernakulam	1	46	15
12	Aluva	Aluva	1	54	21
13	Angamaly	Aluva	1	163	23
14	Kothamangalam	Kothamangalam	1	2	2
15	Muvattupuzha	Muvattupuzha	1	56	20
16	Thrissur East	Thrissur	1	78	27
17	Thrissur West	Thrissur	1	54	16
18	Kunnamkulam	Chavakkad	3	68	65
19	Wadakkanchery	Chavakkad	1	4	2
20	Palakkad	Palakkad	1	100	26
21	Cheruppulassery	Mannarkkad	1	26	21
22	Ottapalam	Ottapalam	1	48	30
23	Kondotty	Malappuram	1	106	22
24	Mankada	Malappuram	1	7	22
25	Perunthalmanna	Malappuram	2	57	21
26	Parappanagadi	Thirurangadi	1	59	16
27	Nilambur	Wandoor	1	118	23
28	Feroke	Kozhikkode	1	57	29
29	Kozhikode	Kozhikkode	1	154	26
30	Kozhikode rural	Kozhikkode	1	91	33
31	Vadakara	Vadakara	1	37	9
32	Sulthan Bathery	Wayanad	2	111	33
33	Taliparamb north	Taliparamb	1	75	16
34	Iritty	Thalassery	1	59	18
35	Madai	Thalyparamba	1	25	14
36	Chittarikkal	Kanjhangad	1	61	19
37	Kasaragod	Kasaragod	2	122	42
	Total		45	2435	913

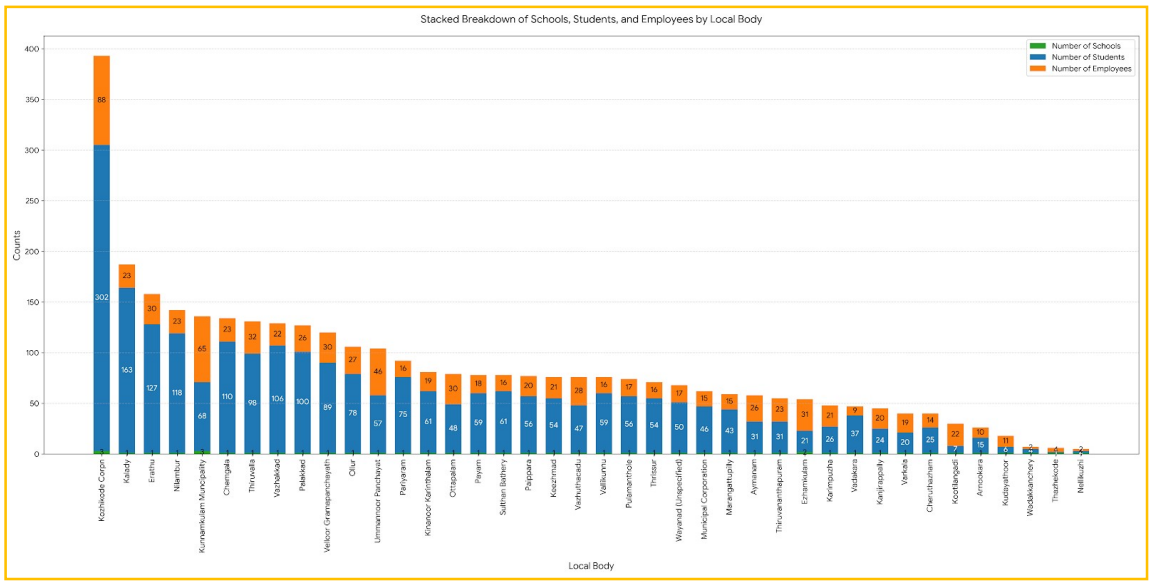
1.3 Local body wise analysis of special schools

Based on an analysis of the school data organized by local body, the distribution highlights a highly decentralized structure where 37 out of the 40 unique local bodies manage exactly one school each. The only exceptions to this pattern are Kunnamkulam Municipality in Thrissur and Kozhikode Corpn in Kozhikode, which lead the dataset with three schools each, alongside Ezhamkulam in Pathanamthitta, which manages two. Student enrollment and staff deployment are heavily concentrated in a few key urban centers. Kozhikode Corpn stands out significantly as the largest hub, reporting both the highest student strength with 302 students and the largest workforce footprint with 88

employees in position. Kalady in Ernakulam and Erathu in Pathanamthitta also show high student concentrations with 163 and 127 students respectively, while Kunnamkulam Municipality follows Kozhikode Corpn in workforce size with 65 employees. Conversely, several local bodies operate on an extremely micro scale; Thazhekode in Malappuram records a minimum of just one student, while Nellikuzhi in Ernakulam and Wadakkanchery in Thrissur operate at the lowest staffing threshold with only two employees in position each.

Sl No	District	Local body	Number of Schools	Number of student	Number of employees in position as on
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	1	31	23
2		Varkala	1	20	19
3		Vazhuthacadu	1	47	28
4	Kollam	Ummannoor	1	57	46
5	Pathanamthitta	Erathu	1	127	30
6		Ezhamkulam	1	9	12
7		Thiruvalla	1	98	32
8	Kottayam	Arnookara	1	15	10
9		Aymanam	1	31	26
10		Kanjirappally	1	24	20
11		Marangattupilly	1	43	15
12		Velloor	1	89	30
13	Idukki	Kudayathoor	1	6	11
14	Ernakulam	Kalady	1	163	23
15		Keezhmad	1	54	21
16		Municipal Corporation	1	46	15
17		Nellikuzhi	1	2	2
18		Paippara	1	56	20
19	Thrissur	Thrissur	1	54	16
20		Kunnamkulam	3	68	65
21		Ollur	1	78	27
22		Wadakkanchery	1	4	2
23	Palakkad	Palakkad	1	100	26
24		Karimpuzha	1	26	21
25		Ottapalam	1	48	30
26	Malappuram	Kootilangadi	1	7	22
27		Nilambur	1	118	23
28		Pulamanthole	1	56	17
29		Thazhekode	1	1	4
30		Vallikunnu	1	59	16
31		Vazhakkad	1	106	22
32	Kozhikkode	Kozhikode Corpn	3	302	88
33		Vadakara	1	37	9
34	Wayanad	Sulthan Bathery	1	61	16
35		Wayanad	1	50	17
36	Kannur	Cheruthazham	1	25	14
37		Pariyaram	1	75	16
38		Payam	1	59	18
39	Kasaragod	Chemgala	1	110	23
40		Kinanoor Karinthalam	1	61	19
41		Kasaragod	1	12	19
		TOTAL	45	2435	913

The bar chart given below a comparative Analysis of School Infrastructure, Student Enrollment, and Staffing across Local Bodies



1.4 Assembly constituency wise analysis of special schools

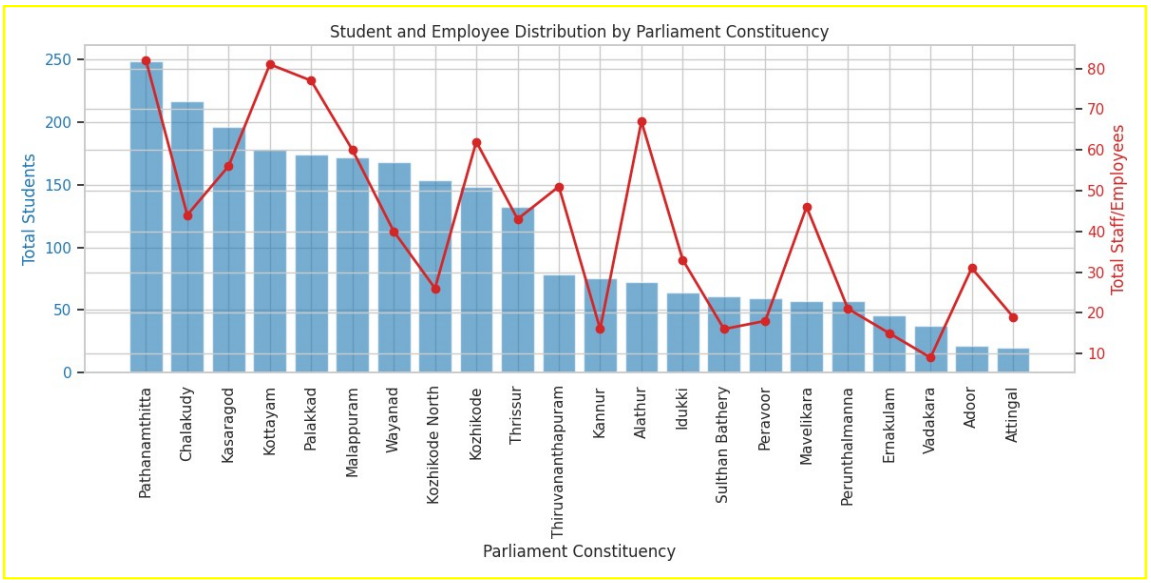
An analysis of the data shows that 45 schools serve 2,435 students and are managed by 913 employees. On average, each school has about 54 students and 20 employees. However, these averages hide big differences in how staff is distributed across different areas. Some places with very few students have a large number of employees. For example, Mankada has 22 employees for only 7 students, and Idukki has 11 employees for 6 students. On the other hand, some busy areas face staff shortages. In Angamaly, a single school has 163 students but only 23 employees, and Kozhikode has 154 students with 26 employees. These stark differences show a clear need to review and rebalance staff assignments so that employees are moved from low-enrollment schools to the areas that need them most.

Sl No	Assembly constituency	Number of Schools	Number of student	Number of employees in position as on
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2	78	51
2	Varkala	1	20	19
3	Kottarakara	1	57	46
4	Adoor	2	136	42
5	Thiruvalla	1	98	32
6	Ettumanoor	2	46	36
7	Kaduthuruthy	1	43	15
8	Kanjirappally	1	24	20
9	Vaikom	1	89	30
10	Idukki	1	6	11
11	Aluva	1	54	21
12	Angamaly	1	163	23
13	Kochi	1	46	15
14	Kothamangalam	1	2	2
15	Muvattupuzha	1	56	20

Sl No	Assembly constituency	Number of Schools	Number of student	Number of employees in position as on
16	Thrissur	2	132	43
17	Kunnamkulam	3	68	65
18	Wadakkanchery	1	4	2
19	Palakkad	1	100	26
20	Ottappalam	2	74	51
21	Kondotty	1	106	22
22	Mankada	1	7	22
23	Nilambur	1	118	23
24	Perunthalmanna	2	57	21
25	Vallikunnu	1	59	16
26	Beypore	1	57	29
27	Kozhikode	1	154	26
28	Kozhikode South	1	91	33
29	Vadakara	1	37	9
30	Kalpetta	1	50	17
31	Sulthan Bathery	1	61	16
32	Kalliassery	1	25	14
33	Peravoor	1	59	18
34	Taliparamb	1	75	16
35	Kanjhangad	1	61	19
36	Kasaragod	2	122	42
	Total	45	2435	913

1.5 Parliament constituency wise analysis of special schools

Based on the consolidated data, the 45 schools across the state are distributed unevenly among 22 unique Parliament constituencies, accommodating a total of 2,435 students and 913 active employees. **Pathanamthitta** emerges as the largest constituency by student volume, holding 249 students across 3 institutions, followed closely by **Chalakudy** with 217 students in 2 schools. While **Kottayam** and **Alathur** possess the highest institutional density with 4 schools each, their average student strength per school



differs sharply (44.5 vs 18.0). On an institutional level, **Kozhikode North** features the most concentrated student body, managing 154 students within its single school. From a staffing and resource perspective, the overall student-to-employee ratio stands at a highly comfortable **2.67**, pointing to an intensive personnel deployment framework. However, regional disparities exist; **Adoor** exhibits an exceptionally low ratio of 0.68 students per employee across its two schools, indicating significant administrative or teaching overhead relative to its low enrollment (21 students). Conversely, **Kozhikode North** (5.92) and **Chalakudy** (4.93) maintain the highest student-to-employee workloads, identifying them as the regions where personnel resources are stretched the thinnest.

Sl No	Parliament constituency	Number of Schools	Number of student	Number of employees in position as on
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2	78	51
2	Attingal	1	20	19
3	Mavelikara	1	57	46
4	Pathanamthitta	2	225	62
5	Adoor	1	9	12
6	Pathanamthitta	1	24	20
7	Kottayam	4	178	81
8	Idukki	1	6	11
9	Idukki	2	58	22
10	Ernakulam	1	46	15
11	Chalakudy	2	217	44
12	Thrissur	2	132	43
13	Alathur	4	72	67
14	Palakkad	3	174	77
15	Malappuram	3	172	60
16	Wayanad	1	118	23
17	Perunthalmanna	2	57	21
18	Kozhikode	2	148	62
19	Kozhikode North	1	154	26
20	Vadakara	1	37	9
21	Wayanad	1	50	17
22	Sulthan Bathery	1	61	16
23	Kannur	1	75	16
24	Kasaragod	1	25	14
25	Peravoor	1	59	18
26	Kasaragod	3	183	61
	TOTAL	45	2435	913

1.6 Analysis of special school according to nature of area

The 45 educational institutions operating across Kerala's 14 districts maintain a balanced distribution between geographic sectors, dividing into 24 rural schools (53.3%) and 21 urban schools (46.7%). This structural equilibrium extends directly to student enrollment and workforce distribution, with the state-wide student body of 2,435 nearly equally split between rural regions (1,201 students) and urban areas (1,234 students), alongside an evenly distributed staff of 913 employees. While the state maintains a highly favorable and uniform macro student-to-employee ratio of 2.67 across both sectors, urban institutions tend to be slightly larger, averaging approximately 59 students per school

compared to 50 in rural areas. A closer look at individual districts highlights distinct operational profiles, with Thrissur, Kozhikode, and Thiruvananthapuram managing their entire school networks within urban clusters, whereas Kottayam, Kannur, Kollam, and Idukki function exclusively in rural zones. Significant regional outliers exist within these mixed deployments; Kozhikode's urban sector features the highest institutional density with an average of 85 students per school, and Malappuram's urban schools face the heaviest workforce demands with a student-to-employee ratio of 5.13. Conversely, rural Idukki represents an intensive resource outlier, maintaining 11 employees to support a total enrollment of just 6 students.

