



## A RESEARCH AND IMPORTANCE IN PROMOTING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING FOR BACKWARD REGIONS IN TELANGANA

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### ABSTRACT:

*Expansion of access to education in rural areas of Telangana, and the resultant increase of students in schools are greatly impacting English language teaching in India. Traditionally, the focus of teaching and testing has been on reading and writing. The emphasis on speaking and listening skills are driven by societal demand and an evaluation program. English is a widely spoken language today. It has often been referred to as 'global language', the lingua franca of the modern era and currently the language most often taught as a second language around the world. English in rural areas is used not only for communicating with the outside world, but also for inter-state and intrastate communication. Because of the great ethnic and linguistic diversity found within our nation, English acts as an indispensable 'link' language.*

**Keywords:** English, Rural Areas, Impact, Promoting

### Introduction

The objective of teaching English in India, should not be 'producing bookworms' or 'linguistic robots'. What is important is to motivate the students, by creating awareness amongst them regarding the importance of English and then gradually helping the student to attain his goal. The basic objective should thus be, to make the student independent. It has rightly been said, "If you give an individual a fish you feed him for a day, but, if you teach him to fish you feed him for life." It is up to the teacher to make the student realize that gaining competence in English he shall hold the master-key to success in the contemporary world.

Education is a fundamental right, which leads to achieving the goal of "Education for All". Over the years, efforts have been made at the state and national level to achieve this goal. As per Article 45 of the Constitution of India, Universalization of Elementary Education is a Directive Principle of State Policy that underlines the need to provide free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years. As per Article, 21A and 93rd Constitutional Amendments 2009, Education has become a fundamental right. This article spells out the responsibility of the state for providing free and compulsory education to all children from the age of 6 to 14 years. This article has stated the constitutional position of right to education in our country.

### Literacy Rate in Telangana Vs All-India

As per 2011 census, Telangana State has a Literacy rate of 66.54, as against All India literacy rate of 74.2 percent. In India, Kerala has a highest literacy rate of 94 percent, Bihar with a lowest literacy rate of 61.8 percent.



For Human Development, it is important to see the differences in Urban-Rural literacy gaps as well as Male-Female literacy gaps. Urban-Rural Gap: Rural Telangana literacy rate was 57.3 percent and urban literacy rate was 81.1 percent of literacy rate. The gap in the literacy rate between urban-rural is 23.84 percent in Telangana, as shown in fig.1, whereas at All India level Urban-Rural literacy gap is 16.3 percent.

Male-Female literacy Gap: Male literacy rate in the state was 75.04 and female literacy rate was 57.99. Male- Female literacy gap was 17.05 percent which was higher than the all India Male -Female literacy gap of 16.68 percent.

Caste and Literacy: Literacy rates were lower among SC and ST communities as compared to other communities. While overall literacy rate was 66.5 percent, corresponding rates among SC and ST communities were 58.9 percent and 49.5 percent respectively in the year 2011.

## **School Education**

To make effective and meaningful implementation of the fundamental right to education, elementary education was brought under “Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan” (SSA) to universalize elementary education. Similarly, secondary education has been brought under the flagship “Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyaan” Programme (RMSA). These two schemes aim to strengthen school education in terms of access, enrolment, retention and quality.

The Government is committed to achieving total enrolment by 2017 and for this several schemes have been initiated for bringing about both quantitative and qualitative improvement.

## **Universal Access in School Education**

The following norms in establishing schooling facilities have been laid down to achieve universal access to school education.

- Primary level schools should be within 1 km walkable distance of all habitations.
- Elementary level schools should be within 3 km walkable distance of all habitations.
- Secondary level schools should be within a radius of 5kms of all habitations

On these parameters, Telangana state has achieved 99% access at an elementary level and 91.5% at a secondary level. Primary schools and Secondary schools have started in areas which were not served earlier.

