

Economic Analysis Of Public Expenditure On Secondary Education In India

Dr. A. Jayakodi

Assistant professor, Department of Economics, Government College for women (Autonomous), Kumbakonam, Tamil Nadu.

Maneesh P

Ph.D., Research Scholar, Department of Econometrics, School of Economics, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai. Tamil Nadu.

Abstract

Secondary education is informally regarded as the education children receive during their teenage years, although the average ages of entrance and exit vary considerably among various nations. The distinction between lower-secondary education and upper secondary education is useful in a global context, because developing countries are sometimes able to provide some access to lower-secondary education, while upper secondary education is still beyond the national reach. The lower-secondary education is considered to generally target eleven- to fifteen-year-old children, and upper-secondary education to target fifteen- to nineteen-year-olds. In the context of life-support systems, secondary education systems in both underdeveloped and developed nations will be considered in this article. There is danger in examining and evaluating national education systems in less-developed nations because it is too easy to reach the conclusion that they should mimic the education systems of developed nations like India. This study assesses the pattern of public spending on secondary education in India.

Keywords: Secondary education, Government spending, GDP, Human development.

Introduction

The development of a country depend the availability of the natural wealth, the human capital and human resource development. The use of natural wealth is possible when the human resource is available. If the human resource is not sufficient the sufficient the natural wealth will not be used effectively. For the human resources and the effective use of the human resource is depends upon the education. If the education is not given the proper use of the government is spending more money for the development of secondary education. And also it introduces the policies like the

compulsory education upto the age above 16. The effective use of education and knowledge of education is depends upon the secondary education. For a house a basement is must have a strong foundation. If it is not the building will not be strong for a long period of time, like that the secondary education of a man is based on his secondary education. The secondary education must have to given in an effective manner. Because upon that a human is going to built his secondary education, so if the basement is not strong we cannot built a strong building. Minding this matter the government of India introduction may schemes like the compulsory education up to the age of 6 to 11 and free secondary education. To stop the dropout the government also introduces the mid-day meals scheme, free note books, etc.

Now a days the government is also introduced a lot of free education materials. So the secondary education is must to all. A human must have to get at least the secondary education. Without getting the secondary education one cannot able to read and write himself. For this matter he or she should depends the other. And also helps to use mathematics in life, for savings of money and the expenditure. Because of these reason my mind stimulated me to make a research in the field regarding the secondary education in India.

Results and Discussions

The Indian education system was originally based on the British model, but changed over the years into a 10+2+3 system, i.e. 10 years of basic education, 2 years of senior general secondary education and 3 years of higher education. The basis for the structure of all parts of the education system is the National Policy on Education (1992). Adult education is primarily aimed at increasing literacy. The growth of public spending has increased to provide the education to all with quality.

Growth of Public Expenditure on Secondary education in India

The level of the public expenditure in education provides a measure of the government's commitment to education. Evaluating how governments in different countries invest in education provides important context for examining how education participation and outcomes vary between these countries. Investment in education is greatly influenced by supply and demand factors such as demographic structure, enrolment rates, income per capita, and prices for educational resources.

Table 1: Growth of Public Expenditure on Secondary Education in India

Year	Expenditure on Secondary Education (in Crores)	AGR
1991-92	22393.69	-
1992-93	25030.30	11.77
1993-94	28279.69	12.98
1994-95	32606.22	15.29
1995-96	38178.09	17.08
1996-97	43896.48	14.97
1997-98	48552.14	10.60
1998-99	61578.91	26.83
1999-2000	74816.09	21.49
2000-01	82486.48	10.25
2001-02	79865.70	-3.17
2002-03	85507.39	7.06
2003-04	89079.25	4.17
2004-05	96694.10	8.54
2005-06	113228.71	17.09
2006-07	137383.99	21.33
2007-08	155797.27	13.40
2008-09	189068.84	21.35
2009-10	241256.02	27.60
2010-11	293478.23	21.64
2011-12	333930.38	13.78

Source: Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

It is obvious from the table 1 that the public expenditure on secondary education has increased during 1991-2012. The public expenditure has increased from 22393.69 crore in 1991-92, then touch 82486.48 crore in 2000-01 and reached to 333930.38 crore in 2011-12. It is noted that the expenditure on secondary education is higher in recent decade as compared to the figure of 1990s. The annual growth rate is higher in 2008-09 (27.60 per cent) and lower in 2000-01 (-3.17 per cent).

Expenditure on Secondary Level Education in India as a Percentage to Total Expenditure

Public expenditure on education is important to analyse the development of education sector. It is the responsibility of government to educate its citizen through progressive policies. Therefore, government should invest a sizeable part of its income on the development of education sector. Table 2 expressed the expenditure on secondary education and percentage share to total expenditure.

