REFORMING THE ROOTS: ADDRESSING EDUCATIONAL CHALLENGES IN INDIA

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Abstract

The purpose of education is to equip individuals, with the skills. Physical, mental, emotional and spiritual. To tackle lifes obstacles confidently make decisions and have a broader perspective of the world. Education aims to guide people on how to lead productive lives. A significant issue in todays education system is its quality often reflecting a country's status. There is a belief that formal education's essential for success, in society. This study focuses on examining the challenges within the education system emphasizing the significance of education, existing issues, obstacles faced and potential enhancements.

Keywords: Education, Skills development, Educational scenario analysis, Enhancing frameworks.

Introduction

Institution, which receive some funding from the government and are managed by one or more groups, higher education institutes run by the private sector and a majority of technical institutions that are private. This has attracted many investors. The 74th Amendment Act of 1992 mandated the decentralization of powers to local governments in India. According to data available for population projections, there is no complete information about Indian society's demography between 2001 and 2011. Such contradictory facts may be confusing. In addition, it was emphasized that any person interested in this field should do everything possible to get into the right school and program so as not to waste his time and money on useless classes (Lall et al., 2005). Etc

Approximately every year, India's educational system graduates millions of people who are majorly skilled in IT and engineering fields (Yadav & Joseph, 2013). This has had an effect on

human resources improvements that have assisted the country's economy but also created problems for its educational systems at large (Mukherjee et al., 2013). Many people think that India's economy is better than other countries because of its people. India's education system is facing numerous problems with regards to its population having approximately 35 percent only who fall under age fifteen years old (Kumaraswamy & Kumaraswamy, 2012). Different governments have promised six percent GDP would go towards education but they ended up using four percent only. At IITs ,IIMs ,the best business schools or universities it is difficult to find staff or individuals (Lall, 2005). Education has been viewed as the biggest tool for development (Lall, 2005). This operation has grown into a large-scale affair; both in terms of money spent and number of involved parties such as teachers students administrators etc…(Bose & Gupta, 2012). Education has grown at all levels since the time of India's independence (Bose & Gupta, 2012). Based on their level of control and mode of operation, Indian educational institutions can be categorized into four types; government institutions- which are funded by the government and managed by them, government aided (grant-in-aid) institutions receiving grants from the state and/or central government(s), private sector run higher education institutes and bulk of technical Institutions that are private… Due to this situation many business people have invested in it. The 74th Amendment Act of 1992 mandated decentralization powers to local governments in India. For instance, there is incomplete information on India's social demography between 2001-2011 based on available data for population projections. Some false information may confuse readers. Furthermore, it was underlined that if one wants a career in this field he should do everything possible in order to enter a proper school or program not to spend his time and money for nothing studying useless subjects (Lall et al., 2005). Etc.

Objective of the study

The objective of this study is to analyze and comprehend the issues within the Indian education system by examining the need and importance of education, identifying the problems and challenges faced by the system, and proposing potential solutions for improvement.

Problems in Indian Education System

Poor Teacher Quality: Many schools and training institutions in the country generally have very poor teaching quality. There is a shortfall of teachers, poor curriculum and teaching methods, unorganized teaching-learning processes, lack of teacher-student communication channels, absence of new innovative ways of teaching and learning as well as financial challenges. School instruction has not improved because of these issues that should be addressed (Chahal 2015).

Financial Constraints – Many students come from marginalized groups or areas that were left behind by society or are economically disadvantaged. They study hard at school, they are eager to learn and would like to become professionals like doctors, advocates, engineers, business managers, teachers among others. However, low income levels for their families and other financial barriers make it difficult for them obtain education. They usually move to cities for higher education and have to pay tuition fees plus additional costs such as rent accommodation expenses along with food bills aside tuition fees (Challenges in Indian Higher Education)

Traditional Teaching Methods: Traditional teaching methods are used in schools, and teachers, especially in nursery schools, don't use technology or audiovisual aids to teach. Technology and internet are needed at the education system especially in rural areas. Thus

putting money into technology infrastructure will help make it easier for people in rural areas to learn. Testing and grading systems need to be more creative by recognizing the importance of technology, come up with new ways of learning and teaching as well as efficient problem solving approaches (Thanky, 2013).

