



# CLASS – 11

## ECONOMICS

### Indian Economy Development

#### CH-4 : Human Capital Formation In India

Part – 5

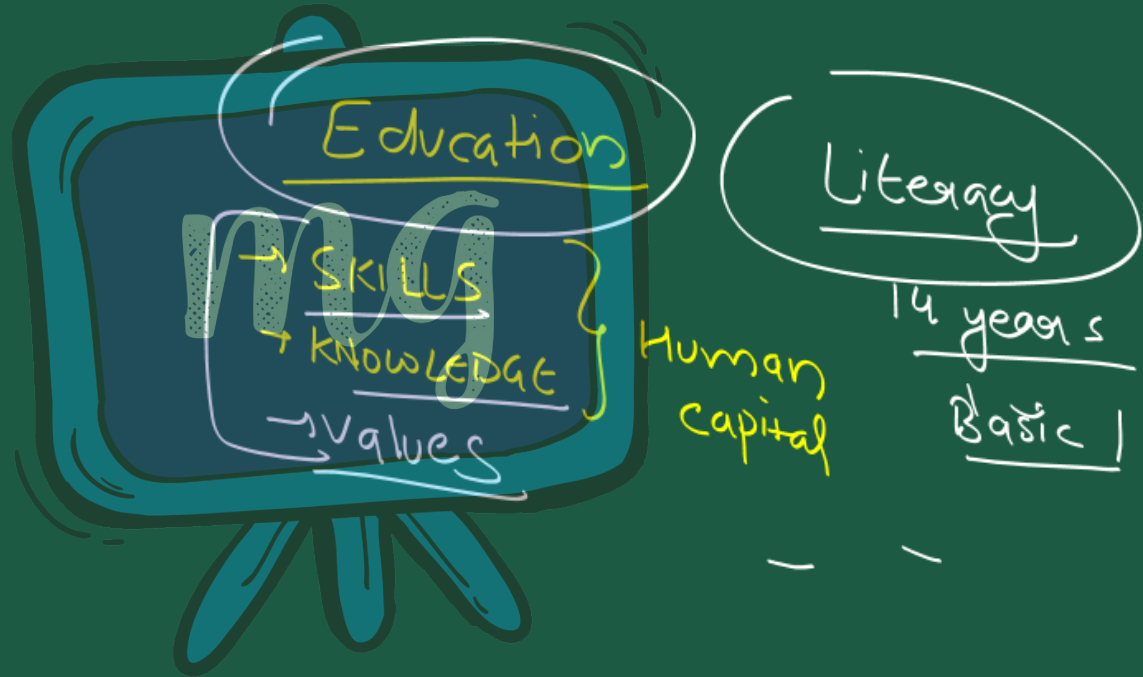
Education Sector in India

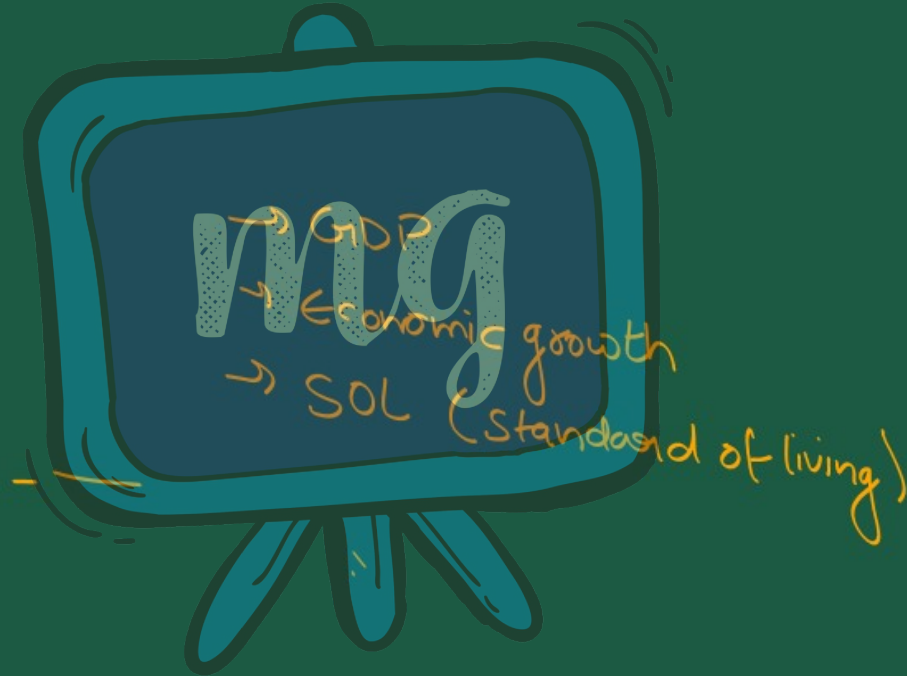
Vaishnavi Agrawal

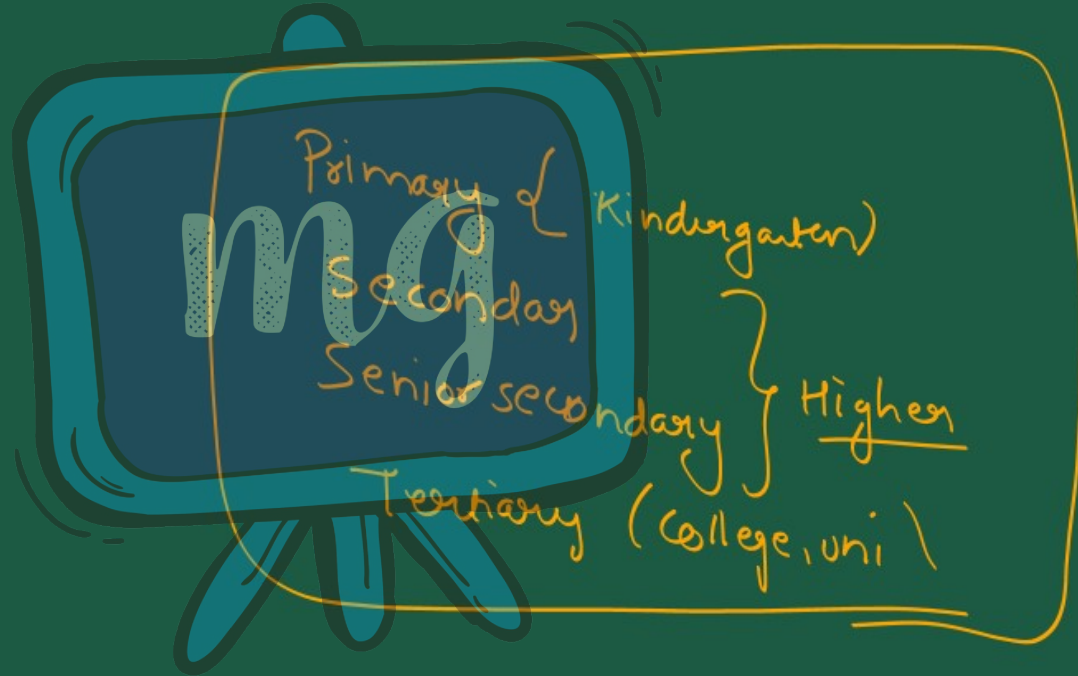




1. Introduction to Human Capital
2. Sources of Human Capital Formation
3. Roles of Human Capital Formation
