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### EMERGING TRENDS IN INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM - A REVIEW

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#### **ABSTRACT:**

Education is important for a country like India for its development and economic growth along with social development. It typically comprises under graduate, post graduate degrees as well as pre - doctoral and doctoral programmes. It also plays a key role in producing teachers for the field of education. Therefore it is essential for survival. Hence, this article gives an insight into the recent 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.

## 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;(1)(2) 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. (3,4)

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 (2007-2012), India ranks second in the world in enrolling students for higher education. The 5th year plan (2012-2017) 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(5)(6). India has produced many great people in the field of Engineering, Medicine, Research, etc. 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(7)(8). 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(9,10)

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.

## **METHODOLOGY**

We conducted a scoping review to draw information about the emerging trends in Indian education

## **LITERATURE SEARCH AND INCLUSION/ EXCLUSION CRITERIA**

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The information is obtained by searching the important keywords and data collection was done through search engines like PubMed and google scholar. Inclusion criteria are articles related to the present education system, higher education, recent trends and advancement in the near future in the field of education and its impact on students and excluded criteria related to other categories.

## **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(11). 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(12)(13).

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(14,15)

## **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(3). 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(16)(17). 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(18,19).

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 (20,21)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(22). 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.(23,24)

### **HIGHER EDUCATION**

The importance of higher education is clearly expressed by our first Prime minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru as “ A university stands for humanism, tolerance, reason, an adventure of ideas and for a search for the truth. It stands for the onward march of the human race towards higher objectives and if universities discharge their duties adequately, then it is well with the nation and people”. This term is ambiguous in nature because it is used in different contexts by different people in different countries at different points of time. This qualification implies 3 to 4 yrs maximum to complete followed by postgraduate or master and doctorate degrees (25)(26). Indian higher education system has undergone a massive expansion post-independence. India has resolved to establish several universities to make the country developed and thereby generate and disseminate knowledge with a noble intention of providing easy access (27)The field is divided into general and professional institutions and the enrolment has grown 6 times the last 20yrs (3).

The emerging issues of higher education involve privatization, quota system, low quality teaching, financing, lack of moral values, etc. and hence improve it. International cooperation with cross culture programs helps in increasing the no. of universities and thereby overcoming the above difficulty. There are opportunities for strategic engagement and capacity building in higher education and management at the state level. It helps the nation attain quality assurance, international credit program and recognition due to the development of digital teaching and new learning tools. Equality of educational opportunity is considered highly important as it is a powerful tool for reducing income and wealth disparities. This will improve the quality and reputation of the country(28). Thus, it acts as a powerful tool to build a knowledge based society of the 21st century. With the growing size and diversity of the higher education sector, it has become essential to develop a round database on higher education. Various new initiatives have been taken by the government to increase the gross enrollment ratio. Incentives to teachers and researchers, involving innovative practices, mobilizing resources, providing the need for job oriented courses, and international cooperation and bonding are some methods adapted to improve higher education (29)(30).

### **EMERGING TRENDS IN EDUCATION**

The government has taken another step closer to achieve digitalization in the education sector to build a world class education system. Their goal is to assist and provide opportunities to each and every Indian to realize his or her potential. It also focuses on getting a new financing model for the higher education sector. The greatest resource in the classroom is teaching. Therefore, they are given with pre - services and in-service professor training so as to ensure that the students receive a quality education that is relevant for today's world(31)(32). The teacher's skill is made to improve by doing classroom action research. It helps the teacher to see the aspects of his or her teaching and check where improvement is needed. Teachers when they do their own research instead of depending on textbooks, gain a greater understanding of the topic and hence can share it more effectively with the students. Next comes the E-learning, collaborative learning and constructive learning theory that helps improve the critical learning of the individual. By being challenging and making the lesson plan interesting, they might help the students to grasp so that they can move forward in their educational careers (33,34).

