

Education Profile of Andhra Pradesh

M.Damodara¹, Dr.D.R.Satish Babu*², K.Ravi¹

¹Research Scholar, Dept.of Political Science and Public Administration, Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa, A.P, India.

²Asst.Professor, Dept.of Political Science and Public Administration, Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa, A.P, India.

*Corresponding Author Email: ravindra.babu753@gmail.com

Abstract:

This chapter is an attempt to briefly project the education profile of Andhra Pradesh. In the process of discussing the education profile of Andhra Pradesh, the chapter deals with aspects like formation of Andhra Pradesh, school education in Andhra Pradesh, number of schools and different types of schools in Andhra Pradesh, number of students enrolled in different schools in Andhra Pradesh etc.

Keywords: Education, Elementary Schools, Municipal Schools, Andhra Pradesh.

Introduction:

The reorganized state of Andhra Pradesh was formed after the enactment of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 (or the Telangana Act) as a result of bifurcation of the erstwhile state of (united) Andhra Pradesh on 2nd June 2014. The new states – Telangana and residuary state of Andhra Pradesh are both Telugu speaking states. As per the Act, both the new states would have a common capital (Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation area) for not more than 10 years. Both states would have a common Governor. The Act provides for ways of distribution of assets and liabilities, boundaries, and development package for the states. The Act also deals with division of state employees, police force, resources (water, energy, education institutes etc.)

Methodology:

Physical Features of Andhra Pradesh

Coastal Plains: Coastal plains stretch from the foot of Eastern Ghats to the Bay of Bengal.

Plains are narrow in the north, widest in the middle where Krishna and Godavari rivers form deltas. Coastal Plains are the most populous regions. Rivers deposit rich alluvium in the delta region.

Eastern Ghats: Eastern Hills stretch to a width of more than 60 kms, northern section of chain of hills being wider than southern section. Mahendragiri is the highest peak rising to a height of 1500m. Southern chain of hills occurs in two series of ridges – outer ridge (Nallamala & Velikonda ranges) and inner ridge (Erramala, Sechalam and Palakonda). Districts covered are Visakhapatnam, East Godavari districts (Rampal Hills), Vijayawada Hills, Palakonda ranges, Nellore Payan Ghats

Rayalaseema Plateau: The Rayalseema Plateau is a vast tableland forming north ward extension of the Karnataka Plateau. The monotony of the plateau is broken by the narrow valleys of the Chitravati and Papaghni.

Rivers: Godavari, Krishna, Pennar and Vamsadhara, are major rivers. Major, Medium and Minor rivers number around 40. Krishna– Godavari (KG) basin has huge deposits of Natural Gas. Country's biggest man made reservoir made by the famous masonry dam Nagarjun Sagar is built across Krishna River in Guntur district

Coastal Districts (Coastal Region): Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam and Nellore

Landlocked districts (Rayalseema region): Chittoor, Kurnool, YSR Kadapa and Anantapuram

Area: With 1,62,975 Sq. kms, 8th largest state in the country. 4.96% of country's area Anantapuram is the largest district with 19,100 Sq. kms, followed by Kurnool and Prakasam districts (17.7 and 17.6 Thousand Sq. kms respectively). Srikakulam is the smallest district with just 5,800 sq. kms followed by Vizianagaram (6,500 Sq. Kms).

Population: The State's population is 49,57,71,03 persons, constituting 4.097% of country's population. East Godavari is the most populous district with a population of 5.285 million

persons, followed by Guntur (4.888 millions) and Krishna (4.517millions). Vizianagaram is the least populous district with 2.344 million. 2011 Census.

