Economic Impact of Social Protection Progrmme in Education

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Abstract:
Social protection consists of government policies and programme designed to reduce poverty, unemployment and inclusive growth and equality in disadvantage groups. Social security may be provide in many forms such as social insurance, Pradhan mantra AwasYojana, AyushmanYojna, MGNREGA, Ujjalayojana , Pradhan Mantrii Mudra Yojna ,SukanyaYojna, PM FasalBimaYojna. SPP can be measures as food and nutrition programePublic distribution system. Housing programe for poor people aim house for all, self-employment programe and many more. The paper aims to analyses the impact of various social protect programme especially in education on economic growth. Many studies examine that there are significant relation between education and economic growth. Social protection Programme in the field of education as Sarvashikshaabhiyan (SSA), integrated child development scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meals, BetiParahoBetiBacha, Scholarship Schemes for primary, upper primary and higher education have a positive impact on reducing poverty and improving living standard of people and their income. Education has been considered the most important component in human capital among social sector indicators. There are significant improvement in the field of education in indicators like literacy, enrolments, number of schools, colleges and universities. In this paper we have discussed the progress and current status of literacy in rural, urban and male and female. Government has been making special efforts to promote education, girls' education and reduce gender gap as well as dropout rate. Total expenditure on education as percentage of GDP has shown increasing trend and for the year 2020-21 .it is 4, 6 percentage. The main data source are census 2001,2011and national sample survey office (NSSO)

The Indian government has been trying to enhance the quality of education since the time of independence. There have been numerous policies and schemes that aimed at providing better education for everyone, irrespective of caste and religion. Indian constitution allows children with the right to education, which means that education isn't just something that children want, it is their right. Better literacy and educational level definitely have a positive impact on economic growth. Considering the importance of education, India has enacted 'Right to Education' to ensure free and compulsory Education for children in the age group 6-14 years. The Right to Education Act in India was a major turning point for school education, it made education a fundamental right for children in the age group 6 to 14 year has the right to free and compulsory education. The Act brought positive changes in the school education system. Through SarvaShikshaAbhiyan, the umbrella scheme for implementation of RTE Act, this led to increase in enrolment at both the primary and upper primary level. Along with this, schemes like RashtriyaMadhyamikShikshaAbhiyan and National Scheme of Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education emphasized secondary education of girls through scholarships, subsidies and incentives. With the introduction of BetiBachaoBetiPadhao in 2014 a renewed emphasis was given to education of girls.

I.   Status of Education in India:

In recent years, India has reportedly shown considerable improvement in education both male and female. The literacy rate has also increased than the past decades. In 1991 literacy rate was 52.21and in 2001 literacy rate was 64.83 but in 2011 literacy rate improved by 72.98.in rural area in 1991 female literacy was 30.17 and in 2011 literacy rate was 57,93. In urban area also increasing literacy rate in 1991 67.20, 86.70 in 2001 and in 2011 literacy rate was 88.76 that show constancy increase both female and male literacy rate rural as well as urban area.

Table: 1 - Trend in Literacy Rates from 1991 to 2011 in India

	Rural			Urban			Total		
Year	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1991	30.17	56.96	36.00	64.05	81.09	67.20	39.29	64.13	52.21
2001	46.70	71.40	59.40	73.20	86.70	80.30	53.67	75.26	64.83
2011	57.93	77.15	66.77	79.11	88.76	84.11	64.63	80.88	72.98

Source: Census of India, 2011

The literacy rate at all India level has steadily increased from 64.83% in 2001 to 72.98% in 2011 and the increase in literacy rates for females and males were 42.2% and 68.8% to 57.2% and 77.3% respectively as per population censuses (Table -2). The 2011 Census shows that overall level of literacy of the country has increased from 65% in 2001 to 73% in 2011 and U.P. (13.5%)have shown substantial increase in the literacy percentage. It is hoped that this good performance in improving in future

