

(7 pages)

MAY 2013

P/ID 77562/PMBE2

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

PART A — (5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Answer FIVE out of Eight questions.

1. Write a brief note on education as consumption and investment?
2. What is productivity of Human Capital?
3. Write about the impact of liberalisation on education system.
4. Briefly write on costs of education.
5. Write on the relation between education and rural development in India.
6. Explain the meaning of returns to education.
7. What are economic dimensions of education?
8. Write a brief note on internal efficiency on Indian educational system.

PART B — (5 × 10 = 50 marks)

Answer FIVE out of Eight questions.

9. Explain the recent trends in economics of education.
10. Examine the role of education in the economic growth as well as national development.
11. Compare the primary school enrolment rates of developing countries with developed countries.
12. Write a brief note of forecasting educational needs for economic and social development.
13. Explain the positive and negative aspects of migration of labour in economics of education.
14. Determine the components of cost benefit analysis of economics of education.
15. How do you measure the resource effectiveness in economics of education? List out the problems in it?
16. How do you design the cost effective educational programs in the Indian context?

PART C — (1 × 20 = 20 marks)

(Compulsory – Case study)

17. Education is important not only for the full development of one's personality, but also for the sustained growth of the nation. Education is an important investment in building human capital that is a driver for technological innovation and economic growth. It is only through improving the educational status of a society that the multi-faceted development of its people can be ensured. Basically Indian Education system is composed of three components and they are Primary education, Secondary education and Higher education. Today, in the age of privatization, globalization and liberalization, India is exposed to the world in all spheres. In the present competitive world, expansion, excellence and inclusion are the three challenges of Indian education system. The age old system of education has to be reformed. Practical knowledge should be given more priority than theoretical knowledge.

Indian education has its own history of development. In the earlier times, Gurukulas dominated the society, which emphasized the traditional and cultural education, which had its own restriction. But Indian education system got an impetus after the invasion of the British. Western education exerted its influence on the

Indian education system, under the British rule. McCauley's education policy is worthy of note. Scientific and technological education gained more importance than traditional and cultural education in this era. But in the post-independence period, our constitution made the education a fundamental right and enacted a law for compulsory education up to 14 years. Today higher education gives more importance to survival in this competitive world.

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Trends in Global Education which affects the quality of education

- (a) Dilution and trivialization of the aims of education
- (b) Fragmentation and compartmentalization of education
- (c) Alienation of knowledge from social ethos

- (d) Restriction of access through commercialization, privatization and competitive screening
- (e) Parallelization or hierarchical layering of school systems
- (f) Homogenization of socio- cultural diversities through increasing centralization

The problems of Indian education center on financing, equity and excellence. As these problems have been confounded by rapid globalization that requires only educated manpower, the traditionally excluded social groups, which are way behind the advanced groups in their access to education, are now victims of a double whammy. Further, privatization of higher education makes it expensive such that it is beyond the reach of lower income groups. Inadequate income implies denial of opportunity of the benefits of higher education whereas the denial of access to higher education results in the lack of fair opportunities to improve income. The children of the poor and socially disadvantaged have been denied English medium school education. Decades of under-investment in education have created shocking shortages of buildings, laboratories, libraries, sanitary facilities and even drinking water and sanitation facilities in the nation's decaying education sector especially in Government Schools.

This is not to argue that the opportunities opened up by information technology are to be shunned, but to suggest its creative incorporation in the system of education. At the same time it is necessary to recognize the fact that the educational conditions created by information technology are pregnant with the possibilities of intellectual colonization. The breaking of the geographical barriers and communication restrictions are indeed healthy attributes of knowledge dissemination, but it cannot be divorced from the economic and political contexts of knowledge production

Indian education system is one of the most tightly controlled in the world. The government regulates who you can teach, what you can teach them and what you can charge them. It also has huge regulatory bottlenecks. There are considerable entry barriers: Universities can be set up only through acts of legislation, approval procedures for starting new courses are cumbersome, syllabi revision is slow, and accreditation systems are extremely weak and arbitrary. The regulators permit relatively little autonomy for institutions and variation amongst them.

The shortage of quality institutions is a product of India's regulatory structures. Increased public investment that the government has promised is absolutely necessary to increase access. There is a mismatch between the supply and demand. As for Indian universities they function today without even the basic minimum facilities and with teachers who have no access to the latest advances in their disciplines. These institutions churn out students who complete their education as outcasts even in their own chosen area of knowledge.

Questions:

- (i) Compare the traditional and modern education systems in India?
- (ii) Explain the changes witnessed in the economic system due to globalization?