

GROWTH OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA

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Abstract

In India, Central and State governments are pouring enormous funds for the development of school education to achieve universalization of elementary education. But, in the intention of achieving universal education, the government is largely ignoring the quality provision and job market demand related education. As a result, parents' deliberately shunning government schools and finding alternatives like private schools, particularly low fee private schools in India since liberalization, privatization and globalization (LPG). With this trend, many private schools are mushrooming in this country. Yet, there is a very little direct evidence to understand the private school growth situation, particularly private un-aided schools in India. Therefore, among all the Indian states Andhra Pradesh is evident as one of the high private school growth recorded state. In this juncture the present study attempted to examine management wise growth rate of schools and growth of the student's registration in the state of Andhra Pradesh in the period of transition India. The study purely depended on official secondary data from "All India Education Survey," "District Information on School Education" report and "State Statistical Abstracts."

Keywords: Education, Government Schools, Private Schools, and Enrollments

1. Introduction

In April 2000 the World Education Forum's was conducted meeting in Senegal set up the agenda for the attainment of universal primary education by 2015. It noted that the 'prime responsibility' for achieving universal education lay with national governments, assisted by aid agencies.¹ Because education is not only pivotal element for surviving, satisfying and rewarding life, but also it is a fundamental objective of economic growth and development. One side through higher education society could absorb modern technology and to advance a capacity to self-sustaining growth, sustainability and stability.² Other side education plays a crucial role to reduce poverty and balance the society. In this regards, primarily as part of the drive towards universal basic education for all, the central and state government in India has poured enormous resources on the development of school education to achieve universal basic education.

However, the development of education in India has largely ignored the quality of provision, as a result, many parents deliberately avoiding government schools and finding alternatives like private schools, particularly Low Fee Private Schools in India (Kingdon, 2005; Srivastava, 2006; PROBE Team, 1999). This expansion, which has proven unproductive due to the low quality of education on offer in most government schools has been attended by an unprecedented growth in the only alternative in most locations: the low-fee private (LFP) school (Srivastava, 2006). A couple of

¹ Sarmistha Pal and Geetha Gandhi kingdom (2011), Can Private School Growth Foster Universal Literacy? Panel Evidence from Indian Districts.

² Kausar Yasmeen, Preferences of Households for Schooling, International Journal of Industrial Marketing, 2011.

important field studies found that, under prevailing conditions, parents prefer the private alternative (Srivastava, 2006; Kingdon, 2005; Tooley, 2001), and that large numbers of parents are paying for low Fee Private (LFP) schooling. According to Ross Bair (2009) across the world, millions of poor families are sending their children to schools with fees as low as \$1/month (Ross Baird, 2009). In this regards, there is a necessity to investigate school growth situation in India.

2. Background of the Study

India has 36 (after bifurcation of AP/Telangana) states and territories with 22 officially recognized languages, and a population of over 1.21 billion people in each of the different regional and religious backgrounds. Therefore, to understand the trends of government and private schools and their enrolments in India, this study selected state of Andhra Pradesh. Why because, the educational situation in this state can be useful to provide a blueprint for more generalizable in this country.³

However, since 1990s, there has been a significant growth of private schools evidenced in India (PROBE 1999). And it is about 16 percent of the villagers access to private schools in this country (surveyed in PROBEs data), the corresponding figure rose to 28 percent in 2003 (Muralidharan and Kremer 2008). Although because of the data limitations the growth of private schools in this country remains poorly understood. Even official statistics often tend to underestimate private school enrolment in India (Kingdon 2007). However, in the recent past, there is a large and growing literature on child schooling in developing countries (e.g., see Glewwe, 2002; Hanushek and Woessman 2008) and a sizeable literature (e.g., see Bashir, 1994; Kingdon, 1996; Beegle and Newhouse, 2006) on the relative efficiency of private schools in imparting education. But there is very little direct evidence about the possible effects of recent growth of private schools on universal literacy available.⁴ Moreover, there is at best limited understanding of the effectiveness of private education in India in general states in particular. If parents know what is best for their children and if they are voting with their feet, we might assume that private schools must be better quality than existing public schools in India.⁵

3. Evidences of Government and Private School Performances

The focus on the relative efficiency of private and public schools was begun since liberalization in India. Thereafter it has been evidenced that, the private market has been occupying/absorbing majority share in the Indian school education sector. However, some Indian scholars focused on this aspect; Geeta Gandhi Kingdon (2005) explored, private schooling has grown rapidly in India, which government could not able to control it. In case of qualitative aspect where the public schools do not function well the private school growth is furthestmost. Narsimha Reddy (1994) explained, because of government school failure in respect of facilities, quality teaching and availability of schools, i.e., parents from rural India who has realized the value of education, shifting their children to the nearby urban schools. According to World Bank report (1991) the private schools are more efficient than government aided schools. However the comparatively better performance of private institutions cannot be attributed to school factors only and several non-school factors like economic status the composition of children of higher socioeconomic status.

