Recent Trend in the Education System of India

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ABSTRACT: *Education is meant to prepare an individual for life, equip him physically, intellectually, emotionally and spiritually to deal with the challenges of life with self-assurance, audacity, making the right decisions, and broadening their perspectives. The primary objective of education is to direct the individual to live his life in a useful and in a meaningful way. One of the prevailing problems in the education system in the present existence is the variation in the quality of education; the quality of education tends to be the reflection of the prosperity. For a person to prosper in the society, education is considered imperative. The main purpose of this research paper is to understand the problems in the Indian education system, the main areas that have been highlighted are, need and significance of education, issues in the Indian education system, and challenges in the Indian education system and suggestions for making improvements in the Indian education system.*

KEYWORDS: *Indian Education System, Significance, Issues, Challenges, Suggestions, Improvements.*

INTRODUCTION

The education system in India produces millions of graduates each year, many skilled in Information Technology and engineering. This progress that has been implemented regarding human resources reinforces the economic advancements of the country, on the other hand, produces problems within the education system. While the demographics in India are generally perceived to provide it an edge over the economies of the other countries. The education system in India presents numerous challenges with 35% of the population under the age of 15. Successive governments have dedicated themselves to rising educational investment to 6% of GDP, but real expenditure was about 4%. There is scarcity of staff and personnel at top commercial schools, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and universities (Lall,2005).
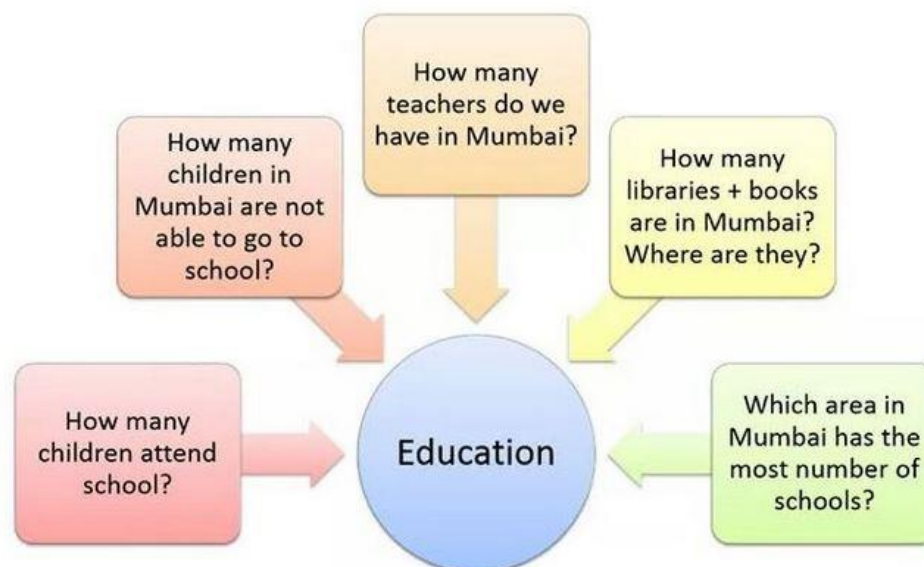

Fig. 1: Introduction of Education

Training has been seen as an essential tool for growth. The education system in India has become an important movement in terms of both resources and the number of people involved, including teachers, students and managers. In India, education expanded at all levels during the post-independence period [1].

Education institutions in India can be classified into four categories: government institutions in which government funding and administration is the responsibility; government-supported and operated institutions that are privately-funded and run by private companies; private institutions identifiable by them [2].

Need and Significance of Education

Education is a movement deemed critical to human resource development. Different developments are enhanced through education, like cognitive, intellectual, social or personal development. In the system of education, higher education incorporates management, engineering, medicine, technology, science etc. these fields contribute a major role in the impartment of knowledge, information, values and skills amongst the individuals.

It also plays an important part in increasing the nation's growth and productivity. The development of the society, community and the nation is an imperative concern; human resources can work towards the development of the community and nation, when they possess the knowledge, awareness and the skills, hence, the generation of knowledge, awareness and the development of skills will be applicable only through education. In addition to the fields of management, engineering, medicine, technology, and science, there are a number of other fields in education, including mathematics, English, Hindi, the arts, education, political science, history, geography, hotel administration, business management and so on that help to enrich personal skills, skills and competence [3].

The subject matter chosen in educational institutions is generally based on its value. A participant should therefore be vigilant, resource-based, imaginative and innovative in order to understand the topic adequately and to use it in employment opportunities [4]. How he understands his field and works towards it depends completely upon the individual. Teachers and teachers can lead students in the right direction, but the students will follow the right course by hard work and dedication.