Table 2 Comparison of Literacy Rates

	2001			2011		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Uttar Pradesh	42.2	68.8	56.3	57.2	77.3	67.7
India	53.67	75.26	64.83	64.63	80.88	72.98

Source: Census of India, 2011

Educational level of the household members of age 15 years and above highest level of education successfully completedby the members of the household considering all general/ technical/vocational educational level is considered as the educational level of the household member. For determining the highest level of education successfully completed, 'diploma/certificate up to secondary is included in level of education secondary diploma certificate of level higher secondary is included in level of education 'higher secondary' and 'diploma/certificate of graduation & above' is included in level of education 'graduate and above'. Percentage distribution of persons of age 15 years and above by highest level of education successfully completed is given in table 3. The table shows that illiteracy is more in female than male in rural and urban area. It is good in primary level but it becomes very less in graduation.

Table 3 Percentage distribution of persons of age 15 years and above by highest level of education successfully completed   All India

	Rural		
Highest level of Education Completed	Male	Female	Person
Not literate	22.2	41.2	31.5
Literate	21.2	20.4	20.9
Up to primary	19.8	14.4	17.2
Middle Secondary	17.3	12.5	15.0
Higher Secondary	12.0	7.6	9.9
Graduate and Above	7.4	3.9	5.7
All	100.00	100.00	100.00
Urban			
Not literate	8.8	19.3	13.6
Literate	13.5	15.9	14.7
Up to primary	14.6	13.4	14.0
Middle Secondary	20.4	17.9	19.2
Higher Secondary	18.1	15.1	16.6
Graduate and Above	24.6	18.6	21.7
All	100.00	100.00	100.00

Rural+ Urban			
Not literate	18.1	34.5	26.1
Literate	18.9	18.9	18.9
Up to primary	18.2	14.1	16.2
Middle Secondary	18.2	14.2	16.2
Higher Secondary	13.9	9.8	11.9
Graduate and Above	12.8	8.3	10.6
All	100.00	100.00	100.00

NSS Report No.585: Household Social Consumption on Education in India

Major Initiatives for Improvement of Girls' Education in India: Government of India has taken different initiatives for improvement in girls' education. These are given like,MahilaSamakhya (MS) is an ongoing scheme for women's empowerment that was initiated in 1989 to translate the goals of the National Policy on Education into a concrete programme for the education and empowerment of women in rural areas, particularly those from socially and economically marginalized groups. (MHRD Annual Report, 2014-15). Kasturba GandhiBalikaVidyalaya Scheme (KGBV),this scheme was launched in July, 2004, to provide education to girls at primary level. It is primarily for the underprivileged and rural areas where literacy level for girls is very low. The schools that were set up have 100% reservation: 75% for backward class and 25% for BPL (below Poverty line) girls. (MHRD Annual Report, 2014-15). National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL), this programme was launched in July, 2003. It was an incentive to reach out to the girls who the SSA was not able to reach through other schemes. The SSA called out to the "hardest to reach girls". This scheme has covered 24 states in India. Under the NPEGEL, "model schools" have been set up to provide better opportunities to girls. (MHRD Annual Report, 2014-15). National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE) was launched in May 2008 with the objective to establish an enabling environment to reduce the dropouts and to promote the enrolment of girl children belonging mainly to SC/ST communities in secondary schools. (MHRD Annual Report, 2014-15). Indira Gandhi National scholarship scheme: is provided for single girl child for pursue both higher and technical education. (MHRD Annual Report, 2014-15). Swami Vivekananda Scholarship for Single Girl Child: The dropout ratio at various levels of education for girls is much higher than that of boys. Keeping Swami Vivekananda ideas of women education and to promote girls education,

UGC has introduced the Swami Vivekananda Scholarship for Single Girl Child for research in Social Sciences with an aim to compensate direct costs of higher education especially for such girls who happen to be the only girl child in their family.(MHRD Annual Report, 2014-15). Saakshar Bharat, The National Literacy Mission was recast with its new variant, Saakshar Bharat launched in 2009. It aims to accelerate adult education, especially for women's (in the age group of 15 years and above) who have no access to formal education, targeted female literacy as a critical instrument for women's empowerment. This has led to an increase in literacy, amongst women, from 53.67% (Census 2001) to 65.46% (Census 2011).