District	Nature of area	Number of Schools	Number of student	Number of employees in position as on
TVPM	Rural	0	0	00
	Urban	3	98	70
KLM	Rural	1	57	46
	Urban	0	0	00
PTA	Rural	2	136	42
	Urban	1	98	32
KTM	Rural	5	202	101
	Urban	0	0	0
IDK	Rural	1	6	11
	Urban	0	0	00
EKLM	Rural	4	275	66
	Urban	1	46	15
TSR	Rural	0	0	00
	Urban	6	204	110
PKD	Rural	1	26	21
	Urban	2	148	56
MLPM	Rural	5	229	81
	Urban	1	118	23
KKD	Rural	0	0	00
	Urban	4	339	97
WYD	Rural	1	50	17
	Urban	1	61	16
KNR	Rural	3	159	48
	Urban	0	0	00
KSGD	Rural	1	61	19
	Urban	2	122	42
KERALA	Rural	24	1201	452
	Urban	21	1234	461
	Total	45	2435	913

1.7 Analysis of special school according to school ownership

Based on the educational landscape of Kerala, analyzing a district-wise dataset by school ownership reveals a distinct three-tier structure composed of Government, Private Aided, and Private Unaided institutions. Statewide, the system is heavily dominated by the Private Aided sector, which typically constitutes over 55% of all schools; this unique "Kerala Model" features schools that are privately managed but fully

funded by the state government, with deep historical roots in districts like Kannur, Kozhikode, and Ernakulam. Government-owned schools form the second-largest category at roughly 35%, maintaining a vital presence in rural, hilly, or socio-economically vulnerable regions like Wayanad and Idukki, while Malappuram District consistently registers the highest absolute volume of both total schools and government institutions to support its large student population. In contrast, the Private Unaided (self-financing) sector represents a smaller fraction—usually under 10%—and is heavily concentrated in affluent urban centers such as Thiruvananthapuram and Ernakulam, where demand for fee-based CBSE and ICSE boards is highest. Together, these three management types aggregate across all 14 districts to form the complete statistical profile of the state's school infrastructure.

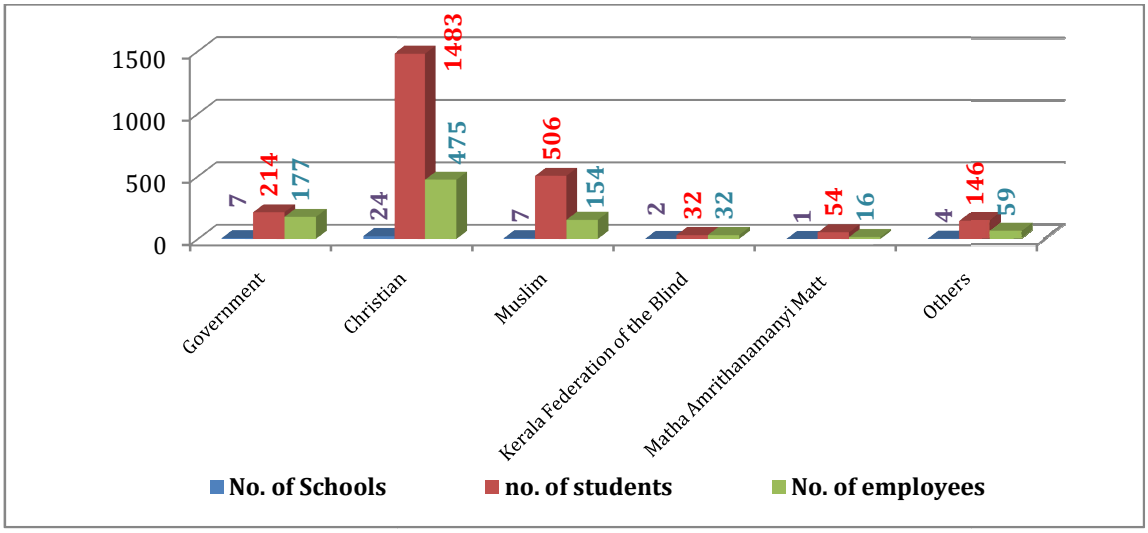
District	School Ownership	Number of Schools	Number of student	Number of employees in position as on
Thiruvananthapuram	Govt.	2	78	51
	Aided	1	20	19
	Un Aided	0	0	0
Kollam	Govt.	0	0	0
	Aided	1	57	46
	Un Aided	0	0	0
Pathanamthitta	Govt.	0	0	0
	Aided	3	234	74
	Un Aided	0	0	0
Kottayam	Govt.	1	31	26
	Aided	4	171	75
	Un Aided	0	0	0
Idukki	Govt	0	0	0
	Aided	1	6	11
	Un Aided	0	0	0
Ernakulam	Govt.	0	0	0
	Aided	5	321	81
	Un Aided	0	0	0
Thrissur	Govt.	2	45	51
	Aided	3	155	57
	UnAided	1	4	2
Palakkad	Govt.	1	48	30

District	School Ownership	Number of Schools	Number of student	Number of employees in position as on
	Aided	2	126	47
	Un Aided	0	0	0
Malappuram	Govt.	0	0	0
	Aided	5	346	100
	UnAided	1	1	4
Kozhikkode	Govt	0	0	0
	Aided	4	339	97
	Un Aided	0	0	0
Wayanad	Govt	0	0	0
	Aided	2	111	33
	Un Aided	0	0	0
Kannur	Govt	0	0	0
	Aided	3	159	48
	Un Aided	0	0	0
Kasaragod	Govt.	1	12	19
	Aided	2	171	42
	Un Aided	0	0	0
KERALA	Govt.	7	214	177
	Aided	36	2216	730
	Un Aided	2	5	6
	TOTAL	45	2435	913

1.8 An analysis of special schools according to School management type

The provided dataset reflects a sector where private/aided management holds a clear majority, with Christian institutions accounting for over half of all schools (53.3%) and a commanding 60.9% of total student enrollment. While Government and Muslim managements share an identical institutional footprint at seven schools each, Muslim-managed schools accommodate more than double the number of students. On an operational level, there is a stark contrast in density and staffing structures across categories: Government institutions and the Kerala Federation of the Blind feature highly intensive staffing models with incredibly low student-to-employee ratios (1.2 and 1.0

respectively), which indicates localized or highly specialized resource deployment. Conversely, Muslim and Christian managements act as high-capacity hubs, sustaining the highest student densities per individual campus at an average of 72.3 and 61.8 students per school, while maintaining student-to-employee ratios above 3.0



The table given below gives the district wise number of schools, students and employees according to various type of management.

District	Management type	Number of Schools	Number of student	Number of employees in position as on
Thiruvananthapuram	Christian	1	20	19
	Govt.	2	78	51
Kollam	Christian	1	57	46
Pathanamthitta	Christian	3	234	74
Kottayam	Christian	4	171	75
	Govt.	1	31	26
Idukki	Kerala	1	6	11
Ernakulam	Christian	4	319	79
	Royal	1	2	2
Thrissur	Christian	3	105	43
	Matha	1	54	16
	Govt.	2	45	51
Palakkad	Govt.	1	48	30
	Other	1	100	26
	Kerala	1	26	21

District	Management type	Number of Schools	Number of student	Number of employees in position as on
Malappuram	Christian	2	57	21
	Muslim	3	283	61
	Other	1	7	22
Kozhikode	Christian	1	154	26
	Muslim	2	148	62
	Other	1	37	9
Wayanad	Christian	1	61	16
	Muslim	1	50	17
Kannur	Christian	2	134	34
	Muslim	1	25	14
Kasaragod	Christian	2	171	42
	Govt.	1	12	19
Government		7	214	177
Christian		24	1483	475
Muslim		7	506	154
Kerala Federation of the Blind		2	32	32
Matha Amrithanamanyi Matt		1	54	16
Others		4	146	59
TOTAL		45	2435	913

1.9. An analysis of special schools according to School management category

The chart given below illustrates the distribution of schools, students, and employees across six distinct management categories, revealing that institutional size and resource allocation vary significantly by sector. The Society category is the clear dominant sector, accounting for the highest proportions across all three metrics with 14 schools (31.1%), 921 students (37.8%), and 272 employees (29.8%). Trust operations also represent a major share of the ecosystem, commanding nearly 30% of the total student enrollment (726 students) and over a fifth of the workforce across 10 institutions. Conversely, Government and Corporate sectors exhibit an identical institutional presence of 7 schools (15.6% each) and similar student shares (~9%), but the Government sector maintains a visibly higher employee concentration at 19.4% (177 staff) compared to Corporate's 16.1% (147 staff). The remaining categories, Individual and Association,

represent the smallest stakeholders; Associations are the least represented overall, accounting for a mere 2 schools (4.4%) and 98 students (4.0%). Globally, the data highlights that while institutional counts between sectors like Government, Corporate, and Trust are relatively comparable, the actual concentration of students and human resources heavily consolidates within private Society and Trust networks.

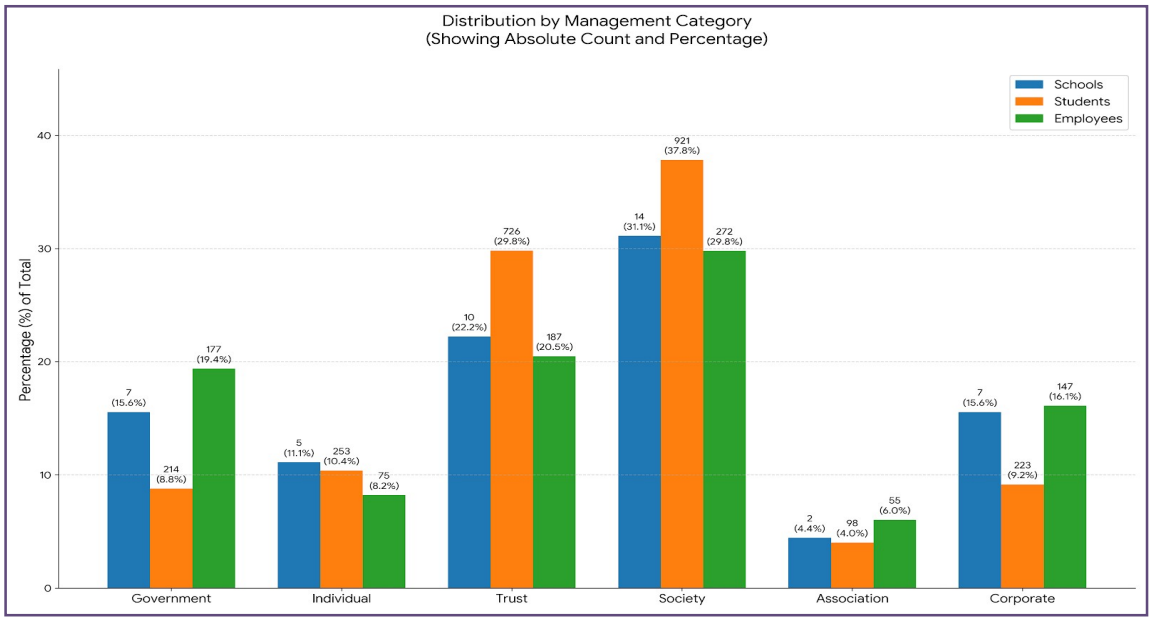


Table 1.9.1

Special schools data according to Management category

District	Management category	Number of Schools	Number of student	Number of employees in position as on
Thiruvananthapuram	Corporate Management	1	20	19
	Government	2	78	51
Kollam	Corporate Management	1	57	46
Pathanamthitta	Individual	1	9	12
	Society	2	225	62
Kottayam	Corporate Management	2	39	30
	Individual	1	43	15
	Government	1	31	26
	Trust	1	89	30

District	Management category	Number of Schools	Number of student	Number of employees in position as on
Idukki	Corporate Management	1	6	11
Ernakulam	Society	2	100	36
	Trust	3	221	45
Thrissur	Corporate Management	2	101	41
	Individual	1	54	16
	Government	2	45	51
	Society of Jesus Mary Jodrph,Bangalore Province	1	4	2
Palakkad	Government	1	48	30
	Society	2	126	47
Malappuram	Association	1	7	22
	Society	2	60	20
	Trust	3	280	62
Kozhikkode	Association	1	91	33
	Individual	1	37	9
	Society	2	211	55
Wayanad	Society	1	61	16
	Trust	1	50	17
Kannur	Society	2	134	34
	Trust	1	25	14
Kasaragod	Individual	1	110	23
	Government	1	12	19
	Trust(St.Joseph's Educational & Charitable trust)	1	61	19
Government		7	214	177
Individual		5	253	75
Trust		10	726	187

District	Management category	Number of Schools	Number of student	Number of employees in position as on
Society		14	921	272
Association		2	98	55
Corporate		7	223	147
TOTAL		45	2435	913

1.10. An analysis of special schools according to School level

The chart given below illustrate the structural distribution of schools, students, and employees across four educational levels, exposing a steep consolidation of human resources and student enrollment at the higher tiers. While High Schools (HS) and Higher Secondary Schools (HSS) maintain an identical physical infrastructure footprint of 15 schools each (33.3% each), their operational scale is drastically different. HSS stands as the definitive core of the educational system's volume, accommodating an absolute majority of 54.5% of the entire student body (1,328 students) and demanding 42.6% of the total employee workforce (389 staff members). In contrast, the HS tier exhibits a remarkably balanced ecosystem where institutional presence, student enrollment (29.9%), and staff allocation (28.5%) hover closely around the 30% mark. Moving down to Upper Primary (UP) schools, a notable divergence occurs: the sector comprises a robust 13 schools (28.9%), yet it registers only 10.0% of total student enrollment (244 students) while still absorbing more than a fifth of the employee workforce (21.5%), indicating a lower concentration of students per institution. Lastly, Vocational Higher Secondary Education (VHSE) operates as a highly specialized and marginal sector, accounting for just 2 schools (4.4%), 134 students (5.5%), and 68 employees (7.4%). Globally, the data highlights that while educational infrastructure is distributed relatively evenly among UP, HS, and HSS tracks, actual student absorption and required administrative/teaching personnel scale up heavily in the Higher Secondary phase.

