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2	Neetu Methwani	International	Achievers College of Commerce and Management, Kalyan	Government Schemes in India for Education	Aarhat Multidisciplinary International Education Research	ISSN-2278-5655
		International	Achievers College of Commerce and Management, Kalyan	Government Schemes in India for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	Aarhat Multidisciplinary International Education Research	ISSN-2278-5655
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# GOVERNMENT SCHEMES IN INDIA FOR EDUCATION

Mrs. Samata Mane,

Asst. Professor, Dept. of Economics, E.B. Madhavl Senior College, Dombivali East.

## ABSTRACT

Education is an important aspect that plays a huge role in the modern, industrialized world. People need a good education to be able to survive. Fortunately, more and more people realize how important education is for future generations. At the same time, governments all around the world are spending money on a good education system, and people are actively encouraged to win scholarships and continue their studies. Each of us spends a big part of our childhood in education. People need a high level of education to have a better life in the future. Parents are also eager to send their kids to school and hope that they succeed in life. Everyone knows that people who have higher studies are very likely to get professional work in the future. Therefore, education carries greater importance than ever in today's society. It does not only allow people to read or write it also offers them the opportunity to have a good life, communicate better, develop new technologies and support the economy.

## INTRODUCTION

The part of Indian education was very integral and important since the foundation times of India. In the recent times education system has changed a lot showing a great increment in the percentage of education. This has only been possible with the intensity of Indian economy. The Indian government has established the University Grants Commission (UGC) for promoting and accelerating the education system in India. This commission functions mainly for the upliftment and betterment of higher education in India. Government has certainly taken measures to improve the quality of education for all the three stages, primary, secondary and higher education. Education in India is provided by the public sector as well as the private sector, with control and funding coming from three levels: central, state, and local. Under various articles of the Indian Constitution, free and compulsory education is provided as a fundamental right to children between the ages of 6 and 14. India has made progress in terms of increasing the primary education attendance rate and expanding literacy to approximately three-quarters of the population in the 7-10 age group, by 2011. India's improved education system is often cited as one of the main contributors to its economic development. Much of the progress, especially in higher education and scientific research, has been credited to various public institutions. While enrolment in higher education has increased steadily over the past decade, reaching a Gross Enrolment Ratio of 24% in 2013, there still remains a significant distance to catch up with tertiary education enrolment levels of developed nations, a challenge that will be necessary to overcome in order to continue to reap a demographic dividend from India's comparatively young population.

## OBJECTIVES

- The main objective of the study is to understand the Government Schemes of education in India.
- To study impact of Government schemes of education to our society
- To understand the emerging trends in Government education schemes.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The prepared paper is a descriptive study in nature. This research is based on the analysis of the secondary data and the research proposes to throw light on the various government schemes for education in India. The secondary information have been collected from different scholars and researchers, published books, articles published in different journals, periodicals, conference paper, working paper and websites.

**GOVERNMENT SCHEMES FOR MSMEs (MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES)****Ms. Neetu Methwani,**

Asst. Professor, in Commerce, E.B. Madhavi Senior College, Dombivali East.

**ABSTRACT:**

The exceptional growth of Micro, Small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) has been expected and executed in the development of the country economically since 1947. The MSME sector has acquired an outstanding contribution in the socio-economic development of the country. Today, micro, small and medium industry occupies a position of strategic importance in the Indian economic structure due to its significant contribution in terms of output, exports and employment. The small scale industry accounts for 40% of gross industrial value addition and 50% of total manufacturing exports. It is estimated that SMEs account for almost 90% of industrial units in India and 40% of value addition in the manufacturing sector. The MSMEs are very helpful to remove the regional imbalances if it is established in the underdeveloped areas. The MSMEs are providing more employment per unit. If this contribution is to be sustained, then their uniqueness needs to be nurtured in an overt and explicit manner. The Aim of this paper is to examine various schemes of government of India provide for development of MSMEs.

