

A Study on Enrollment of Childrens Towards Government Kannada Lower Primary Schools in Different Blocks of Kalaburagi District.

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Abstract: Every citizen of the nation has a fundamental right to education. With its many advantages, including improved skills, employment prospects, and financial security, education is essential for both individual and society growth. Additionally, it gives people the ability to make wise choices, get involved in their communities, and help create a more just and successful society. Since there is a concerning decline in the number of children enrolled in the research area, the article focuses on the enrollment status of children in the Government Kannada Lower Primary Schools in several blocks in Kalaburagi district. There is a need of government intervention to see that the reason behind the decrease in the enrollment as is because of the poverty or any other issues.

Key Words- Primary, Education, Growth Rate, Instability, Government

I. Introduction

Since national development is influenced by the expansion of various businesses, which in turn affects the development of the entire country, education is closely linked to national development. Education is important for many reasons, including economic prosperity, societal advancement, and personal development. While efforts are being made at the national and state levels to ensure that the government can fully accomplish the goal of universal elementary education, a number of educational programs are being put into place to ensure that the last man of society sends his children to school.

Despite these efforts, the children's enrollment ratio is continuously dropping, primarily at government schools, which is a concerning trend. The main issues are school dropouts, poverty, which forces family members to push their children to begin working for a living, and so on. Children's primary education teaches them the fundamentals of reading, writing, and other disciplines like social science, natural science, the value of history, the arts, music, and so forth.

Primary education enhances children's understanding of child development by establishing the fundamental groundwork for subsequent education, developing literacy and numeracy skills that play a crucial role in character development, and encouraging socialization as a way to behave in society. The children's enrollment in various Kalaburagi district blocks is the focus of the study.

II. Methodology

The study is purely conducted based on the secondary data. The data pertaining to the enrollment of the childrens was collected from the Student Achievement Tracking System, Karnataka (School Report Card) for the year of 2020 to 2025. The enrollment data is maintained and updated timely by the Department of School Education, Government of Karnataka. The study is conducted purely based on quantitative method and focused on the time period which is after covid period that is from 2020 to 2025. In order to arrive at the meaning full results following analytical method were employed that is percentage analysis and compound annual growth rate.

III. Results and Discussion

The block-by-block enrollment of students in the Kalaburagi district of Karnataka for the 2023–2024 and 2024–2025 academic years is shown in table no. 1. The chart shows that during the 2023–24 academic year, approximately 13986 girls and 12941 boys were registered, making up 26927 of the total strength. With 5240 students, or 19.46% of the total, that are divided between 2637 boys and 2603 girls, Jewargi Block is the largest in terms of total strength.

Next in line was the Chittapur block, which had 4552 kids enrolled (16.90%), of which 2153 were males and 2399 were girls. The Chncholi block came next, with a total strength of 4282, or 15.90% of the total for the academic year. Approximately 2066 of the 4282 enrolled pupils were male, and 2216 were female. Following it came the Afzalapur block, which had 3360 students overall, or 13.48% of the total. It was noted that the boys' strength was 1798 and the girls' strength was higher in the block with 1832.

With 2412 students overall, Sedam was the second block with the greatest enrollment, accounting for 8.96% of the total. After that, Gulbarga South came in second with 1491 enrolled pupils, or 7.09 percent of the total. With 1075 students, the girls' strength was found to be at its peak, while 834 students were found to be guys. Gulbarga North was the final block with the lowest enrollment,

with 1491 students enrolled, or 5.54 percent of the total. Of the 1491 pupils enrolled, approximately 801 were female and 690 were male.

Overall, it can be concluded that the maximum enrollment was reached in every block, with the exception of Jewargi block, where there was only a slight variation. It can be deduced that the Kalaburagi district's major blocks place a high value on the awareness, significance, and necessity of girl child education. Additionally, the table shows the number of pupils enrolled in each block of Kalaburagi district for the 2024–2025 school year. With 5070 pupils enrolled, or 19.86% of the total, the Jewargi block holds the record for the greatest student enrollment.

Boys had the highest enrollment of 2561 out of 5070 pupils, while girls had the highest enrollment of 2509. The following block with the greatest student enrollment was Chittapur, with 4282 pupils, or 16.77 percent of the total, of which 2029 were boys and 2253 were girls. About 4064 pupils, or 15.92% of the total, were enrolled in Chincholi Block; 2119 of them were girls and 1945 were boys. Afzalpur Black was the following block, with 3434 pupils, or 13.45% of the total.

