
School Education for Development of Economically Disadvantaged Children through Government Supported Residential Schools: A Study in Andhra Pradesh, India

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Abstract: Education is a powerful instrument that brings drastic change in the thinking process of an individual and lay foundation for the social transformation. Hence the Governments cannot neglect the health and education sectors as they are essential sectors which fuel the growth of the society. The present paper studies the education in government supported AP residential schools which are developed for children of back-ward class families. The study has been focused on the strength of systems in place, facilities and student achievement and is based on secondary data provided by the Government agencies for Public information through their websites and publications.

Keywords: Education, Residential Schools, Achievement, Back-ward class students

1. INTRODUCTION

Education is a surest instrument for development of economically back-ward classes and is basis for social transformation. However, the rising prices, unemployment and many other issues make the back-ward families to send their children for work instead of school. Their financial burdens impinge on decision to send their children to school. It will be a setback for achieving universal primary education.

Many scholars worked on various issues of school education and some specifically on residential school education system. In (Nambissan, 2010) Studied the global economic crisis, poverty that effects the education in India. Education of the deprived social group with reference to girl education in Tinsukia District is presented by (Baruah, 2013). In Study on greywater treatment and reuse systems in residential schools of Madhya Pradesh, India is elaborated (Godfrey, Labhasetwar and Wate, 2009). Chronic residential crowding and associate problems have been analyzed in (Evans *et al.*, 1998). Education of tribal children in India and the issue of Medium of Instruction with reference to the Janshala Programme is elaborately studied in (Gautam, 2003) . Study on residential Schools for economically disadvantaged youth of various countries has been presented in (Ma and Caneda, 2016).

The present study is mainly on the Government supported AP social welfare residential schools and how these institutions are contributing for development of back-ward classes. There are following types of Residential schools in the state of Andhra Pradesh

- Social Welfare Residential Schools
- Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Samithi
- Gurukulam Institutions under Tribal Welfare Residential schools
- A.P Residential Educational Institutions Society including the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
- Private Residential Schools

2. SOCIAL WELFARE RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

Social Welfare Residential Institutions Society was formulated and registered as per G.O.Ms.No.1 of Social Welfare (Q1) Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh on 02-01-1987 in undivided Andhra Pradesh Public Societies Registration Act, 1350 F of (Act No.1 of 1350f) 2453 of 1986 to start residential schools and colleges for Scheduled

Castes under Social Welfare Department. The main function is to impart quality education to the poor children, most of them belong to SC community.

This APSWREIS Head Office is located now at Tadepalli, Guntur in divided Andhra Pradesh and providing residential education to SC/ST/BC communities from 5th class to Intermediate with main objective to provide quality residential education to the underprivileged communities. There are about 188 Institutions including recently started and more over around two Institutions are function to train the students for higher education like IIT. It also provides quality and nutritional food to the students. Every stage of this process meticulously monitored.

Health of every student is monitored in daily basis and which is then recorded for every institution as an electronic medical record data base. Based on need the necessary steps have been taken care for different health issues. The number of institutions across the state is depicted in Fig.1.

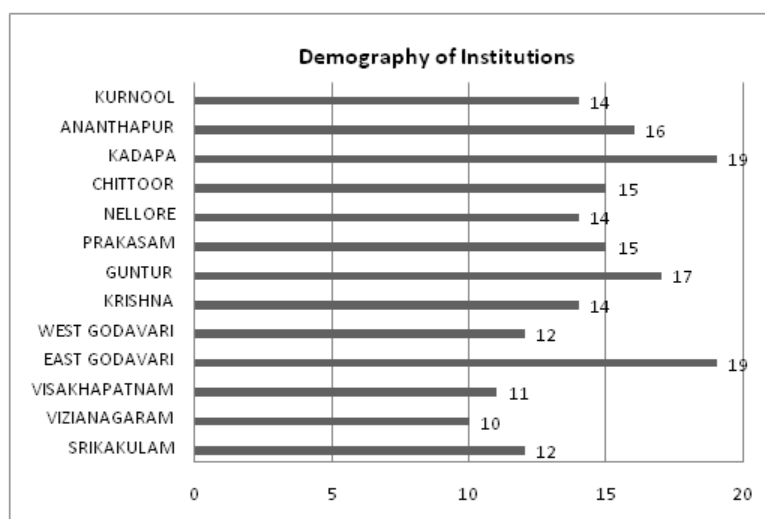


Fig.1 Demography and number of Institutions of APSWREIS Residential Institutions

(Source: <http://www.apswreis.info>; Date: 14-03-2019)

3. GURUKULAM INSTITUTIONS UNDER TRIBAL WELFARE

Tribal Welfare Residential Schools were under the Management of the Andhra Pradesh Residential Educational Institutions Society (APREIS) till the year 1999, which was later bifurcated into Andhra Pradesh Residential Educational Institutions Society and Andhra Pradesh Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (APTWREIS) in 1998 and is popularly called Gurukulam.

There are about 184 educational institutions including some new instructions are functioning under the control of AP Gurukulam. There are different types of residential schools as listed in Table.1. and Fig.2 shows the number institutions across various districts of Andhra Pradesh.

