

# Need For Change in Current Education System in India

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**Abstract** – Education is important to India's ambitions to become a dominant player in global information economy. The paper correlates the growth of education system in India to a changing & various levels of education policy ways of ensuring that education stays affordable and accessible to everyone. Another of the prevailing problems of the education system in its present existence is the quality of education; the quality of education aims to be a focus of prosperity. For a person to prosper in the society, education is considered imperative. The main objective of this paper is to explain the Indian education system, changes to the Indian education system & reorganization of education at various levels for enhancing the Indian education system.

**Keywords** – Education, Kothari Commission, Changes Needed in Education System

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## INTRODUCTION

The education process had an important place in the social life. The whole human life was marked by religious rituals and ceremonies and education was also not an exception to it. The education during Vedic period was on purely religious basis. It was not universal and only rich and upper class had access to education. The ruling class had their own arrangements for education of the princes and they had nothing to do with the education of the general public. The Kings financed and helped the Ashrams (Gurukulas) where the princes were educated. In such Gurukulas or Ashrams some time common men were also educated with the princes but the number was always small and they were exceptional cases deserving high merits. In some individual cases people used to send their children to Sanyasis, Gurus or Acharyas, living in jungles or remote areas. Such Ashrams and Acharyas were financed by the local population. The beginning of education was marked by a ritual called Upanayna Sanskar'. It was considered a second or spiritual birth. There was no fixed age for entry into the Gurukula. It could be at any time between the age of 6 to 20 as per the description in the literature of that time. The student was to stay in the Ashram for years during his study period and had to work at Ashram, if not financed sufficiently by the King or the local population. The main work in the Ashram was to look after the Cows and Agriculture farming. Every student was required to undergo the discipline of Brahmchayya, when one was initiated into the sacred literature. There were no steps in the education system like primary, secondary and higher education. The present

education system of India is considered as the education system of the paratantra period. It is considered a gift of British rule.

Since colonial times, education has changed a lot but has still not reached the desired level. Our current education system aims only on training a student in securing high marks. We've created a number of prestigious colleges & universities including IIM, Delhi University, SRCC, so to get into those colleges, children want to score more than 95%; also 90% isn't deemed a decent result. These days, students are just studying to get decent grades & marks to clamp down on exams such JEE, AIIMS, respectively. Nowadays, many students are survivors of unwanted & useless college races, failing so that most students attempt suicide.

The Indian education curriculum is very expensive. There are several middle-class families that are struggling to afford schooling & education fees for their children. As a result, there is a large number of dropouts in the rural sector of India. There are several children in India with immense ability to do great, but expensive schooling & lack of government & instruction render it difficult for them to display their true potential.

First of all, our education system should focus on skills-based education. A boy, huh? The future should not depend on 3 hours of examinations. Students have been studying for almost 14 years before going to college; and so they are evaluated

on the basis of a mark sheet, never on the basis of what they actually understand.

Second, our education system never rewards analytical reasoning; it only benefits high grades. Today, children are forced to memorize ideas or to rot them rather than understanding & learning them.

Thirdly, education must be made universally eligible to all, irrespective of their economic or social status, gender, and so on.

Fourthly, need for greater versatility in the collection of subjects in the 10th grade. Presently, CBSE has only three streams to select from after the 10th? The Arts, Commerce, & Technology. It is one of the core aspects where Indian education is lacking. Ever more options must be provided to ensure flexibility in order to overcome this problem.

Since these changes are made, our education will grow dramatically, both in terms of quality & commitment. Because various factors need to be upgraded over time, we must also upgrade our education system; The more we customize, the better it gets. Although students constitute only 30% of our population, we shouldn't forget that they constitute 100% of our future.

**Need for a new education system:** Our India became independent on August 15, 1947. The focus of our masters was towards the new education system as the British education system was not compatible with our education system. Gandhiji had said about education that education means the development of all physical, mental and moral powers in children. Several committees were formed to improve the education system.

