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## Present Scenario of Education System in Telangana– A Study

**Dr. Ganapaka Kranthi Kumar**

Department of Public Administration & HRM

Kakatiya University, Warangal – 506 009

### ABSTRACT

One of the most important conditions for a country's development is its educational system. India's advantage of having a sizable youth population offers a great opportunity to the players in the education sector as well as scope to the government for the development of this sector and, as a result, the nation. Numerous foreign competitors have entered the Indian education market as a result of a number of factors, including rising income levels and advantageous foreign policies. The Indian government has also undertaken a number of initiatives to ensure that the youth of the nation receive high-quality education. Severe criticism is always levelled at every country's established system. Numerous accusations have been made against the country's educational system by students, parents, and teachers. Parents want their children to receive a 99.99 percent grade, teachers believe they are underpaid, and students believe they are overburdened. Many institutions located all over the state provide Telangana education. Telangana's education system entails completing 10+2 prior to enrolling in a graduation programme. The School Education Department oversees the administration of First Standard through Tenth Standard classes, and the Board of Secondary Education oversees the Tenth Class (S.S.C.) public examination at the state level. Following this two-year period, intermediate education will be governed by the Board of Intermediate Education. The current paper is a modest attempt to understand the current situation of Telangana State's education system using it as a case study.

Keywords: Education, excellence, colleges, universities, free education, enrolment ratio.

### INTRODUCTION

The Indian educational system of today has advanced significantly, and long-standing customs have undergone modernization. The Indian government is making significant efforts in this area in order for it to quickly achieve its goal of inclusive growth. The government of India has accomplished much, with the literacy rate rising dramatically from 18.3% in 1950–1951 to 74.04% in 2010–2011. The Indian government invested a lot of time and energy into the education sector, which led to this success. The government is enhancing the nation's educational system to raise citizens' standards of living and to further other objectives like eradicating poverty and unemployment, promoting social equality, distributing income equally, etc. Education contributes to the individual's wellbeing as well as the overall development of the country. Education is not only an instrument of enhancing efficiency but is also an

effective tool of widening and augmenting democratic participation and upgrading the overall quality of individual and societal life. Thus, the importance of education can't be ignored.

## TELANGANA STATE

Telangana became a state on June 2, 2014, following a nearly six-decade-long, unrelenting struggle. This achievement satisfies the long-cherished aspirations of nearly four crore people to establish their identity and determine their own future. With the creation of the 29th State of the Indian Republic, the dreams of the people of Telangana to live in their own state and to develop it in line with their hopes and aspirations became a reality.

The State's geographical area of 1,14,840 sq.km holds a population of 351.94 lakhs (2011 Census). GSDP of the State is Rs 3,78,963 crores and Per capita Income is Rs 93,151 at current prices (2013-14). The share of Agriculture Sector in the GSDP at current prices (2013-14) is 17%, Industry 27% and Service sector 56%. During the decade 2004-05 to 2013-14, the state registered an average growth rate 9.8% per annum as against the national average of 7.6%. Agricultural sector grew at 7.2% compared to the national average of 3.9%, while industry grew at 9.4% against the national average of 6.9%. In case of service sector also, the state averaged a higher growth rate of 10.9% than the national average of 9.1% during this period.

## LITERACY

The literacy rate of the State is 66.46 per cent in 2011 as against 58 per cent in 2001. The literacy rate of the State is lower than that of all India literacy rate 72.99%. A slow growth in literacy rate was identified during the last decade at state and national levels. The general literacy rates (7 years & above) in the state are not very high and with one third non-literate, the rank of the state is 25 among the states in 2011. The adult literacy rate of 73.7 percent for Telangana placed it in 21st position among the states in 2011-12. The proportion of households with no adult literate was 29 percent in rural Telangana while it was 18.7 percent at all-India level in 2011-12. However, in the urban segment still 6 percent of households do not have any adult literate member.

Residential Educational Institutions Society: TSWREIS runs 134 schools for students of classes 5th to 12th with English medium. There are 71,493 students enrolled and 88 institutions specified only for girls. Total 134 schools has been established by government.

Ashram Schools And Hostels: Tribal welfare department is maintaining 283 ashram schools which have 85,843 ST students 212 hostels in which 40,763 youth are staying. Skill Development Centres: For improving quality of technical education 27 skill development centres have been set up in polytechnics at a cost of 30 lakh for each SDC offers hands on training to enhance the employability of students.

## INSTITUTIONS IN TELANGANA

**Anada Nilayams:** Nearly 33 Ananda Nilayams have been established for orphans and families engaged in unclean occupations

**College Hostels:** At present 183 college hostels in the state with 11,391 students for post matric scholarships for SC and BC classes, full reimbursement of tuition fee.

