Indian Education System – Issues, Problems And Challenges

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Abstract; The Indian education system has its own share of issues and challenges which need to be resolved so as to provide better and improved education to children who are the future of the country. Over the years a lot has changed in the Indian education system but still there are many loopholes and problems which needed to be resolved. After India became independent, the constitution committed six fundamental rights of which one of the Rights education it allowed free education for every child up between the age of 6& 14 years. The aim of education was to develop a man and economic status. He should be given such an education which would be useful for the government. The freedom of movement had a great impact in the field of education. Many nationalist considered the prevailing system completely alien, harmful and indifferent to Indian interest. The Indian education system in India has undergone significant changes for the fast few decades.Despite its long history of learning and knowledge. The Indian education system faced numerous challenges to un equal access to challenges to educated outdated curriculum and inadequate funding.

Key words; Education system challenges, Education problems, changes in Indian education system.

Introduction.   India is the largest education system of the world with diverse range of educational institutions catering to millions of students across the country. However despite significant progress in recent years, the Indian system faces several challenges that must be addressed to ensure that every student has access to high quality education Universal of elementary education UEE have been accepted as a national goal in India since independence. The colonial regime prior to our independence in 1947 established a system of education that had limited access and denied mass education. It gave greater emphasis on conformism to socio and political economic system obtaining in the country in those days. The national movement also expressed the global sentiment education for all and Gopal Krishna Gokhale compulsory education bill reflected the spirit of India's freedom movement The period following the adoption of National education policy (NPE) saw the introduction of a number of centrally sponsored schemes to cater the specific needs of the elementary education.One of the biggest issues that public schools face is a lack of drinking water facilities, electricity ,bathrooms, and inadequate

hygeine,among other things. Even yet we are not capable receiving a complete education. The majority of people continue to lack education.

Facing problems in Indian education system

1 <u>Quality education.</u> One of the most significant challenges the Indian education system faces is the quality of education .Despite significant improvements in recent years, many schools and colleges and universities still lack adequate infrastructure, qualified teachers and updated curriculum.Many schools in rural areas lack basic facilities such as electricity,water,supply and toilets which can harm the quality of education additionally there is significant shortage of qualified teachers, particularly in rural areas.

2 <u>Teacher's shortage;</u> There is a significant shortage of qualified teachers in the country, particularly in rural areas. This shortage can significantly impact the quality of education provided to students and lead to a lack of continuity in teaching. The government should focus on recruiting and training more teachers particularly in rural areas. Incentives such as higher salaries and benefits should be provided to attract more qualified teachers. The government should also explore of the possibility of using technology to bridge the gap between teachers and students in rural areas which may help ensure that students have access to quality education.

3 <u>Affordability and accessibility</u> .The affordability and accessibility of education are significant challenges facing the Indian education system Education In India is still not affordable for a significant proportion of the population .Additionally there is a significant disparity in access to education between urban and rural areas, with many students in rural areas struggling to access quality education.

4 <u>Innovation required</u>- India moving towards digital education. This will help in budding the innovation minds and youth of the country. This will bring a transformation in the Indian education system and the authorities and government must encourage and boost the young minds to focus on overall development rather than just the book –learning.

5<u>Lack of infrastructure</u> Many schools in India lack basic infrastructure like class rooms, libraries and laboratories, which affects the quality of education provided.

6. <u>Inadequate government funding</u>; The government funding for education in India in insufficient leading to a lack of resources and facilities in schools.

7<u>. Costly higher education</u>; Higher education in India is becoming increasingly expensive, which is leading to decline in the number of students pursuing higher education.

8 <u>System of higher education;</u> Indian education system problems is heavily focused on rote learning memorization and theoretical knowledge. it does not emphasize on practical and skill-based learning which is required in the current job market

9<u>Theory based education;</u> The Indian education system is heavily focused on theoretical knowledge and does not emphasize practical learning.

10 <u>Marks oriented;</u> Indian education system problems is focused on obtaining high marks, rather than on learning.

11**. <u>Bulk syllabus</u>;** The syllabus in Indian and colleges is extensive which leads to a lack of focus on depth and understanding.

12.Too much pressure on : In the education system in India, a students intelligence and performance are thought to be mostly determined by their grades.Additionally, extracurricular activities are viewed as detour from academics. This thoughts stems from the idea that only professionals like doctors, lawyers, engineers, and chartered accountants are good and everybody wishes their child to become one of these.

13.Too much competition; In a perfect world a student with a score of at least 90% would be regarded as intelligent. A students IQ Cannot be determined by their grades. By altering the way exams are administered, technology could be able to address this problem.

Schemes and campaigns to Boost education system in India

 1.Mid day Meal scheme- it is one meal that is provided to all children enrolled in all government schools .

2. Sarva Shikshka Abhiyan- Launched in 2001 with an aim to promote education for all strengthening the existing infrastructure of schools.

3. RasthtriyaMadyamik shiksha Abhiyan.-It is a flag ship scheme aiming at enhancing secondary education and encouraging the enrollment rate providing secondary schools within a reasonable distance of every home.

4-Schemes for infrastructure development in Minority institutes-The scheme would facilitate education of minority by augmenting and strengthening school infrastructure in minority institutions in order to expand facilities for formal education to children minority communities.

Conclusion; Why India is behind in education? Because India's education system primarily focused only on examinations rather than training students for the future and really testing their knowledge. Because of this students are forced to take rest that shows only their retention powers not their actual capacity or knowledge. The government should increase spending on education and introduce initiatives like Poshan Shakti Nirman, Beti Padhao, and SarvaShiksha Abiyan. Adoption of technology; Technology should be adopted by to improve the quality of education and make it more accessible. The role of higher education is to take the young to the cutting edge of knowledge and help society generate socially relevant knowledge. It is in this respect that India has not done well with few getting frontiers of knowledge or generating socially relevant knowledge.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, means that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards.

The provisions of the act were : Indian education system problems

1.   Compulsory and free education for all: The RTE Act makes it compulsory for children aged 6-14 to receive free education in a neighborhood school, with no capitation fee or hidden charges.

2.   A mandate for all schools: The act mandates that every school, including private schools, must comply with certain norms and standards related to infrastructure, teacher-student ratio, curriculum, and teacher qualifications.

3.   Quantity and quality of teachers: The act requires that all teachers meet certain minimum qualifications, including a Bachelor's degree in Education (B.Ed). It also mandates that the teacher-student ratio should not exceed 1:30.

4.   Zero tolerance against discrimination and harassment: The act prohibits discrimination and harassment of any kind in schools, and requires schools to create a safe and inclusive environment for all children.

5.   Ensuring all-round development of children: The act aims to promote the all-round development of children by providing a child-centered and activity-based approach to learning, and by providing opportunities for sports, arts, and other extracurricular activities.

6.   Improving learning outcomes to minimize detention: The act encourages the use of innovative teaching methods and assessment practices to improve learning outcomes and reduce the number of children who drop out or are detained in a grade.

7.   Creating inclusive spaces for all: The act provides for the admission of children from economically backward sections in private schools, with the fees being borne by the government. This provision aims to create more inclusive spaces for children from marginalized communities and improve their access to quality education.

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