

INDIAN EDUCATION: - CURRENT SITUATION AND REMEDY PLAN.

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1) INTRODUCTION: -

Education is not only a means to improve efficiency but also an instrument of development at the social and individual level and to increase people's participation in democracy. Creating a functional personality should be the ultimate goal of education, education is not a preparation for life, education is life, and it is the responsibility of the government and parents to ensure that everyone lives it. After independence, it is the responsibility of human beings to provide quality education to socially, culturally and regionally diverse Indian society. Handed over to the Ministry of Resource Development. This department 1) Department of School Education and Literacy 2) Department of Higher Education through various initiatives, schemes and education spread. Education sector in India expanded rapidly, education awareness was created in urban-rural society. Increased, the market quality of education has declined due to financial gain. This education has failed to make the Indian youth financially self-sufficient. This has created a need for vocational education. All this is reviewed in this article.

2) OBJECTIVES: -

- 1) To review the educational efforts of the Government of India.
- 2) To review the problems related to education.
- 3) Consider vocational education as a solution to this.

3) RESEARCH METHODS: -

The presented research paper is based on secondary factual material. This research essay is based on the transition to education, planning, sadhana, and writing in current papers.

4) GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S EDUCATION EFFORTS: -

Responsibility of the To provide comprehensive and quality education for the full development of human capacity in the country is the Department of School Education, while to make full use of India's human resource potential, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has adopted the vision of "Education for All". "And" Right to Education Act-2009".

A) Government schemes / programs in the field of primary education: -

1) Right to free and compulsory education for children. 2) Reducing gender and social gaps in primary education. 3) Mid-day nutrition program. 4) Providing quality education in madrasas. 5) Women's review program. 6) Rashtriya Bal Bhavan.

B. Government schemes in the field of secondary education. / Program: -

1) National Secondary Education Campaign 2) Involvement of vocational education at secondary and higher secondary level 3) National Merit Scholarship Scheme 4) National Scheme for girls' secondary education. 5) Kendriya Vidyalaya Yojana. 6) Jawahar Navodaya Yojana. 7) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Yojana. 8) Kendriya Madhyamik Shikshan Mandal. 9) National Council for Educational Research and Training

C) Important Institutions: - 1) University Grants Commission 2) Indian Research Council 3) Indian Council of Sociology 4) National Higher Education Campaign 5) Open and Distance Education 6) Open University 7) Adult Education 8) Educational Development of Women 9) All India Mechanical Education Council.

D) 1) National Skills Development Institute 2) International Cooperation in Education 3) International Agreements on Education.

5) Current Status and Problems in Indian Education: -

After realizing that education is the most important tool for social change, Mahatma Jotiba Phule, Agarkar, Maharshi Karve, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar tried to change the society with that in mind. In the last hundred years since then, changes have taken place at all levels of society. In 1991, under the leadership of former Prime Minister of India PV Narasimha Rao and then Finance Minister and later Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, India adopted a policy of globalization, liberalization and privatization, which paved the way for economic prosperity. The share of higher education is certain. India has made great strides towards progress and economic development based on knowledge in the fields of information technology, biotechnology, nanotechnology and computer science. But today it is noticed that as the economic level rises, the thinking of the society seems to be increasing. It has become dangerous to ignore the impact of the state of education and the surrounding environment on the social environment.

In general, K.G. From to P.G. After reviewing the experiences you have had through going through the stages of education, the teachers you meet at each stage, the values you cultivate, the work ethic, the sensitivity, the honesty, you have to see if your learning journey becomes enjoyable or stressful. Today, India has the third highest number of students in the world after China and the United States. Today, higher education is one of the most important industrial institutions in India. A handful of rich people have opened up the monopoly of education to the rich. China, Taiwan and Singapore, Korea are competing with India in education. All these countries are trying to set up research-based universities, but there are problems with their quality. According to a survey by the London Times, the world's top 200

universities include three in China, three in Hong Kong, three in South Korea, one in Taiwan and 17 in India. .

The use of English as the primary language of knowledge in India is increasing. As a result, regional languages are rapidly retreating. Institutions teaching in languages like Marathi are closing down. Indian students are lagging behind in the global educational competition despite the help of English language. Although higher education policies are decided by the central government, ultimately they have to be implemented by the state government. Today, the number of students pursuing higher education is only 10 per cent. With the exception of IITs, IIMs and the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. No university in India has had an impact on global research. With the exception of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, the quality of research is inferior. Finding out the reasons behind this, it seems that students have no desire for knowledge The quality of education is gone because of doing.

Today's students do not have joy and enthusiasm in their studies, they get ready notes before the exams and pass, they come to the college just to have fun throughout the year. Teachers are seen cultivating research attitudes as they get salary increments and promotions. Even today's parents are creating hatred in their minds about studies by imposing their will on the child. Due to the importance of recitation method, children with good memory are seen to be lagging behind in qualitative level. The method of studying by understanding concepts has become obsolete today. Today, children pursuing higher education are leaving abroad due to lack of opportunities in India. It is doubtful whether they will contribute to India's development.

Today, 31.38% of schools in Maharashtra have full-time headmasters, compared to 43.89% at the national level. Maharashtra is followed by Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. Entering the 21st century, the importance of higher and technical education in India increased. The educational sector became the first to be approached from a professional point of view. Students who were not named in the merit list were charged exorbitant fees. Lack of higher quality education , Lack of library, playground etc. facilities Such problems are appearing.

Considering the above situation, it seems that the direction of education in India is leaning towards the decade. Although we cannot change this situation, changing our own direction is the middle way.

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