

Educational Scenario in Ananthapuramu District of Andhra Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

The educational development of any community largely depends on the socio-economic environment in which it is living. It is especially true in case of Scheduled Castes, who at the lowest rung of the society. Hence, an attempt is made in this paper to present a socio-economic, demographic and educational profile of Ananthapuramu district, which is the most backward district in the state as well as India. The paper presents the educational profile of the district.

1. Introduction

Ananthapuramu district was formed in the year 1882 having been separated from Bellary district. Later on, it was expanded with the addition of 10 Revenue Mandals from Kadapa district in the year 1910. As per 2011 census, the density of population of the district is 213 per Sq.km, against (308) of the state, which is growing at a decadal growth rate of 12.16 per cent. District is largely dominated by rural population comprising of 71.19 percent of the total district population. Male population with nearly 68 per cent literacy rate dominates the literate population in the district. According to the 2011 census, Ananthapuramu has nearly 7.8 lakh households with an average household size of five members.

The literacy rate of the district is 63.57 per cent against 67.02 per cent of state literacy. The literacy rate of both males and females is lower than the state averages. In the district the male literacy rate is 57.92 per cent against state average of

55.88 per cent. In the same way the literacy rate of females in the districts 42.08 per cent against state average of 44.12 per cent. Among the age of seven and above population 1,770,188 are illiterates in the district. With regard to illiteracy rate, there are wider variations among the males and females. The illiteracy rate of females is 58.99 per cent, whereas males are 41.01 per cent.

2. Educational Profile of Ananthapuramu District

The educational profile of Ananthapuramu district with special emphasis on primary education is presented in the following pages.

Growth of Educational Institutions in Ananthapuramu District

Table 1 presents the details with regard to growth of educational institutions in Ananthapuramu district during 2005-06 to 2011-12.

Table-1
Growth of Educational Institutions in Ananthapuramu District

Year	Category	Primary only	Primary with upper primary	Primary with upper primary & sec/higher sec.	Upper primary with sec/higher secondary
2005-06	Government	2860	761	3	424
	Private	233	220	1	159
	Total	3093	981	4	583
2006-07	Government	2851	775	21	437
	Private	244	239	3	173
	Total	3095	1014	24	610
2007-08	Government	2850	755	17	440
	Private	261	277	2	185
	Total	3111	1032	19	625
2008-09	Government	2932	655	19	447
	Private	356	270	4	187
	Total	3288	925	23	634
2009-10	Government	2937	697	31	451
	Private	256	268	23	192

	Total	3193	965	54	643
2010-11	Government	2908	661	4	477
	Private	327	343	33	221
	Total	3235	1004	37	698
2011-12	Government	2861	652	24	496
	Private	377	332	6	265
	Total	3238	984	30	761

Source: Selected Educational Statistics 2012-13, Department of School Education, Government of AP-2012-13.

It is evident from Table 1 that the growth of different types of educational institutions is not evenly distributed in the district. The number of institutions imparting primary education in the district is 3093 in 2005-06. They gradually increased and reached highest figure of 3288 in 2008-09 and in the next academic year the number reduced to 3193. The number of

schools with primary as well as upper primary education is highest (1032) in 2007-08 and lowest in the next academic year i.e. 2008-09. More or less the same trends could be noticed in case of primary with upper primary & secondary/higher secondary as well as upper primary with secondary/higher secondary educational institutions in the district.

3. Year Wise and Class Wise Enrollment

The particulars with regard to year wise and class wise enrollment in elementary schools of the district is presented in table 2.

Table-2
Year Wise and Class Wise Enrollment in Ananthapuramu District (I to VIII)

Grade/ Class	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
I	74439	72135	71264	68652	70330	71499	70262
II	65302	73094	68571	65524	65868	69534	69406
III	65951	63735	68502	63496	63435	66034	66782
IV	68928	63133	60505	63465	61999	63070	63426
V	69629	67987	61014	57840	63379	63054	62033
Total	344249	340084	329856	318977	325011	333191	331909

Source: Selected Educational Statistics 2012-13, Department of School Education, Government of AP-2012-13.

The number of students in class I in 2005-06 is 74,439 pupils and it declined to 70,262 by 2011-12. In 2006-07 about 73,094 students were enrolled in class II and it declined to 69,406 by 2011-12. The number of students enrolled in the district in class III is 65,951 in 2005-06 and it gradually increased to 68,502 in 2007-08 and thereafter it declined and unevenly distributed. Both in class IV and V the enrollment in the first year of study i.e. 2005-06 is highest and it declined and erratically distributed afterwards, as revealed by Table 2.

