

# Issues and Challenges in Indian Education: A Review

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**ABSTRACT:** *In the age of globalization, India's educational system has advanced significantly. Education entails the development of a unique professional path. The main goal of education is to inspire people to pursue lives that are important to them. Every individual gains the greatest respect in society and as a person because of his or her education. The author of this research paper examines the poor quality of education that exists because of corruption, excessive fees, and inefficient use of resources, among other factors. The data for the research was gathered from a variety of primary and secondary sources, and it covers a wide range of topics, including schools, education, policies, disadvantages, and remedies. There are numerous difficulties that citizens of India experience owing to a lack of infrastructure and funds, which causes children to feel physically and mentally weak, which is a significant hindrance to their development. Our government also allocates resources to ensure that no person is denied access to any of the programs.*

**KEYWORDS:** Education, Information, Knowledge, Primary, School.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Every child, every adult, and every society benefits from education. Teaching is a powerful tool for improving one's life. A child's education begins at home. A lengthy trip never concludes, except to finish in death. The way a person's life is lived is often calculated. Training enhances an individual's personality and attitude through increasing awareness, skills, and personality. Individuals' employment chances are influenced by training the most. A well-educated individual may be able to find work. Every kid wants to attend school, get a decent education, study, play, and socialize with their peers[1].

The whole studies in a gradual and methodical way so that he may get the top rank. He will learn the techniques to win while playing with his friends. These are some basic actions that may assist him in setting objectives while he is still young. Every parent wants his kid to obtain excellent marks and a good position so that he may get a decent job, yet this idea can be beneficial or detrimental to the child's career. Some parents put undue pressure on their children's education by comparing their grades to those of other children, which is incorrect. Some youngsters have a keen brain or God's gift; they can grasp everything quickly; others are not well educated; their minds are occupied with other activities such as art, music, sports, and so on. They snare the best jobs in those areas[2].

Every person's degree of confidence rises because of his or her education. They will get more respect if they receive a solid education in a positive environment. It also aids in communication with others since if we are knowledgeable about a subject, we may strike up a discussion with someone else. If one person were ignorant, the other person would constantly believe he lacks information, so why should he spend his time with him if a person is highly educated, he will be able to absorb more information. A person is constantly aware of what is good and harmful for his career. People's levels and living standards rise because of education. If someone imparts knowledge about anything, it is beneficial for us to absorb that information so that we may create our future in a new way. Many people now follow this idea, but many of them believe that the person who is imparting information to us is imprecise, and that he is doing so to lower his goodwill in society[3].

In the areas of English, mathematics, technology, and social science, urban students outperform rural pupils, according to the 2015 National Achievement Survey report. It is possible that one of the reasons is that the following schools have opened. In rural regions, more than 12% of families do not have access to a secondary school within a five-kilometer radius, compared to 1% in metropolitan areas. In addition, despite a sanctioned strength of about 51.8 lakh positions, government elementary schools would lose 9.08 lakh instructors. According to the right to education, the number of vacancies in schools in 2009 should not exceed 10% of the total sanctioned staff. The dearth of female instructors in schools also contributes to the bad state of the education system. As we all know, if more female instructors are hired in schools, the educational system will take on new dimensions. As a result, it is critical that everyone get a decent education and uses their knowledge and talents to create a unique form[4].