In case of school facility and student performance wise, studies like Sangeeta Goyal and Priyanka Pandey (2012)⁶ examined, private school students have higher test scores than government school students. There are large variations in the quality of both schools in teacher characteristics such as

³ According to censuses of India (2011), Andhra Pradesh state literacy rate is 67.40 (ranked 32), and Telangana literacy rate is 66.50 (ranked 35) (after bifurcation).

⁴ Sarmistha Pal and G G Kingdon (2011), Can Private School Growth Foster Universal Literacy? Panel Evidence from Indian Districts.

⁵ Sonalde Desai et al (2008), Private Schooling in India: A New Educational Landscape, India Human Development Survey Working Paper No. 11

⁶ Priyanka Pandey and Sangeeta Goyal, How do Government and Private Schools Differ? Findings from two large Indian states (Special Articles) *Economic and political weekly*, Vol 1 - XLVII No. 22, June 02, 2012.

education, training, and experience is weakly correlated with learning outcomes. Y. P. Aggarwal and Sunita Chugh (2003) found that, unrecognized school children have performed much better than the Government school children in mathematics but not in language. And these schools located in temporary settlement with poor physical facilities same as schools have poor infrastructure, overcrowded and untrained teachers. Julianna Wessels (2011) found that, unaided schools were pulling ahead. Because, these institutions are using funds for creative and efficient ways to successfully motivate student and teacher body. Against government schools facing a major and key poor performance of lacking of basic infrastructure facilities and improper conduct of human resources. Another aspect of parental perspectives found that, parents even more improved families choose to send their children to private low-fee schools. Manju Narula (2012) found four important points on private schools scenario in India; early 1990s, the government has embarked new policies to expansion of secondary education, with this effect the private secondary schools increased rapidly because of high excess demand and raising enrolment. School facilities in private school found noticeably in urban. In rural area middle and even lower income groups also affordable to private schools in India. And majority of private school teachers untrained and less experienced. And finally the other aspect of private school was studied Santosh Mehrotra A and Parthasarathi R. Panchamukhi (2006) and they described from analysis, private schools are not serving the interest of social equality, and these schools are gender biased for girls and lower caste. The main reason behind the private school growth in India is the medium of instruction (English).

4. Objectives and Methodology

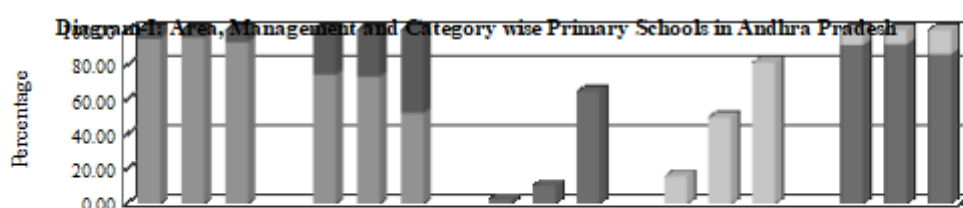
In this corner, the present study tries to examine management wise growth rate of schools and growth of the student's registration in Andhra Pradesh in the period of transition India. However, to reach the objectives this study used secondary data, collected from All India Education Survey (3 to 8 reports) from 1973 to 2009, District Information on School Education report cards from 2001 to 2012 and statistical abstract of Andhra Pradesh (before bifurcation) reports.

5. Management wise Distribution of Schools in Andhra Pradesh

This section presents area, management and school category wise growth trends of schools and student enrolments in Andhra Pradesh.

5.1. Area and Management wise Distribution of Primary Schools in AP

According to 'All India Educational Survey' there were 37,265 primary schools notified in records in AP in the year 1973, and these schools distributed 88.17 % in rural and 11.83 % in urban areas. And these schools increased to 44,346 (15.96 %) in 1993, but the share of rural schools increased to 92.01 %, and against the urban share decreased to 7.99 %. Therefore, in the year 2009 total primary schools increased to 64,401 (31.14 %), and area wise urban share increased to 13.71%, and against in rural area decreased to 86.28 %.



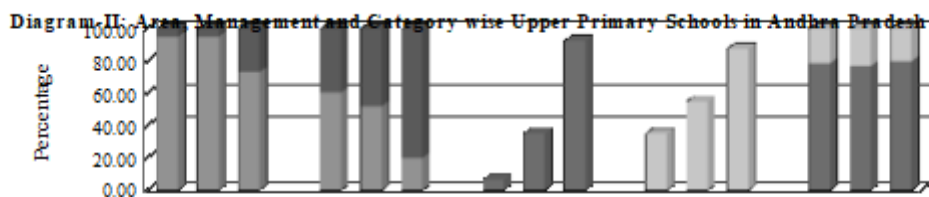
Source: The present study calculated 'All India Educational Survey' 3rd-1973, 5th-1993, 7th 2002, and 8th 2009.

