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SCHEMES FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE OF STRENGTHENING EDUCATION IN HUMAN VALUES - WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GUJARAT STATE

BIJALBEN M SHAH
ASST. PROFESSOR
PARUL INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH
PARUL UNIVERSITY

BHAVANA K. PATEL
ASST. PROFESSOR
ANAND INSTITUTE OF BUSINESS STUDIES
ANAND

ABSTRACT

*Education not only improves the standard of living of people but also provides opportunities of progress. Individual opportunities of individual development and progress are not available to illiterate persons, as being available to literate persons. The concept of the Human Development was adopted for the first time by UNDP in 1990. Since then, countries all over the World have significantly improved their Human Development status. With the aim to raise the Human Development Index (HDI), the State Government has taken into account numerous problems faced by the people residing in different geographical areas across the State and is working towards addressing their deprived condition. The Government has launched various schemes to improve the condition of the people and subsequently increase the HDI of the State. **Objective of the study is-** to study different schemes of government to improve education for human development- to make analysis on the effects of government's schemes of education for improving standard of living of the people of any nation. -To identify due to education, other sectors like Health, Employment, Child Development, Women's development etc. are also developed. In view of multiple benefits of the education, the investment made in this sector, are having capacity of giving manifold compensation.*

KEYWORDS

education development, human development.

INTRODUCTION

Education is more than just reading, writing, and arithmetic. It is one of the most important investments a country can make in its people and its future. It is the most basic insurance against poverty and critical for reducing inequality. It represents opportunity. At all ages, it empowers people with the knowledge, skills and confidence they need to shape a better future. Most importantly, education helps us expand our world. It shapes our ideas, develops our ability to express them, and gives us the power to exercise choice. Education also helps us acquire the necessary skills and tools to better our lives in terms of economic opportunities, health, and other amenities of life.

The concept of the Human Development was adopted for the first time by UNDP in 1990. Since then, countries all over the World have significantly improved their Human Development status. The 12th Five Year Plan also lays emphasis on the role of education and states that education is the most important lever for social, economic and political transformation. Accordingly, recognizing the importance of education in national development, the Twelfth Five Year Plan places an unprecedented focus on the expansion of education, on significantly improving the quality of education and on ensuring that educational opportunities are available to all segments of the society.

FEATURES OF EDUCATION

- Process of learning and knowing,
- Not restricted to our school,
- Continues through our life,
- Events happening around us educate us,
- Existence of human beings is fruitless without education,
- An educated person has the ability to change the world,
- Assured of making the right moves.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EDUCATION IN OUR LIFE

- Makes Better Citizens,
- Education makes a worthy contribution to our lives,
- Making us responsible citizens,
- We get to know our history culture and values through education,
- Education opens our mind and expands our horizon,
- It enables us to understand our duties as a citizen,
- An educated person is a better citizen.

ENSURES A PRODUCTIVE FUTURE

- One who receives good education gets a secure future,
- Our productivity is increased by acquiring new skills and talents,
- With right training and education, we find most competitive jobs,
- We achieve heights in life.
- Education enables us to take the right decisions and prevents losses.

OPENS NEW VISTAS

- Education, opens wide range for us,
- An educated person understands a different point of view than uneducated,
- Education broadens our mental setting,
- Greater enlightenment – leads to - the ultimate goal of every human in life.

WIDER RANGE OF AWARENESS

- the lack of awareness is bringing disappointment everywhere,
- Education spreads awareness,
- Informs about our rights and the services that we can access,
- It teaches us to differentiate between right and wrong,
- Right education gives us the right answers.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN GUJARAT

