CHAPTER - IV

THE SETTING

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4.1   Introduction

Educational development of people is mostly determined by the factors like geographical and economic conditions, political ideology, system of education, tradition and culture of the society, etc. These factors highly influence the education of people and their living conditions. In the present study, it is more significant to observe extensively geographical conditions of the proposed area because this would guide the investigator to understand the society pertaining to the study.

The area of research under investigation is Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh State. It is noteworthy to mention here that Krishna District is one of the educationally developed Districts of the State. The present chapter provides geographical profile of the setting of the study located.

4.2   Profile of Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh is one of the southern states of the Indian sub-continent, it was formed on 1st November 1956 under the state's reorganization scheme. It is the fifth largest state with an area of 2, 76,754 sq.km, accounting for 8.4% of India's territory (Andhra Pradesh National Disaster Risk Reduction Portal, 2012). It has a total of 23 Districts in combination of three regions Coastal Andhra, Telangana and Rayalaseema. The official language of the state is Telugu whereas Urdu is the co-official language. Each region has different dialect of Telugu but the dialect of coastal Andhra is considered as standard. The main language Telugu is spoken by 83% of the population followed by Urdu (8.63%), Hindi (3.23%) and Tamil (1.01%). Andhra Pradesh has a coastline of 972 km (605mi) which is the second longest after Gujarat among all the states of India. Telangana region, the north western part of the state was bifurcated and formed as separate state called Telangana w. e. f. 2nd June 2014. As per the Andhra Pradesh State Reorganization Act (2014), Hyderabad will be the joint capital of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for a period of time not exceeding ten years.

Amravati which was proposed earlier and situated in Guntur District has been selected as a new capital of Andhra Pradesh after much contemplation. Now, the state of Andhra Pradesh comprises 13 Districts and 50 revenue divisions which fall in remain two regions Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema. Presently, the Districts which come under state of Andhra Pradesh are Anantapur, Chittor, East Godavari, Guntur, Kadapa, Krishna, Kurnool, Prakasam, Nellore, Srikakulam, Visakhpatnam, Vizinagaram and West Godavari. The Table 4.1 provides the list of revenue divisions in the Andhra Pradesh.

Table 4.1 List of Revenue Divisions in each District of Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	Name of District	No. of Divisions	Names of Divisions
1.	Anantapur	5	Anantpur, Dharmavaram, Penukonda, Kadiri, Kalyandurg
2.	Chittoor	3	Chittoor, Tirupati, Madanapalle
3.	East Godavari	7	Amalapuram, Etapaka, Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Peddapuram, Ramachandrapuram, Rampachodavaram
4.	Guntur	4	Guntur, Tenali, Narasaraopet, Gurazala
5.	Kadapa	3	Jammalamadugu, Kadapa, Rajampeta
6.	Krishna	4	Gudivada, Machilipatnam, Nuzvid, Vijayawada
7.	Kurnool	3	Kurnool, Nandyal, Adoni
8.	Nellore	5	Atmakur, Gudur, Kavali, Naidupet, Nellore
9.	Prakasam	3	Kandukur, Markapur, Ongole
10.	Srikakulam	3	Srikakulam, Palakonda, Tekkali
11.	Visakhapatnam	4	Anakapalle, Paderu, Narsipatnam, Visakhapatnam
12.	Vizianagaram	2	Paravthipuram, Vizianagaram
13.	West Godavari	4	Eluru, Kovvur, Narasapuram, Jangareddigudem
Total	13		50

Note. Retrieved from http://krishna.nic.in/index.aspx

These 50 revenue divisions are the administrative divisions in the various Districts of Andhra Pradesh. These divisions are another sub-divided into Mandals. The Mandals are in turn divided into villages and hamlets. Table 4.1 shows that out of 13 Districts of Andhra Pradesh, East Godavari District consists of highest divisions' i.e. 7 and Vizianagaram District has the least number with 2 divisions. Revenue Divisional Officer (RDO) is the head of the division. Table 4.2 indicates number of Mandals in each District of Andhra Pradesh.

