

Indian Education System in Global Era: Problems and Solutions

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Abstract: Education is a significant tool that aids in the creation of a well-developed and progressive nation. Especially in a developing country like India with a population of more than 136 crores, education is the key to a better standard of living and a prosperous future. The world of education was reeling from the prolonged closure of schools caused by the Covid-19 pandemic when the year 2022 clocked in. New challenges appeared when the schools reopened and students and teachers returned to campus. Students are getting increasingly addicted to technology and some of the direct consequences of this addiction are excessive screen time, lack of physical activity, lack of in-person socializing, and attention deficit. These signs were all the more apparent when schools reopened in 2022 and children returned to classrooms after excessive indulgence in technology. The greatest challenges facing the education system cannot, in fact, include the use of technology. However, a lack of technology causes disruption, discipline issues, and disinterest. India's 21st-century modern-age education system is made up of a new method of learning that includes online education, skill-development programmes, digital learning platforms, a grading system, the use of educational technology in the classrooms, and a recently introduced New Education Policy.

Keywords: education system, technology in education, challenges in education, modern learning methods, New Education Policy

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Education is not a preparation for life; Education is life itself.

Every child in India has the fundamental right to quality education, an education one that helps them to acquire basic literacy and numeracy, enjoy learning without fear and feel valued and included irrespective of where they come from. Good education results in a peaceful exchange of ideas, knowledge and good practices. Education is meant to prepare an individual for life, equip him physically, intellectually, emotionally and spiritually to deal with the challenges of life with self-assurance. Education is a significant tool that aids in the creation of a well-developed and progressive nation. Education for Life is a system that prepares the child to face the challenges of living as a human being, and helps him to achieve balance and harmony in all he does. Education is essential for the development of intellect and knowledge of a person as well as for the growth of economy of a nation. The primary objective of education is to direct the individual to live his life in a useful and in a meaningful way. In Ancient India, Education was considered to be sacred and teachers were given utmost respect by everyone. Education in Ancient India consisted of both physical development and learning. There was equal emphasis on a healthy mind and a healthy body. Furthermore, the main subjects that were taught in Ancient India were religion, warfare, philosophy, astrology and medicine. Enhancement in the education sector directly results in advancement in the economy of a nation, as it enhances the skill-set of the workforce which can make better use of the available technology. During the post-independence period, there was expansion in education in India at all levels. It's an undeniable fact that education in modern India has moved on from that of the Gurukula. The curriculum is mostly taught in English or Hindi, Computer technology and skills have been integrated into learning systems, and emphasis is more on the competitive examination and grades rather than moral, ethical and spiritual education.

In India, that states and cities that have the highest literacy rates have superior infrastructure and advanced technology as compared to other states or cities. The education system in India has undergone significant changes over the past few decades. In the era of globalization, modern education is the latest and contemporary version of education that is taught in schools and learning institutions in the twenty first century. Modern education doesn't just only focus on prominent academic disciplines of Commerce, Science and Arts but also aims to foster critical thinking, life skills, value education, analytical skills and decision-making skills in students. Education is a movement that is considered crucial for the development of human resources. India is now looking at delivering education programmes differently and speedily to employ solutions that accelerate impact and achieve scale across interventions targeted at children and adolescents. The advancement of human civilization is significantly influenced by education since the beginning of time, the way that people learn has changed significantly over time and continues to do so as a result of developing technology.