The impact of globalization, increasing student mobility, improving the research environment in developing countries, and the academic profession influence education. A well developed and equitable system of higher education that promotes learning as a consequence of both teaching and research is essential for success in the emerging knowledge economy(35)BYOD, cloud computing, learning analytics, online courses and disruptive innovation improves the education of students(36)Gone are the days where classrooms were only poky within the text rather than the recent evolution towards the classroom we see today, has changed the ways of learning of the child and help him or her to amplify their overall development from an early age itself (37).

## **TEACHER EDUCATION**

In education courses must incorporate the learning and teaching psychology of students and teachers in order to enhance their learning. They should be educated in a supportive and conducive environment to educate and groom the students well in return. A sense of practical experience related to teaching theories to handle the quality teaching must be given. Preparing the students for their complex future was never thought of. That's why educational institutions still continued to train the students based on their marks. Hence digital literacy is done to define the purpose of teaching(38)

Professional competence is fundamental in the teaching profession as it includes the preparation of teachers through the classroom process for the acquisition of knowledge on the subject and thereby facilitating personality development and competencies in children. Effective teacher training includes interpersonal communication, pedagogical empowerment and organizational leadership(39). Educating all children well depends on ensuring that the teachers have the necessary knowledge and skills so that they not only carry their work but also they take the responsibility of making the children reach their high level of learning, goals and act accordingly to it(40)The present structure of teacher education is supported by a network of national, provincial and district level resource institutions working together to enhance the quality and effectiveness of teacher preparation programs both in pre and in-service training level to make them serve throughout the country(41)

## **EMERGING TRENDS OF E-LEARNING**

E-learning has helped people get a world class learning experience. One of the best places to use this, in a country like India as the population present is huge. It can also be widely called as online or virtual learning. All the learning is done at a learner convenient level using electronic devices like computers, mobile phones, tablets, smartphones, etc. One can access tremendous levels of information through the internet which replicates the physical library from which they can benefit at their own phase of learning. It doesn't restrict the learner unless the proper resource is not available with the learner. No commute time is required for this. They can be used anytime and anywhere(42)are possible to be available in rural areas, then these are the easiest and fastest tools to educate the people. The best part is that it helps in better knowledge retention but the E-learning infrastructure, connectivity and internet availability are not available in certain areas. This might be a problem and affects the lifestyle of all classes of people(43).

Many students and working professionals have joined different E-learning platforms in the last few years to enhance their skills and looking at the trends where no. of people are joining on educational platforms, it is expected to increase significantly in the near future(44). Gamification, Artificial intelligence, etc are considered a boon to the society to save time and money providing easy access. Though E- learning reached India late, it was accepted fast by the people in a big way. The E- learning does not seem to replace the conventional classrooms with blackboards but rather seems to coexist with the already existing system(45).

## **PRIVATIZATION OF EDUCATION**

The term refers to the transfer of activities, assets and responsibility from government, public institutions and organizations to private individuals or agencies. As demand for higher education started to increase, to meet the demands of the people, the government established private, autonomous and deemed universities and colleges. It has increased the gap between demand and supply of higher education and an enlightened workforce. Privatization emerged due to economic compulsion and to provide quality and standard education thereby giving employment opportunities for trainees(46). Knowledge explosion that takes place in the world and underdeveloped economies keep in pace since it is a major beneficiary factor for the knowledge industry and is vital as the private sector has initiated programs for skilled manpower and takes advantage of growing technologies(47)).

Indian institutions are now entering into partnerships with well established universities and institutions abroad offering well structured professional courses but private growth had obvious concerns on equality, equity, quality exploitation, lack of transparency, and fair play were considered to be some of the problems in privatization (48). Education in India has been de facto privatized on a massive scale not due to changing preference of key factors like state, judiciary, or India's propertied classes but due to breakdown of the state system as ideological and institutional underpinnings are very weak(40).

Limitation: Lack of primary data consumes more time and study is restricted to India only and not on a global level

Future Scope: The student's enrollment for higher education has grown six times in the last 30yrs but faculty has grown only 4 times in strength. Therefore, there is a deficit in students: teacher ratio. Hence this needs to be improved to increase the efficiency of student outcomes.

## **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.

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