Sex Ratio: With 997 females per thousand males, second best in the country after Kerala. Vizianagaram has a ratio of 1019 females per thousand males, while the least ratio is in Kurnool, Anantapuram and Chittoor (977) – 2011 Census

Urbanization: 29.47 % of the state's population resides in urban areas. Visakhapatnam district has the maximum percentage of urban population (47.45 %), followed by Krishna district (10.81%). Srikakulam district has the maximum percentage of rural population (83.84%) followed by Prakasam district (80.44 %). Decadal growth rate of urban population (2001 to 2011) was 33.35 %. Maximum growth rate in urban population was recorded by YSR Kadapa district (66.59%), followed by Srikakulam (56.72 %). Negative growth rates in rural population were seen in Krishna, YSR Kadapa and Visakhapatnam districts.

Agriculture dependency: 62.36% of the total working population in the district is dependent on agriculture. While only 14.47 % of total workers are cultivators, 47.89 % of total workers are agricultural labourers. West Godavari has the highest percentage of agricultural laborers (60.22%) while Chittoor has the highest percentage of cultivators (22.48 %). Only 2.87% of the total workers are in Household industry.

Literacy: West Godavari district is the most literate district in the state with a literacy rate of 74.32 (state average being 67.41). Vizianagaram is the least literate with a literacy rate of 58.89.

Results and Discussions

Education Profile of Andhra Pradesh

The newly formed Andhra Pradesh states has a total number of 61, 529 schools by March 2017. Table 4.1, shown below shows the total number of schools in Andhra Pradesh by district wise by March 2017.

Table 4.1: Total Numbers of Schools in Andhra Pradesh by District wise by March 2017

S. No	District Name	Total Schools
1	Anantapur	5114
2	Chittoor	6197
3	East Godavari	6097
4	Guntur	4872
5	Kadapa	4573
6	Krishna	4564
7	Kurnool	4282
8	Nellore	4437
9	Prakasam	4374
10	Srikakulam	3879
11	Visakhapatnam	5312
12	Vizianagaram	3371
13	West Godavari	4457
Total		61529

Source: Commissioner of School Education, Andhra Pradesh, March 2017.

As shown in the above table there are 61529 schools in Andhra Pradesh. Out of the total schools, 5114 schools are from Anantapur district, 6197 schools are from Chittoor district, 6097 schools are from East Godavari district, 4872 schools are from Guntur district, 4573 schools are from Kadapa district, 4564 schools are from Krishna district, 4282 schools are from Kurnool district, 4437 schools are from Nellore district, 4374 schools are from Prakasam district, 3879 schools are from Srikakulam district, 5312 schools are from Visakhapatnam district, 3371 schools are from Vizianagaram district, and 4457 schools are form West Godavari district. Table number 4.2, shown below, shows the summary of the types of schools in Andhra Pradesh by March2017.

Table 4.2: Number of Schools in Andhra Pradesh by District wise by March 2017

S. No	District	Govt.	Zilla / Mandal Parishad	Residential	Pvt.	Model	KGBV	Municipal	Other	Total
1	Anantapur	27	3,533	4	1,140	25	60	260	65	5,114
2	Chittoor	44	4,770	2	1,246	17	20	159	100	6,358
3	East Godavari	29	3,561	1	1,664	2	12	285	574	6,128
4	Guntur	33	2,968	2	1,202	14	24	295	326	4,864
5	Kadapa	22	3,196	1	1,119	10	29	89	79	4,545
6	Krishna	14	2,483	3	1,722	2	3	180	92	4,499
7	Kurnool	80	2,432	1	1,296	33	53	140	127	4,162
8	Nellore	27	3,227	2	920	7	10	106	102	4,401
9	Prakasam	34	3,214	1	1,001	10	37	51	186	4,534
10	Srikakulam	54	3,032	1	560	14	32	85	322	4,100
11	Visakhapatnam	162	2,939	9	1,206	5	34	149	837	5,341
12	Vizianagaram	85	2,178	1	604	16	33	112	424	3,453
13	West Godavari	19	2,734	1	1,311	0	3	210	175	4,453
Total		630	40,267	29	14,991	155	350	2,121	3,409	61,952

Source: Commissioner of School Education, Andhra Pradesh, March 2017.

