



PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN ANDHRA PRADESH WITH REFERENCE TO CHITTOOR DISTRICT – A STUDY

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ABSTRACT Education aimed at developing the virtues of self-control, self respect, love, cooperation, sympathy, etc. in the students discipline, obedience, performance of mostly duties, rendering help to others, fulfillment of social responsibilities, etc. Through such education social skills were developed in the students. In addition, education was also provided for earning a livelihood and for this, one or more skills were taught. The primary educational institutes in Andhra Pradesh are constituted accordance with the introduction of Panchayathi Raj Institutions in rural areas also manage primary and secondary educational institutions in their own way. In first class 63, 786 primary schools children were joined in different schools in Chittoor district in the year of 2019.

KEYWORDS :

INTRODUCTION

Chittoor district was formed on 1st April 1911, taking Chittoor, Palamaneru, Chandragiri from the then North Arcot district of Tamil Nadu and Madanapalli, Vayalpadu from Cuddapah and Punganur, Sri Kalahasti, Karrvetinagar from Zamindari provinces to from united Chittoor district. Later in the late 1960s about 280 villages of Chittoor district were added into the then Kanchipuram district and Thiruvallur districts of Tamil Nadu. Chittoor is a part of Rayalaseema. The district occupies an area of 15,359 square kilometers (5,930 sq mi), comparatively equivalent to Svalbard's Nordaustlandet blandest. The district is bounded by Anantapur District to the Northwest, Cuddapah district to the North, Nellore district to the Northeast, Krishnagiri district, Vellore district and Tiruvallur district of Tamil Nadu state to the South, and Kolar district of Karnataka state to the West Chittoor district lies extreme south of the Andhra Pradesh state.¹

Approximately between 12° 37' – 14° 8' North latitudes and 78° 3' – 79° 55' East longitudes 30 per cent of the total land area is covered by forests in the district. Mango and tamarind groves surround the city of Chittoor, and cattle are raised in the district. The soils in the district constitute red loamy 57 per cent, red sandy 34 per cent and the remaining 9 per cent covered by black clay, black loamy, black sandy and red clay. Chittoor is around 180 km from Bangalore, around 160 km Chennai, and around 590 km from Hyderabad, state capital and around 1800 km from national capital Delhi.² According to 2011 Census Chittoor district has a population of 4,170,468 roughly equal to the nation of Lebanon or the US State of Kentucky. This gives it a ranking of 47th in India (out of a total of 640) and 6th in its state. The district has a population density of 275 inhabitants per square kilometer. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 11.33 per cent. Chittoor has a sex ratio of 1002 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 72.36 per cent.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT

In 20018-19 the International institute for population sciences interviewed 1010 households in 38 villages across the Chittoor district. They found that 92.7 per cent had Chittoor access to electricity, 99.6 per cent had drinking water, 33.3 per cent toilet facilities, and 53.8 per cent lived in a pucca (permanent) home, 29.3 per cent of girls wed before the legal age at 18 and 88.2 per cent of interviews carried a BPL card. Table 1 shows the department of school education, Chittoor district existing school infrastructure as on 2019.

In first class 63, 786 primary schools children were joined in different schools in Chittoor district in the year of 2019.

Mandal Parishad and Municipal Primary Schools were joined	:	35,783
In the private Schools were joined	:	26,775
And other Schools those were joined is	:	01,228
Total		63,786

Table 1 Department Of School Education, Chittoor District Existing School Infrastructure As On 2019

Sl. No.	Particulars	Total
1.	Total Number of primary schools class rooms in Chittoor	11,453
2.	No. of primary schools without drinking water facility	2,782
3.	No. of primary schools without common toilet facilities	1,350
4.	No. of primary schools without girls toilets	800
5.	No. of primary schools without access ramps	350
6.	How many teachers transferred	2700
7.	How much parents associations in Chittoor district	4475
8.	Schools with single room	1972
9.	Schools without toilets	3200
10.	Schools without drinking water	2452
11.	Schools without kitchen rooms	1500
12.	Schools without boundary walls	1100
13.	Schools without electricity	586
14.	Schools without Gas connection	1735
15.	Schools without T.V	3680
16.	Schools without Aayas, Sweepers	-
17.	Major punishments	150
18.	Minor punishments	127
19.	How many teachers suspended	127
20.	When will stars the Night schools	2009
21.	How many Mandal Resource Centers (MRCs) in Chittoor District	66
22.	How many schools Committees in Chittoor District	4475
23.	Is there any donation from Primary education	--
24.	Is there any grants for Primary Education and Mandal Education: School grants (Rs.) Maintenance grant (Rs.)	5000 5000
25.	How many senior most Head Masters?	650

Source: D.E.O. Office, Chittoor.

Table 2 depicts the educational institute4s under various managements in Chittoor district.

Table 2 The Educational Institutes Under Various Managements In Chittoor District

Sl. No.	Particulars	Total
1.	Total primary schools	4475
2.	Upper primary schools	736
3.	High schools	1093
4.	Mandal Parishad primary School	3805
5	Mandal upper primary schools	450

6.	Zilla Parishad Secondary high schools	513
7.	Municipal primary schools	109
8.	Municipal upper primary schools	25
9.	Municipal High schools	25
10.	Private aided Schools	54
11.	Primary aided Schools	459
12.	Upper primary schools	235
13.	Aided High schools	417

Source: Andhra Jyothi Daily News paper (Telugu) dated 12-6-2019, p.2.

