FAILING EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN INDIA: A CRITICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Education equips individuals with the cognitive, emotional, physical, and spiritual resources necessary to boldly confront difficulties, make informed decisions, prepare for the future, and expand their worldview. Proper education may lead to a satisfying existence. This article primarily focuses on the importance and need for education, challenges in the Indian education system, issues within the Indian education system, and suggestions for improving the Indian education system. This essay will specifically address the problems affecting the Indian school system. When it comes to education in India, the outcome is determined not by a student's ability but rather by the grade that they receive. Within the framework of India's educational system, the results of tests are accorded a greater degree of importance than the actual development of students' capabilities. Evaluation of students' capacity to retain and recall knowledge is given a higher emphasis by the educational system when it comes to the process of preparing pupils for learning that will continue throughout their lives. There is no difference in the underlying importance of any examination. The curriculum at schools and colleges lays a higher emphasis on test preparation and career preparation than it does on students' general growth and the acquisition of skills. This is in contrast to the way that the curriculum focuses on students' general development. There is a lower level of significance placed on schooling. The Indian education system places a higher emphasis on learning and grades than it does on the development of skills and competencies, according to the findings of this research study, which analyses the ways in which this is the case.

KEY WORDS: Education, Skill Development, Career, Framework, Acquisition.

INTRODUCTION

Education is the process of obtaining knowledge in a structured manner using a variety of methods. Education is the process of acquiring information and skill through a range of ways, which go beyond the typical educational facilities that would normally be considered educational. The educational history of India is just as many and significant as the country's cultural and historical inheritance. The Hindu ideals that were passed down from generation to generation provided the primary source of inspiration for the educational system of ancient India. During ancient times, there was no such thing as formal education. Almost immediately after that, the Vedic system, which is based on the Vedas, vedangas, and upnishads, came into being. This meant that neither members of society nor members of the government could intervene with or exert any kind of influence over the educational systems. Throughout the duration of the research project, it was required of the students that they reside at the Gurukuls with their respective teachers, also known as Gurus. These Gurukuls placed a strong emphasis on

developing each student's abilities to the utmost extent possible from the beginning. The curriculum at Gurukuls included the teaching of life skills, which were considered to be more important than the study of mathematics and science. Ancient educational systems placed a significant emphasis on the development of skills via the use of activities such as debates and group work. Lessons were often delivered in groups, but pupils frequently received individualised attention that was tailored to their own requirements and capabilities. As the primary means of transmitting information, a variety of approaches, such as introspection, narrative, memory, critical analysis, practical study, seminars, and oral recitation, were utilised. Analysis and the instillation of values were two of the primary focuses of earlier educational systems. Memorization and the subsequent administration of written examinations are given a high level of importance in the contemporary educational system. Instead of focusing on really comprehending the material, the emphasis is placed on memorization for the examinations. Today's educational institutions place a higher emphasis on students' test scores and career chances than they do on developing their skills and personalities. When students are trying to earn good marks, they usually prefer to memorise information by rote rather than comprehending the relevance of the subjects being studied. In addition, by the time of the conclusion of an examination, the student will often have forgotten a sizeable percentage of the information that they had previously studied. Education has been ignored, despite the fact that it improves one's levels of competence, insight, and understanding. The educational system in India is purposely designed to hide or eradicate a child's intrinsic abilities, and it does not have a framework that can detect those abilities. The educational system forces students to take classes that they have no interest in, despite the fact that they are obligated to do so. Not only that, but in order to achieve good marks.

EDUCATION AND GOAL ACHIEVEMENT

Education is an essential instrument for achieving one's goals. The educational system in India has become a large-scale movement, as seen by the enormous expansion of both the financial resources and the enrolment statistics pertaining to the system. Administrative personnel, students, and faculty members are all members of this organisation. The educational system of India flourished when the country gained its freedom. There are four distinct kinds of Indian schools, each of which is classified according to the administrative practices and degrees of power that they employ:

 (i) Government Institutes

 (ii) Grant in Aid Institutes

 (iii) Private Institutes but Recognised by Government

 (iv) Totally Private Institutes

The process of education fosters transformation in a number of different dimensions, including cognitive, intellectual, social, and individual development. The level of education that a someone has a tremendous impact on their personal development. According to Chakrabarty (2011), higher education encompasses a variety of disciplines, including management, technology, engineering, medical science, and science, all of which contribute to and contribute