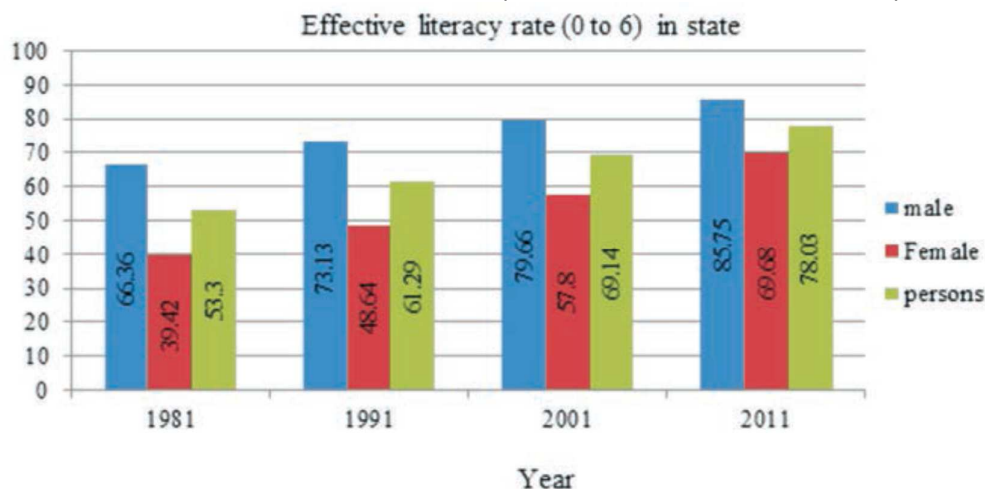
Gujarat aims at becoming a model state on all fronts of Human Development. Together we shall create a state, which would stand out for its achievements in agriculture, infrastructure, industry, and last but not the least, human development. This should make Gujarat a benchmark for development not only for all other states in India but also for other developing countries. The State Government has taken various efforts to raise living standard of people by providing basic facilities. Further, Gujarat Government has put in force the strategy of increasing Human Development Index through the wellbeing of the people, particularly welfare of weaker sections of the State. In addition to the rapid development of the State, it is to be ensured that the process of development may result in "Inclusive Growth" based on comprehensive development. Since last few years, the State is making an attempt to increase the Human Development Index by increasing the provision of social sectors like Health, Education, Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing, Women and Child Development, Welfare of Backward class, Labour and Employment etc. and started many new schemes/ programs

As per the Human Development Index value of all the States shown in "India Human Development Report-2011" Published by Planning Commission of the Government of India, Gujarat State has been ranked 11. The Human Development index figure of Gujarat was 0.466 during the year 1999-2000, which was increased to 0.527 during the year 2007-08. It shows the growth of 13 percent during the period. Against the year 1999-2000 the Income, Health and Education sector of Human Development Index there was increase of 15 percent, and 13 percent during the year 2007-08 respectively. As per the "India Human Development Report" published by the Planning Commission, Government of India, while comparing Human Development Index value of 10 bigger States of India with the Gujarat, State has been ranked at six (6) during the years 1991, 2001 and 2011.

EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT IN GUJARAT

The Government of Gujarat is endeavouring to achieve the objectives of total literacy by Strengthening various programmes/schemes of Primary Education, Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Higher Education and Technical Education. The State Government has started various programmes as **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalay, Vidya Deep Insurance, Vidya Laxmi Bond, Distribution of Cost free Text Book, Kanya Kelavani Mahotsav and Gunotsav Programme**, etc. to improve qualities of education. It is necessary to lay emphasis on education for improving standard of living of the people of any nation. Due to education, other sectors like Health, Employment, Child Development, Women's development etc. are also developed. In view of multiple benefits of the education, the investment made in this sector, are having capacity of giving manifold compensation. Education not only improves the standard of living of people but also provides opportunities of progress. Individual opportunities of individual development and progress are not available to illiterate persons, as being available to literate persons. The State Government has given priority to Primary Education. Primary Education is the foundation of pyramid of education. It is the responsibility of State Government to give free and compulsory education to all the children of 6 to 14 years age group. More emphasis is given on admission and retention schemes of Primary Education. Moreover, various commendable efforts are made by the State Government in this direction. The works regarding appointment of Vidya-Sahayaks, filling vacant posts of teachers, improvement of the quality of the teachers, starting new schools and providing facilities, training to teachers, etc. have been carried out. Guardian Education Board, Mother Education Board and village Educational Committee have been constituted in whole State. People's participation has increased by the programmes like 'Shala-Praveshotsava', 'Kanya Kelvani Mahotsava'. Further incentive schemes like, 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan', 'Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya', 'Vidyadeep Insurance Scheme', 'Vidyalaxmi Bonds', 'Distribution of Books free of Cost', 'Vanche Gujarat', 'I.C.T@ School' have been implemented successfully. In the State, to improve the physical facilities and environment in the school; schemes like special helping schools and seasonal hostels for the children of Agaria and others, model schools, computerization project, compound wall have been started.

