

Education System in India: Pros and Cons

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Abstract: In building personality, career and mental growth in human life, a key role is played by education. Education is the best tool for facing any up and down situation through the whole life. This paper is an overview of role played by education in the past. Today it is necessary to impart employability skills. Indian education system should focus on both nature of the subject matter Design and selection of teaching and how particular student learn while Design and selection of teaching curriculum. This paper focuses on the changes in education, impact of technology, Indian education procedure, Indian schooling system, types of education, education policy, curriculum issues, role of education in human life, education for character building and employment, education and technology, challenges for education, system of evaluation and also draws attention to future of education along with suggestions.

Keywords: Changes in education, Education, Indian education, Role of education, Technology and education.

I. INTRODUCTION

Education has played very important role in the development of mankind. If human wants to transform this world at all level; education is the ultimate option to enhance the hidden potential inside us. Education is helpful in both healthy change in society and positive change in our personal life. Through education we can develop a new society as well as a good improvement in personal life style which is need of the day.

II. TEACHING METHODOLOGIES

Effective imparting of knowledge both technical and liberal, needs effective result oriented teaching methodologies. The teaching method should be based on the principles and methods used by professors and faculty to encourage and enable student learning. The teaching methodologies should be based on both the nature of the learner and the subject matter to be taught. Human advance comes through reasoning. Reasoning and original thoughts enhance creativity. The most commonly used teaching methods include lectures, group discussions, class participation, demonstration, laboratory experiments, recitation, memorization or combinations of these.

III. INDIAN EDUCATION PROCEDURE

Schools, Colleges and Universities are the places to provide education. Education has been divided in three procedural manners for aspiring students with good quality education:

1. Primary Education:

Schooling of children having age of 6 to 14 years is the place to get primary education. Play schools have been established by the govt. to the children below three years. CBSE and ICSE are the boards to organize Indian schooling education system. Both are followed by a number of schools present in India. This education is not compulsory for all students. Prep School or Kindergarten of learning is also divided into sub categories nursery, lower kindergarten (LKG) and upper kindergarten (UKG). These classes contain students of age 3 to 6 years.

2. Secondary Education:

Secondary education covers children aged 14 to 18, a group comprising 8.85 Crore children according to the 2001 Census of India. Basically 10 + 2 is called Higher Secondary Education. Higher secondary education affiliated by central boards of education under HRD ministry. Secondary education in India is examination-oriented and not course-based: students register for and take classes primarily to prepare for one of the centrally-administered examinations. Senior school or high school is split into 2 parts (grades 9-10 and grades 11-12) with a standardized nationwide examination. Secondary schooling involves classes (9 and 10) which is too important for students career as future subject or stream completely depend on the obtained marks in secondary classes and in higher secondary class 11th and 12th student have to choose any particular academic course as a focal point in which they have to make their professional career? At the end of grade 10 and grade 12 (usually informally referred to as "board exams"). Grade 10 examination results can be used for admission into grades 11-12 at a secondary school, pre-university program, or a vocational or technical school. Passing a grade 12 board examinations leads to the granting of a secondary school completion diploma, which may be used for admission into vocational schools or universities in the country or the world.

3. *Higher Education:*

Graduation, Diploma and other professional courses are offered by Colleges, Institutes and Universities. Colleges, Institutes and Universities provide various courses such as Law, Medicine, engineering along with bachelor programmes in arts, science and commerce. Most reputable universities in India require students to pass college-administered admissions tests in addition to passing a final secondary school examination for entry into a college or university. India is third largest hub of education system among in world. The first education hub is china and second is hub of education is considered to United Sates. UGC established the policies, advices, protocols, standards along with provide directions to both at sate and Centre level. UGC works as governing body in higher education system including Doctorate, Post Graduation and Graduation level. In India there are many Institutions that provide much professional and technical education in much discipline such as Technology, infrastructure, management, engineering etc. AICTE has states that there are more than 4,599 vocational institutions that offers various courses in many disciplines. There were 17.4 Lakh students enrolled in these schools. According to the University Grants Commission (UGC) total enrollment in Science, Medicine, Agriculture and Engineering crossed 65 Lakh in 2010. The number of women choosing engineering has more than doubled since 2001.

IV. EDUCATION POLICY

Education Policy is prepared by the Centre Government and State Governments at national and state levels respectively. India has a committee called NPC (National Policy on Education). NPC formulated certain policies in 1986 which has mainly focuses on Science and technology, environment and Yoga for Secondary Education in India. Indian secondary education system has focuses on well-being of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and the Minorities. A significant feature of India's secondary school system is the emphasis on inclusion of the disadvantaged sections of the society. NCERT (National Council of Educational Research and Training) also designs policies for providing quality education among students. Presently NCERT keeps monitoring in Indian Education System to decide all matters.

V. CURRICULUM ISSUES

India is a country of having big problems. It is considered big problems means big opportunities but Indian Education system has been criticized many times that it has limited value in outside world. Indian Education system is urgently required to be problem rather than rote learning. It is found students in Indian Education system spends much time for preparing com-

petitive exams. Even they are not able to spend quality time for their health especially for physical activities. Indian education system should focus on both nature of the subject matter design and selection of teaching and how particular student learn while design and selection of teaching curriculum. Also creativity is not encouraged or is considered as a form of entertainment in most institutions. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE), National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), are the School boards that set the curriculum, conduct board level exams mostly at 10th and 12th level.