4. Problems in Human Capital Formation
5. Education Sector in India









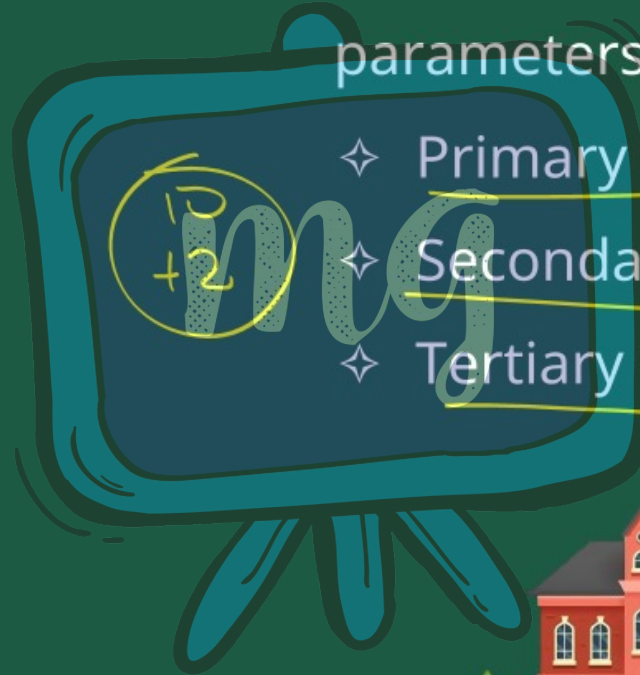


# EDUCATION SECTOR IN INDIA

- Education is most essential Human Resource Development.
- Education implies the process of teaching, training, and learning, (especially in schools or colleges).
- Education improves knowledge and develops skills. It is a much wider concept than literacy.

