

CURRENT EDUCATION SCENARIO IN INDIA

Better education develops the nation !

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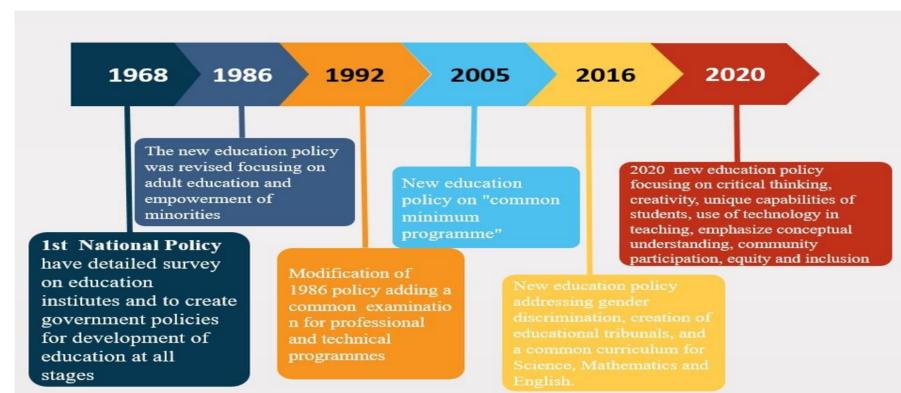
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INTRODUCTION

Education is a weapon to improve one's life. The Indian education system is quite an old education system that still exists. It dates back to times where children were taught in gurukuls and the "guru-shishya" relationship was foundation to it. Education system is believed to have been in peaks when universities like Nalanda, Takshashila, Ujjain, vikramashila existed in India. But the situation is not the same now. While quantitatively India is inching closer to universal education, the quality of its education has been questioned particularly. The system has changed with time, but has remained constant after a while, causing many problems to youth of India, making people mere copies of each others.

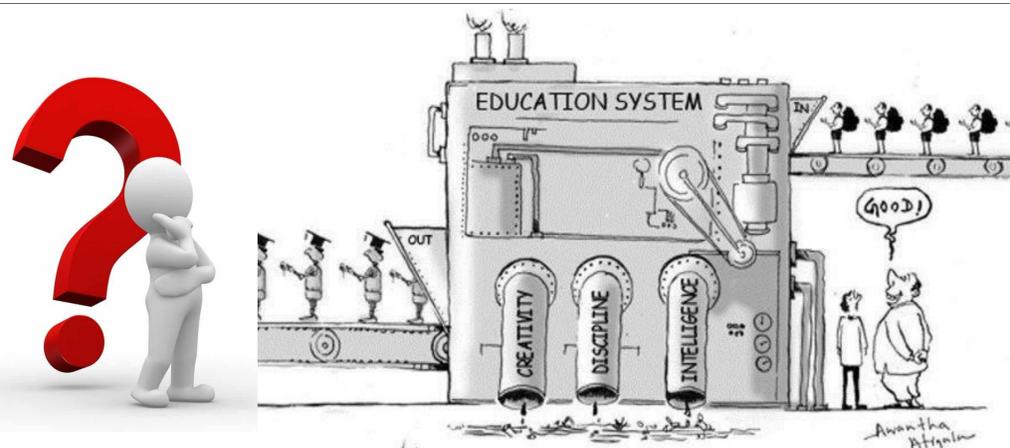
HOW THE CURRENT EDUCATION SYSTEM IS ?

The central and most state boards uniformly follow the "10+2+3" pattern of education. In this pattern, study of 10 years is done in schools and 2 years in Junior colleges, and then 3 years of graduation for a bachelor's degree. Further education is done through 2 years of post graduation and minimum 5 years for doctorate study. This pattern originated from the recommendation of the Education Commission of 1964-66. Our present system was designed after the Industrial Revolution, when factories and offices needed a lot of people, as a result, you will spend your whole life studying and mastering only one thing . For instance, you will spend years studying about accounting so that you will become an accountant for life. Indian government has always tried to change the way the education is perceived in the country by implementing several policies over the years.



Indian Education System has been synonymous with 'Examinations', 'Board Exams', 'Entrance Exams', 'Marks' etc. The biggest problem which it has to face is the poor grading system. It judges the intelligence of a student on the basis of academics which is in the form of exam papers. That is very unfair to students who are good in their overall performance but not that good at specific subjects. Moreover, they only strive to get good marks not paying attention to understanding what is taught. In other words, this encourages getting good marks through mugging up and not actually grasping the concept efficiently.

