

A CRITICAL STUDY ON IMPACT OF POLITICS IN INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

V.RAVALI¹, Dr. D. VEZHAVENTHAN²

***Abstract---** The present study was conducted in certain regions of Tamilnadu in order to analyse the dispute resolution in India. The main aim of the research is to create awareness about the impact of politics in Indian educational system. In this regard, the study has made an attempt to examine the influence of politics in Indian educational system. Towards the end of the study, it is revealed that there is a significant change in the impact of politics in implementation of laws in the education system. This research paper will discuss in detail about the people's awareness in Tamilnadu about the impact of politics in Indian educational system.. The survey which was conducted among the general public also stated that there is a significant change in the impact of politics in implementation of laws in the education system. The results reveal that the general public mostly are not aware of the impact of politics in Indian educational system. This paper makes an attempt to create an awareness among the general public about the impact of politics in Indian educational system.*

KEYWORDS: politics, education, government, public, laws.

I. INTRODUCTION

India hosts the biggest number of political gatherings, which partake in political decision crusade. In the 1996 national decisions, right around 600 million individuals cast a ballot and a normal of 26 competitors went after every one of the 543 regional voting demographic seats. Decisions are held at various levels in India. The two significant political decision levels are at national level, after which the national government is set up and at state level after which the state government is built up. Races are likewise held for city, town and town boards. Indian politics has diverse political issues. Anyway these issues stay to be issues with no answers for a considerable length of time. A few issues are national level and some provincial level. A few networks request increasingly affordable and social rights for their networks, while others request more self-governance for their societies inside the Indian states. Some requested self-sufficient states inside the Indian Union, while the others requested to be free from India. Notwithstanding, with every one of its issues India gets by as a solitary state with law based character.

¹ 2nd year BA.LLB.,(Hons), Saveetha School of Law, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Chennai-77

²Assistant professor, HOD,Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Saveetha School of law, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Chennai-77
MAIL ID: vezhaventhand.ssl@saveetha.com

In any case, various political issues still exist and stay unsolved in India. Education system is without a doubt the establishment of a country. Education makes man humanized and

subsequently the nation. It makes the humankind educated in morals and virtues. On the off chance that we have a very much sustained and adjusted education system, at that point a large portion of the assignment of the nation's improvement is finished. Yet, when we investigate the Indian setting in India education system ,it is enduring with numerous issues that should be tended to at the most punctual, we have some extremely huge issues and accordingly the difficulties are harder. Political defilement is the utilization of intensity by government authorities for ill-conceived private addition. Abuse of government control for different purposes, for example, suppression of political rivals and general police ruthlessness, isn't viewed as political debasement. Nor are unlawful acts by private people or partnerships not straightforwardly engaged with the administration. An unlawful demonstration by an officeholder establishes political debasement just if the demonstration is legitimately identified with their official obligations, is done under shade of law or includes exchanging impact. Types of debasement differ, however incorporate pay off, blackmail, cronyism, nepotism, support, unite, and misappropriation. Debasement may encourage criminal venture, for example, sedate dealing, illegal tax avoidance, and human dealing, however isn't confined to these exercises, it has likewise particularly crawled into the education system in India which isn't just falling apart the education system yet in addition affecting the social just as social set up.

Regardless of developing interest in education, 35% of its populace is as yet ignorant; just 15% of Indian understudies arrive at secondary school, and just 7% graduate. 25% of showing positions across the nation are empty, and 57% of school teachers need either an ace's or PhD degree. The quality and education models change definitely state to state. Analyze any semblance of Karnataka, Maharashtra with that of Bihar and Jharkhand and we will get the extent of variety we are discussing. Proficiency for females differs with around 34% in Bihar to 88% in Kerala; for guys it is 60% in Bihar and 94% in Kerala. Rajasthan endures the most stretched out sexual orientation contrast, female education remains at 44% and male at 77%. Governments travel every which way, making such huge numbers of guarantees, defrauding the honest populace, however toward the end it ends up being another delusion of expectations. Each time a vow is taken to build spending on education to 6% of the GDP, however the genuine spending continues drifting around 4%. Such huge numbers of revisions and strategies are made, commissions are set up, yet the ground of reality is once in a while observed.

OBJECTIVES:

The primary objectives of the research paper is to study about the impact of politics in Indian education system, study about the laws implemented by the government for education in India and to study the private and government education system in India.