In a developing country like India with a population of more than 136 crores, education is the key to a better standard of living and a prosperous future. Despite its long history of learning and knowledge, the Indian education system has faced numerous challenges including unequal access to education, outdated curricula, and inadequate funding. . When we talk about Education in India, we can't just talk about how Education in Urban cities of India, without going deep into rural Education that constitutes almost 90% of the schools being located in rural areas. Many rural Indians don't have enough money to bear stationary charges and other expenses. Education is often viewed as a cost instead of investment by rural people. Most likely, children from these families won't not be sent to schools, instead would be asked to assist the earning member of the family to add up some extra income. They would prefer the kids to work hard and earn money. Most villages have poor connectivity from one place to another, despite efforts by local governing

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bodies to build schools, often go in vain. Children, most of times have to walk miles to reach these government funded schools and this often demotivates them to attend the school on regular basis. On the other hand, Teachers in rural educational centres in villages are paid poorly, often leading to lack of attention by teachers, ultimately forcing the student to suffer. The other major thing is that, in the rural schools lack of proper infrastructure is also a big concern. Most of the schools don't have proper classrooms, teaching equipment, playgrounds and even basic facilities. Thus, the poor conditions of schools are the big reasons to away the students.

Education still happens specifically from textbooks. However, the concept of education is transforming, and we must now consider the true purpose of education, which goes beyond textbook knowledge. Knowledge is useful when used to prepare you for life. A proper syllabus based on the abilities of a child of a particular age must be made, which applies uniformly. The form of curriculum designed by our colonial masters is still in place now without many healthy modifications where too much emphasis is given on getting good grades than achieving an all-round development. All other boards like state boards, international boards etc must be abolished and a standard medium with standard curriculum must be set in place. Bookish knowledge is passed down to generations and generations of students. 90% of the education is theoretical. There is no space for creative learning and thinking and students are always bound to a specific syllabus.

The lack of funds or improper distribution mechanism thereof is a major reason for the sorry state of education in India. There is no body which is solely responsible for collection and distribution and proper utilisation of funds. There are many students who belong to minority groups, marginalized and socio-economically backward sections of the society. They show interest in their education, are diligent and aspire to become professionals such as, doctors, lawyers, engineers, business administrators, teachers and so forth. The cost of Education is very high even for the people and places where it is accessible. The competitive pressure on students and parents forces them to appoint private tuitions and trainings to supplement the school Education. The problem increases even more in rural areas which are largely out of reach of the administration of any governing body. The low income of their families and financial constraints serve to be impediments within the course of the acquisition of education. Students usually migrate to urban areas to get enrolled in higher educational institutions and besides, tuition, they have to pay for their living, food, books, e-resources, and other expenses. In India poverty is also one of the major restrain in education field. Families in rural India struggle to make ends meet. Their low income is hardly enough to cover daily supplies of food and shelter let alone Education. Children are needed to work in fields, which eventually mean that they drop out school.

One of the prevailing problems in the education system in the present existence is the variation in the quality of education. One of the most pressing problems is the unavailability of money or inadequate funding of Indian Education programs or systems. The concept of Indian

Education characterized by stagnation, insensitivity, inadequate facilities and personnel. The various kinds of developments, such as, cognitive, intellectual, social, personal are enhanced through education. In the system of education, higher education incorporates management, engineering, medicine, technology, science etc. these fields contribute a major role in the impartment of knowledge. The development of the society, community and the nation is an imperative concern and it will be applicable only through education.

In the Indian education system, there has been growth taking place. Individuals from all areas and backgrounds are realizing the significance of education, there has been an increase in the enrolment of students in educational institutions and there have been advancements in the teaching-learning methods. In our country, we measure talent by the grades of the students. It is not uncommon to consider a student fetching over 90% marks as brilliant while those getting average marks are considered weaklings with no substantial future which are required to get eliminated or modified.

Students are mostly subjected to long lecture hours wherein the sum total of learning that they get is highly questionable. Academic subjects are given so much importance that teachers are often seen using up the periods allotted to sports and other extra-curricular activities to finish up their own syllabus. The entire weight should be shifted to learning and not just scoring marks. This has to be done both from the school and the parents end. * The issue with our current system of education in India is that all these students will have to study the same subjects and go through the same method of education even though many of the subjects being taught will be of no relevance to them a few years down the line.

