

## INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM IMPACT ON POVERTY LEVELS

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### **INTRODUCTION:**

“Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;

Where knowledge is free;

Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;

Where words come out from the depth of truth;

Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection;

Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit;

Where the mind is led forward by thee into ever widening thought and action into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.”

“Rabindranath Tagore from Geethanjaly”

It explains the importance of quality of life but we are creating wealth world not to the welfare world. Education creates a business not the quality of students. A real education system not created by the governments in last 50 years of independence. Our government's policies and planning's created a poverty, unemployment, child labor and illiteracy levels in India. 2014 Time journal report top 100 university places India not a place of that report. So it explains which place we are and what type of education we create in our country.

### **POVERTY IN INDIA - STATISTICS:**

1. 50% of Indians don't have proper shelter;
2. 70% don't have access to decent toilets;
3. 35% of households don't have a nearby water source;
4. 85% of villages don't have a secondary school (how can the government claiming 9% annual growth?
5. Over 40% of these same villages don't have proper roads connecting them.
6. Teachers are not create a competition spirit of the students in proper way.
7. Rural poverty, caste, religion and regional imbalances are the majorly effected the growth rate and education system.

This condition explains the importance of the education in our economic growth and development in India.

**IMPORTANCE:**

School, college and university level we are neglecting education system so that reason we create only 10% quality students out 100%. So that reason India change into a dependent country. This 10% quality goes to the other country side for work so we lose quality levels. Japan is small country but technologically they are no1 place throughout the world. So now a day's education creates educated unemployment people. So we go to the foreign country for investment in our country. Otherwise we not create jobs in our country this is the condition of education system in India. So that reason poverty, unemployment automatically will increases.

**POVERTY LEVELS IN INDIA:**

In almost all underdeveloped countries where per capita income is very low, income inequality has resulted in a number of evils, of which poverty is certainly the most serious one. Poverty in act is a socio-economic phenomenon that is intimately associated with inequality. It adversely affects human health, efficiency and productivity which in turn affect their income. It deprives a segment of society of bare necessities of life-food, clothing, housing, education and health. Poverty is more of social marginalization of an individual, household or group in the community society rather than inadequacy of income to fulfill the basic need, inadequate income is therefore one of the factors of marginalization but not the sole factor. The goal of poverty alleviation programme should aim merely increasing the income level of individual. Household or group but mainstreaming marginalized in the development process of the country. The country cannot claim economic growth when sections of the people are marginalized to the periphery of the society. The rapid economic growth process should accelerate the access to services like education and health services for all, especially the marginalized citizens. In India, even now in spite of all the development during the past five and a half decades, 34.3% of the population was getting less than \$ 1 (PPP) a day. This percentage of population was considered to be poor on an international criterion suggested by world development report.

**ESTIMATION OF POVERTY IN INDIA:**

In India poverty is estimated on the basis of "Head Count Ratio" or on the basis of minimum consumption, expenditure. In 1973-74 estimation of poverty was made on the basis of consumption expenditure through sample method. Planning commission has prepared several estimates through several basis. Estimation of poverty on the basis of trend and extent can be made in following manner"

**TRENDS IN POVERTY IN INDIA:**

During five year plans, several programmes have been introduced to alleviate poverty in India, yet there has been an increase in the number of poor persons in the country. There were about 32.1 crore persons living below poverty line in 1973- 78. It remained almost living below poverty line in 1973-78. It remained almost stagnant during a decade of 1973- 1983 but it come down to 26 crore in 1999-2000 and 22 crore in 2004-2005. Poverty in rural sector always been on higher side as compared to urban India. But it came down in 2004-05 in both rural and urban sector. By the end of 11 plan number of poor persons are expected to come down to 10 crore. A brief analysis showing absolute trend in poverty in India is shown through following table.

**Table 1: Head count Estimates of poverty in (Crores)**

YEAR	RURAL	URBAN	INDIA
1973-74	26.1	6.0	32.1
1977-78	26.4	6.5	32.9
1983-84	25.2	7.1	32.3
1987-88	23.2	7.5	30.0
1993-94	24.4	7.6	32.0
1999-2000	19.3	6.7	26.0
2007	17.0	3.0	20.0
2011	-----	-----	10.0

**Source: Economic Survey 2002-03 & 2010-11, and 11<sup>th</sup> plan**

**TRENDS OF STATE LEVEL POVERTY OF INDIA:**

In India different states have different number of poor persons. Utter Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Utterakhand, Madhya Pradesh etc. Have relatively more number of poor persons as compared to other states. In percentage form Orissa has the highest % of persons living below poverty line. 43% and Punjab has lowest i.e. 6%.

