



Political Effects and Issues with the Indian Educational System

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ABSTRACT

The world's largest democracy is found in India. The most political parties that participate in election campaigns are those in India. Nearly 600 million people cast ballots in the 1996 presidential election, and there were an average of 26 candidates running for each of the 543 territorial constituency seats. In India, elections take place at several levels. The national election, which results in the establishment of the national government, and the state election, which results in the establishment of the state government, are the two main election levels. Additionally, elections are held for the village, town, and city councils. Different political concerns are present 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.

Key Words – Democracy, Presidential Election, Democratic State, Educational System

Political corruption in the school system is an issue that we see on a daily basis and on a massive scale. Today is the age of specialization and invention. And, in this fast-paced technological age, the Indian educational system appears to be stuck. Though we are aware of Indian students' advanced brains all over the world, we often miss the reality that the majority of them live in the United States or Australia. Let us consider some harsh truths and recognise that the Indian educational system is in severe trouble. 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.

Unquestionably, a country's educational system is its cornerstone. Mankind and the nation as a whole become civilized via education. It educates humanity about ethics and moral principles. Half the battle for the nation's growth is won if we have a well-maintained and well-balanced educational system. However, when we examine the Indian background and education system, we find that there are several difficulties that must be resolved as soon as possible. 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.

Politicians abusing their positions of authority for personal benefit is known as political corruption. Political corruption does not include the abuse of authority by the government for other reasons, such as the persecution of political rivals or widespread police violence. Acts committed by private individuals or businesses that are not directly connected to the government are also not prohibited. 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 has many different forms, but some of them are extortion, cronyism, nepotism, patronage, graft, and embezzlement. Although not limited to these activities, corruption can help criminal enterprises like drug trafficking, money laundering, and human trafficking. In India, it has also deeply permeated the educational system, which is negatively impacting not only the educational system but also the social and cultural environment. Depending on the nation or jurisdiction, many actions are considered unlawful 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 come and go, making a lot of promises while abusing the helpless populace, but ultimately they prove to be another false hope. Every time a vow is made to raise education spending to 6% of GDP, the real spending remains constant at roughly 4%. There are so many changes made to laws and regulations, commissions are established, but reality's ground is rarely seen. It is a more lethal combination when corruption and education are combined. 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.

What prevents India from becoming a developed country and why is it still a developing country? When we read about India's educational system, this question arises in the minds of every Indian. We perceive India's educational system as a roadblock to attaining its goals of inclusive prosperity. There are some shocking truths. According to research in DNA, India will face a dilemma as almost 90 million individuals enter the workforce, yet the majority of them will lack the necessary skills and mentality for fruitful employment. Only 11 percent of India's 550 million individuals under the age of 25 are enrolled in higher institutions, compared to the global average of 23 percent.

What is the purpose of focusing too much on the shortcomings of India's public education system when the topic has already been hotly argued and the major issues have already been identified? Let us consider how the failure of the educational system contributes to another societal issue, economic disparity, and propose solutions to enhance India's education system and reduce inequality. The inadequate quality of the Indian public education system is a major concern. The amount of schooling children receive and the quality of instruction they receive in government schools are both woefully inadequate. The low quality of teaching, coupled with inadequate pedagogic attention, is a typical trait of all government institutions.

What the government doesn't realize is that education, as a source of human capital, may exacerbate wealth disparities. It would be fascinating to watch how wealth disparities are developed even among educated individuals. The affluent will become richer and the poor will get poorer if the government does not reform the education system, particularly in rural regions. Hence, it is imperative for the government to correct the blemishes in India's education system which will also be a step towards reducing income inequality.

The government must implement certain policy initiatives. The primary goal of government education expenditure today must undoubtedly be to guarantee that all children have access to public schools and to improve the educational quality of those institutions. Common schooling is one strategy to address the issue of inadequate educational quality. This effectively implies that private and public schools share resources. The shift system is one of the methods for achieving common schooling. The resources are available to the private school for the first part of the day and to the government school for the second half. It's crucial to remember that the quality of education is directly related to the resources available, thus the government must enhance resource allocation in order to achieve qualitative changes in the area of education. Common schooling is one of the ways the government may make the most of limited resources and thereby enhance resource allocation. Another explanation for low educational quality is the low quality of instructors in public schools. Because of insufficient instructional facilities and low compensation, government schools struggle to attract qualified instructors. The government must invest more money from its coffers on education in order to increase its quality.

We can only hope that the government implements suitable legislative steps to strengthen the education system, or else inequities will persist and India's fundamental capacities would be stunted. Let us make a stronger argument for a better education system.

Our government implements several programmes and modifications to improve educational standards. They should be more stringent in enacting new policies and modifications. The government should monitor and oversee all educational institutions set up by criminals and corrupt politicians to make money. Alternative education should be encouraged in India so that young people can pursue their passions. Scholarships should be provided not just to underprivileged students, but also to the general public. Because corruption is the root of so many problems, including education, the government should address corruption more effectively. To make India's educational system perfect and competitive with that of industrialized nations, more work must be done. India, a developing nation recognized for its many traditions and cultures. 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. Numerous development-related aspects, including technology, industries, environmental demands, employment, and—most importantly—education, may be discovered as a consequence. Yes, education has become a necessary treatment for any nation in order to support their existence and economic progress. India is one of them; it focuses more on providing education to all of its states and ensuring that it is being developed into a nation with a 100% literacy rate. However, the government still faces several obstacles in completing this project successfully. We'll talk about those in the sentences that follow.

