

## IMPACT OF POLITICS ON INDIAN EDUCATION: A STUDY

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**Abstract:**

*India is the world's largest democracy. India has the most political parties participating in the election campaign. Different political issues exist in Indian politics. The combination of education and corruption makes for a lethal combination; whereas the school system should only be concerned with delivering education and knowledge, it is also concerned with supplying money to corrupt politicians and business people. They see it as yet another industry where money pours unabated, regardless of the state of the economy. The present paper highlights the impact of politics on Indian education. MLA eighth edition has been used to cite the references and documentation.*

**Keywords:** *Kleptocracy, politics, education, employment, bribery, extortion, cronyism, nepotism, patronage, graft, etc.*

India is the world's largest democracy. India has the most political parties participating in the election campaign. Almost 600 million people voted in the 1996 national elections, with an average of 26 candidates contending for each seat. There are 543 seats in territorial constituency seats. In India, elections are held at many levels. The two major election levels are at the national level, which results in the formation of the national government, and at the state level, which results in the formation of the state government. Elections for city, town and village councils are also held.

Different political issues exist in Indian politics. These problems, on the other hand, have remained unsolved for decades. Some difficulties are at the national level, while others are at the regional level. Some communities desire greater economic and social rights for their members, while others seek greater cultural autonomy inside Indian states. Others desired independence from India, while others demanded autonomy within the Indian Union.

Political corruption in the school system is a problem that we see daily 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 basic realities and acknowledge that India's educational system is in serious trouble.

The abuse of power by government officials for unlawful private gain is known as political corruption. Political corruption does not include the abuse of government power for other ends, such as the suppression of political opponents or general police violence. Private individuals or corporations that are not directly associated with the government are also not breaking the law. An illegal act by a public official is only considered political corruption if it is directly tied to their official duties, is carried out under color of law, or involves influence trafficking.

Bribery, extortion, cronyism, nepotism, patronage, graft, and embezzlement are all examples of corruption. Though not limited to these activities, corruption can help illegal enterprises such as drug trafficking, money laundering, and human trafficking. It has also infiltrated India's educational system, negatively impacting not only the educational system but also the social and cultural environment.

Depending on the country or jurisdiction, many activities are considered unlawful corruption. Some political finance tactics, for example, maybe legal in one jurisdiction but prohibited in another. Government officials can have extensive or ill-defined powers, making it difficult to tell the difference between lawful and illegal conduct. Bribery is believed to be worth over a trillion dollars every year around the world. The notion, 'Kleptocracy', which means 'government by thieves,' is nothing but; a state of unfettered political corruption.

Despite the increased educational investment, 35 percent of India's population is still illiterate; just 15% of Indian students complete high school, and only 7% graduate. A quarter of all teaching posts in the United States are unfilled, and 57% of college instructors lack a master's or doctoral degree. Quality and education requirements differ dramatically from one state to the next. When we

compare states like Karnataka and Maharashtra to states like Bihar and Jharkhand, we can see the amount of difference we're talking about. Female literacy ranges from roughly 34% in Bihar to 88 percent in Kerala, while male literacy ranges from 60% in Bihar to 94 percent in Kerala.

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 spending to 6% of GDP, the real spending remains around 4%. There are several changes and rules enacted, as well as commissions established, but the ground of reality is rarely observed. The combination of education and corruption makes for a lethal combination. Whereas the school system should only be concerned with delivering education and knowledge, it is also concerned with supplying money to corrupt politicians and businesspeople. They see it as yet another industry where money pours unabated, regardless of the state of the economy.

In terms of numbers, we have a respectable score of 20 central universities, 215 state universities, 100 deemed universities, 5 institutions founded and operating under the State Act, and 13 institutes of national importance. 16000 colleges, including 1800 elite women's colleges, are among the other institutions; which operate under the auspices of various universities and institutes but, more than the numbers, it's the quality that counts, and we're falling short there.

There is still more work to be done to bring India's education system up to par with that of developed countries. India is a developing country with a diverse cultural and traditional heritage. When we say that India is developing, we mean that fresh forward-thinking ideas and innovations are coming from India, but there is also something lacking in comparison to other countries. As Indians, it is our job to evaluate this and contribute to our country's progress. Many development variables, such as technologies, industries, environmental needs, jobs, and, most significantly, education may be discovered as a result of this.