The government is committed to providing primary education and certain services and incentives are also required for higher education in order to support the country's development and competitiveness. The costs involved in the administration of higher-education and private sector organizations currently relate to the running of schools (Chakrabarty, 2011). The primary goals of schooling are to empower people in all fields necessary to improve their living conditions, such as expectations, beliefs, behaviour, professional skills, intellectual awareness and cultures. If a person becomes a doctor, engineer, attorney, teacher, manager, administrator and so on, it is obvious that he works both to maintain his or her living and family conditions, but it is vital that he or she contribute to the well-being of the community. Education and learning should be carried out throughout the individual's lives, they should be regarded as lifetime processes and a person should always focus his attention on learning in his daily life.

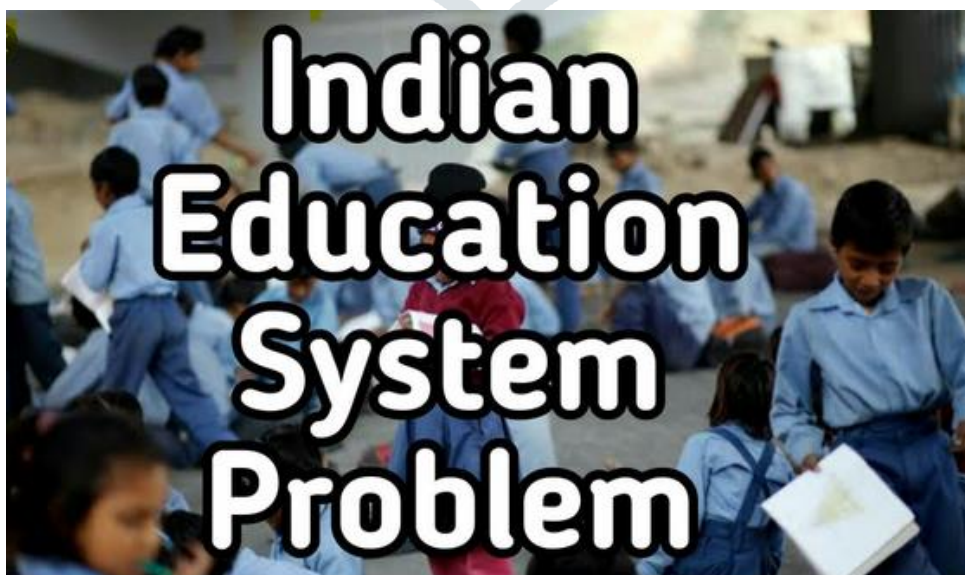*Issues in the Indian Education System*

Fig. 2: Problems in education system

The current problems in the Indian education system are as follows: teaching characteristics are in the Netherlands-the education standard is not in a highly developed condition in most educational institutions and training centres across the world. The main drivers of ineffective learning methods include the absence of instructors, the instruction and the teaching methods, the absence of new and advanced strategies and financial problems. The students are not well trained. The teaching-learning systems are not well established. Because of these problems, education is not improved and measures have to be implemented to make this useful in education institutions (Chahal, 2015) [5].

Economic limitations–A lot of students, disadvantaged and socially deprived sections of society, are minority groups. You are involved in school, attentive and want to be qualified including doctors, attorneys, mechanics, business managers, students, etc. However, low incomes and financial constraints of their families are obstacles in the process of learning. Students normally migrate to urban areas to higher education and have to pay tuition for living, food, books, e-resources and other costs (Challenges in Indian Higher Education).

Traditional teaching methods–Traditional teaching methods are adopted in educational institutions and teaching professionals, especially in day-care schools, use no technology or audio-visual support. The educational system, particularly in rural areas, requires technology and Internet [6]. The increase in technological infrastructure would lead to rural mass literacy. The testing and the evaluation systems need to be made more creative by recognizing the significance of technology, adopting innovative teaching-learning methods, and ways to solve the problems in an efficient manner (Thanky,2013) [7].

Privatization-Privatization of higher education is a recent yet necessary phenomenon, essential to maintain resourcefulness, adaptability and dominance. This is requested by the economic direction of liberalization and globalization. All public and private organizations work at the same time in India. Almost 50% of India's higher education is provided by private institutions, with high costs mainly unassisted. The case is not very unassuming, though. Private providers are motivated to reduce costs by negotiating on the quality of education available in their institutions in order to maximize profit [8].

Adequate infrastructure and facilities — in some cases, education and training centres in India do not have the appropriate infrastructure or facilities. For schooling, it is important that suitable furnishings, appliances, machinery, cooling and heating facilities, clean toilets, and so on, are accessible in compliance with weather conditions. These are considered important in educational provision, given that educational institutions should be comfortable in their physical environment. The infrastructure and facilities in rural schools are found mainly in an under-developed state. As a result, student registration would be reduced and measures to provide facilities and develop infrastructure should therefore be implemented [9].