Laboratory experiments, practical assignments are a part of the curriculum but they don't have much value in the education. This type of education system provides qualifications but not the experiences. Education is more important but skill is the most important .The skill development is not a new concept, but it is becoming increasingly important. The skills such as career development and life development skills must be made compulsory in school education as without learning these skills, children can struggle when it comes about real-world responsibilities. It is a specific issue with Indian engineer community; they pass out from all sort of streams like petrochemical, mechanical, electrical, civil and so on and wind up working in different profiles and sectors not related to what they studied.



Source: <https://manavrachna.edu.in/blog/what-has-failed-our-education-system-in-india/>

Students with skills can sustain in whatever field they choose even after qualifying in a particular course. Indian youth, for a long time have been forced to take up medicine or engineering fields. Students are forced to prepare for entrance exams to get admission into esteemed institutes to complete their education. If they fail to qualify such entrances they end up paying huge amounts to private institutes. Due to lack of government institutes to provide the required needs for the students, private institutes have taken this for granted and started offering courses for a very high price, promising to provide better education.

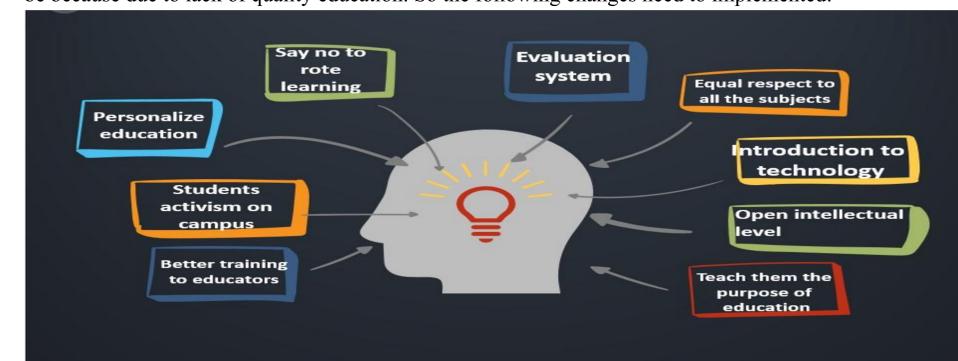
Moreover, there are very few institutions in India who are giving quality inputs so as to inculcate the learning skills along with knowledge amongst students.

MAJOR DRAWBACKS IN CURRENT EDUCATION SYSTEM

- Emphasis on memorizing the facts rather than thoroughly understanding the concepts.
- There is no incentive for teachers to encourage critical thinking in children.
- Lack of infrastructure.
- Pressurizing students for marks and grades. Student suicides are increasing day by day because of this.
- Students are taught the subjects just to reach to the next level, i.e. obtaining admission from the good college but not to gain knowledge.
- Students were taught outdated syllabus, which doesn't match with job opportunities.
- Career of a student is decided by parent/teacher/public suggestions but not by their own interest.
- Indian government is spending only 3% of its GDP on education.
- As the Government is unable to invest enough in the education sectors, private institutions have roped in, resulting in high cost education.
- Indian Government isn't investing in higher education aspirants.
- Very low teacher to student ratio. As a result, teachers are not able to concentrate on each and every child. According to Right to Education, there should be one teacher for every 30 students.
- Our textbooks do not mention the importance of physical activity and the extracurricular activities. Most of the schools in India do not have playgrounds.
- No control of government on the fee structure of private educational institutes.
- Ethics aren't being taught in schools.
- Involvement of politics in teachers appointment, affecting many well qualified candidates.
- The dearth of capable teachers in government schools and low salaries to them.
- Not encouraging research and innovation.
- Incentivizing hyper-competitiveness rather than encouraging co-learning.

CHANGES THAT NEED CONSIDERATION

Students routinely score around 85%-90% but students scoring 90+ percentages also find it difficult to get admission in their dream institution. Creating more schools or colleges and universities will not solve the crisis of education system. India is a country where people consider education as means of climbing the economic ladder. If there is any failure in education, it would not be due to lack of good education; it will be because due to lack of quality education. So the following changes need to implemented:



SOLUTIONS TO THINK ABOUT !



Over and above, institutions must also concentrate on giving away quality inputs to the students, in order to help students adapt with the changing market scenario. To start with, they can look at making education liberal, introduce new practices & applied research work; updating the course curriculum frequently. If such developments take shape in its true sense in our country students would be attracted to pursue higher education which will in turn leads to country's development.

CONCLUSION

Though India has gained success at higher level, competing globally, producing latest technology, yet there is also another side, which needs to be highlighted and be improved upon. A huge part is still in a dire need of a worthy guidance to its talents and capabilities. Support and not resistance should be offered to the mavericks who have tried to break the shackles of old beliefs and unsocial dogmas. Still there is a long way to go, but, only effective education can improve the present educational scenario of the country.

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