

# An overview of India Backwardness through the Neglect of Education

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**ABSTRACT:** *In present time education becomes most part of human life because in future without education no one can get a job. Education was always a major concern in India. However, the post-independence period shows the establishment by the government and private enterprises of a very large number of educational institutions and significantly increases the literacy rate and the educational achievement of their citizens. Primary education is the ace of our knowledge system for students and it is the most basic need too. Development in this area can bring a lot of change in human life because these form the base of empowerment. There is on misunderstanding that if India can become a trillion economy, it will not remain backward. But to achieve that goal that has our foundation stronger. This paper discusses about the main problem of education lack of funds, India languages negligence and higher education is very expensive. So in our country we need to make changes in our education system so that each and every child can get proper education.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Backwardness, Development, Education, Neglect, Population.*

## INTRODUCTION

India is a vast country with 28 states and 8 union territories and more than 120 and more than 120 cross population and its growth mainly depends on its education through the country's growth depends on economy and other factors too but education is also one of the most important factors. India is a country with a wide population, different people of different religions and different cultures. In India 28 states and every state has its own education board that supports its local language with other subject for example in Punjab there is Punjab board other than CBSE and with that they have their own subject till 12th standard CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education) in main board of in country and it is follow same syllabus everywhere. In India it is the best example of diversification and the same can be seen in our education system too. Though our country is making progress on an international level, our education system is still lacking due to many problems[1]. The most controversial and complex is probably the LACK of motive as a cause of educational deprivation. The issues concerned range from purely economic to broader social and cultural issues, such as women's marriage and education. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that with regard to the perceptions about the value and role of education. The rural situation has altered dramatically over the years, at least for the male child[2].

Gender plays an important role in determining motivation. The difference in education between boys and girls is evidence of the highly gender-specific motivation of education. Although economists argue that differential market profits in girls and boys are important factors that determine parental schooling decisions, sociologists argue that social considerations such as the perception of gender roles (implicit in lab division) and the preference on son (intra-household bias) have led to pedagogical discrepancy. The apparent difference in boys' benefits (which undoubtedly combines economic and non-economic factors) has obviously led to a misunderstanding of female education [3].

### 1. The Education in India

Only 67% of Indian peoples are literate (77% of men's and 55% of women's).

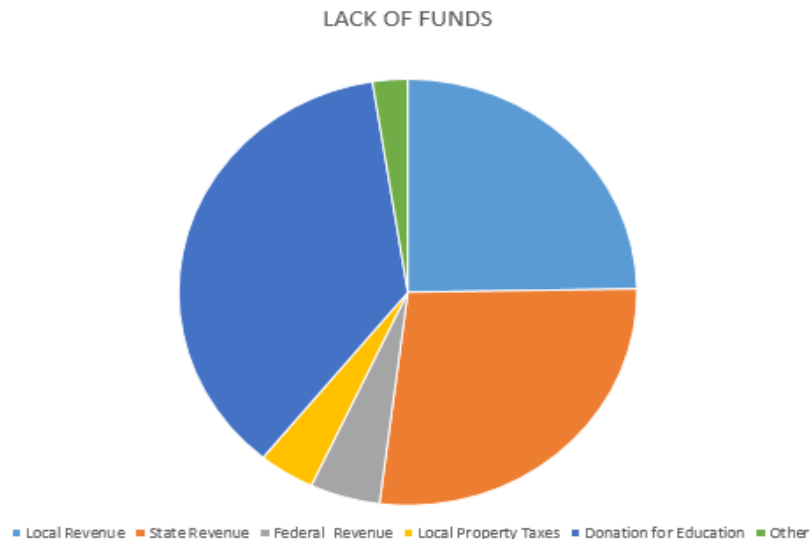
- Although almost 90% of children 6-11 are formally enrolled in primary schools, almost 40% decrease in primary school. (ST) Scheduled Tribe, (SC) Scheduled Caste, and muslim children (particularly girls) remain far below the national average for registration.
- As of March 2005, 4 years after the start of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, 1.36 Crore (40 percent) children in the 6-14 year age group were excluded from school.
- Half of India's schools have leaked roofs and no water supply, 35% have no furniture or blackboards, and almost 90% don't have toilets that work.
- The student or teachers standard is 1:40, but an average teacher per 80 children is averaged in some states. There is still no prescribed norm for a school within a distance of 1 kilometre.
- Malnutrition, hunger and poor health continue to be key issues, which have a significant impact on class attendance and performance. A big number of children, particularly girls, are influenced by the additional burden from home work and child labour[4].

## DISCUSSION

## 1. Main problems:

## 1.1. Lack of funds:

Every year a fund is passed for the education system by our government, but it decreases every five years. In the 16th system plan it was 77% of total outlay till then it is continuously sliding. In the 9th year plan it was just 3.7%. Due to insufficient money or funds lack of school and colleges lack basic facilities like infrastructure, libraries etc. because of this they are not able to achieve their desired result. Failure to finance means that students cannot invest in what matters. There are a number of ways in which higher costs can have a positive effect on student performance, in addition to providing resources for higher teacher pay. Poor school conditions, for example, can negatively affect the learning of students[5]. In Figure 1 shown the lack of funds in different areas.