Table.1 List of Gurukulam Institutions across AP under Tribal welfare

S.No	Type of School	Focused classes
1	Residential Schools	5 th -10 th
2	PTG Res. Schools	3 rd -10 th
3	Residential Jr. Colleges	Intermediate
4	Upgraded Residential Jr.Colleges	5 th -Intermediate
5	Schools of Excellence	8 th -Intermediate
6	Colleges of Excellence	Intermediate
7	Converted Hostels into TW Schools	3 rd -6 th
8	Mini Gurukulams	1 st -5 th /8 th
9	New 10 EMRS	5 th

(Source: <http://aptwgurukulam.ap.gov.in/> last accessed on 14-03-2019)

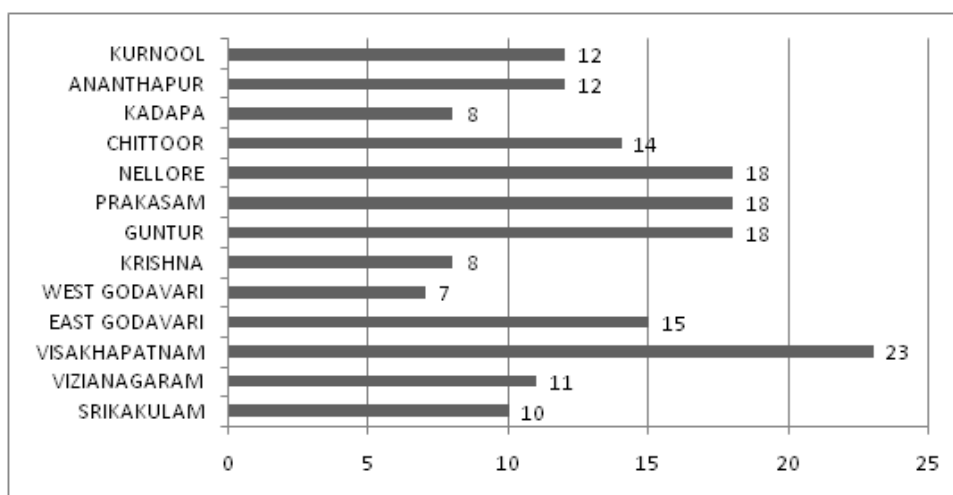


Fig.2 Number Gurukulam Intuitions across AP

(Source: <http://aptwgurukulam.ap.gov.in/> last accessed on 14-03-2019)

4. A.P RESIDENTIAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SOCIETY & THE KASTURBA GANDHI BALIKA VIDYALAYA

A.P Residential Educational Institutions Society runs the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV), schools, junior and degree colleges. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) is a scheme launched by Government of India in July 2004 for setting up residential schools at upper primary level for girls students belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minority communities. The scheme is being implemented in educationally backward blocks of the country where the female rural literacy is below the national average and gender gap in literacy is above the national average. The scheme provides for a minimum reservation of 75% of the seats for girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC or minority communities and priority for the remaining 25%, to girls from families below poverty line. In Andhra Pradesh Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya is started from 2005 onwards and providing many facilities such as text books, uniforms, medical facility with free of cost. Further, many benefits like individual attention, all round development and Vocational training for skill development for the students. There are 352 KGBVs with about 70,000 students in Andhra Pradesh. However many students are discontinuing their education after tenth class and getting marriage due to unavailability of Intermediate education in KGBVs. Therefore to avoid these kind issues, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken some steps to upgrade some schools up to Intermediate education.

5. JAWAHAR NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS

Table.2 Number of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) across India

Sr. No.	Regions	No. of JNVs	States & No. of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) as on 31.03.2018
1	Bhopal	112	Chhattisgarh (28), Madhya Pradesh(53), Orissa(31)
2	Chandigarh	59	Chandigarh U.T.(1), Himachal Pradesh (12),Jammu & Kashmir (23), Punjab (23)
3	Hyderabad	77	A&N Islands U.T.(3), Andhra Pradesh (15), Karnataka(31), Kerala(14), Lakshadweep U.T.(1), Pondicherry U.T. (4), Telangana(9)
4	Jaipur	65	Delhi (9), Haryana (21), Rajasthan(35)
5	Lucknow	89	Uttar Pradesh (76), Uttarakhand(13)
6	Patna	85	Bihar (39), Jharkhand (26), West Bengal (20)
7	Pune	73	Dadra & Nagar Haveli-U.T.(1), Daman & Diu U.T.(2), Goa (2), Gujarat(34), Maharashtra(34)
8	Shillong	100	Arunachal Pradesh(18), Assam(28), Manipur (11), Meghalaya (12), Mizoram (8), Nagaland (11), Sikkim (4), Tripura(8)
Total JNVs		660	660 Districts and 22 JNVs (10 SCs+ 10 STs) sanctioned in districts having large concentration of SC/ST population and 02 Special JNVs in Manipur State.