We can see that India has a literacy rate of 74.04 percent when we combine the literacy statistics of all thirty-five states in India. Male literacy is 82.14 percent, whereas female literacy is 65.46 percent. This reflects where India falls short on one front in its quest to become a fully developed nation. 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%. However, we can notice a significant increase in female literacy rates compared to prior years, which is a promising indicator of the government's hopes of spreading education to women in India.

There are some alarming facts to be aware of. According to research in DNA, India will face a dilemma as almost 90 million individuals enter the workforce, but the majority of them will lack the necessary skills and mindset for fruitful employment. Only 11 percent of India's 550 million people under the age of 25 are enrolled in tertiary institutions, compared to the world average of 23 percent.

The inadequate quality of India's public education system is a major concern. In government schools, the actual amount of schooling children receive and the quality of instruction they receive are both woefully inadequate. The poor quality of teaching in all government schools is a common aspect, with substandard facilities and little pedagogic attention.

What the government doesn't realize is that education, as a source of human capital, can exacerbate wealth disparities. It will be fascinating to observe how wealth disparities arise within a community of educated people. The rich will get richer and the poor will get poorer if the government does not reform the education system, particularly in rural areas.

Another area of change in India's educational landscape is the diminishing need for teaching jobs. Because the pay scale for teachers is shrinking, many of them are being pressured to change careers. This also drives incoming students to shift their focus away from pursuing a passion of being a teacher and appreciating the importance of education sharing, and toward advancing their careers as engineers or doctors. This poses a serious threat to future generations who will be left behind due to a lack of education and information. This is a strong suggestion to the government to settle on a fixed value for teachers and to adequately compensate them.

When it comes to education, it is critical to take into account the number of schools in a certain country. The lack of or scarcity of schools in states such as Bihar, Rajasthan, and others slows development, which is linked to the country's development. To expand education, the government is responsible for opening schools not only in urban regions but also in rural places. In addition to the rising number of schools, the infrastructure must also be adequate. Even in

certain cities, numerous schools require lab and quality technology facilities.

The Indian government should investigate such educational institutions and ensure that these drawbacks are adequately addressed. On the other hand, we can find people who are dedicated to solving these problems and improving the quality of each educational institution. To address these difficulties and improve the quality of each educational institution, consider the following ideas. We can see an increasing number of computer study centers, student labs, tutorial institutes, and other facilities that help India's education system run smoothly and efficiently.

It should also be ensured, by rigorous assessment and appraisal that the quality of teachers and the grade of education are running positively, so that the students graduating are virtually sculpted in their knowledge and skills. Even yet, we can see that many people in the teaching profession are working hard to extend education in India through free services such as education camps, learning and development awareness sessions, introduction and demonstration of new technologies and ideas, and so on. This contributes to India's educational system once again. Such people's selfless attitude encourages future generations to follow in their footsteps, resulting in a trained generation with a wealth of knowledge and abilities in the coming years.

The Indian government should investigate such educational institutions and ensure that these drawbacks are adequately addressed. On the other hand, we can find people who are dedicated to solving these problems and improving the quality of each educational institution. There is an increasing number of computer study centers, student labs, tutorial institutes, and so forth.

The large range of syllabuses is a primary cause of variation in educational and growth graphs across states. Different syllabuses are available in the Indian education system, with ICSE and CBSE being two of the most common. State curricula are also available. Each syllabus has its own set of criteria and objectives. Students' knowledge and abilities will vary. Furthermore, the donation criteria for obtaining seats in these sorts of colleges constitute a barrier for individuals

seeking to enroll in a good educational institution. It has been reported that students with good results are sometimes transferred to private universities due to financial constraints.

The government should consider such corruption in the education system and develop fast solutions to address it so that everyone, regardless of caste, creed, or financial status, receives an equal education. There are some hopeful layers for India's school system, 96 Rashmi Rekha Borah as well. Students that graduate from such schools and colleges bring with their creative ideas and dreams that they can offer for the country's prosperity. Teachers' inputs, which result in persons with high abilities and good habits, serve as role models for the next generation. Even though, we discussed some of the major flaws in the Indian educational system.

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