## 1.1 The old concept of education was as follows:

### 1.1.1 Current Situation:

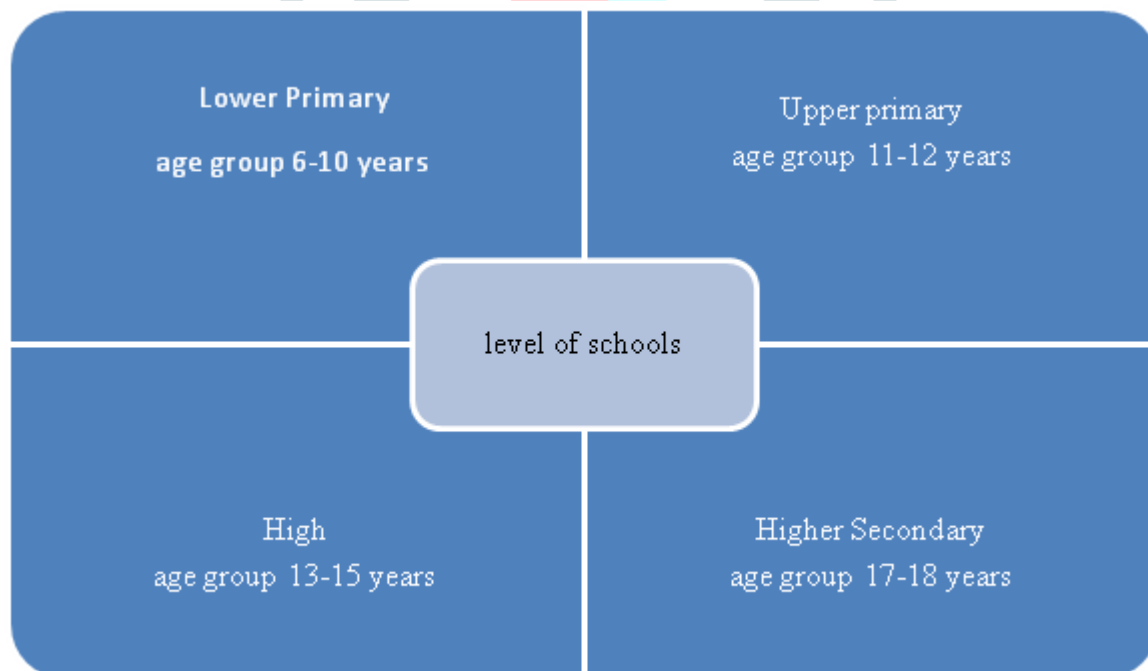
The concept of education has shifted dramatically in recent years, with a strong emphasis on technology. The themes are also changing in comparison to previous research. There are many contemporary subjects in the educational system that were not taught to pupils in ancient times. In this epidemic in Covid-19, the concept of education is completely changed because of technological advancements. Every day, the government adopts new technologies to improve the school system, with the goal of ensuring that no one misses education. However, in rural regions, the concept is less effective due to a lack of appropriate devices, power, and internet access. Due to sufficient facilities and services, children in metropolitan regions get a decent education and are admitted to good schools. Every parent wishes for his or her kid to get a decent education, make new friends, and learn new things every day so that he may shape his future in the correct direction[5].

Many children receive a good education and secure a good position, but some fall behind. They join a community of bad students who ruin their future by teaching them wrong activities such as stealing, murder, smoking, taking drugs, and so on. These wrongful acts have an impact on their health, and they become physically and mentally weak. They do not receive a good education[6].

### 1.2 Levels of education in India:

Lower primary (ages 6–10), upper primary (ages 11–12), high (ages 13–15), and higher secondary (ages 16–18) are the four levels of education in the Indian educational system (age about 17 to 18 years). Lower elementary school is split into five standards, upper primary school into two standards, high school into three standards, and higher secondary school into two standards[7].

In ancient days, children learned the Sanskrit language, but in contemporary times, each kid learns a different language depending on where they live. In today's world, a kid must study a variety of languages such as French, German, and others, and if he had his education overseas, he would be fluent in all of them. Figure 1 shows the levels of school.



**Figure 1: The above figure shows the levels of school.**

In India, the education system is divided into two streams CB.S.E. & I.C.S.E., as well as one for children of government employees who are often transferred from one state to another. Their activities are carried out on a national scale and are coordinated on a national scale. There are certain central schools in urban regions, such as navodya vidhyalalyas, kendriya vidhyalalyas, and others, that cater to students from urban and semi-urban areas. In the Delhi area, the Delhi Government has included an entrepreneur idea so that a kid from class 6th to 12th grades may learn about entrepreneurship and, after finishing his higher education; can start his own company without looking for work[8].