(Source: <https://navodaya.gov.in/nvs/en/Home1> , last accessed on 14-03-2019)

These schools are established in 1985-86 under Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Samithi an autonomous organization under the department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development. There are about 551 schools are functional across India and in which 22 Navodaya Vidyalayas in the state of Andhra Pradesh. These schools are co-education type from VI class to XII class with full financial support and administered by Government of India. They offer free education to all students who get selected through the admission process, which includes an all India Entrance Examination, held at district level conducted by CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education). The admission is for 6th class in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas of respective districts. These schools are as part of system of gifted education for rural talented children irrespective their socio-economic back ground. There are 660 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas across India and which are divided in to 8 regions. There are about 77 schools in Hyderabad region with 15 schools in Andhra Pradesh as on March, 2018. More details of these schools are give in Table.1

6. ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

The academic achievement of the students is generally measured through their grades in the examinations such as end examinations. However, in the present study, the achievement of the students is discussed their success in the 10th class (SSC) board exam results and students enrolment at different classes. AP SSC board initiated “Nine point relative grading System” to evaluate the student performance in the 10th class public examination only with grades and grade-points. Procedure of grade calculation is given in Table.3 and Table.4. Grades and Grade points are given in Table.5 for 2017-18 SSC board exam evaluation. Students’ achievement in SSC results 2017-18 is shown in Fig.3 and compared for various residential schools.

Table.3 Grade range for total marks scored in SSC public exam evaluation

Grade	Total marks (Grade Range)
A1	550-600
A2	499-549
B1	448-498
B2	397-447
C1	346-396
C2	295-345
D1	245-294
D2	195-244
E	194-Below-194

Table.4 Grade range for each subject in SSC public exam evaluation

Grade Range	Grade	Grade Points
85 – 100 Marks	A+	5
71 – 84 Marks	A	4
56 – 70 Marks	B	3
41 – 55 Marks	C	2
0 – 40 Marks	d	1

(Source: <https://www.contentcarry.com/ap-ssc-10th-class-grades-marks-ap-ssc-grading-procedure/10133>, last accessed on 14-03-2019)

Table.5 SSC results with grade wise for different residential schools in Andhra Pradesh in 2017-18

Management	No. of Students	Average Grade Point	A1-B2	C1-C2	D1-D2
APREI	4,402	8.41 (A2)	4,254 (96.64%)	123 (2.79%)	25 (0.57%)
CENTRAL GOVT.	161	7.14 (B1)	133 (82.61%)	18 (11.18%)	10 (6.21%)
KGBVS	11,603	7.79 (B1)	10,724 (92.42%)	734 (6.33%)	145 (1.25%)
SOCIAL WELFARE	12,297	7.72(B1)	11,218 (91.23%)	843 (6.86%)	236 (1.92%)
TRIBAL WELFARE	12,393	7.14 (B1)	10,478 (84.55%)	1,564 (12.62%)	351 (2.83%)

(Source: <https://schooledu.ap.gov.in/DSENEW/>, last accessed on 14-03-2019)

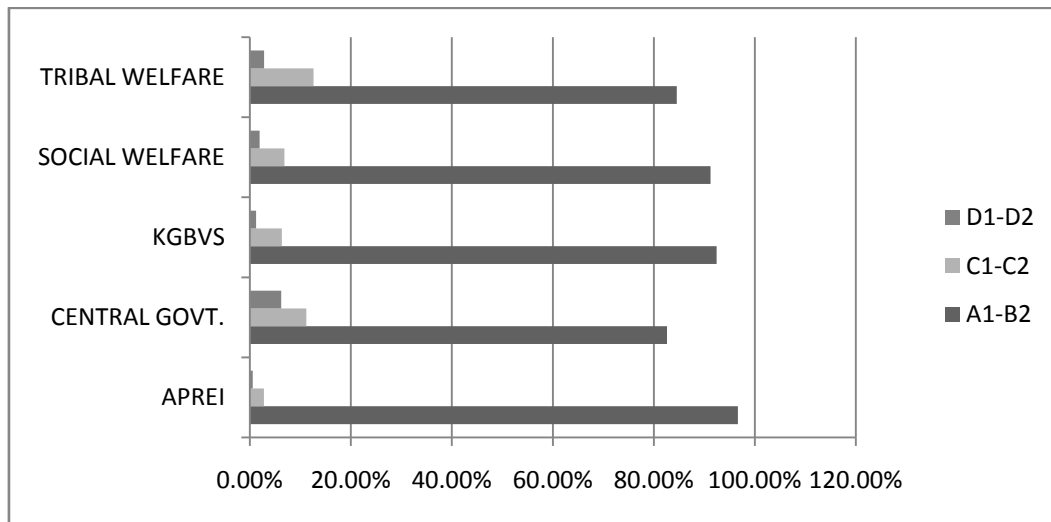


Fig.3 Percentage (%) of students secured various grades in SSC results 2017-18

7. CONCLUSION

The paper presents the study of government supported residential schools in terms of their facilities and student achievement in the case of Andhra Pradesh. These government supported schools are boon for rural talented and economically poor students and bring the social transformation. Moreover, these schools are useful to encourage girl children education and reducing the gender gap in education.

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