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**EDUCATIONAL IMPACT OF SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN ON
EDUCATION: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SCHEDULED
CASTES IN ANANTHAPURAMU DISTRICT**



Y. Eswaraiah

**Research Scholar, Department of Rural Development and Social Work,
Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ananthapuramu.**

ABSTRACT:

Education of out-of school children (Educational Guarantee Scheme and Alternative and Innovative Education) as such Quality Improvement, Special Focus Groups, Research and Evaluation, Management Structure and Institutional Capacity Building, Community Mobilization, Civil Works, Monitoring and MIS, Financial Management and Procurement. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is historic stride towards achieving the long cherished goal of universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) through a time bound integrated approach, in partnership with States. SSA, which promises to change the face of the elementary education sector of the country, aims to provide useful and quality elementary education to all children in the age groups of 6-14 years by 2010. The SSA is an effort to recognize the need for improving the performance of the school system and to provide community owned quality elementary education in the mission mode. It also envisages bridging of gender and social gaps.

KEYWORDS : Impact Of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Quality Improvement, elementary education sector of the country.

INTRODUCTION:

The SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (SSA)(External website that opens in a new window) is a historic stride towards achieving the long cherished goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) through a time bound integrated approach, in partnership with States. SSA, which promises to change the face of elementary education sector of the country, aims to provide useful and quality elementary education to all children in the 6-14 age group by 2010.

The main features of the programme are:

- a) Focus on girls, especially belonging to SC/ST communities and minority groups.
- b) Back to school campus for out of school girls.
- c) Free textbooks for girls.
- d) Special coaching remedial classes for girls and a congenial learning environment.
- e) Teachers' sensitisation programmes to promote equitable learning opportunities.
- f) Special focus for innovative projects related to girls education.
- g) Recruitment of 50 per cent female teachers.

The district is well endowed with schools, technical and non-technical colleges and universities. Around 81.57 per cent of elementary schools are running by government and remaining 18.43 per cent are under private management. Only 9 are girls' schools, out of 4472 primary schools. In the case of upper primary schools, government is running 96.69 per cent of schools and only 3.21 per cent are under private management. Among these upper primary schools only 2 schools are allotted exclusively for girls. More than three-fourths i.e., nearly 76.98 per cent of high schools are under government management and 23.02 per cent of high schools are under private management. There are six higher secondary schools, out of which 5 are under government management and one is under private management.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is running six schools for physically challenged students in the district. Only one among them is running by private management. About 71.83 per cent Junior Colleges in the district are under private management and the remaining 28.17 per cent are Government Junior Colleges. Here 14.79 per cent of Junior Colleges are exclusively allotted for girls. In case of Degree Colleges, Private Sector is dominating with 74.14 per cent as only 25.86 per cent are run by government. Among them two are women colleges. There is only one Medical College which is run by the government. There are 24 B.Ed Colleges, out of which 23 are under private management and one is under university management. Among these B.Ed colleges one college is exclusively for women. In the case of Engineering Colleges 14 are under private management and two are under government management, all three Pharmacy Colleges in the district are under private management. With regard to Polytechnic Colleges, two are under private management and one is under government management. There are three universities in the district, one is under private management and other two are seen by the Govt. out of two universities run by Govt. one Technical and other Conventional.

There are 7051 schools in the district. Among them 4472 (63.42%) are primary schools, 1632 (23.15%) are upper primary schools, 934 schools constituting 13.25 per cent are high schools, six are higher secondary schools and seven schools are meant for physically challenged persons. There are 142 Junior Colleges, 58 Degree Colleges in the district. Coming to technical/professional colleges, the

district is well endowed with teacher education colleges numbering 24. There is one Medical College and 16 Engineering Colleges. There are equal number (3) of Pharmacy and Polytechnic Colleges. There are 3 universities in the district. Among them two are under Government management and one is a deemed University under Sathya Sai Trust.

Educational Profile of Ananthapuramu District:

The educational profile of Ananthapuramu district with special emphasis on primary education is presented in the following pages. Table 1 gives the details of growth schools in Ananthapuramu district.

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.

Enrollment:

The details with regard to year wise and class wise enrollment in Ananthapuramu district at elementary level 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.

Gross and Net Enrollment Ratios:

The Net Enrollment Ratio is often analyzed alongside the Gross Enrolment 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 Enrolment 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.

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.

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 higher than all other classes during 7 years of the study in the district.

Conditions of Scheduled Castes in Ananthapuramu District:

The conditions of Scheduled Castes in the district are same as it exists in others districts of Rayalaseema and Coastal regions of the State. Majority of them are agricultural labourers and small farmers. Very few of them are labourers in industrial and construction sectors.