Udaan: The Scheme is dedicated to the development of girl child education, so as to promote the admission of girl students. The aim is to address the teaching gap between school education and It seeks to enhance the enrolment of girl students in prestigious technical education institutions through incentives & academic support (MHRD Annual Report, 2014-15)

. Pragati - Scholarships for Girl Child for Technical education. It aims at providing encouragement and support to girl child to pursue technical education (MHRD Annual Report, 2014-15).

BetiBachao, BetiPadhao: This is newly announced Scheme of the Govt. of India for enhancing girls' education in India. (MHRD Annual Report, 2014-15).

Mid-Day Meal Scheme: The gender gap in school participation tends to narrow, as the Mid-Day Meal Scheme helps erode the barriers that prevent girls from going to school.

The Indian government has had some long-term education policies along with some latest additions. Mentioned below are some of the best schemes that were framed to promote education in India-

List of Government Initiatives for Students
- National Education Policy(NEP) 2020
- STARS Project
- Kala Utsav
- SwachhVidyalayaAbhiyan
- ShikshaParv Initiative
- National Means cum Merit Scholarship (NMMS)
- National Talent Search Exam(NTSE)
- ISHAN UDAY
- IshanVikas

Government schemes for schools
- Mid-Day meal
- SarvaShikshaAbhiyan
- Institution of Eminence Abhiyan
- Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA)
- RashtriyaMadhyamikShikshaAbhiyan
- SamagraShiksha
- Eklavya Model Residential Schools
- National Achievement Survey
- National Curriculum Framework
- RashtriyaAvishkarAbhiyan
- Padhe Bharat, Badhe Bharat

Government Initiatives for Digital Education
- PM E-Vidhya
- DIKSHA
- National E-library
- SwayamPrabha
- Swayam
- VidyaDaan
- E Pathshala
- SMART India Hackathon

Government Initiatives for Girls
The special schemes for boosting girl's education at elementary education stage like KastrubaGanghiBalika, Vidyalayas (KGBV) and MahillaSmakhya.
- BetiBachao, BetiPadhao
- Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidyalaya
- National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL)
- National Scheme of Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)
- PRAGATI
- CBSE Single child merit scholarship
- Rani laxmibaiAtmaRakshaParikshan

Government Initiatives for disabled students
- Inclusive Education of the Disabled at the Secondary Stage
- International Economic Development Council
- SAKSHAM
- Identification camps for CwSN

Government Initiatives for school teachers
- NISHTHA

Government Initiatives for mental health of students
- National Tele Mental Health Programme(Tele MANAS)
- National Mental Health Programme for UPSC
- School Mental Health Program (SMHP) India

Government Scheme for Higher School
- SHREYAS Scheme: Scheme for Higher Education Youth in Apprenticeship and Skill (SHREYAS)
Launched by Ministry of Human Resource Development on 30th April 2021. The scheme aims to improve the employability of introducing employment relevance to the learning process of higher education and Close link between education and industry/service sector.
- NEAT Scheme- National Educational Alliance for Technology (NEAT)
Objective is to use Artificial Intelligence to make learning more personalised and customised as per the requirements of the learner.
- DHRUV- The Pradhan Mantri Innovative Learning Programme -DHRUV has been started by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India to identify and encourage talented children to enrich their skills and knowledge.The program is to be launched from the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).
- NISHTHA- National Initiative for School Heads and Teachers Holistic Advancement.
- SHAGUN– Union HRD Minister launches Integrated Online junction for School Education 'Shagun.It is one of the world's largest Integrated Online Junction for – School Education.
- UDISE+ Unified District Information System for Education Plus – To ensure quality, credibility and timely availability of information from all the schools in the country.

