

Accessibility Of Schools And Enrollment Rate Of Ongoing School Children In The Gulbarga District

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Abstract: *This article examines the accessibility of schools and enrollment rate of schools in gulbarga district. There has been a significant increase in educational institution especially the primary schools in the district. In these schools, 85 percent are government schools and 5.4 percent are aided schools. Thus government still continues to bear the responsibility of providing basic education to the children. This has helped to improve the access of the poor people to education. The various provisions introduced by the government and accessibility of new and near schools increased the no of enrollment in the schools. This article throw a light on accessibility of schools and enrollment rate in Gulbarga district.*

Keywords: *Accessibility, Enrollment, On going school children*

I. INTRODUCTION

Significant progress has been achieved in improving the access for schools in terms of both population and habitations. All the habitations with a population of 100 and more persons have been provided with access to primary schools with-in a distance of 1 K.M. and to upper primary schools with-in a distance of 3 K.M. In Gulbarga District 98.98 percent of children in 6 to 10 age – group, 99.19 percent of children in 11 to 14 age- group have access to regular lower primary, higher primary schools either within the village or within 1-kilometer radius, within the village or 3 kilometer radius respectively. Residual percentage of children at lower and higher primary stages are served through alternative schools. Maximum proportion of schools run by the Department is at the lower primary stage .Together more schools are run/ supported by the Government. Out of the total schools in rural areas including LPS, HPS, and HS, most are run by the Government. No of schools seems to be high in primary schools, followed by primary with upper primary schools, but falls the number in Upper primary, Upper Primary with Secondary /Higher Secondary schools, Upper Primary with Secondary /Higher Secondary schools. There is not much

difference between the number of private schools and Govt schools both in urban and rural areas, still there is a gap seen in all schools levels, Govt schools are more than private schools and private rural schools seems to less than Govt rural schools.

II. ACCESSIBILITY OF SCHOOLS

There has been a significant increase in educational institution especially the primary schools in the district. The number of primary schools in the district has increased from 1700 in 1980 to 2334 in 1997 and to 3117 in 2007.out of these schools, 85 percent are government schools and 5.4 percent are aided schools. Thus government still continues to bear the responsibility of providing basic education to the children. This has helped to improve the access of the poor people to education. The total number of habitations in the district is 2543.The access ratio is maximum in jevargi i.e., 98.45 where 191 out of 194 habitations are covered under schooling facility. The access ratio is lowest in Aland and Gulbarga i.e., 89.6 and 90% percent respectively. There are 156 habitations in the district without primary schools/EGS and out of

them 125 habitations do not have access to upper primary schools within 3 km.

Access ratio of schools across the District				
Sl.No	Name of the	Total no of habitations	No of habitations with school facilities	Access ratio
1.	Afsalpur	166	159	95.78
2.	Aland	231	207	89.61
3.	Chincholi	242	220	90.91
4.	Chittapur	269	258	95.91
5.	Gulbarga	303	273	90.10
6.	Jewargi	194	191	98.45
7.	Sedam	231	218	94.37
8.	Shahapur	258	245	64.96
9.	Shorapur	414	395	95.41
10.	Yadgir	235	221	94.04
Total No	District	2543	2387	93.87

Table 1

III. ENROLLMENT

Enrollment of children has also improved during the years 2000-2010. The demand for schooling has been generated and parents are enrolling their wards to schools voluntarily. It is also important to note that the enrollment is stabilizing over the years. The declining growth rate of population in the District is one of the factors that has contributed to this trend in enrollment. There is growth in student's enrollment in the Gulbarga District from Class I to XII during the years 2000-2010. The following tables indicate students' enrollment trends from 2001 to 2010. Despite the overall growth in enrollment, there is cause for worry. A comparison of enrollment data from 2001 to 2010 for primary schools shows a drop in enrollment in the district. The decline in enrollment indicates that students at the primary level are shifting from government to private schools. The decline in total enrollment between class I to XII, however, is less sharp. The data confirms the disquieting fact that girl's education continues to be interrupted after primary school with the percentage of enrollment declining at the higher Secondary school stage. While there is a maximum increase in girl's enrollment in primary schools, the figure falls in higher Secondary schools. Similar trend is observed in percentage of girl's enrollment in schools in rural areas. There was an increase in total number of schools in the district during 2002-09. Maximum enrollment rate was seen in upper primary schools, followed by higher Secondary schools (46.80%), Secondary (28.95%) and primary (16.68%). out of recognized schools across the District in each habitation, village and urban areas, more than 84.14% are in rural areas. Gender disparity in enrollment is high.