Area and management wise distribution of primary schools in AP during 1973 to 2009 describes the domination of government schools in rural areas and against losing percentage share in urban areas. Therefore, above bar diagram-I shows, in the year 1973 out of total rural primary schools, the share of total private schools only 5.00 %, and against total government schools 95.00 %. Then, during 1973 to 1993, the share of private schools decreased to 4.05 % and against total government schools increased to 95.95 %, and against during the period of 1993 to 2009 the total private schools increased 2.78 % and occupied 6.83 % share in rural schools, against government schools decreased vice versa, and occupied 93.17 % share. In case of urban areas, in the year 1973 out of total schools the share of total private schools 25.75 % and against total government schools 74.25 %. Then, during 1973 to 1993 the share of total private schools slightly increased and occupied 26.85 % against total government schools decreased vice versa, and occupied 73.15, and against during the period of 1993 to 2009 again total private schools increased almost 20.74 % and registered 47.59 % and against total government decreased vice versa, and registered 52.41 % share.

However, within private schools the growing percentage share of un-aided schools are more noticeable in both rural and areas. Therefore, the share of un-aided schools in rural areas only 2.23 % in 1973, and it has been increased to 10.16 % in 1993, tremendously during 1993 to 2009 the share has been increased 6 times and occupied 64.55 % share, against in urban areas it was only 15.66 % in 1973, and the share has been increased to 49.58 % in 1993, and 81.39 in 2009.

5.2. Area and Management wise Distribution of Upper Primary Schools in AP

Area wise percentage share of upper primary schools in AP during 1973 to 2009 shows, as like primary schools majority schools are located in rural areas. Therefore, in the year 1986 there were 3,680 schools registered, and these schools distributed 78.67 % in rural and 21.33 % in urban areas. And these schools increased to 5,647 (34.83 %) in 1993, but the share of rural schools decreased to 76.91 %, and against the urban share increased to 23.09 %. Therefore, in the year 2009 total upper primary schools increased to 15,115 (62.63 %), and area wise urban share decreased to 20.01 %, and against in rural area increased to 79.99 %.



Source: The present study calculated 'All India Educational Survey '3rd -1973, 5th -1993, 7th 2002, and 8th 2009.

Area and management wise distribution of upper primary schools in AP during 1973 to 2009 shows (bar diagram-II), in the year 1973, out of total rural upper primary schools, the share of total private schools occupied only 4.87 % share, against total government schools occupied 95.00 % share. Then in the year 1993, the share of total private and total government schools almost same as in 1973, but during 1993 to 2009 the total private schools increased 21.94 (%) and occupied 26.73 (%) share, against government schools decreased vice versa and occupied 73.27 (%) share. In case of urban areas, it is clearly described that, the domination of private schools during 1973 to 2009. In the year 1973 out of total upper primary schools the share of total private schools 39.62 %, and against total government schools 60.38 %, and then during 1973 to 1993 the share of total private schools increased 8.46 % and occupied 48.08 %, against total government schools decreased vice versa, and

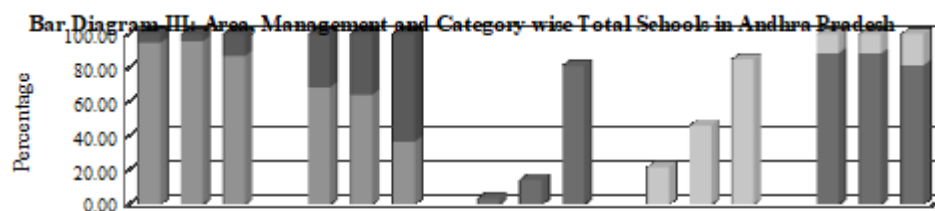
occupied 51.92 %. Therefore, during 1993 to 2009 again total private schools increased almost 32.02 % and registered 80.10 %, and against total government schools decreased vice versa, and registered 19.90 % share.

Although, in case of percentage share of private un-aided schools within private schools are increased and occupied almost 90.00 (%) shares in both rural and urban areas. In the year 1973, within private schools the share of un-aided schools was only 6.38 %, and then it is increased to 35.10 % in 1993, but during 1993 to 2009 the share has been increased rapidly 92.48 %, against in urban area the share was 35.05 % in 1973, and it increased to 54.86 % and again it is increased to 87.54 % in 2009.

5.3. Area and Management wise Distribution of Total Schools in AP

In Andhra Pradesh during 1973 to 2009 area wise percentage share of total schools shows that, majority schools are located in rural areas. Therefore, in the year 1973 there were 44,131 schools registered, and these schools are distributed 88.89 % in rural and 11.11 % in urban areas, against in the year 1993, these schools increased to 55,027 (19.80 %), and distributed 88.64 % in rural and 11.36 % in urban areas, and again, these schools are increased to 97,336 (43.46 %) in 2009, and distributed 81.68 % in rural and 18.32 % in urban areas.

Area and management wise distribution of total schools in AP during 1973 to 2009 shows, the increasing percentage share of private schools in this state and particularly in urban regions (bar diagram-III). In case of rural areas, in the year 1973 out of total schools, the share of total private schools occupied only 5.12 % share, and against total government schools occupied 94.88 % share, and then in the year 1993, the share of total private schools slightly decreased and occupied 4.23 %, and total government schools occupied 95.77 %, but during 1993 to 2009 the total private schools increased 8.24 % and occupied 12.65 % share, against government schools decreased vice versa, and occupied 87.35 % share.



