



Challenges and Impact of Modern Education Factor on Socio-Economic Development in India

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Abstract

The Indian Education Framework has its own share of problems and obstacles that need to be resolved if the framework is to progress and improve. With unrestricted access to higher education for students of all academic levels, India has dramatically altered its higher education landscape. This essay's main topic is India's significant educational challenges and recommendations from the perspectives of parents and students. It focuses on how education structures serve as the cornerstone for movements of all stripes in daily life and social development. Therefore, it is important to promote education in order to foster both social and economic progress. India has a fantastic opportunity to meet the world's future needs since it has the potential to become the global hub for finding talented workers. The challenges for India are exacerbated by the potential need to connect with the million or more labor force ready population and the ongoing shift of jobs from horticulture to assembly and administrations.

Keywords: Modern, Education, Factor, Socio-Economic, Development, India

1. Introduction

Education is a process of working with learning, including the acquisition of knowledge, skills, beliefs, and convictions. Therefore, education determines the future of the nation because it has the power to significantly alter society. Naturalism, authenticity, vision, modern methods of reasoning, and logicians like Jhon Dewey, Arbindo Golly, Rabindranath Tagore, and MK Gandhi who trusted in traditional approach to advancing alongside modern ideas as well as Nehru who had compelling faith in Realism have all been discussed in great detail. In addition to this, we had more traditional methods of instruction like Gurukuls, where students had to stay and learn mantras, the Upanishad through retelling, games, handling battles, values, authority skills, and other things taught by masters. However, this procedure's drawback was that it only applied to certain groups, such as people from Shatriyas and other forward positions.

The development of modern economies and societies is significantly influenced by the educational framework. Understanding how the educational framework works and how it changes over time is one of the recent important examination plans. Every economy's education system performs the following fundamental functions: it oversees basic and advanced education; it offers better wage prospects; it raises expectations for minimal luxuries; and it fosters social development.

Education is one of the main driving forces behind social and economic advancement. Significantly more education leads to more dramatic economic benefits, higher employment rates, better health outcomes, nicer designs, and countless other development pointers. More precisely, it has been demonstrated that education is one of the most powerful tools for fostering social and economic progress and has a positive impact on family planning, nutrition, wellbeing, and pay.

Numerous factors can obstruct a nation's economic development. This factor is exemplified by common assets including land, raw petroleum, water assets, and agro-based enterprises (like the sugar sector). Normal assets play a significant role in the economic development of many countries. Governmental policies, which have consistently had an impact on economic progress, are another example. A crucial role is played by financial strategy, money-related strategy, and tactics using unfamiliar exchange rates, in particular, when it comes to the

economic growth of a nation. Avoiding serious overvaluation of money is arguably one of the most important lessons that can be learned from the many involvements in economic development around the world.

FDI has a significant impact on economic growth and educational systems as well. Singh Kalpan's (2016) research focuses on how FDI affects tertiary education, where the impact should be favorable and improve the quality of education, contributing to the public economy's development since human resources are one of the key factors influencing economic development in both developing and advanced economies. The tertiary sector (administrations) has served as the foundation for the majority of the economic growth. Roughly 60% of the GDP is made up of exchange, correspondence, funding, protection, business administrations, and social and individual administrations. India, a non-industrialized country, frequently falls short of the levels of knowledge and skills needed to accept new innovation and apply it to the local environment. As a result, carrying out an educational experience becomes necessary. This is a result of the country's legislative education programs being ineffective and lacking competency. Explaining the relationship between economic development and education and how they affect one another is essential.

2. Literature Review

Mishra and Singh (2019) look into the issues of India's contemporary educational system. The review separates many problems like an outdated educational plan, a weak foundation, inadequate instructors, and the automated partition. It emphasizes the necessity of adjustments to deal with these issues and improve the nature of education in India.

In order to examine the impact of contemporary education on socioeconomic growth in several Indian states, Pathak and Tiwari (2020) undertake a contextual analysis. The review investigations evaluate the link between education and socioeconomic growth using information on income levels, lucrative job vacancies, and proficiency rates. The findings highlight the beneficial impact of contemporary education on societal progress and economic growth.

Bandyopadhyay and Bhattacharya (2021) discuss the challenges and worthwhile opportunities existing in the contemporary Indian educational structure. They examine elements such as the nature of education, inclusivity, the development of abilities, and the role of innovation in altering the educational landscape. The assessment emphasizes the need

for creative problem-solving approaches and strategic mediations to solve challenges and open avenues for India's educational progress.