4. Gross and Net Enrollment Ratios

The Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) is often analyzed alongside the Gross Enrollment Ratio for Primary Education (GER). This is defined as the number of pupils (of any age) who are enrolled in primary education as a percentage of the total children of official

school age population (according to ISCED97). Gross Enrollment Ratio is widely used to show the general level of participation in a given level of education. It indicates the capacity of the education system to enroll students of a particular age-group at a specific level of education. It can be a complementary indicator to NER by indicating the extent of over-aged and under-aged enrolment. GER can be over 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged pupils/students because of early or late entrants, and grade repetition. In this case, a rigorous interpretation of GER needs additional information to assess the extent of repetition, late entrants, etc. Table 3 gives the GER and NER ratios in Ananthapuramu district.

Table-3
Gross and Net Enrollment Ratios in Ananthapuramu District

GER/NER	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
GER (Pr.)	94.4	95.0	93.0	91.6	94.8	99.0
NER (Pr.)	73.3	73.0	76.0	73.9	73.8	78.1

Source: Selected Educational Statistics 2012-13, Department of School Education, Government of AP-2012-13.

It is clear from table 3 that that the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in primary education in the district ranges between 91.6 per cent to 99 per cent. On the other hand the Net Enrollment

Ratio (NER) in the district is not less than 73 per cent and not above 78.1 per cent.

5. Retention and Dropout Rate

In the most commonly used method of assessing the retaining capacity of the system, enrolment in Grade V is linked to enrolment in Grade I four years back. Hundred minus retention rate is termed as drop-out rate which can be computed both at the primary as well as upper primary level of education. If number of repeaters is not considered in calculation, the rate obtained is known as Gross Retention Rate and corresponding

dropout rate, the Gross Drop-out Rate. Retention rate is also known as Survival Rate. This rate has been used in India for assessing retaining capacity of system as well as quantum of drop-out over last more than 40 years. However, the calculation procedure fails to take notice of enrolment in other grades i.e. Grade II, III and IV and also repeaters in these grades. Table 4 and 5 gives clear picture of retention and dropout rate in Ananthapuramu district.

Table-4
Class Wise Retention Rate at Primary Level in Ananthapuramu District

Class	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
I	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.1	2.3	1.5	0.2
II	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.6	1.4	0.8	0.1
III	3.4	3.0	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.0
IV	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.0
V	2.8	2.2	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.0
I - V	3.5	3.1	2.5	2.4	1.2	0.8	0.1

Source: Selected Educational Statistics 2012-13, Department of School Education, Government of AP-2012-13.

Table 4 makes it clear that the retention rate in all 5 classes in the district is gradually declining and reaching 0 per cent by 2011-12. It means all the students joined in class-I are retaining

up to class-V in good number of schools. The retention rate in classes I to V in 2005-06 is 3.5 per cent and it declined to 0.1 per cent by 2011-12.

Table-5
Class Wise Drop-out Rate at Primary Level in Ananthapuramu District

Class	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
I	0.4	0.3	3.6	6.4	3.1	4.0	3.8
II	5.6	2.2	5.4	6.7	2.7	3.0	4.8
III	7.2	3.8	4.7	6.8	2.0	3.1	4.7
IV	5.3	1.1	3.1	4.2	0.1	0.4	2.5
V	10.1	6.0	7.9	7.9	2.8	3.2	8.4
I - V	5.9	2.7	5.0	6.4	2.2	2.8	4.8

Source: Selected Educational Statistics 2012-13, Department of School Education, Government of AP-2012-13.

The data in Table 5 shows that the high dropout rate in all classes except class V is registered in 2008-09. A glance in to the Table further reveals that the dropout rate is very low in class IV compared to other classes during 7 years of study. But it is disappointing to note that the dropout rate in class V is high than in other classes. The overall dropout rate at primary level in the district is erratically distributed.

6. Promotion Rate

The percentage of pupils/students promoted to the next grade/year level in the following school year is considered as promotion rate. Table 6 gives the details of promotion rate in the district.

