



THE EDUCATION FOR 21st CENTURY IN INDIA: ISSUES & CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

The present research paper's main aim is improvement in the educational system of India. Education is not to seek a degree, but to find out the truth and untrue problem in society. Education is the key to development of any nation and fundamental human right or public good. It is mentioned in Indian constitution article 21(A), and 45. Currently, India's out-of-school children is very high, low education expenditure, high educate unemployment rate, low education enrolment, low quality teacher and educational institute, etc. The future scenarios of the political, social, cultural and economic sectors will be depend on the contributions of the effective Education policy and scientific and technological innovations and changes, unprecedented socio-economic challenges and opportunities, surprising socio-political reforms, and amazing cultural reawakening. The government should be need to increased education expenditure.

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INTRODUCTION

According to Indian constitution article 21(A), right to Education for the state shall provide free and compulsory education to all (6 to 14 Years) children and article 45, provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six year. Education is a powerful instrument for eradicating poverty and promoting shared prosperity, but fulfilling its potential requires better policies and delivery both within and outside the education system. Widespread quality education promotes both of the twin development goals targeted by the World Bank: eliminating poverty and promoting shared prosperity. The Education 2030 Agenda aims is a "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" but is key to achieving all the sustainable development goals. The world is still a long way from ensuring that all children, adolescents and youth are enrolled in school in the first place. In 2015, there were 264 million primary and secondary age children and youth out of school or no equal opportunity. Some 61 million children of primary school age (about 6 to 11 years; 9% of the age group), 62 million adolescents of lower secondary school age (about 12 to 14 years; 16% of the age group), and 141 million youth of upper secondary school age (about 15 to 17 years; 37% of the age group) are out of school. Global education challenges of new teachers are needed 69 million worldwide to reach the2030 education goals, and 39 billion US\$ is needed in aid, a six-fold increase, to fill the annual education finance gap.

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But recent year there is a reverse situation in India.Current NSS report is 20 million for out-of-school children in India and government report says that only 6 million children. Another study census 2011, total 8.4 crore children don't go to school at all, and parents have the main responsibilities for their children's attendance and behavior in basic education and another poverty, educated unemployment, cartelism, many problem in India.

Objectives of study

1. To analyze the current scenario of 21st Century on higher education system in India.
2. To identify on the Emerging Challenges and issues of Educational System in India,
3. Suggestions for improving quality of education in India.

METHODOLOGY

The present research paper is a based on secondary data collected from the published and unpublished records, reports and contributions of several institutions, organizations and individuals in India. Specifically, the secondary sources include Annual Reports of UGC, Economic Survey and other journals, and websites.

Government Education Policy in India

University Education Commission (1948-49) UEC was the first education commission set up in Independent India. It suggested that these courses must be flexible and adaptable to local circumstances. He was recommended that teacher education courses should be remodelled, suitable schools to be taken for practical training and more time to be given to school

practice, and replaced the term „teacher training“ with teacher education“. Kothari Commission (1964-66) observed that a sound programmer of professional education for teachers was essential for the qualitative improvement in education at all levels of teacher education to meet the requirements of the national education system. National Policy Statement on Education (1968) emphasized that among all the factors which determine the quality of education and its contribution to national development, teacher is undoubtedly the most important. Teacher, must therefore, be accorded an honored place in society. Teacher’s emoluments and service conditions should be adequate and satisfactory with respect to their qualifications and responsibilities. First Asian Conference on Teacher Education (1971) held at Bangalore and jointly sponsored by Association of Teacher Educators (IATE) and the International Council on Education for Teaching (ICET) recommended that the programs of school education and teacher education in each country should be modified to meet the new challenges. The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 main aim was the goal of education policy has been to provide Education for All, the priority areas being free and compulsory primary education to children in the age group of 6-14 years (up to standard V), total eradication of illiteracy, vocationalization of education, covering children with special needs, special focus on education of women, weaker sections and minorities. But Education system is not on the path of improvement in current situation and policies in India.

The Challenges and Issues of Higher Education System in India

As on 31.03.2017, the number of Universities had gone up to 795 listed by UGC (47 Central, 360 State Public, 262 State Private, 123 Deemed to be Universities, three Institutions established under State Legislation and 42338 colleges in the higher education sector.

Educational Attainment

In 2017, 27 countries have fully closed the gap on the Educational Attainment sub index, three countries more than last year. Benin, Guinea and Chad hold the last three spots on this sub index, with Chad having closed less than 60% of its education gender gap. In total, there are 18 countries where women still have less than 90% of the education outcomes that men have-one less than last year but a continued improvement over 2015, when this was still the case for 22 countries.

Educational Attainment and Health Survival rank and score in world

Table No 1

Country	Educational Attainment		Health and survival	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Thailand	106	0.958	51	0.978
Lesotho	1	1.000	35	0.979
Mexico	53	0.996	58	0.977
Italy	60	0.993	123	0.957
Indonesia	88	0.986	60	0.976
Brazil	1	1.000	1	0.980
India	112	0.952	141	0.942
China	102	0.963	144	0.914
Ethiopia	142	0.714	131	0.954

Source: The Global Gender Report 2017, WEF, Switzerland.

The above table shows that India’s educational attainment, health and survival rank and score is very high, it means education policy and system are not able to cope with the present situation.

Education Expenditure of GDP in World

The government expenditure of various countries in percentage of GDP was very high Timor-Leste 10.1, Cuba 12.9%, Lesotho 13%, Palau 9.8% US and UK 5.6 %, India 2.5% is very low in comparison to other countries.