Table 2: Expenditure On Secondary Level Education as a Percentage to Total Expenditure

Year	Expenditure on Secondary Education (Rs.in Crores)	Total Expenditure (Rs.in crore)	% share
1991-92	22393.69	170370.08	7.61
1992-93	25030.30	190327.49	7.60
1993-94	28279.69	218535.15	7.73
1994-95	32606.22	251691.92	7.72
1995-96	38178.09	286194.55	7.50
1996-97	43896.48	329389.92	7.50
1997-98	48552.14	370838.48	7.64
1998-99	61578.91	439768.12	7.14
1999-2000	74816.09	512519.33	6.85
2000-01	82486.48	572160.14	6.94
2001-02	79865.70	619713.14	7.76
2002-03	85507.39	678548.31	7.94
2003-04	89079.25	743668.96	8.35
2004-05	96694.10	797345.74	8.25
2005-06	113228.71	916465.26	8.09
2006-07	137383.99	1033872.60	7.53
2007-08	155797.27	1033872.60	6.64
2008-09	189068.84	1495733.62	7.91
2009-10	241256.02	1734074.75	7.19
2010-11	293478.23	1997801.29	6.81
2011-12	333930.38	2249526.46	6.74

Source: Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

Table 2 shows the structure of expenditure on secondary education in India as a percentage to total expenditure. During the period of `1991-92 to 2011-12, the public expenditure on elementary education has increased from Rs. 22393.69 crores in 1991-92

to Rs 333930.38 crores in 2012-13. Public expenditure on secondary education as a percentage of total expenditure of Indian has been increased from 7.61 per cent in 1991-92 to 6.74 per cent in 2011-2012. The average share of public expenditure on education during the study period is 7 per cent.

Public Expenditure on Secondary Education in India as a Percentage to GDP

It is important to investigate the share of expenditure on secondary expenditure to GDP. Table 2 shows the expenditure on secondary level education and GDP of per year and percentage to GDP. The percentage of secondary education expenditure to GDP has been increasing in the country over the years.

Table 3: Public Expenditure on Secondary Education in India as a Percentage to GDP

Year	Expenditure on Secondary Level Education (Rs.in Crores)	GDP (Rs.in Crores)	Percentage to GDP
1991-92	22393.69	589086.00	3.80
1992-93	25030.30	673221.00	3.72
1993-94	28279.69	781345.00	3.62
1994-95	32606.22	917058.00	3.56
1995-96	38178.09	1073271.00	3.56
1996-97	43896.48	1243546.00	3.53
1997-98	48552.14	1390148.00	3.49
1998-99	61578.91	1595127.00	3.86
1999-2000	74816.09	1786526.00	4.19
2000-01	82486.48	1925017.00	4.28
2001-02	79865.70	2097726.00	3.81
2002-03	85507.39	2261415.00	3.78
2003-04	89079.25	2538170.00	3.51
2004-05	96694.10	2971464.00	3.25
2005-06	113228.71	3390503.00	3.34
2006-07	137383.99	3953276.00	3.48
2007-08	155797.27	4582086.00	3.40
2008-09	189068.84	5303567.00	3.56
2009-10	241256.02	6108903.00	3.95
2010-11	293478.23	7248860.00	4.05
2011-12	333930.38	8736039.00	3.82

Source: Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

Table 3 shows the public expenditure on secondary level education in India as a percentage to GDP. During period from 1991-92 to 2011-12, the public expenditure on secondary level education as a percentage of GDP of India has decreased with fluctuations. The public expenditure on secondary level education has increased from Rs. 22393.69 in 1991-1992 to Rs.333930.38 in 2011-2012. Public expenditure on elementary

level education on a percentage of Gross Domestic Product of India has increased from 4.28 per cent in 2000-01 to 5.28 per cent in 2004-05. The average value of the expenditure on secondary level education is 3 per cent.

Conclusion

The education and training that children receive during their teenage years has long been recognized as crucial to development of job skills and other attributes that affect the ability to function productively as a member of society in India. On the other hand, the economic pressures typically force children into the workforce at a much earlier age. Consequently, fewer individuals are well enough educated to make significant contributions to the economic and social development of their countries. Secondary education is becoming more widely available in India nowadays; however, the formal education of children in countries ravished by existing social order. As a world civilization, it is not clear that any significant progress is being made toward the education of the population. It is evident that the public expenditure on secondary level education has increased from Rs. 22393.69 in 1991-1992 to Rs.333930.38 in 2011-2012. The public expenditure on elementary education has increased from Rs. 22393.69 crore in 1991-92 to Rs 333930.38 crores in 2012-13. The growth of public investment is a positive sign of increasing importance to secondary education. The government has to be given concern on the potential areas like modern classroom equipments, skilled teachers and friendly school atmosphere for maximizing the benefits to large population.

References

- Alimi and Baba (2012) School Types, Facilitates and Academic Performance of students in senior Secondary Schools in Ondo State , Nigeria. Vol5 No-3.
- Basu and Keshab (2012) Govt. Bias in Education, schooling Attainment, and Long Run Growth. Southern Economic Journal. Vol XII, No.07.
- Cheng and Tam (1997) Multy Models of Quality in Education, Quality Assurance in Education. EPW. Vol.5 iss.1, pp-22-32.
- Chouhan, Kalam (2016) Education System In Ancient India. International Journal of History and Research. Vol. 6, no. 2. 1–4.
- Pradeep s. Mehta and Singh, V.v.,”How Jusitified is Public Expenditure on Government Schools?” (The Hindu) Business Line, June 3, 2008.
- Ved Prakash (2007) Trends in Growth and Financing of Higher Education in

India. Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.42, No.31.