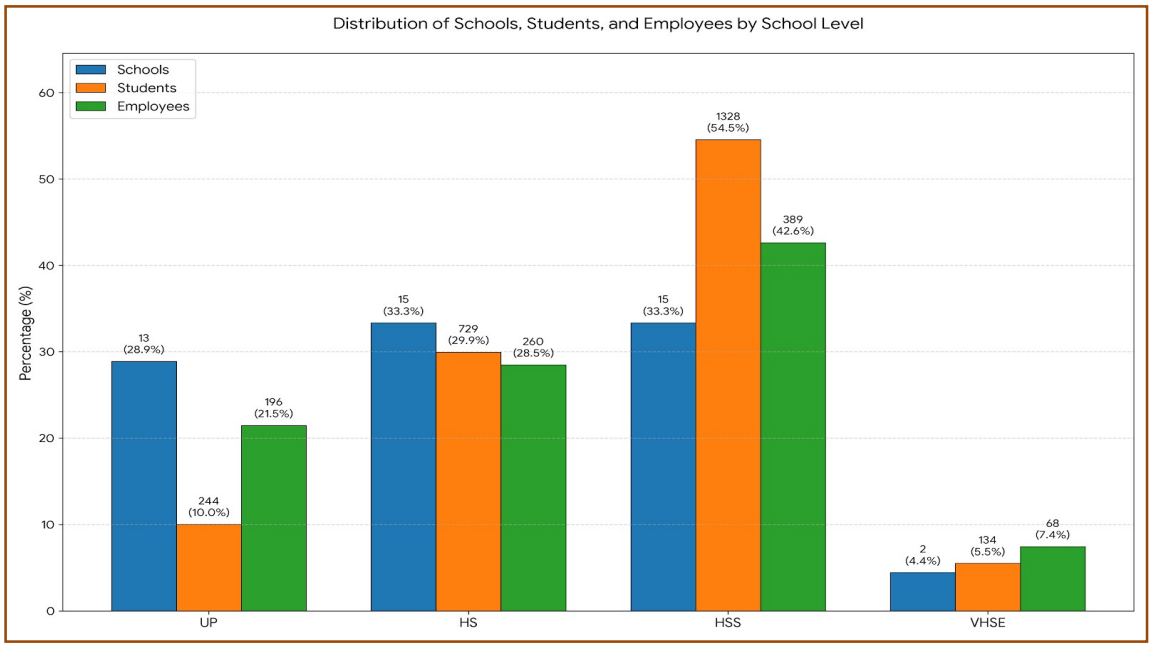


Table 1.10.1

Special schools data according to school level

District	School level	Number of Schools	Number of student	Number of employees in position as on
Thiruvananthapuram	LP	0	0	0
	UP	2	51	42
	HS	0	0	0
	HSS	1	47	28
	VHSE	0	0	0
Kollam	LP	0	0	0
	UP	0	0	0
	HS	0	0	0
	HSS	1	57	46
	VHSE	0	0	0
Pathanamthitta	HS	1	9	12
	HSS	1	127	30
	VHSE	1	98	32
Kottayam	HS	2	74	41
	HSS	1	89	30

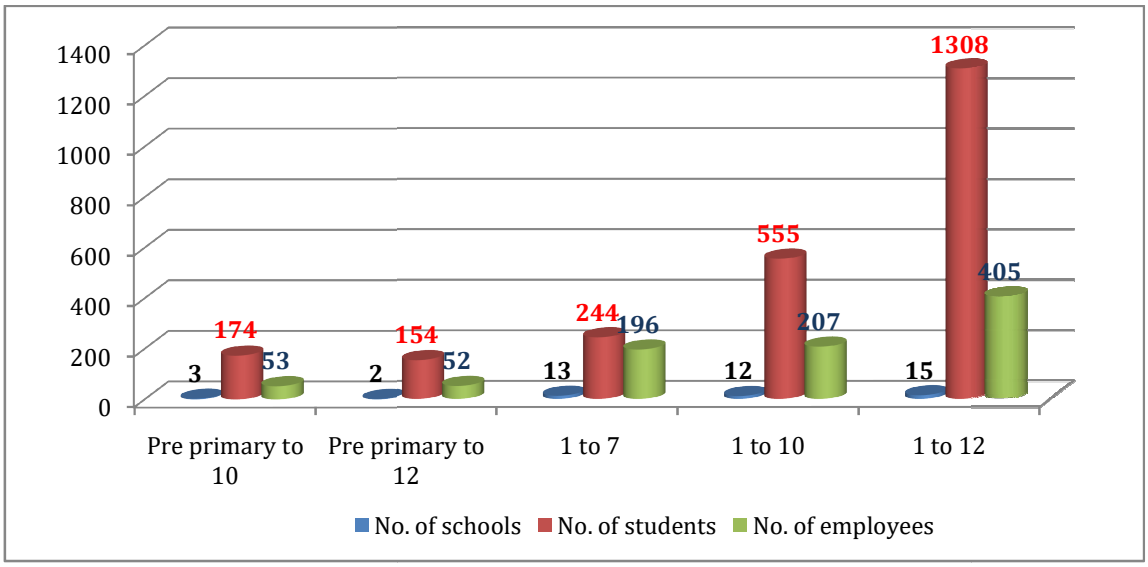
District	School level	Number of Schools	Number of student	Number of employees in position as on
	UP	2	39	30
Idukki	UP	1	6	11
Ernakulam	HS	2	102	35
	HSS	1	163	23
	UP	2	56	23
Thrissur	HS	3	81	32
	HSS	1	78	27
	UP	1	9	15
	VHSE	1	36	36
Palakkad	HS(Govt) & HSS(Unaided)	1	48	30
	HSS	1	100	26
	UP	1	26	21
Malappuram	HS	2	177	39
	HSS	2	162	39
	UP	2	8	26
Kozhikkode	HS	1	91	33
	HSS	2	211	55
	UP	1	37	9
Wayanad	HS	1	50	17
	HSS	1	61	16
KANNUR DISTRICT				
Kannur	HS	2	84	32
	HSS	1	75	16
KASARAGOD DISTRICT				
Kasaragod	HS	1	61	19

District	School level	Number of Schools	Number of student	Number of employees in position as on
	HS (Aided) & HSS (Un aided)	1	110	23
	UP	1	12	19
LP		0	0	0
UP		13	244	196
HS		15	729	260
HSS		15	1328	389
VHSE		2	134	68
TOTAL		45	2435	913

1.11 District wise analysis of special school according to classes offered

The provided chart given below outlines the institutional distribution, student enrollment, and staffing levels across 45 special schools categorized by their grade spans. A detailed review of the data reveals a heavy concentration of resources and student volume in fully integrated higher secondary institutions (Grades 1 to 12). While these schools make up only one-third of the total institutions (15 out of 45), they accommodate more than half of the entire student population (1,308 students) and employ 44.4% of the total workforce (405 employees). This results in a high institutional density, averaging roughly 87.2 students per school.

In contrast, primary and standalone secondary configurations show much smaller institutional footprints. For instance, schools spanning grades 1 to 7 and 1 to 10 average only 18.8 and 46.3 students per school, respectively. Across all five categories, the student-to-employee ratio remains remarkably low, averaging just 2.7 students per staff member. This intensive staffing is most pronounced in the 1 to 7 grade category, which operates at a near 1:1 ratio (244 students to 196 employees), highlighting a highly individualized instructional and support environment typical of specialized educational setups. Overall, the data indicates that while individual student attention remains consistently high across all levels, student enrollment scales up significantly as the institutional grade range extends into higher secondary education.



The table given below describes the district wise break up of institutional distribution, student enrollment, and staffing levels across 45 special schools categorized by their grade spans

District	District	Number of Schools	Number of student	Number of employees in position as on
Thiruvananthapuram	Pre primary to 10	0	0	0
	Pre primary to 12	0	0	0
	1 to 7	2	51	42
	1 to 10	0	0	0
	1 to 12	1	47	28
Kollam	1 to 12	1	57	46
Pathanamthitta	1 to 12	2	225	62
	1 to 10	1	9	12
Kottayam	1 to 10	2	74	41
	1 to 12	1	89	30
	1 to 7	2	39	30
Idukki	1 to 7	1	6	11
Ernakulam	1 to 10	2	102	35
	1 to 12	1	163	23
	1 to 7	2	156	56
Thrissur	1 to 10	2	27	16

District	District	Number of Schools	Number of student	Number of employees in position as on
	1 to 12	2	114	63
	Pre primary to 10	1	54	16
	1 to 7	1	9	15
Palakkad	1 to 7	1	26	21
	Pre primary to 12	1	48	30
	1 to 12	1	100	26
Malappuram	1 to 10	2	177	39
	1 to 12	1	56	17
	1 to 7	2	8	26
	Pre primary to 12	1	106	22
Kozhikkode	1 to 7	1	37	9
	1 to 10	1	91	33
	1 to 12	2	211	55
Wayanad	1 to 10	1	50	17
	1 to 12	1	61	16
Kannur	Pre primary to 10	1	59	18
	1 to 10	1	25	14
	1 to 12	1	75	16
Kasaragod	Pre primary to 10	1	61	19
	1 to 12	1	110	23
	1 to 7	1	12	19
Pre primary to 10		3	174	53
Pre primary to 12		2	154	52
1 to 7		13	244	196
1 to 10		12	555	207
1 to 12		15	1308	405
TOTAL		45	2435	913

1.12 District wise analysis of special school according to Type of disability

The chart illustrates the distribution of schools, students, and employees across three distinct disability classifications: Hearing Impaired, Visually Impaired, and Visually and Hearing Impaired. The data reveals that the "Hearing Impaired" category represents the overwhelming majority across all metrics, accounting for 31 schools (68.9%),

a massive 2,062 students (84.7%), and 648 employees (71.0%). In contrast, the "Visually Impaired" group holds a much smaller share with 12 schools (26.7%), 225 students (9.2%), and 203 employees (22.2%). The combined "Visually and Hearing Impaired" category shows the lowest representation across the board, making up just 2 schools (4.4%), 148 students (6.1%), and 62 employees (6.8%). Overall, the chart highlights a stark disparity in volume, showing that institutional scale, enrollment, and staffing are heavily concentrated around hearing-impaired individuals compared to the other two categories.

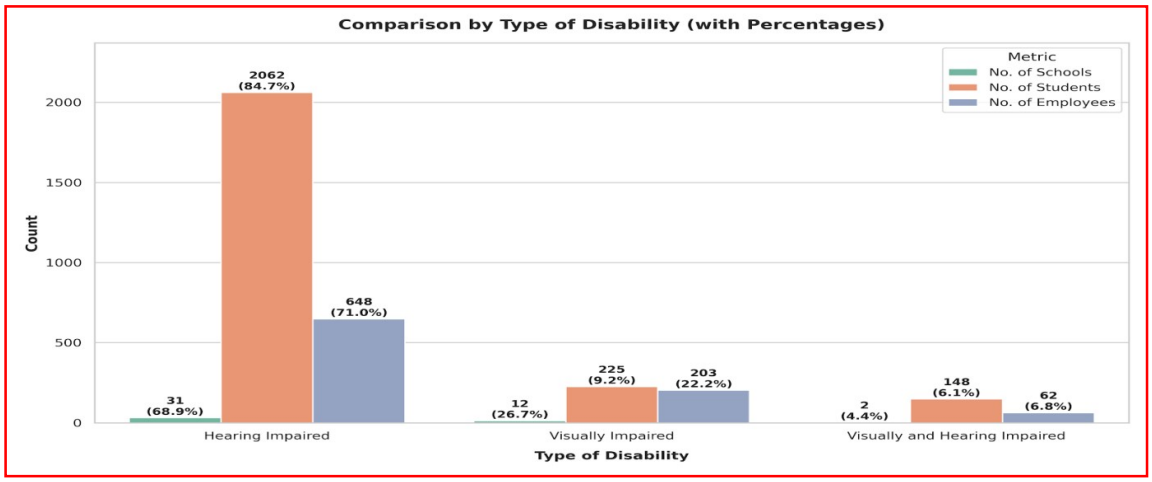


Table 1.12.1

District wise distribution of Schools, students and employees in special schools according to the type of disability

Sl No	District	Type of disability	Number of Schools	Number of student	Number of employees in position as on
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Hearing Impaired	1	47	28
		Visually Impaired	2	51	42
2	Kollam	Hearing Impaired	1	57	46
3	Pathanamthitta	Hearing Impaired	3	234	74
4	Kottayam	Hearing Impaired	3	147	55
		Visually Impaired	2	55	46
5	Idukki	Visually Impaired	1	6	11
6	Ernakulam	Hearing Impaired	4	267	60
		Visually Impaired	1	54	21
7	Thrissur	Hearing Impaired	4	191	93
		Visually Impaired	2	13	17
8	Palakkad	Hearing Impaired	2	148	56
		Visually Impaired	1	26	21
9	Malappuram	Hearing Impaired	4	339	78
		Visually Impaired	2	8	26
10	Kozhikode	Hearing Impaired	2	191	35
		Deaf and Blind	2	148	62
11	Wayanad	Hearing Impaired	2	111	33
12	Kannur	Hearing Impaired	3	159	48
		Hearing Impaired	2	171	42

Sl No	District	Type of disability	Number of Schools	Number of student	Number of employees in position as on
13	Kasaragod	Visually Impaired	1	12	19
KERALA STATE					
1	Hearing Impaired		31	2062	648
2	Visually Impaired		12	225	203
3	Visually and Hearing Impaired		2	148	62
	TOTAL		45	2435	913

1.13 District wise analysis of special school according to residential status of schools

The grouped bar chart provides a comparative analysis of school metrics based on residential status, using a logarithmic vertical axis to accommodate vastly differing data scales across a total dataset of 45 institutions. It prominently reveals that the dataset is overwhelmingly dominated by schools with residential facilities, which account for 43 out of the 45 schools, leaving only 2 institutions without boarding provisions. This structural imbalance is further reflected in the distribution of students and workforce: residential schools host the vast majority of the population with 2,396 students (98.4%) and command an extensive operational footprint with 902 employees (98.8%). In stark contrast, non-residential schools serve a minimal subset of just 39 students and are operated by a small staff of 11 employees. By employing a log scale, the graph effectively highlights that while non-residential institutions maintain a smaller operational scale, residential institutions carry a significantly higher concentration of resources, pointing to the substantial administrative, supervisory, and logistical support personnel required to manage large-scale student housing and 24-hour operations.

