Data Collection and Research

Task:

Do online research on how many students aged 13 to 18 are in your state. You should be able to collect the data and break it down based on meaningful features like how many boys, how many girls, and how many in towns vs villages. How many have access to English education?  Collect the data, add references and write a decent report on your approach, and summarize the data to be able to present it to an audience.

Solution:

**Introduction**

Understanding the education of students aged 13 to 18 in Telangana gives us important information about how many are in school, the differences between boys and girls, and how access to English education varies. This age group, covering classes 8 to 12, is a crucial time for learning and growth. By looking at enrollment numbers, dropout rates, and the availability of resources, we can see the main challenges students face and find ways to improve education for everyone. Solving these issues will help ensure a better future for young people in Telangana.

**Methodology**

This report provides an analysis of the educational landscape for students aged 13 to 18 in Telangana, focusing on overall enrollment, gender distribution, geographic distribution, and the adoption of English medium instruction. The findings are based on available data for the academic year 2023-24 and offer insights into trends and challenges within this demographic.

**Overall Enrollment:**

* Approximately 60,15,597 students are enrolled in schools across Telangana, which includes various types of institutions such as government, private, and aided schools.
* The State had 69,15,241 enrollments in 43,083 schools with 161 as an average enrollment per school in 2021-22. The State recorded a pupil teacher ratio of 22 and average teachers per school were 7.
* The Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) also indicates a healthy participation rate(2021-22):
* Elementary Level GER: 110.2%
* Secondary Level GER: 94.1%
* Higher Secondary Level GER: 64.8%.
* Elementary Level (Classes 1-8): There were 23,83,481 enrollments at the elementary level during the academic year 2021-22.
* Secondary Level (Classes 9-10): The enrollment for secondary education was recorded at 5,90,203 students.
* Higher Secondary Level (Classes 11-12): For higher secondary education, there were 3,23,840 enrollments.
* For secondary education (Classes 9-10), there were about **5.90 lakh** (590,203) students, and for higher secondary education (Classes 11-12), around **3.24 lakh** (324,000) students were enrolled
* The total number of students in the age group of 13 to 18 is estimated from the overall enrollment figures. As of the academic year 2022-23, Telangana had approximately **33.03 lakh** (3.3 million) students enrolled in schools across all grades.
* As of the academic year 2023-24, there are approximately **59.89 lakh** (5.989 million) students enrolled in schools across Telangana, covering grades from pre-primary to Class 10.

**Geographic Distribution**

**Urban vs. Rural Enrollment:**

* Approximately 44% of Telangana's population resides in urban areas. This figure reflects a steady increase in urbanization, with the urban population growing significantly over the past decade.
* In comparison, about 56% of the population remains in rural areas.

**Access to English Education**

* As of recent data, over 93.55% of students enrolled in undergraduate programs opted for English as their medium of instruction.

**Literacy Rate Trends**

* In recent times,because of many schemes organised by state and central governments literacy rate is been improving,this change is mainly observed by development in infrastructure,income,gurukul hostels,kendriya vidyalayas etc.
* The Badi Bata programme (admission drive), recruitment of teachers and free quality education being provided in the government schools has resulted in high number of admissions each year.
* 2021: The literacy rate in Telangana was approximately 66.54% based on the 2011 census data, with male literacy at 75.04% and female literacy at 57.99%.
* 2022: By this year, reports indicated that the literacy rate had improved, with government initiatives aimed at enhancing educational access and quality. However, specific updated figures for 2022 were not detailed in the search results.
* 2023: The gross enrollment ratio (GER) for students from first to eighth grade was reported at 110.2%, indicating a high level of participation in primary education, which often includes English as a medium of instruction.
* 2024: The literacy rate is projected to continue its upward trend, with urban districts like Hyderabad showing rates as high as 83.25%. This suggests a growing emphasis on English education alongside regional languages.

**Key Districts with Increased Enrollment**

* Hyderabad: As the capital, Hyderabad has seen substantial improvements in enrollment figures, particularly in government schools. The introduction of new residential schools and enhanced facilities has attracted more students, contributing to a total of over 4 lakh additional enrollments in the academic year 2021-22 compared to the previous year.
* Medchal-Malkajgiri: This district has reported a remarkable increase in student numbers, particularly at the elementary level. The overall enrollment at this level reached approximately 23.8 lakh in 2021-22, a significant rise from previous years.
* Rangareddy: Similar to Hyderabad, Rangareddy has benefited from improved educational infrastructure and government initiatives, leading to higher enrollment rates in both primary and secondary education.
* Warangal: Warangal has also experienced an uptick in enrollments, particularly at the higher secondary level, reflecting the growing trend of students pursuing further education after completing their secondary schooling.
* Khammam: This district has seen a notable increase in gross enrollment ratios, especially among Muslim students, indicating a broader trend of rising educational participation across various demographics.

**Factors Contributing to Increased Enrollment**

* Government Initiatives: The Telangana government has focused on enhancing the quality of education by opening new residential schools and improving existing facilities. This strategy has successfully drawn more students into the public education system.
* Community Engagement: There is a growing awareness and encouragement within communities for students, especially girls, to pursue higher education, which is reflected in the increasing enrollment ratios among different demographic groups.

**References**

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Conclusion

* The educational landscape for students aged 13 to 18 in Telangana highlights both progress and challenges. With approximately 33.03 lakh students in this critical age group, the state has made strides in increasing enrollment rates, supported by government initiatives like improved infrastructure, the Badi Bata admission drive, and a focus on English-medium education.

**Key findings include:**

* Enrollment Trends: Enrollment figures are robust, with notable growth in districts like Hyderabad, Medchal-Malkajgiri, and Warangal. However, the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) shows a decline at higher secondary levels, suggesting challenges in retaining students.
* Gender and Geographic Disparities: While the state has achieved a commendable overall enrollment, disparities remain. Urban areas enjoy better access to education, while rural regions require more targeted efforts to bridge the gap.
* Preference for English Education: The increasing adoption of English medium instruction reflects a shift towards equipping students with skills for global competitiveness. Over 93.55% of undergraduate students opting for English instruction indicates that this preference begins early in schooling.
* Efforts by the Telangana government, including the expansion of residential schools and initiatives for marginalized communities, have significantly improved access to education. However, challenges such as dropout rates, rural-urban divides, and gender imbalances require continuous attention.
* In conclusion, while Telangana has made significant progress in enhancing educational access and quality for students aged 13 to 18, addressing the remaining disparities and fostering equitable growth will be key to achieving a more inclusive and effective education system.