Source: The present study calculated 'All India Educational Survey '3rd -1973, 5th -1993, 7th 2002, and 8th 2009.

Therefore, the school data clearly describes private schools domination in AP during 1973 to 2009 in urban areas. In the year 1973 out of total schools the share of total private schools 31.42 %, against total government schools 68.58 %, and then during 1973 to 1993 the share of total private schools increased to 35.75 %, against total government schools decreased vice versa, and occupied 64.25 %. And during 1993 to 2009 again total private schools increased almost 27.40 % and registered 63.15 % share, against total government schools decreased vice versa, and registered 36.85 % share.

Whereas, during 1973 to 2009 the percentage share of private un-aided schools within private schools are increased and occupied almost 80.00 % shares in both rural and urban areas. Thus, in the year 1973, within private schools the share of un-aided schools were only 3.29 %, and then it increased to 14.29 % in 1993, but during 1993 to 2009 the share has been increased to 81.46 %, against in urban area it was 21.75 % in 1973, and it increased to 46.31 %, and again it increased to 85.10 % in 2009.

6. School Management wise Compound Annual Growth Rates of Schools in Andhra Pradesh between 1973 and 2009

Area, management and category wise compound annual growth rate of schools in AP during 1973 to 2009 presented in the table-I, and it shows, the rapid growth of private un-aided schools. However, to see the CAGR of schools in the different periods of time, the study divided the overall period into two periods like; Pre Liberallisation-1973 to 1993 (Pre-L) and Post Liberllisation-1993 to 2009 (Post-L).

6.1. Area and Management wise CAGR of Primary Schools in AP

The CAGR of total primary schools during 1973 to 2009 shows 1.53 growth in AP, therefore period wise it is found in post-L period 0.87 growth, and against in Post-L period 2.36 growth. School management wise, in the Pre-L period among all managements total private schools recorded lowest 0.15 growth, and against private un-aided schools recorded highest 6.95 growth, and total government schools growth is 0.92. In Post-L period, total government schools recorded lowest 1.90 growth, and against un-aided schools recorded highest 14.85 growth, and total private school's growth is 7.26, and in overall period also total government schools recorded lowest growth 1.36, against growth of un-aided schools recorded highest 10.39, and total private schools 3.25.

In case of rural areas, management wise CAGR of total primary schools during 1973 to 2009 found 1.37 growth, and period wise in Pre-L period, it is 0.91, against in Post-L period it is 1.95. School management wise in the Pre-L period among all managements total private schools recorded negative growth -0.15, against private un-aided recorded highest 7.72 growth, against total government schools growth is 0.96. In the Post-L period, total government schools recorded lowest 1.76 growth, against un-aided schools recorded highest 18.23 growth, and total private school growth is 5.33. Thus in overall period also total government schools recorded lowest growth 1.31, against un-aided schools recorded highest 12.27 growth and total private schools recorded 2.25 growth.

In case of urban areas, the CAGR of total primary schools in urban areas shows highest growth in post-L period among all school managements. Therefore, total primary schools CAGR in urban area during 1973 to 2009 found 2.86 growth, and period wise in Pre-L period, it is 0.51, against in Post-L period it is 5.87. School management wise in the in Pre-L period among all managements total government schools recorded lowest 0.44 growth, against private un-aided recorded highest 6.70 growth, and total private schools growth is 0.72 recorded. In Post-L period also total government schools recorded lowest 3.68 growth, against un-aided schools recorded highest 13.17 growth, and total private school's growth is 9.72. And in overall period also the total government schools recorded lowest growth 1.87, against growth of un-aided schools recorded highest 9.53 and total private schools 4.63.

6.2. Management wise CAGR of Upper Primary Schools in AP

The CAGR of total upper primary schools during 1973 to 2009 shows 4.00 growth, and period wise in Pre-L period, it is 2.16, against in Post-L period it is 6.35. Management wise in the Pre-L period among all managements total government schools recorded lowest growth 2.02, against private un-aided recorded highest 6.52 growth, against total government schools growth is 3.12. In Post-L period, total government schools recorded lowest 4.32 growth, and against un-aided schools recorded highest 16.95 growth, and total private school's growth is 12.70, and in overall period also total government schools recorded lowest growth 3.03, against growth of un-aided schools recorded highest 11.03, and total private schools 7.27.