Education encompasses three parameters:

- ✧ Primary education
- ✧ Secondary education
- ✧ Tertiary education





## IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION

- Education produces responsible citizens.
- It develops science and technology.
- It facilitates the use of natural & human resources in all regions of the country.



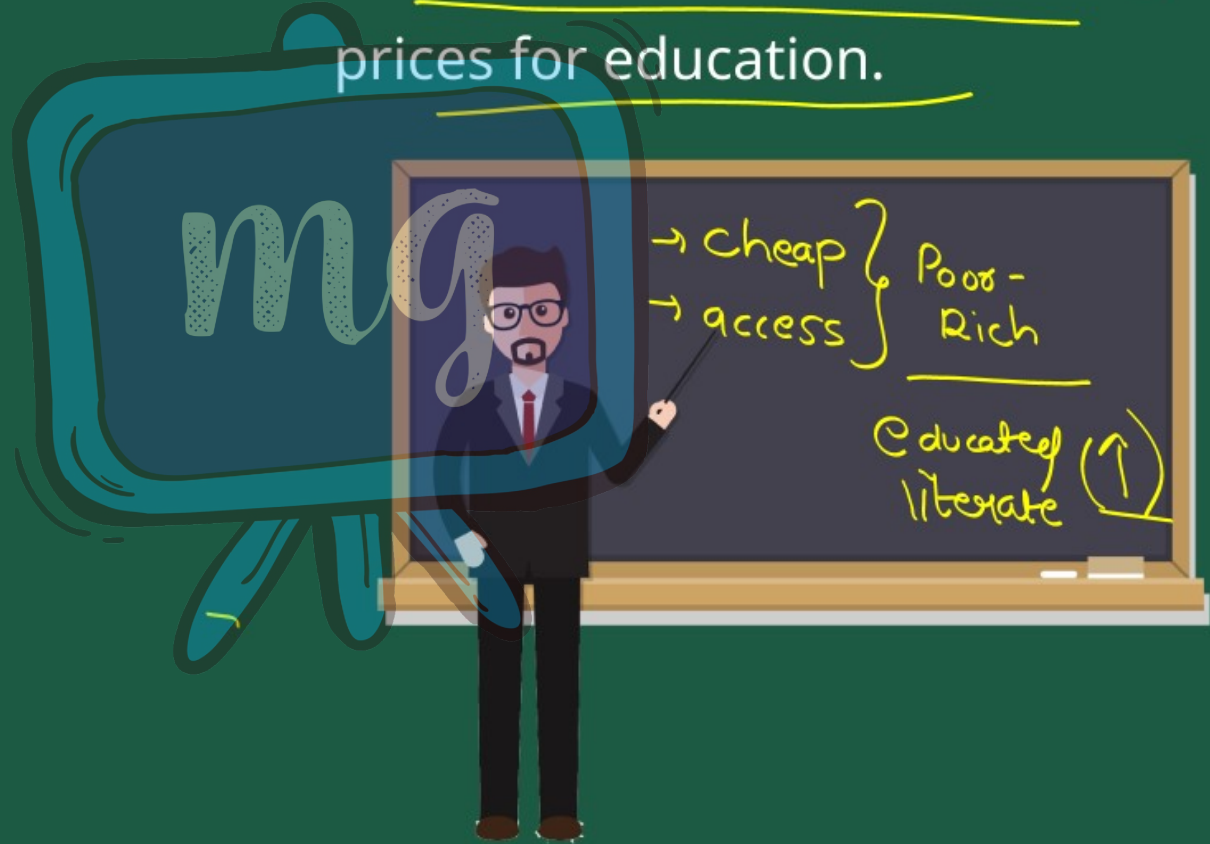
- It helps economic development through greater participation of the people in the process of growth and development.
- It promotes the cultural standards of the citizen.
- It develops a human personality.