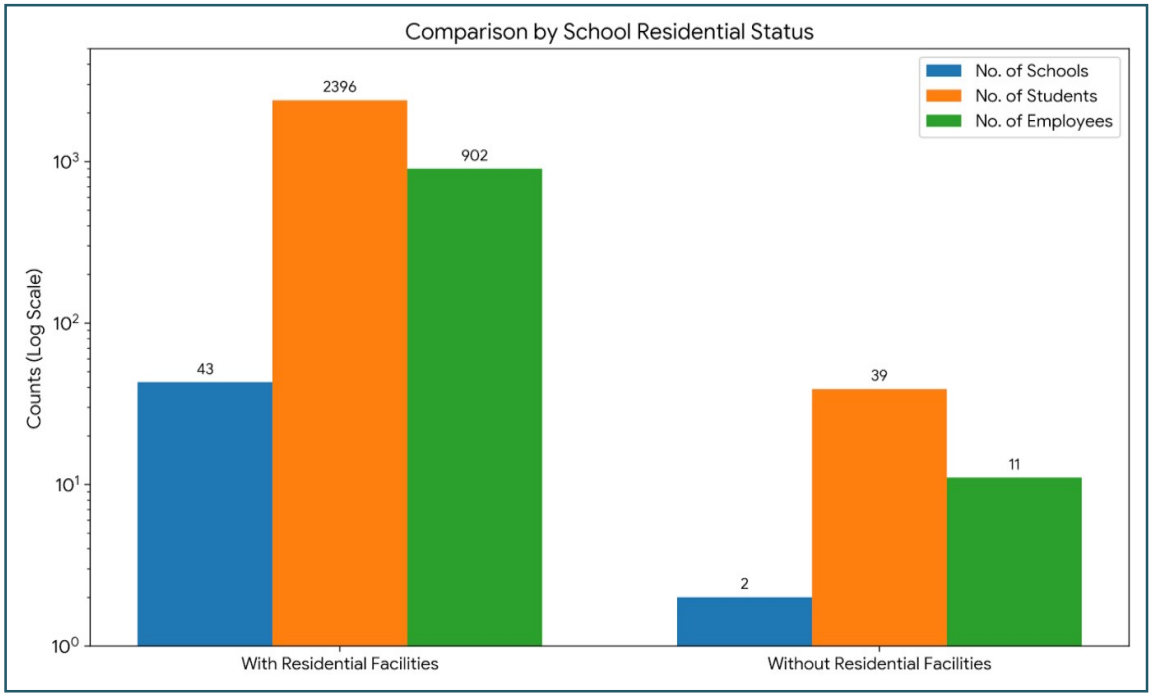


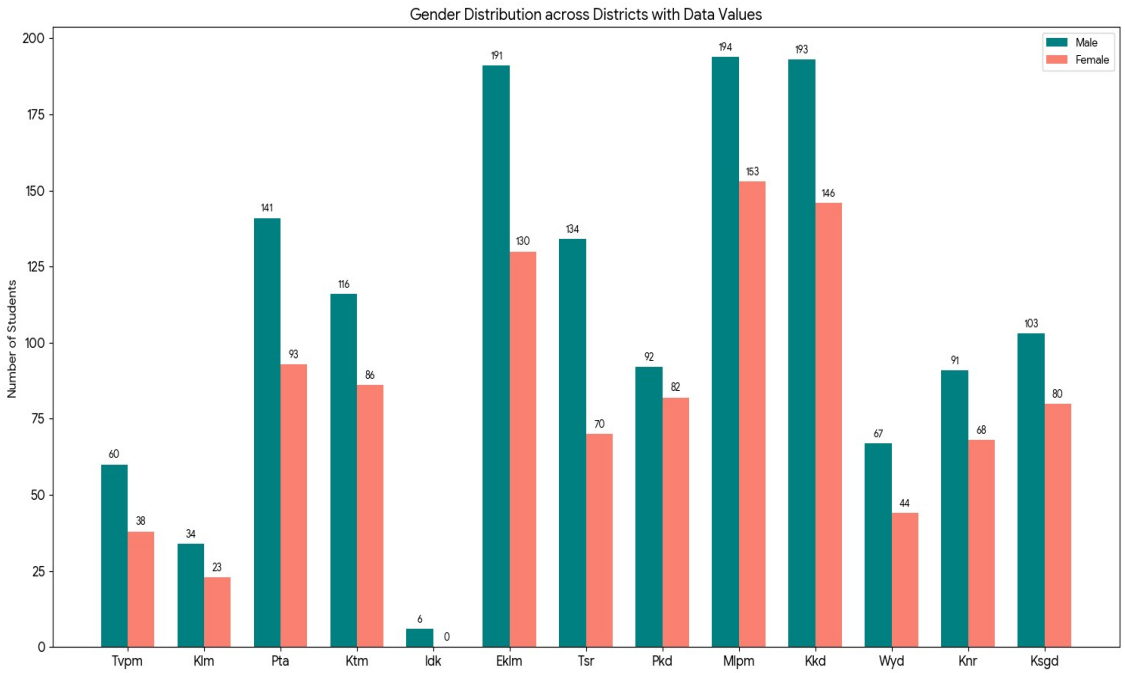
Table 1.13.1

District wise analysis of special school according to residential facility status.

District	Residential	Number of	Number of	Number of employees in
Thiruvananthapuram	Yes	3	98	70
Kollam	Yes	1	57	46
Pathanamthitta	Yes	3	234	74
Kottayam	Yes	5	202	101
Idukki	Yes	1	6	11
Ernakulam	No	1	2	2
	Yes	4	319	79
Thrissur	Yes	6	204	110
Palakkad	Yes	3	174	77
Malappuram	Yes	6	347	104
Kozhikkode	No	1	37	9
	Yes	3	302	88
Wayanad	Yes	2	111	33
Kannur	Yes	3	159	48
Kasaragod	Yes	3	183	61
Schools with residential facilities		43	2396	902
Schools without residential facilities		2	39	11
Total		45	2435	913

2. An overview of students enrolment in Special Schools

The bar chart given below gives the number of male and female students across 13 different districts. A primary observation is that **male students outnumber female students in every single district listed**. The highest student concentration is found in **Mlpm**, which boasts the maximum counts for both genders (194 males and 153 females), followed closely by **Kkd** and **Eklm**. In contrast, **Idk** represents the lowest participation by far, with only 6 male students and 0 female students recorded. Most districts show a significant gender gap; for instance, in **Pta**, there are 141 males compared to only 93 females. While districts like **Pkd** (92 males, 82 females) and **Knr** (91 males, 68 females) show relatively closer margins, the overall trend reflects a consistent male-majority distribution across the entire dataset.



The following tables detail student enrollment across various parameters, including social category, school level, school type and ownership, management categories, and class-wise distribution , etc…

Table 2.1

Students enrolment according to social category

District	School count	General		SC		ST		OBC		Others		Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
Tvpm	3	8	5	7	8	1	0	44	24	0	1	60	38	98
Klm	1	7	3	11	8	0	3	16	9	0	0	34	23	57
Pta	4	37	15	11	15	0	2	78	55	15	6	141	93	234
Ktm	5	39	29	16	7	1	4	52	37	8	9	116	86	202
Idk	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	6	0	6
Eklm	5	58	36	23	12	6	8	97	65	7	9	191	130	321
Tsr	6	30	17	23	14	1	1	79	37	1	1	134	70	204
Pkd	3	4	5	13	16	6	3	69	58	0	0	92	82	174
Mlpm	6	9	7	14	9	4	3	167	134	0	0	194	153	347
Kkd	4	16	12	13	11	4	4	157	116	3	3	193	146	339
Wyd	2	17	10	3	1	8	8	38	24	1	1	67	44	111
Knr	3	31	30	1	2	5	5	52	28	2	3	91	68	159
Ksgd	2	9	5	10	4	13	6	71	63	0	2	103	80	183
Total	45	265	174	145	107	49	47	925	650	38	35	1422	1013	2435

Table 2.2
Student's enrolment according to School level

District	LP		UP		HS		HSS		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
Thiruvananthapuram	0	0	28	23	0	0	32	15	60	38	98
Kollam	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	23	34	23	57
Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	0	7	2	134	91	141	93	234
Koyttayam	0	0	24	15	48	26	44	45	116	86	202
Idukki	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Ernakulam	0	0	43	13	62	40	86	77	191	130	321
Thrissur	0	0	7	2	52	29	75	39	134	70	204
Palakkad	0	0	13	13	0	0	79	69	92	82	174
Malappuram	0	0	5	3	97	80	92	70	194	153	347
Kozhikkode	0	0	29	8	52	39	112	99	193	146	339
Wayanad	0	0	0	0	33	17	34	27	67	44	111
Kannur	0	0	0	0	47	37	44	31	91	68	159
Kasaragod	0	0	8	4	33	28	62	48	103	80	183
Total	0	0	163	81	431	298	828	634	1422	1013	2435

Table 2.3
Student's enrolment according to classes offered

District	Class 1 to 7		Class 1 to 10		Class 1 to 12		Pre primary to 10		Pre primary to 12	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Thiruvananthapuram	28	23	0	0	32	15	0	0	0	0
Kollam	0	0	0	0	34	23	0	0	0	0
Pathanamthitta	0	0	7	2	134	91	0	0	0	0
Koyttayam	24	15	48	26	44	45	0	0	0	0
Idukki	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ernakulam	43	13	62	40	86	77	0	0	0	0
Thrissur	7	2	20	7	75	39	32	22	0	0
Palakkad	13	13	0	0	46	54	0	0	33	15
Malappuram	5	3	97	80	29	27	0	0	63	43
Kozhikkode	29	8	52	39	112	99	0	0	0	0
Wayanad	0	0	33	17	34	27	0	0	0	0
Kannur	0	0	17	8	44	31	30	29	0	0
Kasaragod	8	4	0	0	62	48	33	28	0	0
Total	**163**	**81**	**336**	**219**	**732**	**576**	**95**	**79**	**96**	**58**

Table 2.4
Student's enrolment according to school type

Sl. No.	District	Blind school		Deaf School		Blind & Deaf		Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
1	Thiruvananthapuram	28	23	32	15	0	0	60	38	98
2	Kollam	0	0	34	23	0	0	34	23	57

3	Pathanamthitta	0	0	141	93	0	0	141	93	234
4	Koyttayam	33	22	83	64	0	0	116	86	202
5	Idukki	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
6	Ernakulam	41	13	150	117	0	0	191	130	321
7	Thrissur	9	4	125	66	0	0	134	70	204
8	Palakkad	13	13	79	69	0	0	92	82	174
9	Malappuram	5	3	189	150	0	0	194	153	347
10	Kozhikkode	0	0	104	87	89	59	193	146	339
11	Wayanad	0	0	67	44	0	0	67	44	111
12	Kannur	0	0	91	68	0	0	91	68	159
13	Kasaragod	8	4	95	76	0	0	103	80	183
Total		**143**	**82**	**1190**	**872**	**89**	**59**	**1422**	**1013**	**2435**

Table 2.5

Student's enrolment according to school ownership

Sl. No.	District	Govt.		Aided		Un Aided		Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
1	Thiruvananthapuram	51	27	9	11	0	0	60	38	98
2	Kollam	0	0	34	23	0	0	34	23	57
3	Pathanamthitta	0	0	141	93	0	0	141	93	234
4	Kottayam	19	12	97	74	0	0	116	86	202
5	Idukki	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6
6	Ernakulam	0	0	191	130	0	0	191	130	321
7	Thrissur	30	15	102	53	2	2	134	70	204
8	Palakkad	33	15	59	67	0	0	92	82	174
9	Malappuram	0	0	194	152	0	1	194	153	347
10	Kozhikode	0	0	193	146	0	0	193	146	339
11	Wayanad	0	0	67	44	0	0	67	44	111
12	Kannur	0	0	91	68	0	0	91	68	159
13	Kasaragod	8	4	95	76	0	0	103	80	183
Total		**141**	**73**	**1279**	**937**	**2**	**3**	**1422**	**1013**	**2435**