**KEY WORDS:** Small and Medium Enterprises, GDP, Globalization, schemes of India etc.

**INTRODUCTION:**

The micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) contributed lot in the economic and social development of India. Earlier SMEs were known as small-scale industries (SSIs) and latter, named as small and medium enterprises (SMEs). In many countries it identifies as micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) also. Many developing and developed nation have mentioned it in policy documents and pronouncements. MSMEs are playing a commutual role to many industries as supportive organizations providing more opportunities of vertical integration in rural remote areas and thus this sector contributing tremendously to the fiscal progress of the nation. Beyond agricultural sector MSMEs have developed and influenced the income, employment, regional development, equality in the society as well as gender and export as well as bringing market and innovation in the Indian economy. It has contributed in the reforms and globalization of brand India since independence.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

1. To study the objectives and scope MSME.
2. To understand the role and performance of MSMEs in Indian economy.
3. To know about the government loan schemes MSMEs in India.
4. To know about the government subsidy provides to MSMEs in India.
5. To know about the different government policies towards the MSMEs in India.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Bhavani T.A. (2010) highlights the issue of quality employment generation by the SSIs and negates the short term attitude of increasing the volume of employment generation compromising with quality. The author argues that employment generation by the SSIs may be high in quantitative term but very low in quality. Technological up gradation would enable the small firms to create quality employment improving remuneration, duration and skill.



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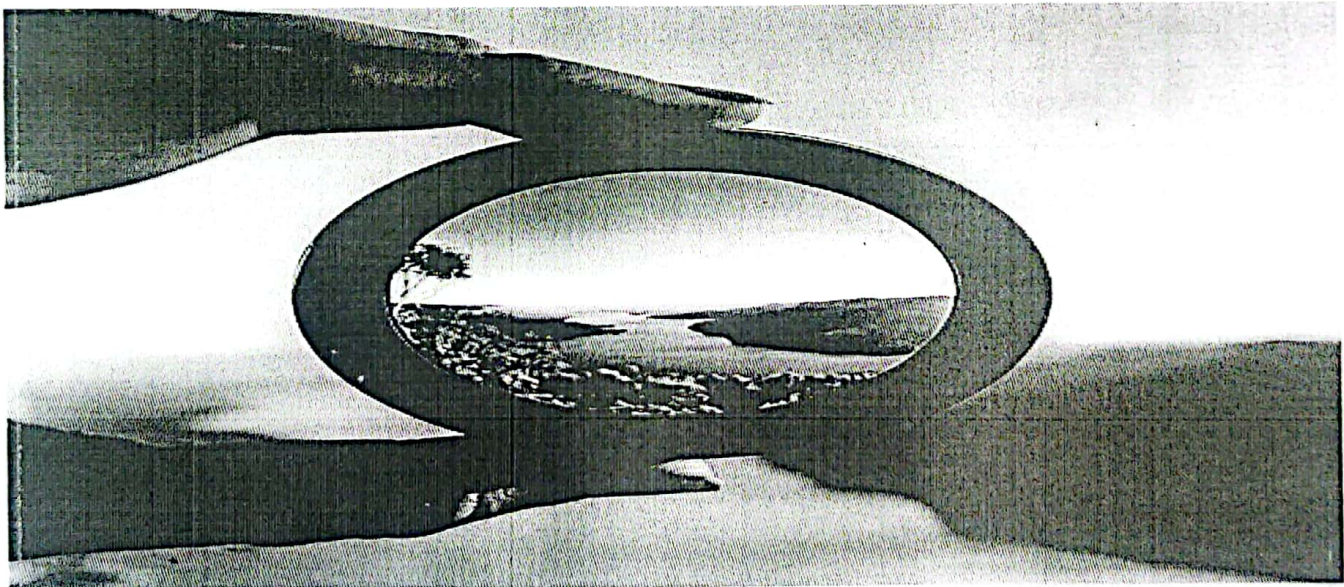
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**HIGHER EDUCATION BOOST TO INDIAN ECONOMY****Ms. Neetu Methwani,**

Asst. Professor, in commerce, E.B. Madhavi Senior College, Dombivali East.