Table-I: Area and School Management wise CAGR of Schools in AP during 1973 to 2009

Periods	Rural			Urban			Total		
	1973 To 1993	1993 To 2009	1973 To 2009	1973 To 1993	1993 To 2009	1973 To 2009	1973 To 1993	1993 To 2009	1973 To 2009
Management	Primary School								
Total Government	0.96	1.76	1.31	0.44	3.68	1.87	0.92	1.90	1.36
Private un-aided	7.72	18.23	12.27	6.70	13.17	9.53	6.95	14.85	10.39
Total Private	-0.15	5.33	2.25	0.72	9.72	4.63	0.15	7.26	3.25
Total	0.91	1.95	1.37	0.51	5.87	2.86	0.87	2.36	1.53
	Upper Primary Schools								
Total Government	2.05	4.88	3.30	1.80	-0.73	0.67	2.02	4.32	3.03
Private un-aided	11.03	26.11	17.50	5.91	12.04	8.59	6.52	16.95	11.03
Total Private	1.96	18.70	9.09	3.57	8.82	5.87	3.12	12.70	7.27
Total	2.05	6.61	4.05	2.57	5.40	3.82	2.16	6.35	4.00
	Total Schools								
Total Government	1.14	2.51	1.75	0.89	3.12	1.88	1.12	2.56	1.76
Private un-aided	7.77	23.09	14.33	5.80	14.92	9.76	6.18	17.59	11.11
Total Private	0.14	10.41	4.58	1.88	10.63	5.68	0.97	10.53	5.11
Total	1.09	3.10	1.98	1.22	6.77	3.65	1.11	3.63	2.22

Source: the present study calculated 'All India Educational Survey '3rd -1973, 5th -1993, 7th 2002, and 8th 2009 (R-Rural, U-Urban)

In case of rural areas, management wise CAGR of total upper primary schools during 1973 to 2009 found 4.05 growth in AP, therefore period wise it is found in post-L period 2.05 growth, and against in Post-L period 6.61 growth. School management wise, in the Pre-L period among all managements total private schools recorded lowest 1.96 growth, and against private un-aided schools recorded highest 11.03 growth, and total government schools growth is 2.05. In Post-L period, total government schools recorded lowest 4.88 growth, and against un-aided schools recorded highest 26.11 growth, and total private school's growth is 18.70, and in overall period also total government schools recorded lowest growth 3.30, against growth of un-aided schools recorded highest 17.50, and total private schools 9.09.

In case of urban areas, management wise CAGR of total upper primary schools during 1973 to 2009 found 3.82 growth, and period wise in Pre-L period, it is 2.27, against in Post-L period it is 5.40. School management wise in the Pre-L period among all managements total government schools recorded lowest growth 1.80, against private un-aided recorded highest 5.91 growth, against total government schools growth is 3.57. In Post-L period, total government schools recorded negative -0.73 growth, and against un-aided schools recorded highest 12.04 growth, and total private school's growth is 8.82, and in overall period also total government schools recorded lowest growth 0.67, against growth of un-aided schools recorded highest 8.59, and total private schools 5.87.

6.3. Management wise CAGR of Total Schools in Andhra Pradesh

The CAGR of total upper primary schools during 1973 to 2009 shows 2.22 growth, and period wise in Pre-L period, it is 1.11, against in Post-L period it is 3.63. Management wise in the Pre-L period among all managements total government schools recorded lowest growth 0.97, against private un-aided recorded highest 6.18 growth, against total government schools growth is 1.12. In Post-L period, total government schools recorded lowest 2.56 growth, and against un-aided schools recorded highest 17.59 growth, and total private schools growth is 10.53, and in overall period also total government schools recorded lowest growth 1.76, against growth of un-aided schools recorded highest 11.11, and total private schools 5.11.

In case of rural areas, management wise CAGR of total primary schools during 1973 to 2009 found 1.98 growth in AP, therefore period wise it is found in post-L period 1.09 growth, and against in Post-L period 3.10 growth. School management wise, in the Pre-L period among all managements total private schools recorded lowest 0.14 growth, and against private un-aided schools recorded

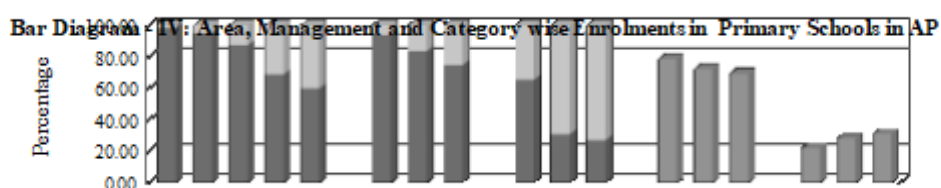
highest 7.77 growth, and total government schools growth is 1.14. In Post-L period, total government schools recorded lowest 2.51 growth, and against un-aided schools recorded highest 23.09 growth, and total private schools growth is 10.41, and in overall period also total government schools recorded lowest growth 1.75, against growth of un-aided schools recorded highest 14.33, and total private schools 4.58.

In case of urban areas, management wise CAGR of total primary schools during 1973 to 2009 found 3.65, growth in AP, therefore period wise it is found in post-L period 1.22 growth, and against in Post-L period 6.77 growth. School management wise, in the Pre-L period among all managements total government schools recorded lowest 0.89 growth, and against private un-aided schools recorded highest 5.80 growth, and total private school's growth is 1.88. In Post-L period, total government schools recorded lowest 3.12 growth, and against un-aided schools recorded highest 14.92 growth, and total private schools growth is 10.63, and in overall period also total government schools recorded lowest growth 1.88, against growth of un-aided schools recorded highest 9.76, and total private schools 5.68.