As shown in table 4.2 above, out of the 61,952 schools that are there in Andhra Pradesh, 630 schools are government schools, 40,267 schools are Mandal or Zilla Parishad schools, 29 schools are residential schools, 14,991 schools are private schools, 155 schools are model schools, 350 schools are Kasturbha Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, 2,121 schools are Municipal schools, and 3,049 schools are other schools. Table 4.3, shown below, shows the details of total number of students enrolled in Andhra Pradesh in all schools by March 2017.

Table 4.3: Total Numbers of Students in Andhra Pradesh by District wise by March 2017

S. No	District	Total Number of Students			
		Primary	Upper Primary	High School	Total
1	Anantapur	2,96,319	1,71,317	1,03,259	5,70,895
2	Chittoor	2,82,254	1,74,132	1,10,022	5,66,408
3	East Godavari	3,64,488	2,25,102	1,38,708	7,28,298
4	Guntur	3,30,199	1,97,060	1,23,115	6,50,374
5	Kadapa	2,17,265	1,24,020	75,518	4,16,803
6	Krishna	2,85,627	1,78,224	1,17,183	5,81,034
7	Kurnool	3,48,850	1,86,827	1,09,704	6,45,381
8	Nellore	2,03,521	1,19,489	71,759	3,94,769
9	Prakasam	2,45,357	1,39,743	82,231	4,67,331
10	Srikakulam	1,81,379	1,19,710	77,510	3,78,599
11	Visakhapatnam	3,12,027	1,89,124	1,23,559	6,24,710
12	Vizianagaram	1,51,706	97,526	61,906	3,11,138
13	West Godavari	2,60,243	1,64,365	1,03,853	5,28,461
Total		34,79,235	20,86,639	12,98,327	68,64,201

Source: Commissioner of School Education, Andhra Pradesh, March 2017.

As shown in the above table, 3479235 students are enrolled in Primary Schools in Andhra Pradesh by March 2017, whereas 2086639 students are enrolled in Upper Primary schools by March 2017, and 1298327 students are enrolled in High Schools by March 2017. Put together, 6864201 students are enrolled in different schools in Andhra Pradesh by March 2017. East Godavari district leads the enrollment in all the school types with 364488 students in Primary Schools, 225102 students in Upper Primary schools, and 138708 students in High School by March 2017. Vizianagaram district, with an enrollment of 151706 in the Primary Schools, 97526 in the Upper Primary schools, and 61906 students in the High Schools stands last in the enrollment in Andhra Pradesh by March 2017. Table 4.4, shown below, shows the total number of Children with Special Needs enrolled in all the schools in Andhra Pradesh by March 2017.

Table 4.4: Children with Special Need in Schools in Andhra Pradesh in March 2017

S. No	Type of Disability	Number of Students
1	Visual Blindness	3664
2	Visual Low Vision	13201
3	Hearing Impaired	9296
4	Speech	8924
5	Locomotor	6814
6	Cerebral Palsy	4311
7	Autism	2705
8	Learning Disability	11904
9	Mental Retardation	20994
10	Multiple Disability	12575
Total		94388

Source: Commissioner of School Education, Andhra Pradesh, March 2017.

As shown in table 4.4 above, 94388 Children with Special Needs are enrolled in different schools in Andhra Pradesh by March 2017. Out of the total Children with Special Needs, 3664 students are Visually Blind students, 13201 students are suffering with Low Vision, 9296 students are Hearing Impaired, 8924 students are Speech Impaired, 6814 students have Locomotor issues, 4311 students are suffering from Cerebral Palsy, 2075 students have autism, 11904 students are suffering from Learning Disability, 20994 are suffering from Mental Retardation, and 12575 students have Multiple Disabilities. Table 4.5, shown below, shows the district wise details of total teachers in different schools in Andhra Pradesh by March 2017.