During 2015-16, there were 40821 schools in the state of which 21948 were exclusively Primary Schools, 7188 exclusively Upper Primary schools, 155 schools having Primary with upper primary, secondary and higher secondary, 197 schools with Upper Primary Secondary/ Higher Secondary classes, 4810 schools were run with Primary with Upper Primary and secondary classes and 6523 schools having Upper Primary and Secondary classes. Details about Management wise schools in 2015-16 are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Management-wise Schools 2015-16



MANAGEMENT	I_V	I_VII/VIII	I_XII	VI_XII	I_X	VI_X	Total Schools
	Classes	Classes	Classes	Classes	Classes	Classes	
Central Govt.	3	3	13	11	11	6	47
State Govt.	2672	175	114	184	295	905	4345
Mandal /Zilla/Parishad	16950	3154	1	0	26	4087	24218
Pvt.Aided	321	128	0	0	44	249	742
Pvt. Unaided	1569	3528	0	0	4407	1265	10769
Others	433	200	27	2	27	11	700
<b>Total</b>	<b>21948</b>	<b>7188</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>4810</b>	<b>6523</b>	<b>40821</b>

## Enrolment

Steps are being taken up for ensuring 100% access to education. Strengthening existing schools, opening new primary schools, establishment of alternative schools and another type of educational facilities in smaller and un served habitations are few of the strategies implemented for Universalization of elementary education.

Enrolment in all types of schools in the state during 2015-16 was 61.92 Lakh out of which 14.67 Lakh in I –V classes; 9.63 Lakh in I\_VII\_VIII classes, 1.12 Lakh in I-XII classes and 0.89 Lakh in VI-XII classes, 20.62 lakh in I-X classes, 14.98 lakh in VI-X classes. Details of the enrolment Management-wise is shown in table.2

Table -2 Management-Wise Enrolment in 2015-16

MANAGEMENT	I_V	I_VII_VIII	I_XII	VI_XII	I_X	VI_X	Total Enrolment
	Classes	Classes	Classes	Classes	Classes	Classes	
Central Govt.	478	662	12866	4491	9878	1228	29603
State Govt.	158766	23506	67232	84234	98362	220563	652663
Mandal /Zilla/Parishad	902921	313140	121	0	5925	921565	2143672
Pvt.Aided	53403	16413	0	0	16000	57770	143586
Pvt. Unaided	312220	577038	31441	922	1924444	294681	3140746
Others	39748	32076	0	0	7515	2262	81601
<b>Total</b>	<b>1467536</b>	<b>962835</b>	<b>111660</b>	<b>89647</b>	<b>2062124</b>	<b>1498069</b>	<b>6191871</b>



### **Teachers**

The teacher is the vital human resource in school education system. The teacher acts as a facilitator for learning of pupils. A teacher is instrumental in developing knowledge, skills, attitudes and values among children at all stages of education. It is essential to maintain an optimum teacher-pupil ratio to achieve the goal of universal enrolment, retention and improve the education of children.

Keeping this in view, sustained efforts are being made by the government to recruit teachers in all types of schools to maintain a reasonable teacher-pupil ratio. Rationalization of teachers, deployment of teachers, and a creation of new posts and massive recruitment of teachers helped in overcoming imbalances in demand and supply of teachers. During 2015-16, there are 2,22,611 teachers in position in all types of schools in the state.

During 2015-16, there are 58252 teachers in primary schools, 44123 in primary with upper primary schools(I-VII/VIII), 2545 in primary with Upper Primary, Secondary & Higher secondary schools(I-XII) and 3183 in Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher secondary schools(VI-XII) 50149 in Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary schools(I-X) and 64359 in Upper Primary with Secondary (VI-X) Details of Teachers in schools are shown in Table 3

Table-3. Management-Wise Teachers, 2015-16

<b>MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>I_V</b>	<b>I_VII_VIII</b>	<b>I_XII</b>	<b>VI_XII</b>	<b>I_X</b>	<b>VI_X</b>	<b>Total Teachers</b>
	<b>Classes</b>	<b>Classes</b>	<b>Classes</b>	<b>Classes</b>	<b>Classes</b>	<b>Classes</b>	
<b>Central Govt.</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1012</b>
<b>State Govt.</b>	<b>5813</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>1303</b>	<b>2967</b>	<b>2472</b>	<b>7386</b>	<b>20635</b>
<b>Mandal /Zilla/Parishad</b>	<b>39067</b>	<b>15952</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>44412</b>	<b>99611</b>
<b>Pvt.Aided</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>1538</b>	<b>3500</b>
<b>Pvt. Unaided</b>	<b>10961</b>	<b>25960</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>46643</b>	<b>10791</b>	<b>95295</b>
<b>Others</b>	<b>1301</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>2558</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>58252</b>	<b>44123</b>	<b>2545</b>	<b>3183</b>	<b>50149</b>	<b>64359</b>	<b>222611</b>