## NEED FOR GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION IN EDUCATION

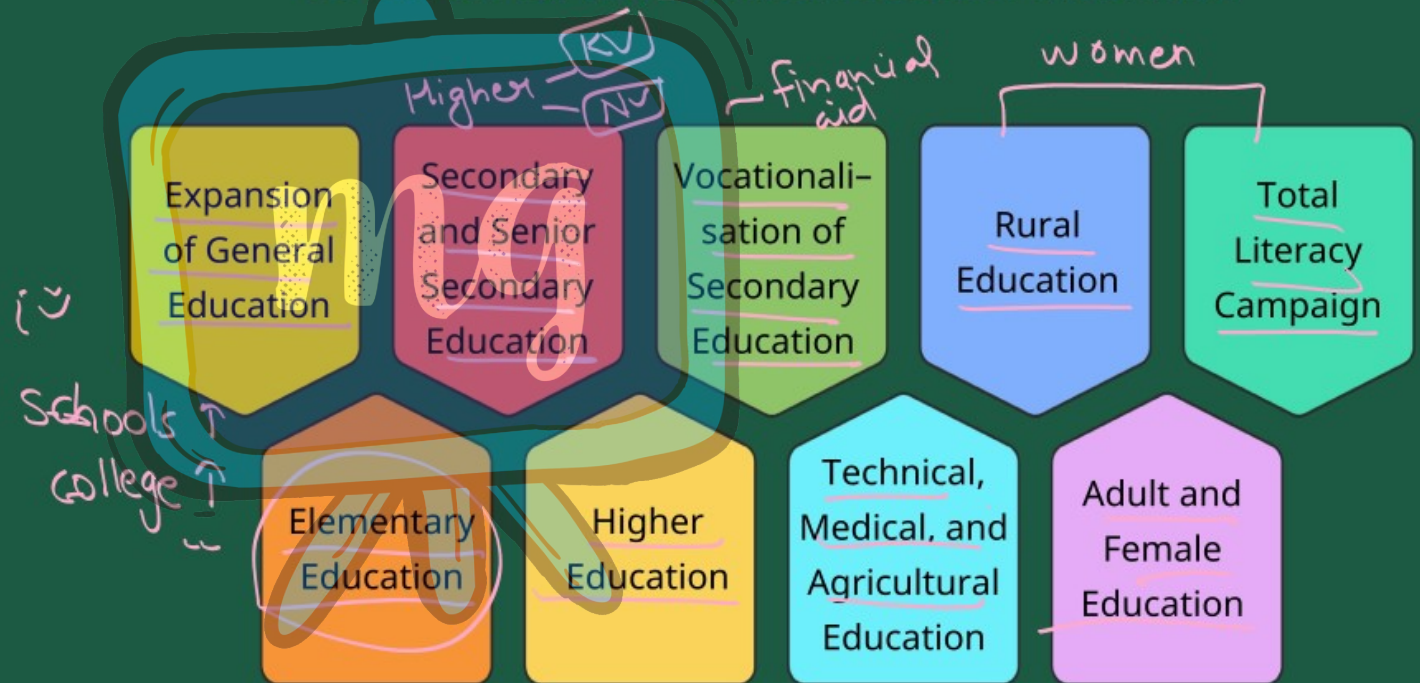
- Education sector needs huge investments with a very high fixed expenditure.
- It is difficult to expect private investors to invest unless they are allowed to recover their huge costs through the high price of the service.