It was discovered that 1683 of the students were boys and 1751 were girls. About 3254 pupils, or 12.74 percent of the total, are enrolled in the Aland block. It was discovered that 1515 of the students were boys and 1739 were girls. With 2279 students overall, Sedam was the second block with the greatest enrollment, accounting for 8.93% of the total. After that, Gulbarga South came in second with 1376 enrolled pupils, or 5.39 percent of the total.

With 746 pupils, it was found that the girls' strength was at its peak, while the guys' strength was 630. Gulbarga North was the final block with the lowest enrollment, with 1773 students enrolled, or 6.94 percent of the total. Of the 1773 pupils enrolled, approximately 1018 were female and 755 were male. Gulbarga South was the second and last block, with 1376 students enrolled, or 5.39 percent. 630 kids were found to be boys and 746 students to be girls out of 1376 total. It can be inferred that the strength which was round 26927 during the academic year of 2023-24 has declined to the strength of 25532 for the academic year 2024-25.

Table 2 shows the instability index for the same period as well as the compound annual growth rate of the students enrolled from 2020–21 to 2024–25. As can be seen from the table, every block has shown a negative growth rate. The block with the highest negative growth rate is Gulbarga North (9.69%), followed by Sedam (6.39%), Chittapur (6.24%), Afzalapur (5.85%), Chincholi (4.62%), Gulbarga South (4.39%), Jewargi (3.42%), and Aland (3.00%).

In terms of student enrollment across all blocks over the research period, the total compound annual growth rate is shown to be negative, dropping by 5.03 percent. Aland had a high percentage of 6.63 percent, followed by Chincholi (10.53 percent), Jewargi (11.25%), Gulbarga South (12.50 percent), Afzalpur (11.04%), Sedam (13.30%), Chittapur (13.49%), and Gulbarga North (15.06%), according to the instability index, which showed a steady and consistent stability.

It was found that the overall instability was 10.95 percent. Overall, the data shows that student enrollment at government schools is declining year over year, which is concerning as it raises questions about the cause of the enrollment drop. The reduction may have been caused by the epidemic, or by economic difficulties that briefly caused families to choose government schools. However, this trend appears to be reversing, and some parents may prefer the alleged superior facilities or educational quality of private schools.

IV. Conclusion

The majority of the students who have been admitted are girls, according to the enrollment of the actual value of the students to the various blocks. However, it is also necessary to investigate the reasons for the dropping enrollment of boys in all of the blocks. The issue is so concerning that the government must act quickly to address the cause of the pupils' declining enrollment in government institutions.

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Table 1 Block wise physical performance in enrollment of childrens in Kalaburagi district

Block	2023-24			2024-25		
	Boys	Girls	Total Strength	Boys	Girls	Total Strength
Afzalpur	1798 (13.89)	1832 (13.10)	3630 (13.48)	1683 (13.79)	1751 (13.14)	3434 (13.45)
Aland	1604 (12.39)	1807 (12.92)	3411 (12.67)	1515 (12.41)	1739 (13.05)	3254 (12.74)
Chincholi	2066 (15.96)	2216 (15.84)	4282 (15.90)	1945 (15.94)	2119 (15.90)	4064 (15.92)
Chittapur	2153 (16.64)	2399 (17.15)	4552 (16.90)	2029 (16.63)	2253 (16.90)	4282 (16.77)
Jewargi	2637 (20.38)	2603 (18.61)	5240 (19.46)	2561 (20.99)	2509 (18.82)	5070 (19.86)
Sedam	1159 (8.96)	1253 (8.96)	2412 (8.96)	1085 (8.89)	1194 (8.96)	2279 (8.93)
Gulbagra South	690 (5.33)	801 (5.73)	1491 (5.54)	630 (5.16)	746 (5.60)	1376 (5.39)
Gulbarga-North	834 (6.44)	1075 (7.69)	1909 (7.09)	755 (6.19)	1018 (7.64)	1773 (6.94)
Total	12941 (100.00)	13986 (100.00)	26927 (100.00)	12203 (100.00)	13329 (100.00)	25532 (100.00)

Note: Figures in the parentheses indicate percentage to total.

Table 2 Annual growth rate of enrollment of students to different blocks of Kalaburagi district for the year 2020 to 2024.

Block	Compound annual growth rate of the students enrolled during the academic years 2020-21 to 2024-25	Instability Index in percentage
Afzalpur	-5.85	13.04
Aland	-3.00	6.63
Chincholi	-4.62	10.53
Chittapur	-6.24	13.49
Jewargi	-3.42	11.25

Sedam	-6.39	13.30
Gulbarga South	-4.39	12.50
Gulbarga-North	-8.69	15.06
TOTAL	-5.03	10.95