



Political impact and issues of Indian Education System

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Abstract

India holds the title of the largest democracy in the world. It has a multitude of political parties that engage in election campaigns. In the 1996 presidential election, close to 600 million voters participated, with an average of 26 candidates competing for each of the 543 seats in the territorial constituencies. Elections in India occur at various levels. The primary levels are the national elections, which form the national government, and the state elections, which create the state government. There are also elections for village, town, and city councils. Political issues vary widely in Indian politics. However, these problems have persisted for a long time without any answers. Some problems are on a national scale, while others are localized. Others want for more cultural autonomy inside Indian states, while certain tribes desire greater economic and social rights for their people. Some wanted to become independent states while others wanted to become autonomous states inside the Indian Union. Despite its many issues, India continues to exist as a single democratic state. However, India still has a number of unresolved political issues. The educational system is unquestionably the bedrock of every nation. Man, and hence the country, becomes civilized as a result of education. It educates humanity in ethical and moral ideals. Half of the job of the country's growth is completed if we have a well-developed and balanced educational system. However, when we look at the Indian context, we see that the Indian education system is beset by a slew of problems that must be handled as soon as possible; we have some major concerns, and so the obstacles are greater.

Keywords: Democracy, Presidential Election, Democratic State, Educational System

Introduction

Every day, we witness significant political corruption within the school system. We live in an era of innovation and specialization. However, the Indian education system seems to be lagging behind in this rapid technological world. While it's true that Indian students are talented and excel globally, we tend to overlook that many of them reside in countries like the United States or Australia. It's essential to confront some hard facts and acknowledge that the Indian educational system is facing serious challenges. Political corruption is when government officials abuse their positions of authority for personal benefit. Political corruption does not include the abuse of government authority for other ends, such as suppression of political opponents or general police violence. Private individuals or companies that are not directly associated with the government are also not breaking the law. An unlawful conduct by a public official is only considered political corruption if it is directly tied to their official responsibilities, is carried out under color of law, or includes influence trafficking. India still continues to exist as a single entity with a democratic character despite all of its issues. However, India continues to face a number of political issues that have yet to be resolved.

Without a doubt, the foundation of any country lies in its education system. Through learning, both individuals and society progress towards civilization. Education teaches values and ethics to people. A good educational system plays a crucial role in a nation's development. However, when we look at the history and educational landscape of India, it becomes clear that many challenges need to be addressed promptly. As a result, the tasks are more difficult. Political corruption in the educational system is a significant issue that we encounter on a daily basis. This is the era of

specialization and invention. And the Indian educational system appears to be in a dead end in this quickly evolving technological age. Although we are aware of the innovative brains of Indian students throughout the globe, we sometimes ignore the reality that the majority of them live overseas, primarily in the USA or Australia. Let's keep our attention on these sobering facts and acknowledge the dire state of the Indian educational system.

Political corruption refers to when those in power misuse their roles for selfish gains. This term does not cover instances where the government misuses its power for different reasons, like targeting political opponents or engaging in excessive police brutality. Additionally, actions by private citizens or companies that are not linked to the government are not considered illegal either. Political corruption only occurs when an officeholder does an illegal conduct that is directly connected to their job responsibilities, occurs under duress, or includes the exchange of influence.

Corruption takes many shapes, including extortion, cronyism, nepotism, patronage, graft, and embezzlement. While these actions are not the only examples, they can support illegal activities such as drug trafficking, money laundering, and human trafficking. In India, corruption has also strongly affected the education system, harming both education and the social and cultural atmosphere. Different countries or regions may define various actions as illegal corruption. For instance, some methods of financing politics that are permitted in one jurisdiction may not be in another. Government officials can have sweeping or ill-defined authority, which makes it challenging to discern between legitimate and unlawful behavior. Bribery is thought to cost more than \$1 trillion USD yearly on a global scale. Kleptocracy, which literally translates as "rule by thieves,"

is a condition marked by unchecked political corruption. 35% of the population is still illiterate despite increased investment in education; just 15% of Indian students complete high school, and only 7% of those who do graduate. 57% of college instructors lack a master's or PhD, while 25% of teaching posts are unfilled nationwide. State-to-state differences in quality and educational requirements are significant. We can determine the extent of the difference by contrasting states like Bihar and Jharkhand with those like Karnataka and Maharashtra. While male literacy rates range from 60% in Bihar to 94% in Kerala, female literacy rates range from around 34% in Bihar to 88% in Kerala. Rajasthan has the largest gender gap in literacy rates, with 44% of women and 77% of men.

Governments change over time, often making big promises while failing to help the vulnerable population, leading to disappointment. Each time they promise to increase education funding to 6% of GDP, the actual spending stays around 4%. Many laws are altered, and commissions are formed, yet tangible change is seldom observed. The mix of corruption and education creates a more dangerous situation. Whereas the goal of the educational system should only be to impart information and education, it is also giving money to dishonest businesspeople and politicians. They perceive it as another sector where cash flows continuously, regardless of economic downturns. If statistics are taken into account, we do very well with 20 central universities, 215 state universities, 100 deemed universities, 5 establishments created and operating under the State Act, and 13 institutes of national importance. 16000 colleges, including 1800 exclusive women's colleges, are among the other institutions operating under these universities and institutes. But quality counts more than quantity, and here we fall short.