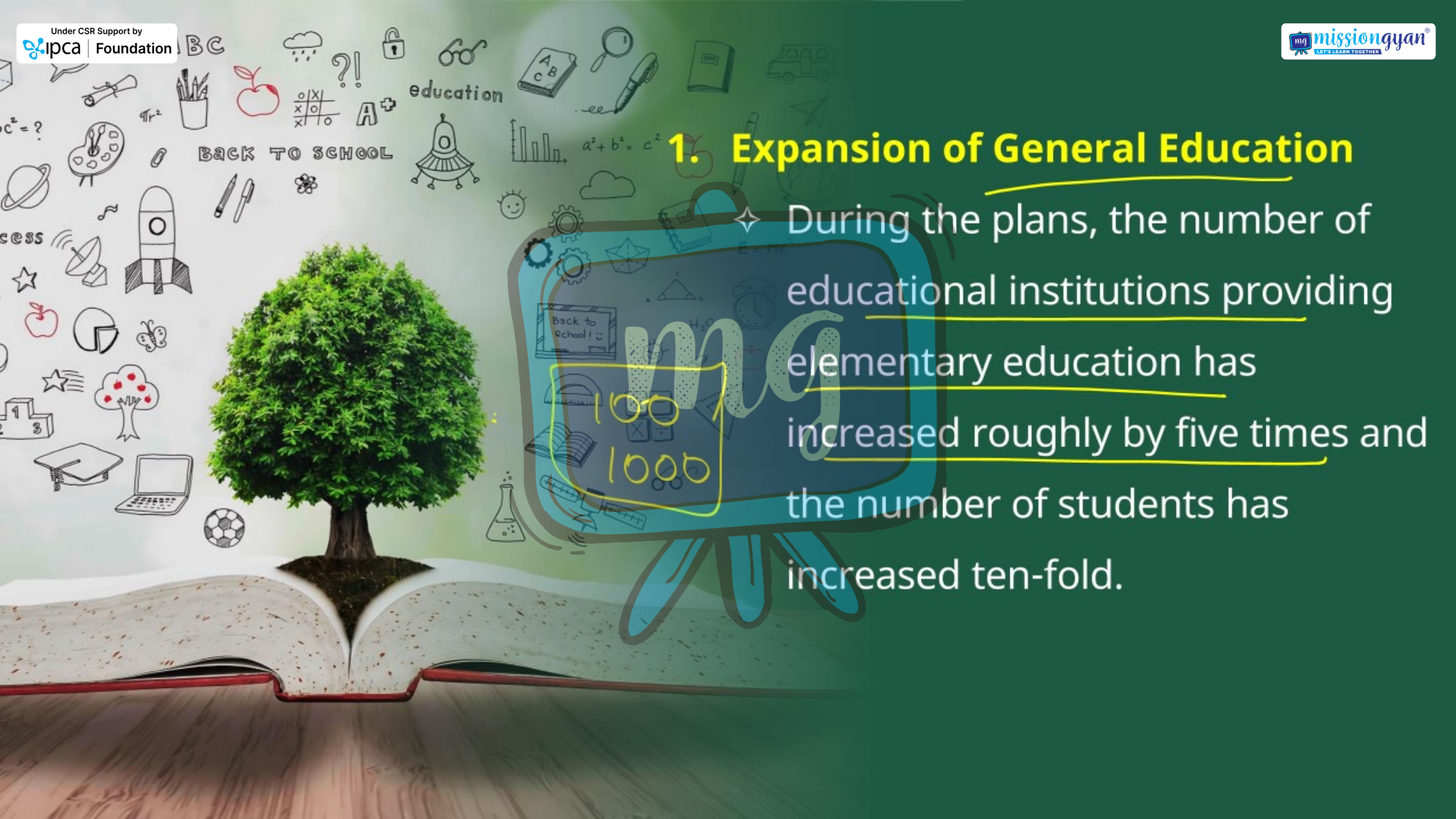
- Not all countries can afford high prices for education.





## Growth of Education Sector in India





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## 1. Expansion of General Education

During the plans, the number of educational institutions providing elementary education has increased roughly by five times and the number of students has increased ten-fold.

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## 2. Elementary Education

- ✦ Elementary education covers students from class 1 to class 8 (primary and middle) in the age group of 6 to 14 years.
- ✦ The number of primary and middle schools has considerably increased.

### 3. Secondary and Senior Secondary Education

✦ In 1987-88, Navodaya Vidyalaya was established to impart modern education of good standard to talented students of rural areas. These schools provide boarding facilities to the students.





- ✧ The central government has established Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central Schools) for the benefit of the children of transferable employees.

## 4. Higher Education

- ✦ After independence, higher education grew drastically.
- ✦ As many as 799 universities are providing higher education in the country.
- ✦ Of these, there are 44 central universities. Besides, there are 40 deemed to be universities.



## 5. Vocalisation of Secondary Education

✦ Under the plan, financial assistance is given to those schools that start the vocational course at the higher secondary (+2) level.



✦ Vocational courses have been introduced in the areas of agriculture, trade and commerce, engineering, technology, health, and medicines.



## 6. Technical, Medical, and Agricultural Education

✧ Since Independence, the number of institutions Imparting technical and professional education has increased significantly.

✧ Many agricultural universities have also been set up in the country.

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(राजस्थान कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान)

✦ Many research centres have also been set up in the country, e.g., the Indian Institute of Technology, Agriculture Research Institute, Indian Statistical Institute, National Physical Laboratory, National Chemical Laboratory, Institute of Economic Growth, etc.



