iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 8 **Issue:** VII **Month of publication:** July 2020

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2020.30596

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International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.429
Volume 8 Issue VII July 2020- Available at www.ijraset.com

Analytical Study of Earn and Learn Scheme in Higher Education System: An Economic Evaluation

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Abstract: ***Indian higher education system has an epic tradition from ancient system. In ancient time, Nalanda, Taxila (Takshashila), Vikramshila, Valabhi, Somapura, Jagaddala, Odantapuri and Pushpagiri are major ancient universities of India. These universities were pioneer of Indian higher education system. The students who were residing in these universities for a long time had taken education in fine arts, medicine, mathematics, politics and the art of war. The students were self-reliant in terms of livelihood by doing some work in universities. Similarly in current scenario of higher education earn and learn scheme adopted by different universities and colleges in India under student development/welfare department have been giving self-reliability to poor and economically backward students through inculcating the value based education on hardships and formations. The current research paper put forward the importance of earn and learn scheme and its economic evaluation implemented in higher education based on some mathematical formulas through analysis of benefit cost ratio.***
Keywords: Higher education systems, Economic evaluation, earn and learn scheme, students, self-reliant, benefit cost ratio etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

In pandemic situation of Covid-19, Honorable Prime Minister of India Shri. Narendra Modiji has emphasized to Indians to become self-reliant India in terms of industrial and global products. The self-reliance is also taken into consideration while taking higher education through earn and learn scheme under students development/ welfare department for students. The scheme is useful to poor and meritorious students who are economically backward but talented. The board of student's development undertakes different prominent activities such as annual college magazine competition, prize distribution, anti-ragging cell, disaster management cell, fare less girls complain, personality development, soft skill development, special guidance scheme, students council, youth festival, Samarth bharat abhiyaan, placement center and students related seminar/conference/workshop/lecture series [1]. Among all earn and learn scheme is said to be most active and beneficial scheme as students enrolled are engaged in daily labor and delicate hardship activities. It inculcates the concept into students mind that no work is small or big and develops the work culture with the right aptitude. The scheme is useful to minimize the gap between rural and urban India. It is useful to nurture the value education with respect to social and cultural edges. The pioneer of earn and lean scheme was honorable Karmveer Shri. Bhaurao Patil in 1919 at Kolhapur (Maharashtra) India. He was founder member of many educational institutes such as Rayat [2]. In nineteenth century Honorable Karmveer Bhausaheb Hire was the founder member of Mahatma Gandhi Vidyamandir Higher Education Institute in Maharashtra (INDIA) who had imparted the contribution to education, social reformations, research and overall development of economically backward class of students and society in terms of Rig-Veda aphorism and motto "*Bahujan Hitaay Bahujan Sukhaay* means welfare of the many, the happiness of the many". Both Pioneers had cultivated education in rural, urban and tribal region in Maharashtra (India) for economically deprived and backward students. The earn and learn scheme remains economically viable in terms of working benefits of students and universities [3].

II. MATERIALS AND METHOD

In this research paper, a study is under consideration about economic evaluation of earn and learn scheme. For this study the Higher Education Institution Mahant Jamnadas Maharaj (M. J. M) Arts Science and Commerce College, Karanjali, Tal-Paint, Dist-Nasik (Maharashtra, India) and academic year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are considered. Students undergoing earn and learn scheme during this period are evaluated for benefit cost analysis or benefit cost ratio (BCR) with some mathematical formulae.

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Volume 8 Issue VII July 2020- Available at www.ijraset.com

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. The Roll and Utilization of Students In Earn And Learn

The higher education system like colleges, higher academic institutions and universities utilizes students participating through Earn and learn scheme into different sectors like tree plantation at college campus, file making into office and library of college, vormi-composting, daily college campus cleaning activities in their academic years. Students are continuously engaged in different hardship activities at different places in the periphery of institutions. The same work has been given to M. J. M College students at college campus in academic year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16. Their data consisting expenditure or contribution given by Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, total yearly students enrolled, yearly work done is recorded for three academic years.