Table 2.6

Students enrolment according to Management type (Aided & Un Aided)

#	District	Hindu		Christian		Muslim		Others		Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
1	Thiruvananthapuram	0	0	9	11	0	0	0	0	9	11	20
2	Kollam	0	0	34	23	0	0	0	0	34	23	57
3	Pathanamthitta	0	0	14	93	0	0	0	0	14	93	23
4	Kottayam	0	0	97	74	0	0	0	0	97	74	17
5	Idukki	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	6
6	Ernakulam	0	0	18	130	0	0	2	0	19	13	32
7	Thrissur	32	22	72	33	0	0	0	0	10	55	15
8	Palakkad	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	67	59	67	12
9	Malappuram	0	0	29	28	16	12	5	2	19	15	34
10	Kozhikode	0	0	75	79	89	59	29	8	19	14	33
11	Wayanad	0	0	34	27	33	17	0	0	67	44	11

#	District	Hindu		Christian		Muslim		Others		Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
12	Kannur	0	0	74	60	17	8	0	0	91	68	15
13	Kasaragod	0	0	95	76	0	0	0	0	95	76	17
Total		**32**	**22**	**849**	**634**	**299**	**207**	**101**	**77**	**1281**	**940**	**2221**

Table 2.7

Students enrolment according to management category

District	Individual		Corporate		Trust		Society		Association	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Thiruvananthapuram	0	0	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kollam	0	0	34	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pathanamthitta	7	2	0	0	0	0	134	91	0	0
Kottayam	29	14	24	15	44	45	0	0	0	0
Idukki	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ernakulam	0	0	0	0	117	104	74	26	0	0
Thrissur	32	22	70	31	0	0	2	2	0	0
Palakkad	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	67	0	0
Malappuram	0	0	0	0	153	127	36	24	5	2
Kozhikode	29	8	0	0	0	0	112	99	52	39
Wayanad	0	0	0	0	33	17	34	27	0	0
Kannur	0	0	0	0	17	8	74	60	0	0
Kasaragod	62	48	0	0	33	28	0	0	0	0
Total	**159**	**94**	**143**	**80**	**397**	**329**	**525**	**396**	**57**	**41**

Table 2.8

Class wise students enrolment according gender and social category

Class	No. of students - Gender wise			No. of students - Social category wise						
	M	F	T	SC	ST	OBC	OEC	Others	General	Total
Pre	11	12	23	2	2	19	0	0	0	23
1	79	62	141	8	2	103	3	1	24	141
2	83	59	142	12	6	94	4	0	26	142
3	95	64	159	12	11	103	3	0	30	159
4	109	69	178	19	4	106	8	1	40	178
5	95	86	181	14	8	114	2	0	43	181
6	134	79	213	20	11	145	4	0	33	213
7	171	89	260	24	12	158	10	1	55	260
8	129	98	227	37	11	143	7	0	29	227
9	125	115	240	27	9	158	6	0	40	240
10	148	102	250	24	7	159	10	0	50	250
11	119	84	203	32	5	133	6	0	27	203
12	124	94	218	21	8	140	7	0	42	218
Total	**1422**	**1013**	**2435**	**252**	**96**	**1575**	**70**	**3**	**439**	**2435**

Table 2.9

class wise students enrolment according to type of disability and gender

Class	Hearing Impaired	Visually Impaired	Deaf & Dumb	Others

	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Pre-Primary	11	12	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	59	40	99	14	15	29	1	3	4	5	4	9
2	54	38	92	18	15	33	4	2	6	7	4	11
3	67	45	112	16	13	29	4	2	6	8	4	12
4	81	55	136	18	9	27	4	3	7	6	2	8
5	71	68	139	20	10	30	1	4	5	3	4	7
6	100	61	161	24	12	36	3	2	5	7	4	11
7	131	71	202	28	11	39	7	5	12	5	2	7
8	113	89	202	3	4	7	9	3	12	4	2	6
9	116	106	222	2	1	3	4	6	10	3	2	5
10	127	95	222	5	2	7	11	3	14	5	2	7
11	107	77	184	0	0	0	9	7	16	3	0	3
12	114	85	199	0	0	0	6	9	15	4	0	4
Total	**1151**	**842**	**1993**	**148**	**92**	**240**	**63**	**49**	**112**	**60**	**30**	**90**

Table 2.10

Student's enrolment according to type and % of disability

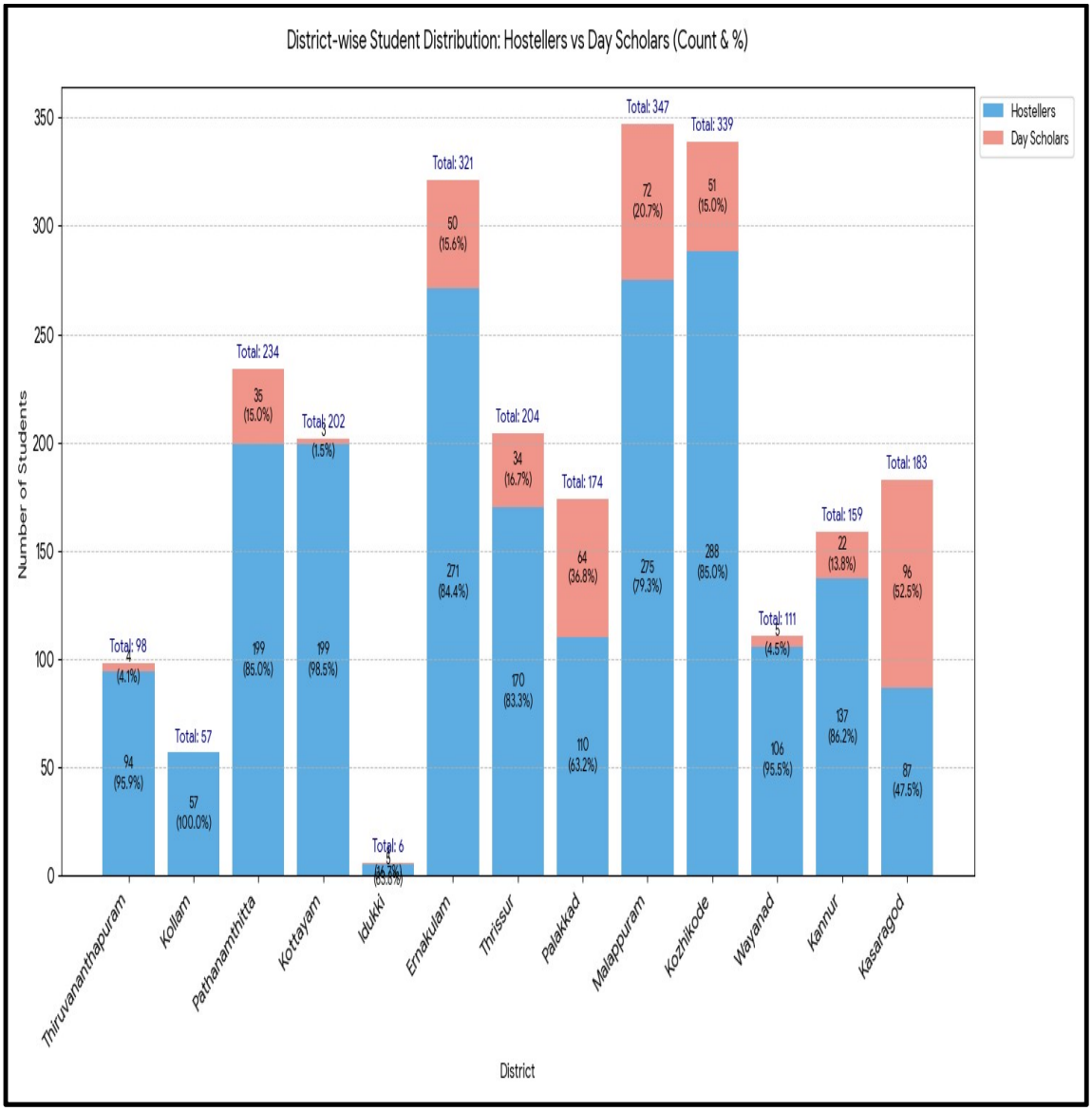
Percentage of Disability	Hearing Impaired			Visually Impaired			Deaf & Dumb			Others		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
<40%	15	13	28	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	0	6
>=40%	1127	824	1951	148	89	237	62	49	111	53	29	82
Total	**1142**	**837**	**1979**	**148**	**89**	**237**	**63**	**49**	**112**	**59**	**29**	**88**

NB: Details of 19 students not included in this table as details of those students were not reported from respective educational institutions.

3. An overview of students residency status

The student population across the 13 districts is characterized by a strong residential presence, with **1,998 hostellers** making up **82%** of the total **2,435 students**, while the remaining **18%** (**437 students**) are **day scholars**. Gender distribution shows a consistent male majority in both categories, with a total of **1,422 boys** compared to **1,013 girls**, resulting in an overall ratio of approximately **1.40:1**. Regionally, **Kozhikode**, **Malappuram**, and **Ernakulam** emerge as the primary centers for enrollment, collectively housing over **40%** of the total hosteller population. In contrast, **Idukki** and **Kollam** report the lowest figures, with **Kollam** notably functioning as a purely residential hub with zero day scholars. **Kasaragod** stands out as the only district where day scholars (**96**) outnumber hostellers (**87**), suggesting a different demographic or logistical structure compared to the rest of the districts.

Sl.Mo	District	Number of Hosteller			Number of Day scholar		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Thiruvananthapuram	59	35	94	1	3	4
2	Kollam	34	23	57	0	0	0
3	Pathanamthitta	114	85	199	27	8	35
4	Kottayam	113	86	199	3	0	3
5	Idukki	5	0	5	1	0	1
6	Ernakulam	155	116	271	36	14	50
7	Thrissur	114	56	170	20	14	34
8	Palakkad	62	48	110	30	34	64
9	Malappuram	156	119	275	38	34	72
10	Kozhikode	159	129	288	34	17	51
11	Wayanad	65	41	106	2	3	5
12	Kannur	77	60	137	14	8	22
13	Kasaragod	45	42	87	58	38	96
Total		**1158**	**840**	**1998**	**264**	**173**	**437**



Box

Key highlights

- ➔ **Dominant Residential Trend**: The data shows a massive preference for hostel living, with **82%** of the total student population (1,998 students) residing in hostels. Districts like **Kollam (100%)** and **Kottayam (98.5%)** are almost entirely residential.
- ➔ **Regional Concentration**: Educational enrollment is heavily concentrated in specific hubs. **Kozhikode**, **Malappuram**, and **Ernakulam** are the largest centers, collectively accounting for over **40%** of all hostellers in the dataset
- ➔ **The Kasaragod Exception**: **Kasaragod** is the only significant outlier where day scholars (**52.5%**) actually outnumber hostellers (**47.5%**). This suggests a unique local infrastructure or a higher density of students living within commuting distance compared to other districts.
- ➔ **Gender Variance**: While boys outnumber girls overall (approx. 1.4:1), this gap is slightly more pronounced among day scholars than hostellers.
- ➔ **Enrollment Extremes**: There is a vast disparity in scale between districts; for example, **Kozhikode** manages nearly 50 times more students than **Idukki**, which reports a total of only 6 students

Table 3.1
Class wise distribution of students according to their school going status

Class	Number of Hosteler			Number of Day scholar		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Pre-Primary	3	1	4	8	11	19
1	54	39	93	25	23	48
2	52	44	96	31	15	46
3	70	50	120	25	14	39
4	85	53	138	24	16	40
5	76	70	146	19	16	35
6	105	63	168	29	16	45
7	146	72	218	25	17	42
8	111	87	198	18	11	29
9	116	111	227	9	4	13
10	136	99	235	12	3	15
11	100	69	169	19	15	34
12	104	82	186	20	12	32
Total	**1158**	**840**	**1998**	**264**	**173**	**437**

4. Disability cum residential status wise distribution of students

The dataset given below details the distribution of 2,435 students with disabilities, categorized by disability type, residential status, and gender. Overall, the student population is heavily reliant on institutional housing, with Hostellers making up 82.05% (1,998 students) of the total, while Day Scholars account for just 17.95% (437 students). A consistent gender imbalance is visible across the board, as boys constitute 58.40% (1,422 students) of the entire group compared to 41.60% for girls (1,013 students). When broken down by specific conditions, Hearing Impaired students form the vast majority of the dataset

at 84.68% (2,062 students), maintaining an 80.02% residency rate and the highest proportion of female representation (42.29%) among all categories. In contrast, Visually Impaired students (225 total) and Deaf and Blind students (148 total) demonstrate an even steeper dependency on residential accommodations, with 95.11% and 90.54% staying in hostels, respectively. Furthermore, the Visually Impaired category exhibits the starkest gender gap, with boys making up 63.55% of its population. These metrics emphasize a widespread institutional need for highly accessible residential infrastructure and specialized onsite care, particularly for the visually and multi-sensory impaired groups.

