



CURRENT TRENDS IN INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM - A REVIEW

Nargis Rashid¹, Bilal Ahmad Mir²

¹Department of Education

Sri Satya Sai University of Technology and Medical Sciences Sehore, MP, India

²Lecturer Sociology

Government Degree College Shopian, Jammu and Kashmir, India

Abstract

The aim of the study is to examine the current trends in educational system in India. Type of this study is literature review. Content analysis is applied to collect the data. Education is important for a country like India for its development and economic growth as well as social development. It typically comprises under graduate, post graduate degrees as well as pre - doctoral and doctoral programmes. It also plays an important role in producing teachers for the field of education. Therefore, it is essential for survival. Hence, this study gives an insight into the current trends in the Indian education system, challenges faced by it, and methods to improve it. The study setting is a review and the information is obtained through search engines like PubMed and google scholar by searching for keywords and the study was made. In Spite of the significant growth of higher education in the past few years, it is still in a danger zone due to several challenges like the quota system, privatization, etc. Hence , various methods need to be found to improve the higher education system in India.

Keywords : *Education System, Emerging trends, Higher Education, Teacher Education*

INTRODUCTION

A country like India needs education as it plays an important role in social transformation and development. But for it to take place, the new innovations and current trends in the field of education need to be accepted by the people. It is crucial both in terms of Quality and Quantity. A critical evaluation of the system came to India with the appointment of the university education commission, 1948. Educational innovations are emerging in India in order to increase economic growth and to strengthen and protect democratic values of life and also to achieve equality, human rights, women rights, etc; (Kumar R., 2017) Innovation is usually defined as the introduction of new uses and techniques that are useful for the society. Schools and Institutions carry experimentation in order to overcome the difficulty and thereby increase the efficiency as the responsibility of the teacher in making the students to realise their dreams, potential and making them a responsible citizen has increased (Singh G. (2014). The teacher dominated classroom practices shifted to that of a partnership between the teachers and their peers. The educational institutions have taken many initiatives to transform the form of education both formal and informal. Naseem and Anas (2011) focused on various problems that exist in the present Indian education system. Sharma (2012) emphasized the fact that ICT can play a major role in the growth of the teaching profession and thereby shaping the global economy. According to the 11th plan (2007 to 2012), India ranks second in the world in enrolling students for higher education. The 5th year plan (2012 to 2017) and beyond suggested that the Indian education system faced difficulty in terms of expansion, equity, and excellence. Hence, it asks to focus on the intelligence of the individual or start a self-financing course to eliminate the above said difficulty Duraisamy et al; (2019). India has produced many great people in the field of Engineering, Medicine, Research, etc.

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who are in great demand in today's world. In the next few decades, India will have the highest number of youngest people. They are of great asset if their potential employability is brought to fruition. The education system in India is one of the top ten that provides a significant contribution of manpower and tools provided by technical education. But there are many emerging issues and problems faced by it like a low level of teaching quality, Financing of higher education, privatization, quota system, Interference of political factor, lack of mortal value etc. Hence, though growth has taken place in the field of education, it is not sufficient especially in a country like India (Selvan SR, and Ganapathy D; 2016). This largest emerging trend can also be associated with the choices of the student made for doing their higher studies. For so long, students have focused only on becoming Doctors, Engineers, Lawyers, and accountants. But though it is largely still true, there has been a subtle shift away from these carriers due to broadening of the spectrum and thereby focusing on new and interesting career jobs. Applications are being developed to convert (or) change the standard textbook learning online and thereby making it more vivid with pictures and videos to capture the imagination of students and make the topic come to life. So, this study enumerates the challenges that act as a barrier to the emerging trends of education and thereby provides suggestions to improve them apart from the other emerging in education.

PRESENT SCENARIO

India though has a large system of education, it consists of many untrained teachers who are not professionally committed thereby leading to problems like superficial training and teaching (Singh G; 2014). The current system is a result of a complex interplay of national and state aim, plan, and execution that are intertwined with desires for individuals. Amartya Sen quoted one of his teachers saying “the frustrating thing about India is that whatever you can rightly say about India, the opposite is also true:” (Sen, 2005). It is equally true with the higher education system in India as it is a system that is continuously being asked to provide more for a growing share (Stolarick, K; 2014). India is expected to overtake China as the largest country in the world by the end of 2022. This demographic change could be a powerful engine for growth and gain a significant competitive advantage over swiftly aging countries like China and the USA. However, India still has about a quarter of the population, where people are extremely poor and there is a rise of social inequality. Hence, it very much remains an open question of whether India can harness its youth dividend (Ganapathy, et al; 2017)). With 1.5 million schools, more than 260 million students enrolled for higher education, and around 751 universities and 35539 colleges, India has the biggest education framework. It has consented to a credit arrangement with the world bank under skill acquisition and knowledge awareness for livelihood promotion projects (SANKALP) to upgrade the institutional system for skill development. Here, a student is measured with his or her academic grades through laboratory experiments and practical assignments that are included in the curriculum. They do not possess much value. Improvement of education infrastructure is considered a key concentration in the present decade. The government of India is also distributing new stipends for research scholars (Ashok V, Suvitha S.; 2016). The students are trained only to clear their exams with good marks. Thinking out of the box is prohibited. They are not given the freedom to think about an issue except that they have to just memorize the lessons taught and vomit in the exam. India would rank 3 among all the countries in the world by the end of 2020 in the field of education but the no. of students pursuing education is less and not of good reach due to quota systems and different strata that are present in the society (Ashok V; 2014).



REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Recently, a number of content analysis and meta-analysis studies have been published reviewing educational research. These include studies on educational sciences in general (Goktaş, Hasańcebi et al. 2012; Keselman, et al. 1998), educational administration (Gulmez & Yavuz, 2016), educational technology (Goktaş, Kuçuk, et al. 2012 and Hrastinski & Keller, 2007), curriculum and instruction (Ozan & Köse, 2014), primary school teacher education (Kuçukoglu & Ozan, 2013), special education, language education (Varışoglu et al. 2013), teacher education mathematics education environmental education (Erdogan, Marcinkowski & Ok, 2009), preschool education (Yılmaz & Altinkurt, 2012) and science education (Tsai & Wen, 2005). Content analysis studies in this sense form the basis of comparative studies and puts forth the research trends (Cohen et al. 2005). Reviewing articles in academic journals is instrumental in gaining awareness regarding the field and monitoring the change (Gulmez & Yavuz, 2016). In addition, examining international academic journals with this aim helps to reveal trends and changes at the international level rather than limiting the review to research in a single country. Journals publishing educational research and being indexed in international educational indexes have increased in great numbers in Turkey recently (Yılmaz & Altinkurt, 2012). International Journal of Instruction is one of these journals. This journal, which was founded in 2008 in Turkey aims to publish high quality studies in the areas of instruction, learning, teaching, curriculum development, learning environments, teacher education, educational technology, educational developments and it is indexed in various indexes (e-iji.net). As researchers from around the world publish their articles in this journal, a content analysis of these articles from 2008 to 2017 would provide significant data regarding the articles in terms of topics, models, design, data collection instruments, analysis techniques, sampling methods, participants and the country in which the study is conducted. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the articles published in International Journal of Instruction [IJI] from 2008 to 2017 using content analysis method.

RECENT TREND IN EDUCATION

The face of the Indian Education system is completely changed because of the new emerging trends like artificial intelligence, personalized learning, wellness programs, learning programs for teachers, etc. These have enabled two-way participation of students by letting both of them give feedback on each other and artificial intelligence has become the best place to invest money (Arya, N; 2019). Digital trends have changed education by giving importance to creation and creativity. It is like a do-it-yourself style (DIY). Massive online courses are in such a rapid form and it's still evolving. They make sure to keep the curriculum up to a particular standard. It makes the learning experience great and an excellent way to get what one wants from his education. But the main drawback is realized only during its Implementation. For beginners, using it for their full potential might definitely be challenging. There might also be less direct contact, time commitment may be difficult, and a higher dropout rate (2. Sanklecha N). With the globalization of the world market, socio-cultural barriers being erased and neo policies of liberalization and privatization of higher education, the Government of India has given rise to diverse sectors of the economy. These fast-growing sectors are changing demand for efficient, vibrant, and qualified workers. Viewing this Importance, various non- conventional, technical courses are being introduced in the general education and other professional Institutions in India (Kumar, R; 2009). There are many new trends in education and it is difficult to enlist and discuss all of them. We have already discussed some of

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the major trends but there are many others that cannot be undermined. In this section we shall mention some of these trends so that you may later acquire more information about them.

Lifelong education: We find that today education is a continuous process and most of the people in any profession or occupation are required to continue with their education through formal, non-formal and informal channels. The rapid explosion of the knowledge base one has to cope with necessitates this. Even those not pursuing any occupation/profession may pursue educational activities at any age and stage in their life. Thus although it is need based but the basic philosophy involves an open attitude towards people and their educational needs. Life long education is facilitated by developments in Information and Communication technologies and the scope for distance learning.

Open and distance learning (ODL): Today educational opportunities are opening up and reaching millions through this mode. It is today reckoned as a force for accelerating social and economic development. It is a modern phenomenon with rapid growth. As per the Knowledge Commission in higher education about 50% of the learners are enrolled in this mode. This process is being facilitated by the new information and communication technologies. You may also know that convergence of the conventional and distance mode is an emerging trend and it will make the boundaries between the two systems porous. On campus learners may become off campus and vice versa or students could be benefiting from regular classroom teaching as well as learn at a distance.

Integration of ICT: The teacher is no longer the sole source of information as technology is taking over as surrogate teacher. Gradually advanced technologies like the computer and web-based technologies are getting integrated into the educational process. These technologies are used for teaching and learning and also for educational administration such as creation of data banks, maintenance of records, communicating records, etc. ICT is today considered important for enhancing the quality of education. Hence, UNESCO initiated "ICT in Education Policy" project in 2003 to promote appropriate policy models and strategies for the integration of ICT into education in the Asia-Pacific region. This is because today communication system has undergone great changes leading to new demands on the workforce and learners should be ready to be a part of the new world order.

Inclusive education: Children with special needs are often considered as liabilities who deserve sympathy rather than dignity. But such assumptions are oblivious of the immense potential that lie untapped as they are consigned to the fringes of the society. At best their needs are taken care of through certain educational institutions especially meant for them. These institutions being too few, the majority remains uneducated. Even the practice of sending young children with disabilities to special schools is criticized on the ground that children in schools that exclude those with special needs grow up with the feeling that special children are different and have to be picked out and then isolated from the mainstream. The present philosophy is that schools should resemble communities where individuals live together harmoniously. Hence, education in the beginning should be inclusive and later on may be offered in a special manner. Thus the trend of inclusive education will include many children with disabilities in schools so far excluding them to ensure social justice and equally.



CONCLUSION:

In spite of the significant progress made in the past few years, India's higher education sector is still in danger due to several challenges like a relatively low gross enrollment ratio. Hence, it should focus on the holistic development of the individual and development of multiple intelligence of the individual rather than developing mere linguistic and logical intelligence of an individual. In order to understand the continuous trends and patterns in this discussed issue, it is also recommended that similar studies should be conducted with the journal base, and should be repeated at least every five years.

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