HYPOTHESIS:

Ha: There is a significant change in the impact of politics in implementation of laws in the education system.

Ho: There is no significant change in the impact of politics in implementation of laws in the education system.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

1. Governments travel every which way, making such a significant number of guarantees, defrauding the honest populace, however toward the end it ends up being another hallucination of expectations. (Johari 1996)
2. Each time a promise is taken to build spending on education to 6% of the GDP, however the genuine spending continues drifting around 4%.(Rocco 1977)(Rocco 1977) Such a significant number of revisions and strategies are made, commissions are set up, however the ground of reality is once in a while observed. (Lalasaheb, n.d.).
3. The mix of education and debasement makes it all the more fatal combo. Where the education system should simply have the witticism of giving education and learning, they are giving more; they are giving cash to the degenerate lawmakers and businesspeople.(Meeks 2014).
4. They consider it to be an another industry where cash streams continuous, regardless of any downturn. In the event that numbers are to be considered, at that point we are with a not too bad score of 20 focal colleges, 215 state colleges, 100 regarded colleges, 5 organizations built up and working under the State Act, and 13 foundations which are of national significance(Forrester 1968).
5. Different organizations incorporate 16000 schools, including 1800 selective ladies' schools, working under these colleges and establishments. Be that as it may, more than numbers, the quality issues and there we are worse than average.(Hill 1964).
6. World Bank insights found that less than 40 percent of youths in India go to auxiliary school. The Economist reports that half of 10-year old provincial couldn't pursue at an essential level, more than 60 percent were not able do divisions. In the event that we go to higher specialized education the issue is a lot greater. (Acharya 2009)

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

This paper used both primary and secondary information which are collected from the general public through the simple random sampling method. The research paper is done in both doctrinal and non-doctrinal method. The questions related to the awareness of people about the education system in India. The survey was limited to 1172 samples because of the time constraint. The dependent variable is age, gender and the independent variable is whether they are the government makes policies and amendments for uplifting the education standard and the education makes the man and nation civilised. The primary sources of information are taken from the books and statutes and secondary sources of information are taken from the articles of the journals, working papers, thesis and presentation papers. The analysis of the survey is done by using chi-square and frequency test. The independent variables are name, qualification, gender, occupation, monthly income. The dependent variable is the awareness of impact of politics in the Indian education system.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION:

Out of 1172 respondents, 149 had strongly agreed, 277 had strongly disagreed, 382 had disagreed, 331 had agreed, 486 had given neutral opinion on the statement that digital India is effective in its implementation.

Table-1 Government makes policies and amendment for uplifting the education standard

Count		Crosstab			Total
		28. Do you think that government makes policies and amendment for uplifting the education standard			
		Yes	No	Maybe	
Educational Qualification	High School	103	85	18	206
	Higher Secondary	132	91	54	277
	Diploma	56	81	57	194
	Under Graduation	109	76	24	209
	Post Graduation	65	79	27	171
	Illiterate	42	19	54	115
Total		507	431	234	1172

Out of 1172 respondents, 507 members know about the policies and amendment for uplifting the education standard made by government, 431 members are not known about the policies and

amendment for uplifting the education standard made by government and rest 234 members were neutral about the statement.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	112.006 ^a	10	.000
Likelihood Ratio	108.180	10	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	16.935	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1172		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 22.96.

Moreover, the value of Pearson chi-square test is 0.000 which is less than 0.005. Hence, the alternate hypothesis is proved. Thus, there is a significant change in the impact of politics in implementation of laws in the education system.

Table-2 Education makes the man and nation civilized

Crosstab

Count

		29. Do you agree that the education makes the man and nation civilized?			Total
		Yes	No	Maybe	
Educational Qualification	High School	63	83	60	206
	Higher Secondary	111	117	49	277
	Diploma	63	85	46	194
	Under Graduation	83	85	41	209
	Post Graduation	57	60	54	171
	Illiterate	22	21	72	115
Total		399	451	322	1172

Out of 1172 respondents, 399 members agreed to the statement that education makes the man and nation civilised, 451 members are not agreed to the statement that education makes the man and nation civilised and 322 members were neutral about the statement that education makes the man and nation civilised.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
--	-------	----	-----------------------------------

Pearson Chi-Square	97.221 ^a	10	.000
Likelihood Ratio	89.368	10	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	18.425	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1172		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 31.60.