B. For Measuring the BCR Requires following Method and Mathematical Formulae [2]

1) Yearly work done in Hours

$$Hours\ a\ day * Months\ days\ under\ work\ consideration * Total\ months\ of\ work * No.of\ student$$

2) Average cost of the work per hours in Rupees

$$\frac{Expenditure\ on\ Earn\ and\ learn\ scheme\ by\ university}{yearly\ work\ done\ hours}$$

3) Benefit of Work

$$Work\ done\ in\ hours * Wage\ rate$$

4) Opportunity cost/Total Market value of work in Rupees

$$Work\ done\ in\ hours * Average/Market\ rate\ per\ hours$$

C. Observation Table of Collected data and Data Interpretation

On the basis of above mathematical formulae the following table gives the idea about the positive and negative BCR analysis.

Table 1. Shows following trend in BCR value for corresponding academic year of Higher Education System

Sr. No.	Year	Students enrolled	Work done (Hrs)	Average Cost Of work /Hr in Rs	Benefit Of work	Opportunity cost	Expenditure by SPPU, Pune	BCR
1	2013-14	6	232	22.11	5800	5130	5130	1.126
2	2014-15	35	1055	27.81	31630	29340	29335	1.078
3	2015-16	25	1071	30.00	32130	32130	32130	1.00

[Data under consideration of M. J. M. College Karanjali (Paint) Nasik]

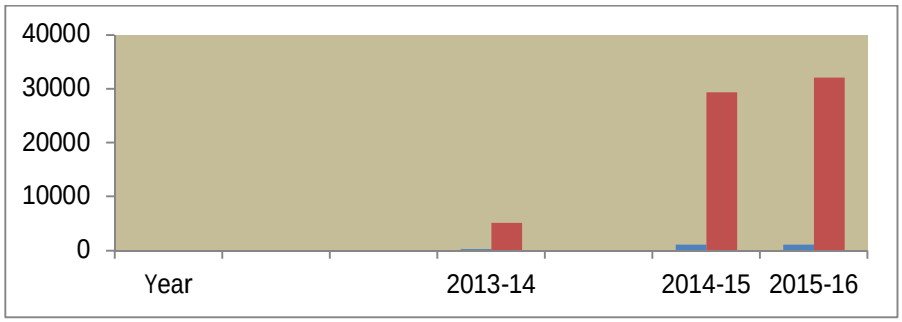
Table 2. Shows wage rate values per hour to students offered by university guidelines