The impact of contemporary education on socioeconomic development in rural India is specifically examined by Nair and Prasad (2020). The review examines how education contributes to the growth of livelihoods, the reduction of destitution, and the activation of regional networks. It highlights the ground-breaking role that education can play in promoting socioeconomic development and suggests policies to enhance the accessibility and quality of education in rural India.

The focus of Jadhav and Shaikh's study from 2021 centers on the socioeconomic challenges that contemporary schooling faces in rural India. The review fixes problems like framework gaps, instructor hiring, linguistic barriers, and constrained educational resources. It emphasizes the need for specialized approaches and mediations to get beyond these obstacles and improve equitable access to high-quality education in rural areas.

3. Challenges in Education System

The educational structure faces a few challenges. In comparison to developed nations, India's educational system has numerous challenges.

India's educational system annually produces a big number of graduates, many of whom are talented in design and IT. This labor supply advantage boosts India's economy, but it also hides the nation's long-standing educational system issues. The following issues confront today's publicly sponsored education:

A key problem is inadequate funding for education, particularly in view of the recent sharp reductions in state spending. In my capacity as MPC's legal administrator, I will fight for the reinstatement of educational assets as well as applications for upgrading bundle grants that help lessen the financial burdens brought on by these expenditure plan changes.

Due to the rapidly evolving nature of the gig economy, I would also like to see research tools that can estimate the best career fields, open position enterprises, and organizations to develop educational initiatives that will prepare our students for this new workplace. Green innovation is one of the rapidly expanding areas with open positions. I need to push for more educational program options in this area so that businesses will consider hiring our MPC interns.

The poor pay for teachers in a select group of hidden companies, both in terms of their reliance on part-time teachers and their meagre overall income.

Particularly in remote locations, the mandatory and voluntary schools have trouble filling positions. Another test is making advanced education more accessible in rural and remote locations while also providing the core education to all children up to the age of 14. In this regard, lopsidedness is exemplified by educational open doors such provincial, ancestral, and orientation irregularity.

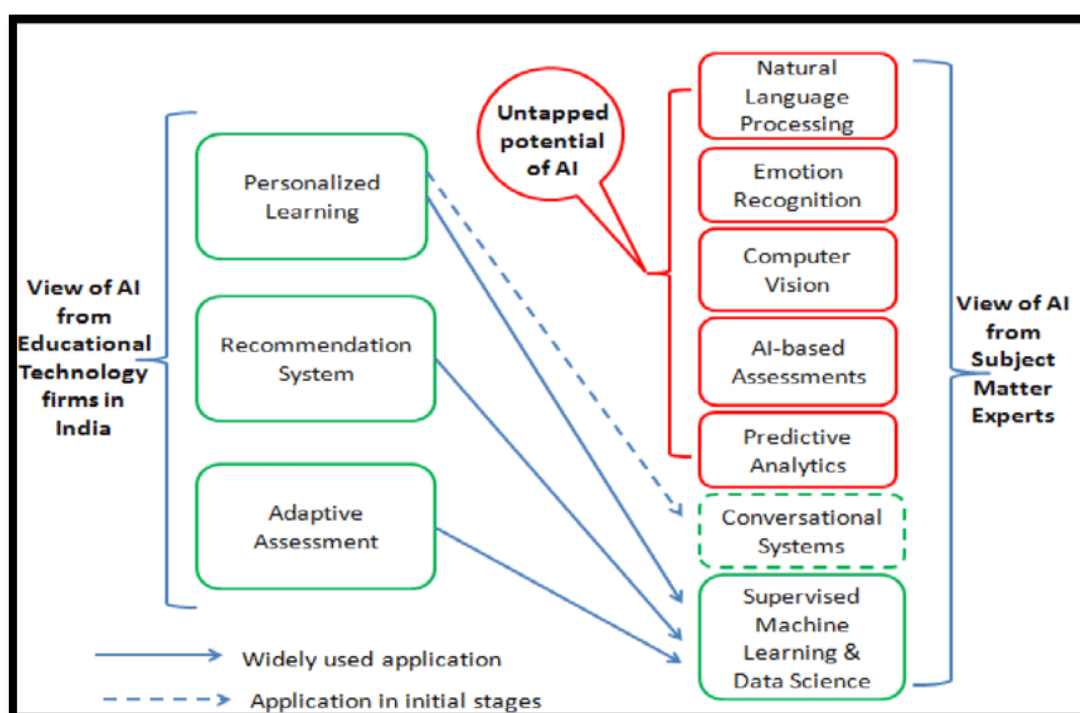


Figure 1: The use of artificial intelligence in Indian education

Children are diverted into government, government-aided, and private schools according to their financial means and social standing rather than a conventional educational system.