Enrollments and attendance of children in government schools records a higher incidence in rural areas of the District in effect, it is observed that 6 out of 7 children in 6 to 14 years age get their elementary education either in the District or in the District supported schools in rural areas, the overall proportion for the entire District is nearly 3 out of 4 children. SSA supports quite initiatives for full enrollment of children. Census survey of school children, Chinnara Angala training programme which targets, among others, never enrolled children for enrollment to schools, alternative schooling

strategies for facilitating re-entry of children to school are strategies that directly address the concerns of full enrollment of children to schools.

Taluka wise no of primary schools in the Gulbarga District								
Taluka	Year							
	2001-2002		2003-2004			2005-2006		
	Schools	Total	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls
Afsalpur	159	39703	152	18106	16444	168	1,8424	1,6387
Aland	233	59070	234	29948	27917	267	2,9660	2,7283
Chincholi	231	44446	233	21563	19875	254	2,1541	1,9753
Chittapur	303	68850	300	36454	33556	320	3,2091	2,9741
Gulbarga	446	345060	404	62241	61083	398	4,9313	4,4046
Jewargi	206	45823	206	25831	22764	221	2,4856	2,2504
Sedam	218	38391	219	21701	20936	231	1,8614	1,1879
Shahapur	246	49636	269	30063	25821	273	2,9986	2,5480
Shorapur	318	66698	358	32188	28439	365	3,3589	2,8424
Yadgir	274	57005	272	32096	29208	303	2,8561	2,4565
Total	2634	814682	2647	310191	286043	2800	2,86,635	25,7162

Table 2

The above table shows the wise no of primary schools in the Gulbarga District on years 2001, 2004, 2006. Year by year the number of primary schools are increasing in each talukas. Highest number of primary schools seen in Gulbarga and lowest in Afsalpur taluk. Boys are enrolled more than girls, but not a big difference.

Taluka wise no of High schools in the Gulbarga District								
Taluka	Year							
	2001-2002		2003-2004			2005-2006		
	Schools	Total	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls
Afsalpur	29	6363	29	4046	2511	30	2920	2029
Aland	49	9277	49	5573	3742	53	5697	4330
Chincholi	26	5037	26	2768	1922	28	3022	2342
Chittapur	51	9280	51	5626	4223	53	5289	5078
Gulbarga	144	27 823	155	16071	13715	157	10029	8483
Jewargi	29	5106	29	3392	1767	34	3233	1739
Sedam	26	4690	29	3644	2159	28	2882	2449
Shahapur	29	5764	32	3500	2065	33	4183	2930
Shorapur	36	6006	37	4939	3388	39	4715	3647
Yadgir	36	6351	43	4544	2890	45	4558	3051
Total	455	85697	480	54103	38382	500	46468	36128

Table 3

The above table shows the wise no of high schools in the Gulbarga District on years 2001, 2004, 2006. There is an increase in the number of High schools. As seen above Highest number of High schools seen in Gulbarga and lowest in Afsalpur taluk. Boys are enrolled more than girls, but not a big difference.

IV. GRADE WISE ENROLLMENT

Non-enroll phenomenon at 6+ age to I standard of schooling has totally vanished as reported by the Census of school children, 2006, and also validated as such by a research study by an independent agency. Total out-of-school children as reported by 2006 - 07, Census of children, 6 to 14 years was 75825, and it is reported to be 80863 at the time of census of March 2007. The dropout rates during 2006-07 are Marginal, being 10.25, 9.47 and 9.87 for boys, girls and all children at LPS stage. It is 14.14, 14.36 and 14.25 for boys, girls and all children at HPS stage. Transition from 7th to 8th classes has been an area of concern. This is because, the

