



# The Role of Education in Socio-Economic Development of India

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**Abstract:** Dominant part of India still lives in towns thus the point of rural education in India is of most extreme significance. A review named called the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), demonstrates that the number of rural students going to schools is rising, yet the greater part of the students in fifth grade can't peruse a second grade reading material and are not ready to take care of basic scientific issues. Not just this, the dimension of math's and perusing is further declining. Although endeavors are made, they are not the correct way. The reason referred to for this issue in reviews is the expanding number of single classrooms to teach students from more than one review. A few states participation of educators and students is additionally declining. These are a couple of reasons why schools have neglected to teach rural India. Quality and access to education is the real worry in rural schools as there are less dedicated instructors, absence of appropriate course readings and learning material in the schools. Although Government schools exist, however, when contrasted with tuition based schools then quality is a noteworthy issue.

**Keywords:** Government School, Quality of Education, Dedicated Teachers, Rural Development.

## **Introduction:**

The real India live in villages', this saying is as true today as it was when the country got independence 65 years back. As the greater part of the number of inhabitants in the nation lives in towns, rural advancement is a prominent factor for the improvement of our economy. The crucial motivating factor for the development of the economy in today's time is education. Like in the group of individual liver is in charge of the best possible working of the body, similarly education acts a spine for the economy. Half of the population lives in the villages. The contribution of rural India towards the economic development is not hidden from any of us. Earlier the people used to correlate rural development with agricultural development and thus focus was only on the increased agricultural production. But with the changing time, this misbelieve has also changed. Today the concept of rural development is fundamentally different that it was used to be 2 or 3 decades ago. Now rural development includes development improving the quality of life of rural people. It constitutes improvement in their health and nutrition, education, safe and healthy environment, fairness in income distribution and no discrimination in gender. The

consistent development of the Indian economy powers the Indian government to quicken the way toward building up every one of the parts of the Indian education framework.

### **Objectives of Study:**

The specific objectives of the study intended to 1. Highlight the importance of quality education. 2. To explain the impact of economic condition of rural India on quality education. 3. To evaluate challenges faced by rural colleges in imparting quality education and 4. To provide some suggestion for the improvement.

### **Operational Definitions:**

Education is the activity or procedure of teaching or of being taught; likewise, a phase of such a procedure. Education is the means to acquire the present-day wisdom. Proficient and taught individuals are essential for both saving and building up the general public. In rural India, access to education in different circles, for example, social, political, monetary, logical and others can go about as an impetus to change. In today's rural India, many castes have successfully utilized education to break through social and cultural norms associated with their castes and have also helped in their economic betterment. Rural development is the way toward enhancing the personal satisfaction and financial prosperity of individuals living in rural territories, regularly moderately separated and meagerly populated regions. Rural improvement has customarily focused on the misuse of land-concentrated regular assets, for example, farming and ranger service.

### **Significance of the study:**

Quality education has the capacity to transform the society into a balanced society. Providing quality education is now concern of our country because the future of the country depends on quality education being provided in every educational institution (school, colleges, and universities) and it plays a major role in providing young adult with the life skills mandatory to become productive member of society. Currently India's population is more than 1.27 billion which can become the nation strength helping the economy to grow. It is said real India resides in rural India because about 70% of its population is settled in rural area. Approximately with 70% of India's workforce is from rural areas that will make the majority of tomorrow's workforce. The more the rural India learn and sharpen the skill, the better it would help the economy of country to grow. Education in urban areas has progressed rapidly during the last few decades but there are still some villages where education is not given sufficient priority. Besides educational institution in some rural areas facing various challenges in providing quality education. Colleges' plays vital role in developing the economic environment college education is important to have stability in life. It helps to learn innovative skill and creativity. It enables the student to choose their career path make them prepare for better job opportunities to secure their future. However, most of the colleges about 60.56% are in rural areas of India but the literacy rate in rural area is lower than urban areas. So it is the time to keep concern with the challenges and problem faced by rural higher educational institution, to find some solution because access to high quality education in rural area can be one of the contributory factors to local economic development and help the people of villages to adopt to a fast changing environment. quality education not only helps in development of the country by ensuring better jobs for the youth it also enable country to compete internationally.

**Quality concern in higher education in India:** 21st century has given rise to the global competitiveness and thus the world has become a global village. The world is changing very fast and leading to the rapid development in science and technology which influence all walks of life of people. so the quality in education is the need of the hour. Quality improvement becomes the biggest challenge before the higher education system in India. Quality does not have unique definition. It is a subjective term for which each person his/her own definition. The oxford American dictionary defines quality as "a degree level of excellence". In the context of education quality can be defined in term of satisfaction level of stakeholders' viz. students, parents, government and society at large by developing appropriate knowledge and skill. Society at large is responsible finally for the cause of nation building. All parents, students, educationist, faculties, head of the institutions, trainers, trainees everyone are part of the

society. If all of them play their designated role, the desired goal will be achieved. The quality of nation depends on the quality of citizen. Education is most important tool to create such type of citizen.