Table 4.5: Teachers Strength in Total Schools in Andhra Pradesh by March 2017

S. No	District Name	Primary	Upper Primary	High School	Total
1	Anantapur	8,275	4,671	9,565	22,511
2	Chittoor	10,363	4,132	11,471	25,966
3	East Godavari	11,470	6,687	14,668	32,825
4	Guntur	9,234	5,126	12,556	26,916
5	Kadapa	7,962	2,805	7,716	18,483
6	Krishna	7,516	5,609	11,190	24,315
7	Kurnool	8,456	5,411	10,707	24,574
8	Nellore	7,355	3,662	8,797	19,814
9	Prakasam	8,893	3,722	8,846	21,461
10	Srikakulam	5,461	4,347	7,358	17,166
11	Visakhapatnam	7,437	3,840	10,413	21,690
12	Vizianagaram	5,835	3,035	6,422	15,292
13	West Godavari	7,116	4,048	9,816	20,980
Total		1,05,373	57,095	1,29,525	291993

Source: Commissioner of School Education, Andhra Pradesh, March 2017.

As shown in the above table, 291993 teachers are there in different types of schools in Andhra Pradesh by 2017. Out of this 105373 students are working in Primary Schools, 57095 students are working in Upper Primary Schools, and 129525 students are working in High Schools. East Godavari district, with a teacher strength of 11470 at Primary School level, 6687 at Upper Primary School level, and 14668 at High School level stands top in the state in the number of teachers. Srikakulam, with 5461 teachers at Primary School levels stands in the last position in the state. At Upper Primary level, Kadapa district, with a teacher strength of 2805 stands in the last position in the state. At High School level, Vizianagaram district, with a teacher strength of 6422 stands in the last position in the state by March 2017. Table 4.6, shown below, shows the district wise details of the total number of schools that are providing Mid-Day Meals, and the total number of students benefitting from the scheme by March 2017.

Table 4.6: District Wise Mid-Day Meal in Andhra Pradesh by March 2017

S. No	District Name	No. of Schools	No. of Students Enrolled
1	Anantapur	3761	320569
2	Chittoor	4797	321540
3	East Godavari	4215	384696
4	Guntur	3530	317108
5	Kadapa	3309	211169
6	Krishna	3112	248693
7	Kurnool	2901	382128
8	Nellore	3406	215849
9	Prakasam	3340	275968
10	Srikakulam	3154	227442
11	Visakhapatnam	3865	256788
12	Vizianagaram	2690	184412
13	West Godavari	3210	278202
Total		45290	3624564

Source: Commissioner of School Education, Andhra Pradesh, March 2017.

As shown in the above table, 45290 schools are providing Mid-Day meals for the students in Andhra Pradesh by March 2017, and 3624564 students are getting Mid-Day meals from these schools by March 2017. Chittoor district, with 4797 schools providing the Mid-Day meals, stands top in the number of schools providing Mid-Day meals whereas Vizianagaram district, with 2690 schools providing Mid-Day meals, stands last in the state. In terms of students availing the Mid-Day meal facility, East Godavari district with a student strength of 384696 stands top whereas Vizianagaram district with a student strength of 184412 stands in the last position in the state by March 2017. Table 4.7, shown below, shows the district-wise details of infrastructure facilities available at schools in Andhra Pradesh by March 2017.

Table 4.7: Infrastructure Facilities in Schools in Andhra Pradesh by March 2017

S. No	District	Total Schools	GIS Mapping	Toilet	Infrastructure	Kitchen	Drinking Water
1	Anantapur	5114	5009	4149	4452	3150	3781
2	Chittoor	6197	6103	5404	5548	3283	5260
3	East Godavari	6097	5596	4758	4970	2508	4634
4	Guntur	4872	4777	4213	4339	2183	4160
5	Kadapa	4573	4495	4078	4217	3109	3930
6	Krishna	4564	4400	3831	4005	2479	3856
7	Kurnool	4282	4245	3552	3660	2681	3417
8	Nellore	4437	4345	3683	3733	1614	3359
9	Prakasam	4374	4221	3388	3530	1763	3315
10	Srikakulam	3879	3825	3252	3330	2054	3130
11	Visakhapatnam	5311	3796	3021	3101	1783	2928
12	Vizianagaram	3371	2860	2353	2503	1838	2274
13	West Godavari	4457	4348	3914	4011	2564	3825
Total		61528	58020	49596	51399	31009	47869

Source: Commissioner of School Education, Andhra Pradesh, March 2017.