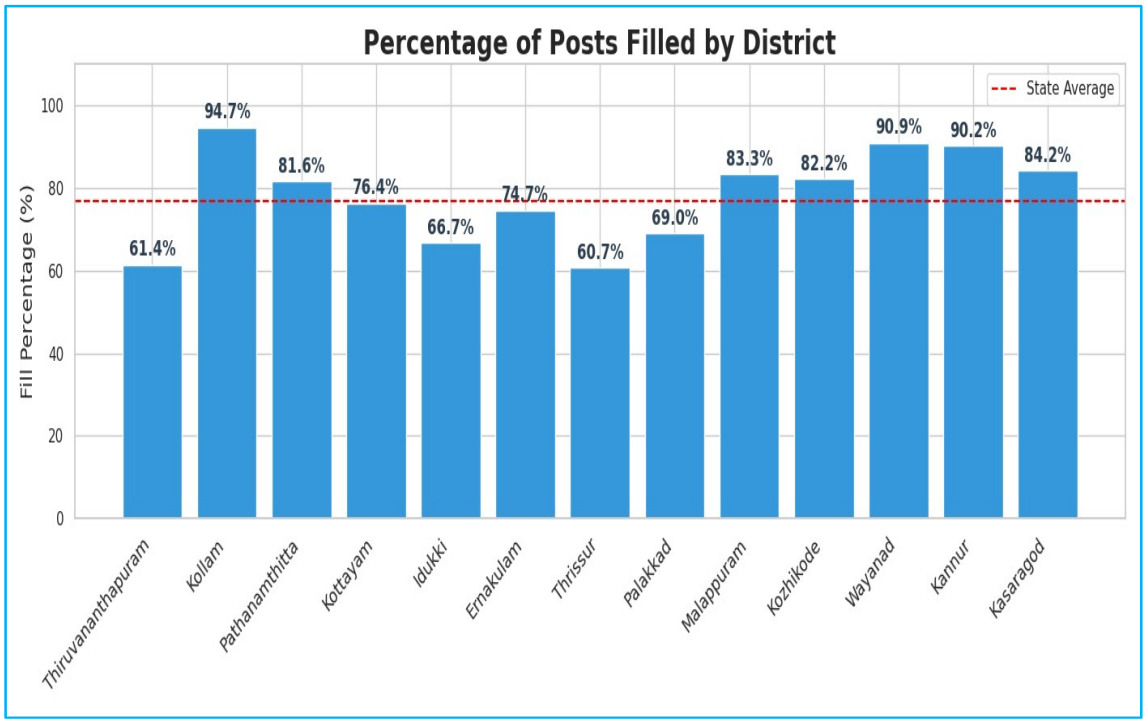
Sl.No	Type of disability	Number of Hosteller			Number of Day scholar			Total
		Boys	**Girls**	Total	**Boys**	**Girls**	Total	
1	Hearing Impaired	940	710	1650	250	162	412	2062
2	Deaf and Blind	84	50	134	5	9	14	148
3	Visually Impaired	134	80	214	9	2	11	225
Total		**1158**	**840**	**1998**	**264**	**173**	**437**	**2435**

The dataset given below details the distribution of 2,416 students with disabilities based on the severity of their disability, residential status, and gender. An overwhelming majority of the students—98.55% (2,381 students)—fall into the "Above 40%" severity category, while only 1.45% (35 students) have a disability classified as "Upto 40%". Across the entire dataset, there is a heavy reliance on residential facilities, with Hostellers constituting 82.04% (1,982 students) of the population compared to just 17.96% (434 students) who are Day Scholars. In terms of gender distribution, boys represent the larger portion of the total enrollment at 58.44% (1,412 students) while girls make up 41.56% (1,004 students). When cross-analyzing residential status by disability severity, students with higher severity levels ("Above 40%") show a strong inclination toward staying in hostels (82.28%), which reflects a substantial need for institutional infrastructure, accessible accommodations, and on-campus support systems tailored for individuals with more severe disabilities.

Sl.No	**% of disability**	**Number of Hosteller**			**Number of Day scholar**			**Total**
		Boys	**Girls**	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**	
1	Upto 40%	13	10	23	9	3	12	35
2	Above 40%	1137	822	1959	253	169	422	2381
Total		**1150**	**822**	**1982**	**262**	**172**	**434**	**2416**

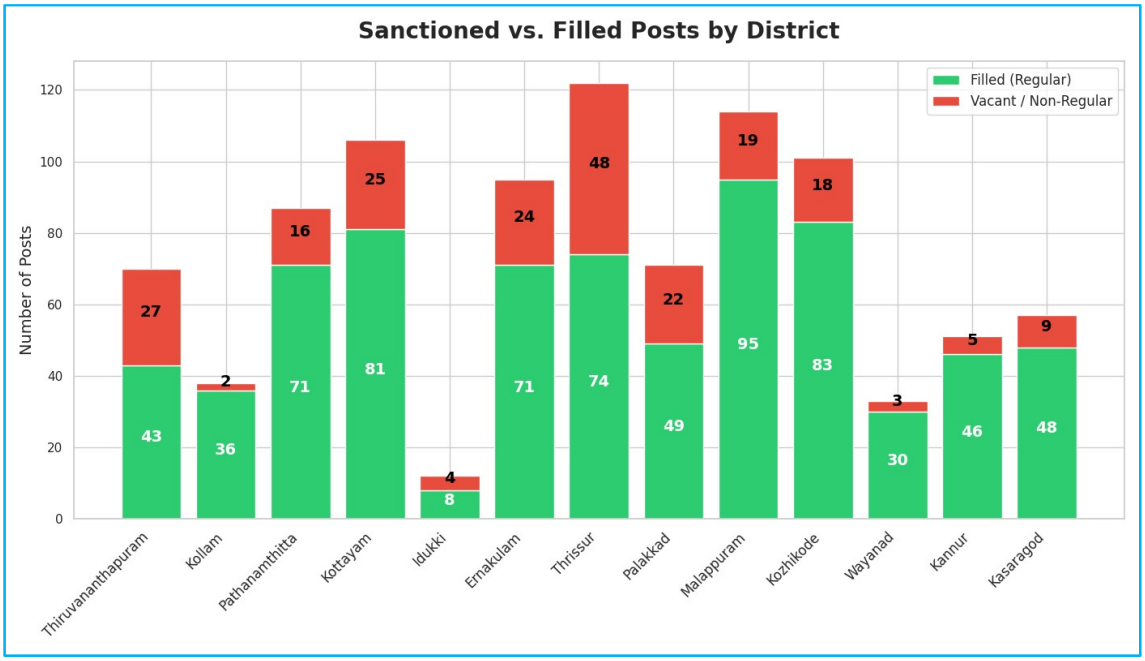
5. Evaluation of sanctioned post, strength and vacant position (Government and Aided)

The employment data across the 13 districts reveals a total of 957 sanctioned posts, of which 735 are currently occupied by regular employees, resulting in an overall state-wide fill rate of 76.8%. Kollam stands out as the most efficiently staffed district with a remarkable 94.7% fill rate, followed closely by Wayanad at 90.9% and Kannur at 90.2%. In contrast, Thrissur faces the most significant workforce challenge, holding the highest number of vacancies at 48 and the lowest fill rate of 60.7%. Similarly, Thiruvananthapuram shows a notable gap with only 43 of its 70 posts filled by regular staff. While districts like Malappuram successfully manage a large volume of 114 sanctioned posts with an 83.3% occupancy rate, the data suggests a critical need for targeted recruitment in the high-vacancy hubs of Thrissur and Thiruvananthapuram to stabilize the regional workforce and meet sanctioned requirements.



The stacked bar chart provides a visual representation of the workforce volume and the vacancy gap across 13 districts, illustrating that administrative demand does not always align with actual staffing levels. Thrissur and Malappuram emerge as the largest hubs with 122 and 114 sanctioned posts respectively; however, while Malappuram maintains a high number of regular employees (95), Thrissur carries the most significant burden of vacancies with 48 posts remaining unfilled. At the other end of the spectrum, districts like Kollam and Wayanad show nearly solid green bars, indicating almost perfect recruitment health with only 2 and 3 vacancies respectively. The chart effectively

highlights that the most pressure is felt in high-volume districts like Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur, where the large red segments reveal a critical need for regularizing or hiring staff to close the gap between sanctioned capacity and operational reality.



A detailed breakdown of sanctioned posts versus regular and non-regular appointments is provided in the table below

Sl.No	District	No. of Sanctioned Post	No. of post filled with regular employees	Number of posts vacant or held by non-regular employees
1	Thiruvananthapuram	70	43	27
2	Kollam	38	36	2
3	Pathanamthitta	87	71	16
4	Kottayam	106	81	25
5	Idukki	12	8	4
6	Ernakulam	95	71	24
7	Thrissur	122	74	48
8	Palakkad	71	49	22
9	Malappuram	114	95	19
10	Kozhikode	101	83	18
11	Wayanad	33	30	3
12	Kannur	51	46	5
13	Kasaragod	57	48	9
Total		**957**	**735**	**222**

The tables provided below detail the district-wise sanctioned posts and their filling status in both Government and Aided schools.

Table 5.1

Evaluation of sanctioned post, strength and vacant position - Government

Sl.No	District	No. of Sanctioned Post	No. of post filled with regular employees	Number of posts vacant or held by non-regular employees
1	Thiruvananthapuram	51	27	24
2	Kottayam	27	8	19
3	Thrissur	51	18	33
4	Palakkad	22	8	14
5	Kasaragod	21	13	8
Total		**172**	**74**	**98**

Table 5.2

Evaluation of sanctioned post, strength and vacant position - Aided

Sl.No	District	No. of Sanctioned Post	No. of post filled with regular employees	Number of posts vacant or held by non-regular employees
1	Thiruvananthapuram	19	16	3
2	Kollam	38	36	2
3	Pathanamthitta	87	71	16
4	Kottayam	79	73	6
5	Idukki	12	8	4
6	Ernakulam	95	71	24
7	Thrissur	71	56	15
8	Palakkad	49	41	8
9	Malappuram	114	95	19
10	Kozhikode	101	83	18
11	Wayanad	33	30	3
12	Kannur	51	46	5
13	Kasaragod	36	35	1
Total		**785**	**661**	**124**

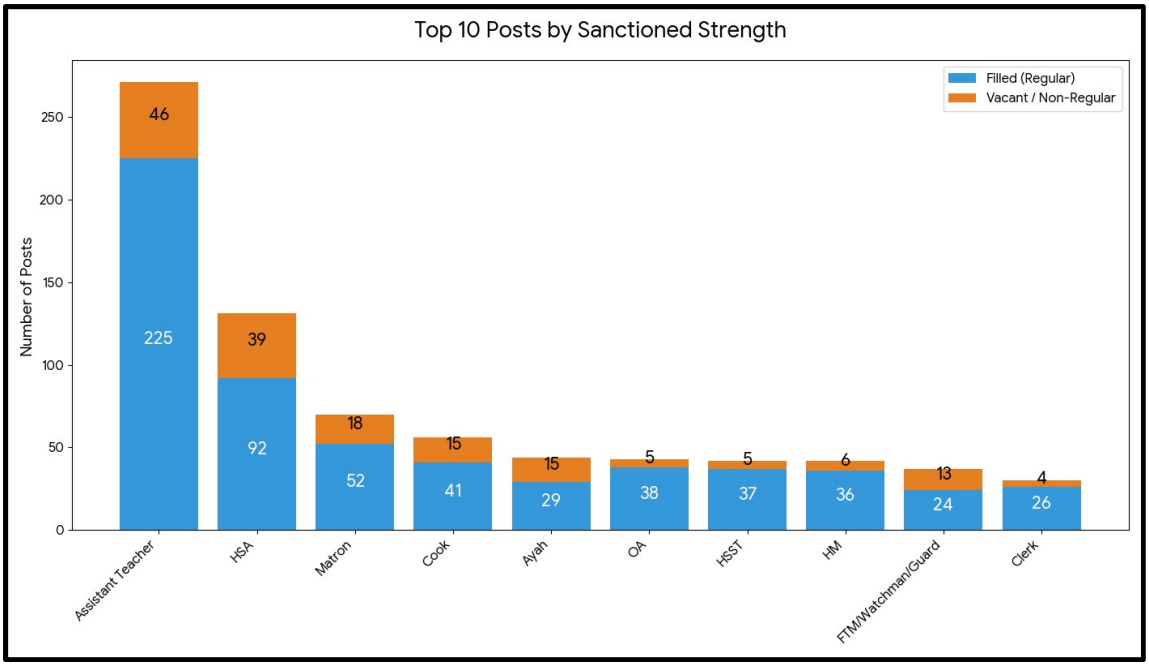
6. Designation wise analysis of sanctioned post along with their nature of filling – Government & Aided sector.

The staffing data for Government and Aided schools reveals that the largest category of employees is the Assistant Teacher group, which accounts for 271 out of the total 957 sanctioned posts. While the overall fill rate remains at 76.8%, the analysis by post shows that critical teaching roles like Assistant Teachers and High School Assistants (HSA) carry the highest absolute vacancies, with 46 and 39 open positions respectively. Conversely, administrative and support roles such as Non-Teaching Staff, Principals, and Language Teachers (Arabic) are fully staffed at 100%. A notable concern arises in the Non-Vocational

Teacher category, where only 2 out of 9 posts are filled by regular employees, representing a high vacancy rate that could impact specific curriculum delivery.

The tables provided below detail the district-wise sanctioned posts and their specific designations, along with the nature of appointments in both Government and Aided schools.