## 7. Rural Education

- ✦ Rural areas have also witnessed the wide expansion of education.
- ✦ National Rural Higher Education Council has been set up for this purpose.
- ✦ Under this council, 14 rural educational institutions have been functioning.

## 8. Adult and Female Education

✦ In order to eradicate illiteracy among adults, special arrangements have been made for adult education.

✦ In order to provide technical education to women, many women polytechnics have also been established.



✦ 'Women Education Council' is a significant step to promote education among woman.



## 9. Total Literacy Campaign



- ✦ National Literacy Mission was launched to render everybody literate in the country.
- ✦ This programme has now been recast as 'Saakshar Bharat' with a central focus on female education.
- ✦ The programme covers all those in the age group of 15 and above.

# EDUCATION EXPENDITURE

- The percentage of 'education expenditure of total government expenditure' indicates the importance of education in the scheme of things before the government.



- ▮ The percentage of 'education expenditure of GDP' expresses how much of people's income is being committed to the development of education in the country.





- During 1952-2020, education expenditure as percentage of total government expenditure increased from 7.92 to 16.54 and as percentage of GDP increased from 0.64 to 4.47.
- Throughout this period the increase in education expenditure has not been uniform and there has been irregular rise and fall.



# EDUCATION : STILL A CHALLENGING PROPOSITION

## Large Number of Illiterates

- India harbours the largest number of illiterates in the world.
- Presently, nearly 36 crore people are estimated to be illiterate.



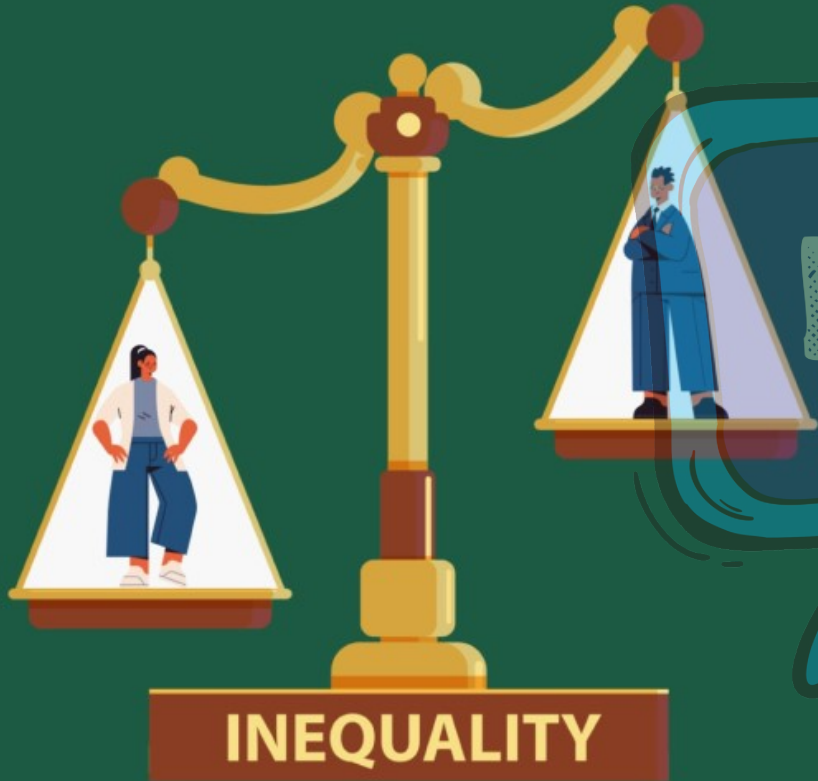
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## ② Inadequate Vocalisation

- Education continues to be largely degree-oriented throwing millions of educated youths down to the corridors of employment exchanges.
- Vocationalisation of education is still a far cry.

## Gender Bias

- There is still a significant 'gender bias' in offering opportunities for education to male and female children.
- The enrolment ratio is relatively low for female candidates and their drop-out ratio is considerably high.





## Low Rural Access Level

- There is a high degree of disparity in access to education.
- The 'access level' is considerably low for the rural population compared to the urban population.