Like many other countries, the pandemic has pushed a need for digital involvement in the education sector in India. Along with this, we can expect to see a shift in skills-based education as opposed to qualification-lead education. There should be formulation of appropriate measures and policies and their effective implementation would lead to development of the Indian education system. India has been strengthening its educational system since 2009-when the Right to Education Act (RTE) was passed, mandating free and compulsory education. However, this progress has been significantly hindered by the Covid-19 pandemic. Children in India were adversely affected due to school closures due to the early lockdowns imposed by the government in response to Covid-19. According to the World Bank, the closures of school due to COVID-19 will result in an immediate loss of 0.6 years of schooling adjusted for quality, bringing the effective learning that a student can achieve down from 7.9 years to 7.3 years. However, thanks to the internet and other digital technology, online learning environments are becoming more popular than traditional classrooms. The spatial restriction of a physical classroom has been entirely eliminated by the current educational system, benefiting a wide variety of pupils simultaneously throughout the world. We shall shed some light and talk about Modern Education in this blog.

With the low standard of educational institutions, India still has a far way to go. The problems are multiple and too huge to be solved in a short span of time. Several children from less-privileged circumstances ended up dropping out of schools, some were forced to take up jobs in order to support their families who were dealing with pandemic-related deaths and income loss. A number of factors have to be employed simultaneously to improve the system. The need of the hour is to develop a system wherein kids are not forced to be showpieces of their hard work in the form of a grading system. Further, with equal opportunities given to every child irrespective of his caste, class or social background, the government will get an opportunity to review the reservation system and its need in the society. This will further advance the global standing of Indian institutions and bring them at par with the leading institutions of the world. Technology can play a vital role in the learning process. With the advent of audio-visual aids, smart-boards, online content, and connected classrooms, the job seems to be getting easier. Students nowadays have more means to learn via interactive ways than ever. The education system in India produces millions of graduates each year, many skilled in Information Technology and engineering. This progress that has been implemented regarding human resources reinforces the economic advancements of the country. Teaching methods require a whole new makeover all together. Our teaching methods are outdated. The school should take measures in up skilling them with newer methods of teaching as well as adapting them to the agile e-learning teaching. E-Learning is a creative learning process. Though Covid-19 has disrupted the education ecosystem, we can look at this moment as an opportunity for change. If public and private sector organizations work together with the government of India to adopt new ways of teaching and learning and ensure that all students have access to the related tools and infrastructure, India will empower future generations for better livelihoods and fulfilling lives. No doubt, during this period of school closure, efforts have been made by governments to ensure continuity of learning for children while they have been home. Digital tools including internet based high tech tools like apps and online learning classes, social media platforms, television and radio were used extensively. Our system has to change its parameters. A change in curriculum to add creative subjects along with the regular Maths and science will great a great blend and help the student understand the bigger picture right from the beginning. Much remains to be done to ensure a child-friendly learning environment where all children benefit from gender-sensitive and inclusive classrooms, as well as the availability of improved water, sanitation and hygiene, and mid-day meal practices.

As education was considered to be very sacred and holy during ancient times, it also has relevance in today's modern India. Education in Modern India focuses on a good blend of academic disciplines of maths, science, commerce and arts as well as enhancement of necessary skills such as critical thinking, problem-solving, decision making and essential life skills. It ensures there is interactivity between the students and the teachers. The New National Education Policy is a watershed moment in India's educational system. After thirty four years of following the same norms, the Ministry of Education (previously known as MHRD) made

significant changes to our education policy on July 29, 2020. The Indian government just adopted the New National Education Policy for 2023. This new policy will improve the read write and understand ability of the student. The NEP 2020 emphasizes the importance of a flexible and multidisciplinary curriculum that prepares students for the 21st century, and it promotes the use of experiential and hands-on learning methods to engage students and develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills. Hence, global organisations such as UNESCO and UNICEF are coming up with numerous educational projects in India to create a progressive and developed nation. By 2030, it is also thought that it will be among the top five countries in the world.

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