

QUALITY CONCERNS OF INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM- CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

Sunil Kumar, Ph. D.

*Principal, Shiva College of Education Ghumarwin, (Affiliated To HP University Shimla)
Dist. Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh
Mail ID: sunil007.hp@gmail.com*

Paper Received On: 25 AUGUST 2022

Peer Reviewed On: 31 AUGUST 2022

Published On: 01 SEPTEMBER 2022

Abstract

The present article is an effort to throw light on the condition of education in the Indian scenario. Although 75 years have passed since independence, we still need to work hard to achieve our desired goals. A big Faculty crunch in higher education institutions is acting as a barrier in the way of providing knowledge, skill and attitude to learners. School Education is also suffering from the same situation even with basic facilities to a large section of schools. Education being in the concurrent list of the constitution also needs loyal delivery of responsibilities by state and center Governments.....

Key Points: Higher Education, School education, Vocationalization, Immediate measures etc.



[Scholarly Research Journal's](http://www.srjis.com) is licensed Based on a work at www.srjis.com

Introduction

The right to education has become a fundamental right for childrens aged 6-14 years in the country. The central government and state government have launched a number of schemes and programmes to bring out a revolutionary change in the education system. Still, the Indian Education System is combating challenges and the government is trying to find out solutions so that some revolutionary changes may come into force. Education is the base of Human Development and it ensures the social and economic system to be placed to help it.

Education is in concurrent list of constitution

Through fundamental, financial and administrative measures responsibilities have been fixed between states and the Central Government in the field of education. Whereas States have

played their important role to render responsibility the same way the Central government has also tried its best to strengthen the education system. It also includes deciding the qualification of teachers and maintaining the standard with evaluation of the overall system. Before 1976 education was the responsibility of state only but in its 42nd amendment of constitution it has been put under concurrent list.

Problems of Institutions is a big challenge

It is important to mention here that the education department occupies the maximum post of employees in all states of India. Except for teachers it also includes officers, administrators and other non-teaching staff which is an integral part of it. It has been 75 years since independence and we didn't get the desired results as we find that a lot of problems are still prevailing in the education field.

Major problems in Higher Education

1. The education sector of our country is most affected by the shortage of teachers. According to the group, out of the total sanctioned teaching posts, 35% of professor posts, 46% of associate Professor posts and 26% of assistant professor posts are vacant.
2. Government also makes continuous efforts to improve the field of education, but in this also there is a risk of failure of the education reform programs run by the states. Because they do not follow the road map while making changes and all the legislators are also not taken into account while making the policies.
3. Quality in education is a big challenge in India, very few Indian educational institutions find a place in the top 200 world rankings.
4. A major part of enrollment in higher education comes from state universities and their respective colleges, while state universities do not receive satisfactory grants.
5. About 65% of the UGC budget is used by central universities and their colleges, while state universities and their affiliated colleges get the remaining 35%.
6. Presently there is no formula for reporting accountability and performance of perfection in universities and colleges. This is in contrast to foreign universities where the performance of faculty is assessed on the basis of performance of their peers and students.

Strengthening School Education-Specially Secondary Education

From the point of view of education, secondary education (ninth and tenth class) is of great importance, because it prepares the students for higher education and to work in the

world. Liberalization and globalization in the Indian economy, in view of the rapid changes in science and technology and the need to improve the standard of living and reduce poverty, it is necessary that the students who have completed schooling have a period of 8 years of elementary education and get 49 in skill because the average income of a person having certificate of completion of secondary education is more than that of a person who has studied only up to class VIII. Therefore it is necessary to provide good and affordable education to all the children in the age group of 14 to 18 years which is within their reach.

Vocationalization of Secondary Education

For this, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Commercialization of Secondary Education provides for various education opportunities so as to increase the employability of the people and to reduce the gap between the demand and supply of some persons. This scheme provides an option for those seeking education. This scheme was implemented in 1988 and some improvements were made in 2011. The objective of the revised scheme was to enhance the recognition of vocational education in the country, to coordinate with the industry in planning and implementation, to address the problem of inadequate courses and shortage of trained teachers of vocational education.

Samagra Shiksha Yojana for School Education

The Ministry of Human Resource Development has divided the entire education into pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary level, so that its continuity can be sustained. The objective of the scheme is to improve the quality of English word 'T' teachers and technology integration. This scheme is based on the results of attainment of education according to the subject wise subject to distribution of education at different levels and looks at school education in a holistic manner.

National Education Mission

National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology is envisaged as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective of making full use of Information and Communication Technology in teaching and learning process for the benefit of all students in higher educational institutions anywhere at any time. The two main components of this mission are the provision of means to provide a lot to the institutions and students, including the provision of facilitation, i.e. linking and content creation.

School Education Quality Index-SEI

NITI Aayog has created a State Level School Education Quality Index which serves as a focal point for improving learning outcomes. It gives the same to the states on the basis of marks awarded for their academic performance.

Need of the hour

There are many factors that affect the quality of education. All the studies and surveys related to education in the country indicate that the level of students with education is below the expectation, the teachers are directly blamed for this and turned a blind eye to this. It is known that the infrastructure of schools, colleges, and the system of training of teachers is weak.

There are more than one lakh schools in the country where there is only one teacher, even after 75 years of independence, if this is a condition and direction of education in the country, then it will be necessary to take active cooperation in this campaign to improve the quality of school education. In this move government, civil society organization, experts, parents, community members' efforts will be needed. This is the time when a team india should be formed on this issue to improve the quality of school education, apart from this there is a need to expand the methods of teaching and training or teaching methods to improve school education. For good training of teachers, the responsibility of training should be entrusted to the dutifully qualified and capable teachers. To make the training of teachers effective, there are extensive methods of test evaluation, including developing innovative methods in teaching, and in the direction of implementing them in practical form effective steps should be taken.

Conclusion

A rapid growth has been recorded in the Indian Education System .Education is a process by which a person's body, mind and character are formed and strengthened. Education brings head, heart and mind together and thus enables a person to develop an all round personality identifying the best in him or her. The core objectives of education in India are still to be fully achieved. The quality concerns of the Education at Higher ,secondary and primary level are mned to be taken seriously. India's development will depend upon how valued human potential we will produce in coming years . To reach and achieve the future requirements there is an urgent need to relook at the natural available resources, Financial Resources, Access and Equity, Quality Standards, Relevance, infrastructure and at the end the Responsiveness and loyalty.

References

- https://www.education.gov.in/en/higher_education
- <https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/education/aims-and-objectives-of-vocational-education-in-india/45176>
- https://www.academics-india.com/key_documents.htm
- <https://e-nationaleducationmission.org/>
- <http://social.niti.gov.in/education-index>
- <http://samagrashiksha.in/>