



INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM - A STUDY

G.Ramu Ma, LLM, (PhD)

Political Science

Osmania University

Abstract

There has been expansion in the Indian educational system. The importance of education is being recognized by people from all walks of life, there has been an increase in the number of students enrolled in educational institutions, and teaching-learning strategies have improved. In a moving quote, Mahatma Gandhi states: What we do now has an impact on the future. India is on the verge of becoming one of the world's three largest economies and a developed nation. Over the next ten years, India will also have the highest proportion of young people in the world. In the next 15 years, 180 million young people will enter the workforce in India. Additionally, there are currently 400 million people without the necessary skills, which presents both an opportunity and a challenge. Therefore, the future of our nation will be determined by teaching for the future, ensuring that students not only learn, but also how to learn, and providing high-quality educational opportunities.

Introduction

Every year, India's education system produces millions of graduates, many of whom are skilled in engineering and information technology. While the country's economic advancements are bolstered by this implementation of human resources advancements, the education system faces challenges as a result. Despite the fact that India's demographics are generally thought to give it an economic advantage over other nations, India's education system faces numerous difficulties because 35% of the population is under the age of 15. Progressive state run administrations have vowed to build the spending on training to six percent of the Gross domestic product, however the real spending was around four percent. There is a lack of staff and personnel at the best business schools, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), and universities.

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Every year, India's education system produces millions of graduates, many of whom are skilled in engineering and information technology. This progress that has been carried out in regards to HR supports the monetary headways of the country, then again, produces issues inside the schooling system. Despite the fact that India's demographics are generally thought to give it an economic advantage over other nations, India's education system faces numerous difficulties because 35% of the population is under the age of 15. Progressive state run administrations have swore to expand the spending on instruction to six percent of the Gross domestic product, however the real spending was around four percent. There is a lack of staff and personnel at the best business schools, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), and universities.

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The current Indian education system bears no resemblance to its earliest incarnations, despite our traditional emphasis on passing on practical knowledge to children at home in temples, pathshalas, tols, chatuspadis, and gurukuls that combined a pious way of life with specific life skills. In the past, India was regarded as the nation of thinkers and explorers. Sadly, over the course of many centuries, we have gone from being powerful to being powerless, from setting trends to following them. Our values, essence, heritage, knowledge, and, most importantly, wisdom have all been taken away from us. Also, today we stand near the very edge of going to pieces, of always losing what we were known for.

The Indian education system is currently the largest single system of its kind, with over 1.5 million schools and approximately 250 million students enrolled. However, there are still significant gaps in the Indian education system, which should concern educators, policymakers, and parents as India aims to become a \$5 trillion economy in the next five years. That is a lofty goal, and whether or not we achieve it is irrelevant. The fact that the objective should now direct us to re-engineer our systems, particularly our educational system, to be superior rather than merely competitive with those of the most advanced nations is crucial.

The improvement of one's education system is fundamental to the advancement of all other spheres of human progress and development. However, a fair assessment of our current educational system reveals a great deal of room for improvement. To truly comprehend and



analyze the state of our education system at the moment, one must divide the issues into two categories.

Need and Significance of Education

Training is a development that is thought of as urgent for the improvement of HR. The different sorts of improvements, for example, mental, scholarly, social, individual are upgraded through training. Management, engineering, medicine, technology, science, and other fields are all part of the higher education system. According to Chakrabarty (2011), individuals gain knowledge, information, values, and skills primarily through these fields. Additionally, it is crucial to the nation's growth and productivity. A crucial concern is the nation's, community's, and society's development; Human resources can contribute to the growth of a community and a nation if they have the knowledge, awareness, and skills to do so; therefore, education is the only way to generate knowledge, awareness, and skills.

In addition to management, engineering, medicine, technology, and science, there are a number of other education-related fields like mathematics, English, Hindi, arts, education, political science, history, geography, hotel management, business administration, and others that help people develop their skills, abilities, and aptitudes to help them achieve their goals. Because students typically choose their subjects of study based on their areas of interest, they must be diligent, resourceful, inventive, and creative in order to effectively comprehend the material and apply it to job opportunities. It is entirely up to the individual to understand and work toward his or her field. While teachers and instructors can point students in the right direction, it is up to the students to stick with it and put in the effort.

The government is committed to providing primary education, as well as certain facilities and subsidies for higher education, in order to promote growth and productivity in the country. According to Chakrabarty (2011), the private sector is currently contributing to the operation of educational institutions because of the high costs associated with their management. The individual should be educated in all areas necessary to enhance one's life, such as norms, values, ethics, social skills, academic knowledge, and cultures, and they should learn to use critical thinking skills. These are the primary goals of education. when a person earns a higher education and goes on to become a doctor, engineer, lawyer, teacher, manager, or administrator, among other professions. Then it is evident that he works to maintain his own and his family's living conditions, but it is essential that he contribute to the community's welfare. As lifelong processes, education and learning should be implemented throughout a person's life, and a person should always prioritize learning new things in his or her daily life.

The Current Scenario of Education in India

The education sector has remained the Indian government's top priority for a very long time. The education sector has been open to 100 percent foreign direct investment (FDI) since 2002. The total amount of FDI that entered the country's education sector from April 2000 to March 2020 was \$3.24 billion.

The current government sent off the Public Instruction Strategy 2020, in this way clearing way for huge scope changes across schools and advanced education establishments. The

Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability, and Accountability principles of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development serve as the foundation for this policy. In addition, the government has provided Rs. 59,845 crore, or 8.56 billion U.S. dollars, to the Department of School Education and Literacy, and the Revitalizing Infrastructure and Systems in Education (RISE) program was announced as part of the Union Budget 2020-21.