Sl.No	Name of sanctioned Post	Sanctioned strength	No. of post filled with regular employees	Number of posts vacant or held by non-regular employees
1	Assistant Teacher - Special	1	0	1
2	Assistant Teacher	271	225	46
3	Audiologist	2	0	2
4	Ayah	44	29	15
5	Braillist	11	6	5
6	Clerk	30	26	4
7	Cook	56	41	15
8	Craft Teacher	22	17	5
9	Drawing Teacher	12	10	2
10	Female Guide	3	1	2
11	FTM/Watchman/Guard	37	24	13
12	HSA	131	92	39
13	HM	42	36	6
14	HSST	42	37	5
15	Instrumental Music Teacher	7	4	3
16	Lab Assistant	10	7	3
17	Language Teacher - Arabic	3	3	0
18	Language Teacher - Hindi	10	8	2
19	Male guide	6	4	2
20	Matron	70	52	18
21	Music Teacher	9	8	1
22	Music - Special	1	0	1
23	Needle Work	7	5	2
24	Non Teaching Staff	12	12	0
25	Non Vocational Teacher	9	2	7
26	O A	43	38	5
27	Part time menial	1	1	0
28	PET	18	12	6
29	Plumbing Instructor	3	2	1
30	Pre primary	3	3	0
31	Principal	2	2	0
32	Printing and Composing	2	2	0
33	Scavancher	4	4	0
34	Special Teacher	13	9	4
35	Speech Therapist	1	1	0
36	Sweeper	5	4	1
37	Sweeper cum Scavenger	6	3	3
38	Sewing Teacher	1	1	0
39	Sweeper cum Watchman	1	0	1
40	Vocational Instructor	3	2	1
41	Vocational Teacher	3	2	1
Total		**957**	**735**	**222**



Box

Key finding

- **Full Strength Posts:** 100% regular staffing is observed for **Principals (2/2)**, **Language Teacher - Arabic (3/3)**, **Non Teaching Staff (12/12)**, and **Printing and Composing Instructors (2/2)**
- **High Vacancy Categories:** * **Assistant Teachers:** Though they have the most staff, they also have the highest number of vacancies (**46**)
- **HSA (High School Assistants):** Significant gap with **39** vacancies.
- **Non-Vocational Teachers:** Only **22%** of posts are filled by regular staff (7 vacancies).
- **Audiologists & Music Special:** These specialized roles have **0%** regular employees, with all sanctioned posts (**2** and **1** respectively) being vacant or held by non-regulars.
- **Support Staff Status:** Roles like **Cooks** and **Ayahs** have significant vacancy numbers (**15 each**), which may impact the daily operations and welfare services in schools.

7. Designation wise analysis of sanctioned post along with their nature of filling – Government sector

When come to the Government sector, the following dataset reveals a critical workforce shortage across the institution, with an overall vacancy rate of 56.98% (98 out of 172 sanctioned posts are either completely vacant or held by non-regular employees). While key leadership and administrative positions like the Office Assistant (74% filled), Clerk (80% filled), and Headmaster/Headmistress (85.71% filled) maintain relatively stable regular staffing, the execution layers of the organization are severely depleted. Core educational delivery is heavily impacted by massive shortages in teaching roles, notably among High

School Assistants (HAS), where 14 out of 18 positions (77.78%) are unfulfilled by regular staff, and among specialized disciplines like Vocational and Non-Vocational instruction, which suffer from a 100% regular staffing vacancy. Concurrently, essential caretaking and support operations face a parallel crisis; the institution has a 92.86% vacancy rate for Matrons (13 out of 14 vacant) and an 88.89% vacancy rate for Cooks (8 out of 9 vacant). Ultimately, the burden of this staffing deficit is distributed almost identically across both functional categories, with instructional roles experiencing a 57.14% vacancy rate and administrative/support roles at 56.76%, highlighting an urgent institutional need for regular recruitment to stabilize both student care and academic performance.

Sl.No	Name of sanctioned Post	Sanctioned strength	No. of post filled with regular employees	Number of posts vacant or held by non-regular employees
1	Assistant Teacher	36	22	14
2	Audiologist	1	0	1
3	Ayah	7	3	4
4	Braillist	4	1	3
5	Clerk	5	4	1
6	Cook	9	1	8
7	Craft Teacher	6	2	4
8	Drawing Teacher	3	1	2
9	Female Guide	3	1	2
10	FTM/Watchman/Gu	11	5	6
11	HAS	18	4	14
12	HM	7	6	1
13	Instrumental Music	4	1	3
14	Lab Assistant	1	0	1
15	Language Teacher -	3	2	1
16	Male guide	3	1	2
17	Matron	14	1	13
18	Music Teacher	4	3	1
19	Non Vocational	5	0	5
20	OA	8	7	1
21	Part Time Menial	1	1	0
22	PET	6	2	4
23	Plumbing Instructor	1	0	1
24	Pre primary	3	3	0
25	Sewing Teacher	3	1	2
26	Sweeper	2	1	1
27	Sweeper cum	2	1	1
28	Vocational Instructor	1	0	1
29	Vocational Teacher	1	0	1
Total		172	74	98

8. Designation wise analysis of sanctioned post along with their nature of filling – Aided sector.

The provided staffing dataset reveals a significantly more stable and healthier institutional framework compared to the previous metrics, operating with an overall workforce fulfillment rate of 84.20% and a manageable vacancy or contract-reliance rate of 15.80% (124 vacant or non-regular posts out of 785 total sanctioned positions). While key leadership and administrative roles maintain excellent stability—with Office Assistants (88.57% filled), Clerks (88.00% filled), and Headmasters/Headmistresses (85.71% filled) largely staffed by regular employees—the absolute workforce deficits remain heavily concentrated within a few core educational and caretaking segments. The single largest staffing volume deficit occurs among Assistant Teachers, with 32 unfilled regular posts out of a massive 235 sanctioned strength, followed closely by High School Assistants (HAS), which lack 25 regular employees out of 113 positions; together, these two cadres comprise nearly 46% of the institution's entire vacancy pool. On the support and caretaking side, Ayahs (11 vacant out of 37), Cooks (7 vacant out of 47), and FTM/Watchmen/Guards (7 vacant out of 26) account for the remaining notable operational gaps. Conversely, the data highlights outstanding stability across specialized teaching lines, with 18 out of the 38 listed categories—including unique roles like Drawing Teachers, Speech Therapists, Vocational Teachers, and Arabic Language Teachers—operating at a 100% regular fulfillment status. Ultimately, the institution's core administrative framework is robust, but targeted recruitment or regularization drives for general school teachers and hostel care staff are required to close the final 15.80% operational gap.

Sl.No	Name of sanctioned Post	Sanctioned strength	No. of post filled with regular employees	Number of posts vacant or held by non-regular employees
1	Assistant Teacher	235	203	32
2	Assistant Teacher -	1	0	1
3	Audiologist	1	0	1
4	Ayah	37	26	11
5	Braillist	7	5	2
6	Cook	47	40	7
7	Craft Teacher	16	15	1
8	Clerk	25	22	3
9	Drawing Teacher	8	8	0
10	FTM/Watchman/Gua	26	19	7
11	HAS	113	88	25
12	HM	35	30	5
13	HSST	42	37	5
14	Instrumental Music	3	3	0
15	Lab Assistant	9	7	2
16	Language Teacher -	3	3	0
17	Language Teacher -	7	6	1
18	Male guide	3	3	0
19	Matron	56	51	5
20	Music Teacher	5	5	0
21	Music - Special	1	0	1
22	Needle Work	4	4	0
23	Non Teaching Staff	12	12	0

Sl.No	Name of sanctioned Post	Sanctioned strength	No. of post filled with regular employees	Number of posts vacant or held by non-regular employees
24	Non Vocational	4	2	2
25	OA	35	31	4
26	PET	12	10	2
27	Plumbing Instructor	2	2	0
28	Principal	2	2	0
29	Printing and	2	2	0
30	Scavancher	4	4	0
31	Special Teacher	14	10	4
32	Speech Therapist	1	1	0
33	Sweeper	3	3	0
34	Sweeper cum	4	2	2
35	Sewing Teacher	1	1	0
36	Sweeper cum	1	0	1
37	Vocational Instructor	2	2	0
38	Vocational Teacher	2	2	0
Total		785	661	124

9. Human Resource analysis – Government, Aided & Un Aided Sectors

The provided dataset breaks down the distribution of 913 total employees across 13 districts, categorized by employment status (Permanent vs. Non-Permanent) and gender (Male [M], Female [F], and Total [T]). Across the entire workforce, female employees significantly outnumber male employees, accounting for 68.02% (621 out of 913) of the total staff. In terms of employment stability, permanent staff members make up the clear majority at 81.16% (741 employees), while non-permanent staff represent the remaining 18.84% (172 employees). On a district level, Thrissur features the largest overall workforce with 110 employees, closely followed by Malappuram (104) and Kottayam (101), whereas Idukki maintains the smallest footprint with only 11 total employees. Looking at gender distribution within specific employment categories, females heavily dominate the permanent tier at 66.26% (491 out of 741) and hold an even higher concentration in non-permanent roles at 75.58% (130 out of 172). The reliance on temporary staff varies dramatically by geography; for instance, Pathanamthitta operates almost entirely with permanent staff (73 permanent vs. 1 non-permanent), whereas districts like Palakkad (38.96% non-permanent) and Kasaragod (29.51% non-permanent) lean much more heavily on non-permanent personnel to sustain their daily operations.

##	District	Number of employees								
		Permanent			Non Permanent			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	Thiruvananthapuram	20	23	43	7	20	27	27	43	70
2	Kollam	13	19	32	7	7	14	20	26	46
3	Pathanamthitta	17	56	73	1	0	1	18	56	74

##	District	Number of employees								
		Permanent			Non Permanent			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
4	Kottayam	14	67	81	5	15	20	19	82	101
5	Idukki	2	5	7	2	2	4	4	7	11
6	Ernakulam	18	54	72	0	9	9	18	63	81
7	Thrissur	16	67	83	7	20	27	23	87	110
8	Palakkad	26	21	47	6	24	30	32	45	77
9	Malappuram	43	57	100	2	2	4	45	59	104
10	Kozhikode	40	44	84	3	10	13	43	54	97
11	Wayanad	9	21	30	0	3	3	9	24	33
12	Kannur	14	32	46	0	2	2	14	34	48
13	Kasaragod	18	25	43	2	16	18	20	41	61
Total		**250**	**491**	**741**	**42**	**130**	**172**	**292**	**621**	**913**

9.1. Human Resource analysis – Government Sector

The provided dataset breaks down a workforce of 177 total employees distributed across five specific districts, categorized by employment permanence and gender. A prominent characteristic of this workforce is the heavy representation of female employees, who constitute 67.80% (120 out of 177) of the total staff. Unlike the broader multi-district distributions seen in other areas, this specific subset leans toward temporary labor, with non-permanent personnel forming the majority at 55.93% (99 employees) compared to permanent staff at 44.07% (78 employees). On a district level, Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur share the largest overall workforce footprint with 51 total employees each, while Kasaragod is the smallest with just 19 employees. Gender breakdown within these contract structures shows that while women maintain a clear majority in permanent roles at 57.69% (45 out of 78), their concentration rises sharply to 75.76% (75 out of 99) within the non-permanent segment. Reliance on temporary labor varies drastically by region; Palakkad demonstrates the highest operational volatility with 80.00% of its workforce classified as non-permanent (24 out of 30), followed closely by Kottayam at 65.38% (17 out of 26). Conversely, Kasaragod stands out as the only district where permanent staff outnumber temporary workers (12 permanent vs. 7 non-permanent) and notably represents the only zone in the dataset where male employees outnumber female employees (10 males vs. 9 females).

Sl. No	District	Number of employees								
		Permanent			Non Permanent			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	Thiruvananthapuram	11	15	26	6	19	25	17	34	51
2	Kottayam	3	6	9	5	12	17	8	18	26
3	Thrissur	8	17	25	7	19	26	15	36	51
4	Palakkad	2	4	6	5	19	24	7	23	30
5	Kasaragod	9	3	12	1	6	7	10	9	19

Sl. No	District	Number of employees								
		Permanent			Non Permanent			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
	Total	**33**	**45**	**78**	**24**	**75**	**99**	**57**	**120**	**177**

9.2. Human Resource analysis – Aided Sector

The provided dataset details the geographical distribution, employment tenure, and gender breakdown of a workforce totaling 730 employees across 13 distinct districts. A primary characteristic of this organizational profile is its significant female representation, with women constituting 67.95% (496 out of 730) of the overall headcount. In terms of contract stability, the organization relies heavily on a permanent framework, as permanent employees make up 90.00% (657 individuals) of the total workforce, leaving just 10.00% (73 individuals) in non-permanent or temporary positions. Regionally, Malappuram holds the largest operational footprint with exactly 100 employees, followed closely by Kozhikode (97) and Ernakulam (81), whereas Idukki represents the smallest cluster with a total of 11 staff members. When analyzing the intersection of gender and contract status, females maintain a firm majority in both the permanent tier at 67.12% (441 out of 657) and the non-permanent tier at 75.34% (55 out of 73). Across geography, the operational reliance on temporary labor is generally low but varies by location; Kollam demonstrates the highest volatility with 30.43% (14 out of 46) of its workforce classified as temporary, followed closely by Kasaragod at 26.19% (11 out of 42). Conversely, districts like Pathanamthitta and Thrissur operate almost exclusively with permanent personnel, reporting negligible reliance on contract lines with only a single non-permanent employee each.

