Challenges In Indian Education System

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Abstract

Education system in the developed countries faced many important changes over the past two decades changing only partially their structure and the way they operate. The need to consolidate the basic education of the entire young population is need to be recognized. An important challenge concerns the training of professional technicians and their employability by industry. The efficient use of the resources is the common issue of many reform measures, especially in pre-primary, primary and secondary education system. In this context, the present article has been made by the researcher for the challenges in Indian education system in the present scenario.

Key words : Indian Education System, Education and challenges.

Introduction

“Everyone has the Right to Education” - Article 26 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights.Education is one of the important social control and social transformation. Therefore opportunity of education must be given to everyone in the society. In this regard, the world declared on 1948, ‘Everyone has a right to education’. The various articles of the Indian Constitution provide for education is one the fundamental right. According to the constitutional provision of education, both Central and state government has made an effort to expand the education in our country. These included the scheme of Operation Blackboard (OB), Non Formal Education (NFE), Teacher Education (TE), MahilaSamakhya (MS), LokJumbish Project (LJP), ShikshaKarmi Project (SKP),NationalProgramme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM), District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and SarvaShikshaAbhiyan (SSA). In india people spend huge on the education sector after their basic needs, With its rapidly increasing of a middle class in our country,where the expenditure on education is set to increase manifold. As a result, children of a middle class face challenges as malnutrition, lack of school supplies,pressure to earn an income,or even arduous daily commutes.A family's economic stability is the primary one for successful attendancein the school.

Need And Importance Of Education

Today, every country of the world is trying to be developed in every sector. Every country in the world whether it is a developed or developing, they both need to proceed in a scientific and a innovative way. A man can live in society with full of dignity and can mould their habits, taste, preferences and character of individuals living with public by imparting knowledge and information. Education saves lives and gives people the chance to improve and develop their lives. Imagine abandoned children has no schooling, living on the street, without work or safe shelter. Quality of education gives people with the knowledge, skills and self-reliance they can able to increase their income and expand their own opportunities for employment. Therefore, education gives people a voice and it increases a nation’s production and competition, and is one of the instrumental factor for social and political progress.

Education To All
Every person—child, adult and youth need to be get educated to enable for the benefit of educational opportunities to meet their basic learning needs. The Government of India is putting huge financial and technical resources to the education sector for providing education to all in our country. Government is taking majors steps to improve the education sector like primary education, youth learning system, Adult education, gender equality and serve quality in education.

- **Primary Education**
  India is a vast country with 1.2 billion people. Close to 200 million children study in primary and secondary schools. The majority of these children are in rural areas, spread over 600,000 villages. One can imagine the challenges faced educating these children. The government of India and subsequently all the states took upon themselves the task of providing basic education to all children. Government also had other significant priorities like increasing food production, providing irrigation facilities, building infrastructure and protecting the borders.

- **Youth Learning System**
  Education is a centre for development to improve the lives of world young people, and such as has been identified as a priority area in international agreed development goals, including the millennium developments and for the world programme of action to the youth people.

- **Adult Education**
  Though we are far behind in providing adult education to our population, some of the facts which affect its outcome are discussed. Adult education attempts to improve the quality of life of the learner but there are many problems beyond its scope. The problems faced in adult education are economic related problems, ignorance and poverty related problems, migration related problems, health related problems, gender related problems, attendance related problems and motivation problems.

- **Gender Equality**
  The barriers preventing women from their services and rights for women and other opportunities, greatly increase their risks of experiencing violence. The multiple forms of inequality between men and women in all society result in violence towards women to continue in both private and public sectors.

- **Service Quality In Education**
  Quality comes into the content of education, which must be sensitive to diversity, and extends into teachers training, teaching and learning materials, the curriculum and textbooks. The education quality in India is still a question mark, concern with the attendance percentages, number of experienced and trained teachers in the society, availability of equipment for the children schools are examined.

**Major Challenges Of Education To All**
The primary education has been widely recognized by everyone in the country. Policies, pledges, rules and regulations are easy to make but implementation of that in practical manner can be difficult and goals are hard to achieve, especially in a vast and populous country such as India is not a simple one. This has made the entire claim of the education plans under the plan SarvaShikshaAbhiyan(SSA) (Education for All) out of synchronization with the Practical and in reality. Nowadays the good and qualified teachers in our country is going to be one of the most crucial challenges. Unawareness of teachers about the methods and techniques of teaching to the students is also a major issue for educating the all.

- **Quality**
The key issue across all levels of education in our country is quality. The particular priority for each of primary, secondary and higher education is, however, different. At the primary level, there are not enough teachers in government schools, with high vacancy rates across the country. Attendance of teachers can be ensured through use of biometrics. Having teachers group standards 2, 3 and 4 into one class (as often happens in thousands of our schools which have only 1-2 teachers) impacts quality significantly.

- **Access Ability**
  Having infrastructure facilities in a poor conditions and it is a major issue for access to give them a quality education to the all the sectors of the people in a public. Especially education is unable to given to the poor people, minorities and to the women.

- **Cost**
  The cost education is very high even for the people and places where it is an accessible one. The competitive pressure on the students and parents are forced them to join in the private for the school education

- **Social And Culture**
  The ethnic diversity in our country poses challenges to implement consistent education nationwide. There are many languages spoken in the country so it is one of the major challenges for the government to offer the education to the specific social sectors. The major issue and challenge faced by the government is to education is unable to given to the women in some societies. Children of poor families are forced to work due to financial crisis so that they miss out their learning opportunity

Possible Factors For Achieving Education Goals
The Strategies for improving the quality of education is a recurrent theme of EFA plans can able to educate all the class people in the country, but it is certainly more difficult to state precise quantitative objectives on the subject.

1. More funds need to be invested in basic education to increase the quality of education such as the curricular reform, the pedagogical supports (school manuals, audio-visual and computer material) and the pedagogical practices.

2. More effective classroom process provides better opportunity to the child for exploration, experimentation and communication outcomes. Where classroom transactions, classroom environment and various teaching-learning strategies need to be improved to attract to the children.

3. Increasing the quality of teachers, improving school and education system management, will require more intensive and innovative ways of delivering learning opportunities. Therefore appointment of more qualified teachers should be done for educating all.

4. The SSA (SarvaShikshaAbhiyan/Education for All Movement), responsible for the implementation of the programme to universalise elementary education, and the NLM (National Literacy Mission) in charge of the eradication of illiteracy should geared up their speed for achieving goals of EFA in India.

Conclusion
Education is an important agency of social control and social transformation. India has set a goals on these sectors to achieve the education to all in the country such as primary education, youth learning system, adult education, gender equality, serve quality education. The 86th amendment to the Constitution of India declared making education to the children between the age group of 6-14 years a fundamental right. In conclusion, the Fundamental Right to education for all children will be fulfilled by the government in a long term basis with in a period of time where the government is taking various steps to give a basic education to all in the country. This article has been inferred that the challenges in
Indian education system for the primary education, youth learning system, adult education, gender equality and serve quality in education and also suggested that the government measures and implementation policies in an effective manner.

References