Indian Education System Issues

The challenges that the Indian education system are experiencing in the present existence have been stated as follows:

Heterogeneous education system–The country's education system is heterogeneous. The main factors contributing to the complexity of the education system are regional areas, gender, racial and ethnic roots, agricultural, industrial and adult histories, and disparities. Different schools, universities and educational institutions made numerous programs available. Within educational institutions different programs, courses and education content are provided. Qualitative instruction is offered by institutions and instructional malpractices are also given by organizations [10].

Lack of Moral Values – Morals have been diluted in today's world by the rise of science and technology, creative processes, modernisation and industrialisation. In educational institutions, where teachers are not satisfied with student performance, they can condemn it, on the other hand, when the teachers experience some form of condemnation, the students fail to establish appropriate terms or relationships. In the present existence, everybody would like to be treated with respect and courtesy, older students do make an attempt to raise their voice against the teachers and the staff members when their needs and requirements do not get fulfilled.

Political Factor Engagement–Most of the institutions are controlled by political leaders when they give education. Political leaders play a major part in controlling the educational institutions in the present day. They have set up their own youth stands and promote the political organization of students. The students ' dynamism is used for political ends. In some cases students do not find education manageable and therefore even begin to protest to fulfil their needs and requirements. In some cases, they even forget their educational aims and goals and start developing their political career.

Economic difficulties–The most essential transformations the higher education system has brought on the communities are economic difficulties. Students who belong to minority groups and find it difficult to satisfy their basic requirements are enrolled in educational institutions. There have been increasing economic problems because of rising prices, people are accustomed to spending money on luxury items, population rises and so on. There are many students who face financial difficulties, they work part-time to pay for their education. You will concentrate on your career and your schooling. There are currently around 75% students who have financial difficulties. The implementation of part-time work and study cannot adequately support their economic problems.

Suggestions for making Improvements in the Indian Education System

Proposals were made from various sources for improvements to the Indian education system and the following were provided:

- Public Private Partnership:

PPP is crucial if higher education programs are to reach quality. Governments can secure a proper policy for PPP. In developing a defined interface between universities, industry and national research laboratories (NRLs), the University Grants Commission and the HRD Ministry should play an important role in developing a PPP phase. Government funding of NRLs will guarantee the presence of higher education institutions engaged in testing programs and assist in getting the new advanced equipment available.

- Teacher and training opportunities:

Business and graduates want professional courses to improve their skills in education. Teachers and researchers should be given incentives to increase their worth to students in these professions. To order to facilitate the programs offered to graduates, technical and certificate classes must be tailored.

- Asset mobilization:

Operational measures are needed for mobilization of higher education capital. In most situations, the budgets of the students display difficulties, so the fee structure must be managed to allow them to pay for their education. Students have also been encouraged to receive education by the provision of scholarships.

- Entry to Scholarships:

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- Innovative approaches:

New and modern technology are evolving that lead to progress in the world today. It provides economic growth opportunities, improved health and nutrition, better services, enhanced learning, curriculum and education and socio-cultural progress. Innovative practices in the education system must be made more usable.

- Towards a Learning Society:

Because development toward a learning society is taking place, any human activity needs the participation of competent people and experts, and this is a priority for the whole higher education market. Measures to encourage, distinguish and enhance higher education and research systems need to be introduced.

- Development of the personality:

The education system should permit the proper development of the person. It should not only improve academic knowledge, but also enhance the creation, creativity, ingenuity and genius of individuals. A well-trained person knows how to talk and communicate with others at home, at work and in the community.

- Connecting Industry and Academia:

A connection between industry and academia is important. In present-day life, people should develop their skills and know-how to ensure employability and make operative use of their knowledge, knowledge and skills in tasks and functions. The programmes and courses in education institutions will train people for jobs in various organisations.
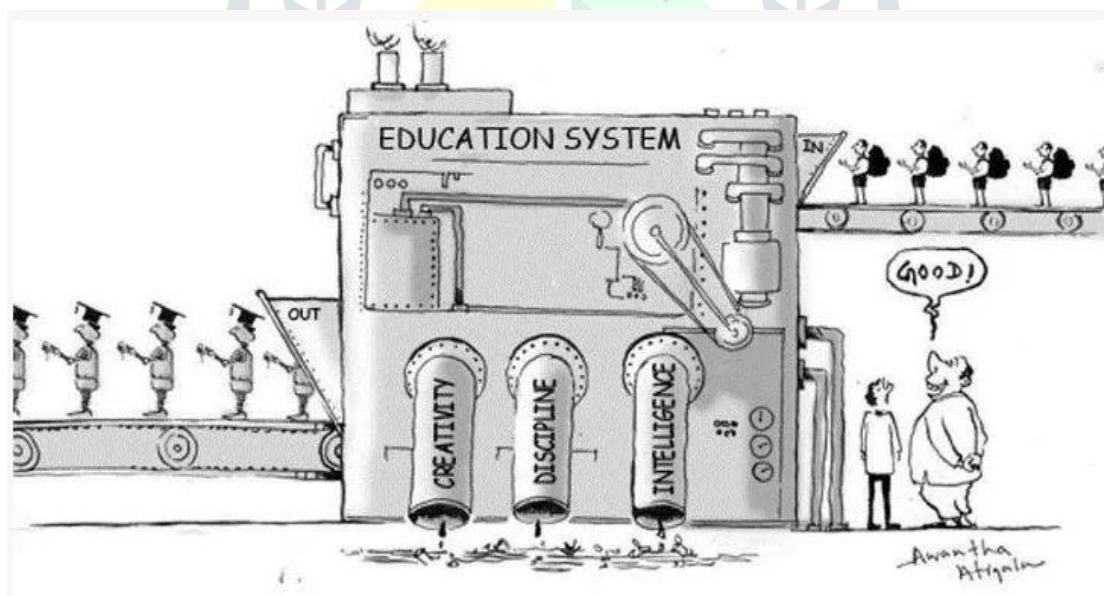

Fig 3. Reality of Indian Education System

CONCLUSION

Education is essential to each person to improve living conditions. Education is essential. A high quality education will help to secure a job, inform people of different aspects, instill in them the characteristics of ethics, decency and grace, and make an effective contribution for the development of their personalities. There are challenges with today's Indian education system, such as low-level teaching qualities, financial constraints, traditional teaching techniques, outsourcing, poor infrastructure and ingenuity in pay, original

thinking, research and innovation. Heterogeneous systems of education, the participation of political factors, economic difficulties and moral values are the challenges [11].

In the field of enhancing the country's system of education, proposals for a learning society, connecting industries with academics, incentive for teachers and researchers, innovative practices, resource mobilization, information age development, student center education and dynamic methods, public partnership, provision of need-based services have been made. Growth has occurred in the Indian education system. The importance of education is recognized by individuals from all fields and backgrounds; students have been enrolled in educational faculties and the methods of teaching-learning have progressed. On the other hand, problems that occur are obstacles that must be eliminated or altered. Appropriate measures and policies should be formulated and implemented effectively to develop the Indian education system.
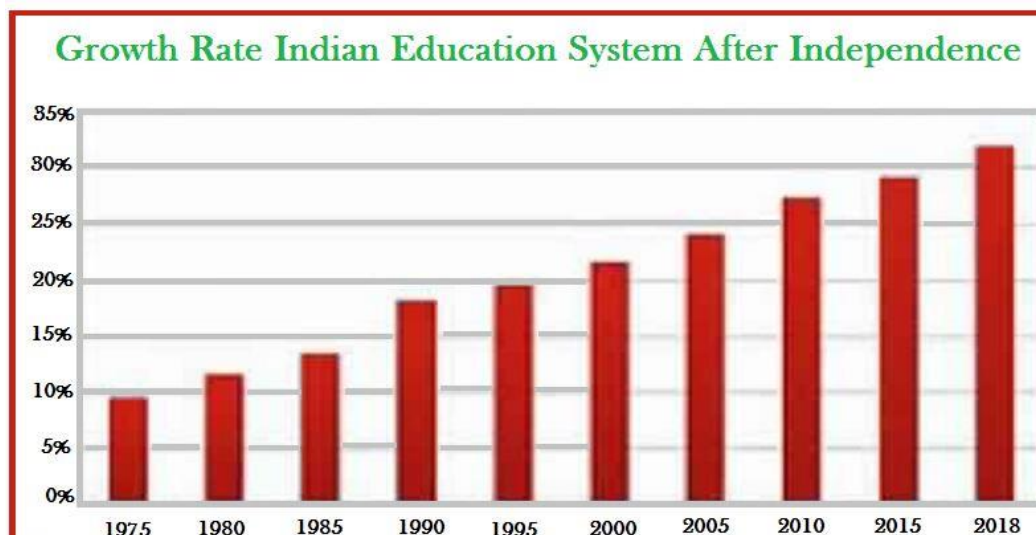

Fig. 4: Growth of Indian Education System after Independence

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