Sl. No	**District**	**Number of employees**								
		Permanent			**Non Permanent**			**Total**		
		M	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**
1	Thiruvananthapuram	9	8	17	1	1	2	10	9	19
2	Kollam	13	19	32	7	7	14	20	26	46
3	Pathanamthitta	17	56	73	1	0	1	18	56	74
4	Kottayam	11	61	72	0	3	3	11	64	75
5	Idukki	2	5	7	2	2	4	4	7	11
6	Ernakulam	18	54	72	0	9	9	18	63	81
7	Thrissur	8	48	56	0	1	1	8	49	57
8	Palakkad	24	17	41	1	5	6	25	22	47
9	Malappuram	42	54	96	2	2	4	44	56	100
10	Kozhikode	40	44	84	3	10	13	43	54	97
11	Wayanad	9	21	30	0	3	3	9	24	33
12	Kannur	14	32	46	0	2	2	14	34	48
13	Kasaragod	9	22	31	1	10	11	10	32	42
Total		**216**	**441**	**657**	**18**	**55**	**73**	**234**	**496**	**730**

9.3. Human Resource analysis – Un Aided Sector

The provided dataset details a very small, specialized workforce of just 6 total employees distributed across two districts: Thrissur (2 employees) and Malappuram (4 employees). Mirroring the strong gender trends observed in larger regional subsets, this specific group is overwhelmingly female, with women making up 83.33% (5 out of 6) of the entire workforce. Structurally, the group exhibits absolute employment stability, operating with a 100% permanent framework (6 permanent employees vs. 0 non-permanent employees). On a district level, Thrissur's micro-team consists entirely of female permanent staff (2 individuals), while Malappuram contains the sole male employee in the dataset alongside 3 female colleagues, all of whom hold permanent tenures. Overall, this dataset reflects a highly stable, completely permanent, and female-dominated micro-workforce concentrated in just two regional nodes.

Sl. No	District	Number of employees								
		Permanent			Non Permanent			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	Thrissur	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
2	Malappuram	1	3	4	0	0	0	1	3	4
		1	**5**	**6**	0	0	0	**1**	**5**	**6**

10. Caste wise analysis of Human Resource data – Govt., aided and Un aided sector

The provided dataset expands upon a workforce of 913 employees across 13 districts by introducing social category classifications (General, SC, ST, and Others) alongside the established cross-sections of gender and regional distribution. Structurally, the workforce is heavily dominated by the "General" and "Others" social categories, which together make up 97.04% of the total headcount, with the "General" category accounting for 45.89% (419 employees) and "Others" representing 50.93% (465 employees). Conversely, Scheduled Caste (SC) representation stands at a modest 2.96% (27 employees), while Scheduled Tribe (ST) presence is negligible at just 0.22% (2 female employees located exclusively in Kottayam). Retaining the overarching institutional pattern, female employees significantly outnumber male employees, making up 68.02% (621 individuals) of the total population, a dominance that is visible across almost all social categories—most notably in the General category, where women outnumber men nearly four to one (327 females vs. 92 males). Regionally, social category distributions vary wildly: northern districts like Malappuram and Kozhikode show an extreme concentration of staff classified under "Others" (82 out of 104 and 76 out of 97 respectively), whereas southern and central districts like Kottayam and Thrissur feature populations consisting primarily of "General" category employees. Finally, representation for marginalized categories remains localized; Thrissur holds the highest concentration of SC employees (10 individuals), while 8 out of the

13 districts report absolutely zero SC or ST male employees, indicating highly specific recruitment profiles across the state's geography.

Sl.No.	District	General		SC		ST		Others		Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
1	Thiruvananthapuram	6	10	1	1	0	0	20	32	27	43	70
2	Kollam	3	6	0	0	0	0	17	20	20	26	46
3	Pathanamthitta	11	42	0	1	0	0	7	13	18	56	74
4	Kottayam	14	67	1	2	0	2	4	11	19	82	101
5	Idukki	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	7	11
6	Ernakulam	9	40		1	0	0	9	22	18	63	81
7	Thrissur	10	58	6	4	0	0	7	25	23	87	110
8	Palakkad	13	7	1	5	0	0	18	33	32	45	77
9	Malappuram	4	18	0	0	0	0	41	41	45	59	104
10	Kozhikode	2	19	0	0	0	0	41	35	43	54	97
11	Wayanad	4	12	0	0	0	0	5	12	9	24	33
12	Kannur	7	24	0	0	0	0	7	10	14	34	48
13	Kasaragod	6	21	3	1	0	0	11	19	20	41	61
Total		**92**	**327**	**12**	**15**	**0**	**2**	**188**	**277**	**292**	**621**	**913**

The tables below provide a detailed sectoral breakdown of this data

Table 10.1

Caste wise analysis of Human Resource data – Government sector

District	General		SC		ST		Others		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	5	8	1	1	0	0	11	25	17	34	51
Kollam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kottayam	3	6	1	2	0	2	4	8	8	18	26
Idukki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ernakulam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thrissur	4	16	6	4	0	0	5	16	15	36	51
Malappuram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayanad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kannur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kasaragod	1	3	2	1	0	0	7	5	10	9	19
Kozhikode	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palakkad	0	2	0	5	0	0	7	16	7	23	30
Grand Total	**13**	**35**	**10**	**13**	**0**	**2**	**34**	**70**	**57**	**120**	**177**

Table 10.2

Caste wise analysis of Human Resource data – Aided Sector

District	General		SC		ST		Others		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	1	2	0	0	0	0	9	7	10	9	19
Kollam	3	6	0	0	0	0	17	20	20	26	46

Pathanamthitta	11	42	0	1	0	0	7	13	18	56	74
Kottayam	11	61	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	64	75
Idukki	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	7	11
Ernakulam	9	40	0	1	0	0	9	22	18	63	81
Thrissur	6	40	0	0	0	0	2	9	8	49	57
Malappuram	3	15	0	0	0	0	41	41	44	56	100
Wayanad	4	12	0	0	0	0	5	12	9	24	33
Kannur	7	24	0	0	0	0	7	10	14	34	48
Kasaragod	5	18	1	0	0	0	4	14	10	32	42
Kozhikode	2	19	0	0	0	0	41	35	43	54	97
Palakkad	13	5	1	0	0	0	11	17	25	22	47
Grand Total	**78**	**287**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**154**	**207**	**234**	**496**	**730**

Table 10.3

Caste wise analysis of Human Resource data – Un aided sector

District	General		SC		ST		Others		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kollam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kottayam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idukki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ernakulam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thrissur	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Malappuram	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Wayanad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kannur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kasaragod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kozhikode	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palakkad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**6**

11. Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of Special Schools for the Financial Year 2024–25

The provided dataset shows a highly efficient financial performance across the state, with 95.81% of the total allocated ₹295.44 Lakhs successfully utilized for operation and maintenance. By consolidating the split entry for Palakkad, the analysis reveals a significant budget concentration, where the top five districts—Kottayam, Malappuram, Thrissur, Palakkad, and Thiruvananthapuram—receive 72.1% (₹213.05 Lakhs) of the total state funds. Kottayam commands the highest individual allocation at ₹63.69 Lakhs while maintaining a near-perfect utilization rate of 99.23%. While several smaller districts perfectly balanced their books at 100%, four categories outpaced their initial budgets, led by Kozhikode (101.41%) and Palakkad's smaller fund segment (103.62%), indicating localized over-expenditures that required supplementary funding. Conversely, Thiruvananthapuram

registered the most notable underutilization, spending only 81.18% of its ₹34.85 Lakhs allocation and leaving ₹6.56 Lakhs unspent, followed closely by Pathanamthitta (88.30%) and Kasaragod (88.87%) as the only other districts falling below the 90% expenditure threshold.

District	Fund received for the operation and maintenance (in Lakhs)	Fund expended for the operation and maintenance (in Lakhs)	% of expenditure
Ernakulam	22.10	22.21	100.53%
Idukki	2.13	2.13	100.00%
Kannur	7.97	7.97	100.00%
Kasaragod	13.30	11.82	88.84%
Kollam	10.87	10.87	100.00%
Kottayam	63.69	63.20	99.22%
Kozhikode	2.16	2.16	100.00%
Malappuram	41.21	41.40	100.55%
Palakkad	36.41	36.25	99.27%
Pathanamthitta	20.94	18.49	88.29%
Thiruvananthapuram	34.85	28.29	79.14%
Thrissur	36.89	35.33	95.75%
Wayanad	2.94	2.94	100.00%
Grand Total	**295.44**	**283.06**	**95.81%**

12. Challenges faced by Special Schools

Major challenges faced by special schools can be organized into six major categories:

1. Curriculum & Academic Challenges

- **Unadapted Syllabus & Materials:** Heavy reliance on a vast, general curriculum without adapted syllabi, special textbooks (especially for UP, HS, and HSS classes), or timely Braille editions when textbooks update.
- **Instructional & Learning Barriers:** Difficulty in language development (reading, writing, vocabulary, and comprehension), limited access to verbal explanations, and challenges in grasping complex course portions.
- **Parental Communication:** Limited parental involvement stemming from communication barriers between families and special-needs students.

2. Staffing & Human Resources Shortages

- **Specialist Shortages:** Acute lack of audiologists, speech therapists, occupational therapists, physiotherapists, psychotherapists, student counselors, and mobility orientation instructors.

- **Faculty & Training Gaps:** Shortage of permanent teachers, lack of educators trained in sign language, insufficient staff relative to student ratios, and unique operational constraints (such as schools where all permanent teachers are blind).
- **Residential Support:** A notable deficiency in dedicated hostel staff to manage boarding care.

3. Infrastructure & Technological Deficits

- **Basic Physical Infrastructure:** Lack of modern classrooms, quality furniture, play materials for lower primary classes, properly maintained grounds, synthetic volleyball courts, and secure compound walls.
- **Digital & Specialized Facilities:** Absence of digital libraries, language labs, interactive boards, smart rooms, and sufficient IT devices (laptops, computers, projectors).
- **Assistive Tech Deficits:** Lack of multi-sensory teaching-learning materials, modern assistive listening devices, group hearing aid systems (like FM systems), and dedicated libraries for hearing-impaired children.

4. Healthcare & Assistive Device Constraints

- **High Costs & Shortages:** Severe shortage and high cost of quality hearing aids and cochlear implants, alongside a lack of general early intervention facilities.
- **Maintenance & Therapy Needs:** Poor maintenance of existing assistive devices, coupled with an unmet need for ongoing individual therapy and full-time speech/audiology services.

5. Financial & Administrative Limitations

- **Insufficient Grants:** Inadequate government boarding grants and dietary expense funds under the Non-Plan budget, leading to lower food allowances for residential students.
- **Resource Shortages:** Inadequate provision of teaching aids, uniforms, and financial support from government bodies, along with transportation difficulties for daily commutes.

6. Social & Behavioral Issues

- **Student Well-being:** Increasing concerns around digital addiction among students.
- **Socioeconomic Factors:** Family problems, pervasive financial difficulties at home, and the pressing need for structured drug awareness programs.

DIRECTORATE OF GENERAL EDUCATION

PROFORMA FOR COLLECTING DATA FROM SPECIAL SCHOOLS (PH) 2025-26

BLOCK A: BASIC DETAILS OF SCHOOLS

Name of school	
School code	
Name of Head Master	
Contact Number of HM	
E mail id of school	
UDISE + Code	
School level (LP/UP/HS/HSS)	
Classes offered	From class …. To ….
School gender (Boys/Girls/Mixed)	
School type(Blind/Deaf/Both)	
Name of Revenue District	
Name of DEO	
Name of AEO	
Name of Revenue Block	
Name of Local body	
Name of Assembly constituency	
Name of Parliament Constituency	
Nature of Area (Urban/Rural)	
School Ownership (Govt./Aided/UnAided)	
For other than Govt., Management type (Hindu/Muslim/Christian/other (specify)	
Management category (Individual/Partnership/ Board/Society/ Association/Company /Trust/any other(Specify)	
In case of Aided /Un Aided, school recognition order number with date	
Whether the school is providing residential facility? (Yes/No)	

BLOCK B : STUDENTS DETAILS							
Sl.No.	Name of student	Class	Gender (Male/ Female)	Social Category *	Type of disability**	% of disability	Hostel/ Day scholar

* Social category of the students: SC/ST/OBC/OEC/General/others (Specify)

** Visually Impaired/Hearing Impaired/Mutism/Intellectual/Orthopedic (If the student posses more than one type of disability, use additional rows to list all)

BLOCK C : HUMAN RESOURCES (for Govt./ Aided Schools only)		
Sl. No.	Name of sanctioned Post	Number of sanctioned Post

BLOCK D : STAFF DETAILS (Teaching and non teaching staff) AS ON 10/2025(for Govt., Aided, Unaided schools)							
Sl No.	Name of Employees	Gender(Male/Female)	Social Category*	Designation	Subject	Full time /par time	Employment type**

* Social category: SC/ST /OBC/OEC/General/Others (Specify)

** Employment type: Permanent/Guest/Daily wage/Contract /others (Specify)

BLOCK E : Details of Funds received from different Sources & expended during 2024-25 (Financial Year) (including spill over)							
Sl .No.	Source of fund received*	Amount received (in rupees) (Component wise)	Purpose of fund received	Fund expended (in rupees)	Whether the purpose fulfilled? If not, reason?	If students were direct beneficiaries, no. of benefitted students	Any other remark

* Source of fund: state/Central/LSGI/CSR/MLA/MP/KIFB/ Others (Specify)

BLOCK F: Scholarships and other financial aid received to the students during 2024- 25 Academic Year					
Sl.No	Name of Scholarship/Grant/Financial aid for students	Number of students applied during 2024-25	Number of students who received the amount	Amount received by students (in rupees	Any remark

BLOCK G: Activities organized specially for mental/physical well being of students during 2024-25		
Sl. No.	Name of activities	If funded, Details?

BLOCK H: Activities or programs proposed to be conducted during 2025-26 for mental/physical well being of students		
Sl.No	**Name of activities**	**If funded, Details?**

Block I : Major Challenges faced by school in educating/caring the students		
Sl.No	**Name of challenges**	**Solutions Proposed**

Date:

Name and Signature of the Institution Head

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