Modern Trends in Indian Education – Need of the hour

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Abstract

India has been showing consistency in commercial growth patterns and pushing for an advanced share of Industries and service sectors of the economy. Still, the only area which needs reform is the "instruction system". In the development process, some investments are indeed taking place in the country's higher education system. Still, it is yet to establish world-class research facilities, employ profound academicians in universities/colleges/research institutions, etc., to achieve sustained economic development on par with Global standards. For that, we have already modernized; our curriculum and infrastructure facilities with both government and private participation. But, our methods of instruction at the Higher education level still cornered around that traditional and semi-modernized methods and techniques, despite of the youth wanting latest technologies in teaching and learning. Hence, there is an urgent need to adopt modern practices and approaches in the system of Indian education. This particular paper analyses the possibilities in a concise manner.

Introduction

The face-up to of educating millions of youth people implies the need to extent up our educational efforts multi-fold despite with the maximum number of higher education institutes in the country. Extending up is impossible unless the students become successful, generate values in society and contribute back to their substance rather they start new institutes of global standards themselves.

If a student passes out of a chosen course, they should be considered as a workforce. Unhappily given the outstanding share of insufficient of technical knowledge in the systems of education, students were found weak in the desired skills and technical dependability. Therefore, it is urged that the universities/schools/colleges regularly revise their curriculum by involving experts from different fields so that the curriculum can lead to knowledge development. Additionally, we can also utilize the available infrastructure more extremely.

In recent days, educational institutions are more than commercialization. Still, we need an affordable for all, including poor students and child laborers who want quality education.It is not anyone's case that the business has to be run unprofitably, but the business must be carried out with ethical values to the sustenance of educational institutions. Overexploitation should be avoided. Profit cannot be the sole motive for undertaking this education. A steadfast commitment must drive it to society, which will benefit the business in the long run.

Teachers are essential for any innovative society because teachers' knowledge and skills not only enhance the quality and efficacy of education, but also improve the potential for research and innovation. Maybe, the talented students could be used as teachers, outstanding students coming from lower income groups so that they can be partly be compensated. Further, barring some leading schools/universities/autonomous educational institutions, many teachers of colleges/universities need to hone their skills/talent. There is a need to encourage teachers to participate by presenting research papers in seminars/workshops/conferences and receive periodic training for updating knowledge/skills. It is equally vital that a feedback mechanism from the students be introduced in universities/colleges to assess and evaluate the teachers' role in the institutional developmental process.

Quality of Education

When we need to compete globally in the 21st century, our education system should adopt specific benchmarking techniques for improving instruction models and administrative procedures in universities/colleges to move forward. It is suggested that we need a thorough study and evaluation of models implemented elsewhere and work out the strategies to adopt such models in our system. Benchmarking would benefit our education system regarding re-engineering, setting the right objectives, etc.

The country has been showing consistency in economic growth patterns, leading the world in terms of information and technology, modernization of various economic activities and pushing a higher share of industries and services sectors of the economy still, the only area which needs reform is "education system". While it is true that some investments are taking place in the country's higher education system, we are yet to establish world-class research facilities, recruit profound academicians in universities/colleges/research institutions, etc., to achieve sustained economic development. It is essential to understand that countries like China, Singapore, South Korea, etc. are moving fast in investing in the education system. Therefore, our educational institutions must beequipped

with the desired quality and standards, which are essential for transforming the younger workforce into of high caliber. For that, not only we have to modernise our curriculum at various levels but also adopt specific modern techniques of instruction. They are as follows.

Present Trends in Indian Education

Education sprouts in many forms depending on how you look at it. Our perception of what it should look like and how it should materialize depend on our value of it and our experience with it. If a class consisted of words that led to information that whirled into blended realms of creativity set up just for students. The students then dictated what they learned instead of reluctantly ingesting the knowledge and the standards imposed upon them. Around every corner, inside every well-engineered lesson, students might know what they want to learn and find success while improving the world around them. With this background, we must provide various learning opportunities to our students. The advancements in the field of Educationas well as the awareness and interests in all sections of the stakeholders of education we can offer the following techniques in our system of education.

1) Ground up Diversity

Sir Ken Robinson campaigns for changing education through talks, writing, advising and teaching. He believes that education needs to change because it's a musty environment where most students don't know what they should or want to learn. How that happens makes all the difference from the ground up. People,

students, and teachers create the change not the administrators or the executives.

2) The Social Networking

With social networking growing to the point that Technocrats last tracked about 70 million updated blogs, using social networking to teach any subject and catapult students into a realm other than stagnant learning means blending traditional education with modern communication. Many educators believe this is the route to engaging students in learning all the basic skills they need.

