

# A STUDY ON ISSUES AND CHALLENGE OF INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM.

<sup>1</sup> Miss. Soumya Belvadimath.

<sup>1</sup> Student, K.L.E Society's Jagadguru Gangadhar College of Commerce, Hubballi.

## **Abstract :**

Every country has a different education system and different policies surrounding it. Countries also have problems regarding how to choose a good policy which can contribute to improving the education system. A strong education system strengthens a country and contributes to its development. The economic growth of the country not only depends on natural resources, technology and capital but mainly on the quantity and quality of manpower. By quality of manpower, we mean the efficiency and productivity of work force. The efficiency of the manpower depends on many important factors like health and nutrition, education and training, housing facilities, safe drinking water and sanitation. Education is the most important component out of various components of social infrastructure. The well educated and properly trained manpower can accelerate the pace of economic development.

Now, if we talk about our Indian education system, it has some positives and negatives, issues and challenges . This study throw a light on issues and challenges of Indian education system. The primary data has been collected for this purpose through questionnaire method. The secondary data is also used to bring completeness where ever necessary.

**Keywords:** Gurukul System, Government Intervention, Specialization, Changes to present education system, Policies of learn and earn.

## **Introduction.**

The history of Indian education has its roots to the ancient ages where they followed the Gurukul system – a system where the students resided in the house of their teacher until the teacher felt that he has imparted all that he could. The subjects taught varied from Sanskrit to Scriptures to Mathematics to Metaphysics and the knowledge attained would be passed on to the future

generations. However, this system was changed during the Colonial era when the British set up schools that followed a curriculum confined to subjects such as Mathematics, Science etc. While the ancient system included more interaction with the nature, the modern system was more classroom oriented..

The structure of education system has got transformed completely. In the country the common pattern of education (10 + 2 + 3) was recommended by the Education Commission later on it was supported by NPE and CAME in 1972 after passing a resolution. The Government of India subsequently appointed a national level committee on 10 + 2 + 3 pattern. Now a-days we have a common pattern of education throughout the country, consisting of primary education, elementary education ranging from standard I to VIII and divided into primary and Jr. High School, IX, X as secondary education and XI, XII as Sr. Sec education. Other forms of education have also been developed so as to meet social demand. These include, among others non-formal education, open school education, vocational education, and commercial education. Education in India is provided by public schools and institutions (controlled and funded by three levels: central, state and local) and private schools and institutions. Under various articles of the Indian Constitution, free and compulsory education is provided as a fundamental right to children between the ages of 6 and 14.

### **Data interpretation and analysis**

**Table 1.**

#### **Back to GURUKUL system**

<b>Serial number</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Yes	20	71.42%
2	No	07	25%
3	None	1	3.58%
	Total	28	100%

Table 1 shows the data related to bringing back the GURUKUL system in Indian education system. Around 71 % people wants to go back to the Gurukul system in which students has to go the place of the Guru (teacher) and learn things with practical exposure. But around 25 % people support current system and 3% people did not respond.

**Table 2.****Government intervention**

Serial number	Particulars	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	18	64.28%
2	No	08	28.57%
3	None	02	7.15%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 2 shows the data related to government intervention in education system of India. Around 64% people feel that government can provide better education than private sector hence government intervention is necessary. Where as around 29% people says that government intervention is not necessary in education and the power shall be given to private sector. But 7% of the people are of opinion that power in the hands of government or private it doesn't matter.

**Table 3.****Specialization**

Serial number	Particulars	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	24	85.71%
2	No	4	14.29%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 3 shows the data related to providing Specialization. Here word specialization refers to studies of music, dance, sports, painting and related aspects. In India there are specialized courses and institutions for these purposes but these course are not accepted at par with academic studies. Around 86% of the people says to provide the opportunities to students in n their interested area. Where as around 14% people support the present education system.

**Table 5.****Changes to present education system**

Serial number	Particulars	Respondents	Percentage
1	Changes needed	23	82.15%
2	No changes	5	17.85%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 4 shows the percentage of people who feels Indian education system requires some changes. Around 82% of people need changes in current education system and are not satisfied with present system. Where as 18% of respondents feel no changes are required for present education system and are satisfied with present education system.

**Table 5.**

**Policy of learn and earn.**

Serial number	Particulars	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	23	82.15%
2	No	05	17.85%
	Total	28	100%

Table 5. Shows the data related to thought of bringing policy of learn and earn. In India children are dependent upon their parents even if they become adults. In many countries children are independent and they take care of their studies on own. They start earning with learning. This also contribute to the economic productivity of country. Around 82% people support to bring such policy in India where as, around 18% people do not support it.

**Findings of the study :**

- Most of the people feel Gurukul system is better than the present 3 tire education system.
- Now education has become commercial and many of the people are not satisfied with it.
- More than 50% respondents feel government intervention is necessary to provide a better education system but 100% government control is also not acceptable.
- Students are restricted to academic studies and very small scope for extra curricular activities.
- Equal importance for academic studies and specialization in music ,dance and other related activities is not provided.
- Knowledge provided by institutions is not matching with current practical situations. Only a bookish knowledge is gained by students.

- Practical experience or training is not a part of education system. Hence only theoretical knowledge is provided.
- Knowledge gained by students in academics is not enough to survive in practical world. Application of theoretical knowledge is missing.
- Many schemes are introduced to improve literacy rate of the country but these schemes are not implemented completely.
- Changes in present education system is required to meet the expectations of corporates from every out coming graduate or a post graduate.

### **Suggestions :**

- A mixture of Gurukul system and present education system shall make more impact on quality of education.
- Practical exposure should be a part of education system preferably during graduation.( eg : professional bodies like ICAI, ICSI)
- All the academic subjects and extra curricular activities like music, dance, yoga and other related activities are seen at par.
- Application of theoretical knowledge and how to lead a life lessons should also be taught by institutions to students.
- Mixed authority( public + private) shall be there to achieve higher level of quality of education.
- Updation of syllabus and introduction of new subjects( eg:GST) to go hand in hand with current situation is necessary.
- Proper measures shall be taken to implement the present schemes to enhance the literacy rate of country instead of bringing new regulations every time.
- Education system shall be structured in such a way where students learn academic subjects, improve their soft skills and ethical values, marks shall not be a unit of measurement of knowledge of person.

## **Conclusion**

Education is one of those factors which determine the quality of life of people. Education also decides the growth rate of an economy or country. Indian education system has improved over a time but improvement is still not capable of full filling the requirements of corporates. The quality of education shall b enhanced through over coming some major issues and by updating every moment according to present situation. The perfect blend of private and government sectors can provide a better service.