Table 4.2 Number of Mandals in each District of Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	Name of District	Number of Mandals
1.	Anantapur	63
2.	Chittoor	66
3.	Kadapa	51
4.	East Godavari	60
5.	Guntur	57
6.	Krishna	50
7.	Kurnool	54
8.	Nellore	46
9.	Prakasam	56
10.	Srilkakulam	38
11.	Visakhapatnam	43
12.	Vizianagaram	34
13.	West Godavari	46
Total	**13**	**664**

Note. Retrieved from http://www.ap.gov.in/about-ap/districts/

It can be observed that Chittoor District comprises the most number of Mandals (total 66) and Vizianagaram District has the least Mandals (total 34). There are 31 cities of Andhra Pradesh, of which 16 have Municipal Corporations and 14 have Municipalities. Presently, Andhra Pradesh is surrounded by Telangana in North West, Chhattisgarh in the North, Odisha in the North-East, Karnataka in the West, Tamil Nadu in the south and Bay of Bengal in the East. The Map 4.1 shows all Districts, State Capital, District headquarters, surrounding States, etc.

Map 4.1 Districts and Surrounding States of Andhra Pradesh

Note. Retrieved from https://www.mapsofworld.com/india/andhra-pradesh/

4.3 Demographic Profile of Andhra Pradesh

According to 2011 census, the demographic profile of Andhra Pradesh is provided in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Demographic Profile of Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	Description	2011
1.	Population	84,665,533
2.	Population Growth	11.10%
3.	Population Density/sq. km	306
4.	Male	42,509,881
5.	Female	42,155,652
6.	Gender Ratio	992
7.	Percentage of Total Population	7.00%
8.	Literacy	67.66%
9.	Male Literacy	75.56%
10.	Female Literacy	59.74%
11.	Total Literate	51,438,510
12.	Male Literate	28,759,782
13.	Female Literate	22,678,728

Note. Census 2011**.**

From the Table 4.3, it can be seen that Male literacy rate is found to be greater than female. The gender ratio of the state is recorded at 992.

After Telangana was bifurcated, area of Andhra Pradesh is 1.60.205 Sq Km. with GSDP growth rate is 12.8% (from 2011 - 12 to 2014 - 2015).

4.3.1 Political Scenario of the State

The Government of Andhra Pradesh comprises of lower house of state, i.e. Legislative Assembly and Upper house is Legislative Council. The state has 11 seats in Rajya Sabha and 25 seats of Lokha Sabha in the Parliament of India. Andhra Pradesh has total of 175 Assembly seat of which East Godavari District having 19 constituencies remains on top and Vizianagaram District has least number of 9.

4.3.2 Culture

The culture of Andhra Pradesh is much influenced by the early dynasties that ruled over the region. The culture is rich in terms of Religious Worships, Literature, Dance, Music, Arts and Architecture, Spicy Cuisine etc. Some of the distinguished cultural aspects are Paintings of Bapu, Annamayyas's songs, Kuchipudi Dance, the harvest festival of Sankranti, etc. The state is also known for home of many pilgrim places that include temples, shrines, mosques and churches. The flow of the tourists is endless to the places like Tirumala temple, Simhachalam temple in Visakhapatnam, Annavaram temple in East Godavari, Dwaraka Tirumala in West Godavari, Srisailam temple, Kanaka Durga temple in Vijayawada, Kotappakonda in Narasaraopet, Amaravathi, Srikalahsti temple, Shahi Jamia Masjid in Adoni, and Gunadal church in Vijayawada, Bhuddhist centers at Amaravati, and Nagarjuna Konda, etc.

It is worth to mention here that these religious places are regularly visited by tourists from other states and abroad also. The economy of the state is raised by the tourists from India and abroad. The state diverse economy due to varied geographical and terrine conditions. As majority of the Districts have sea coast along the Bay of Bengal, that has boosted manufacturing and export centric industry. The fertile river plains in the delta regions of major peninsular rivers of Godavari and Krishna are rich with agriculture-based industries. The Districts of Rayalaseema, Eastern Ghats are flourished with mining activities as mineral deposits are found in this region.