3) Talking Education

Educators believe using talking or videos to review lessons and teach concepts helps students learn and retain more. Between Ted Ed and Teacher Tube, education talks a lot about everything. Students love television and films, which transform the information and the meaning of learning, especially for many students who can't afford to speak much time.

4) Underground Education

According to John Taylor Gatto, the teachers should choose the real world over the school. Students don't learn to live or survive in a classroom. They learn to stay in the real world, so underground education challenges educators in any walk of life to give students the tools to live and breathe in the world around them. If the lesson must be taught, then teach with the ideal of who they might want to become.

5) Social Status

Constant more significant to learn than being an asset, the social status plays an

essential role in the education of a small or large group of people, whether it is an entire country's program or certain sections or communities within that country. In other words, if that community puts value on education as a social benefit, the students and people in that same community, it will strive to achieve it to raise their status in the community.

6) Lesson Study

This Lesson of the study originated in Japan. The lesson study applies the style of teaching. Conceptually, lesson study promotes the idea that teachers constantly improve and change their teaching style based on students' performance and reaction to it. Collaboration between teachers is of paramount importance and so is changing. Combining these two factors with constant change means students never stop learning.

7) Constructive Struggling

This form of teaching allows the students to struggle through a lesson with guidance from their teacher. In other words, the student shouldn't be embarrassed about failing the first time, not even the second or third time. The instructor should encourage students to learn from that failure.

8) School in the Clouds

Sugata Mitra, based on his research with a computer on the wall, wrote in an e-book named 'Beyond the Hole in the Wall' offering an idea for education based on an original premise that the students learn no matter what their social status or economic background would be. They need the tools with which they pursue their stories.

9) Problem Based Learning

Students are given a real-world problem. Then they work together to find a solution to this. In Australia, nursing programmers have started adopting this style of teaching and learning because it challenges the students to work as if they are dealing with real problems they will encounter in the workplace. Teachers find it invaluable because the students learn more through this method.

10) Learning with Technologies

The critical view found all around the world is that it is heavily used by Australia students. The uses of technologies act as the key to improving the students learning abilities and their marketability. In this arena of technologies, teachers encourage students to innovate, bringing them full circle into the 21st century where survival and stability rule.

11) Constructivist Learning

According to Dimitrios Thanasoulas of Greece and philosopher Giambattista Vico, humans only understand what they construct. According to them, learners create their learning environment in the process of knowledge search. Of course, they may be made mistakes that are not pre-determined. But unfortunately, most of the educationists are not in favor of it.

12) International Objectives

Most of countries create a climate conducive to international students' interests and desires. Nowadays, every government spends certain amount for international students who are reaping in education, employment and economy.

13) MOOCs and e-Learning

Free education has become a reality in the form of e-Learning and Massive Open Online Courses as a direct result of the students wanting to learn but not having the resources to do so whether they don't have the money or the background to achieve their learning goals which bring them into the 21st century.

14) Competency-Based Education

Competency-based education insists that regardless of the length of time a student takes to complete a course, the student completes it based on what he knows already. As and when the students attain mastery in subject, they will complete the course.

15) Social Support Strategy

Social Support Strategy (SSS) provides opportunities to young women to learn themselves beyond organized norms and structure. Such a

Institutionalization of education provides confidence to face their life challenges in society and find success in their existence. Classic example to this is an organization like Adolescent Girl's Advocacy and Leadership Initiative (AGALI).

16) Mobile Education

We move as a global society and, where ever we go, we carry our smartphones with us. In our conversations, we tap whatever idea our minds fancy necessary or entertaining. So, mobiles are dominant in all walks of life, so why not education. If our smart phone or laptops are with us, the education will also move with us wherever we move. This is under mobile education theories.

17) Economic Empowerment

Economic empowerment means giving students the ability to control their economic status by teaching those skills and economic value systems around the world help them become leaders and innovators and at the same time provide opportunities to earn an income in economy dominated world.

18) Vocational Training

As the students seek a specialized higher education or a specific skill to further a career path, vocational training has become a more promising avenue and view in education in general. Governments often use it to train displaced workers. It can be a valuable source of study for those who want to specialize in that specific areas related to medical technology or even graphic arts.

19) Blended Learning

Combining learning and technology gives an advantage to both learners. Further it helps one to learn at one's own pace and use technology in one's mindset. Furthermore, teachers need not act as supervisors but instead guide them properly in student learning. That is Blended Learning.

