

Role and Challenges of Education in National Development

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Abstract

The social and economic development of nations is fundamentally an education process in which people learn to create new institutions, utilize new technologies, cope with their environment, and alter their patterns of behavior. Education in a broad sense improves the capabilities of individuals and the capacity of institutions, and becomes a catalyst for the closely interrelated economic, social, cultural, and demographic changes that become defined as national development. This research paper focused on the role and challenges of education in national development. This study focused the major issues and challenges in education system, that leakages national developments.

Introduction

Education plays a in the development of any nation. As for a child learning of alphabets is the important first step, the same way education is important for the nation's development. when people are educated they work differently, they know how to invest their potential in better and in fruitful manner which leads to enhancement of the atmosphere which contributes to the nations growth.

In the present scenario, we live in the society which is innovation oriented societies. In this 21st century the demand is all about novelty, creativity, analytical thoughts, and integration of knowledge at a global level. To cope with this rapidly changing, uncertain, and complex environment one must have those skills, attitude, and thinking power which comes or enhances from education that makes them more flexible to deal with such situations. For countries to reap

the benefits of full human potential they need to unleash the power of their potential. Education is a vital investment for human and economic development and is influenced by the environment within which it exists. Changes in technology, labour market patterns and general global environment, all require policy responses.

The Indian government lays emphasis on primary education up to the age of fourteen years. The Indian government has also banned child labour in order to ensure that the children do not enter unsafe working conditions. However, both free education and the ban on child labour are difficult to enforce due to economic disparity and social conditions. 80% of all recognized schools at the elementary stage are government run or supported, making it the largest provider of education in the country. There have been several efforts made by the government to enhance quality education. The District Education Revitalization Programme (DERP) was launched in 1994 with an aim to universalize primary education in India by reforming and vitalizing the existing primary education system.

The government supported higher education by setting up universities and colleges. It also took over the responsibility of running the institutions set up through private sector. There has been significant growth in the number of universities and colleges. After independence, there was an increase from 30 (Universities) and 695(Colleges) during 1950-51 to 634 (Universities) and 33023 (Colleges) in 2011-12.

Literature Review

1. Christopher C. Ugwuogo

According to Christopher, development by way of education is found as a purpose change in the society, as society directly or indirectly contributes a lot to the social and economic wellbeing and benefits or pamper its people without creating any kind of partiality or disharmony. His paper established a significant relationship between development and education through literature. The main important factors of education that contributes to the maximum for the national development were highlighted. He have discussed the role of education as a vocational discipline. Finally there are recommendations that give a call away with absolute technology.

2. OzturkIlhan

According to this study, Education is a fundamental factor of development in each and every sense or case. For any country to achieve sustainable economic development has to substantially invest in human capital. As per his views education enhances and enriches the understanding power among people which is fruitful for them to understand themselves and the world. It raises people's creativity and productivity and promotes entrepreneurship and technological advances. It improves the quality of their living standard which leads to broad social benefits. And concludes by saying that education plays a very crucial role in improving income distribution, securing economic, and social progress.

3. Nikitov A.V

In this study, the author considers the policy changes in education, and the quality of education that influences the innovative components for the development of economy. He analysis the place and role of education in innovative economy development. By creation of newly educational institutions the federal and the research universities, some applications for latest information technologies, forming partnership bonding among the system of higher education and business with the permission and support of states is what is necessary for modernization of education, to relook its mission and role of new approach development and identifying new priorities for development.

4. Helen E. Ugoogho, Charles B. Omorgie

This study implies of the factors that foster educational development. It further reviles the importance of education as per their study experience and categorized the dimensions that had impact of education such as areas as technologies, industrial, low health, agricultural security, etc. It extensively overviewed the importance of education in professionalism. The research paper further gave a comprehensive analysis of the importance and development contributions of tertiary education in contemporary society.

5. Elchin Suleymanov, since the emergence of economics there has been different views of every second person on this subject. The approaches to this subject keeps on changing as the science of economic develops. According to Suleymanov in modern times, the

economy is regarded as a science that studies the lawfulness and legitimacy of the effective use of limited resources so as to meet the endless needs of people. In this scenario only the qualitative education is what on which the further future development of institutions of developing countries will depend.

6. **Whitehead (1962) says** “culture is the activity of thought, and receptiveness to beauty and humane feeling”. A child is a human being in embryo, a man to be and we are responsible to the future for him. It is considered that a child learns 90 percent of his personality by his nurturing.