4.3.3 Economic Status of the State

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Andhra Pradesh was 2359.3 billion (US$35 billion) in 2012-13. The domestic product of agriculture sector accounts for 545.99 billion (US$8.1 billion) and Industrial sector for 507.45 billion (US$7.5 billion). The service sector of the state accounts for higher percentage of the GSDP with a total of 1305.87 billion (US$19 billion).

Economy in the state of Andhra Pradesh is chiefly based on agriculture and livestock. Major rivers such as Godavari, Krishna, Penna and Tungabhadra flow through the state and remain the main source for irrigation. Agriculture in the state is mainly dependent on rainfall and production of agricultural is reliant upon seasonal distribution of rainfall. In the state, South - West and North - East monsoons are the

two important periodic winds, which are important sources of the rain. The normal annual rainfall of the state is 940 mm. More portion (66%) of rainfall is contributed by South-West monsoon (June to September) followed by (24%) North-East monsoon from October to December. The remaining 10% of the rainfall is received during the winter and summer months (Source: APNDRRP). Majority of the population (60%) is involved in agriculture and other related works. Rice is the main food crop and staple food of the state. Andhra Pradesh is also known as "Rice Bowl of India' and also stood as exporter of many agricultural products to other states in India. It has primarily three agricultural Economic zones, i.e. Chittoor District for mango pulp and vegetables, Krishna District for Mangoes and Guntur District for chilies. Apart from these, agriculturalists grow wheat, jowar, bijra, maize, minor millet, coarse grain variety of pulses, oil seeds, sugarcane, cotton, chili pepper, mango nuts and tobacco. The state is also popular for oil production of sunflower and peanuts. The other profitable business is livestock and poultry which involves rearing cattle in enclosed areas for commercial purposes. The state is also a largest producer of eggs in the country and also it is nicknamed as "Egg Bowl of Asia". Fisheries contribute 10% of total fish marketing and over 70% of the shrimp production of India. The geographical location of the state allows marine fishing as well as inland fish production.

It can be noticed that the state of Andhra Pradesh basically relies on agriculture which is mainly dependent upon rainfall. The seasonal rainfalls are more helpful and significant for growing crops in the state. Whenever any change occurs in periodic rainfall it may affect their livestock and economy conditions. The state is also well known for growing of chilies, paddy and mangoes and exporting of these products.
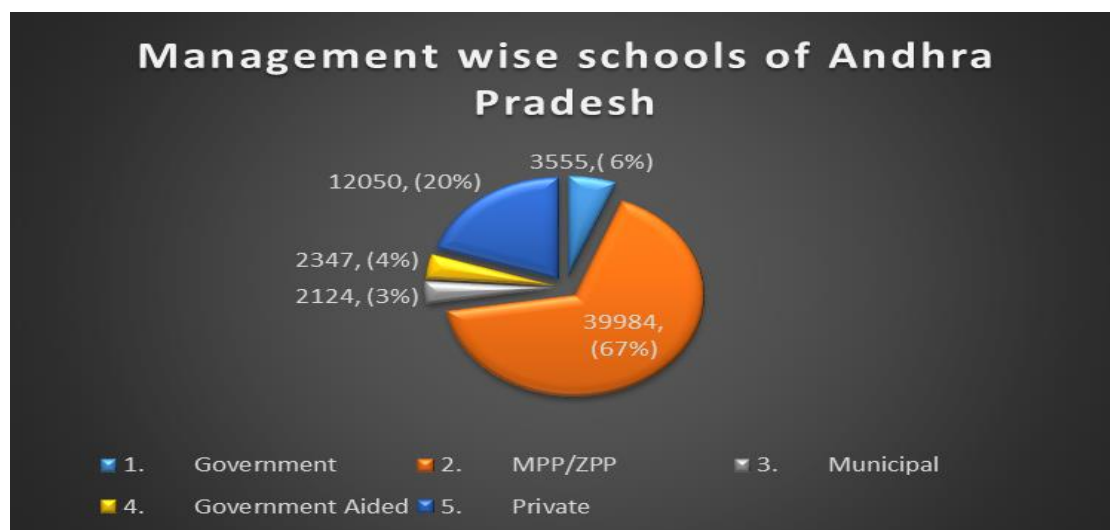
Andhra Pradesh is rich with mineral resources. Mica is abundantly found in most parts of the state. Apart from this, the other mineral resources available are limestone, reserve of oil and natural gas, manganese, asbestos, iron ore, ball clay, fire clay, gold diamond, graphite, dolomite, quartz, tungsten, steatite, feldspar, silica sand. It has also about one third of India's limestone reserves and is known for large exclusive deposits of barytes and galaxy granite in the international market. Out of the accessible minerals, many are exported to different countries.

