# IMPACT OF POLITICAL, SOCIAL APPROACHES ON INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

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## ABSTRACT
*Education is the process of transfer of knowledge, information directly or indirectly in active of Passive form from one person to another. It is rightly coined by our first Prime minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru that education socialises the young children and makes them responsible, good citizens of the country by teaching them about various ethics and principles, morals. Education helps people to increase their income inborne, improve standard of living, and ultimately contribute to the country's gross domestic product. The young age of children is meant to study and not work. This problem child labour by identified by our visionary leaders at a very early stage and law was passed that completely abolished child labor. India is known as country of problems. In this heap of problems and gender discrimination is a problem we have always tried to eliminate. Education is a basic human right, so our constitution was framed with giving the status with basic human right by our visionary leaders. Lack of Education is the major cause that India is still in the long line of developing countries and not in the developed countries.*

**KEY WORDS-***Development, strategy, approaches, planning, constitution etc*

## INTRODUCTION
Education has many forms and hence Education system clearly defines who which forms of education are acceptable and which and forms are not acceptable. Since Independence, the necessity for a dedicated education policy was felt by our nation builders. First Major educational policy was implemented in 1968 and it was followed by its successor in the year 1986. Now India is implementing its third major education Policy, coined as National Education Policy, 2020. The Implementation of the National Education Policy, 2020 was started in the year 2021. It focused on the 5+3+3+4 system instead of the previous 10+2 system. Due to this policy, there options for a degree, the are many exit options for a degree, the number of attempts to board exam is increased, the stress and anxiety of the board exam is reduced.

Due to this, the whole year of the student won't be wasted and student can get the benefits of giving two attempts of board exam in a single year. It also rectifies the faults of the previous. policies, it is more objective based, practical, includes the concepts that are need of the hour.
The effect of this policy can be soon seen with the increase in the gross domestic product, increased standard of living of the citizens.

## STRUCTURE OF INDIAN EDUCATION
Structure of Indian education is a complex system that consists of various structures. India has a world largest population. So, Indian education is much diverse, dense all over the Speeded country. Structure of Indian education consists of three main stages-
1.Primary Education
2.Secondary Education
3.Higher Education

- Primary Indian education system is the first state of education A student from class categorized in this group having age group 6 to teachers 14 years old. In this level teachers focus on developing qualities like Leadership, sportsmanship, good human being. Various subjects such as science, history, geography, math etc. The main focus is to learn from Indian history and not to repeat the same mistakes which were done by previous leaders.
- Secondary education-This is the second stage of Indian education system. Students from class  9-12 are categorized having mainly age group of 14-18 years, this emphasized on developing physical and practical skills, to become a leader, and more than that a good human in a society. They are taught about their Constitution about history of their country, some science and advance math. This mainly focus on to diverge a student mind culture & humanity me might path of culture and humanity.

- Higher Education: All universities and institution come under higher education system. Student take their official degree of various fields like B. Tech, M. Tech, PhD, BA, MA ,etc. Practical knowledge is being preferred. India has vast educational universities where our moral and culture are taught. Every religious festival is being celebrated; equality is followed.
- Right to education is the right of every student in India. The policy of fundamental rights is that everyone should be literate. For people below poverty level, the government schools and colleges are there where poor students can take their education. Many scholarship programs like Homi Bhabha Scholarship. National Scholarship are being run by the government to pursue to every skilled individual. mid-day meal policy is available in every primary government school of rural as well urban to give proper nutrition.

## ADVANTAGES
India has a vast network of educational institutions that provide education to people of every background. Government actions to improve quality of education, resulted in increasing enrolment rates. Secondly, India has rich heritage of knowledge and tradition and educational system incorporates Arts, Commerce and Science. Moreover Indian education emphasizes theoretical as well as practical learning. All higher educational institutions like IITs, NITs, AIIMS have highly skilled professors. Critical thinking problem solving skills help students to tackle every situation. Sports facilities are there in every institution. Overall Indian education is vast and diverse and government is trying best to give right to education.

