EDUCATIONAL, PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS FOR NATION BUILDING

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Abstract:

Under the purpose of sustainable development the practice of creating policies in India that promote education, justice, and peace and restore order through social, political, and economic changes is known as "quality education, justice, and peace building." Since more than ten years ago, regionally centered agendas have replaced the state-centric approach to quality education, justice, and peace building. India is a varied country with a distinctive geo-strategic significance, nuanced socio-political dynamics, and economic diversity. Its efforts to develop peace, justice, and education systems are hampered by both conventional and unconventional problems. Due to its inadequate institutions, India, which has a population of close to 150 billion, has enormous difficulties. The political development of the states has been impacted by the long-standing and pervasive influence of foreign powers on India's decision-making process. The likelihood of conflicts, injustice, and violence is made more likely by the lack of basic necessities, which has heightened levels of irritation and a sense of deprivation. Due to rising nuclear powers, extremism, terrorism, insurgencies, and growing intolerance, the area is sometimes described as one of the most dangerous places on earth. Given that India's whole social system is structured around its people, powerful institutions have the capacity to influence the state's behavior. In this exploratory study, an effort has been made to explore and analyze how strong institutions and the process of building justice and peace in India are influenced by the rule of law, equal justice, accountability, transparency, participation of the public and developing nations around the world, the right to information, protection of human rights, sustainable development through non-discrimination, proper policy making, and proper education.

Keywords: Education, Peace, Justice, Terrorism, Violence, Strong Institution, National Building, Human Rights, Good Governance.

Introduction:

The "education, peace, justice, and strong institutions" Sustainable Development Goal. "Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensuring access to justice for all, and constructing effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at

all levels" are the official words used to describe Goal 2 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations in 2015. By 2030, the 12 tasks must be completed. 23 indicators will be used to gauge success in achieving the goals. The 10 "outcome goals" of the initiative are as follows: decreasing violence; safeguarding kids from abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and violence; fostering the rule of law and ensuring equal access to justice; Ensuring accountable, inclusive, and representative decision-making; combating organized crime and illicit financial and arms flows; reducing corruption and bribery significantly; strengthening participation in global governance; providing a universal legal identity; ensuring public access to information; and protecting fundamental freedoms. The following are some "means to achieving these goals": enhancing national institutions to deter crime and terrorism and prevent violence; promoting and enforcing nondiscriminatory laws and regulations. The elimination of child abuse, forced labor, sex trafficking, and violent crime are clear global objectives. The international community advocates for a powerful judicial system that will uphold the law and seek to create a society that cherishes justice and peace.

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Concept of Education, Peace and Justice:

Education:

Each person's physical, mental, emotional, ethical, spiritual, and analytical growth is influenced by education, which is a dynamic force in life. It aids a person in having the proper experiences they require and in classifying those encounters into meaningful contexts for their daily activities. Education fosters and highlights an individual's potential and capacity. Education is a lifelong process from conception to death since it is the art of cultivating and expanding human mental, physical, emotional, and analytical abilities.

Peace:

The term "peace" examines conceptions of peace and explains why there isn't a single definition of it. A limited peace would be simple but highly unstable. A more comprehensive form results in a more complicated and long-lasting state of peace. An even more complex but more stable state might come from the use of various approaches. Each variation seeks to address the same issue: Can opponents be subjugated, assimilate by becoming more like the dominant group, or can differences be accepted and reconciled? A variety of theoretical perspectives on peace have been developed, with particular attention paid to

social peace movements, international organizations, and state constitutions.

Justice:

A system of justice may be described as one in which individuals are intertwined or tied. Justice seeks to unite divergent viewpoints and structure all interpersonal interactions around it. In order to link, unite, or organize people into a just or equitable relationship order, justice is necessary. Many academics today prefer to describe the concept of justice as "social justice." Social justice is the equality of all members of a society, free from prejudice based on race, gender, status, caste, or any other category. On the other hand, there are many different ways that academics interpret the concept of social justice. The equitable distribution of social rights and benefits based on the rule of law is known as social justice.

Aim of SDG 4/16 - Quality Education Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions:

SDG 4: quality Education: Ensure inclusive, equitable, high-quality education for all, and encourage opportunities for lifelong learning.

4.1 By 2030, guarantee that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education that is free, egalitarian, and produces learning results that are pertinent and useful.

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4.2 By 2030, guarantee that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education that is free, egalitarian, and produces learning results that are pertinent and useful.

4.3 By the year 2030, make sure that every boy and girl has access to high-quality pre-primary education so they are prepared for primary school.

4.4 By 2030 guarantee that all women and men have equitable access to cost-effective, high-quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including higher education.

4.5 By 2030, eradicate gender gaps in education and guarantee that all disadvantaged groups, including individuals with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in precarious situations, have equitable access to all levels of education and vocational training.