A huge scheme was devised by the committee which could spread 50% education within three years. Secondary education was created. Efforts were made to solve the problem from the university itself. Later the Basic Education Committee was formed with the aim of promoting basic education in India. Basic education among children was made compulsory due to the recommendation of the All India Education Committee.

**Establishment of Kothari Commission:** In order to bring about changes in the field of education, the Kothari Commission has been formed. The Commission recommended the launch of a new scheme at national level. The discussion of this strategy was long-lasting. This system has been developed in many countries of the country. For ten years, this program would contribute to general education in Class X.

In this context, all students can study the similar subjects. In this course, two languages, mathematics, science and social will be studied on five subjects. But students should also be familiar

with physical education. After the seventh examination, students will study on different subjects. If he wants, he can take science, take commerce, and even craft for industrial work.

**Benefits of new education policy:** The new education system has been designed keeping employment in front. We often see that people attend universities and colleges but they are not interested in studying. Such people create indiscipline and anarchy in the society. We will benefit from the new education policy that such students will remain till tenth and they will not be able to take admission in the college.

Students who qualify will be able to get admission in colleges. After completing tenth, students will be able to get employment by taking admission in diploma courses. But if we want to make the new education system successful, then diploma courses will have to be opened from place to place so that students do not run towards colleges after completing tenth standard.

#### **Announcement of new initiatives to promote education sector**

Union Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs, Mrs. Nirmala Sitharaman announced on 17 May several initiatives to promote the education sector in New Delhi. He said that investment in human capital is similar to investment in the productivity and prosperity of the nation. The current epidemic has brought new challenges to the education system of the country along with many opportunities.

#### **The Finance Minister announced the following initiatives in this direction:**

A systematic project named PM E-Vidya will be introduced to consolidate all activities relevant to digital / online / on-air education. This can provide an alternative approach to education. It includes Deeksha (One Nation-One Digital Platform) which would become the country's digital infrastructure for providing high-quality e-content in education for all states / union territories; TV (a Class-One Channel) where there will be one dedicated channel per grade for each student in classes 1 to 12 that will provide access to high-quality educational content: self-advanced online courses in MOOCs. Around 25 crore school children around the world would benefit from this.

In the current state of the global crisis, it is critical for us to provide therapeutic and emotional assistance to pupils, teachers and their families. A surrender initiative is being launched in this direction. For this purpose, a website, a toll-free helpline number, a national list of counselors and an interactive chat platform have been launched.

This initiative will benefit all of the country's school children and their parents and teachers.

The Government is increasing e-learning in higher education by liberalizing the regulatory system for free, distance and online education. The top 100 universities are starting online courses. Also, the online component in traditional universities and ODL programs will also be increased from the current 20% to 40%. It will provide learning opportunities to about 7 crore students in various colleges and universities.

Empirical and intuitive learning processes for students who focus on learning, as well as foster creative thinking and skills in them. The curriculum should contain Indian ethos and values and should be tailored to the skills required globally. Therefore, it has been decided to create a new national curriculum and educational framework for the future of students and teachers in line with the global benchmark.

To ensure access to literacy & numeracy in Grade 3 to each child in the country, the National Mission on Literacy & Numeracy will be launched. For this, a system of tasks such as capacity building among teachers, a strong curriculum framework, engaging learning content - On-line & offline, learning outcomes & measuring indices, assessment techniques & learning progress will be provided in a systematic way. Approximately 4 crore children aged 3 to 11 years would benefit from this project.

### **Supreme organization**

The NCERT or National Council of Educational Research & Training is the main body for all courses. They are separate prospectus structures that control the school education framework.:

### **CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education)**

There are currently 20,262+ schools under CBSE. CBSE is recognizing by the Government of India & universities & colleges in India. All Kendriya Vidyalayas or Kendriya Vidyalayas are affiliated to CBSE (Council of Indian School Certificate Examinations). It is a private board of education in India. Conducts ICSE exams for class X and ISC exams for class 12. About 1,900 schools belong to the CISCE board.