There are three types of schools that satisfy state requirements in different states. The government provides the resources to run schools, such as land and buildings held by the government, and pays the wages of its

workers. Government schools are the name for these kind of institutions. The price structure at these institutions is similarly low, allowing students from rural regions to finish their education for less money. The second kind of school is private schools, which have their own facilities and charge students exorbitant fees before paying employees' salaries. Grant-in-aid schools are the third kind of educational institution. Private agencies operate such schools in their own facilities. The grant-in-aid program aims to reduce tuition while also ensuring that disadvantaged students who lack financial resources get a good education. Many kids are denied an education in many areas, such as the northern zone, owing to poor internet connection or a lack of study materials due to budgetary constraints[9].

When a kid is denied access to school, it is a major problem. As a result, many take up dangerous jobs in factories, mines, and other places in order to supplement their income and meet the requirements of their families. As a result, their parents compelled them to labor in such regions so that resources could be properly used[10].

### 1.2.1 Pre-Schools:

In India, the education system is divided into two streams: CB.S.E. & I.C.S.E., as well as one for children of government employees who are often transferred from one state to another. Their activities are carried out on a national scale and are coordinated on a national scale.

### 1.2.2 Pre-nursery play gathering:

In the field, young people acquire the necessary sports to catch a fair-minded snapper and develop self-help skills such as eating their own diner, skimming, and maintaining cleanliness. For example, the nursery age is from two to five years. Games assist young toddlers expand their abilities and become more clever and active at the nursery level. For nursery proofing, children must be three or four years old. LKG: It is also known as Junior Kindergarten (Jr.KG). The stated upper age limit for LKG is 4 to 5 years. UKG: It is sometimes referred to as a nursery school (Sr.KG). For confirmation, the UKG age restriction is five or six years.

### 1.2.3 Elementary School:

Essential education for children aged six to fourteen, often referred to as basic education, is a priority for the Indian government. Primary school time differs per Indian country according to state education regulations. The Indian government has made it illegal for youngsters to work in order to ensure that they are not harmed by their job. However, both free education and the restriction of young work are problematic in light of financial and social conditions. At its most basic level, 80 percent of all perceived schools operate or support government, making them the country's largest educational provider.

There have been many attempts by the government to promote quality. Over the past three years, this basic education plot has combined to display a high Gross quantitative income of 93-95 percent in certain nations. There has been a significant improvement in the hiring and entrance of women because of this topic. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, one of the world's largest educational initiatives, is a new effort to universalize education for everyone. The bottom of the application

### 1.2.4 Secondary Schooling:

Auxiliary education is for students aged 12 to 18, and the final two years of optional education are often referred to as high school (HS), secondary school, or simply the "+2" stage. Both parts of secondary school are crucial stages that need a pass attestation. Focus routes are therefore encouraged in order to enhance people's assets and allow them to pursue higher education, such as schools and professional training courses. Competent who want to take the examinations must be given certification periods under the UGC, NCERT, and CBSE. It further states that after completing high school, specialized training under the supervision of the UGC, such as in engineering, medicine, and business administration, may be implemented.

The Central Government of India workers are dispersed throughout the nation, thus the Kendriya Vidhyalalyas project was sent for them. In 1965, the government launched the Kendriya Vidhyalalyas initiative, which aimed to provide standardized education at a comparable rate in organizations with similar prospects, regardless of where the public servants' group was relocated. The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, integrated and presented traditional components, such as Yoga, within the Indian optional school framework for natural mindfulness, science, and innovation education

According to the findings, 29% of Indian youngsters are educated in secret. With more than half of children attending tuition-based schools in urban areas, the balance has shifted toward private education in rural

regions, with almost 20% of children attending tuition-based schools in provincial territories in 2004-5. Private education is inextricably linked to an unmistakable sense of worth, and as a result, spouses find it appealing, regardless of their financial situation.