Divisions

The Chittoor district has three revenue divisions, viz. Madanapalli, Chittoor and Tirupati. The Madanapalli division covers 40 mandals while Chittoor division has 15, the lowest mandals are under Tirupati division, i.e. only 11. The Madanapalli division mandals controlling 7333 primary schools while Chittoor division mandals maintaining 4799, the less number of primary schools, i.e. 1066 under Tirupati division.³

Education

Chittoor district is externally distinguished one among 23 districts of Andhra Pradesh. Having 66 mandals it is situated in the Southern tip of Andhra Pradesh with two Border States, extreme North Tamilnadu, West Karnataka, East Nellore and North Anantapuram and Kadapa districts. Around 30 per cent geographical area is under forest for 2011 census, the population was 38 lakhs with 9 lakh households, rural 30 lakhs, 7.0 lakhs SCs, STs, 1.3 lakhs with 1,540 revenue villages, regarding educating six Universities, 22 degree colleges, 216 junior colleges, 5,669 schools, out of which there are 4,475 primary schools, 4 polytechnic, 23 engineering colleges, 2 medical colleges are functioning with 6,09,317 students in schools, 97,861 students in junior colleges and 39,879 students in degree colleges.

Municipal Corporation of Tirupati in Chittoor district is renowned for education and stands first in the entire Rayalaseema region. Tirupati is home to multiple institutions of higher learning Sri Venkateswara University Andhra Pradesh's first Women's University Sri Padmavathi Mahila Visvavidyalayamu, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha are located in Tirupati. Additionally Tirupati urban area is home to several colleges and educational institutions. Apart from Tirupati, Chittoor district has numerous colleges imparting professional courses. Kuppam in Chittoor district has the 'Dravidian University' a one of its kind university.⁴

Important Educational Programmes In Chittoor District Primary Education Programme

In this district the DPEP launched in November 1994, is conceived as a beachhead for over hauling the primary education system in India. The programme aims at operational; sing the strategies for achieving Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) though district specific planning and disaggregated target setting. It draws upon the accumulated national experience of several state level initiatives that were started earlier. It moves away from the systematic piecemeal approach of the earlier programmes and takes a holistic view of primary education. With emphasis a decentralized management, community mobilization and district specific planning based on contextually and research based input.

The Basic Objectives of DPEP

To provide all children with access to primary education either in the formal system or through the Non-Formal Education Programme (NFEP), To reduce differences in enrolment, drop- out rates and learning achievement among gender and social groups to less than 5 per cent. To reduce overall primary drop out rates for all students to less than 10 per cent. To raise average achievement levels by at least 25 per cent over measured base line levels and ensuring achievements basis of literacy and innumeracy competencies and minimum of 40 per cent achievement levels in other competencies by all primary school children.⁵

Function

The project has several interventions for the improvement of the primary education in state both in terms of quality and quantity. The interventions and improvements will be under three major components which are as follows:

1. Increasing access by opening primary schools and constructing additional classrooms in the existing institutions, appointing new teachers, simulating demand for education and organizing targeted programs to reach groups with special needs (Girls, SC, ST, and Working Children with disabilities).
2. Important quality and retention by providing continuous training to teachers, supporting development and provision of learning materials and starting early child hood education centers.
3. Strengthening the states capacity to provide quality primary education by strengthening the capacity of state and district institutions and establishing village education committees to support and sustain key programs education programme.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) in Chittoor District

The national programme of nutritional support for primary education i.e., the national Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) was initiated by India in the year 1995. Since then the number of states providing cooked meals rose sharply from early 2002 onwards, after a Supreme Court order (Dated 28 November 2001) which directed all state governments to introduce cooked mid-day meals in primary schools. The MDMS dates back to 1925 when Madras Corporation developed a school lunch programme after independence, school feeding programme commenced in the state of Tamil Nadu during the year 1956 and got impetus under MG Ramachandran in the year 1982. The MDMS is the popular name for school meal programme in India. It involves provision of free lunch to school children on all working days.

The key objectives of the programme are:

1. Protecting children from class room hunger.
2. Increasing school enrolment and attendance
3. Improved socialization among children belonging to all castes.
4. Addressing malnutrition
5. Social empowerment through provision of employment to women.

With the Supreme Court directive of November 28, 2001 to state governments to introduce now cooked mid-day meals in schools, there has been a renewed interest in MDMS in different states in the country. It is one of the AP state Government schemes with the support of central Government, being implementing primary schools in the children in classes I to X are provided meals in this scheme. Initially it was implemented in elementary sections later it was extended to higher classes. All the Children without any categorizations are provided mid day meals.

CONCLUSION

The population was 38 lakhs with 9 lakh households, rural 30 lakhs, 7.0 lakhs SCs, STs, 1.3 lakhs with 1,540 revenue villages, regarding educating six Universities, 22 degree colleges, 216 junior colleges, 5,669 schools, out of which there are 4,475 primary schools, 4 polytechnic, 23 engineering colleges, 2 medical colleges are functioning with 6,09,317 students in schools, 97,861 students in junior colleges and 39,879 students in degree colleges.

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