**ABSTRACT**

India holds an important place in the global education industry. India has one of the largest networks of higher education institutions in the world. However, there is still a lot of potential for further development in the education system. Higher Education is a very important sector for short and long term economic growth and development of human resource which can take responsibility for social, economic and scientific development of the country.

The role of Indian higher educational institutes such as colleges and universities in the present time is to provide quality based education in the field of education, research etc to empower youth for self-sustainability. The aim of the government to raise its current gross enrolment ratio to 30 per cent by 2020 will also boost the growth of the distance education in India. India will be amongst the youngest nation in the world. With nearly 140 million people in the college-going age group, one in every four graduates in the world will be a product of the Indian education system.

Higher education in India has recorded impressive growth since Independence. University Grants Commission (UGC), by designing programmes and implementing various schemes through academic, administrative and financial support, has contributed in the growth and development Indian higher education. This paper represents how the higher education boost the Indian economy.

**KEYWORDS:** Economic Growth, Education, Technology, New trends , prospects.

**INTRODUCTION:**

India holds an important place in the global education industry. The country has more than 1.4 million schools with over 227 million students enrolled and more than 36,000 higher education institutes. Education provides a foundation for development, the ground work on which much of our economic and social well-being is built. It is the key to increasing economic efficiency and social consistency. By increasing the value and efficiency of their labour, it helps to raise the poor from poverty. It increases the overall productivity and intellectual flexibility of the labour force. It helps to ensure that a country is competitive in world markets now characterized by changing technologies and production methods.

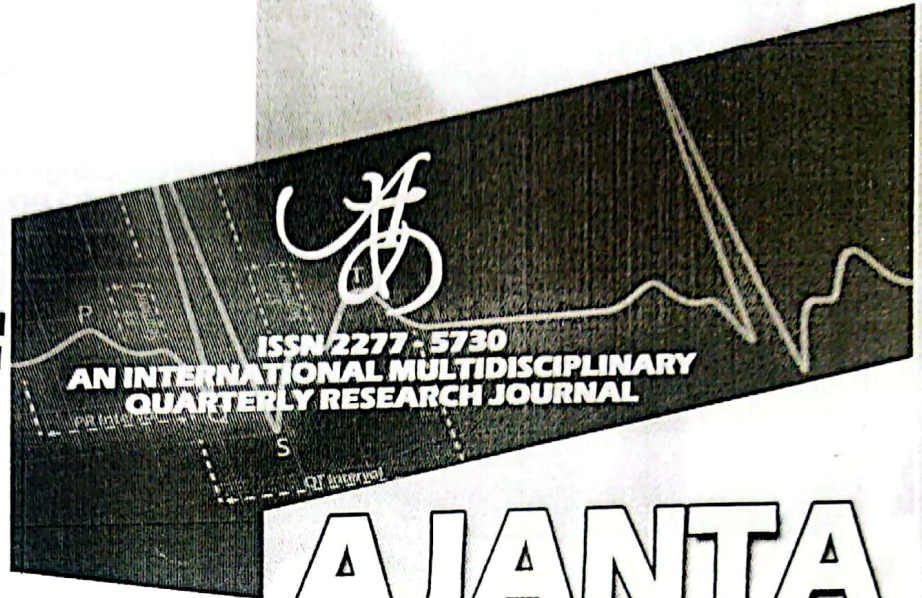
There has been considerable improvement in the 'Higher Education' scenario of India in both quantitative and qualitative terms. 'Higher Education' in India is seen as one of the ways to upward social mobility. However, the system has many issues of concern at present, like financing and management including access, equity and relevance, re-orientation of programmes by laying importance on health consciousness, values and ethics and quality of higher education together with the assessment of institutions and their accreditation.

