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What is the importance of Education in Indian Politics?

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Abstract.

People who were enlightened and mindful of what is true and what is false. The educated people brain works in similar way. Therefore, the informed people are united by the luminous wrong of conceiving, by the luminous of right and wrong. Telling entire this about, it does not lurk the fact of India's education system has been crippled for years. With the docile population of more than 80% in the country, it will be fair to venture that India has no been capable to purveyance effectual education to almost 80% of the children. The wish for sturdy focal leadership the importance of education is implicit in the history of democracy itself. Some of the earliest philosophers, Plato and Aristotle among them, Plato's Educational philosophy came in the form of an ideal democracy. Due to the strong inspiration of democracy where it is far from our predecessors, a community is served as a subordinate individually. The mind and body were considered separate components. Faded's dialogue written in "Medieval" (360 BCE) Plato has expressed the unique qualities of knowledge, reality and spirit. And on the basis of those who understand that it is less appropriate to make decisions - mob, irregular, poor. Over time, this concern has been muted only by understanding the larger status of democracy. Respect for rights of minorities, support for basic economic and personal freedom, And - not coincidentally - the Overarching need of an educated citizen.

Keywords. Democracy, Education system, philosophers, venture, spirit.

Introduction:

David Held argues that "democracy is a remarkably difficult form of government to create and sustain." Liberal education has played and will continue to play an important role in sustaining our democratic form of government."

Education plays a very critical role in deciding growth of nation. Educated citizens of the country brings fame, wealth and prosperity to the country which help in development of a country. Therefore, before possible participants take part in the elections, we must ensure that they have related knowledge like law, economics or political science that are able to bring positive change in the country and make the most important, committed and determined nation at a higher elevation. Education has now become most important need in the field of politics. Seeing the present condition of Indian politicians, they should be educated as a priority as they don't even know much about Indian history, social, politics and even Indian geography too. They are very much confined to their regions or constituencies. It is necessary because to have a better country and they should be educated so they get new ideas and results.....

1. It is needed because they should understand situations and problems of people.
2. Taking strong decisions irrespective of oppositions..
3. To get new ideas...
4. And understand citizen's problems, fair equality and dignity...
5. be equal to everyone and no partiality.

The Indian political system is in a mess because leaders are incompetent. For decades, we have been victims of corruption. This is the bitter truth and the only solution is to elect leaders who are capable, well-educated, and are passionate about improving the welfare of the citizens. All the three aforementioned qualities are necessary for the growth of the country. Having the right educational



background and qualifications are important because education acts as a foundation for implementing policies. Only when people are aware of the problems can they think of the solutions. So, potential candidates should at least have a degree in fields that are relevant in the political arena.

1) Breadth of democracy support:

The depth of Indian democracy may be rather limited. It is useful to keep a distinction to most theorists of democracy in the India. To understand government Indian people basic need Indian democracy many challenge accepted. India's wealth inequality (say, land distribution, and even more in education or human capital) is one of the highest in the world. Indian society is also one of the most heterogeneous in the country (in terms of ethnicity, language, caste and religion), and social inequality, a legacy of the caste system, is considerable. Is an embarrassing anomaly some basic minimum civil and political rights provided by citizens to providing best education policy by government? To participate people in the electoral process in the Indian particularly the poor and the socially disadvantaged people vote sell by political party in India.

2) National Integration:

Define national integration. National integration is a positive concept to inculcate feeling of togetherness amongst diverse sections of society. It is not the uniformity of all religions, dress and food habits etc. It means both preservation of diverse cultures and at the same time living, respecting and working in harmony with each other for the overall prosperity of the nation. Improve personal talent, innovate and enhance your usefulness for society and Nation. Discourage corruption in every form and manifestation in society. National unity is also essential for social wellbeing, peace and harmony. People can enjoy peace and security, if there is a mutual trust and goodwill among all sections of society. Progress can be made in the field of art & literature, science & cultural advancement and economical education

3) Nation Building:

Define role of educated youth in nation building Youth is the backbone, hope of the future, potent tools of national integration and reckonable force to shape the destiny of the nation. The educated youth can play a leading role in bringing together the people of different states and religions with a view to integrating them emotionally, culturally and geographically

4) Equity and fraternity:

The philosophy of the Indian Constitution is reflected in the Preamble. The Gandhian ideals aimed to be secured by the incorporation of the word 'Socialist' in the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment. The terms sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic in the Preamble suggests the nature of the state. The ideals of justice, liberty, equality, fraternity reflects the objectives of the Constitution Directive Principles of State Policy. Liberty is guaranteed to the individuals through the provision of Fundamental Rights, which are enforceable in the court of law. The Preamble secures to all citizens equality of States and opportunity in civic, political. The unity and integrity of the nation is sought to secure by the use of the word 'Fraternity' in the Preamble and by the provisions of fundamental duties and single citizenship in the Constitution.

5) Liberal education for citizenry:

The liberal education is important than ever in our interdependent people to education based on the idea of an inclusive citizenship and on the possibilities. Compassionate imagination has the potential to transcend divisions created by distance, cultural difference. Developing this ideal further and thinking about how to modify it in the light of our times is one of the most exciting and urgent tasks we can undertake as educators and citizens.

6) Educating the whole student:

Education in India is provided by the public sector as well as the private sector, with control and funding coming from three levels: central, state and local. The historically disadvantaged Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. In universities, colleges, and similar institutions affiliated to the federal government, there are a maximum 50% of reservations.

7) Awareness of constitution:

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India. It lays down the framework defining fundamental political principles, establishes the structure, procedures, powers, and duties of government institutions, and sets out fundamental rights, directive principles, and the duties of citizens. It is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world, containing 448 articles in 25 parts, 12 schedules and 97 amendments. Besides the English version, there is an official Hindi translation. "We the People of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens

8) Education Good people happen.

To knowledge population, illiteracy, culture, democracy, is at best truths. What are most important are institutions and policies that allow and protect economic freedom

9) Social political economic inequality:

There are many education skills that children will need in order to be successful in the 21st century. Here are a few of the most important 21st century education skills:

- Education thinking skills
- Oral presentation skills
- Written communication skills
- Ability to use technology
- Assessment to examine social and political Economical issues
- Ability to conduct research to learn about issues and concepts
- Chance to learn about new career opportunities

Conclusion

To ensure and protect a social order which stands for the welfare of the people Separation of judiciary from the executive. Improvement of public health. Promotion of educational and economic interests of weaker sections of the people. To have uniform code of law irrespective of caste, creed, color or religion. Participation of workers and laborers in labor law. Promotion of cottage industries. Provision of maternity relief. Education to all. Equal justice to all. Equal pay for equal work for both men and women Modernization of villages, linking with roads and provision of electricity to all villages.

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