4.3.4 Transportation of the State

With regard to transport, the state has good road transportations and rail networks connecting with other states. It is also connected with other countries through airways and seaports. The state has also one of the biggest railway junction at Vijayawada and one of the biggest seaport at Visakhapatnam. It has many ports for sea trade, with a long seacoast along the Bay of Bengal. The State has consisted of national highways and state highways with district road. The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (APSRTC) is the major public bus transport lead by state government which runs thousands of buses connecting different parts of the state. Pandit Nehru Bus Station in Vijayawada of Krishna District is one of the largest bus terminals in Asia. The state has a railway network of 5,046 km (3,135 Mi) and thus played a significant role in boosting the economy of the state alongside developing the industrial and the tourism sectors. It has five domestic airports, i.e. Vijayawada airport at Gannavaram, Rajamundry airport at Madhurapudi, Tirupati airport at Renigunta, Cuddapah airport and at Puttaparthi. Visakhapatnam airport is the only airport in the state with international connectivity.
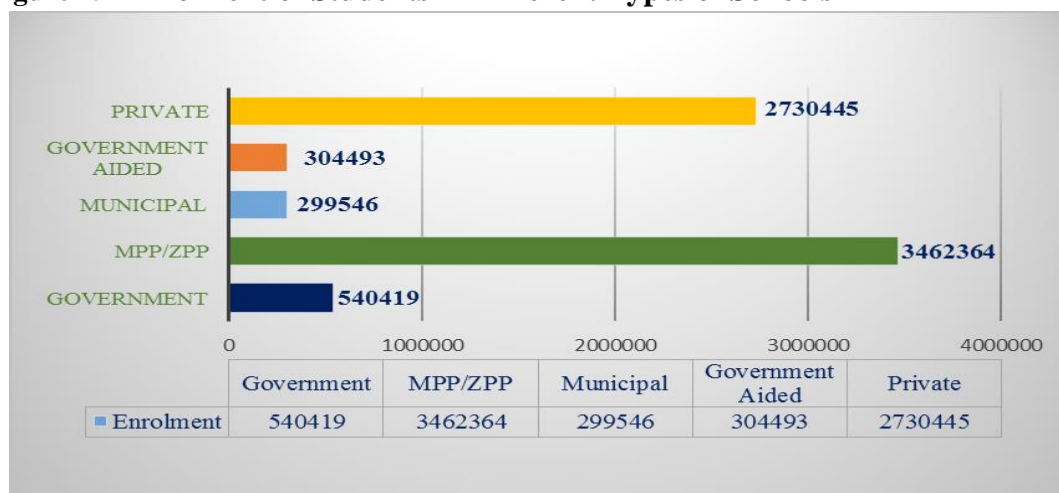
4.3.5 Educational Status of Andhra Pradesh

The state achieved an overall literacy rate of 67.7% in 2014. The Educational Statistical Abstract (2013 -2014) reports the literacy rate of male (74.88%) is greater than the female (59.15%), and urban literacy rate was recorded as 80.09% and rural literacy rate was 60.45%. Andhra Pradesh Socio - Economic Survey (2012-2013) shows "The enrolment of students in all types of schools in the state during 2011-2012 was 133.91 lakhs out of which 4.10 lakhs were in pre-primary; 70.84 lakhs in I-V classes; 26.06 lakhs in VI and VII classes, 32.67 lakhs in VIII - X classes and 0.23 lakhs in XI and XII classes. In the same year, dropouts at I-V classes (Primary Level) were 15.60%, at I-VII (Upper Primary Level) were 20.79% and 45.71% at I-X (Secondary Level). The Figure 4.1 shows number of schools managed by different managements of schools providing education for children in the state.