### **State Government Boards**

All states have their educational boards, which are regulated and supervised by the state governments. Numerous Indian schools refer to different state boards, the oldest UP board was formed in 1922. Many of the other famous state boards are the Maharashtra State Board, the West Bengal State Board, Madhya Pradesh & Andhra Pradesh.

### **NIOS (National Open School Institute)**

Formed by the Ministry of Human Resources Development, it really is a distance education board. It offers excellent but high-quality education in remote locations. Actually there are 3,827 training centres, 1,830 technical centers and 690 NIOS approved organizations.

### **India's Higher Education**

After finishing a class 12 or higher secondary examination, students enrolling to different colleges & institutes to acquire a bachelor's degree. It also has the option of choosing the main subject of its choice with which to choose subjects such as Science, Arts or commerce or Engineering, Law or Medicine.

The main institution of higher education in India is UGC or University Grants Commission. As of 2012, there were 152 Central Universities, 191 Private Universities and 316 State Universities. It is focused on pharmaceutical science & technology, so many professional universities in India are pursuing admission via specific entrance exams.

### **Technical education in India**

Technical education in India is regulated by AICTE, that perform in 1987 during an Act of Parliament. The IIT, the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology, NIT and IITM are the main organizations delivering the world's scientific facilities in the area of technology in India,

### **Distance Education in India**

Indira Gandhi National Open University or IGNOU coordinates distance education at higher education level. The District Education Council (DEC), an official of IGNOU, is coordinating correspondence courses at 13 state open universities and traditional universities of 119 institutes.

## **CHANGES NEEDED IN THE INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM**

There are a variety of problems that the Indian education sector is facing. We can not doubt that the Indian Government & organizations have been seeking to change the current paradigm of education. Even then, there are already a variety of problems that need to be discussed.

### **Rote learning**

We've changed over time; on the other side, we haven't been able to step on from rote thinking. Because if we recognize that IB schools are changing the education sector at with their level,

we have to understand the community which goes to IB schools is quite restricted in presence.

Not all can afford the education system they offer. The government must therefore take the baton in its hands & eradicate rote learning from school systems. Schools must be urged to introduce conceptual learning that prevents students from chewing up what they are taught. Although this will help students improve the concepts, they would also be able to retain & apply them better.

### Evaluation system

Marks still continue to play the most important card in deciding the future of children and this often comes down upon students as a burdening factor. The pressure of marks often makes students underperform. Rather than focusing the evaluation on a three-hour exam, student participation in the classroom, projects, communication & leadership skills & extra-curricular activities should be the focus of the evaluation.

### Equal respect for all subjects

We tend to exist in the education sector, where the science stream repeats the hierarchy of streams. Students are pressed to become machines that only apply to high-profile subjects & subjects such as languages, communications, the arts are looked down upon and not regarded to be high-profile subjects. Students would instead be encouraged to choose the topic they want instead of making a distinction between subjects.

### Better training of educators

Teachers have the most major role to play in schools & thus, they should be given the best of class training. After all, they are shaping the future of the nation, the children. Teachers are often considered as second parents. Thus, they should be imparted their training in a way that they can act as parents to the children away from their homes. Although teaching, they must develop a congenial & home-like environment where all students can feel the warmth & love of the classroom that can then be displayed in their behavior.

### Introduction of technology

We often know that, in the refers to the fourth industrial revolution, we have accepted. We are experiencing a revolution in technology with, a state of affairs, technology & education could not be kept separate. Students must be taught technology starting from the initial years of their life, so it doesn't arrive like an foreign aspect in their later decades. Indian schools must embrace technology and education with an open heart and propagate the same to the students as it is there, where their future lies.

### Personalize education

Indian education must understand that the absorption capacity of each educator would not be the same consequently, the teaching approach could not remain the similar to every student in a class of 30.

