THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN FULFILLING HUMAN EXPECTATIONS

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ABSTRACT:

In ancient times there was no such thing as human education. Humans did not have any kind of knowledge. But with the development of intelligence in the human body gradually, humans began to engage in various activities. Over time, he started schools in various forms to get his education and the knowledge he acquired to his next generation, and since then human development has started to accelerate. Today, we see that in countries where education is high, people are enjoying more happiness. So there are problems like poverty, unemployment and even less, while in some African and Asian countries where education is still low. Where there is income is very limited. There is also poverty, unemployment, and some social contamination. Thus education plays a very important role in human expectations and development. Today, a person who has not received education is considered an animal. It can be said that education is the most important thing for humanity today.

INTRODUCTION

World Literacy Day is celebrated on the 8th of September every year in the world. This day is celebrated as Literacy Day. World Literacy Day was announced by UNESCO on November 7, 1965. The main purpose of celebrating this day as a World Literacy Day is to bring awareness about the importance of literacy to every person, community and society.

Literacy means reading and writing when a person is writing. But there is also a wider concept of literacy. It is not important for a person to learn to read and write, but to do it successfully in his life is important. An educated person can lead the society well. New successes can be achieved. An educated person can live his life as he expects. He does not have to depend on other people. So today all the nations are putting a lot of emphasis on education and are spending a lot of money on education.

"Reading, writing and computing are called literacy"
OBJECTIVES

1) To know the literacy rate in different states in India.

2) To know the contribution of education to the development of human mental powers.

3) As a result of education to know the changes in people’s behavior and understanding.

4) Knowing the effects of education on human life.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research paper mainly focuses on the use of secondary information. The secondary data has been obtained from various organizations. Indian Statistical Institute, 2011 Census Report, as well as other research studies, research papers, articles, website etc..

Educational Programs in India:

In India, it is very inevitable that quality education should be provided to the people to receive the benefits of population compensation. In the last few years in India, the focus has been on the responsibility of training and evaluation and implementation of teachers. The following programs have been implemented to increase the literacy rate in India.

1. National Literacy Mission:

From May 5, 1988, the launch of the National Literacy Mission was initiated by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, in which a nationwide program of literacy was given to the youth of 3 to 4 years. This form of National Literacy Mission is also known as the Whole Literacy Mission.

2. National Education Program:

On October 2, 1978, the Government of India launched the National Vocational Education Program. The program was implemented in 1988. The program started to educate illiterate persons aged 59 or over. The program provides education to 30 illiterate persons according to any 1 literate person.

3. State Progressive Education Program:

The scheme was implemented with the financial support of the state government. The scheme was entrusted to the District Panchayat. A Planning Officer and a literate person were assigned to every 30 classes for its implementation.

4. Rural Functional Literacy Scheme:

The scheme is operated by the Central Government. The entire expenditure is paid by the Central Government. The main objective of the scheme is to educate the young illiterates aged 15 to 35 years in rural areas. This scheme is owned by the Gram Panchayat. The officers of class 2 of the state government are known as the officers of this scheme.
5. Community Functional Literacy Scheme: - 

Under the scheme, the youth of the village or the community was educated by the young literate of the nearby 1 to 5 illiterates. The scheme was implemented in India on May 1, 1986 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in the Government of India. In this scheme, programs are undertaken by social organizations such as NSS, NCC, school, college, university etc.

6. Continuing Education Program: -

After the literacy mission in India, the scheme of continuous education was implemented by the central government with the help of the state government. Establishment of a center at the village level, provided that any person who is developing the village has ample opportunity to grow. These include reading, writing and computing, income generating programs.

7. National Program for Girls' Education at Primary Level: -

The program focuses on reaching girls. This program provides an additional force for girls to enhance their education. This program is implemented in the villages of backward talukas where there is a low prevalence of female literacy. Currently the program is running in almost all backward talukas.

Usefulness of literacy programs: -

1. Literacy allows individuals to interact well or easily with other people.
2. Literacy is very important in the current lifestyle.
3. Literacy is essential for the development of oneself and the family.
4. Literacy is essential to unite with the literate community.
5. Literacy is essential to living a quality life.
6. Literacy is essential to the use of technology.
7. Literacy is essential to prevent financial mismanagement.
8. Literacy is essential to address national problems such as population growth and poverty.
9. Literacy is essential to a bright future.
State-wise literacy rate in India:

The table shows information on the 9 highest literacy states and the lowest literacy rate states.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State-union territory</th>
<th>Literacy rate</th>
<th>Difference in 10 year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KERALA</td>
<td>90.86 %</td>
<td>93.91 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAXDRIJ</td>
<td>86.66 %</td>
<td>92.28 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIZORAM</td>
<td>88.80 %</td>
<td>91.58 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIPURA</td>
<td>73.19 %</td>
<td>87.75 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOA</td>
<td>82.01 %</td>
<td>87.40 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIV-DAMAN</td>
<td>78.18 %</td>
<td>87.07 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PONDICHERI</td>
<td>81.24 %</td>
<td>86.55 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHANDIGARH</td>
<td>81.94 %</td>
<td>86.43 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELHI</td>
<td>81.67 %</td>
<td>86.34 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>64.66 %</td>
<td>71.04 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYAPRADESH</td>
<td>63.74 %</td>
<td>70.63 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAPRADESH</td>
<td>56.27 %</td>
<td>69.72 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J&amp;K</td>
<td>55.52 %</td>
<td>68.74 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANDHRA PRADESH</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>67.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>53.56 %</td>
<td>67.63 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>60.41 %</td>
<td>67.06 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>63.82 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUJRAT</td>
<td>69.14 %</td>
<td>79.31 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India 2001-2011

Findings:

According to this research study, it is realized that the proportion of education in the states is high. There is a low prevalence of problems like poverty, unemployment, theft, robbery, robbery etc. As well as the basic or basic facilities in such states have been more widely seen. In states where there is less education, the proportion of anti-social activities is higher. Poverty and unemployment in these regions make it very difficult for people to live. As well as the situation of women in such regions has also seen a relatively bad situation.
Review:

After this research study it can be said that education is very much needed for the complete development of humankind. An educated person can improve society. Can develop oneself and society. One can create an ideal society. You can get the job you want. A higher standard of living can be achieved. Studies from some developed countries can show that where education is above 90%, poverty, unemployment, theft, as well as criminal activity are low. Thus, it can be said from this research study that education is very important for fulfilling human expectations and for the economic and social development of the country.

REFERENCES

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