Moreover, the value of Pearson chi-square test is 0.000 which is less than 0.005. Hence, the alternate hypothesis is proved. Thus, there is a significant change in the impact of politics in implementation of laws in the education system.

Table-3 Government makes policies and amendment for uplifting the education standard Crosstab

Count

		28. Do you think that government makes policies and amendment for uplifting the education standard			Total
		Yes	No	Maybe	
Age	18-25	206	108	38	352
	26-35	188	203	123	514
	36-45	75	77	44	196
	Above 45	38	43	29	110
Total		507	431	234	1172

Out of 1172 respondents, 507 members know about the policies and amendment for uplifting the education standard made by government , 431 members are not known about the policies and amendment for uplifting the education standard made by government and rest 234 members were neutral about the statement.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	54.141 ^a	6	.000
Likelihood Ratio	55.428	6	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	31.485	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1172		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 21.96.

Moreover, the value of Pearson chi-square test is 0.000 which is less than 0.005. Hence, the alternate hypothesis is proved. Thus, there is a significant change in the impact of politics in implementation of laws in the education system.

Table-4 Education makes the man and nation civilized

Crosstab

Count

		29. Do you agree that the education makes the man and nation civilized?			Total
		Yes	No	Maybe	
Age	18-25	151	118	83	352
	26-35	160	196	158	514
	36-45	64	84	48	196
	Above 45	24	53	33	110
Total		399	451	322	1172

Out of 1172 respondents, 399 members agreed to the statement that education makes the man and nation civilised, 451 members are not agreed to the statement that education makes the man and nation civilised and 322 members were neutral about the statement that education makes the man and nation civilised.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	25.088 ^a	6	.000
Likelihood Ratio	25.125	6	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	9.148	1	.002
N of Valid Cases	1172		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.22.

Moreover, the value of Pearson chi-square test is 0.000 which is less than 0.005. Hence, the alternate hypothesis is proved. Thus, there is a significant change in the impact of politics in implementation of laws in the education system.

CONCLUSION:

Thus, We can't preclude the commitments from claiming our predecessors in the education system, anyway the escape clauses and the defilement and politics can't be disregarded or overlooked in any capacity. Be that as it may, we can seek after an enormous change which will

cause us to value our education system on its pluses and find new thoughts for propelling the administration and mindful specialists to have an eye on the minuses and find a way to use the education system up.

REFERENCE:

- [1]. Acharya, Damodar. 2009. "TECHNICAL EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA - CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS." *International Engineering Education*. https://doi.org/10.1142/9789814261784_0009.
- [2]. Alam, Arshad. 2012. "Book Review: Madrasa Education in Modern India: A Study." *Contemporary Education Dialogue*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/097318491100900108>.
- [3]. Forrester, Duncan B. 1968. "Approaches to the Study of Indian Politics." *Political Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9248.1968.tb00432.x>.
- [4]. Gautam, Mohan, Amity University Haryana, Sunny Singh, Gopal Fartyal, Ankit Tiwari, and Kuldeep Singh Arya. 2016. "Education System in Modern India." *International Journal of Scientific Research And Education*. <https://doi.org/10.18535/ijsre/v4i01.16>.
- [5]. Hill, Kenneth L. 1964. "The Significance of Indian Politics - Norman D. Palmer: The Indian Political System. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1961. Pp. X, 277. \$1.95.)." *The Review of Politics*. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s0034670500005155>.
- [6]. Johari, J. C. 1996. *Indian Political System: A Critical Study of the Constitutional Structure and the Emerging Trends of Indian Politics*. Anmol Publications PVT. LTD.
- [7]. Lalasaheb, More Atul. n.d. *AN APPRAISAL OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN INDIA: A CRITICAL STUDY ON JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE VIS-À-VIS JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY*. Lulu.com.
- [8]. Meeks, Brian. 2014. "Reinventing the Jamaican Political System (2001)." *Critical Interventions in Caribbean Politics and Theory*. <https://doi.org/10.14325/mississippi/9781628461213.003.0010>.
- [9]. Nigam, Aditya. 2014. "Critical Studies in Politics—An Introductory Note." *Studies in Indian Politics*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2321023014551887>.
- [10]. Ramachandran, C. M. 1987. *Problems of Higher Education in India: A Case Study*.