CHART 1: EFFECTIVE LITERACY RATE OF THE STATE (EXCLUDING THE CHILDREN OF 0-6 AGE GROUP)



Under the attempt of universalization of elementary education, it is proposed to cover children who were never registered and who were dropouts under formal education and alternative school education system. In present period, it is necessary to supervise all children, by preparing systematic computerized database of each child getting formal education and getting education in alternative school. This individual computerized database information can be effectively utilized at multiple levels for knowing the educational progress of the child. Information about the individual identity of the child and educational progress of the child will be available through this individual computerized database. The system will be proved important for monitoring and controlling educational process. Storage, retrieval and analysis of the information can be made through this computerized database information. For the purpose, Central Computerized Database Information Centre has been established at State as well as District Level.

Under the tenth Five Year Plan, a scheme of providing sanitation facilities to girls of standard 5 to 7 in higher primary schools was started. Due to the implementation of the scheme retention rate of girls has been increased. Physical Facilities: Facility of drinking water was provided in 43168 schools, 41268 boys toilet, 42430 girls toilet, 40671 common toilets, 36373 ramps facility and 20502 computer laboratory was provided in the year 2013-14. Total 144864 Vidhya Sahayaks are in place upto 2013-14.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To understand the importance of education for human development.
2. To study different schemes of government to improve education for human development in Gujarat
3. To make analysis on the effects of government’s schemes of education for improving standard of living of the people of any nation.
4. To identify due to education, other sectors like Health, Employment, Child Development, Women’s development etc. are also developed. In view of multiple benefits of the education, the investment made in this sector, are having capacity of giving manifold compensation.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION

Data collected from secondary source like published articles, journals, human development report of Gujarat government

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

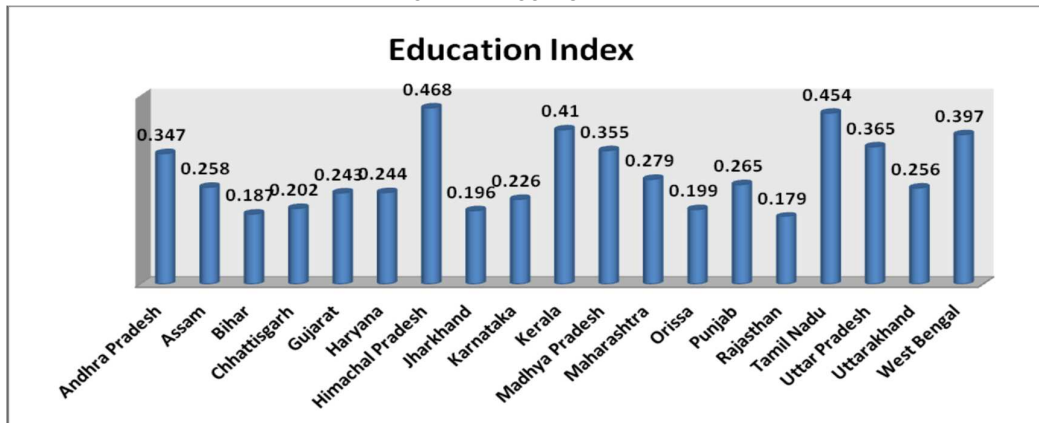
1. Time constrain is the limitation of the study.
2. Researcher has taken only education aspects in human development.
3. Research study can be done at national level but in this paper research area is only Gujarat.

LITERATURE REVIEW

- UNDP I (1990) in the First Global Human Development report concluded that people are the real wealth of a nation. Human Development is all about “process of enlarging people’s choices”. It mainly focused on building of human capabilities, enhancement of freedom and process of achieving outcomes. The Report treats human beings primarily as inputs in production process. Education, skill formation and health are means for enhancing quality of human capital. Further, the report also addressed how the economic growth translates into human development. The report strongly recommends the restructuring of budgetary expenditures, including military expenditures, and creating an international economic and financial environment conducive to human development
- Pradhan ii (2007) in his paper Human Development: A Case Study identified status of human development in India at the global level as well as state level. The study followed two methods namely the UNDP, Human Development Index and the Alternative Composite Human Development Index (ACDI). The HDI reflects that a state has high human development, if its value is closer to one and has low human development, if its value is closer to zero. On the contrary, ACDI indicates that a state has high human development, if its score is closer to zero and has low human development, if its score is close to one. He calls for government intervention to improve the status of human development and convergence of regional variations in human development between the states.
- Rajarshi iii (2005) in his study made an effort to trace the trends in regional issues related to human development in India over the period 1971 to 2001. He developed two alternative measurement of human development. The Social Development Index (SDI) has two indices Education Development Index and Medical Development Index, while human development index constitutes income capability. Highest intra-state disparities were observed in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and lowest disparities were recorded in Maharashtra, Punjab, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Government policy and the development of infrastructure have been identified as the significant factors in bridging such regional disparities

