



**ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER**

**Education**

**AMENITIES PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH FOR GIRL CHILD EDUCATION” - A STUDY**

**KEY WORDS:** GER, primary education, developmental programmes, Andhra Pradesh, Government.

**Dr. R. Sampooram**

Dept. of Adult and Continuing Education, S. V. University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India- 517502.

**ABSTRACT**

The development of any country depends on its concentration on Educational Programmes. Educational programmes aimed at increasing the knowledge, capacity of production, innovative ideas, among the individuals. These programmes are executed without any bias. But some disparities are found in the execution of such programmes in Indian social context. This disparity lies in family as well as society and are diversified in all fields such as education, health, income, securing jobs, social status, etc. With regard to education the disparity lies based on gender. The statistics relating to enrolment of students from Primary to Higher Education shows specific Gender Disparity. General Enrolment Ratio(GER) of girls is less than boys. This is in increasing trend from primary to higher education. Government of Andhra Pradesh brought many changes in School Education from primary level. This article focus on the implementation of Educational Programmes in Andhra Pradesh.

**INTRODUCTION:**

The concept of development any country depends on its contribution towards Educational Programmes. Educational programmes pave the way to increase the knowledge, capacity of production, innovative ideas among the individuals and develops Human Resources. Thus every Government plans and execute the education programmes uniquely from the gross root level along with developmental programmes. Government of Andhra Pradesh brought many changes in School Education from primary level. Along with the mother tongue Telugu, English Medium also introduces in the schools for retention of the children for next classes especially for girls.

**Objectives Of The Study:**

The objectives of the study are;

1. To study the functioning of Government Schools at

Primary level.

2. To analyse the amenities provided in the Primary Schools for the retention of Girls.
3. To analyse the new programmes undertaken by the State Government to improve the GER at Primary Schools

**METHODOLOGY AND COLLECTION OF DATA:**

The study is based on the primary and secondary data. Secondary sources include, both published and unpublished records of School Education. Concerned websites were also referred wherever necessary for collecting relevant information. The researcher met the students, parents, teachers, administrative staff, parent committees, etc and collected the relevant and necessary information.

**Limitations Of The Study:**

The study is confined to the Primary Schools in Chittoor district of Rayalaseema region.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

**State-wise Literacy Rates In Last 3 Decades**

State/Union Territory	1991			2001			2011		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
A & N Islands	65.5	79.0	73.0	75.2	86.3	81.3	82.4	90.3	86.6
Andhra Pradesh	32.7	55.1	44.1	50.4	70.3	60.5	59.1	74.9	67.0
Arunachal Pradesh	29.7	51.5	41.6	43.5	63.8	54.3	57.7	72.6	65.4
Assam	43.0	61.9	52.9	54.6	71.3	63.3	66.3	77.8	72.2
Bihar	22.0	51.4	37.5	33.1	59.7	47.0	51.5	71.2	61.8
Chandigarh	72.3	82.0	77.8	76.5	86.1	81.9	81.2	90.0	86.0
Chhattisgarh	27.5	58.1	42.9	51.9	77.4	64.7	60.2	80.3	70.3
D & N Haveli	27.0	53.6	40.7	43.0	73.3	60.0	64.3	85.2	76.2
Daman & Diu	59.4	82.7	71.2	70.4	88.4	81.1	79.5	91.5	87.1
Delhi	67.0	82.0	75.3	74.7	87.3	81.7	80.8	90.9	86.2
Goa	67.1	83.6	75.5	75.4	88.4	82.0	84.7	92.6	88.7
Gujarat	48.6	73.1	61.3	58.6	80.5	70.0	69.7	85.8	78.0
Haryana	40.5	69.1	55.9	45.7	78.5	67.9	65.9	84.1	75.6
Himachal Pradesh	52.1	75.4	63.9	67.4	85.4	76.5	75.9	89.5	82.8
Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	43.0	66.6	55.5	56.4	76.8	67.2
Jharkhand	-	-	-	38.9	67.3	53.6	55.4	76.8	66.4
Karnataka	44.3	67.3	56.0	56.9	76.1	66.6	68.1	82.5	75.4
Kerala	86.1	93.6	89.8	87.9	94.2	90.9	92.1	96.1	94.0
Lakshadweep	72.9	90.2	81.8	80.5	92.5	86.7	87.9	95.6	91.8
Madhya Pradesh	29.4	58.5	44.7	50.3	76.1	63.7	59.2	78.7	69.3
Maharashtra	52.3	76.6	64.9	67.0	86.0	76.9	75.9	88.4	82.3
Manipur	47.6	71.6	59.9	60.5	80.3	70.5	72.4	86.1	79.2
Meghalaya	44.9	53.1	49.1	59.6	65.4	62.6	72.9	76.0	74.4
Mizoram	78.6	85.6	-	86.8	90.7	88.8	89.3	93.3	91.3
Nagaland	54.8	67.6	61.7	61.5	71.2	66.6	76.1	82.8	79.6
Odisha	34.7	63.1	49.1	50.5	75.4	63.1	64.0	81.6	72.9
Puducherry	65.6	83.7	74.7	73.9	88.6	81.2	80.7	91.3	85.8
Punjab	50.4	65.7	58.5	63.4	75.2	69.7	70.7	80.4	75.8
Rajasthan	20.4	55.0	38.6	43.9	75.7	60.4	52.1	79.2	66.1
Sikkim	46.7	65.7	56.9	60.4	76.0	68.8	75.6	86.6	81.4