## PROBLEMS IN THE INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM
Education plays vital role in development of human Crucial being's society, city. Education plays a crucial role in shaping the future of city, state, country and finally country. On the basis of literacy, a country can become developed. School and colleges are temples of Modern India. There are few problems in our educational system.

### 1)Access of Education Poverty
In our country some people are unable to take education due to their conditions. Poverty, naxalism are few problems which cause this. Due to this the students lags behind in education as well as the flow of technology. Especially girls are not allowed in many villages to receive education due to traditional mentality we have to overcome these problems.

### 2)Infrastructure and Quality
The quality of education in some villages of India is below average, so the technology, quality is very difficult to reach these villages due to their location. Infrastructure is also one of major part in Indian education system because some villages even don't have their own school building. So, it's very bad for us we have to reduce this problem as soon as possible.

### 3)Lack of Vocational Education
 Vocational education is also important and students' life but our education system only focuses on academics not on vocational education in today's MNCs want skills like coding communication skills extra so vocational education is important for future of student

### 4) Lack of Good Teachers
Teacher is very important to students' life but in some areas of India one teacher control hundred or 120 students so in that case it is very difficult to concentrate on each and every student quality and qualification of teacher should also be checked by improving the interview process.

### 5)Lack of Technology in India
More schools don't have e-learning sound system TV computers etc so the students don't know about technology so the students lag in technical education then cities students so it is also a big problem 6) Indian education system is focus on academics only not focused on extracurricular activities like sports dance singing extra so the students who are good at these activities are unable to score well marks so it lags in the subject.

### 7) Outdated Examination System
Examination system is not updated so the information regarding new research is unable to reach the students.

### 8) Lack of Research Facility
Indian education system research is always under rated most of the schools are focus on only theory not on practical's so shouldn't don't know about practical knowledge so it is important to add practical knowledge in Indian education system

### 9)Lack of Communication Skills training
Most of the students of India is very well in theory and in academics but they have lack of confidence while taking to talking to someone in English language so it is important that all schools should teach English so that job and so they can be well in life.

## SUGGESTIONS
Focus on teacher training: Providing adequate training and professional development opportunities for teachers to enhance their teacher methodologies and pedagogical skills.

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Curriculum Reform: Practical based learning should be implemented instead of focus on rote learning so that appropriate skills can be developed.

Integration with Technology: Internets and computers should be introduced in regular classrooms so that students and teachers can have access to world class material.

Infrastructure: Infrastructure should be developed in order to bridge the gap between rural and urban educational institutions.
Inclusive Education: Inclusive education policy should be, promoted so that everyone irrespective of their economic and social background can have access to education

Scholarship and Financial Assistance: Scholarships and financial assistance should be provided to students from backward economic communities so that money can't be a hindrance to their education.

Development of Infrastructure: Infrastructure should be appropriately developed as to provide basic amenities like clean drinking water, proper sanitation facilities so that students can remain in school for whole day.

Mid-day Meal Program: This program should be implemented so that students from poorer communities can get a nutritional diet.
Technology: Mobile and internet should be provided, so that education can be accessed in remote regions as well as via online textbooks and classes.

Teacher Training and Recruitment: Robust teacher training and recruitment program should be implemented so that talented people are attracted to this job. Continuous training of recruited teachers should be done over the years so that they can update their knowledge and teaching methodologies.

Incentives: Teachers should be provided with incentives, higher salaries, career growth opportunities so that they can have access to world class teaching resources.

Curriculum Reform: Curriculum should be changed and vocational training should be introduced so that students can learn appropriate skills required for industries instead of just focusing on rote learning.

Industry-Institution Collaboration: Industries and institution should collaborate so that students can be trained according to industry standards and be given internships.

Recognition of Vocational Qualification: Ensure that vocational qualifications are recognized and valued by employers and society, promoting the importance of vocational education as viable career option.

## CONCLUSION
The Indian Education system faces various challenges that impact its quantity, inclusivity and effectiveness. However, by addressing these and implementing the proposed solutions, it is possible to create more inclusive, quality driven holistic education system in India. It requires concerted efforts from policy makers, educators, parents and society as a whole to prioritize education, invest in infrastructure, improve teacher quality, promote technology, integration and ensure equal access to education for all.

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