## GURUKULAM IN TELANGANA

Gurukulam runs 150 institutions with a strength of 38,511 students Nearly 88.67% of the students of tribal welfare residential schools passed in SSC public exam held in 2014,

Residential Schools In Telangana: In Telangana there are total 19 BC residential schools for which boys has 12 and girls has 7 schools totally with a strength of 7,584 students. All of these residential schools have an quotas of 74% to BC, 15% SC, 6% ST 2% economically backward classes and 3% for orphans.

### Higher Education In Telangana

As majority of higher education institutions are located in Hyderabad, Rangareddy and Warangal districts the access of these college are providing degree for job oriented.

### Status of Higher Education System In Telanagana

**Junior Colleges:** There are 2,493 junior colleges functioning during the year 2014-15 and number of enrolled are 3,42,754 consisting of girls 1,73,666 and boys 1,69,088.

**Degree Colleges:** At Present 195 Degree Colleges functioning: in the state with an enrollment of 1,41,250 students consisting of 71,618 men and 69632 women Engineering colleges are primarily established to produce engineers and techni cians. There are about 354 engineering colleges in the state with a total intake of 96,648 students and polytechnic colleges numbering 250 with a strength of 61.799 students.

**Welfare Hostels:** There are 780 hostels with a strength of 61,526 students for SC,203 hostels with a strength of 43,361 students and 283 ashrams schools with a strength of 84,558 students for ST's and 737 hostels with a strength of 58,428 students for BC'S

## SCHOOL EDUCATION

During 2013-14, there were 43,293 schools in the State of which 25,331 were exclusively Primary Schools, 6883 exclusively Upper Primary schools, 123 schools having Primary with Upper Primary, secondary and higher secondary, 202 schools with Upper Primary Secondary/ Higher Secondary classes, 817 schools were run with Primary with Upper Primary and secondary classes and 9937 schools having Upper Primary and Secondary classes. Teacher pupil ratios for primary, upper primary and high school categories as of 2013-14 for the state stand at 29, 24 and 24 respectively.

## INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION

There are 399 Government Junior Colleges, 4 Government Vocational Junior Colleges and 192 Government Model Schools are functioning under the administrative control of the Director of Intermediate Education. The functioning of 43 Private Aided Junior Colleges with regard to the Grant-in-aid, service conditions and academic matters for all practical purposes are being looked after by Director of Intermediate Education in the State. Besides the Government sector there are 1608 private un-aided Junior Colleges functioning in the State. The status of Junior colleges functioning under various Managements is shown in table 3.

**Table 1**  
**Junior colleges functioning Category of Managements**

S. No	Category	No. of Colleges
1	Government Junior Colleges	399
2	Govt. Model Schools	192
3	Private Aided Junior Colleges	43
4	Private Aided Composite Degree Colleges offering Intermediate	27
5	Private Un-Aided Junior Colleges	1608
6	Exclusively Vocational Junior Colleges (Private)	407
7	Exclusively Vocational Junior Colleges (Govt)	4
8	Incentive Junior Colleges	92
9	Other (APRJC, GOI, Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare, Railways)	205
	Total	2977

Source: Director of Intermediate Education.

Conventional courses in Science, Arts and Commerce and Vocational Courses are offered. 29 Vocational courses are also offered in 777 Junior colleges in the field of Engineering & Technology, Agriculture, Home Science, Para-medical, Business & Commerce and Humanities. In addition to the 411 Exclusive Private and Government Vocational Junior Colleges, 366 Junior Colleges (both Government and private) are also offering Vocational courses. Enrolment of Students the enrolment of students both in conventional & Vocational Courses are given in Table4.

**Table 2**  
**Enrolment during 2013-14 in Junior Colleges**

Management Type	General	Vocational	Total
Govt.	92585	24883	116468
Pvt. Aided	7837	389	8226
Pvt. Unaided	315608	5012	320620
Total	415030	30284	445314

## COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

The Collegiate Education monitors the administrative functions and academic quality in 126 Government Degree Colleges and 69 Aided Colleges with an enrolment of 91,966 and 58291 students respectively in the state. Development of Model Degree Colleges Government of India introduced the concept of Model Degree Colleges covering 374 districts in the country through XI Five Year Plan based on low Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education. The assistance from MHRD, Govt. Of India under RUSA is 65% and 35% has to borne by Govt. of Telangana.

**Table 3**  
**Details of Universities in Telangana State**

Particulars	No
State Universities	10
Central/Centrally Funded/ Deemed Universities	06

## PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Technical Education Department is responsible for the development of Technical Education both at Degree (Graduate and Post Graduate in Professional Courses) as well as Diploma level (Technicians). The Department implements the policies of the Government of Telangana and also coordinates with All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in processing the applications for the establishment of Engineering Colleges, M.B.A., M.C.A., B. Pharmacy and Polytechnics and enhancement of sanctioned intake, introduction of new courses etc., in them. The Department manages the Government Polytechnics and monitors the private unaided Polytechnics and professional Colleges.