Figure 4.1 Management Wise Schools of Andhra Pradesh

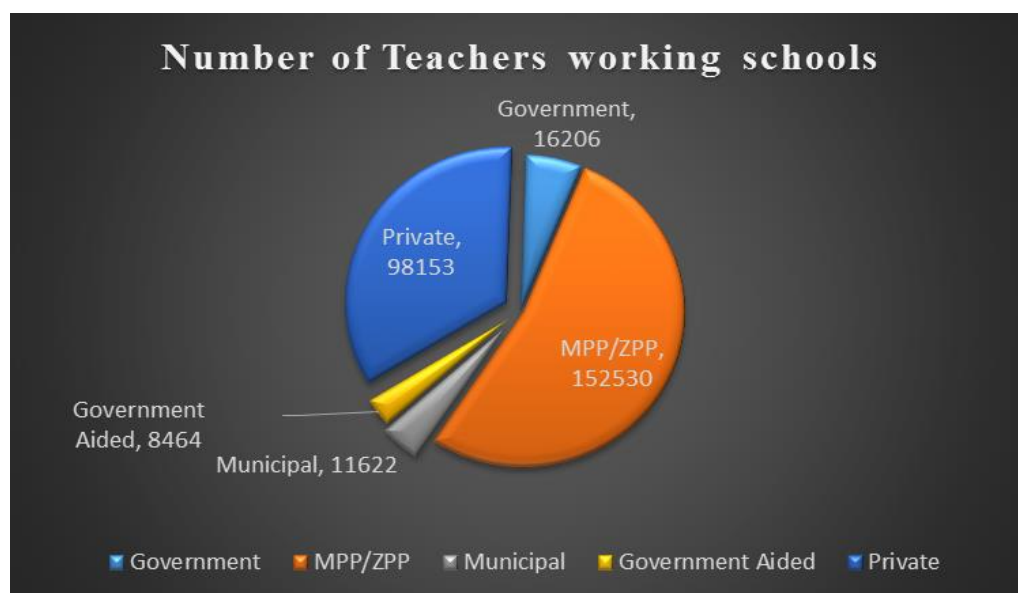*Note.* Educational Statistics 2013 to 2014, Andhra Pradesh.

From the Figure 4.1, it can be observed that the number of Mandal Praja Parishad/Zilla Praja Parishad High Schools were found to be higher as compared to other types of schools in the state. It means that there are more opportunities for children to get admission in schools at nominal fee structure or even free of cost. These schools are also offering education through English as medium of instruction. 20% of the total schools is occupied by the private schools. It is understood that high socio economic status people have options to admit their children in these schools. The Figure 4.2 provides enrolment of students of Andhra Pradesh in various kinds of schools.

Figure 4.2 Enrolment of Students in Different Types of Schools

	Government	MPP/ZPP	Municipal	Government Aided	Private
▪ Enrolment	540419	3462364	299546	304493	2730445

Note. Educational Statistics 2013 to 2014, Andhra Pradesh.

From the Figure 4.2, it is seen that Mandal Parishad/Zilla Parishad High Schools are playing prominent role in catering education to children as compared to other types of schools in the state. It can also be said that the availability and proximity of schools to children might be possible. It can be assumed that majority of the schools might be situated in the rural areas than urban. The Figure 4.3 provides the data pertaining to number of teachers working in various schools.

Figure 4.3 Number of Teachers working in Different Management Schools in 2013 - 2014

Note. Educational Statistics 2013 to 2014, Andhra Pradesh.

Figure 4.3, it shows that number of teachers working in the State Management schools are found to be higher than that of Private Management. Teachers who are working in State Management schools might be having equal facilities, similar training and same recruitment process. It can also be assumed that all Zilla Praja Parishad and Mandal Praja Parishad High Schools could be practicing similar structure of teaching - learning process and allotment of work load.

With regard to providing higher education, the State Government established 15 universities, 144 government colleges, 126 aided colleges and 1139 unaided colleges.

The MHRD also has recently sanctioned the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) at Visakhapatnam and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Tirupathi both started functioning from the academic year 2015-2016. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has also established Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technology (RGUKT) in 2008 to cater the educational needs of the gifted rural youth of Andhra Pradesh.