4.6 By 2030 make sure that every child and a sizable fraction of adults—men and women—are literate and numerate.

4.7 By 2030, make sure that all students have the knowledge and skills necessary to advance sustainable development. This includes, among other things, promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, human rights, gender equality, and an appreciation of cultural diversity and the role that culture plays in advancing sustainability.

4. a Construct and improve educational facilities that are gender, disability, and

child-sensitive and offer all students a secure, non-violent, inclusive learning environment.

4. b By 2020, significantly increase the number of scholarships offered to developing nations, especially the least developed nations, small island developing states, and African nations, for enrollment in higher education, including technical, engineering, and scientific programs, as well as vocational training in developed and other developing nations.

4. c By 2030, significantly boost the number of certified teachers available, including through international collaboration on teacher education in developing nations, particularly in least developed and small island developing States.

SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions:

Ten outcome targets make up SDG 16: Promote the rule of law and equal access to justice; combat organized crime and illicit financial and arms flows; significantly reduce corruption and bribery; develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions; ensure responsive, inclusive, and representative decision-making; strengthen participation in global governance; provide universal legal identity; ensure public safety; reduce violence; protect children from abuse,

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exploitation, trafficking, and violence; Additionally, there are two methods of implementation, Promote and uphold non-discriminatory laws and regulations. Strengthen national institutions to deter violence, fight crime, and confront terrorism.

16.1 Significantly lower the global death rates associated with all forms of violence.

16.2 Put an end to child abuse, child exploitation, child trafficking, and all other types of violence and cruelty.

16.3 Encourage the rule of law on a national and international scale, and guarantee that everyone has equitable access to the legal system.

16.4 By 2030, drastically cut down on illegal arms and money transfers, improve the restitution of stolen property, and battle all facets of organized crime.

16.5 Significantly lessen all sorts of corruption and bribery.

16.6 Create institutions that are efficient, dependable, and open at all levels.

16.7 Ensure that decisions are made in a timely, inclusive, participative, and representational manner at all levels.

16.8 Increase and broaden poor nations' involvement in global governance institutions.

16.9 Provide everyone with a legal identification by the year 2030, including birth registration.

16.10 In accordance with domestic law and international agreements, guarantee public access to information and preserve fundamental freedoms.

16. a Strengthen pertinent nation in al institutions, including through international collaboration, in order to increase capacity at all levels, particularly in developing nations, to stop violence and fight terrorism and crime.

16.b Encourage and uphold nondiscriminatory legislation and regulations in the interest of sustainable development.

Challenges of Quality Education, Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions in India:

Education:

Unfair access to education is one of the biggest problems plaguing India's educational system. Despite the nation's booming economy and rising prosperity, access to high-quality education is still a problem in many rural and underdeveloped places. Both the low literacy rates in these neighborhoods and the high dropout rates for kids from these groups are indicators of this disparity. Outdated curricula are another problem for India's educational system. The curricula used in schools and universities frequently do not reflect the most recent advancements in technology and culture. Because of this, students may not be adequately equipped for the

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demands of the modern workplace, which may limit their opportunities for future employment. The Indian education system also faces a financing shortage in addition to these difficulties. Despite the government's dedication to education, many institutions and schools still lack the funding they require to offer their pupils a high-quality education. This covers funding for fundamental resources like classrooms and libraries in addition to funds for the creation of fresh curricula and the instruction of new teachers.

Peace:

Opression, poverty, and violence are the main causes of human sorrow. Violence destroys optimism and puts a shadow over people's lives everywhere in the world, including wealthy nations, remote villages, and famous cities. We cannot possible hope to handle the problems that the world faces today, such as terrorism, forced migration, international crime, protracted civil conflicts, tyranny, and state violence, without delving deeper. Racial, gender, and other forms of inequality, institutional weakness, unsustainable resource exploitation, and economic and political marginalization are some of the reasons of violent conflict and instability that must be addressed. It is necessary to alter an international system that does not do enough to promote the needs, voices, and

aspirations of the many over those of a select few. Although it is very difficult to keep the peace in a country with as much population as India, some of the issues at hand are related to how the Maoist movements are handled, which is currently a hotly debated issue across the country. Additionally, as we all know, education is a crucial instrument for preserving peace because it increases people's intelligence, making peacekeeping easier after schooling.

Justice:

The judiciary in India is under a great deal of pressure from pending cases, despite efforts to lessen this pressure. There were 3.3 crore active cases in 2018.2.84 billion Cases are still outstanding in lower courts, 43 lakh in the High Court, and around 58 thousand in the Supreme Court. Strengthening the judiciary is being prioritized by the Indian government through numerous efforts. These include programs like the "Pragati Platform" of the public grievance redressed system and the creation of judiciary infrastructure, such as "Gram Nyayalayas" in rural areas.