Privatization: The trend of privatizing higher education is new but a good idea that it needs so that people can be innovative, adaptable and intelligent. This is demanded by the economic path which globalisation and free trade follow. Public and private institutions operate alongside each other in India both of whom are providing secondary level education at the same time; majority of unaided ones charging a lot constitute most private institutions delivering nearly fifty percent of Indian higher education. Nevertheless this condition is not regarded too much remarkable. Additionally, there is no reason why private providers should not seek to reduce their costs by bargaining down the quality of their educational facilities if they want to get rich quick (Chahal, 2015).

Challenges in the Indian education system

This has been described by (Chahal, 2015) as follows: The current challenges of Indian education system are:

Heterogeneous Education System: The country's schooling process comprises a myriad of schools. This is where one dwells; they originate from, their caste, race and ethnic background, rural or urban living conditions and how diverse they come from. There are numerous colleges, universities and other educational institutions which offer different programs. In schools and colleges there are various programs, courses and levels of education. Some institutions that provide proper education while some others perpetuate bad behaviors under the guise of education.

Economic Problems: According to the study, it is realized that the majority of learners perceive that demographic issues are the major transformations in the higher education systems to the communities. Indeed there are children who sit in school desks who cannot get even their basic needs since they are from minority groups. Entertainment is costly, people have gotten accustomed to shelling out money for goods they never thought they would have to pay for in their earlier years, the population is increasing, etc. Everything is deepening economic issues –-high unfortunate unemployment rate –economic imbalances –slow growth –lowered potential –poor national health –increased inequality. Those who cannot afford tuition have to work so that they are able to pay their fees. They have to complete their work and education with great care. It indicates that are more than three quarters of the students have some kind of money issues at present. Since they are employed, hold at least part time and are attending school at the same time, they can only be assisted to an extent by the money.

Lack of Moral Values: This degradation is due to science and technology that has come up, new ideas that support immoral activities, modernization, and industrialization. For instance in schools, if the teacher feels that a child has not done well in a certain task, they can scold the child. On the other hand, scolding and reprimanding do not assist a student in developing healthy relationships with teachers. While using social media in the modern world, each individual expects to be rescued with respect and courtesy. This particular segment does attempt to protest against teachers and other staff when their needs and desires go unheard.

Options for Increasing Indian School Quality

Different people have come up with suggestions for how to make the Indian education system better, and these are what they are: According to Infosys management expert Shiv K. Singh (n. d.),

Towards a learning Society – With the society moving in the direction of learning, each and every activity that is embarked on will require the services of specialized personnel and expertise. This will make everybody to start focusing on the whole sector of higher learning institutions. To enhance, stretch, and evolve higher education and research programs require changes that clearly needs to be made.

The symbiotic relationship between Business and Education.

Business should have a link with academics I order to provide solutions in solving problems. Taking that into consideration, one must acquire own personal knowledge to be able to find jobs and to use knowledge, skills, and abilities to provide work and perform tasks and functions usefully in the world existing today. In education and training facilities, the programmes and courses should prepare individuals for employment in different setting.

Incentivizing Educators and Researchers

Both industry and students have believed that students should have the right to follow some specializations that will enrich their knowledge. This insight also implies that incentives should be offered to teachers and researchers with an appeal to make their work seem more important to the learners. Vocational & diploma courses require specialty to be included to ensure that the students receive a worth while and productive program.

New Methods of Operation – It is the improved world as new and 'modern' method of operation is being invented. It brings the opportunities of the economic, health and nutrition improvements, improvement of service delivery, improvements in learning, curriculum and teaching, and social and cultural developments. There is still a lot of effort that has to be made in order for such values as innovation to transform into tangible resources that can be put to practical use in the sphere of education.

Mobilization of Resources: Therefore, for the assumption to cover the necessary amount of money for higher education, certain operational movements are required. In most cases, students face some financial issues concerning most of the times their monies shall be required. This means they have to fix it according to the prevailing cost of education that the students are in a position to meet. Students have also been more inclined to go to school since there is a provision for scholarships.