Tamil Nadu	51.3	73.8	62.7	64.4	82.4	73.5	73.4	86.8	80.1
Tripura	49.7	70.6	60.4	64.9	81.0	73.2	82.7	91.5	87.2
Uttar Pradesh	24.4	54.8	40.7	42.2	68.8	56.3	57.2	77.3	67.7
Uttarakhand	41.6	72.8	57.8	59.6	83.3	71.6	70.0	87.4	78.8
West Bengal	46.6	67.8	57.7	59.6	77.0	68.6	70.5	81.7	76.3
India	39.3	64.1	52.2	53.7	75.3	64.8	65.5	82.1	74.0

Source: Office of Registrar General, India.

Notes:

- Literacy rates pertain to the population aged 7 years and above.
- Literacy rates for 1991 exclude Jammu & Kashmir and for 2001 and 2011 exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-divisions of Senapat district of Manipur.

Findings of the Study:

The data collected by the researcher analysed and the findings are presented below;

- From the above description it is clear that the literacy rate and adult literacy rate increased from 2001 to 2011. At the same time it also can be observed the gender difference in enrolment.
- Increase in literacy rate in rural areas is more than urban areas. That means the enrolment in earlier decades in rural areas especially among female is less (from 2001 to 2011 increase in female 22% and male 9%).
- The decline in Gender Disparity in Enrolment from 1991-2001 to 2001-2001 in Andhra Pradesh is less (11.2 to 20.9) than when compared with India Total enrolment (13.1 to 24.7).
- The State government is very keen to bring all out of school children to the school. Out of the total enrollment of 70.41 lakhs in the schools, 36.08 lakhs are in I-V classes; 20.95 lakhs in VI-VIII classes, 13.12 lakhs in IX-X classes.
- The statistics shows that the annual average dropout rate at I-V classes (Primary Level), I-VIII (Elementary Level) was 0% and 3.94% at IX-X (Secondary Level).
- Necessary measures have been taken to retain children into schools by conducting Rajanna Badi Bata etc.
- Under Mid meal scheme 37.22 lakh children were covered during 2018-19, out of which 17.61 lakh are in Primary including NCLP, 12.42 lakh in Upper Primary and 7.18 lakh children in High schools in the state.
- Digital Class Room (DCR) equipment is provided in 5000 schools, Virtual Class Room system integration is completed in 3938 Schools.
- Bicycles were distributed to 3.75 lakh girl students of 8th and 9th classes studying in government schools under the scheme 'Badikosta' in 2018-19.
- The Government has been implemented flagship programme, 'Amma Vodi', as part of Navaratnalu with an intention to extend financial help to the mothers who send their children to school.
- Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, there are 352 KGBVs are running for dropouts, orphans, semi orphans, SC, ST, OBC girl students. 71495 children enrolled in 2018-19. 31 KGBVs upgraded to Intermediate level education in 2018-19. Pass percentage in SSC in 2018-19 was 95.69. In 2018-19, advanced Digital Class rooms (DCRs) were sanctioned for 2000 Model Primary schools.
- Women Development and Child Welfare Andhra Pradesh is implementing 257 ICDS Projects (200 Rural, 33 Urban & 24 Tribal) with 48,770 Main AWCs and 6,837 Mini AWCs (total 55607AWC) in 13 Districts. Supplementary Nutrition Programme is one of the prime services rendered under ICDS and implemented all ICDS projects covering 55607 Anganwadi centres. For ensuring quality hot cooked Mid-Day Meal, 1622 Panchayats started growing Nutri Gardens. A total of 2168 extension centres have been functioning in the tribal areas since last 8 months providing nutrition to 23225 beneficiaries.
- The new government has plans to implement the 'Amma Vodi', a scheme to extend financial help to the mothers who send their children to school, from this academic