A few students have a quicker pace of learning, & some are sluggish. Teachers will have a good eye to track every of their pupils. However It is not socially conceivable for a trainer to pay attention to any students, schools should start looking with the utilize of technologies such as artificial intelligence & chatbots, which can be a helping hand for both teachers & students.

### Teach them the goal of education

Our education system still has the characteristics of what colonial educators have built up. Education is not all about being a great, rich person. It's supposed to be humanism. Children must also be educated in detail about the principles of life & inculcated by humanistic values. They should be trained that life is beyond income, & that achievement is not calculated in currency. When the Indian education system begins to take these points seriously, we can achieve the level of the best education system in the world. It is time that we, as a society, begin to take education just above mediocre level in which we're educated and learn from a comprehensive approach.

### Reorganization of education at various levels

The curriculum was already restructured at different levels under the new education policy, as shown in:

- 1) Elementary Education- The first aspect in elementary education is to offer education to children in a responsive & normal way. If a child is low in education, he or she should be granted separate information. Because as child gets older in condition, the primary information for the initial stage should be told, new training should be available that also, along with the practice, will increase his intellectual ability. Physical punishment must be completely abolished under the education system.

School time & even holidays should be decided on the basis of the children's convenience. This will arise in the total development of children, i.e. all kinds of physical and intellectual development.

- 2) Secondary education - That's the education in that students must be provided with information on science , computer science & other subjects. Secondary-level students must also be

notified more about national environment & history. Secondary students should also be familiar with the natural environment and history. They should have adequate understanding of constitutional duties & civil rights.

Under the innovative education policy, high-level schools will be opened up in areas in which there is a shortage of such schools. By implementing this model, the promotion & dissemination of education will enhance..

- 3) Higher education- Education offers the opportunity to think about social , economic , cultural, moral & spiritual issues. A number of affiliated colleges & universities are currently being developed in India and also in autonomous colleges. In addition, the State University Organization & Coordination of Higher Education through the Higher Education Councils and also the World Wide Grants Commission and some other councils will offer suggestions of coordination to monitor educational levels.

Adequate assistance is provided to research in the area of Indian science, social sciences. In addition, efforts will also be decided to make to open an ancient Indian knowledge store and link it to modern context. In this kind of schooling, students should have the ability to make maximum advancement in the science and technology field by replacing the employment of clerks.

- 4) Open University - The new education policy wanted to introduce an open university system, so that people who could not finish formal education for their own personal reasons and problems could have more and more chance to follow university education. Efforts have therefore also been made to complete education through democratic means. Some who have come to work through an open university, and there are also better chances for those who continue to make progress in achieving the objective of higher education.
- 5) Degrees separate from jobs - Arrangements have been created to distinguish degrees from work in some chosen regions. In this context, the system is adopted just after the value of the degree, in which the university is not required as a college degree, has been reduced. Eligibility will be evaluate on the base of the test.

Appropriate arrangements such as the National Testing Service will be implemented in a few steps to reduce the need for degrees. Jobs can therefore be provided not on the basis of degrees but based on national tests. They 're learning from it. Hundreds

who, although possessing a strong analytical capacity, may not have reached a high degree.

- 6) Rural Universities-As part of the current education strategy, regional universities should be established such that modern problems can be met in rural areas as well. Talents from rural areas would also be granted the ability to go on, get higher education and get decent employment by fair exams.

## CONCLUSION

Education is vital for every person in order to enable him to better his living conditions. In this paper we study the need for significant changes in India's education system, not just in syllabus & teaching methods, but rather in the behaviour towards the test & scoring system. India can make productive use of its vast human resources if the educational system is made appropriate. As a kids is born, it is framed with religion & caste by cowardly society, then after bombarded with all bias & unruly philosophy. To efforts to improve the quality of education throughout the nation, education system has to increase in the enrolment of students in educational institutions and there have been advancements in the teaching-learning methods and discussed the reorganization of education at various levels.

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