4.4   Profile of Krishna District

Krishna District is one of the administrative Districts in coastal Andhra Pradesh. It is one of the agriculturally productive coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh. The administrative headquarter is situated at Machilipatnam, formerly it was called as Machilipatnam District and later renamed in the 1859 as Krishna District after name of holy River Krishna. It has an area of 8,727 km (3,370 sq mi) surrounded by West Godavari District on the East part, Suryapet and Guntur District on the west, Khammam District on the north part and Bay of Bengal on the South. The Table 4.4 shows the physical characteristics of Krishna District.

Table 4.4 Physical Characteristics of Krishna District

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Value/km
1.	Latitude	15° 45' N and 17° 10' N
2.	Longitude	80° 0' and 81° 33' of E
3.	Area	8,727 Sq. Km
4.	Coastal line	88 Km

Note. Retrieved from http://krishna.nic.in/district-profile.aspx

The total population of Krishna District is 4,517,398, out of the total population, 22, 67, 375 are male and 22, 50,023 are female, 59.26% of them are residing in the rural area whereas 40.74% of them are found to live in the urban areas.

According to 2011 census, the average literacy rate of Krishna district is 73.74%. Male and Female literacy is recorded as 78.30% and 69.18% respectively. The growth rate of the population is 7.87%. The density of its population is 518 (Person/Sq. Km). With regards to gender ratio in Krishna district, it is around 992 female per 1000 male. The age group population of the District is noted as 3, 34, 704 (6 -10 years age), 23, 2, 007 (11 to 13 years age), and 15, 4, 723 (14 to 15 years age). (Source: Educational Statistics, 2013 to 2014 Andhra Pradesh).

4.4.1   Administrative Outline of the District

The District is comprised four Revenue divisions namely Vijayawada, Nuzvid, Machilipatnam and Gudivada. The four revenue divisions are divided into 50 Mandals (*Appendix - IX*), 973 Panchayats and 1005 Villages. Machilipatnam Mandal with 34 panchayats has held highest number and Avanigandda got the least number of panchayat (10) among all Mandals. With regard to villages, Mudinepalli Mandal has occupied highest number of villages (33) and Avanigadda has least villages (06) among all Mandals. In the Krishna District, there are five municipalities namely Machilipatnam, Gudivada, Nuzvid, Pedana and Jaggaiah Peta and only one Municipal Corporation (Vijayawada). There are three Nagar Panchayats namely Vuyyuru, Nandigama and Tiruvuru constituted in the year 2011. The Map 4.1 shows all the Mandals of Krishna District.

Map 4.2 Mandals of Krishna District

Note. Retrieved from http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/andhrapradesh/tehsil/krishna.html

4.4.2 Political Framework of the District

The Krishna District has two parliamentary constituencies Vijayawada and Machilipatnam and 16 Assembly constituencies viz. Tiruvuru (SC), Nandigama (SC), Mylavaram, Jaggayyapet, Vijayawada (west), Vijayawada (central), Vijayawada (east), Penamaluru, Nuzvid, Gannavaram, Pedana, Gudivada, Kaikalur, Machilipatnam, Avanigadda, Pamarru (SC). The dominant political parties existing in the District are Telugu Desam, Congress, YSR Congress, Bharatiya Janata Party, Lok Satta, CPI and CPM (Source: Krishna District Official Website).

4.4.3 Cultural Background of District

The culture of people of Krishna District is mostly reflected traditional in rural places and moderately modern in Vijayawada (Municipal Corporation). It is the birth place of Indian classical dance Kuchipudi. The dialect of Telugu spoken form of Krishna District is considered to be the standard form of language. The practice of marriages usually take place in the same community of people following their custom and religion.