year. The Amma Vodi is one of the 'nava ratnas' (nine gems), nine schemes, announced as a run-up to elections by the YSR Congress Party. "There is a broad outline that the government intends to pay 15,000 per annum". According to information, as many as 69.77 lakh children are studying in government, private, aided, madrasas and unrecognised schools across the State. Of this, 37.30 lakh are studying in 44,417 government schools, including primary, upper primary and high schools. Usually, the dropout ratio would be less in upper primary, secondary and high schools compared to primary education. The government "might focus" on primary schools in view of the dropout ratio. Also, it is necessary to improve the enrolment in primary schools if the 'out of school children' were to be brought back into the mainstream. Unless otherwise, the government intends to extend the scheme to all schools, the scheme boils down to 33,654 primary schools in the State.

- The GER in primary schools was 85.59% during 2017-18 compared to the national average of 95.12% (2016-17). There was a slight decline in GER during 2015-16 (84.48%) and 2016-17 (82.79%) compared to 88.21% in 2014-15. Also, the annual dropout rate at the primary level has come down to 2.15% compared to the national average of 6.35% But, still needs to be improved, they say.
- Chief Minister YS Jagan Mohan Reddy directed officials of the school education department to finish revamping schools under the 'Mana Badi - Nadu Nedu' scheme by the end of July, 2020 before schools reopen on August 3 (due to pandemic situation prevailed throughout the world).
- Under the first phase of the scheme, 15,715 government schools will be renovated, and fans, blackboards, water purifiers, cupboards and other furniture have been bought for this. Schools will get nine facilities including compound walls, toilets, and English labs.
- The State has opted for centralised procurement, and about Rs 890 crore is needed for the materials. As many as 3 lakh benches for Classes 1 to 6, and 2.1 lakh benches for Classes 7 to 10 have been ordered, besides 89,340 tables and chairs for teachers, 16,334 cupboards, 72,596 green chalkboards, and 1,57,150 ceiling fans.
- The Andhra Pradesh Government took the "Nadu-Nedu" programme as prestigious scheme to ensure the opinion that government schools are of poor quality is replaced by the conception that government schools are places of quality education. The work has been speed up since the lockdown norms were eased.
- Another programme to be implemented is "Jagananna Goru Mudda" has the same menu and quality in schools across the State. This is aimed to provide nutritious food to the children.
- A toll-free number would be set up in all schools for students and parents to register complaints with the government on the amenities, hygiene should be maintained in schools.
- For the students "Jagananna Vidya Kanuka kits" will be issued to provide shoes to establish a feeling among the students that they are studying on par with the private school students.
- The Chief Minister directed officials to appoint teachers based on the number of students in government schools.
- Uniforms and books are planned to issue to the students on the day school reopens.
- The Government started to think innovatively to provide good education in government schools. It is planning to develop a mobile app to clear students' doubts through video calls.

**CONCLUSION:**

To conclude the fact that enrolment ratio will be increased gradually. But at same time the Gender Disparity continues. Hence there is a need to focus on the strict implementation of the programmes to increase the retention rate of girls in schools.

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