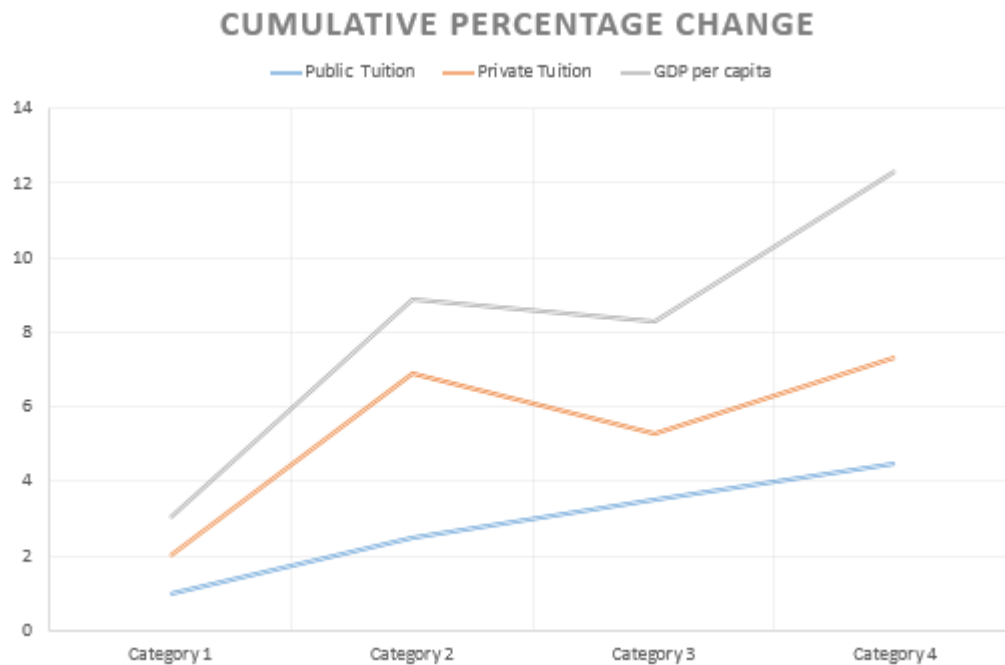
**Figure 1: This Represent Lack Of Funds In Different Areas.**

## 1.2. Indian languages negligence

Today the main focus of our education system is on English language, except the language subject. Every other subject is in English like science, computer, social science etc. all are written in English. Due to this our local language is lacking behind and a student who is coming from village finds it very difficult to adjust himself in such an environment because those are coming from a school where his main language was his native language but suddenly his focus changes to English. This sudden change or neglect of local language is a dilemma for students.

## 1.3. Higher education is very expensive

Higher education means after 12th, the student gets into college but this higher education due to privatization is so costly that it still remains a dream for a common person to study in them. Government colleges still provide education in a limited budget but the quality of education in them is not so good and private colleges that provide courses like MBA, B.tech etc. charge their fee very high. So these days' higher education is getting costly day by day making it a dream for a common man to study them. In Figure 2 shown the cumulative percentage change on the basis of public, private and GDP per capita.



**Figure 2: This Represent The Cumulative Percentage Change On The Basis Of Public, Private And GDP Per Capita.**

#### *1.4. Primary education is not so good*

Primary education is the base of our education system. In primary school students learn the basis of language and subject but our primary education system lacks behind in many aspects. Large number of primary schools have not even proper building and infrastructure, they do not even have basic facilities like washrooms for students and teacher drinking water etc. many schools are without teachers or there are just two or four teachers in the whole school. The ratio of student and teacher is 36:1. So, due this the dropout rate is very high. Very few students are able to complete their primary education and it is a matter of concern.

In 1986 NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION was announced by our government to change our socio-economic situation. It includes three factors:

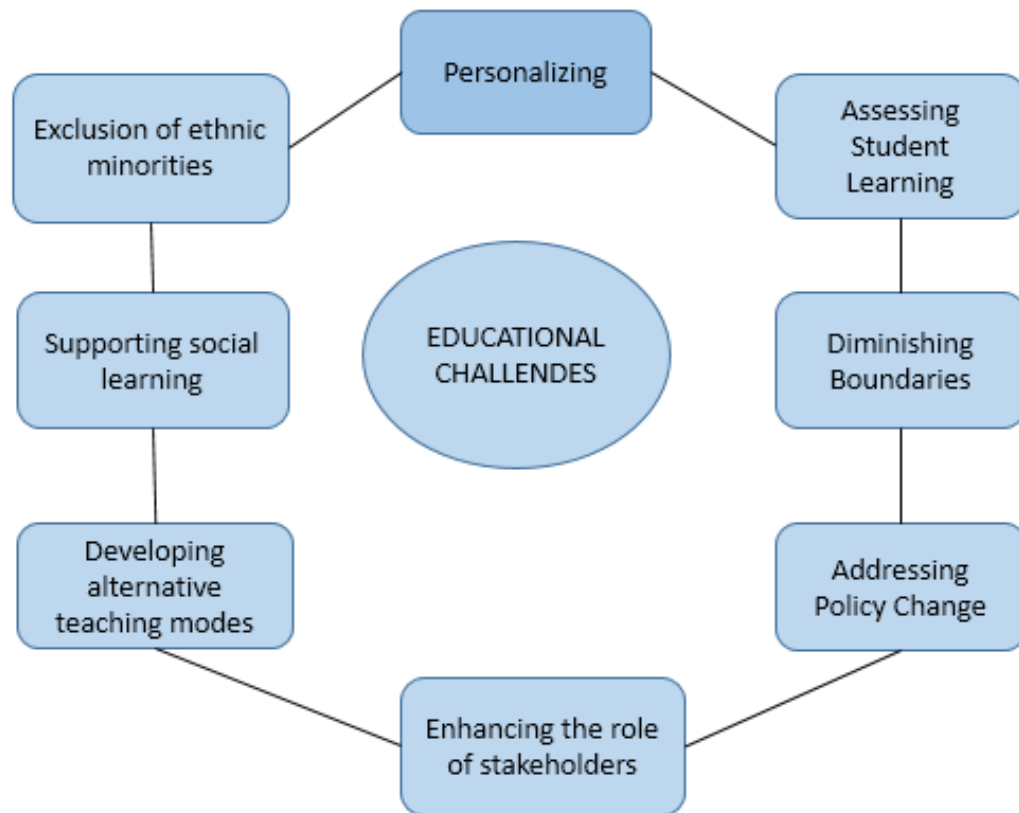
- Universalization of primary education.
- Vocalization of secondary education
- Specialization of higher education.

In 1995 a Mid-Day Meal Yojana and in 2002 Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan was started to attract more and more students under this scheme free education for 6 to 14-year-old children and food will be provided in school. But slowly- slowly government emphasis on education slowed down. Apart from it, the government failed to amalgamate practical and experimental knowledge into the primary education system[6].

#### *2. Challenges in education:*

During the decade 1991-2001, the literacy rate of the country grew by 13.17%, the highest rate of increase in the decade following independence.

- The 1,52,304 new elementary schools and 1,10,830 new primary schools have been open since 1990. (Select Educational Statistics, GOI, 2006). Significantly improved access to formal elementary schools. The rate of growth of literacy among women was higher than among men.
- The literacy rate in the rural areas was higher (14,75%) than in the urban areas (7.2 per cent). Although the literacy rate for urban areas has increased despite these improvements to 80.3% and 59.4% for rural areas.
- Female literacy increased to 45.84% in 2001 from 32.17% in 1991 – a 13.67% jump – with an increase of 7.35% in 1981-91, 6.30% in 1971-81 and 5.74% in 1961-71 in the preceding few decades;
- In Chhattisgarh, decadal growth in female literacy amounted to an imposing 24.87%, in Madhya Pradesh 20.93% and in Rajasthan 23.90%. The entry rates in the country have increased sharply and percentage of children who have never registered has decreased steadily[7]. In Figure 3 shown the different type of challenges facing in educational system.



**Figure 3: This Shows The Different Type Of Challenges Facing In Educational System.**

### 3. Learning Levels Abysmal

The real problem is not a gender difference in the outcome measures of learning but an extremely low level of learning across the country. 35% of all children between 7-14 years of age cannot read a text from class I and almost 52% do not read a short account. In government schools, 44% of kids in Class II to V cannot read the easy paragraph of Class I. As it says, if one drowns, it doesn't really matter if the water is 35 feet or 50 feet. Pratham's latest Annual Status of Education Report (ASR 2006) for assessing the learning level of children across schools painted a rather bleak picture. The failure of children of class III to read stories at class II shows that reading ability in private schools is much greater than in public schools. Regarding education and gender, it is critical to recognize that once girls are able to enroll & attend school on a regular basis, there is little difference in learning outcomes.[8].

### CONCLUSION

Primary education is the ace of our knowledge system for students and it is the most basic need too. Development in this area can bring a lot of change in human life because these form the base of empowerment. There is on misunderstanding that if India can become a trillion economy, it will not remain backward. But to achieve that goal that has our foundation stronger. So in our country we need to make changes in our education system so that each and every child can get proper education. Through this study review, three obstacles against basic universal education have been identified and discussed: insufficient motivation for parents, poverty and low quality of education. The above studies show that parental incentives are generally high, especially for male children. However, it remains an obstacle for women's children. The main determinants of parental motivation for male education are work aspirations and improved status, for example for female education. Given the existing gender division of our laboratory and the family system, these motives have a far less influence (particularly in north India). In parental decisions regarding women's education, like with many other aspects of childhood education, marriage considerations play an important part.

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