

RURAL EDUCATION IN INDIA: AS AN ENGINE OF SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DIPANKAR DAS¹ & SUGATA SAMANTA²

¹Research Scholar, Fakir Mohan University, Kalidaspur, Balia, Baleshwar, Odisha, India

²Research Scholar, Techno India University, West Bengal, India

ABSTRACT

Education is the most important instrument for social and economic development, which is related to comprehensive and sustainable development. Sustainable development is the world known word and which is first define by Brundtland commission (1987). According to Brundtland commission sustainable development “that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. A well educated population, adequately equipped with knowledge and skill is not only help the economic growth but it is also as an essential for inclusive growth.

According to world development report India will be world’s most populous country in 2028 and half of the total population are fall on less than 25 years age group. And in the times to come India will have largest working population. All of the working population may have crucial role to acquire sustainable development in India. Thus education can help to prepare the skilled based labour and human resources. According to census 2011 literacy rate in rural and urban areas is 68.91% and 84.98% respectively, i.e, huge gap of literacy rate between there. Thus if India envisage to faster inclusive growth this population should be prominently engaged in development process otherwise that exercise will not bear the desired fruits. In this regard education is relevant way for engagement of rural population to take them to the sustainable development process. In that purpose Indian govt has been taken several schemes in the post independence era. Such schemes are SSA (2001), RTE (2009) which is come in to effect from April 2010, DPEP, DIET, SCERT etc which are sponsored by central govt (Ministry of Human Resource Department). This paper discuss about the recent trend and problems on the basis of several educational schemes in India.

KEYWORDS: Sarbha Sikha Abhijan (SSA), Right to Education Act (RTE), District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), Rural Education