The top schools offer internationally recognized schedules and educational plans and are affiliated with the prestigious CISCE (Committee for the Indian Schools Declarations Assessment), IB (Worldwide Baccalaureate), and CBSE (Focal Leading group of Auxiliary Education) assessment sheets. The government-funded English-language schools that are connected to state-level assessment forms accept students who cannot afford private tutoring. Additionally, the children of the majority's underprivileged population attend inadequately supervised government or civil schools on the base bar.

Despite efforts to engage all parts of the population in the Indian educational framework through components like constructive segregation and non-formal education, many kids still lack tutoring. It is estimated that between 35 and 60 million children between the ages of 6 and 14 are not enrolled in school, despite an increase in enrolment in basic education. According to station, province, and orientation, there are also notable variations. The main issues are the high dropout rate, particularly after Class 10, the low levels of learning and achievement, the subpar school infrastructure, the dysfunctional schools, the high teacher absenteeism, the vast number of instructor openings, the subpar quality of instruction, and the lack of resources.

The patterns of globalization and technological transformation that have changed the workplace have given the field of education today major areas of strength for the creation of an educational framework that will work on another planet. People have long understood that they will be able to find a well-paying professional career after completing their secondary education and formal schooling. Despite this, the economy is now recovering, and professionals like lawyers, architects, and specialists are in competition with one another for jobs. These actual facts clearly demonstrate the necessity for the existing educational system to change in order to remain relevant.

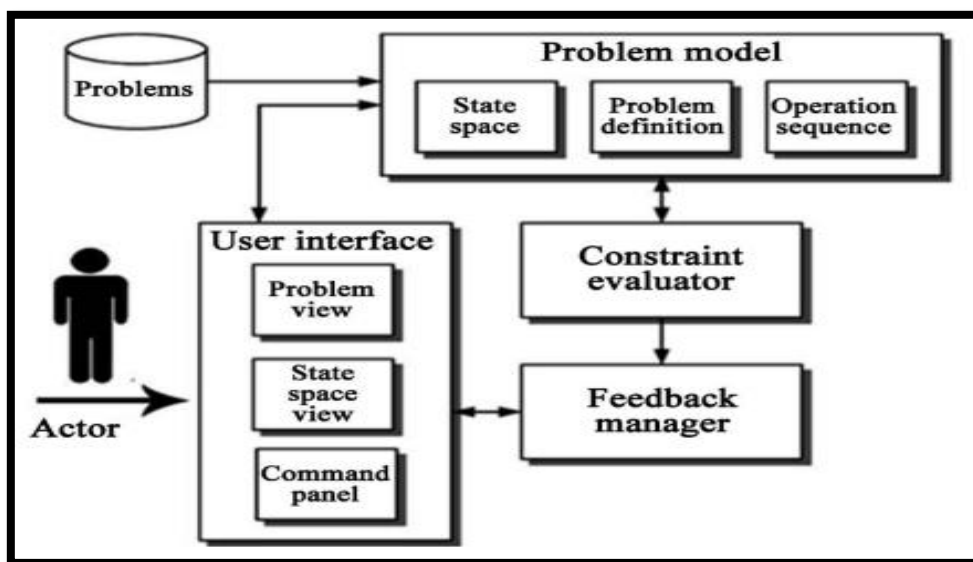


Figure 2: A standard design for an intelligent teaching system

Even while education for all is safeguarded by the Constitution and a larger number of individuals may now access educational resources, the type of education that children in India

receive generally differs based on their finances and background. Unfortunately, this elite education is only available in the regions where the IT companies have their headquarters (as we have already seen), and it is also dependent on one's financial situation because private area educational institutions have high tuition.

4. Role of Education in Economic Development:

The percentage of the Gross Domestic Product devoted to education decreased from almost 3.8% in 2004 to 3.6% in 2010. In light of this, the education sector has lagged behind despite promises of a "Education Plan". There must be a drastic change in this. The education sector should become "a motor of development". Additionally, the development of sub-areas in the support sector like health, IT, and IT-enabled administrations, business benefits, etc. will largely depend on the outcomes of the education sector. Table 1 shows the current level of education held by the workforce in India.

