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The Indian education systems: Smart, digitalized and modernized

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DESCRIPTION

In recent years, progress has been made in almost every area of social life. During this time, we have made many changes. From landline to mobile, from fans to air conditioners. Much has evolved over the last decade, from a few days trip to the other side of the country to a trip to the other side of the world in less than a day. Education at our school and university is separated from our lives (Permanyer et al., 2019). The curriculum is formulated and presented by traditional teaching methods, so students cannot get a glimpse of the everyday world in which they live. When they finish studying, they feel out of place in society. The education system needs to play a role in developing healthy habits, attitudes and personality traits so that students become nationally responsible and disciplined citizens when they graduate.

Changes in Education System

The education system changed during this period. Traditional blackboards are now mostly replaced by whiteboards and smart boards (Wylie et al., 2012). Today, the number of schools has increased almost exponentially in the last century. The contents of the book have also changed. Today, students not only teach science and mathematics, but also teach subjects such as world history, moral values, and geography at school. However, it is disappointing to see that while the books we use in education have changed, there has been little change in the methodology of education. Teachers today do not help them develop the concept of the subject they are taught, but still teach students the art of "learning parrots". Exams also test how well students remember what was taught in class, rather than testing how well they understand the topic or testing their knowledge and concepts (Khayrutdinov et al., 2017). It is based on the students ability to learn and remember things this way and not try to understand the concepts behind them.

Parents also put pressure on them and expect their children to do the same.

A few students who actually learn the concepts of different phenomena and want to ask their teachers about them are often rebuked and asked to follow the tendency of their peers to follow (Roorda et al., 2021). These students begin to feel that their approach to study is wrong, and they often follow the lead of their peers.

Also, most teachers rely solely on what is provided in the textbooks and tend to expect students to follow and answer exam questions only from those books. In their opinion, all information other than these books is considered false, even if it is correct. As a result, students lose exam grades simply because they wrote what they knew. These students feel discouraged from this and they stop reading any additional books other than their school textbooks.

Every institution has its own syllabus and medium of instruction. Central Higher Secondary Schools, Navodaya Schools, Government Schools, and private schools have different syllabus and no clear cut policy. There is hardly any uniformity of purpose or policy of education. Wealthy people can ensure that their children are admitted to technical or professional institutions. Now is the time to develop a solid and unified education policy (Singh et al., 2012). Literacy must be removed from the country. Schools and universities need to be overcrowded by opening new facilities in both rural and urban areas.

Many teachers need to be financially improved so that the profession can attract the best talent. Education must be purposive and not divorced from social life. Government should allot a good part of its revenues to promote the growth of education along the healthy path.

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