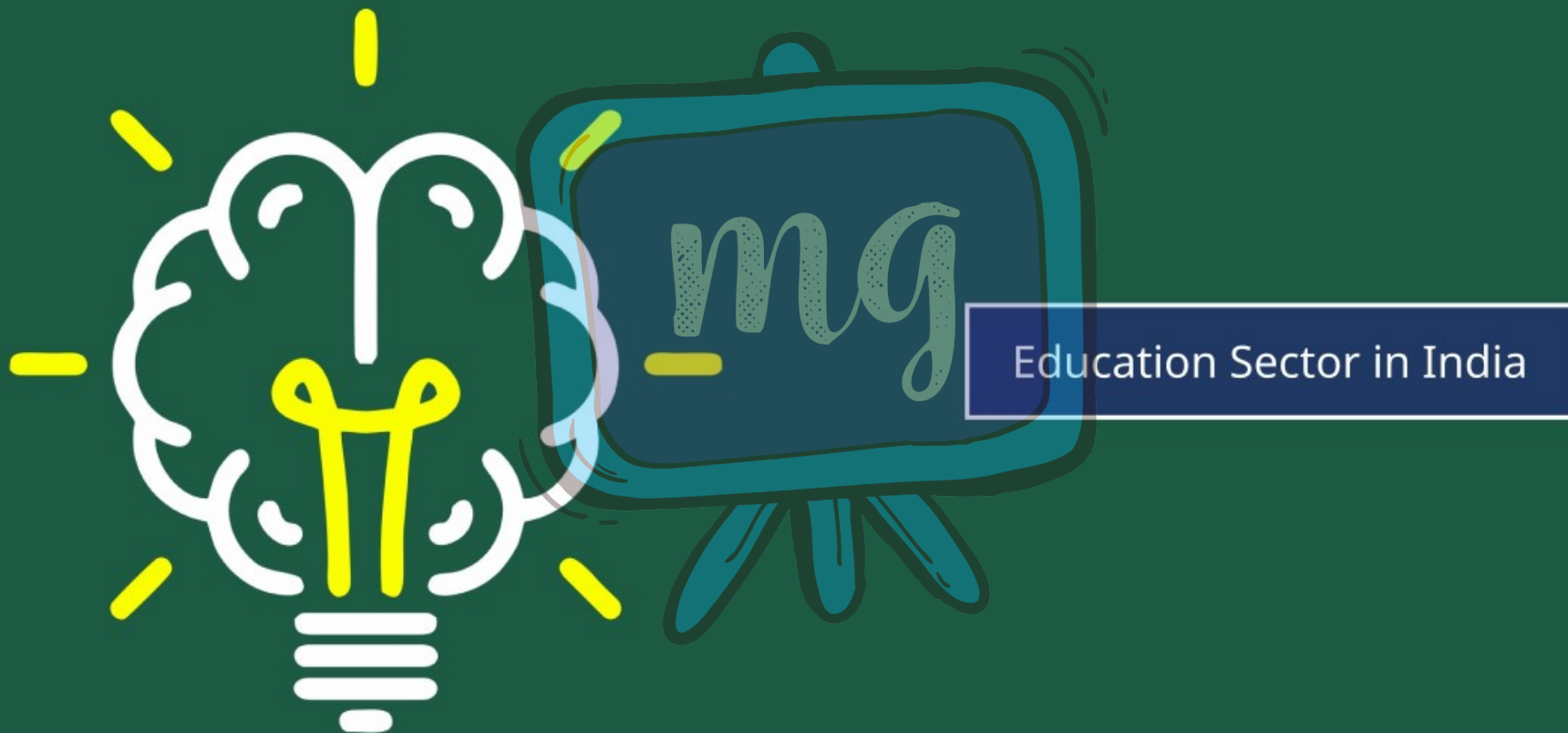


## Privatisation

- There is a growing trend toward privatisation of education.
- Being very expensive, private education has tended to widen the gulf between access levels for the rich and the poor.

## Low Government Expenditure on Education

- ▮ The government has failed to fulfil its commitment of spending nearly 6 per cent of GDP on education: actual expenditure has been around 4-5 per cent only.





1

What are the challenges faced by India in education sector?

- ☐ A Gender bias
- ☐ B Privatisation
- ☐ C Low government expenditure on education
- ☒ D All of these

2

How did the education sector in India develop ?

- ☐ A Improvement in rural education
- ☐ B Introduction of Vocational courses
- ☐ C Increase in technical & agricultural education
- ☒ D All of these

3

What is the primary goal of education in human capital formation?

- ☒ A To reduce poverty
- ☒ B To enhance skills and knowledge
- ☒ C Increase in literacy rates
- ☒ D To promote social equality