Table- 6
Class Wise Promotion Rate (PR) at Primary Level in Ananthapuramu District

Grade	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
I	94.7	95.3	92.3	89.5	94.6	94.5	96.0
II	90.4	94.5	91.8	90.7	95.8	96.2	95.2
III	89.4	93.1	93.1	91.3	97.0	96.2	95.3
IV	92.0	96.4	95.0	94.2	99.3	99.1	97.4
V	87.2	91.8	90.6	90.7	96.5	96.4	91.5
I - V	90.6	94.3	92.5	91.2	96.6	96.4	95.1

Source: Selected Educational Statistics 2012-13, Department of School Education, Government of AP-2012-13.

Table 6 reveals that the promotion rate at primary level in the district ranges between 96.6 per cent to 90.6 per cent. The promotion rate at class IV level is higher than all other classes during 7 years of the study in the district.

7. Junior Colleges

The management wise junior colleges in Ananthapuramu district as on September 2012 is presented in table 7.

Table-7
Management Wise Junior Colleges in Ananthapuramu District

S. No.	Revenue Division	Management Wise			
		Govt.	Private Aided	Private Un-Aided	Total
1	Ananthapuramu	19	4	62	85
2	Dharmavaram	12	0	20	32
3	Penukonda	22	3	40	65
Total		53	7	122	182

Source: Hand Book of Statistics 2012-13, Chief Planning office, Ananthapuramu.

Table 7 reveals that good number of junior colleges is functioning in Ananthapuramu revenue division. It is followed by Penukonda and Dharmavaram revenue divisions in second and third places respectively. In the district nearly 67.03 per cent of junior colleges were under private unaided management. Around 29.12 per cent of junior colleges in the district were

under government management. Only 3.85 per cent of junior colleges were under private aided management.

8. Gender Wise Student Strength

The Gender Wise Student Strength in junior colleges in Ananthapuramu district is presented in table 8.

Table-8
Gender Wise Student Strength in Junior Colleges in Ananthapuramu District

S. No.	Revenue Division	Students		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	Ananthapuramu	16020	14115	30135
2	Dharmavaram	5690	4122	9812
3	Penukonda	10268	5758	16026
Total		31978	23995	55973

Source: Hand Book of Statistics 2012-13, Chief Planning office, Ananthapuramu.

It is evident from table 8 that in case of student enrollment Ananthapuramu revenue division is quite ahead of two other revenue divisions. The combined strength of Dharmavaram and Penukonda revenue divisions is less than Ananthapuramu revenue division. The total per cent of girls enrolled in junior colleges stood at 42.87. The teacher pupil ratio in Ananthapuramu revenue division is 1: 32 and it followed by Dharmavaram and Penukonda revenue division with 1:30 ratio

and 1:31 ratio respectively. The overall teacher pupil ratio in the junior colleges of district is 1:31.

9. Teaching Staff in Junior Colleges

The particulars with regard to gender wise teaching staff in junior colleges of Ananthapuramu district is presented in table 9.

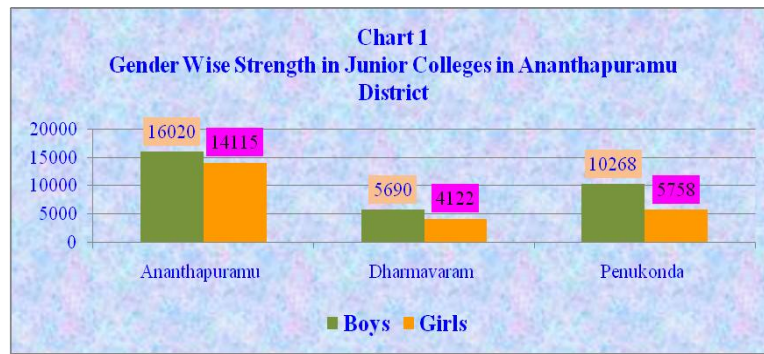
Table-9
Teaching Staff in Junior Colleges in Ananthapuramu District

S. No.	Revenue Division	Teaching Staff		
		Men	Women	Total
1	Ananthapuramu	454	491	945
2	Dharmavaram	161	167	328
3	Penukonda	274	282	556
Total		889	940	1829

Source: Hand Book of Statistics 2012-13, Chief Planning office, Ananthapuramu.

It is clear from table 9 that the women lecturers outnumbering men in all three revenue divisions of the district. Around 51.39 per cent of lecturers in Ananthapuramu district are women and the remaining 48.61 per cent are men. As in

the case of students strength the dominance of Ananthapuramu revenue division is continuing in case of teaching staff in junior colleges of the district.



10. Professional and Special Education Institutions

Table 4.13 furnishes the particulars of professional and special educational institutions functioning in Ananthapuramu district.