ANALYSIS

CHART 2: EDUCATION INDEX

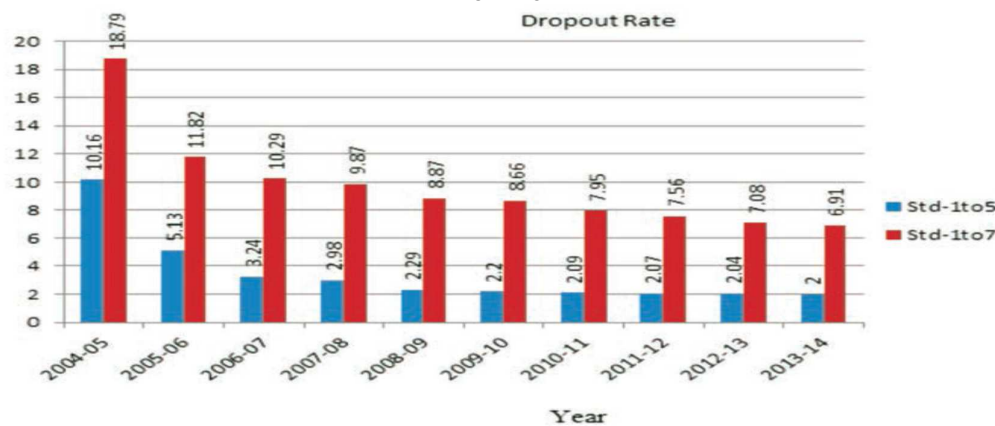


Interpretation

After perusal of the data obtained from UNDP report of HDI 2011 on education index, it is clear that Himachal Pradesh has taken highest rank followed by Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Assam, Jharkhand, Bihar and Rajasthan have taken consistently lowest rank. Whereas Punjab, Orissa, Uttarakhand then Maharashtra and Gujarat has a moderate rank in education Index.

DROPOUT RATE

CHART 3



From the above chart data reveals that the rate of drop-outs in standard 1 to 5 and standard 1 to 7, which was 10.16% and 18.79% respectively during 2004-05, was brought down successfully of about 2.00% and 6.91% respectively at the end of the year 2013-14. During the year 2013-14, the dropout rate of girls in standard 1 to 5 and 1 to 7 was 2.02% and 7.28% respectively.

FINDINGS

1. From the above study it reveals that while comparing Human Development Index value of 10 bigger States of India with the Gujarat, State has been ranked at six (6) during the years 1991, 2001, 2011 and 2015
2. Due to such intensified attempts of the State Government, the rate of drop-outs in standard 1 to 5 and standard 1 to 7, which was 10.16% and 18.79% respectively during 2004-05, was brought down successfully of about 2.00% and 6.91% respectively at the end of the year 2013-14. During the year 2013-14, the dropout rate of girls in standard 1 to 5 and 1 to 7 was 2.02% and 7.28% respectively.
3. Education affects human development in innumerable ways such as teaching people how to read and write; promoting creativity and innovation; empowering people to advance their interests and protect their rights; creating awareness of being healthy and leading a better quality of life; increasing earning levels and providing better job opportunities.
4. Such a huge impact of education on human development has been rightly recognised by the entire world and this is visible from the fact that “no country has seen declines in literacy or years of schooling since 1970 (HDR, 2010).”
5. Due to education, other sectors like Health, Employment, Child Development, Women’s development etc. are also developed.

SUGGESTIONS

- Construction of more schools especially in rural areas
- Training and hiring more teachers
- Investment in curriculum revision, progressive pedagogy and examination reforms to make schooling more relevant
- Public information campaigns to change attitudes about the benefits of schooling
- Programs to improve the internal efficiency and quality of secondary education –so as to increase the number and quality of graduates

CONCLUSION

Education is the most important things in modern world for any country. Modern studies suggested that female education is more important than male education for social and Economic development. Education is crucial for income generation and behavioural change. Human development is not only the goal of a human society; it is also a development paradigm to be adopted to achieve this goal. Human development cannot be achieved only by promoting health and nutrition or education and literacy or welfare of people through scattered programmes. It requires a development path or development strategy that is conducive to the development of human capabilities and opportunities. Most importantly, education helps us expand our world. It shapes our ideas, develops our ability to express them, and gives us the power to exercise choice. Education also helps us acquire the necessary skills and tools to better our lives in terms of economic opportunities, health, and other amenities of life.

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