

# **Role of Education in National Development**

**Dr. Basanti Mathew Merlin**

*Assot. Prof Commerce Department, RNTU University, Bhopal*

## **Abstract**

This paper is the base of education to national development. It fact that national develops in related to its achievement in education. Education is a vital investment for human and economic development and is influenced by the environment within which it exists. Change in technology, education is the labour market patterns and global environment in India and many cultural and faith all reflect upon the educational system and at the same time are also affected by them. Education, in the life of a nation. That no nation rises above the level of its education. Education helps in dream building. It helps a person in analysing the path which will help him achieving his dream. Achieving his dream will give him a sense of fulfilment in his life. Also, It is a fact that such citizen respect their country the most. These citizen work for their country in whichever way they .A pool of educated and empowered citizens will drive the country towards the realization of this dream. It has been very well said that no nation rises above the level of its education. As the literacy rate in India improves, so does the living standard of its people and also moral fundamental. Today the world looks at India as an emerging giant due to its knowledge centre approach. Investment in education has brought about a high degree of economic transformation.

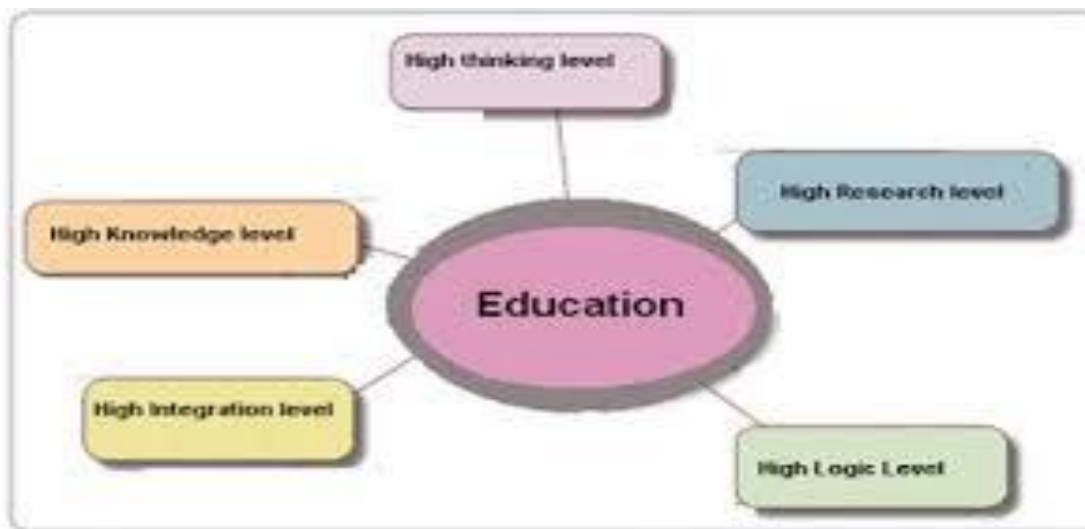
***Keywords : National development in education, education system, Changes in technology in education***

## **Introduction**

Economic growth is important for national development. Economic growth is generally assumed to be explained largely by stocks of labor, physical capital, and human capital (improvement in the quality of the labor force). Technology is assumed to be part of the growth equation, and the

rate of technological change is associated with the availability of highly educated workers. Demographic structure and change support or inhibit economic growth.

Education means a form of learning in which knowledge, skills and habits are transferred from one generation to the next generation. The education of a person starts when he is born. At the early stage the most important teachers of a child are his parents and specially his mother's. Because one mother can teach his child best. As there are three levels of education primary, secondary and tertiary.



The economy and the policy are, firstly the large scale entry in to the world arena after Education is the key that unlocks the door to modernization. Once regarded as an essentially conservative, culture-preserving, Culture transmitting institution, the educational system has come to be viewed as a major determinant of social, political and economic change. There are many reasons for according top priority to education in world and in particular in the developing countries. But some of the major developments in the last five decades which account for this new value attached to education, Decolonization of the third world countries and the consequent increase in the demand for education in those countries and secondly the increasing awareness even in the advanced countries about the necessity to continuously educate people to cope with the technological advancement. Education is the driving force for the national development and economic growth are very strongly depends on the education and these both are playing great role in developing a country. The nations are build by education economic growth can be

increased, if the peoples of a country are educated they can easily grow up the national economy because then they can better know the economic principles and rules and can think about them easily if they are educated.

