



Effects of Changing Education System on Developing India

Dr. Sudarshan Devidas Khaparde

Associate Professor

Athavale College of Social Work

Chimur, Distt- Chandrapur 442903

Email : sudarshankhaparde@gmail.com

Abstract—Education is the key instrument in bringing the social change in any society all over the world. Education is a human right with immense power to transform. On its foundation rest the cornerstones of freedom, Democracy and sustainable human development. Education is desired for itself as it opens up a vast world of opportunities and ideas to the educated person. It is also of great instrumental value in the process of economic growth and development. Education plays a critical role in demographic transition, female education in particular is seen to be important in the process of economic growth and development. No individual is a human being in the working world until he has been educated in the proper sense. Education makes man a right thinker and a correct decision maker. A person who gets a good education will become a more dependable worker, a better citizen and a strong consumer. But there is providing even something more in many cases. Situations even become worse and students feel cheated at the end of courses. However, in India this trend has full support of our Government because many big political leaders and industrialists are running educational institutions. Therefore they easily get the required certificates to run these educational institutions. Universities without providing proper educational infrastructure we can say that for these people education has today become an option to make money only than providing quality education to students. There are many people in India, who still live under poor conditions and therefore, they first find it hard to afford this education and second. If can afford then fail in getting quality education in return. In one of the convocation meetings our former Prime Minister Shri.Manmohan Singh expressed his views on higher education, specifically mentioning its quality. Our university system is, in many parts in a state of disrepair. In almost of the districts in the country. Higher education enrollments



abysmally low almost two third of our universities and 90% of our colleges is rated as below average on quality parameters.

Keywords: *Education system, Commercialization, Positive Effects, Negative Effect, Privatization, Hurdles.*

WHAT DOES OUR CONSTITUTION SAYS ?

Indian constitution is known to be a document committed to social justice, whatever there were no any provision expressly guaranteed right to education as fundamental right but still there are certain provision in Indian constitution having a bearing on education before Art. 21-A but when we go through our constituent assembly debate, we see the maker of constitution did not recognized right to education as a fundamental right.

EDUCATION AS A MATTER OF RIGHT

Undoubtedly, education has accepted as a basic human need and matter of right in international law. The right to education is clearly acknowledged in the united nations UDHR, adopted in 1948 which states “Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free atleast in the elementary and fundamental stages.”

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the positive effects of changing education system ?
2. What are the negative effects of changing education system ?
3. Who is responsible for the changing education system of India ?
4. What does our constitution says ?
5. What is commercialization of education ?
6. What is right to education ?
7. Which are the responsible factors for changing education system of India ?
8. What are the changing educational in equalities ?
9. What is the present scenario of education in India ?



OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the positive effects of changing education system of India.
2. To study the negative effects of changing education system of India.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

1. The education system is commercialized.
2. Privatization of education in India is the hurdle in equality and justice.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The main objective of the paper is to find out and understand the effects of changing education system of India. Basically the paper is descriptive and analytical in nature. Mainly the secondary source of data is used. The data is collected from various books, journals, magazines, websites, wikipedia, newspapers, internet etc.

POSITIVE EFFECTS OF CHANGING EDUCATION SYSTEM ON DEVELOPING INDIA

There are a number of positive effects of changing education system of India.

- The increasing demand for better quality higher education in India can be met only by private institutions complementing the universities established by the state. The proportion of students opting for higher education in India is increasing at a rapid rate and the only feasible way out is the privatization of the educational system.
- The Government with the constitutional obligation to provide free and compulsory primary education, as a result of which, the investment in higher education has proportionately decreased. In order to meet the growing needs of the student population for higher education in the country. It is an imperative for the Government to privatize higher education.
- In case of private universities, there would be minimal or practically no political intervention. This would be beneficial for the universities in terms of being independent. The Hon'ble supreme court held that in professional institutions, as they are unaided, there will be full autonomy in their administration, but the principle of merit cannot be sacrificed, as



excellence in education is in national interest. The universities would try and implement new techniques, which would have otherwise been impossible without the permission of the state.

- New education system gives very much emphasis on professional as well as vocational development of the students, provide opportunity to develop their academic career. Due to the effect of E-publishing which provide our freelance writers an opportunity to work from home have unlimited income potential as a weekly basis.
- The changing education system of India helps in the process of economic development, helps in increasing the rate of literacy, gross domestic product national income, per capital income provide the job opportunity etc. which is the major indicator of economic development of the country.
- Present changing education system of India helps to the global challenges of the world. The global challenges are as information and communication technology. Emergence of international knowledge network role of English knowledge etc. helps the students in acquiring appropriate knowledge about the advantages in technology.
- The changing education system helps in fulfillment of expectation of parents by providing education in the private institutions. Every parents tries there level best to private quality education to his ward to fulfill their dreams. This institution makes efforts to fulfill the dreams of the students.
- Changing education system helps to give attention on the development of professional efficiency of teachers. In the private institutions they appointed highly qualified teachers, smart teachers and also provide proper training to the teachers for their professional development. So that the students from different parts came to the institution for education.
- Private colleges that are affiliated to the universities are independent as for administration is concerned. In case of colleges established by the state, there be unethical practices. There are innumerable cases which involve unethical practices in Government colleges in India and many of them in the recent past. Private colleges affiliated to universities would run the risk of being stripped of their affiliation if they are caught engaging in such unethical practices by the relevant authorities.



NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF CHANGING EDUCATION SYSTEM ON DEVELOPING INDIA

- The state has been supporting the higher education sector by means of providing funds. Establishing colleges etc. tend to admit students by charging an exorbitant amount of capitation fee. Merit invariably takes a backseat and those with the ability to shell out more money often tend to get admitted, without fulfilling the admission requirements.
- With privatization there is a risk of commercialization of education. Although a competitive atmosphere would be created. Some colleges would concentrate on profit making rather than on improving the standard of education.
- Colleges which are privately owned and administrated would exploit the teachers, professors etc. by paying them amounts which are not in consonance with the amount specified by various regulating agencies of the state which regulate higher education, like the university grant commission etc. This may lead to a slackening in the efforts of the aggrieved and may ultimately result in a fall in the standard of education.
- Most private colleges although adhering to standard admission procedures like conducting entrance tests, interviews etc. tend to admit students by charging an exorbitant amount of capitation fee. Merit invariably takes a back seat and those with the ability to shell out more money often tend to get admitted without fulfilling the admission requirements.
- With the advent of privatization, there has been an enormous growth in the number of private professional colleges. This rapid growth has no doubt contributed to a quantitative increase in the number of colleges providing higher education but has been at the cost of quality, as the Government does not exercise sufficient control over unaided colleges.
- If the private institutions are given too much independence. It would invariably lead to monopolization of higher education. This would lead to a plethora of problems such as high fee structure, capitation fee, exploitation of professors etc. A recent case in which there was a hike in fees in colleges in some parts of India. There was a major uproar and the Government had to give in to the pressure. The Hon'ble supreme court in Mohini Jain Vs. State of Karnataka has held that the right to education is a fundamental right under Article 21 of the constitution. Which cannot be denied to a citizen by charging higher fee known as capitation fee.



- A large number of students continue to go abroad for higher education only a very small percentage of the student population opts for higher education in India. This may be due to several factors which inter alia include the high fee payable the capitation fee. The standard of higher education which is not a good as it ought to be etc.
- Foreign institutions which have allowed to enter into franchise with their counterparts in India have begun offering degrees etc. These foreign universities may or may not be recognized in their parent countries due to which there is not control or restriction on the standard of education provided by these universities.
- Changing education system gives more emphasis on marks. It not tries to fulfill all round development of students. The students were forced to get more and more marks in each subject and only give importance on intellectual activities.
- In the society there are three types of people were lived, upper class people, middle class people and lower class people. Impart of changing education system the poor people as well as the weaker section of the society not be able to get education due to high rate of begs in admitting the students. There is various constitutional provisions such as article- 46, but the changing education system does not followed such types of provisions, because they give emphasis on profit. Who pay money they will get better education.
- Develop materialistic outlook among the students. The students have the attitude that to take proper education and to get a good job. They pay money and takes education. The student only thinks of himself and not for the development of his region society and for the nation. They want to spend an luxurious life, make the studied self centered. The students have the high expectation for the benefit of him. This type of education not help the student to develop the democratize attitude towards the people, society and the nation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From the above discussion it is clear that effect has both the positive and negative effect on education. Education is to bring out the potential in a learner the most cogeial physical and social environment to help him realize his fullest potential, Education on the other hand is an industry and its commercialization is here to stary. At the end we can say that for these people education has today become an option to make money than providing quality education to



students. But due to the presence of this tendency it is helpful for the Government for reducing their work burden and for the students to cope up with the modern society.

SUGGESTIONS

1. The need for financing of education for students, especially those coming from low income households needs special attention. Subsidization for the interest rate of education loan should be based on family income.
2. The state is primarily responsible for ensuring quality education at all levels and in all regions. State should finance more state universities and technological institutions for improving quality of education and research.
3. Foreign universities are promoting communalization issues like fee control should be attended very carefully.
4. A suitable framework in respect of specific issues may be imposed by legislation for the benefit of poor and weaker section of society.
5. For the better conclusion and directives about education system Government should form a committee of judges, eminent professors and experts not the industrialist like Birla and Ambani.

CONCLUSION

The development of any nations depends mainly on the standards of its educational system, education is the most powerful and effective instrument for inducing radical changes in the behavior of the students. It is a powerful instrument of nations social economic and cultural development. India is a developing country and it is humbly submitted that it is better to establish all professional institution under the Government sector then only it is possible to study all type of courses for poor and weaker section of society. Provide proper monitoring system and involve eminent educationists services. Education is not a commodity student is not a consumer they are our human resources.

REFERENCES

- [1] Ghosh and Mathew Zachariah (1987) Education and the process of change, sage publications, New Delhi.



-
- [2] PawarJadhav, Jadhao and Kulkarni, (2015): A Study of Commercialization of Education, paripexindian journal of research, 50-52, volume- 4, issue 3.
- [3] PadmanabhanAnanth- Privatization of Higher Education In India.
- [4] UGC Funding of institutions of higher education :Punnaya Committee Report (1993), New Delhi, UGC.
- [5] All India Education Survey (AIES) NCERT, New Delhi.
- [6] www.html/commericaliazationofeducation.com
- [7] www.mhrd.gov.in/sites
- [8] www.ets.areas/media/research
- [9] www.wikipedia.org
- [10] www.education.nic.in