Table-10
Colleges for Professional and Special Education - 2012 - 13

S. No.	Type of Institutions	Number	Students		
			Boys	Girls	Total
1	MCA	8	136	111	247
2	MBA	29	1696	794	2490
3	Law College	1	490	30	520
4	Agriculture	1	80	51	131
4	Medicine	1	230	270	500
5	Polytechnic Colleges	13	4778	900	5678
6	Engineering Colleges	18	3293	1932	5225
7	Nursing	15	0	1442	1442
8	Education	25	1163	1494	2657
9	ITI	36	4842	266	5108
Total		147	16708	7290	23998

Source: Hand Book of Statistics 2012-13, Chief Planning office, Ananthapuramu.

The data in table 10 shows that there are 147 professional and special educational institutions in Ananthapuramu district. Among them 36 institutions are Industrial Training Institutions, 29 are MBA colleges, 25 are education colleges (D. Ed., and B. Ed colleges), 18 were engineering colleges (apart from university colleges), 15 are nursing colleges and 13 are Polytechnic colleges. There is only one Law College (apart from university), one medical college and another one agriculture

college in the district. In these professional and special educational institutions 23, 998 students were enrolled. Among them 30.38 per cent were girls and the remaining 69.62 per cent were boys. As there is only one law, one medical college the average number of students for college in these institutions is high. The lowest average number of students for college is low i.e. 85.86 with regard to MBA colleges.

11. Teaching Staff in Professional Colleges

The particulars with regard to Teaching Staff in Professional Colleges are furnished in table 11.

Table-11
Teaching Staff in Professional Colleges in Ananthapuramu District

S. No.	Type of Institutions	Number	Lecturers			
			Men	Women	Total	
1	MCA	8	73	31	104	3.54
2	MBA	29	195	99	294	10.02
3	Law College	1	15	1	16	0.55
4	Agriculture	1	3	2	5	0.17
4	Medicine	1	72	49	121	4.12
5	Polytechnic Colleges	13	133	61	194	6.61
6	Engineering Colleges	18	1086	506	1592	54.24
7	Nursing	15	14	176	190	6.47

8	Education	25	180	35	215	7.33
9	ITI	36	186	18	204	6.95
Total		147	1957	978	2935	100.00
			66.68	33.32	100.00	

Source: Hand Book of Statistics 2012-13, Chief Planning office, Ananthapuramu.

It is evident from table 11 that there are 2,935 teaching members in professional colleges of the district. Among the total teachers nearly 54.24 per cent were working in engineering colleges. About 10.32 per cent of total teachers are working in

MBA colleges. The share of teachers working in nursing colleges is 7.33 per cent of total teachers. Among the total teachers working in professional colleges nearly 66.68 per cent were men and the remaining 33.32 per cent are women.

12. Colleges for General Education

Table 4.12 gives the details of colleges for general education in Ananthapuramu district as on September 2012.

Table -4.12
Colleges For General Education (Graduate Level) For The Year 2012-13
(B.A., B.Sc., B.Com, B.B.M., B.C.A.)

No. of Colleges	Teaching Staff		
	Men	Women	Total
62	1034	397	1431
	Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	29125	19134	48259

Source: Hand Book of Statistics 2012-13, Chief Planning office, Ananthapuramu.

Table 4.12 indicates that there are 62 colleges for imparting general education to the students of B.A., B.Sc., B.Com, B.B.M., and B.C.A., courses in Ananthapuramu district. In all there are 48, 259 students were enrolled in these colleges. Among them 19, 134 constituting 39.65 per cent were girls and the remaining 60.35 per cent were boys. In these colleges 1431 teaching staff was imparting education to the children. Among the teachers 27.34 per cent were women and the remaining 72.26 per cent were men. The teacher-pupil in these institutions 1:34.

students and normal children in to the primary schools. In each primary school a special teacher has to each to the special need children with the normal children and after they have to go to the upper primary as well as secondary and higher education. In this way special children join education with normal child and get equal opportunity, Equal safety, and full Participation. So SSA is the really a milestone in the Indian Educational system. we have achieved maximum success by providing elementary education facilities for all 6 to 14 year age of special and normal students in nationwide . But we should provide awareness to teach the special need children .And we have to implement SSA and related schemes positively for the India’s bright future and progress.

13. Conclusion

Education is one of the most important social indicators, which are directly linked with economic development. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a process to include the special need

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