As shown in the above table, 58020 schools in the state are equipped with GIS mapping, 49596 schools have toilet facilities, 51399 schools are provided with proper infrastructure, 31009 schools have kitchen facilities, and 47869 schools have drinking water facilities. Chittoor district stands in the top in GIS facilities with a total of 6103 schools having the facility while Vizianagaram district stands in the last position with only 2860 schools having the GIS facility. Chittoor district again dominate the numbers when it comes to the number of schools having toilet facility with a total of 5404 schools having the facility while Vizianagaram district stands the last position with only 2353 schools the facility. In the category of infrastructure also, Chittoor district dominates the list with 5548 schools having proper infrastructure while Vizianagaram district stands in the last position with only 2503 schools having the required

infrastructure facilities. When it comes to the availability of kitchen at schools, again Chittoor District dominates the table with 3283 schools having the facility while Nellore district stands in the last position with only 1614 schools having the facility. Chittoor district again dominates the list when it comes to drinking water facility at schools as a total of 5260 schools have the facility while Vizianagaram district stands in the last position with only 2274 schools having drinking water facility. Table 4.8, shown below, shows the details of the district-wise total number of cycles distributed to the students in Andhra Pradesh by March 2017.

Table 4.8: Total Number of Cycles distributed to students in Andhra Pradesh by March 2017

S. No	District	Total Schools	Total Students
1	Anantapur	455	12667
2	Chittoor	547	14423
3	East Godavari	484	19205
4	Guntur	326	10992
5	Kadapa	316	7513
6	Krishna	330	10421
7	Kurnool	361	11901
8	Nellore	320	7971
9	Prakasam	323	9512
10	Srikakulam	349	11382
11	Visakhapatnam	276	10537
12	Vizianagaram	233	8185
13	West Godavari	352	14293
Total		4672	149002

Source: Commissioner of School Education, Andhra Pradesh, March 2017.

As shown in the above table, 149002 students from 4672 schools have received cycles by March 2017. Chittoor district stands first in the table when it comes to the numbers of schools that have

received cycles with a total of 547 schools receiving such facility by March 2017 while Vizianagaram district stands in the last position with 233 schools receiving cycles. When it comes to numbers of students who have received cycles, the position of the districts change as East Godavari district stands in the top position with 19205 students receiving cycles by March 2017 while Kadapa district stands in the last position with 7513 students receiving cycles by March 2017. Table 4.9, shown below, shows the district-wise number of schools that are enable with eHazar (Electronic Attendance).

Table 4.9: Total Number of Schools enabled eHazar in Andhra Pradesh by March 2017

S. No	District	No. of Schools Enabled in eHazar
1	Anantapur	1532
2	Chittoor	4380
3	East Godavari	3417
4	Guntur	3157
5	Kadapa	2075
6	Krishna	2592
7	Kurnool	1463
8	Nellore	2325
9	Prakasam	2655
10	Srikakulam	2922
11	Visakhapatnam	2451
12	Vizianagaram	1690
13	West Godavari	2753
Total		33412

Source: Commissioner of School Education, Andhra Pradesh, March 2017.

As shown in the above table, 33412 schools were enabled with eHazar by March 2017. Chittoor district, with 4380 schools, stands top in the list while Kurnool district with 1463 schools stands last in the table with number of schools enabled with eHazar.