### **New Initiatives were taken during 2015-16**

Free Education to all the students studying in GJCs: State government has taken a decision to provide FREE EDUCATION to all the students studying in 2 years Intermediate Courses in



Government Junior Colleges as a part of its commitment to provide free education from KG to PG. As a result of the decision of the Government to provide free education the admissions in 1st year Intermediate courses in Government Junior colleges in the State has increased considerably from 68,573 for the year 2014-15 to 81,422 for this academic year 2015-16.

The total admissions in 2 years of Intermediate Courses in Government Junior Colleges are 1,50,390 during the year 2015-16 as compared to 1,35,235 of students during the year of 2014-15.

### **Supply of Free Textbooks to all the students studying in GJCs**

The government has taken a decision to supply free textbooks to the students studying in GJCs from the Academic year 2015-16.

Capacity Building Activities

### **Tele-Lessons (Mana TV) / “e” Class Room (For Students)**

Through Mana TV, live Tele-lessons on important subjects were transmitted for the benefit of students in Government Junior Colleges in the state. The introduction of the Audio Visual instruction has improved the results in IPE. Electronic classrooms were established in Government Junior Colleges. There are 260 Government Junior College's in Telangana Region in the State with the latest technology. The content C.D.'s are provided by Board of Intermediate Education

### **Short Term Vocational Courses (For Students)**

There are 24 short term Vocational Courses. The State Institute of Vocational Education wing in the Commissioner of Intermediate Education is authorized to conduct examinations and issue certificates. Nearly 1560 students are admitted in these courses for 3 Modules for the year 2014-15. The State Institute of Vocational Education is conducting 3 months, and 1-year duration certificate courses for the benefit of dropouts and others, like SSC failed / pass, Inter failed/passed throughout the state. It is aimed at improving the employable skills and employment i.e., both wage and self-employment.

Prof. Jayashankar Institute of Telangana Intermediate Staff Training Academy (JITISTA)  
(For Faculty)

The Commissioner of Intermediate Education has renamed the Training Academy as the Prof. Jayashankar Institute of Telangana Intermediate Staff Training Academy after bifurcation of the State. It has conducted 67 training programmes covering 2430 employees of various categories of intermediate education during the year 2014-15. During 2015-16, Institute has conducted training programs for 691 JLS in JITISTA, O/o CIE, Hyderabad. 4701 Junior Lecturers are still to be given training. Training to all the JL of GJCS, Aided & contract faculty have been given at the District level.

### **Progress in Infrastructure Development**



RIDF-XVIII is taken up for the construction of New buildings to 18 Government Junior College by the Government. All works have been completed.

NABARD RIDF-XIX is taken up for the strengthening of 53 Government Junior Colleges in State (Rural areas), Out of which 41 works have been completed and remaining works are under progress.

NABARD RIDF-XX is taken up for the construction of New buildings to 26 Government Junior Colleges, vide G.O. Ms. No. 6, Dated: 09.02.2015 with an estimated cost of Rs.58.50 Crores and additional classrooms to 69 GJC, compound walls to 19 GJC, Toilet blocks & RO plants to 177 GJC with an estimated cost of Rs.8225Cr. Vide G.O.Ms.No.11 Higher Education (IE), dated 08.04.2015, these works are under progress. Out of which 130 toilet blocks 159 RO plants are completed.

NABARD RIDF-XXI: it is taken up for the construction of 08 New Government Junior College Buildings and additional classrooms to 30 GJCs under RIDF-XXI.

## **Conclusion**

The current study state that the literacy rate in education has started decreasing but still we need to stick on to the slogan "Education for All". Although the government of telangana is coming up with many more activities in improving the English education system especially in backward areas. Meeting the learning needs of all their students is a complex and demanding job for schools. How well students achieve at a school depends on such factors as how well teachers engage with their students and the relationships schools have with their students' families and whānau. However the assessment of student achievement, or knowing what students know and can do, is fundamental to effective teaching and to students' learning. Unless teachers know their students well and are knowledgeable about their achievements, they cannot be confident that their teaching is meeting the learning needs of their students.

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