### **Impact of socio-economic condition in the rural colleges of India:**

India is seventh largest country of the world with a population of 1.27 billion. The size of area, population, socio-economic differences have also contributed to the issue which the country has faced in the field of higher education. On such condition it is not an easy task to provide quality education to everyone and to enable them through education living with capability and dignity in this competitive world. Though our educationist is working hard to provide standard in higher education including colleges and extending its cooperation as advisor in international level joining hands with WTO, the expected dream has not perhaps been fulfilled. Introspecting the history of Indian educational system various commission, committees, policies reports etc. it is found that many attempt have been made to improve the status of Indian education system. Education system of India expanded exponentially over the past five decades along with the enrolment at every stage. However, the issues and problem of access, equity, relevance and inclusiveness in education remain the same. Beside certain disparities are observed in the regional basis in rural and semi-urban areas particularly in the North-East region and Karnataka. Imparting of quality education in the rural colleges of these region is not satisfactory and as such weak in term of infrastructure and geographical isolation from the rest of India. In the year 1940's and 1950's very few students had graduated from rural areas characterized education in India. Initiative has been taken for the establishment of more colleges in these areas and numbers of colleges in these areas tremendously increased after 1980's.

Rural areas there is a need to resort to some specific action for the improving access of economically and socially underprivileged rural areas students of colleges. There is also need to narrow down the quality gap that exists between rural and urban areas. Every education system is part and parcel of society. It implies that the socioeconomic condition determines the education system while at the same time the education system play an important role in bringing about desirable changes on socio-economic condition. Keeping these in view an attempt has been made in this paper to examine the socio-economic problem and its impact on higher education in rural areas.

Socio-economic condition is an important determinant of education outcome and on the other hand education play vital role in socio-economic development. Society is what society does. It is society which plays an important role in influencing and forming one's life. Survival of society is possible so long as it makes adequate response to challenge of time. Therefore, quality assurance in higher education is fundamental necessity for its survival (Rashmi Rekha Saikia). parental guidance expectation, encouragement and support influence a lot to the students towards pursuing higher education. Rural students have less likely to have college educated parents who can encourage them to go to college. So they lack confidence in their ability to compete successfully at college level. Parents in rural areas also do not have timely information about the opportunity of higher education.

### **Economic Factor:**

Financial crisis is another problem in the way of quality education. For Amartya Sen poverty is the lack of capability to function effectively in society. Inadequate education thus is considered a reason of poverty. In the developing world it is necessary to provide education that motivate people to study, gives guidance to develop to develop their skillful the employment market and opportunities for higher education. On the other hand, economic growth is becoming increasingly linked to a nation's ability to acquire and apply knowledge. The number of poor people in India according to country's eleventh National Development Plan, account to more than 300 million. Almost one third of the countries occupation more than 1.1 billion continues to live below poverty line, and a large proportion of poor people live in rural areas. Poverty remains a chronic condition for almost 30% of India's rural people (R.N Swamy), with weak financial condition the parent in rural areas cannot provide proper financial support to their children to meet necessity of higher education. At college level students need text books, many reference books, journals for the clear understanding of the subject and for better result in the examination.

Due to poverty they cannot purchase that all. Many student willing to learn computer education and application are deprived of the facilities due to financial constraint. During last more than one-decade private sector has entered the field of professional education in a big way. Some of the private institutions are also established in some rural areas of rural areas of India. But the fee charged by these institutions is unaffordable for the rural people due to poverty factor. Even most of the colleges in rural areas suffer from financial crisis that causes lack of infrastructure and poor academic resources.

Besides a conducive environment is also an important factor needed for the development and growth of education. The study of various source indicates that many students in rural areas express their dissatisfaction over disturbance caused by violence. Teaching still takes place through traditional method in much rural college of Karnataka which cannot help in proper development of youth. They are not well informed with modern method of teaching. In last decades many rural colleges teacher had irregular salary and no one can work well with half fed stomach. That creates negative impacts in the attitude of teacher and they did not get motivated to use teaching aids due to their laziness and irregular govt. salary. Being demoralized they did not pay attention to motivate students that affected the criteria of consultancy and extension of quality educating. Student's progression also has impact due to less involvement of students in academic activities.

### **Conclusion:**

The development of any country depends fully on the education of its people. Basic education is viewed worldwide as human right. For this reason, 'The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 came into picture. All educational innovations require strong community support and participation. 'People's acceptance and participation' can be used as an indicator for measuring the progress of the various programs. In this way to spread mindfulness among the rural individuals about the need and essentialness of education more endeavors must take by the legislature, instructed youth of urban towns and urban areas, instructors, youthful researchers. Rural education is imperative not just for the upgrade of life nature of the rural network, yet also for the general advancement and improvement of the nation.

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