4.4.4 Economy and Livelihood of the District

The people of urban areas are mostly dependent on trade and commerce for their livelihood. In the cities and towns of the District, there are plenty of large scale and small scale industries like sugar, cement, instruments making, gold-plating, manufacturing of sandals, clothes shops, vegetable markets, household grocery stores etc. But, the main occupation of the people in Krishna district is agriculture. The paddy is main crop to grow in the area and consumption of rice is the staple food of the District. The total workers of the District is 2,048,880 out of whom the main cultivators are 140,220. Main workers of agricultural labourers are 813,137 and Marignal agricultural labourers are 1, 93, 839 (Census, 2011). Three kinds of soils are found Black cotton (57.6%), Sand clay loams (22.3%) and Red loams (19.4%).
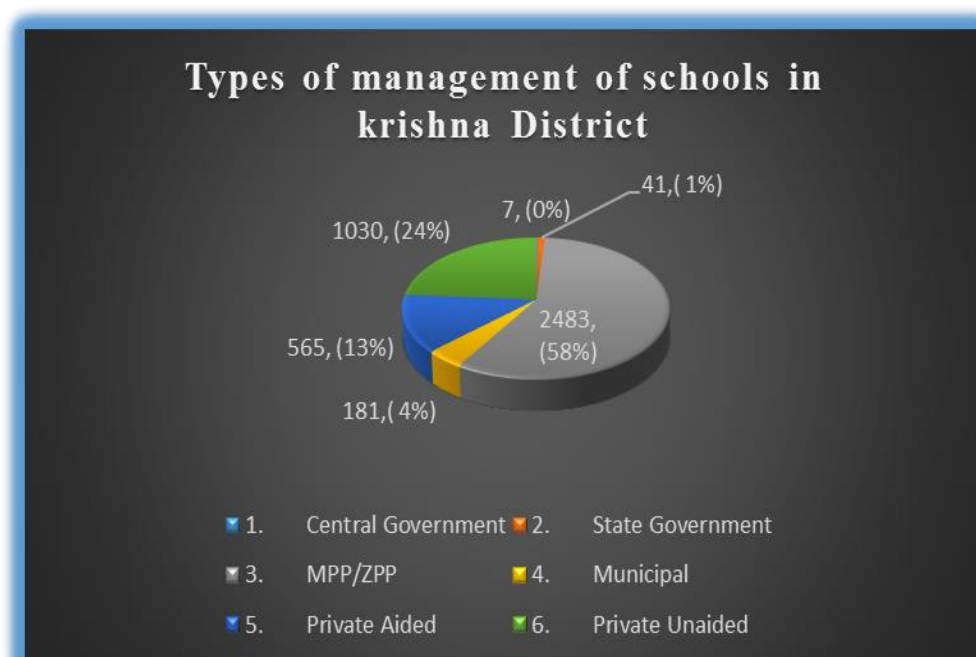
4.4.5 Transportation of the District

Krishna District has 2,946 km of PWD roads, 4,583 km of Panchayats transportations and 421 km of National Highways. The largest bus terminus of state is

situated in Vijayawada and it is also called the commercial capital of the District. The Krishna District is connected with four national highways NH-5 Chennai - Kolkata, NH 9 Pune - Machilipatnam, NH 221 Vijayawada - Jagdalpur, and NH 214 Kathipudi - Pamarru, NH 214A Digamarru - Ongole. Domestic airport is located at Gannavaram about 16 Km away from Vijayawada. The District has also good railway connectivity to travel within and outside the state. Vijayawada railway station is one of the major junctions of Indian railways and it falls under the south central railway zone. Machilipatnam port is also set only 67 km away from Vijayawada.