## **Objectives**

- **Approaches to doing development education in India.**
- Understand the impact of the activity in terms of learning education.
- Evaluation frameworks in the education system.

## **The five pillars of society**

I think that anthropologists agree that there are five basic institutions upon which all human societies are built — the family, and religious, economic, administrative and educational institutions. Each is important in its own right as well as in its relationship with the others and each plays an important role in the total life of society.

### **1. The Family Base**

In the every holy book it says that all was good about creation except the loneliness of man; so God created a helpmeet for him, that is, a woman to share his life with him and to share their lives together. Thus the family is the first active, positive creation of God in society and it is the basic unit of any society and of any nation. People are born, bred and die within the family. That is where they receive their first education. So the parents are the first teachers of the children.

### **2. The Religious Base**

When the patriarchs disobeyed God's law he banished them; but man could not do without fellowship with the Supreme Being. He desired to return to God so religion was born out of man's consciousness and need for fellowship with God in whatever form worship may take.

### **3. The Economic Base**

"Under the sweat of your face you shall eat bread till you return into the ground." Man has to work for his livelihood.

#### **4. The Administrative Base**

The institutions of administration arose out of the need to maintain law and order at all the various levels of society.

#### **5. The Educational Base**

This is the knowledge that enables man to adjust constantly to the changing environment. He has certainly progressed a long way within this world. Education is more than an economic investment: it is an essential input upon which life, development and the survival of man depend.

So the upbringing of children within the family must have a profound effect on the economic, administrative and educational life of the society; and so on. One could go on and examine the relationship and the interaction of the five institutions. Suffice it to say that the healthy development of society as a whole depends upon a balance among them.

#### **Social Change and Education**

The term social change is used to indicate the changes that take place in human interactions and interrelations. Society is a web of social relations and hence social change obviously means a change in the system of social relationships. Social relationships are understood in terms of social processes and social interactions and social organizations. Thus, the term social change is used to describe variations in social interaction, social processes and social organizations. It includes alterations in the structure and functions of the society.

The rapidity of technological change as reflected in new forms of production and global communication compresses the available time for individual and social adaptation. Typically, the young, better educated, and urban populations more readily understand, accept, or learn to cope with emerging new values, attitudes, and lifestyles.

At times, opportunities for added income from new industries for females have directly altered family structures. Some evidence is reported in Thailand for example, where the preference for sons is said to be disappearing. On the other hand, there are cases where the incomes from young women wage earners have been utilized by the family primarily to increase advancement opportunities for the sons.

Changes in that most macro of institutions, the state, are also evolving significantly. Many forms of government and differing roles of the state's involvement in the economic and education sectors can be found in Asia. An orientation toward capitalism and private markets has a long history in some economies.

### **Economic Changes in Education**

Economic indicators demonstrate a broad range of rates of economic growth, incidence of poverty. Economic growth has contributed much to national development. Growth has been associated with expansion of opportunities in education, availability of health services, and improved quality of life.

Economic growth has provided employment opportunities for women, and consequently helped support their families. Income has in many cases added to the independence of women. However, there have been negative as well as positive consequences of economic growth. For example, much of the work in the export industries has placed women in unhealthy conditions and increased their susceptibility to certain diseases.

Moreover, these industries have offered few transferable skills to allow employment in other industries. Economic growth is generally associated with higher enrolments: an important but insufficient condition for quality education. Slower-growth countries tend to have high rates of truancy, more heavily utilize child labour, and are plagued with high repetition and dropout rates.

