

Evolution of Government Schools in Andhra Pradesh: An Analysis of Mana Badi - Nadu Nedu Program

J Balamurugan¹, Sai Srujith Diddi², G Hari Srujan³,
Venkata Saran Segu⁴

Authors Affiliation

¹Assistant Professor, Sciences, School of Social Sciences and Languages, ²B Tech Computer Science and Engineering, School of Computer Science and Engineering, Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore 632014, Tamil Nadu, India.

Corresponding Affiliation

J Balamurugan, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Sciences, School of Social Sciences and Languages, Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore 632014, Tamil Nadu, India.

Email: balasocio@gmail.com

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Abstract

The main motto of the Mana Badi Nadu Nedu program is to develop the education system of Andhra Pradesh as the literacy rate of Andhra Pradesh people is less than 50% according to 2011 census. Honorable chief minister of Andhra Pradesh, Mr. YS Jagan Mohan Reddy has shown immense interest in education sector. So, the Chief Minister launched "Nadu-Nedu" program which has main focus on transforming government schools into reliable educational institutions. One of the main objectives of the scheme is to change the future of education for poor and middle class people. This will surely provide financially weaker sections of society with better opportunities. Results of Mana Badi Nadu Nedu program will encourage more parents to join their children in government schools. Since the start of the scheme, many schools have been provided with good infrastructure, washrooms, etc. In the coming years, the impact of Mana Badi program will be reflected in the literacy rate of Andhra Pradesh.

Keywords: Mana Badi-Nadu Nedu; School Education; Renovation; Educational Mechanisms; Educational and Pedagogical Issues.

Introduction

India is a rapid developing country with high education standards. India has a large youth population nearly 600M young people, below 25 years of age. India has made great efforts in improving access to a quality education, increasing enrolments in elementary school level, with

decreasing the drop out level. Andhra Pradesh stands among other literate states in India with a rate of 67%. Several segments in education system are introduced at different levels. The state has allocated 12% of its total budget for education in recent years. Imparted via the government and private institutes, the state has as many as 633 government schools and more than 16000 private schools. After completing the

senior secondary level of education, most of the students go for higher education either in Andhra Pradesh or at times they move to some other states.

Census, 2011 revealed that the state of Andhra Pradesh has illiteracy rate of 33 percent. So, to improve literacy of Andhra Pradesh the state government has to take few brave decision. Transforming the schools to English medium is one of those bold decisions that state government has taken. This change will allow students to compete in this technology driven world and makes sure that students don't have any disadvantages by studying in government schools. The Mana Badi Nadu Nedu scheme is launched in Andhra Pradesh on 14th September 2019. As the inaugural day was children's day, around fifteen thousand schools were taken into this program. Government will compare the schools after renovation to the previous ones to calculate the improvements made. Around Rs 6000 crores will be spent by the government in coming four years by the government in Andhra Pradesh.

To transform all government schools with required infrastructure and up gradation of skills besides setting up of English labs in addition to providing basic amen it iessuc has clean environment, running water, furniture inside the classroom and in the school building, compound wall around the school for protection, blackboard in each class rooms, toilets for both boys and girls, renovation and involve parent committee.¹

Under the program English medium will be introduced in Classes 1 to 6. Honorable Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has focused on the point that changing government schools from Telugu medium which is a regional language to English medium will have many benefits for the students. Changing into English medium will also make it easy to integrate future technologies such Artificial Intelligence and Robotics in to syllabus.²

Honorable Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has kept a prime focus on the education sector. As part of the scheme, appointed officers will take photographs of the schools before starting the development process and expose those images to public in order to maintain transparency. No private contractors will be involved in this scheme. All the responsibilities will be given to community contractors.³

It is for the first time that community contracting is being implanted in India and it is happening as a part of Mana Badi Nadu Nedu program. In the recent past, all the government schools in AP have lost their balance and shine in education sector. This is because of lack of facilities provided by the government to

the teachers as well as students. This program ensures that this problem no longer exists in government schools of AP.

During the launch event of the program Honorable Chief Minister Mr. YS Jagan Mohan Reddy said that world is advancing technologically as we have gone from land phones to smart phones and there are a lot of improvements in the field of artificial intelligence and robotics. The changes that this program brings to government schools will ensure that these advancements can also benefit the children of AP state. Infrastructure of 15, 7-7 schools will be developed by the state government of AP in the first year out of 45,000 government schools that are present in the state. The Government of Andhra Pradesh had also launch an app regarding these scheme which is named as "School Transformation Monitoring System". To login to this app every school had given one school id number where the officials can enter the details of entire campus.