Among the various Scheduled Castes, the Madigas constitute 84.7 percent, it was followed by Malas who constitutes about 12.5 percent and the other generic castes constitute 2.8 percent. More than 70 percent of the Scheduled Caste people living in rural areas. As per the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) reports that nearly 95 percent of Scheduled Caste families were living Below Poverty Line (BPL). The BPL details of Scheduled Castes had been given in the Table 7.

Table – 7
BPL Families of Scheduled Castes in the District

S. No.	Category of Households	Households of The District	Households of SCs	Percentage of SC Households to the Total Households
1.	Total No. of Households	648166	105183	16.22
2.	Total No. of Pop Families	133135	52334	39.31
3.	Total No. of Poor Families	232886	48032	20.62
4.	Total No. of BPL Families (Pop + Poor)	366021	100366	27.42
5.	Total No. of Non-Poor Families	282145	4817	1.71

Source: Compiled from DRDA sources, Ananthapuramu.

It is evident from the Table 7 that Scheduled Caste households in the district constitute 16.22

percent, which is slightly higher than the district SC population percentage (14 percent). Nearly 27.5 percent of the SC families in the district were living Below Poverty Line (BPL). Out of total 100366 BPL families of Scheduled Caste, 52334 SC families (52.14 percent) are the Poorest of the Poor (POP) and 48032 families (47.86 percent) are the poor families. It is important to note that only 1.71 percent SC families were designated as non-poor families.

Education of Scheduled Castes:

Thanks to the constitutional facilities, many of the SC children are getting education and a few of them have got employment opportunities. But majorities of Scheduled Castes youth are unemployed. They studied upto high school or Intermediate level.

It is necessary to mention that the social condition of Scheduled Castes is not yet improved much. The practice of untouchability is still prevalent in the rural areas of the district. Many dalit organizations are fighting for this cause of untouchability and they are bringing the cases to the notice of the concerned officials. Factionalism is an important feature in the district. The Scheduled Caste people in faction-ridden villages were becoming victims of the faction politics. In some parts of the district the old age barbaric system Jogini is in existence.

The SC welfare programmes are being implemented in the district according to the statutes and guidelines issued by the Government of India and the State Government from time to time. The District SC Service Cooperative Society is piloting and implementing all the Scheduled Castes welfare programmes in the District. It was established during the year 1974 for upliftment of Scheduled Castes families who are below poverty line.

Gender Wise percentage of Scheduled Caste Students Enrollment:

The Gender Wise percentage of Scheduled Caste Students Enrolled in primary education is given in Table 8.

Table-8
Gender Wise percentage of Scheduled Caste Students Enrollment in Primary Education in Ananthapuramu District

Year	% SC Enrolment	% SC girls to SC enrolment
2005-06	16.8	49.6
2006-07	17.1	50.2
2007-08	16.9	60.1
2008-09	17.3	50.1
2009-10	17	50.2
2010-11	17.2	49.7
2011-12	17.3	49.3

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

As per Table 8 the percentage of Scheduled Caste enrollment to total enrollment ranges between 16.8 per cent to 17.3 per cent. The percentage of Scheduled Caste enrollment in the district is high (17.3 %) in 2008-09 and 2011-12. The percentage of Scheduled Caste girls enrollment to total SC enrollment is as high as 60.1 per cent in 2007-08. The lowest percentage of Scheduled Caste girls enrollment to total SC enrollment is 49.3 per cent in 2011-12.

Dropout Rate:

The problem of dropout has been continually troubling the primary education system not only in India but in other developing countries also. Dropout does not mean mere rejection of school by children. It leads to wastage of the funds invested in school buildings, teachers' salaries, equipment, textbooks and so on. It also means the existence of some deficiencies in the organization of the primary education system. Table 9 gives the particulars of gender wise dropout rate among Scheduled Castes in Ananthapuramu District.

Table-9
Dropout Rate among Scheduled Castes in Ananthapuramu District

S. No	Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2008-09	13.34	11.17	12.56
2	2009-10	16.89	14.19	15.54
3	2010-11	17.84	14.43	16.14
4	2011-12	12.52	14.59	13.55
5	2012-13	12.38	14.81	13.57
6	2013-14	10.15	8.72	9.45

Source: Educational Statistics- from 2008-09 to 2011 – 2012, Commissioner & Director Of School Education, State Project Director RVM (SSA), Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

It is evident from table 10 that the dropout rate that the total dropout rate gradually increased during first three years of study. Thereafter it gradually is decreasing. In the same way the dropout rate among boys is also showing same trends. On the other hand the dropout rate among Scheduled Caste girls is higher than the boys over the years. Moreover, the dropout rate among girls is gradually increasing during first 5 years of study. it is quite astonishing to note that during the last year of study i.e. in 2013-14 the dropout rate among girls is lower than the boys.

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Y. Eswaraiah

Research Scholar, Department of Rural Development and Social Work, Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ananthapuramu.

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