7. Management and School Category wise Enrolments in Andhra Pradesh between 1980-81 and 2011-12

7.1. Area and Management wise Distribution of Enrolments in Primary Schools

Area and management wise distribution of enrolments in primary schools in AP during 1980-81 to 2011-12 clearly showing that the growing percentage share of enrolments in total private schools in all regions and particularly in urban regions. Although, in the year 1980-81 there were 4,032,273 students registered in schools in AP, and out of total 78.44 % in rural and 21.56 % in urban distributed. Against these enrolments increased to 5,483,540 (26.45 %) in 1995-96 and area wise share distributed 72.08 % in rural and 27.92 % in urban. And again, these enrolments increased to 5,324,263(-2.99 %) in 2011-12, and out of total 69.09 % in rural and 30.91 % in urban distributed. Management wise distribution of enrolments in primary schools during 1980-81 to 2011-12 shows in bar diagram – IV. Therefore, in the year 1980-81, out of total enrolments in primary schools the share of total private schools only 1.55 %, and against total government schools 98.45 %, but during 1980-81 to 1995-96 total private school enrolments increased to 5.16 %, against total government share decreased to 94.84 %, although during 1995-96 to 2011-12 again the share of total private school enrolments increased to 40.03 %, against total government share decreased to 59.97 %.



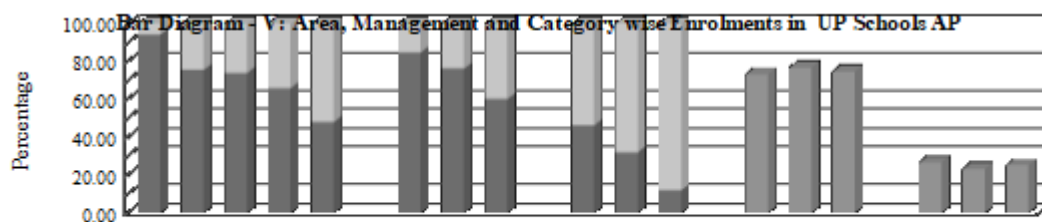
Source: Statistical Abstract Andhra Pradesh (As On 30th Sept, 2010), DISE Data 2010-12. # Actual years indicate 1980-81, 1995-96, 2002-03 and 2011-12.

Area and management wise, out of total enrolments the percentage share of government and private school enrolments during 2002-03 to 2011-12 shows, in rural areas the decreasing share of total government enrolments from 93.58 % in 2002-03 to 83.64 % in 2005-06, and 74.77 % in 2011-12, and against increasing share of total private school enrolments from 6.42 % in 2002-03 to 16.36 % in 2005-06 and 25.23 % in 2011-12. In case of urban areas show, the rapid decreasing share of total government enrolments from 65.29 % in 2002-03 to 30.57 % in 2005-06 and 26.88 % in 2011-12,

and against private school enrolments has been increased from 34.71 % in 2002-03 to 69.43 % in 2005-06 and 73.12 % in 2011-12.

7.2. Area and Management wise Distribution of Enrolments in Upper Primary Schools

As like primary school enrolments upper primary enrolments in AP during 1980-81 to 2011-12 shows that the growing percentage shares of enrolments in total private schools in all regions and particularly in urban regions. Although, area wise percentage share of enrolments identified the fluctuations between rural and urban areas. In the year 1980-81 there were 1,344,222 students registered in these schools in AP, and out of total 73.29 % in rural and 26.71 % in urban area distributed, against these enrolments increased to 1,998,805 in 1995-96, and area wise share is distributed 76.79 % in rural and 23.21 % in urban, and again these enrolments increased to 2,158,405 in 2011-12, and out of total 74.74 % in rural and 25.26 % in urban distributed. Therefore, Management wise distribution of enrolments in upper primary schools during 1980-81 to 2011-12 shows bar diagram – V. In the year 1980-81, out of total enrolments in upper primary schools the share of total private schools only 5.85 % and against total government schools 94.15 %, but during 1980-81 to 1995-96 total private school enrolments has been increased to 24.50 %, against total government share decreased to 75.50 %, although during 1995-96 to 2011-12 again the share of total private school enrolments increased to 48.06 %, against total government share decreased to 51.94 %.



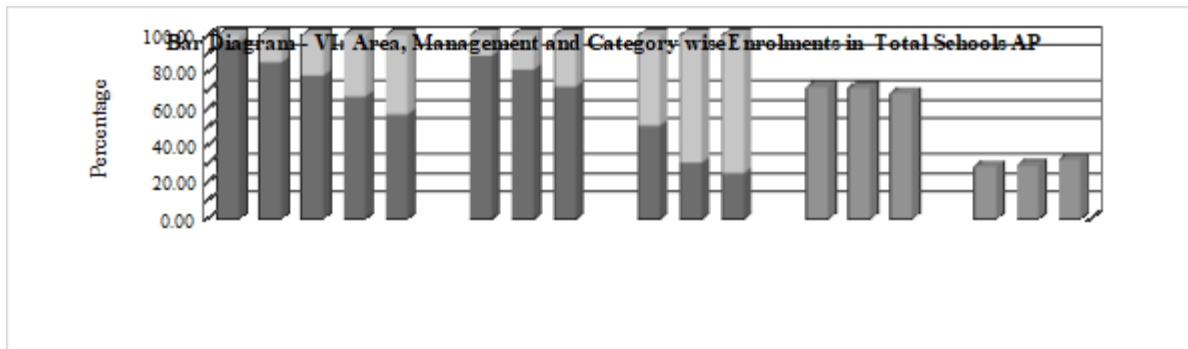
Source: Statistical Abstract Andhra Pradesh (As On 30th Sept, 2010), DISE Data 2010-12. # Actual years indicate 1980-81, 1995-96, 2002-03 and 2011-12.