Steps taken to implement the scheme

Selection of schools

- a) 15715 schools were taken up in the first year according to the plan. AP Samagra Shiksha Society and state project director will be finalizing the list of schools which should be taken up. This list will be sent to implementing agencies.
- b) Schools that are in worse condition relatively will be given higher priority in the scheme.
- c) <https://schooledu.ap.gov.in/> site will contain the list of finalized schools.
- d) 9 components are finalized on the basis of which progress of renovation will be calculated. This will make sure that the schools reach the desired standards. These 9 components are:
 - I. Washrooms with the availability of running water.
 - II. Fans and tube lights with the supply of electricity.
 - III. Supply of clean drinking water.
 - IV. Students and staff should get required furniture.
 - V. School painting.
 - VI. Small and large repairs.
 - VII. Good boards in classrooms.
 - VIII. English labs
 - IX. Compound walls

State level as well as district level committees is formed to review the process of implementation

frequently.

Preparation of estimates

- The campus of schools will be made to look beautiful so that it can encourage children to come to school regularly without fail. This will indirectly improve the quality of learning. This is the reason a provision for architecture charges will give separately.
- The engineers have been told that the building should be built in such a way that they can last 75 years. Budget will be given keeping this point in mind.
- Work estimates will be made by the executive agencies on the basis of 9 components given by the government and then update in STMS software.
- This project will directly involve parents. So every engineer before taking a step shall consult parents for their review and advice and then only finalize the step.

Inclusive and Green building concept

School building should be built in such a way that they adopt green building concept. So, all windows, corridors, compound walls and ventilators should be provided adequately so that sufficient air comes in. for the sake of children with disabilities, campuses should be made barrier free so that they can move freely. "Buildings as Learning Aid" concept should be included in repairs.

Convergence with MGNREGS for Compound wall

MGNREGS will take up the compound wall estimates. This work will be executed by parents committee. The implementing agency will act as DCC for this work. PR&RD will provide separate column in MGNREGS software for this. Everything including technical estimate and peoples estimate will be updated in the software.

Implementation process

- a. Program will be monitored by the commissioner of school education and also frequently update the government and resolve any issues to ensure that the scheme is carried out smoothly.

- b. This program will have an important for the parent committee to play. Community contractors must work with the parents committee. This is be taken care by International Labour Organization (ILO).
- c. Estimated project cost will be given before the work starts by parents committee, commissioner of school education, state project director, APSSS. They will give some amount of money for labour charges. This will be deposited in the account of parents committee using SMTS software. If the 80% of released funds gets over then another 15% will be deposited.
- d. The Convener of the Parents committee (Head Master of the school/organization) will hold a meeting with all the guardians. The parent panel of higher school in the grounds will execute crafted by normal offices like Toilet block, Electric work, drinking water, furniture, green boards, English labs, compound dividers. If there should be an occurrence of different offices like Painting, Major and minor fixes the Parent's panel of the particular school will take up these works.
- e. General body meeting will be conducted by the HM in the presence of all the parents and sanction of the program will be explained to all the schools.
- f. Parents are encouraged to participate in one-day labor in the Mana Badi Nadu Nedu program. This will ensure the participation of locals and is very important for any community contracting system.
- g. Before the renovation of their own school begins, parents will be given training and orientation for the work they need to be involved in. on day orientation program will be organized at Mandal level.

Service Charges to the implementing agencies

Service charges will be given to implementing agencies. These will constitute about 3% of the estimated cost. Quality control wings services shall be used by the implementing agencies to inspect the progress. At least 20 % of the work has to be inspected at random. Quality assurance services will also be given to ensure that the quality is not bad. They will be given 0.5% of the estimated cost for this purpose. Every

school whose budget is greater than Rs 15 lakhs will be inspected at least once by the QC official before the work is complete.

Review of Literature

Tilak, JB (2017) presented a report regarding government schools in India and how government is dealing with the lack of students in government schools. For the most of last two decades, hardly any changes were made in the education sector. Over these recent years the government has identified the need to implement new policies and required changes in the education sector. Public opinion on government schools is not so good. Even people with low income are choosing private schools despite the higher fees.⁴

Bandhopadhyay, M (2009) contains information about improvements seen in government schools in India. During recent years, the focus has been shifted to improve the quality of infrastructure in government schools. Programs like a blackboard, DPEP, SSA, RMSA have been started for this very purpose. It can be believed that the first step to attracting students to join a government school is to provide them with good infrastructure. According to the RTE act 2009, it is compulsory for all schools to have minimum of one classroom for all the teachers, an office room, barrier-free access and separate washrooms for boys and girls. All these acts are aiming to make the condition of government schools in India better.⁵

Awan, AG & Zia, A (2015) came up with certain findings which can improve the quality of education in government schools. These findings include (a) Teacher factor, (b) Infrastructure, (c) Child safety, (d) Student teacher ratio. It can be said that if government schools focus on these points then they can compete with private schools.⁶