**Table 2 : Trends in Poverty among different States on the basis of (URP)**

STATE WITH HIGHER % OF POVERTY	% AGE	STATES WITH LOWER % OF POVERTY	% AGE
Orissa	46.4	Punjab	8.4
Bihar	41.4	Himachal Pradesh	10
Chhattisgarh	40.9	Haryana	14
Jharkhand	40.3	Kerala	15
Madhya Pradesh	38.3		
Uttar Pradesh	32.8		

**Source: Economic Survey, Govt of India 2008-009**

According to Economic Survey report 2010-11

1. The percentage of people below the poverty line is very high in states like Orissa, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, and Madhya Pradesh, both in terms of URP and MRP. Punjab is the best performing state in terms of this indicator
2. An income inequality measure by the Gini Coefficient (in rural areas) is highest in Haryana followed by Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal. Though inequality is lowest in rural areas of Bihar and Assam, this may mean greater equality at low levels of income.
3. In urban areas, income inequality is highest in Madhya Pradesh followed by West Bengal, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, and Chhattisgarh.

**EDUCATION SYSTEM IMPACT ON STANDARDS OF JOBS AND POVERTY**

In India education system is one of the best methods for development but some conditions it fails of many reasons so that condition salvation time we maintain good economic conditions and controls the poverty ratio. Mainly some problems affected the education systems and that levels it focuses the increases in the poverty and unemployment.

That's are like

1. Drop outs in Intermediate education.
2. Early marriages of females in rural areas.
3. Lack of knowledge of Higher Education levels.
4. Poverty, ill health conditions, family burdens, lack of support for education.
5. Insufficient Budget allocation to Higher Education.
6. Lack of Coordination in higher officials in higher education system.
7. Political interference in education to appoint of Vice- chancellors in Universities.
8. Migration of well educated people.
9. No proper valuation of papers it's not helpful to better education.
10. All education system is commercialized from KG to PG.
11. Higher education is very expensive than comparative in olden days.
12. Lack of awareness in primary and secondary education systems.
13. Rural area education system is different from urban area education.
14. Imbalance between students and lecturers.
15. Lack of coordination of parents and teachers.
16. Regional imbalances.
17. Government insufficient funds to the students.
18. Each higher education student must and should give the scholarship without any caste and regional priority levels.
19. Research scholars must give priority in research time not the regional and caste basis because he was a student of India.

**SUGGESTIONS:**

1. Government support.
2. Government funds must and should use for education purpose.
3. Increase quality of education and 80% presents in schools, colleges and universities.
4. Avoid Caste and religion and regional imbalances In schools, colleges, and universities.
5. No political interferences in education systems.
6. Professor's transfers from one university to other universities it gives better changes in universities.
7. Student's seminar and classes attendance is must and should follow.
8. Scholarships for all students.
9. Don't encourage the politics in the education systems.
10. Give priority the research work and give scholarship each and every students not the basis of NET, SET on that time research person do well research. Because of poverty and other conditions they not do well research.
11. Not give priorities of Caste, Religion and Regional imbalances in University levels.
12. In that time we control poverty, and improve employment in our India.
13. Each and every student must and should do any job recruitment through government or private authority on that time we control poverty and unemployment.
14. UGC must pay fellowship for each and every scholar it is supported for completed research work as soon as possible.
15. Political interference in universities control is important.

**IMPORTANCE:**

School, college and university level we are neglecting education system so that reason we create only 10% quality students out 100%. So that reason India change into a dependent country. This 10% quality goes to the other country side for work so we lose quality levels. Japan is small country but technologically they are no1 place throughout the world. So now a day's education creates educated unemployment people so we go to the foreign country for investment in our country.

**CONCLUSION:**

Indian education systems not to maintain a quality levels it maintain quantity levels only. That reason we are creating dependent economy not the creative and quality economy. This topic main focus on control poverty at the same time given priority for the education and employment.

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