Area and management wise, out of total enrolments the percentage share of government and private school enrolments during 2002-03 to 2011-12 found, in rural areas the decreasing share of total government enrolments from 84.84 % in 2002-03 to 76.23 % in 2005-06 and 60.27 % in 2011-12, and against increasing share of total private school enrolments from 15.16 % in 2002-03 to 23.77 % in 2005-06 and 39.73 % in 2011-12. In case of urban areas, the rapid decreasing share of total government enrolments from 46.42 % in 2002-03 to 32.06 % in 2005-06 and 11.93 % in 2011-12, and against increasing share of total private school enrolments from 53.58 % in 2002-03 to 67.94 % in 2005-06 and 88.07 % in 2011-12.

7.3. Area and Management wise Distribution of Enrolments in Total Schools

Total school enrolments in AP during 1980-81 to 2011-12 shows, the growing percentage shares of enrolments in total private schools in all regions and particularly in urban regions. Although, in the year 1980-81 there were 6,931,808 students registered in schools in AP, and out of total, 71.49 (%) in rural and 28.14 (%) in urban area distributed, against these enrolments increased to 10,781,103 in 1995-96, and area wise share 71.17 % in rural and 28.83 % in urban area distributed, and again these enrolments increased to 10,867,940 in 2011-12, and out of total 68.14 % in rural and 31.86 % in urban area distributed. Management wise distribution of enrolments in total schools during 1980-81 to 2011-12 shows in the bar diagram – VI. In the year 1980-81, out of total enrolments in total schools, the share of total private schools only 3.92 %, and against total government schools 96.08 %,

but during 1980-81 to 1995-96 total private school enrolments increased to 14.75 %, against total government school share decreased to 85.25 %, although during 1995-96 to 2011-12 again the share of total private school enrolments increased to 43.18 %, against total government school share decreased to 56.82 %.



Source: Statistical Abstract Andhra Pradesh (As On 30th Sept, 2010), DISE Data 2010-12. # Actual years indicate 1980-81, 1995-96, 2002-03 and 2011-12.

Area and management wise, out of total enrolments the percentage share of government and private school enrolments during 2002-03 to 2011-12 found, in rural areas the decreasing share of total government enrolments from 88.87 % in 2002-03 to 81.11 % in 2005-06 and 71.85 % in 2011-12, and against increasing share of total private school enrolments from 12.00 % in 2002-03 to 18.89 % in 2005-06 and 28.15 % in 2011-12. In case of urban areas, the rapid decreasing share of total government enrolments from 50.63 % in 2002-03 to 30.46 % in 2005-06 and 24.69 % in 2011-12, and against increasing share of total private school enrolments from 49.37 % in 2002-03 to 69.54 % in 2005-06 and 75.31 % in 2011-12.

8. Management Wise Compound Annual Growth Rates of School Enrolments in Andhra Pradesh between 1980-81 and 2011-12

8.1. Area and School Management wise CAGR of Enrolments in Primary Schools

The CAGR of enrolments in total primary schools in AP shows, highest growth of total private enrolments in both pre- and post-liberalization period, and against total government enrolments shows positive growth in the pre - liberalization period and negative growth in post-liberalization. However, total primary schools CAGR during 1980-81 to 2011-12 found 0.84 growth and period wise in the Pre-L period 1.93, and against in the Post-L period it increased to 23.06. And management, in Pre-L period total government enrolments recorded lowest 1.70, and against private enrolments recorded highest 9.88 growth, and in Post-L period enrolments in total government schools recorded negative -2.82 growth, and against total private schools 12.61 growth, therefore in overall period also total government enrolments recorded negative growth -0.65, and against total private enrolments recorded 11.28 growth.

Therefore, area and management wise CAGR of primary school enrolments in AP during 2002 to 2012 shows, in case of rural areas, total primary enrolments found negative -1.42 growth, and management wise total government also found negative -3.61 growth, but total private enrolments found 13.02 growth. And in urban area, total primary enrolments found 3.49 growth, and management wise total government enrolments found negative -5.29, but total private school enrolments found 11.49 growth.

