

Prevalent Problems in Education System

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INTRODUCTION- Education is essential for the development of intellect and knowledge of a person as well as for the growth of economy of a nation. 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. Currently the Indian education system faces a number of setbacks, both the primary one being lack of standardization in both school and university/college level.

To understand the situation better, we should enlist the problems that circumscribe the Education sector in India. India is one big country in terms of population, density and diversity. Building and maintaining an education system that caters to so many people is not an easy task. The Education system has lots of problems and how they can be solved. A detailed look into it each point will be taken in the future that how they can be solved. Below are some of the education problems their solutions and needs to be worked into.

PROBLEMS IN THE CURRENT SYSTEM : The existence of different boards that govern education in schools results in divergent syllabus in the same grade. For example, the course material prescribed by Indian certificate of secondary education (ICSE board) for 9th grade mathematics, contains a chapter called commercial mathematics which is not prescribed in the books of central board of secondary education (CBSE board) Apart from these two, there are various board with different subjects and syllabus which is general are relatively lower in standards than the CBSE and ICSE's. A standardized curriculum for students of same age is imperative, but there is no such standardization due to existence of these different governing bodies.

Even in colleges, due to lack of a regulatory body and autonomy given to institutions the course varies significantly. A student of law of torts and jurisprudence in the first year, where as in some other university, these subjects are taught in the later years of the course.

Homogeneity in curriculum is essential because a course material needs to be made by carefully evaluating the mental ability of a child of the said age, and such evaluation must apply to all children of the same age, there must be no disparity, otherwise this may hamper the development of the child and impact the process of learning which in the long run will hamper the India's growth.

COSTLY HIGHER EDUCATION- The cost of education has increased exponentially and with competition high, students are forced to take extra coaching to get into premier colleges. The dreams of many get crashed because of these expenses very minimal amount of subsidy is provided for higher education so if student seeks to get chances of higher education still he misses out because of lack of economical resources.

LESS EMPHASIS ON PERSONALITY, INNOVATION OR CREATIVITY - The sole emphasis in education is on getting high scores and clearing exams. In all this creatively and personality development takes a back seat.

There is a serious lack of support for innovation which is shown in the absence of interest for research and students primarily look for getting a job.

Character building is something most teacher are not even aware of and are neither prepared to put any effort in the direction.

The bottom line is following the rat race and trying to win it instead of being different and following one's passion inadequate government funding.

The demand for financial resources for exceeds the supply. Very small amount is available for innovative programs and ideas.

QUALITY TEACHERS AND SINCERE STUDENTS- Teachers who not only teach but also inspire students to learn and fuel creativity in students are very rare. Similarly, most of the students lack the motivation to learn beyond the curriculum or are forced into the rat race in silent ways. The problem is further aggravated with parents who want nothing more than their child to get a safe and secure job. Teachers themselves lack innovation and are happy sticking to the syllabus and going on.

These are some of the challenges one can see on the macro-level and the problems are still big when one goes into deep. Rampant corruption in schemes like the mid-day meals , the appointment of teachers and way of conducting exams are some on the tip.

The solution to such problems is also macro and will take time to get perforate down to the lowest level of society.

POOR GLOBAL RANKING OF INSTITUTES- Only 4 universities are featured in 400. This is largely because of high faculty-student ratio and lack of research capacity.

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION- Education is information based rather than knowledge based – The whole focus is on collecting information rather than understating it and analyzing it.

MASS ILLITERACY- Despite constitutional directives and economic planning we are not able to achieve cent percent literacy. Even Now 35 percent people remain illiterate. In India, the number of illiterates is almost one third of the total illiterates in the world. Advanced countries are 100% literate; the position in India is quite dismal.

LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURE :- Approximately 95.2 percent of schools are not yet complaint with the complete set of RTE infrastructure indicators according to survey conducted in 2010. The lacks drinking water facilities and functional common toilet.

TECHNOLOGY- Study spectrum uses technology nicely to make video available for everyone for free through youtube and website. These educational videos, e-content, should made by experts of their respective fields.

TEACHING TRAINING

- Teachers need to be tested, evaluated and trained on a regular basis.
- New challenges in the context of new education policy.

Now every teacher has the opportunity to teach to a real global classroom but the challenge is to be the best otherwise the student can exit anytime. The opportunity to perform and be recognized is ultimate but the compention is also equally unlimited.

CONCLUSION- Our curriculum needs to be purpose driven and inquiry based. Along with discipline based. Along with discipline based literacy, a collaborative approach where students can learn and engage with others and be able to apply their knowledge to the real world with projects is critical

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