The primary medium of instruction is English, but Hindu and true languages are taught as compulsory subjects. The majority of working-class families send their children to private schools, which may be in their local town or far away from any inclusive institutions. Pre-secondary education is generally confined to coordinated community kindergarten courses with specific organized chains. Several private and managed schools support the general organization, such as Delhi Public Schools or Frank Anthony Public Schools. They are designed in accordance with British state-sponsored schools that pay private free schools in England with more reasonable, costly, and strict rates

To assist them, it was pointed out that teaching-based institutions include the full instructional program, including scientific Olympiads, general knowledge examinations, sports, music, and theater training. The percentage of student educators in non-public schools (1:31 vs 1:37 in government schools) is considerably higher, and there are more female instructors in non-public schools. Although there is significant opposition in the educational sector, most schools gain.

### *1.3 Education at a higher level:*

Following passing the Higher Secondary Examination, understudies may pursue four-year certificates in expressiveness, trade, or science, as well as specific degree projects such as design, law, or medicine. The University Grants Commission (India) is the primary tertiary administering authority, enforcing its standards, encouraging public authorities, and helping in the coordination of federal and state government planning

From 2012 forward, India has 152 focus schools, 316 state universities, and 191 private institutions. There are 33,623 colleges in the United States, including 1,800 restricted women' schools that run schools and foundations and 12,748 Certificate institutions. By 2004, India's educational institutions had a significant number of innovative institutes. Distance learning is currently a component of India's advanced education system.

The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the Indian Institute of Research, for example, have recognized certain Indian institutions for their levels of undergraduate architectural instruction. The Indian Association for the Crop of Science (IACS), Indian Science Institute (IISc), Tata Institute for Fundamental Research (TIFR), and Harish-Chandra Research Institute have all been recognized for their research standards in the critical sciences and math (HRI). Nonetheless, India has failed to create outstanding schools in both the private and public sectors. Vocational education is a kind of education that focuses on a certain skill.

Over 4,599 professional organizations provide degrees, certifications, and post-certificates in design, design, hotel management, framework, pharmacy, innovation, city administrations, and other fields. There were 17.4 lakh understudies enrolled in these institutions. In 2012, the total annual specialist recognition and degree admission limit exceeded 34 lakh. The National Open School Institute (NIOS) offers the flexibility to educate individuals who have failed education at the school level. In 2012, a number of states held a "STATE OPEN SCHOOL" to offer remote learning.

At the advanced level of education, the Indra Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) provides remote learning. About 15 lakh permissions have been updated at 53 locations, and 1,400 study villages with 25,000 guidebooks have been established. The Distance Education Council coordinates 13 State Open Universities and 119 organizations of correspondence courses in normal institutions (DEC, IGNOU authority). Despite the fact that remote education frameworks have grown rapidly, the majority of these institutions still need to be updated and launched. Distance mode courses are rapidly expanding without appropriate human and physical framework. These anomalous characteristics must be addressed.

## **2. DISCUSSION**

In ancient times, education was provided in Gurukuls, where if any youngsters wanted to pursue it, they created a Guru and requested them to teach while also staying at his house. In ancient times, there existed a definition of Sanskrit, and a kid received the education in Sanskrit, with their instructor teaching him everything and clearing up any questions they had. Not only does the student get an education, but he also has a strong understanding of nature and how to enjoy his youth. The student remained in his guru house for study, and after his education was completed, he returned home and rejoined his family. In 1921, Uttar was the first state in India to establish a High School and Intermediate Education Board, which included Rajputana, Central

India, and Gwalior. The board of high schools was established in many states in 1929. Following a 1952 modification, the organization was renamed the Central Body of Secondary Education. Both of the schools under this board are located in Delhi and other parts of the country. The board's job was to categorize things including curriculum, textbooks, and evaluation methods for all board-affiliated institutions.

### 3. CONCLUSION

The overall conclusion of the research is that education is a very important tool for every child, adult, and individual of any age. While this idea has existed for many years, it is essential to make changes to education policy from time to time so that no kid is denied access to education. The government also plays an important part in the growth of a country; if they do not support it, the country will not be able to flourish. As a result, the government must make maximum use of resources and conduct public awareness campaigns to ensure that no person is denied access to any of these programs.

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