
Inclusive Growth and Education in India

Dr. G. Ayyanna

Lect. in Economics, Govt. Degree College, Anantapuramu, AP.

Introduction

Inclusive growth refers to a process of growth in which the benefits are equitably distributed across different regions, communities and group of people. It is often used interchangeably with a suite of others terms including broad based growth, shared growth and pro-poor growth. The concept of inclusive growth is not new to India. It was earlier expressed as distributive justice and realization of a socialistic pattern of society embodied in the objectives of planning. However it got a new lease of life in eleventh five year plan. The eleventh five year plan strategy was towards faster and more inclusive growth even though the approach paper to eleventh plan has not defined the concept of inclusive growth; similar confusion exists in the international context too with institutions like the UNDP and the World Bank harping on exclusive growth without a well defined perspective.

The Concept of Inclusive Growth

The approach paper of the eleventh plan stated that the plan provides an opportunity to restructure policies to achieve a new vision based on faster, more broad-based and inclusive growth. It was designed to reduce poverty and focus on bringing the various divides that continue to fragment our society. These are the broad objectives that successive five year plans in India have sought to achieve in some form or the other right from the beginning of course.

The concept of economic reform involving changes in the economic policy framework since 1991, has called for careful crating of the distributional consequences of the growth process and an appropriate strategy to deal with the emerging issues.

By 'Inclusive Growth' we intend to convey the idea the Growth process under review or being proposed is such that it has benefited even those section that are deprived of both physical and human asset endowments and hence, generally belong to the bottom rungs of income distribution and are incapable participating from the Growth process. Thus the definition of the concept presupposes. The identification of the set of deprived. That cannot and hence, does not.

- i. Participate effectively in the production process.
- ii. Benefit from it in terms of income generated.
- iii. Experience welfare improvements as measured by consumption.

Objectives of the Study

- To explain Status of Education in India
- To Discuss need for Inclusive Growth in Higher Education of India

Need for Inclusive Growth.

1. However, Exclusion continued in tem of low agricultural Growth low quality employment Growth low human development, gender and social inequalities and regional etc.
2. 11th advocated for inclusive Growth.
3. There is no recognition that inclusive Growth should be achieved in order to reduce poverty and other disparities and raise economic Growth.
4. Even at international level there is a concern about inequalities and excision and now they are also talking about inclusive approach for development.

Elements of Inclusive Growth

1. Agricultural Development.
2. Reduction in regional disparities.
3. Poverty Reduction and increase in quantity and quantity of health and Education.
4. Social sector Growth.
5. Sustainable Development.
6. Five interrelated elements of inclusive Growth.

Suggestions to improve inclusive Growth.

1. Equality is important for social-economic development.
2. Equality of health and education.
3. Learn from health and education.
4. Important of women's economic and social empowerment.
5. Decentralization.
6. Economic Reforms in relation to social and political environment.
7. Shift focus of reforms to Delivery [Distribution. system.

Education and inclusive Growth:-

Education is a key factor to bring about inclusive Growth. It is a key if India is to meet its ambition. It alone can be vital and salvation for inclusion Growth by reducing poverty and unemployment of the socially deprived. It is one of the Growth drivers for the incisive Growth because a more educated population makes all the sectors of the economy more efficient and productive. Human resource development is an essential input for promoting the economic growth and development. The role of HDR in accelerating the growth rate was recognized by even the classical economists.

A country cannot achieve a sat is factory rate of growth if it faces enormous shortage of employable talent and skill HRD is also the basic of total quality management. HRD is necessary even to manage confects, both intra groups and enter group HDR can also redesign the role to match certain strengths of individuals and make them more challenging

Growth of Higher Education in India

India has the largest target population for higher education in the world. The number of universities was 20 in 1947-48. That has increased to 504 in 2009-10 and that of colleges were 496 in 1947-48 has increased to 25951 in 209-10. The number of student is 8.4 million in 2000 that has increased to 13.6 million and enrolment ratio has increased 5% during the same period.

Growth of Higher Educational institutions

Yea	Universities	Colleges	Total
1947-48	20	496	516
1950-51	28	578	606
1960-61	45	1,819	1,864
1970-71	93	3,277	3,370
1980-81	123	4,738	4,861
1990-91	184	5,748	5,932
2000-01	266	11,146	11,412
2005-06	348	17,625	17,973
2008-09	467	25,951	26,418
2009-10	504	25,951	26,455

Source: - UGC Annual [2004-05 to 2008-09] of UGC, New Delhi.

In India, the growth of higher education was very slow at the time of independence. After independence the growth of higher education has been unique and at present are 40 central universities, 234 states U. 21 private U. 128 Deemed U. other universities 05, 39 institutions of national importance and 25951 colleges [as on 31st march 2009].

Education and Inclusive Growth

Education and economic performed go together. Improvements in education increase development and spared its benefit to the all section of society. Education people are in better position at economic, social and political activity than non educated people. Studies shows that educated mothers have healthier and better nourished children. The education of women leads to lows infant mortality rate and lower reproduction rates. Consequently, it brings special social and economic benefits to all people. Education is the medicine of divisive growth.

Education

1. Right to children to free and compulsory education Act, 2009[RTE Act.. For Elementary and Secondary education.
2. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan [SSA..
3. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas [KGVS..

4. National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary level [NPEGEL..
5. National Programme of midday meals in schools.
6. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan [RMSA..
7. Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Stage [IEDSS..
8. Saakshar Bharat.

The Annual Status of Education Report [ASER. by Pratham, NGO tells the following findings

1. In 2010, 24.3 percent of children in the 6 to 14 age group in rural India are enrolled in private schools.
2. In 2010, 5.9 percent of girls in the 11-14 age groups are still out of school.
3. Rise in private school enrollment.
4. Even after five years in school, close to half of all children are not even at the level expected of them after two years in school.
5. Ability to understand mathematics shows a declining trend in children.
6. Middle school children weak in everyday calculations.
7. Tuition going down for private school children.

Remedies

There are following suggestion for improvement of education for inclusive growth.

1. Increase in the expenditure on education.
2. Ensure the participation of all section of population [i.e. male, female, and disable, children, poor, and details, displaced and old, etc.. in development process.
3. Social audited of development programs.
4. Special attention to the weaker section in each policy formulation and implementation.
5. Use of new and inclusive technique to provide education services.
6. Rationalization of private sector in view of the access to education of economically and socially separated persons.
7. Change in erstwhile polices to provide uniform and productive education.

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