4.4.6   Educational Setups of District

Krishna District is one of the well-developed districts in Andhra Pradesh and Vijayawada is one of the main educational centers in the state. There are number of schools following different managements and governing bodies such as Government, Government Aided, Municipal, Private, Mandal Praja Parished and Zilla Praja Parished. The Figure 4.4 divulges types of management schools in the Krishna district.
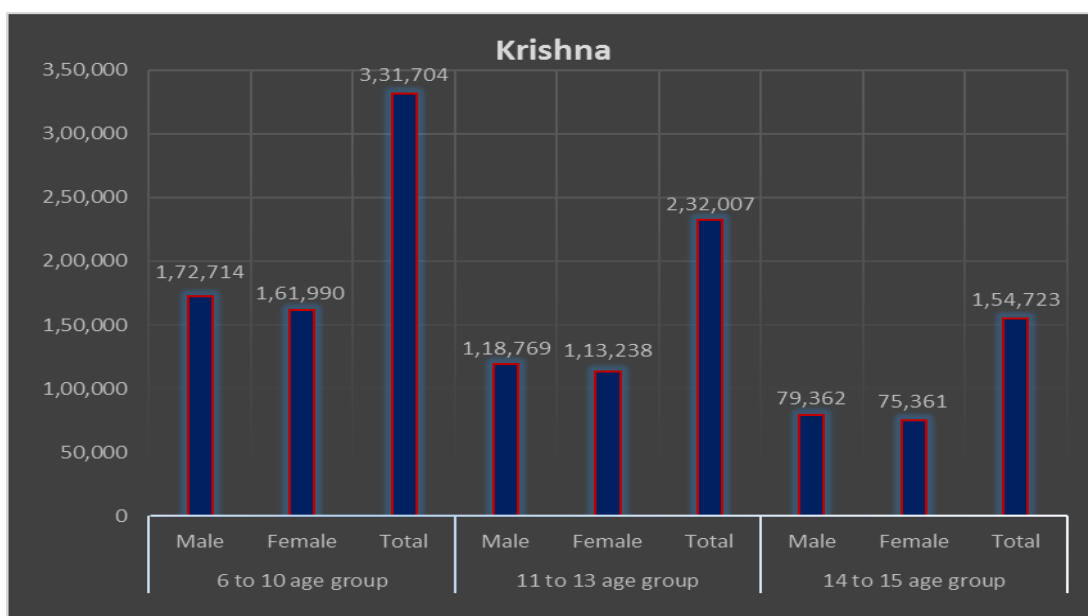
Figure 4.4 Number and Percentage Share of Various Management Schools in Krishna District

Note. Educational Statistics (Andhra Pradesh 13 Districts) 2013 -2014.

From Figure 4.4, it is observed that majority of the schools are managed by Zilla Praja Parishad/Mandal Praja Parishad. It is also remarkable to find that the private unaided schools occupied second position as compared to other type of management schools in the District. In general it is observed that people having sound socio-economic status may prefer to admit their children in private unaided schools. Figure 4.5 gives projected age group population of students in the schools of the District (2013 - 2014).

Figure 4.5 Projected Age Group Population of Students in Krishna District Schools (2013 - 2014)

Note. Educational Statistics (Andhra Pradesh 13 Districts) 2013 -2014.

From the Figure 4.5, it can be observed that girl children are found less in numbers than their counterpart irrespective of age group in the District. Educational statistics (2013 to 2014) reports that the enrolment of children at class IX was recorded as 53,984 out of which 27,452 were boys and 26,532 were girls in the District. It is also mentioned that the dropout of children in the same academic year (2013 -2014) was recorded at 15.42%. This is very low as compared with rest of the Districts in the state. Kurnool District had the highest dropout rate of 45.02% among all the Districts of Andhra Pradesh (13 Districts) and whereas that of west Godavari is at 9.98%. It can be understood that Krishna District was performing better than other Districts to reduce the dropout rate in schools (Educational Statistic 2013-2014).

The District is not only known for offering School Education but also for Higher Education. Number of Government and Private recognized colleges are setup in Vijayawada town. Nandamuri Taraka Ramarao University of Health Sciences is located near Ramavaram padu in Vijayawad. The District has got separate University in the name of Krishna University established at Machilipatnam, Indian Institute of Information Technology located at Nuzvid, School of Planning and Architecture (South Indian Chapter) has been established in Vijayawada. Apart from these, the district comprises several engineering, science, arts and commerce colleges. Prasad Potluri Siddhartha Institute of Technology, Velagapudi Ramakrishna Siddhartha Engineering College, Lakireddy Balireddy Engineering at Myalavaram, Gudlavalleru Engineering College, DMS SVH college of Engineering, Government Polytechnic, Andhra Loyola College, AANM and VVRSR Polytechnic College, Mary Stella College, KBN College, SRR and CVR Degree College and Sidhartha Degree College are some of them reputed colleges in the District.

The present study is focused on the Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh and the data collected from the students and teachers is analyzed in the next chapter.