20) Collective Education

The individual takes the back seat regarding the idea of collectivist education. It means, if the students are exposed to groups in online learning with the same interests, attitudes, insight and questioning, they learn better and more effectively than alone in online learning.

21) Personalized Education

Personalized education should not be mistaken that it is against collective education. It is within the framework of joint education but it fulfils the customized

needs and desires of learners where they mean something within the collective forum. In that sense, personalized education retains more value than ever in learning any subject.

22) Flexible Learning

While considering personalized learning, the value of flexible learning should not be avoided. Because the learners are human, we expect flexibility within the standard learning process. Flexible learning provides the choice of time, convenience and personal approach and techniques in learning any subject.

23) Flipped Learning

Flipped classroom flips or reverses the traditional teaching methods. In regular class, the teacher delivered in the school provide assignments that help reinforce learning. Whereas in flipped classroom, instruction is delivered either online or outside the course at home or through video links. Teacher's role is to fill the gaps in the learning process.

It is not necessary to implement all the above techniques in one subject or one course or one semester but the choice of using the above techniques should be given in the hands of teachers. That is, they should have freedom from all the other authorities of the educational system. Of course, we cannot guarantee that our education system should be totally free because a vast country like India can still face certain problems. A few problems are listed below.

1. Expenditure on education

A recent survey in India reveals that spending on children's education underlines sharp increase of 63 percent in the rural and 73 percent in urban families but we compare this percentage to other developed and developing countries our India is lag faraway. Our Finance Minister NirmalaSeetharaman declared on 31st January the expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP was 3.1% in the financial year 2021-22 as per budget estimated based on the economic survey and to meet the 6% of GDP criteria, in the education budget for the year 2022-23 should have been double of last year's allocation

2. Gross enrolment pattern

Our country require to beware of the enrolment level also because we are outlying from other countries like US has 83%, Australia and Russia has 77% even China has 23% in Gross Enrolment but our Government plan to increase to reach 30% of GER in 2020 but this defies.

3. Capacity utilization

CU (Capacity Utilization) is another challenge our education system has to improve. For example, a recent study on capacity utilization in India for higher education indicates the capacity utilization in the case of MBA as about 57 per cent in Maharashtra and 72 per cent in Haryana. GER and Capacity utilize both the things we have to be improved simultaneously for this we have to ensure all the seats to be enrolled in higher educational institutions are where ever available in our country.

4. Infrastructure facilities

India want to improve our Capacity utilization for that we make our students interested to enrol their self in higher

education regarding this, we focus on attracting the students with good quality of infrastructure facilities like fully equipped art classroom, library, sports ground including indoor game facilities, conveyance and common relaxation room for both the gender with centralised air-conditioned. The government ensured to focus these infrastructure facilities for all higher education institutions if the government needed financial assistant means they may allow to private sector also participate in this regard.

5. Model of Public Private Partnership (PPP)

This model proposed in 11th Five-year plan for provides no government or social control over education. This PPP model leads the privatisation and commercialisation of education using the public fund. It has two main principles first one is both the parties invest in the project it may be financial sense like MMM-Man Material and Money and in expertise-related sense like as knowledge and networks and second principle is both the parties contribute to a societal and often commercial purpose also.

6. Student-teacher ratio

Another challenge for improving the Indian education system is to improve the student-teacher ratio. In India, this ratio is too high when compared to certain countries in the world. For example, while in the developed countries this ratio stands at 11.4, in the case of India, it is as high as 22.0. It is even low in CIS (10.9), Western Asia (15.3), and Latin America (16.6). This brings the necessity to recruit quality teachers and strengthen their abilities required to handle classes effectively.

7. Accreditation and branding – quality standards

We have to improve the skills and talents of our large population; there is a need to raise the quality and standards of our education system. It is a known fact that our talented, qualified youths remain unemployed on one side and the educational institutions remain lack of skilled staff on the other side. One of the significant factors is the lack of quality education which results in qualified but not employable category. We must introduce/activate the mechanism for rating and ranking universities/colleges.

8. Students studying abroad

Even though India has the most significant number of higher education institutions, we find the number of students interested in pursuing higher studies abroad is on the rise. Since 2000 on wards Indian students pursuing higher education in abroad is on a steep climb. U.S.A, U.K, Canada, Australia, Singapore, Russia, Ukraine, Philippines and New Zealand are some of their favourite countries along with certain other European and Asian countries. In 2020, Australia, UK and USA are their favourite destinations.

Conclusion

These may be considered as issues and challenges rather than problems but as usual we can very easily overcome such challenges once we follow the multi-faceted strategy in our education system

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