Conclusions

A majority of the respondents opined that the school curriculum should be made in sync with the market needs by providing market oriented courses so that the students could pursue their education at least till 10th standard. The official members of out of school children in India are either out of data or contradictory. According to the 2011 census, the number of out of school children in the 5-17 age group was 8.4 crore. However according to a survey in 2014 conducted by Ministry of Human Resource Development, the number of out of school children in the 6-13 age group was only 60-64 lakh. This is a gross under estimation. It is quite unlikely that the number of out of school children came down so drastically from 2011 to 2014, especially given that there were no significant changes in objective conditions, warranting such a miraculous reduction. The chapter discussed various aspects related to the school education in Andhra Pradesh like the total number of schools that are there, number of teachers working in various schools, management details of the schools, and infrastructure facilities available at different schools in Andhra Pradesh.

References

- Aggarwal G.G. (2000), Educational Reforms in India, for the Twenty First Century, Macmillan, New Delhi.
- Altekar, A. S., *Education in Ancient India*. 1957. Varanasi. Nand Kishore and Bros.
- Amala, P., Annie, P., Annapurna & Bhaskara Rao, D., *History of Education*. 2004. New Delhi. D.P.H. Publishing House.
- Australian Aid. 2012. *Australian Multilateral Assessment March 2012: Global Partnership for Education (GPE)*. Canberra: Australian Aid.
- Ball, S. (2008). *The Education Debate*. Oxford: Policy Press.
- Ball, S. J. (1998), 'Big Policies/Small World: An introduction to international perspectives in education policy'. *Comparative Education*, Vol. 34, (2), Pp. 119-130.
- Ball, S. J. (2007), *Education Plc: Understanding Private Sector Participation in Public Sector Education*. New York: Routledge.



Barber, M., K. Donnelly, and S. Rizvi. 2012. *Oceans of Innovation. The Atlantic, the Pacific, Global Leadership and the Future of Education* London: The Institute for Public Policy Research.

Basham, A. L., *The Wonder that was in India: A Survey on the history and culture of the Indian Sub-Continent before the coming of the Muslim Scholars*. 2008. Michigan. University of Michigan.

Basu, A., *Essays in the History of Indian Education*. 1982. New Delhi. Concept Publishing Company.

Beech, J. (2006), 'The theme of educational transfer in comparative education: a view over time'. *Research in Comparative and International Education, Vol. 1, (1)*, Pp. 2-13.

Chabbott, C. (2003). *Constructing educational development: International organizations and Education for All*. New York: Routledge.

Chakrabarthi G. (1999), SCs, and STs in Rural Andhra Pradesh, their Education, Health Status and Income, *Journal of Rural Development*, Vol. 18(2), NIRD, Hyderabad.

Chalam K.S. (1990), Caste reservation and Equality of opportunities in Education, *Economic and Political Weekly*, April.20-27.

Dale, R. (2000), 'Globalisation and Education: Demonstrating a "common world educational culture" or locating a "globally structured educational agenda"'? *Educational Theory, Vol. 50, (4)*, Pp. 427-448.

Dale, R. (2005), 'Globalisation, knowledge economy and comparative education'. *Comparative Education, Vol. 41, (2)*, Pp. 117-149.

Development Initiatives. 2013. *Investments to End Poverty: Real Money, Real Choices, Real Lives*. Bristol: Development Initiatives Ltd.

Development Initiatives. 2014. *Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2014*. Bristol: Development Initiatives.

Dolan, J. 2011. *Making it Happen: Financing Education in Countries Affected by Conflict and Emergencies*. London: Save the Children.

Flood, G. D., *An Introduction to Hinduism*. 1996. Cambridge. Cambridge

University Press. Freire, P. (1972). *Pedagogy of the Oppressed*. New York: Herder & Herder.



Global Partnership for Education. 2013. *GPE Portfolio Review Report*. Washington, DC: Global Partnership for Education.