A significant portion of India's population, however, does not have access to primary education, despite numerous efforts to upgrade and improve the country's education system through comprehensive policies and programs. This is due to the fact that many rural areas still lack adequate school infrastructure and qualified teachers.

The quality of education provided at the grassroots level (especially through public education institutes) and the general lack of enthusiasm for education in rural India are two major obstacles, in addition to the absence of infrastructure.

The issue has taken on a political tint even within the National Education Policy framework. The fact that political affiliations determine whether states approve or disapprove of the new policy. It is completely ignored that educational policies and reforms must be based on the conviction that the system should be changed for students. Despite the political debates they generate, the more recent policies designed to establish India's future education system and expand education are given little support. The governmental nodes will take longer to realize the harm their political differences are causing to the way educational establishments in the country are established.

Expect From the Education Sector in the Future

Society's and students' perceptions of education have significantly changed as a result of modern innovations and online education. Consolidate that with innovation and we have another instructional method structure for the Indian school system. The Indian education system appears to have a bright future, as the National Education Policy 2022 is recalibrating educational practices to match technological capabilities.

India's conventional framework, across all States and states, has been interwoven with repetition learning. As a matter of fact, over ages and time, regardless of what extent of schooling is being referred to or what the future school system in India becomes, there has barely been an immense jump that any part of the instructive schedule has taken.

Cramming is regarded as a particular strategy for completing those tests and activities at schools, from the elementary levels up through the higher secondary levels. Naturally, educators are now becoming aware of the extent to which students must be prepared for future trends through technological advancement and creative thinking. The future education system of India and the scope of education as a whole will only improve when this is fully understood.

In terms of students, teachers, learning/teaching methods, and institutions, several changes are anticipated in the education sector. These are the focal points:



1. Through exposure to key technologies that are influencing the world we live in, the syllabus for students will be designed to prepare them for the ongoing digital era. Computerized reasoning, AI, Virtual and Expanded reality, and Large Information will assume a significant part in this trendy training structure. Students will be given more opportunities to develop their computational thinking and coding skills.
2. Solutions in the education sector will be beneficial on a global scale. As the world resorts to the digital medium for sharing solutions and ideas, education henceforth will promote career objectives and goals, and other practices & policies that target the global audience. These tools will be used to serve general human interest to promote diversity in the social and cultural domains.
3. The proposed changes will reflect in the way we evaluate public, private, and higher education institutions, and help implement a student-focused framework that will bridge the gap between regional and sub-locale institutions.
4. Since the pandemic pushed digitisation into the education sector, remote learning became a norm for over 1.5 billion students in the world. 92% of Indian citizens welcomed this as a positive change. Naturally, this trend is bound to continue. That doesn't diminish the crucial role teachers play in education practices though. However, there will be practices in place to ensure capable teachers are recruited through meticulous consideration of their past experiences and positions held.
5. Another significant change will be the adaptation of blended or hybrid learning practices to offer a more flexible and efficient system of education. This will include online teaching techniques, e-courses, and learning applications as digital education extends its scope to include at-home learning services. Partnering with content creation agencies will ensure digital content is provided in a diverse range of languages, further boosting the growth of India's EdTech sector.
6. Classroom time, on the other hand, will be reserved for practical work, discussions, and case studies. The new educational program has envisioned an immersive learning experience for classrooms through the use of competent technologies.
7. A strong focus on extracurricular activities and science, arts, and maths clubs will promote a generally positive attitude towards education and impact the overall development of students.
8. Sports and arts will be promoted as mainstream options instead of alternative subjects. This will result in more motivation and engagement from students who will have greater control over their career choices. Employing psychometric analysis will also help determine competent domains for students to pursue.
9. Effective vocational training targeted at developing industry-related skills and expertise will be mandated to help students land their dream jobs.

10. Educational institutions are now placing more emphasis on teachers' upskilling and training to facilitate the development of flexible and improved teaching practices.

With their interactive certification programs, online education platforms like upGrad have risen to the occasion and promoted a contemporary and innovative approach to course design and student assessment. An M.Ed. or PG Certificate in Education can assist educators in incorporating Open Education Resources (OER) such as downloadable lectures and course materials into their teaching methods and pave the way for new accreditation methods for students' performance evaluation.

NEP Targets For The Future Of Education In India

- Eyeing to enhance the Gross Enrolment Ratio in the context of higher education to about 50% by the year 2035. This will add 3.5 crore more seats for students.
- Establishing an Academic Bank for Credits will help facilitate Transfer of Credit.
- Fostering a very tight culture for research and enhancing related capacity through the domains of higher education.
- Setting up the National Research Foundation as the apex body.
- Establishing the Higher Education Commission of India for regulation of the higher education domain, minus the medical and legal education.
- Governing all private and public institutions by a uniform set of rules regarding accreditations, regulations, and academic standards. This will indeed boost the **future of education in India.**

Conclusion

India has the third largest openly supported education and development sector in the world, behind only China and the United States. From the above conversation, obviously the Ongoing School System In India is hypothesis situated than work arranged. It focuses more on examinations and theory. However, India's education system has undergone a significant transformation as a result of the 2020 education policy. The division of stages has been adjusted in accordance with a child's typical mental development as a result of the new National Education Policy (NEP). It has become more dynamic and ability situated. India has a literacy rate of 69.3% among adults. It is anticipated that India's higher education system will have more than 20 of the world's top 200 universities by 2030.

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