Sr. No.	Year	Wage rate per day per hour
1	2013-14	25
2	2014-15	30
3	2015-16	30

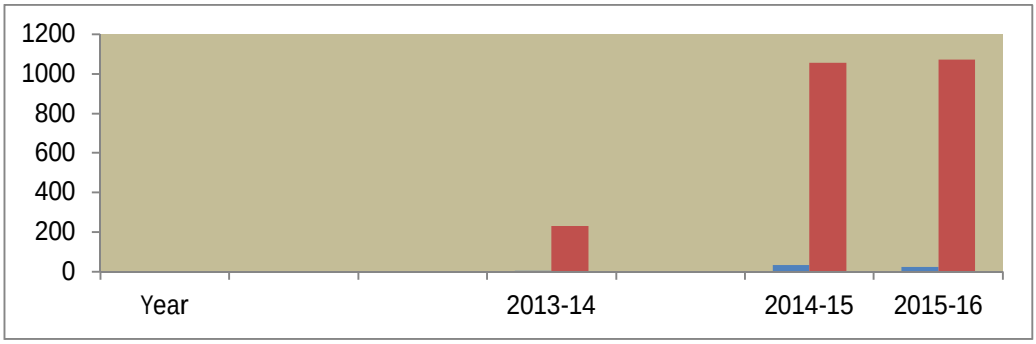
*Source: Data compiled by Researcher *

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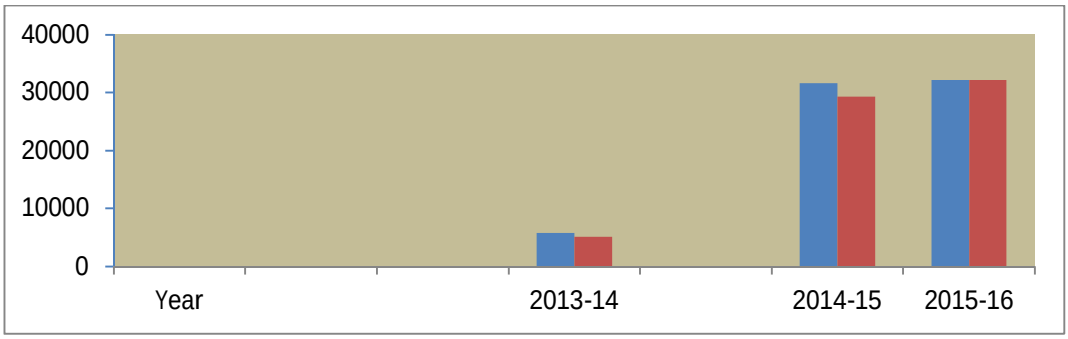
D. Graphical Glance and Analysis of Earn and Learn Scheme



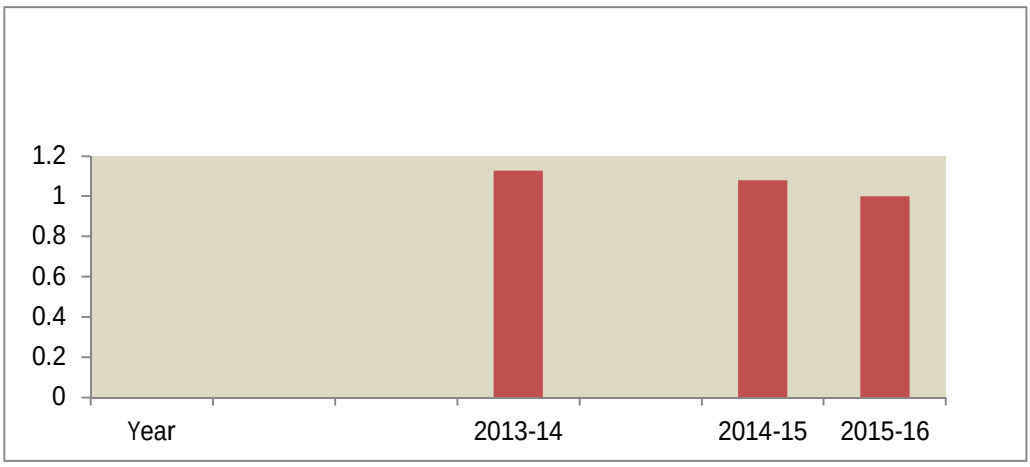
Graph 1: The above graph is the variations of expenditure of university spend on earn and learn scheme with corresponding year and enrolled students



Graph 2: The above graph is the students participated into earn and learn with yearly work done of corresponding year



Graph 3: The above graph indicates the clear difference between benefit of work yearly with university expenditure



Graph 4: The above graph indicates the variation in BCR with corresponding academic year

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E. Discussion

1) The benefit of work for college and university during academic year 2013-14 and 2014-15 are larger than corresponding expenditure contributed by Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune.

2) The BCR is consistently positive for all academic year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 and the average BCR value is 1.068.

3) The average students participating are 22, but in last year there is decrease in admission in earn and learn thereby fall in BCR value.

4) The average cost of work per hours has decreased during academic year 2013-14, 2014-15.

5) It is noteworthy about wage rate offered by university that during academic year 2013-14 it is 25 Rupees per hour. For academic year 2014-15 and 2015-16 wage rate has been increased to 30 Rupees per hour.