Economic growth does not always translate into education improvements, however: per capita incomes in Pakistan and Papua New Guinea (PNG) are high compared with social sector

development. Nor is a low incidence of poverty necessarily directly linked to education achievement.

For example, Kerala and Rajasthan are two of India's rural states which have similar levels of poverty; but female literacy varies from 85 percent in the former to 12 percent in the latter.

### **Changes in technology in education**

- Using technology in the classroom gives teachers and other faculty members the opportunity to develop their student's digital citizenship skills.
- Integrating technology in education helps students stay engaged. Most students today have been using mobile devices like tablets and smart phones to play and learn since they could crawl. So it only seems logical to align today's classrooms with the way that your students want and are used to learning.
- Technology transforms the learning experience. Students have access to an incredible amount of new opportunities. From learning how to code to learning how to better collaborate across teams and with their instructors--technology empowers students to be more creative and be more connected. New tech has super-charged how we learn today.
- **Virtual or online learning**
  - *Full-time online school*
  - *Blended learning*
- **Open educational resources**
- **Use digital resources well**

### **Implication**

Some basic elements of society and try to determine the place of education as one of the fundamental elements of any community. Then we will examine the way education relates and interacts with other elements within that society.

## Regulatory Framework Of Higher Education In India



Then we might look, with that picture in mind, at India's multi-racial context and bring out some of the basic differences which contribute to some of the problems facing education and adjustment in India today. Then we shall quickly and broadly analyse one or two basic problems and needs in order to formulate some objectives and the possible role of education in national development. The analysis is by no means comprehensive but readers can add to it.

The contrasting education and economic experiences of the NIEs and those of many of the other economies of South and Southeast Asia are striking. In the 1960s, all these economies were approximately at the same level of economic development. However, over the last three decades, growth in per capita incomes in East Asia has been about four times as fast as in South Asia. To some extent each nation sets its own priorities and follows its own route to development.

Thus, the histories of those economies that have undergone sustained rapid economic growth may not represent the future of less developed nations. Nevertheless, a brief review of the education experiences of the NIEs can inform national and international discussions of education policies and practice, raise issues, and suggest directions and strategies worthy of examination.

The international research literature offers many, sometimes conflicting, reasons for the economic success of these economies. Supporting national policies have been stressed, including: outward-looking strategies; institutional reforms; land reforms; high-quality and merit-based economic technology; a reliable legal framework; political stability; savings and investment; good governance; demographic structure; and policy. Favorable demographic conditions identified include an increasing and relatively healthy labor force and a decreasing dependency ratio.

Early and continued investment in education forming a satisfactory threshold level of human capital accumulation is also frequently cited as having a major impact on growth. In the view of the World Bank (1995), for example, primary education is the largest single contributor to the NIEs' economic growth rates.

The NIEs tended to emphasize high-quality primary education accompanied by a largely self-financed university system. South Asian countries spent much of their small budgets on subsidies to higher levels of education. The following is a summary of characteristics of NIEs prior to, or early in, the period of rapid economic growth:

Technology ushers in fundamental structural changes that can be integral to achieving significant improvements in productivity. Used to support both teaching and learning, technology infuses classrooms with digital learning tools, such as computers and hand held devices; expands course offerings, experiences, and learning materials; supports learning 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; builds 21st century skills; increases student engagement and motivation; and accelerates learning.

- Technology also has the power to transform teaching by ushering in a new model of connected teaching.
- This model links teachers to their students and to professional content, resources, and systems to help them improve their own instruction and personalize learning.
- Every NIE as it entered its period of sustained economic.
- I choose to speak more on the operational, 'people level' and I hope that in doing so it will synchronise with the 'national level'.
- Economic growth has contributed much to national development.
- Growth has been associated with expansion of opportunities in education, availability of health services, and improved quality of life.



- Economic growth has provided employment opportunities for women, and consequently helped support in India
- early development of a broad base of human capital through a focus on basic education;
- an outward-looking trade strategy;
- relatively equitable distribution of benefits of economic growth;
- reforms to encourage savings; and
- a cooperative relationship between public and private sectors

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