**OBJECTIVE OF STUDY**

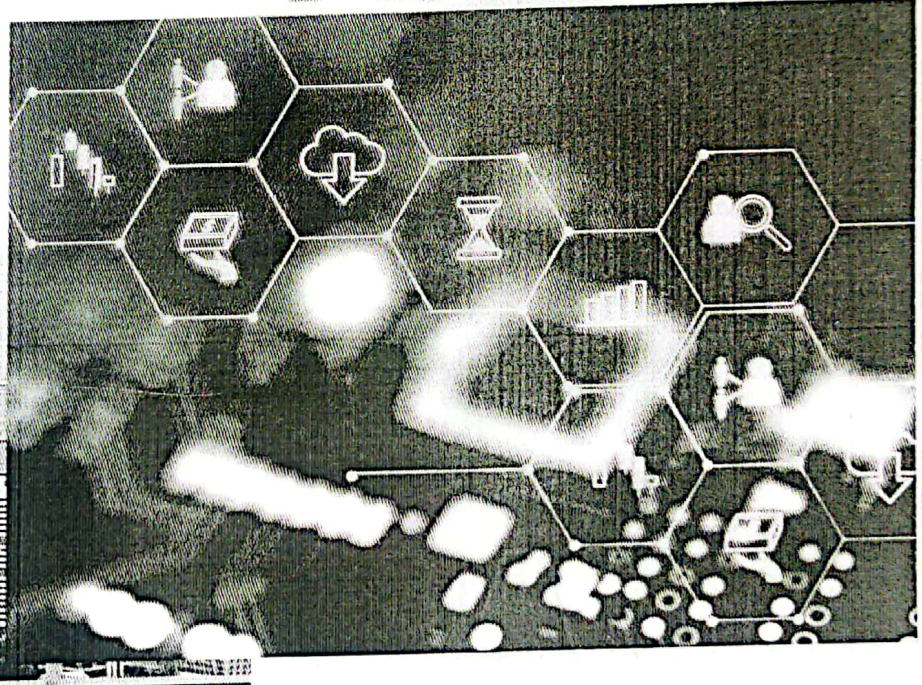
1. To create new thoughts & paradigms in areas relating to higher education.
2. To analyses the trends in Higher education in India.
3. To promote research & publication on contemporary & relevant issues of higher education.
4. To understand the governance of higher education in India
5. To review the access to higher education in India
6. To study the importance of higher education in India
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## 9. The Role of Higher Education

**Ms. Neetu Methwani**

Asst. Professor, in commerce, E.B. Madhavi Senior College, Dombivali East.

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### Abstract

The world has realized that the economic success of the states is directly determined by their education systems. Education is a Nation's Strength. A developed nation is inevitably an educated nation. Indian higher education system is the third largest in the world, next to the United States and China. Education has been described as a process of waking up to life. Education is one of the significant factors instrumental to the development of a country. It should be transformed to the needs of the time and changing scenario of the world. It provides an opportunity to critically reflect upon the social, economic, cultural, moral and spiritual issues facing humanity. India needs more efficient and educated people to drive our economy forward. India provides highly skilled people to other countries therefore; it is very easy for India to transfer our country from a developing nation to a developed nation. The current study aims to highlight emerging issues and challenges and to point out the opportunities in higher education system in India.

**Key Words:** Higher Education, Universities, Issues, challenges, opportunities

### Introduction

Higher education is very important for a developing country like India and it is encouraging to increasing human development. Higher education in India has experienced phenomenal expansion since independence and to achieve our goal we have to strengthen our higher education system. The continuing growth of the middle class in India (approximately 200 million people) has led to increased demand for higher education and we know that this demand cannot be met

by the Indian Higher Education system. Although the Indian government is planning to establish new universities and colleges in the near future, these will not be enough to provide places for all students who seek higher education. If we think that what will India be like 25 years from now? Then we can find in some areas we can estimate quantitatively with a fair degree of confidence. In some others, we know the broad direction but are unable to