to this growth. It is of the utmost importance that society, communities, and nations all make progress. In the event that human resources are informed and hold the necessary experience, they may be able to contribute to this improvement. Knowledge, awareness, and the cultivation of these talents can only be created via education, which is the only option available. An inadequate level of instruction is provided in the majority of the nation's educational and training institutions. Unfortunately, there is a substantial scarcity of qualified educators, which leads to poorly prepared lesson plans, chaotic classroom management, bad communication between students and teachers, outmoded teaching techniques, inadequate funding, and a general lack of dedication to education. It has been brought to light by Chahal (2015) that there is a requirement for action to be taken in order to enhance the lack of quality in institutionalized education. A significant number of students come from backgrounds that are economically disadvantaged, marginalized, or minority. As a demonstration of their genuine interest in and commitment to their academic pursuits, they have aspirations of working in fields such as medicine, law, engineering, business administration, teaching, and other fields of a similar kind. Instead of using modern technology or audiovisual aids into their lessons, primary school teachers frequently rely on more conventional methods of instruction while instructing younger students. Recognising the value of technology, introducing creative ways of teaching and learning, and coming up with effective solutions to issues are all essential steps that must be taken in order to improve testing and evaluation systems (Thanky, 2013). It is estimated that over fifty percent of India's higher education is offered by private colleges that are often unaided and extremely expensive. On the other hand, it's not as if the situation is concealed from view.

EDUCATION AND PRIVATE SECTOR

As a means of cutting costs, providers in the private sector are strongly motivated to place a higher priority on maximising profits than on preserving the quality of education they give. For the objectives of instruction, it is vital to have access to appropriate cooling and heating systems, clean toilets, appropriate furniture, technology, machinery, and any other necessary equipment. It is necessary for schools to have good physical surroundings in order to achieve their goal of providing a great education. It is possible that these problems may result in a reduction in the number of students enrolled; hence, it is necessary to take steps to improve the infrastructure and provide services that are important (Chahal, 2015). The following are some of the challenges that India's educational system is now facing: Chapter Chahal (2015) cites this. It is common for powerful politicians to own the majority of educational institutions. The political elite play a significant part in the administration of the nation's educational institutions. Politicians have demonstrated their willingness to take stands on issues that are relevant to young people and are actively encouraging student organizations to develop into political entities. The enthusiasm of the kids is used by politicians for their own personal gain. It is possible for children to have difficulty with their schooling and resort to protesting in order to achieve the outcomes that they seek. It is possible that they may completely give up on their intended educational objectives and instead choose to pursue a career in politics. When it comes to the awarding of academic degrees, both public and private institutions are required to set

fundamental criteria and internal quality control methods. It is necessary to have a formal foundation for the quality assurance system, which has to be free from the influence of political and institutional factors. The importance of responsibility and self-governance in topics pertaining to operations, economics, and education cannot be overstated. It is imperative that an independent authorization agency work in conjunction with government agencies, private businesses, educational institutions, and the general public in order to guarantee that pupils are not missed. The number of educational establishments, including colleges and universities, ought to be increased. In order to improve the educational system, it is necessary to implement new teaching methods, and a growth in the number of educational institutions would make this process easier. The majority of educational institutions (colleges and universities) offer traditional access to computers and the internet within their own university libraries. For the purpose of doing genuine academic study, an online library need to be accessible. It is imperative that educational institutions have libraries that are well-developed, well-structured, and stocked with materials that cover all of the most important disciplines. According to the current situation, students are just as reliant on libraries as they are on the internet.

DISCUSSION

It would appear that the educational system in India places a high priority on the creation of robots that are also capable of learning and carrying out instructions in an effective manner. On the other hand, the purpose of education is not to transmit this information to students. Education is primarily concerned with the development of a scientific attitude as well as the cultivation of abilities that allow one to question, examine, and investigate new topics. Students benefit from this situation since it helps them improve their abilities, critical thinking, and self-confidence. Rather of focusing on providing students with the skills necessary for success in the professional sector, schools place a greater emphasis on exam preparation. These tests are not designed to correctly measure the true talents of students; rather, they are designed to evaluate the students' ability to memorize and recall information. The global education rating for India fell to 93 in 2014, and it is presently one of the countries that is not among the top 100. A speedier implementation of the Indian school reform system is required.

CONCLUSION

A new educational perspective, cross-cultural programs, the motivation of educators and researchers, new teaching methods, the pooling of resources, digital technology, student-centered teaching, public-private partnerships, career-oriented courses, international cooperation, the acknowledgment of the value of individuality, the privatization of higher education, the establishment of high-quality education, the support of personal development, the monitoring of academic studies, the expansion of university networks, and the improvement of examination criteria are all ways to improve the education system. There is a need for a comprehensive reform of the Indian education system. It is necessary to make changes to both the instructional strategies and the content of the course. While theoretical grasp is beneficial, the ability to use that knowledge in practice is of more significance. As a result of these weaknesses, a significant number of students from India choose to seek additional education in nations such as the United

States of America, Australia, and other countries, where they believe they are better prepared for future employment. As a result of the higher quality of education that is offered in other nations in comparison to India, students frequently opt to pursue their education in a foreign country.

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