We can see that India is ranked at 74.04% when the literacy rates of its thirty-five states are combined. Male literacy rates are 82.14% while female rates are 65.46%. This highlights the area where India falls short of being a fully developed state. That is, Indian women do not receive adequate attention to receive an education. According to the most recent Census 2011, the literacy rate of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh is reported to be below 60%. However, there has been a significant increase in female literacy rates over the past several years, which is encouraging for the government's hopes of expanding access to education.

What prevents India from becoming a developed nation and why is it still a developing nation? When we read about India's educational system, this specific question occurs to every Indian. We consider India's educational system to be a barrier to the country's goals of attaining inclusive growth. There are some shocking truths. According to a DNA research, India will face a conundrum as almost 90 million individuals enter the labor field, yet the majority of them will lack the necessary abilities and perspectives for gainful employment. 550 million people in India are under the age of 25, yet only 11% of them are enrolled in postsecondary institutions, which is lower than the global average of 23%.

What use is it to overemphasize the shortcomings of India's public education system when the fundamental problems have already been identified and are the subject of considerable prior discussion? Let's concentrate on how the ineffectiveness of the educational system contributes to the societal problem of economic disparity, and then offer some measures to strengthen India's educational system and lessen inequality. The poor quality of the public education system in India is the system's biggest problem. In government schools, both the quantity and caliber of instruction that pupils actually get are woefully inadequate. Poor educational quality, together with shoddy facilities and insufficient pedagogical attention, is a defining characteristic of all government schools.

The government is now unaware of the fact that education, a source of human capital, can lead to significant economic inequality. It will be interesting to observe how economic disparities develop within the same educated population. If the government does not improve education system particularly in rural areas the rich will become richer and the poor will get poorer. Hence, it is imperative for the government to correct the blemishes in India's education system which will also be a step towards reducing income inequality. The government must implement certain policy changes. The primary goal of government investment on education today must undoubtedly be to guarantee that all students have access to increasing enrollment in public schools and their educational standards. The issue of inadequate educational quality can be addressed in a number of ways, including through the use of common schools. In essence, this entails resource pooling between private and public schools. Among the methods for achieving common education is the shift system. The resources are available for use by the government school in the second half of the day and by the private school in the first half. In order to bring about qualitative improvements in the area of education, it is crucial for the government to enhance resource allocation. Education quality is strongly correlated with the resources available, thus it is vital to keep this in mind. One method the government may make better use of its limited resources and enhance resource allocation is through the provision of universal education. The poor quality of instructors in government schools is another factor contributing to the education system's shortcomings. Due to poor facilities and insufficient pay, government schools struggle to recruit instructors of high caliber. The government must provide more funds from its coffers to education in order to raise the standard of instruction.

We can only hope that the government implements the necessary legislative changes to enhance the educational system; otherwise, inequality will proliferate and India's fundamental capacities will continue to be stunted. Let's make the case for an improved educational system. Our government adopts several laws and modifications to raise the bar for education. They ought to apply the new regulations and modifications more strictly. The government should oversee and regulate all the educational institutions that crooks and dishonest politicians have founded in order to make money.

Alternative education has to be supported in India so that children can follow their interests. Scholarships should be awarded to everyone, not only kids from underprivileged backgrounds. Government should combat corruption more effectively since it is the major factor in the decline of many things, not just education. The decline in demand for teaching jobs is another area of change in India's education sector. Many teachers are being forced to change careers since the payment standards for instructors are declining. This also compels incoming students to shift their attention away from dreaming of becoming teachers and realizing the importance of imparting knowledge in favor of advancing their careers as engineers or physicians. This poses a serious risk to the next generation's ability to get an education and gain knowledge. This is a compelling argument for the government to decide to set the worth of teachers and fairly compensate them.

Additionally, it should be ensured via rigorous evaluation and assessment that the level of education and instructor quality are operating in an optimistic manner so that the graduating students are virtually molded in their knowledge and abilities. Even though we can see that many people in the teaching profession work hard to expand access to education in India through free services like education camps, sessions on learning and development, introduction and demonstration of new technologies and ideas, etc., this also makes India's educational system stand out. Such people's selfless behavior inspires the next generation to imitate them, which will eventually result in the development of a well-educated and skillful generation. The number of schools present in a nation should always be taken into consideration while discussing education. States like Bihar, Rajasthan, and others have less or fewer schools, which slows down their growth, which is again connected to national development. The government has a huge responsibility to open schools not just in metropolitan regions but also in rural ones in order to expand education. In addition to having more schools, the facilities also need to be practical. Even in some large cities, there are several schools that need access to modern technology and labs.

The Indian government should investigate these educational institutions and ensure that these drawbacks are adequately addressed. On the other side, we can discover individuals who are sincere in their desire to address these concerns and improve the standards of every educational institution. There are more and more computer study centers, student laboratories, tutorial facilities, etc. that help India's education system run smoothly and quickly. The great variety of curricula is a significant factor in the variation in the growth and education graphs among states. 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.

We cannot disregard or downplay the contributions made by our forefathers to the educational system, but we also cannot ignore the flaws, corruption, and politics. However, we may expect for a significant shift that will enable us to recognize the positive aspects of our educational system and generate fresh suggestions for inspiring the government and other relevant authorities to focus on the negative aspects and take the required action to improve the educational system. It is always important to bear in mind Dr. Abdul Kalam Azad's advice when doing this: "When learning is purposeful, creativity blossoms, thinking emanates, knowledge is fully lit, and the economy flourishes." So that we may work together to position our nation as one in which all of its inhabitants have received an education. If the political community of the nation takes a few more steps similar to these, India will likely be able to boast of a strong knowledge culture as well. She will be able to demonstrate her superiority in the field of education in addition to other areas.

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