The study conducted by Dongre AA, Kapur, A & Tewary, V (2014), discovered the money spent on elementary education. Discoveries show that India burned through 1.75% of the GDP (focus and states consolidated) on EE, while private consumption, as a matter of fact, an underestimation, was 0.71% of the GDP. More extravagant states saved on EE as a % of their GDP, contrasted with the less fortunate states. On a normal, the higher the per capita payments, the higher is general society and private consumption per government school understudy and per non-public school understudy, individually.⁷

Ghosh Dastidar, S & Chatterji, M. (2015) studied

the connection between government-funded instruction use and monetary development is a habitually discussed subject in both hypothetical and observational writing. The significance of instruction in the development cycle can follow back its approval to Adam Smith and Alfred Marshall. In any case, the early advancement models like the Harrod Domar model and neo-customary improvement models saw capital and work as the sole determinants of the monetary turn of events.⁸

Through this literature review the authors conclude that, literacy rate in India is not up to the mark. Among other states in India, Andhra Pradesh has least literacy rate. The findings from the above papers are the condition of Indian government schools has not been good for a long time. Government schools lacked proper facilities. Due to this, people have been preferring private schools over government schools. Overall public opinion on government schools is not so good. Even people with low income are choosing private schools despite the higher fees. Educational programs have been initiated but there is no particular program that concentrated on the rejuvenation of government schools. However, Andhra Pradesh government initiated the program "Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Program" - to renovate and further develop government schools in Andhra Pradesh. Our primary focus was on the scheme and its impact on government schools in Andhra Pradesh.

Methodology

Research methodology incorporated in this paper is analytical and qualitative in nature. It is based on the previously available literature, collected from various sources i.e. books, journals, reports, as well as relevant websites, that have been analysed to create a strong framework for this research. This research incorporates analysing the aforementioned literature to draw parallels and generate a more comprehensive view of the Mana Badi Nadu Nedu program. Some of the objectives of this research are:

- To study the impact of Mana Badi Nadu-Nedu program on education of Andhra Pradesh.
- To present the implementation process of the scheme.
- To study the situation of government schools in India and the need of proper renovation.
- To present the success of Mana Badi Nadu-Nedu program.

Table 1: Districts Performance (Phase - I Schools) December, 2021.

Districts	School taken up	Schools grounded	Amounts sanctioned	Payment made
Anantapur	1294	1293	374cr	320cr
Chittoor	1533	1533	355cr	288cr
E.Godavari	1371	1371	373cr	324cr
Guntur	1182	1182	288cr	240cr
Kadapa	1039	1039	240cr	187cr
Krishna	1152	1150	260cr	211cr
Kurnool	1080	1080	324cr	248cr
Nellore	1099	1098	241cr	190cr
Prakasham	1388	1387	331cr	287cr
Srikakulam	1247	1247	328cr	261cr
Visakhapatnam	1149	1149	326cr	312cr
Vijayanagaram	1060	1060	255cr	218cr
W.Godavari	1117	1117	276cr	216cr

Source: Phase -1, STMS, Department of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh⁹

Table 1 gives details about the number of schools taken up by each district and number of schools grounded at present. It also tells the amount sanctioned to each district. This study can observe that almost all the schools taken up have been grounded. Chittoor district has grounded most schools compared to others while the most payment is made to E.Godavari district.

Table 2: The Major Implementing Agency.

Agency	No. of schools taken up	No. of schools grounded
Apewidc	2509	2507
Maud	849	849
Panchayat Raj	5989	5988
Samagra Shiksha	4429	4428
Rural water and sanitation	561	561

Source: Phase -1, STMS, Department of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.⁹

Table 2 contains the information about the major implementing agencies involved in the scheme. Panchayat Raj and Samagra Siksha are the most dominant agencies in terms of schools taken up. Almost all the schools taken up are grounded.

Table 3: Sanitation details.

Districts	No. of schools updated	Schools not updated
Anantapur	3384	451
Chittoor	4179	664
E.Godavari	3852	429

Guntur	3270	19
Kadapa	2869	387
Krishna	2642	58
Kurnool	2696	98
Nellore	2847	477
Prakasham	2202	1065
Srikakulam	3087	189
Visakhapatnam	2695	1320
Vijayanagaram	2638	124
W.Godavari	2898	159
Total	39259	5440

Source: Phase -1, MIS report, R5.6 Report on Sanitation Facilities, STMS, Department of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.¹⁰

Table 3 is about sanitation facilities provided in schools. Total of 39,259 schools have been updated with sanitation facilities while 5440 schools have not been updated. So, major upgradation of sanitation facility is over with 13.8% of schools still remaining. Highest number of un-upgraded schools are from the district of Visakhapatnam, most of these schools are located in Ananthagiri, Cheedikada and Chintapali mandals.