Objectives Of The Study

1. To analysis the role of education in the economic growth.
2. To find out education’s impact on social changes.

Government’s Involvement For Educational Improvement

The government runs strategic Programmes to increase access to education, especially at the primary level. Among such schemes are the Right to Free Education (RTE), which was launched in April 2010 with the aim of making eight years of elementary education a fundamental right for all children. As a result, primary school enrolment rates have risen and now take in more than 90% of children in most states (OECD, 2013a). However, the country’s educational system still faces many challenges. Access to secondary and tertiary education needs to be improved and special efforts will be needed to meet the country’s goal of universal secondary education by 2017. Although the secondary school gross enrolment rate increased from 58.6% in 2007 to 68.5% in 2011, it still lags behind the OECD averages of 98.1% and 99.1% for those years, and is low compared even to China’s 71.2% and 86.6% and Indonesia’s 72.4% and 81.2% (World Bank, 2014). India addresses the issue through its National Mission for Secondary Education (RashtriyaMadhyamikShiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). The RMSA was introduced in 2009 to provide facilities, including libraries and toilets, and improve the quality of education through teacher training and curriculum reform. Nevertheless, dropout rates between elementary and secondary schools remains high, especially for girls (Planning Commission, 2013), which reflects another challenge for the country’s educational system: gaps in access to education between the genders and among social groups and regions.

Education And Economic Growth

Education at all levels contributes to economic growth through imparting attitudes and skills necessary for a variety of workplaces. Education also contributes to economic growth by improving health and reducing fertility, and – possibly – by contributing to political stability. Although the link between education and labor productivity is not entirely clear, general knowledge and learning skills acquired in school are usually assumed to make workers more capable of acquiring new skills and adapting to new working environments. The relevance of the education system to the labor market thus lies most fundamentally in its ability to produce a literate, disciplined, flexible labor force through a high-quality, universal basic education. As the economy continues to develop and new technology is applied to production, the demand for workers with more and better education increases.

Education And Social Changes

In addition to traditional economic measures, another language and new concepts have entered the discourse on national development. The newer terms include poverty reduction, social justice, environmental sustainability, human rights, and, at times, empowerment. This extended conceptualization of development is being translated into a larger range of policies and programs to address new human and social dimensions. This change is recognized by international agencies whose priorities increasingly focus on improving individual competencies and building institutional capacities rather than focusing only on physical infrastructure. Social changes may be seen as integral to, prerequisite to, or a consequence of, economic development. The effects of industrialization and globalization are making changes at the individual, family, and workplace levels. Gender has emerged internationally as a social and political issue, and questions are being asked by those concerned with gender equity as to what rules govern access to, and control over, resources and labor, and how definitions of rules, rights, and obligations are reinforced and on occasion, openly challenged. Information and education are two ingredients for helping individuals and institutions participate in social change.

Suggestions And Implementation

Still our society is stuck with gender issues for education which is a huge drawback in development. In this scenario you need to be educated even to survive, with the 3 basic needs of human being, now one more should be added i.e. education. The government brought many policies for educational development like, The National Literacy Mission, launched in 1988, aimed at attaining a literacy rate by 75% by 2007.

- Arithmetic is also a cause for concern as only 26 percent students in standard V can do a division problem. Without any improvements, these children cannot effectively progress in the education system, and quality of learning in schools is the next big challenges for both the state and central governments.
- In India' A big question for Technology development and their implementations in education system. In Indian education system should be a remarkable requirements of technological implementation.
- For implementations of Indian education system, there should be arrangements for up-gradation of teacher's education both in terms of curriculum and pedagogy.
- Last but not least boys and girls should be taught to think about gender equality from an early age and the curriculum should include gender studies with appropriate teacher training.
- One more was the SarvaShiksha Abhiyan launched in 2001 to ensure that all children's in the 6-14 year age –group attend school and complete eight years of schooling by 2010.
- All such government policies were implemented but does not effect to that extent as it was assumed. So now the government needs to introduce some other policies or schemes with much more efficiency then the previous ones, so that the left over illiterate should also get education and can contribute for the nation's development.

Conclusion

After analysis of pre-studies, it's clear that education contributes a lot in the development of any nation. It's found that the development of any nation is almost impossible without qualitative literacy of that nation. As in India in monetary terms i.e.in the matter of earning it's like the rich get richer and the poor get poorer, in the same way our education system is like some gets a

handsome education, while the other part is nil. In overall lookout it gives only an average result. The literacy rate of India in 2001 was 64.84% where as in 2011 was 74.04%. Though it was an increase of 10% but was it a qualitative one or just quantitative one, because that increase doesn't affect much.

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