VI. ROLE OF EDUCATION IN HUMAN LIFE

Education has potential to cause destruction of people and a good part of his planet earth. Mankind has progressed tremendously over millennium of years. By very nature of use of human and animal source of energy development was slow and so was the destruction. It was controllable through education and human emotions [5]. In the field of production machines have replaced people from manual labour and semi skilled labour. The system of education and governance of people also changed at present time. Education is the most powerful weapon to change the world. There are many challenges in India which can be resolved only after inculcation of proper education, women present condition is one of them; Higher education is the only solution to improve the situation of women in India. We all somehow completely accept these wordings [4]. Education can be the life changing element for us in all prospects like:

- In matter of making us earnable so that we can easily fulfill all the demand raised by our family members.
- Providing us knowledge regarding any such issue that we have imagined or listened somewhere.
- To make our kids manner full, gentle and decent in front of others.
- To change negativity in to positive thoughts regarding many social issues related to women, child labour, dowry system, crime etc.

VII. EDUCATION FOR CHARACTER BUILDING AND EMPLOYMENT

Education must lay stress on character building values and ethics of students so that they are prepared not just for a job but for life. At the same time it is necessary to impart employability skills. Education play main role in employment and overall development of individual's personality. Education is a set of skills to be successful in business and other achievements. It provides personal attributes to make human more confident and to increase employment. These skills are transferable

skills needed by an individual to make them employable i.e. useful to the prospective employers. Along with good technical understanding and subject knowledge, employers often outline a set of skills that employer want from an employee [1].

VIII. EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

World and India toward from video lectures to e-contents and finally now to massive Online Open Courses. All this happens within a period of 10 years. But system of education from primary to higher education still engaged a large number of teachers, because teaching is very human intensive activity world over. It has changed the nature of work of teachers with the use of advanced technology. It has also changed the nature of interaction with students as also scope of learning through several sources and several teachers. This led to a major change in relationship between a teacher and a taught [7].

IX. CHALLENGES FOR EDUCATION

Challenges for education is: how to respond to these swift changes impacting production and distribution processes, changing in job profile, demanding of high level educated people and how to check impact of technology on people. In general the technology will make many people irrelevant as it would need relatively a few highly educated people to man the operations. Education system should be flexible enough to provide relevant high quality education to a large number of people in the society. Assessment of learner should be on the basis of outcome of learning and recognition of prior learning. To make education system relevant, qualitative and flexible; we have to attempt changes at the policy of anatomy and degree awarding status to affiliated college. There should be new structure in the system of institutions of higher education. Universities should have full anatomy to develop and evolve as a good teaching, research and innovation centers.

X. SYSTEM OF EVALUATION

The system of evaluation should test the following abilities or outcome of learning at UG and PG level: Ability to appreciate and practice democratic values, social justice values and human values; Understanding and grasp of domain area knowledge, Application of domain area knowledge in real life; Analytical and critical thinking based on issues arising within and outside the domain knowledge; Problem solving abilities, ability to think inter related aspects of knowledge and its application in larger context, ability to articulate, communicate, in written and oral from ideas, view points and solutions of problems effectively to all, ability to appreciate and practice democratic values, social justice values and human values; Ability to reflect, adopt, adapt and change as the situation demands [3]. This outcome of learning should be part of Indian national education system.

XI. SUGGESTIONS

India has made progress in increasing the attainment rate of primary education. In 2011, approximately 75% of the population, aged between 7 to 10 years, was literate. India's improved education system is often cited as one of the main contributors to its economic development. Much of the progress, especially in higher education and scientific research, has been credited to various public institutions [8]. Following suggestion for future education system has been made on basis author observation and analysis:

- Processes of education should be more interactive between teacher and learner.
- Education should enable students and teachers to understand and grasp the impact of technology and digitization on their opinions and views through the flood of information and opinions on internet.
- Education should enable the students, teachers and people at large to discern what is in the larger interest of their immediate and larger human society.
- Education should help to build world view and co-existence of several world views.
- Education should prepare to students for jobless situations or their irrelevance in job markets.
- Education should prepare to students to understand, grasp and avoid dangers of technology impacting human society.
- Education should provide decision making power to students to check misuse of it.
- Education system should encourage questioning, innovation and out of box thinking. Education system should be made more flexible from primary to higher education where students can entre and exist any time. There should be the system of free learners and teachers from a structured duration of programme of study and evaluation [2].

XII. CONCLUSION

The centralized production is also needed a centralized education process to train a large number of people. Employability training should be designed to give the pupils the best chance to gain employment. The course must cover everything they need to know in terms of getting I to work such as: CV writing, verbal (listening, speaking) and writing communication, teamwork, commercial awareness, analytical and investing skills, initiative/self motivation. Students must be able to accurately interpret what others are saying and organize and express their thoughts clearly [6]. Teamwork is equally important as in today's work environment; all the jobs involve working in one or more groups. Teaching curriculum must be based on student's learning capacity along with problem solving subject matter. The present education system trend is to

encourage creativity. Education must be both instructor centered and learner centered. It should be primary and very important role for a lecturer to pass tacit knowledge to their students. Quality teaching is now an issue of importance as the landscape of higher education has been experiencing continuous changes in the form of increased international competition, increasing social and geographical diversity of the student body increasing demands of stakeholders for value for one, and introduction of information technologies. Higher education is increasingly seen as an investment that should contribute to national prosperity in the long term. Therefore the return on invest must be good.

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