- **RISE– Revitalising Infrastructure and Systems in Higher Education (RISE).**
- Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) scope was expanded to meet the rising financial requirements of educational infrastructure in the country
- Education infrastructure like AllMSs, KendriyaVidyalayas, the CCEA has approved five windows for financing under HEFA.
- IMPRESS- Impactful Policy Research in Social Sciences.Under the Scheme, 1500 research projects will be awarded for 2 years to support the social science research in the higher educational institutions and to enable research to guide policymaking.
- SPARC- Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration.SPARC scheme aims at improving the research ecosystem of India's higher educational institutions by facilitating academic and research collaborations between Indian Institutions and the best institutions in the world.
- LEAP-Leadership for Academicians Programme. It is a flagship leadership development training programme.
- ARPIT- Annual Refresher Programmein Teaching (ARPIT). It is a major and unique initiative of online professional development of 15 lakh higher education faculty using the MOOCs platform SWAYAM.
- Pradhan MantriVidya Lakshmi Karyakram- It is a first of its kind portal for students seeking Education Loan.A fully IT-based Student Financial Aid Authority has been proposed through the 'Pradhan MantriVidya Lakshmi Karyakram.
- Institutes of Eminence Scheme-The aim of the scheme is to bring higher educational institutions selected as IoEs in top 500 of the world ranking in the next 10 years and in top 100 eventually overtime.
- SamagraShiksha Scheme-The scheme is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education.

These governmental initiatives and schemes are vital for the economic and social development of a country and its people. An exhaustive amount of research, analysis, and discussions goes into the formulation of a single scheme and launch of a particular initiative. However, citizens remain unaware of most of these benefit-driven ideas launched and implemented for them. Therefore, this is an important article for everyone involved in the educational sector directly or indirectly.

It is significant for students, teachers, girl children, and above all parents who would be better able to identify the scheme which is most suitable for them. If students are aware of the schemes, initiatives, and scholarship programmes launched by the government for them, then they can take a step ahead in their academic or career journey. These schemes aim at providing students with various opportunities of education and career, thus it is equally important for students and parents to grab the relevant opportunity and make full use of it.

Some Challenges to face for implementing the scheme in proper way:
1. Lack of enthusiasm and interest of the officials in charge of education is problem for promoting education especially girls education. Lack of awareness among implementing agencies and community members to implement different schemes and provisions of girls' education at grass root level. The education is an integral part of development of country.
2. Equal Access to Education: Plan supports community initiatives that promote positive attitudes towards equal access to education, and that raise awareness on its importance for both boys and girls. Plan also supports the creation of gender-sensitive learning environments to ensure both boys and girls enjoy their right to education.
3. Educating Boys about Gender Equality: Gender equality is good for everyone; boys and girls, women and men. Plan engages boys in solutions to achieve gender equality to help change social norms in entire communities.
4. Girls' Scholarships: Scholarships help girls with tuition fees, school uniforms, school supplies and safe transportation.
5. Challenging Gender Roles: Raising awareness at family and community levels will promote positive attitudes towards education for girls. It's also important to engage parents in open dialogue regarding commonly held gender stereotypes.
6. Preventing Violence in Schools – Plan works with communities to ensure that their schools are violence-free and that they provide a safe learning environment for girls.

II.   Conclusion:

Before drawing conclusion it may be mentioned that the task of the school authorities in India is to prepare the girls for the triple role she will have to play in adult life. First, as the founder and fashioner of a happy home, secondly to be able to earn her livelihood independently an honorably if circumstances demand her to do so and thirdly to discharge her duties as a responsible and enlightened citizen. The Indian Education Commission 1964-66, rightly emphasized, "For full development of our human resources, the improvement of homes and for mounding the character of children during the most impressionable years of their infancy, the education of girls is of greater importance than that of boys". However, the change in the attitude of the public towards girls' education would go a long way in improving the situation.

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