District had adopted a 4+3+3 matrix for 10 years of school education since 1968, the year of adoption of the policy recommended by the National Commission on School Education of 1966. Historically, the 8th standard of schooling evolved with the high schools. In order to honor the Constitutional commitment of schooling up to 14 years of age as well as the emphatic recommendation of the Chief Minister's Task Force on Education, 2002 and as visioned by the Eduvision of the Government, the Department began to upgrade the existing LPS and attached 8th standard. So far more than 5000 schools have been upgraded 1 to 7 and 1 to 8, based on requirements of students as indicated by lack of high school nearby and availability of minimum number of students in class 7. Likewise, the Government had upgraded all the earlier 1 to 4 LPS into 1 to 5 LPS in 2001-02

Grade	Grade wise and Year wise enrollment in the Gulbarga District									
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
I	121,364	116,424	109,447	95,455	94,001	79,107	91,019	56,417	61,513	63,017
II	109,339	102,683	105,481	93,219	90,231	69,142	85,926	51,887	59,914	62,224
III	102,367	96,407	97,573	90,118	88,935	67,802	77,807	51,661	59,340	61,693
IV	86,082	82,833	85,738	79,731	82,734	63,990	74,569	46,028	53,485	57,405
V		71,331	76,028	72,612	74,668	61,410	70,300	43,822	50,735	55,339
VI		49,735	55,309	55,188	57,972	47,127	56,696	36,830	41,589	46,869
VII		41,535	43,888	43,818	49,175	41,037	48,996	32,193	37,182	43,145
VIII		#	#	#						
TOTAL PRIMARY	419,152	398,347	398,239	358,523	356,901	280,410	329,321	205,993	234,252	244,339
TOTAL UPPER PRIMARY		162,601	175,225	171,618	181,815	149,574	175,992	112,845	129,506	145,353

Table 3

The above data shows the grade wise enrollment in the Gulbarga District from the year 2000-2010. There is an increase in enrollment in the in grade I,II,III,IV from the years 2001 to 2004 and in there is decrease in enrollment in the following years. There is not much fall in the enrollment rate in the V,VI,VII grade level in the years of 2000-2010. As compared to upper primary level, primary enrollment seems to be high from the year 2000-2010.

OBJECTIVES

- ✓ To understand the accessibility of schools of the ongoing school children Gulbarga district.
- ✓ To understand the taluka wise no of primary schools of the Gulbarga district.
- ✓ To understand the taluka wise no of High schools of the Gulbarga district.
- ✓ To understand the enrollment rate of ongoing school children in the schools of Gulbarga district
- ✓ To understand the gender wise enrollment of the schools of Gulbarga district

- ✓ To understand the grade wise enrollment of the schools of Gulbarga district.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- ✓ There are 156 habitations in the district without primary schools/EGS and out of them 125 habitations do not have access to upper primary schools within 3 km.
- ✓ There is increase in schools especially the primary schools in the district. In these schools, 85 percent are government schools and 5.4 percent are aided schools.
- ✓ There is growth in student's enrollment in the Gulbarga District from Class I to XII during the years 2000-2010.
- ✓ Male students enrolled more than female students in the primary and upper primary schools in the district during the years 2000-2010.
- ✓ There is an increase in enrollment in the in grade I, II, III, IV from the years 2001 to 2004 and there is decrease in enrollment in the following years.

V. METHODOLOGY

This study is limited to examine the accessibility of schools and enrollment rate of the ongoing school children in the Gulbarga district during the years 2000-2010. The data is taken from dise reports, district progress reports, human development reports and also from Karnataka District education reports.

VI. CONCLUSION

Even though the number of schools and enrollment level increased by the various actions by the the government the district still stands in an unfavorable condition. A high percentage of talukas are also in unfavourable situation. The students per primary schools are 222 in the district as against 169 in the District. This indicates high level of burden over the structure contributing to its low efficiency. The coverage of children through enrollment in schools is increasing over the time period; however the enrollment in absolute terms is not increasing over the time period. This may be due to the decline in in population in school going age. But the number and percentage of out of school children is decling. And there is also problem of retention of children in schools.

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