Table 1: Indian Labor Force Education Level

Category	Number (million)	Share in labour force in age group 15-59(%)	Share in labour force (470.1 million %)
Not literate	23.56	38.25	35.62
Literate without formal schooling: EGS/NFEC/AEC+TLS+ Others	3.230	1.58	1.54
Below primary + primary	201.27	32.63	32.67
Middle	67.07	28.53	25.27
Secondary	43.28	23.24	22.25
High Secondary	38.28	-5.66	5.32
Diploma/ certificate course	5.03	2.5	2.37
Graduate	37.02	5.38	4.85
Graduate and above	8.3	3.27	3

4.1. Projected growth and sector demand

India has established a rigorous test in the area of professional education and preparation for its methodology paper in its Twelfth Long Term Plan. A quarter of the workforce will be expected to have formal skills by the time the arrangement is finished. According to

estimates, 50–70 million new jobs will be created in India over the course of the next five years, and 75–90% of them would require some kind of professional training. The adjacent table-2 lists the ongoing projects in several economic sectors under a variety of development scenarios up until 2017.

Table 2: projected expansion by industry

Year	Projected Employment in millions			
	GDP Growth Rate	Agriculture	Industry	Services
2011-12	8%	338.3	204	242.4
	6%	334.3	203	258
	4%	332.4	88.2	255.7
2016-17	8%	350.3	235.3	298.4
	6%	323	225.7	263.7
	4%	335	207.2	252.3

4.2. Government Initiative for Skill Development

The Indian legislature has provided a number of initiatives for skill development in many fields. It recalls many certifications and training courses for the fields of farming, information technology, production, administrative areas, and so forth.

4.3. National Skill Development Corporation

It refers to accelerating the creation of highly effective, professional organizations that will benefit society. NSDC's main objective is to pass the test of skilling 150 million people by 2022. It primarily focuses on the development of advantageous abilities and aims to establish consistent pathways within the educational system. With NSDC, more than 150 preparatory partners are partnered.

4.4. National Knowledge Commission

In 2005, the Indian legislature shaped NKC. In the twenty-first century, information is seen as the primary driving force. The main goals of NKC are to improve access to information, create education systems and their delivery, reform the test, and equip information applications to produce better services. Significant developments made by NKC include the following:

- Information advancement in facilities for science and innovation research.
- The application of advanced information in industry and agriculture.
- Increasing the use of information skills to make the government a successful, understandable, and trustworthy professional organization for the citizenry.

4.5. Security Exchange Board of India

SEBI is working to give financial skills to people of all ages across the nation. By providing people with financial information to help them make the best investing decisions, SEBI's financial backer awareness program increases capital formation in the nation.

5. Social and Educational Development

Education not only builds the individual, but also the nation. Education and socialization are the cornerstones of human culture since these cycles take the social and cultural spread of a random civilization into account despite the passage of time. Since the 1800s, open control has generally applied to formal education frameworks. Progress, science, reason, and freedom are some of the core concepts and advantages of modernity that have been strongly associated with the development of education in the west. Educational institutions have placed a strong emphasis on the improvement of (thinking, information) generally and the dissemination of those principles throughout the world, for instance through colonialism. Economic growth and education have a very high correlation. (NESSE)

In many (perhaps all) countries, those with higher levels of education take part more actively in social, local, and political life and have larger, deeper, and more rooted informal groups.

Social development is a more general idea. It is a fantastic endeavor for "the great society," where a successful, reliable, and willing investment is a critical and essential element, along with the satisfaction of a more equitable request. A dynamic with a high upright standard restriction can be established. more education promotes more friendly development and ongoing improvements to educational opportunities and standards, all of which contribute to the possibility of better friendly development. Better education is sparked by a more advanced civilization or a more benevolent growth. Information is fundamentally significant, but if society is to transition from a state of relative stagnation to one of dynamism and advancement, there should also be a general passion for and confidence in asking the community for help.

The primary requirement for advancing social development is education. It creates the foundation for improved public engagement and aids in the creation of social resources that organize long-distance informal communication in both personal and professional life. Although education plays a crucial role in economic development, it is not just social development that is most influenced by it.

6. Conclusion

Education is increasingly becoming a global phenomenon. Exchanges between students at all levels are clearly playing a vital role in addition to the impact that the rich global environment has on the growing volume of materials. Education has become more globalized as a result of initiatives like the Global Baccalaureate. According to some researchers, learning a different educational approach is commonly seen as the primary, enhancing element of a global potential for progress, regardless of whether one framework is considered as preferable or more unpleasant than another. Education and skill development play a significant role in the larger field of human resources. In any event, education is about more than just competence. The results of the techniques may be expected to be mixed, but there is still a lot of room for improvement. Every level of the Indian education system is the subject of a distinct government initiative. Today, the framework for advanced education is given increased prominence. The most recent version recognizes the critical need to advance education. We had the opportunity to study the issues and recommendations related to India's educational system through this evaluation; nevertheless, these proposals are also provided with reference to the respondents' responses and current residence.

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