8.2. Management wise CAGR of Enrolments in Upper Primary Schools

As like primary school enrolments upper primary school CAGR of enrolments also showing highest growth of total private school enrolments in AP in both pre and post liberalization period, and against total government school enrolments show positive growth in pre-liberalization, and negative in post-

liberalization. However, total upper primary schools CAGR during 1980-81 to 2011-12 found, 1.44 growth and period wise in the Pre-L period 2.51, and against in the Post-L period it decreased to 0.45. And school management, in Pre-L period total government enrolments recorded lowest 1.10 growth, and total private enrolments recorded highest 12.11 growth, and against in post-L period enrolments in total government schools recorded negative -2.18 growth, and total private schools recorded 4.99 growth, therefore in overall period also total government enrolments recorded negative -0.60 growth, and against total private enrolments recorded 8.38 growth.

Table-II: Area and School Management wise CAGR of School Enrolments in AP during 1973 to 2009

Area Periods/ Management	Rural	Urban	Total		
	2002 to 2012	2002 to 2012	Pre-L	Post-L	Total
Primary					
Government	-3.615	-5.299	1.702	-2.829	-0.657
Private	13.024	11.497	9.880	12.617	11.282
Total	-1.429	3.490	1.939	23.061	0.845
Upper Primary					
Government	-7.332	-16.637	1.105	-2.181	-0.601
Private	5.945	0.3600	12.110	4.991	8.384
Total	-3.783	-4.505	2.510	0.452	1.445
Total					
Government	-2.819	-6.004	2.033	-2.311	-0.228
Private	8.106	5.350	11.671	6.570	9.014
Total	-0.731	0.994	2.798	0.047	1.372

Source: Data collected from 'Statistical Abstract Andhra Pradesh' (As On 30th Sept, 2010), DISE Data 2010-12. Note: Pre-liberalization from 1980-81 to 1995-96 and Post- liberalization from 1995-96 to 2011-12.

Therefore, area and management wise CAGR of upper primary school enrolments in AP during 2002 to 2012 shows, in case of rural areas, total upper primary enrolments found negative -3.78 growth and management wise total government also found negative -7.33, but total private enrolments found 5.94 growth. And in urban areas, total upper primary enrolment found negative -4.50 growth, and management wise total government enrolments also found negative -16.63 growth, but total private enrolments found only 0.36 % growth.

8.3. Area and School Management wise CAGR of Enrolments in Total Schools

The CAGR of enrolments in total schools in AP shows, highest growth of total private enrolments in both pre and post-liberalization period, and against total government enrolments shows positive growth in the pre-liberalization period and negative growth in post-liberalization. However, total schools CAGR during 1980-81 to 2011-12 found, 1.37 growth and period wise in the Pre-L period 2.79, and against in the Post-L period it decreased to 0.047. And school management, in Pre-L period total government enrolments recorded lowest 2.03, and total private enrolments recorded highest 11.67 growth, and in post-L period enrolments in total government schools recorded negative -2.31, and against total private schools recorded 6.57 growth, therefore in overall period also total government enrolments recorded negative -0.22 growth and against total private enrolments recorded 9.01 growth.

Therefore, area and management wise CAGR of total school enrolments in AP during 2002 to 2012 shows, in case of rural areas, total enrolments found negative -0.73 growth, and management wise total government also found negative -2.81, but total private enrolments found 8.10 growth. And against in urban area, total schools enrolments found 0.99 growth, and management wise total government enrolments found negative -6.00, but total private enrolments found 5.35 growth.

Conclusion

In India, central and state governments are pouring enormous funds for the development of school education to achieve universalization of elementary education. But, in the intention of achieving universal education, the government is largely ignoring the quality provision and job market demand related education. As a result, parents' deliberately shunning government schools and finding alternatives like private schools, particularly low fee private schools in India since liberalization, privatization and globalization (LPG). With this trend, many private schools are mushrooming in this country. Therefore, among all the Indian states Andhra Pradesh is evidenced as one of the high private school growth recorded state. In this juncture the present study attempted to examine management wise growth rate of schools and growth of the student's registration in the state of Andhra Pradesh. To reach the objectives the study used secondary data, collected from 'All India Education Survey' (3 to 8 reports) from 1973 to 2009, 'District Information on School Education' report cards from 2001 to 2012 and 'Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh' (before bifurcation) reports.

The study found that the percentage share of government schools has been decreased and private schools increased in Andhra Pradesh between 1973 and 2009. Particularly in urban areas the government schools share has drastically decreased and private schools share has increased like burgeons. In case of percentage share of enrolments in govern and private schools in Andhra Pradesh between 1980 and 2011 found that, the percentage share of enrolments in government schools has been lost 40 percent share, and private schools has gained the same share. Area wise enrollment share in government and private schools found that, in rural areas government schools lost 17.00 percent enrollment share, and against private gained gains the same amount of enrollment share. In case of urban areas, government enrolments lost 26.00 percent share and private schools gained same amount of enrolment share.

The study also calculated the compound annual growth rate of growth of private schools and enrollments in private schools. The analysis found that the positive growth in case of total private and un-aided schools as well as student registrations in private schools in Andhra Pradesh, and particularly in urban areas in the period of transition in India. Finally, this study describes that, in the transition period with the effect of liberalization privatization globalization (LPG), parents are consciously shunning government schools and finding alternatives like private schools in India. In this regards, the study suggests that there is more studies need to focus on whether which income level and which caste belongs households are more active in shifting the schools in India.

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