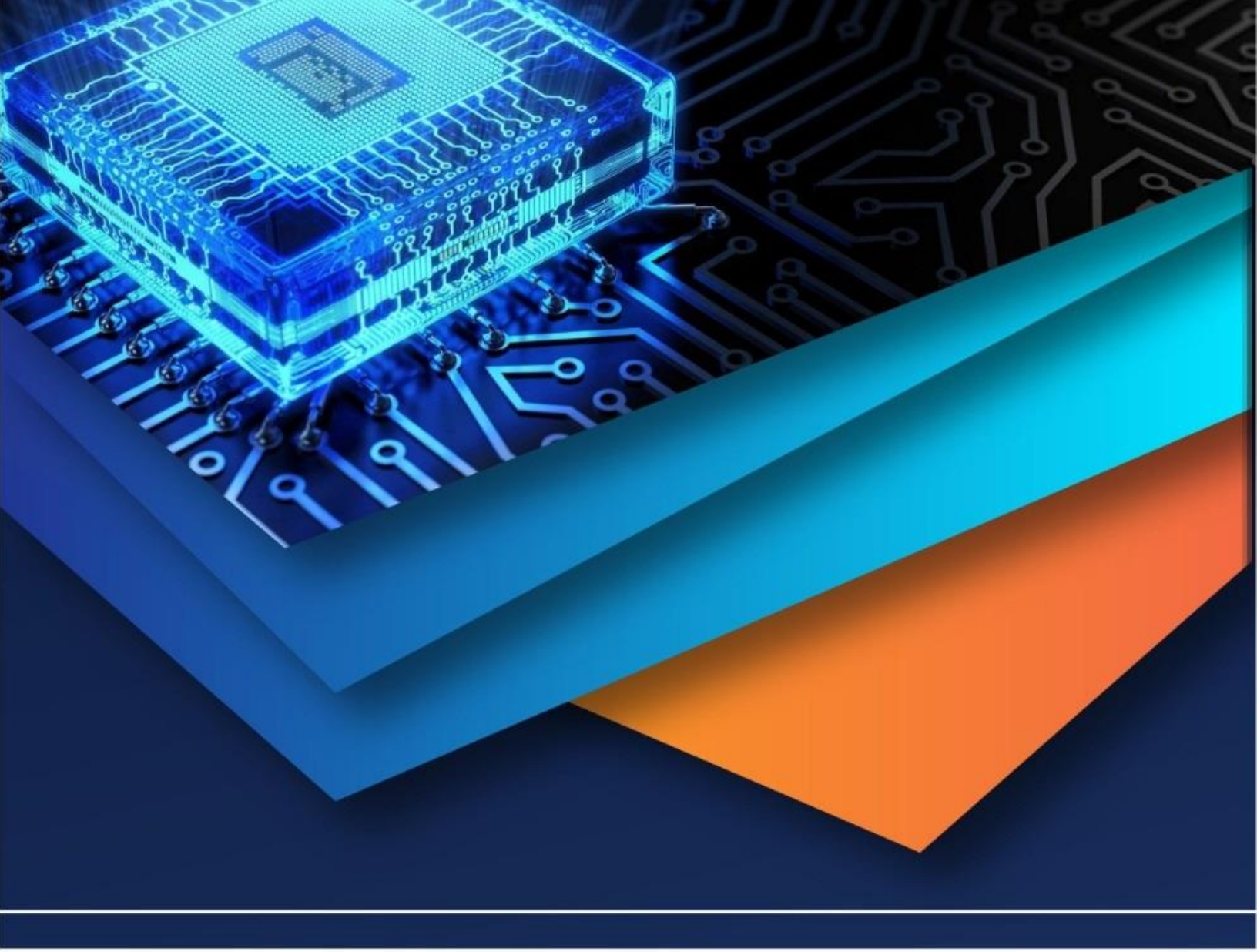
IV. CONCLUSION

The viability of earn and learn scheme is studied effectively with the help of benefit cost analysis. The trends in increasing and decreasing order can be studied possibly with mathematical formulas. In higher education systems like colleges and universities capabilities of students and their affection with earn and learn can be put forward with the help of benefit cost ratio. In above study benefit cost ratio is higher for academic year 2013-14 and 2014-15.

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