**Table 4**  
**Professional Colleges in Telangana**

Particulars	No
Engineering Colleges	336
Government Engineering Colleges	17
Medical Colleges	17
MCA Colleges	197
MBA Colleges	496
Education Colleges	225
Pharmacy Colleges	168
Law Colleges	18

Source:<http://www.apcollegeadmissions.com/2014/06/universities-and-colleges-in-telangana.html>

## ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

The Government is committed to achieve total literacy by 2015 and for this several schemes have been initiated for bringing about both quantitative and qualitative improvement. The department provides schooling facility to school-aged population of 61.78 lakh children. The state is close to achieving its objective of 'universalization of primary education'. Significant efforts were made in strengthening physical infrastructure at primary level of education institutions that improved the teacher – pupil ratio with quality of teaching remaining a critical issue. Recruitment and retention of qualified teachers in remote and tribal areas continues to be a challenge. Lack of effective participation of local bodies and community in school related matters is another matter of concern.

The government is focusing on the schemes to meet the special needs of differently-abled children who constitute the bulk of 'out of school' children have to be strengthened.

- Mid-Day Meal Scheme
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- District Institute of Education and Training
- Kasturba Gandhi Baalika Vidyalaya
- MANA TV
- Development of Schools for Holistic Development of Child
- Implementation of Right to Education (RTE) Act
- EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
  - Craftsmen Training
  - Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP)
  - Public Private Partnership (PPP) Scheme
  - Modular Employability Skills (MES)

To improve the quality in Technical Education, 27 Skill Development Centers (SDC) have been established in Polytechnics to provide add-on skills for employability of Polytechnic Students. Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) has been taken up under centrally sponsored scheme in 24 engineering colleges.

The proposals for establishment of 3 Model Degree colleges i.e., GDC, Kalwakurthy, Mahabubnagar Dist, GDC, Yellareddy, Nizamabad Dist., GDC, Narayankhed, Medak Dist. were approved. Telangana State Council for Higher Education has been set up to oversee the functioning of the institutions of higher education in the state.

The state's focus is on universalization of elementary and secondary education and bridging the gender, location (rural-urban) and social gaps in participation at these levels which are high at present. Providing hassle free access from KG to PG is an important goal of the Government in this sector. Partnerships with private / corporate sector in imparting quality education using innovative child friendly teaching materials and methods should be pursued to lay foundations for building the knowledge society.

## ANALYSIS OF EDUCATION SYSTEM IN TELANGANA

### Strength:-

- Telangana has got very rich and learned education heritage.
- Very good primary education which provides a very strong base.
- Telangana Education system molds the growing minds with huge amount of information and knowledge.
- Education system in the state gives the greater exposure to the subject knowledge.
- Cost of education is very low when compared to other states.
- Number of higher education institutions is more compare to states.

### Weakness:-

- Lack of adequate up-gradation of Curriculum. No benchmark and no common course content and no common exam procedure national wide.
- Lack of specialized courses or modular and rigid curriculum learning considered as one step process. Education is exam oriented. No fixed parameters.
- Lack of Industry –Institute interaction. Rigidity in curriculum.
- Lack of multidisciplinary courses. Role of teacher is confined to teaching alone.
- Lack of policy makers. Mind set of stakeholders.
- Lack in accepting immediate changes. Learning is job oriented.

### Opportunities:-

- Telangana has rich resources of human as well as physical.
- In Telangana state enough number of higher education institutions. Therefore, we can produce more and highly qualified students.
- Fulfilling student's demands by providing enhanced quality of education. Producing enough number of technically skilled outputs.
- By making more Autonomy Curriculum should be made more realistic, practically biased and job oriented.

**Threats:-**

- Lack of interest and interaction from the industry in developing and collaborating in the research field.
- Threat from within of deteriorating standards of education due to lack of benchmark in terms of quality of institutions.
- Loss of quality standards by technical institutions as more and more students opt for education abroad.
- Lack of team work. Attitude of the people who fail to work collectively on a common platform.

**CONCLUSION**

To improve the system and fulfil the aspirations of the children and youth of Telangana, education in that state must be put on the right track and radical changes should be made at every level. People will accept any change if it is in the right direction because they are eager to improve the quality of their lives. The right time has come to put these measures into action in order to assist the educational sector in achieving both short- and long-term objectives. The teaching and testing methods for languages should be in line with the most recent studies on language learning and teaching. English courses should be completely redesigned at the tertiary, higher secondary, secondary, primary, and pre-primary levels. . New courses should be designed and suitable materials for these courses, treating English as a language, should be prepared. Partnerships with private / corporate sector in imparting quality education using innovative child friendly teaching materials and methods should be pursued to lay foundations for building the knowledge society

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