Table 4: Overall involvements in the scheme.

Total districts	13
Total Mandals	668
No. of panchayats	10050
Total No. of Schools registered under the programme	15713
Number of implementing agencies	8

Source: Phase -1, STMS, Department of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.⁹

Table 4 gives overall information including total number of districts, Mandals, panchayats and number of implementing agencies involved in the scheme. Eight implementing agencies have been appointed spreading across thirteen districts of Andhra Pradesh. Total 15,713 schools registered under the programme in phase 1.

Impact of Nadu-Nedu Programme in Andhra Pradesh

Development of government schools: The essential target of the plan is to help the state government schools to recapture their decent position. For this, the state government is prepared to spend the necessary amounts.

Numbers of school: The state government records propose that there are upwards of 15,000 state-run and state-supported educational institutions in Andhra Pradesh. This load of foundations will come under this project.

Budget allocated for the scheme: The extensive scheme will require huge monetary grants. The state government has as of now assigned an astounding financial plan of Rs. 6000 crore for working the plan effectively.

Renovation of schools: Many old government schools are during a rather sorry state. These institutes are going to be selected, and proper renovation are going to be done to revive the wonder of the education institutes.

Washrooms for male and female pupils: Many government schools don't have an adequate number of toilets for the scholars. The scheme can pay attention to the development of proper and modern washrooms for women and boys.

Laboratory for students: Honourable Chief Minister has also stated that the govt schools will get new and improved laboratories. The labs will assist the scholars in gaining practical knowledge, and understand the topics better.

Supervision of the activities: The scheme guidelines of the welfare scheme highlight that it will be the responsibility of the authority members of the Mandal Education Board to stay a tab and monitor the construction activities.

Appointment of community contractors: To ensure quality work and transparency, the state government won't offer the project tender to non-public construction agencies. The complete project will be monitored by community contractors.

Formation of parent bodies: The officers of the

Mandal Education Committee must confine touch with the parents' councils. The parents are going to be selected by the scheme officers to stay close watch on the renovation works and progress of the scheme.

Findings

In every district of Andhra Pradesh the governments had considered some underrated school to develop under this Mana Badi Nadu Nedu program. Total number of schools considered in this program is 44,512. Initially the government selected 15,715 school with the budget of 6000 crores. 14,228 schools are grounded where the 14,871 schools are sanctioned to this program. The program has a total budget of 12,000 crores. 3324 crores amount has sanctioned by government. The government had spent 3324 crores for the development of infrastructure which is go on even in the lockdown period. The payment made by the government total 532 crores. 1) Revolving fund is 509crs and 2) materials expenditure is 23crs.

Summary

Honourable Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, YS Jagan Mohan Reddy has been very serious about resolving education problems in the state. So this program has been implemented with utmost care and given utmost importance. All the steps of the program have been kept transparent so that there is no corruption or injustice done.

Everything is planned by a committee assigned by the government. It is implemented and monitored by parent committees in all districts. Contract is not given to private contractors but to community contractors so as to keep the transparency. Enough budget is also allocated without compromising on quality of work. App has been created where anyone can check progress of work and reach out to the authorities for any query or clarification.

Nine components have been identified, according to which progress can be measured. Schools are renovated in such a way that it follows all environmental rules such as good compound walls, enough ventilation, toilets for both girls and boys etc. Parents committee plays an important role in this process. This will ensure that the process of renovation is going on according to the need of community. Everything will be monitored and frequent meetings will be held to resolve any queries.

Conclusion

AP Government Schools have lost their lustre because of lack of facilities where teachers are qualified, but lack facilities have affected student strength. So, the

govt. Now we'll modernize the government Schools and ensure good facilities in those schools. Provides a unique feature of Careers exclusively in Education domain, and helps the academic Institutes (Recruiters) to advertise their requirements to urge the most effective professionals and also helps the Professionals to post their profiles for the better opportunity. Helps the teachers to share knowledge.

AP Government Mana Badi will push under the Nadu Nedu plan to resuscitate the lost to the govt. Schools in country regions. School structures, computer labs, separate toilets for women and boys are inbuilt the govt. Within the next 4 years, the Divisional Education Officer will supervise the developmental activities at the school level. Consistent with the plan, AP are going to be developed in 15,000 schools in Andhra Pradesh. So they will build additional classrooms and renovate old buildings.

Mana Badi Nadu Nedu program has been successful in converting majority of the Government schools in Andhra Pradesh. Since the start of the scheme, many schools have been provided with good infrastructure, washrooms, etc. In the coming years, the impact of Mana Badi program will be reflected in the literacy rate of Andhra Pradesh. Reliable and safe environment along with good education in government schools will forever change the education sector of Andhra Pradesh.

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