I have found global information getting better prepared. Finally there are several reasons why global development is moving into the information age and therefore it is possible to expect new, unique, and cheaper methods to support people to gain higher education. The requirement to advance our knowledge with the increasing amount of information and the ratification that every occupation and training needs updating one day; one must learn continuously.

Student-Centered Education and Dynamic Methods: The teaching/learning processes in higher education have to address the following four learning domains: knowledge acquisition, skills acquisition, affective domain or values acquisition, and personal development. New syllabi and new courses that can assist the learners and aid in their development; New methodologies that can assist the teachers and educational institutions in achieving their goals.

Business Partnership (PPP) is one of the ways by which the higher education system can be made better. The above analysis also shows that it is not impossible for PPP to happen at all,

which means that governments can make it happen with the right policy. As a step towards PPP, UGC and MHRD should have a significant intervention in developing a comprehensive interface between university academic departments, industries, and National Research Laboratories (NRLs). Whenever money is provided for NRLs by the government, it is important that governmental officials ensure that research is being conducted by higher learning institutions so that equipment of the highest standard is easily accessible.

Provide Need-Based Job-Oriented Courses: It is needed to make the educational programmes and courses in a manner, that can help a person get a job or some work opportunity. The individuals attend colleges and universities to enhance on their skills and knowledge so that they do well in their careers. That means, there must be courses for people to find jobs and they do the courses depending on what they want. In Colleges and universities, there should be workshops and job fairs that will help the learners know jobs and employment.

The strategic plan of action for improving quality is as follows:

Specialists and specialists must perform an academic and administrative review every three years in colleges to ensure all academic work is great, superior, and excellent. Administrators and leaders of colleges and universities should comprehend the essentiality and necessity of quality education. It must be done in a productive manner so that change will occur and the education system will progress.

Individuality – Much as the education system should encourage activities outside classroom, it should make people more encouraged in learning and I think is fun. There are many forms of co-curricular activities such as sports and physical activities music, dance, art, making things and many more. The activities involve makes the young learners' mind sparked through performing their best in those activities that they are engaged in.

Privatizing higher education: Education is a fundamental social necessity that enhances the social and economic well being of the people of a particular nation. It requires to jot down the importance of education since the literacy rate in India is still very low and it has to rise in order to grow the country.

Quality Development: The assets of the development of quality in the field of education is associated with the development of academics, curriculum and instructional plans, methods of teaching and learning, program and scholarly research, staff and students, constructed accomodation and infrastructure,educational instrumentations, mechanizations, student services to the community, and academic climate. There are four main approaches of quality improvement main being exchange of knowledge Teacher and student mobility and International networked interaction and international research.

Conclusion

Education is vital to every individual as it assists those individuals to better their lives. This shows that a good education will help you to get a job, inform you on various aspects of life, instill in you right and wrong, acceptable behavior, manners, and in essence prepare you to be a better person. For many years there wer some issues with Indian Education System. These issues include the following: One; This is because teachers are not so proficient Two; This is due to inadequate funding Three; Because conventional methods are still utilized Four; Due to privatisation Five; because there are inadequate facilities and infrastructure. And the worst is – creative thinking, carrying out research, and coming up with innovative ideas has no place in the management of this system. The issues are new type of education system, political

intrusions, economic upheavals and eventually lack of moral sensibility. There are some recommendations which have been made with the view of enhancing on the type of education system that is prevalent in the country. These ideas include: towards learning culture for integrating industry-academia linkages, providing incentives to teachers and researchers, employing novel practices, compilers for resources, moving towards Information Age, student-centric and dynamic learning, partnerships between public and private sectors, need-based and job-oriented courses, international cooperating and re-visioning.

Yes, there has been some improvement in the structure of education India. This shows that even the layman is now developing interest for education in order for them to e able to compete with the others. This has led to an increased enrolment in schools and also the society has favoured changes in teaching methods and students' learning processes. On the other hand problems and challenges occurring in the stated scope turn into various barriers which are to be eliminated or modified. There is no doubt it will help if the Indian education system could be changed for the better through the right measures and policies being made and implemented.

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