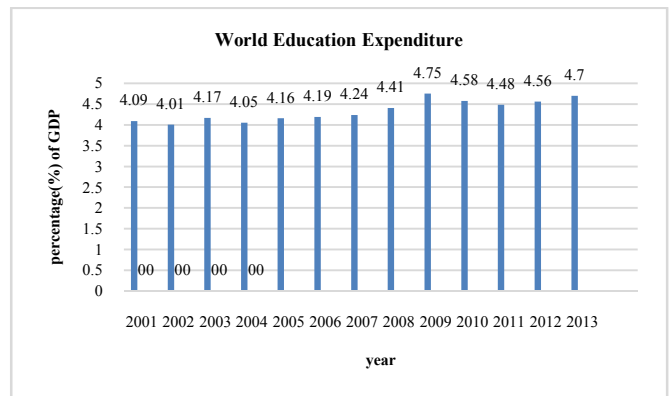


Chart No 1

Source: www.data.worldbank.org.

In the above chart it is clearly visible that education expenditure in the world during period 2001 is 4.09 which slightly decreased during period 2013 to 4.7. It means low expenditure of education in the world.

Student Enrolment in India

The student enrolment in India

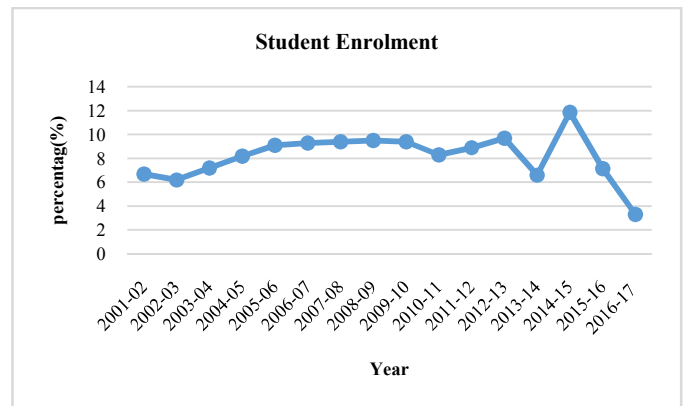


Chart No 2

Source: UGC, (2017), “Annual Report 2016-17,”UGC, New Delhi, India.

The above chart shows that the trends in enrolment reflect a decline in the percentage of enrolment in government schools in India, from less than 7 per cent in 2001-02 to 3 per cent in 2016-17, as per the Annual report of UGC, 2016-17. The government should deeply think over this problem.

The Total Expenditure on Education

The total expenditure of education in India is currently less than 3 per cent of GDP (2017). The total expenditure of education is as shown in the chart below.

The above chart shows that as a proportion of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), expenditure on education has hovered around less than 3 per cent during 2001-02 to 2017-18.

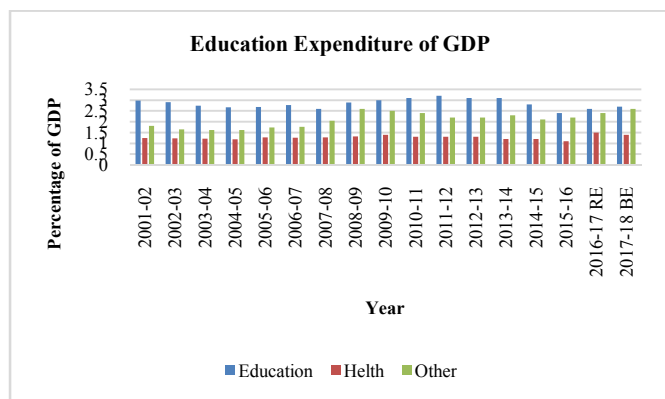


Chart No 3

Source: various Economic Survey, GOI, New Delhi.

Similarly, there has not been any significant change in the expenditure on health and other expenditure as a proportion of GDP and it has remained stagnant at less than 1.5 and 2 per cent during the same period. The government will urgently need increased expenditure on education in future in India.

Unemployment

ILO current report says higher unemployment rate of 3.5 per cent in 2018, increased to 18.6 million youth of jobless in 2018. It is a very dangerous situation in India.

Poverty

Poverty can be next issue or a challenge which our education system is facing. Nowadays the cost of getting education is very high so poor of our society find themselves lost in getting education. The current report of poverty is 29.9% in India.

Casteism

According to Indian constitution article 15, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, set or place of birth but today high discrimination is prevalent in almost every sector in India. Its a big problem hampering merit and causing conflict.

Corruption

Corruption which has become the right of all government officers and whole system. In many schools it is found that the fund sent to the school disappeared on the way.. Corrupt and dishonest attitude of officials, staff have made education in India a mockery. Major problem in Indian education system is the marks allocation system. Who will study when students can get 60% marks through copy paste? Some institutes have started to give 60% marks for internal assessment. Selection process for teacher education programmers include some defects which result in deterioration of the quality of teachers. Indian education system is also in corruption or (35 to 45 lack Maharashtra) donation because of high rate of teacher absenteeism in the country is a key factor in education system in India according to the new global study.

CONCLUSION

The present research paper challenges and issues of education policy maker in India. Currently, In India's population is increasing day by day but its decreased education expenditure of GDP shows negligence of government towards creating indispensable human resource. On the other hand in education, absenteeism of student and teacher, old education policy, privatization and commercialization in educational institutional, casteism, poverty, educational corruption etc., high donation and low quality student performance are the major problems. The Government needs to improve the education system and at the same time the officials, staffs, teachers, parents should also change their attitude and realize the true worth of education. Concerns should not take it as duty but as responsibility.

Recommendation

1. Control of education corruption and population in India
2. Improvement of rural education system in India
3. Old education policy needs complete transformation according to the need of time in India.

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