Less than 40% of teenagers in India attend secondary education, according to World Bank data. According to The Economist, more than 60% of 10-year-old rural children were unable to divide, and 50% of them were unable to read at a basic level. Higher technical education just makes the issue worse. The government hires foreign faculty at institutions like IITs, NITs, and IIMs, but what about those that have subpar or no faculty? Parents invest their entire life resources in the hopes that their kids would become engineers, physicians, and other professionals, but many unfortunates enroll in colleges that operate without an affiliation or ultimately award bogus degrees. The government made the decision to remove 44 universities' status as considered universities in January 2010. So, would India be a superpower by 2020 based on these principles? Are these our competitive advantages against nations like China, the United States, and the United Kingdom?

To make India's educational system perfect and competitive with that of industrialized nations, more work must be done. India, a thriving nation with a rich cultural heritage, is well renowned for these attributes. When we say a country is "developing," we mean there are new, progressive ideas and improvements emerging from India as well as certain areas where it falls short of other nations. Each and every one of us has a duty as Indians to examine this and work toward the advancement of our nation.

Governments come and go, making many promises and victimizing the innocent, but it all ends up being another mirage of optimism. Every time a vow is made to expand education expenditure to 6% of GDP, the real spending remains around 4%. There are a lot of revisions and rules

created, and commissions are formed, but the ground of reality is rarely seen. The combination of education and corruption makes for a lethal combination. Where the school system should just be concerned with delivering education and information, they are also supplying money to corrupt politicians and businesspeople. They perceive it as just another business where money pours unabated, regardless of economic conditions. If numbers are taken into account, we have 20 central universities, 215 state universities, 100 deemed universities, 5 institutions founded and operating under the State Act, and 13 institutes of national importance. Other institutions under these universities and institutes include 16000 colleges, including 1800 exclusive women's colleges. However, quality is more important than quantity, and we are falling short.

According to World Bank data, only around 40% of teenagers in India attend secondary education. According to The Economist, half of 10-year-old rural youngsters could not read at a basic level, and over 60% couldn't do divisions. The situation becomes considerably worse if we pursue greater technical education. The government hires faculty from outside for colleges like IITs, NITs, and IIMs, but what about institutions with low or no faculty? Parents invest their life resources in the hopes of turning their children into engineers, physicians, and other professionals, but many unfortunates wind up at colleges with no affiliation or, worse, a bogus degree. In January 2010, the government announced that 44 universities will lose their designated university status. Some were having inadequate infrastructure and some didn't have sufficient faculties. So, by 2024, will they be the grounds on which India would stand as a superpower? Are these our competitive advantages against China, the United States, and the United Kingdom?

There is still much to be done to bring India's education system up to par with that of developed countries. India is a growing country with a diverse cultural and traditional heritage. When we say that India is developing, we imply that there are fresh forward-thinking ideas and developments emerging from India, as well as certain gaps in comparison to other countries. As Indians, it is our job to evaluate this and contribute to our country's progress. This might lead to the discovery of various development variables such as technology, industries, environmental demands, jobs, and, most significantly, education. Yes, education has become a necessary medicine for any country's economic survival and prosperity. India is one of them, focusing more on providing education to all of its states and ensuring that it develops into a nation with a literacy rate of 100 percent. Even still, the government has several challenges in making this initiative a success. We'll talk about them in the next paragraphs.

We can see that India has a literacy rate of 74.04 percent when we combine the literacy statistics of all states in India. Male literacy is 82.14 percent, whereas female literacy is 65.46 percent. This illustrates where India falls short on one front in its quest to become a fully developed nation. That is, females in India do not receive adequate attention to receive an education. According to the 2011 Census, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh are among the states with literacy rates below 60%. But still we can see a good rise in the literacy rate of females compared to the previous years, which is a positive sign for the government to have hope in extending education to the females in India.

Conclusion

The Indian government must look into these schools and make sure that the problems are properly solved. At the same time, we can see people who genuinely want to tackle these issues and raise the quality of all educational institutions. There is a growing number of computer study centers, student labs, tutoring centers, and more, which support the smooth and efficient functioning of India's education system. A key reason for the differences in educational growth and statistics among states is the wide range of curricula available. There are many distinct curricula in the Indian educational system, but some of the more popular ones include the ICSE, CBSE, and state curricula. Based on the criteria and objectives of each syllabus, the knowledge and skills of the students will vary. Additionally, the donation requirements for obtaining seats at these kinds of colleges are another barrier to entry for individuals seeking to enroll in a reputable educational facility. High-achieving pupils are occasionally transferred to private universities due to their financial difficulties. In order to ensure that everyone receives an equitable education, regardless of distinctions based on caste, creed, or wealth, the government should take such corruption in the education system into consideration and find fast solutions to rectify it. Again, there are some reasons to be hopeful about India's educational system. Students leaving these schools and universities often have fresh ideas and aspirations that they may contribute to the nation's development. The inputs instructors provide them, which result in people with excellent talents and good habits, serve as an example for the next generation. Although we examined several frequent flaws in the Indian educational system, we also discovered certain benefits that we should keep in mind.

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