How to Achieve Education, Peace, Justice through Strong Institutions:

We must devise workable answers to the challenges the Indian Educational System is currently experiencing in order to help kids have a better future. We can start by concentrating on the pupils' skill development. Schools and institutions must place equal emphasis on students' analytical and creative abilities in addition to their ranks and grades. Additionally, subjects must be taught practically as well as academically. As a result, they won't have to memorize the entire subject because they lack practical experience, which will aid in a better grasp of the subject. Additionally, the curriculum must adapt to the current rather than maintaining an outdated style. Other than that, public and private universities must immediately raise instructor salaries. Since they unquestionably deserve more than they provide. The schools hire insufficiently qualified teachers in order to save money. As a result, the learning environment in the classroom is terrible. They should only be hired if they are qualified for the position, not just because they are making less money. In conclusion, there has to be improvement in the Indian educational system. Equal possibilities for future success must be provided to the kids. To enable our young to build a better world, we must abandon outdated practices and raise teaching standards. We can uphold peace on several levels in a variety of ways. The political order of any country must first and foremost preserve equality, security, and

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justice for all of humanity. Additionally, we must encourage the development of science and technology, which will ultimately benefit all of humanity and uphold human welfare. A global economic system will also aid in eradicating regional imbalance, mistrust, and divergence. Finally, it should be everyone's noble goal to advance peace by making a positive impact on the long-term wellbeing of everyone's life. As a result, we must all make every effort to preserve peace and harmony.

Reduce Case Backlogs:

The Indian legal system has many cases that are still pending, which can cause delays in the administration of justice. The effectiveness of courts must be increased, along with the number of judges and support personnel, and technological utilization should be investigated.

Improve Judicial Infrastructure:

There is a need to make investments in judicial infrastructure, which includes building new courts, updating current buildings, and implementing technology to assist processes run more smoothly.

Increased Judicial Accountability: Although the Indian judiciary is renowned for its independence, there is a need to uphold higher standards of conduct. Establishing a mechanism for evaluating and assessing judges on a regular basis is one approach to accomplish this.

Strengthen Legal Education:

Higher-quality legal instruction can result in stronger attorneys, jurists, and other legal professionals. This entails modernizing the curriculum, enhancing the delivery of instruction, and expanding financial support for legal education.

Investigate Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms: Since conventional court systems are often cumbersome and expensive, it is important to investigate alternative dispute resolution methods including arbitration, mediation, and conciliation. This can facilitate a quicker resolution of conflicts and lessen the pressure on the courts.

Enhance Access to Justice:

In India, especially for vulnerable populations, access to justice is a major problem. Increasing legal aid, offering legal services in regional languages, and raising public understanding of legal rights and obligations are all necessary. The Indian legal system needs to be improved in all respects, including efficiency, accountability, infrastructure, education, and access to justice.

Strong Institutions Insure National Building:

Promoting high quality education, justice, peace, and sustainable

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development requires strong institutions. Building strong institutions can be delicate in numerous nations, including India, due to corruption, weak rule of law, lack of responsibility, unstable justice, on-transparency, low participation rates, ignorance of the Right to Information Act, ignorance of mortal rights, and demarcation in a variety of fields and not logical processes for creating and carrying out policy. By supporting conditioning that make institutions, SDG systems can, in this situation, play a critical part in advancing good governance and the rule of law. The development of the entire society as well as the nation may be seen as being possible through this process, which may also give a structure for delivering high-quality education, peace, and justice to the last man of the community. This could also affect in the conformation of strong institutions in India, which could further contribute to new nation structure.

Conclusion:

Structure inclusive, peaceful societies that support sustainable development require achieving SDG 16. Governments are important in negotiating this thing, but commercial social responsibility programs can also significantly help. It can help to promote access to justice, support mortal rights, promote translucency and responsibility,

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make strong institutions, support peace building, offer support to victims of violence, and promote sustainable development in India, where issues of social justice, mortal rights, and good governance are particularly complex. Companies may contribute to the development of a more fair, peaceful, and sustainable global community through uniting with governments, civil society, and other stakeholders. The Indian society has changed and advanced in a variety of areas. Demonstrates the essential adaptability of Indian society, which it may calculate on to overcome all forthcoming heads. Peace is a conception that refers to societal peace and fellowship without enmity or bloodshed. In social surrounds, we constantly use it to denote the absence of conflict, similar as war. It's therefore free from the solicitude of conflict between people or groups. The path to precluding injustice and bloodshed is peace. It's nothing lower than a golden ticket to humanity's new and promising future. Also, everyone has a pivotal part to play in creating a more indifferent and peaceful society for all.

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