The Educational System in India is Changing in New Ways

Mr. Vikas Rawal[1] and Nidhi Jairam Kale[2]

Assistant Professor, Shri L. P. Raval College of Education and Research, Mira Road (E), Mumbai, India[1]

Student, Shri L. P. Raval College of Education and Research, Mira Road (E), Mumbai, India[2]

Abstract: *The Indian educational system has undergone significant changes. Online education systems are still used in other countries, but they were previously only used in professional studies in India. The situation has now changed. Online education is now used not only for professional studies, but also in colleges, high schools, and universities in India. In comparison to traditional teaching, recent trade has made teaching much easier. E-learning is the most popular educational trend today. Distance learning today provides students with a wide range of options for lessons, information, and courses that they can choose from and complete at their own pace. The primary goals of this research are to understand the changes in Indian educational patterns over time and the contribution of government initiatives to the improvement of the Indian educational system.*

Keywords: New educational trends, the Indian education system, government policies higher studies

I. INTRODUCTION

Studying through the Internet is now more popular in India, according to new trends in education. E-learning, which is also called "online study," is the process of getting learning experiences and instructional content to students through the use of electronic technology. The government is now making sure that schools and colleges offer both professional and academic courses. Also, it was found that the most popular place to study online is YouTube. Most of the time, people share information on social networks through WhatsApp, Facebook, Facebook Messenger, email, and Twitter. The new ways of learning are so easy that we can do it anywhere, anytime, and on any device.

Learning via the Internet can be done on mobile phones, computers, and other devices.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CONDITIONS OF ONLINE EDUCATION

When it comes to their ancestry, Indians are very traditional, so the traditional face-to-face way of learning from the outside is preferred. Students have to deal with a lack of facilities and internet that isn't up to par with the rest of the world. India doesn't have enough people who know how to use computers and other technology. Some people think that the environment of the classroom is very important for motivating and inspiring students. They think that the only place where students can learn well is in the classroom. Their ability to learn and think gets better. They think that a student can only talk about his or her thoughts and interact with other people outside of class. In a real classroom, students learn how to follow rules and follow routines in the real world. These students think that a teacher has to be there in person.

WHAT ONLINE EDUCATION HAS TO OFFER

Only online learning allows for financial gains. Traditional education is ten times more expensive than online education. Students who missed their online lectures can catch up later, from anywhere, by using a mobile phone source. This type of research is not required in any specific location. E-learning education provides more opportunities than traditional education. According to some studies, students who receive their education online are highly proficient. Online advanced education is beneficial to people of all ages. These students benefit from this type of education because they live in rural areas with limited access to transportation. As a result of this type of education, the students are motivated and interested. The only requirements for this type of education are a device and a conducive

learning environment. E-learning allows students to learn programs that are not available at traditional institutions. Students in this type of education can divide their study time as they see fit and pause at any time. When compared to offline learning, this method is more adaptable. Online education is very simple to obtain. Students can choose from a variety of e-learning options. Teachers can improve their teaching skills by using online instruction. It also improves students' ability to learn collaboratively. Students can improve their critical thinking skills as well as their interpersonal, organizational, personality, and career-building abilities.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The goal of this research is to determine the trends in India's educational system, its benefits, and how useful it is today. It also seeks to ascertain why traditional educational methods should be abandoned in favor of more modern ones.

III. CONCLUSION

A prior source claims that India is making rapid progress toward the adoption of online education. The reputation of India is growing in this part of the world. Traditional classroom instruction is not going to be completely replaced by online education because it comes with its own set of advantages and disadvantages. The nation had already established an online platform for use in colleges and universities, but now it is also being utilized by educational institutions at lower levels of education for their student's academic pursuits. The research that was described above will be of great assistance in finding solutions to the problems that are currently being experienced by online education initiatives.

REFERENCES

[1]. AppuSrva, 2017, Present Education System in India, http://www.groupdiscussionideas.in/present-education-system-in-india/, 28th January.

[2]. ASER, 2016, Annual Status of Education Report 2016, http://www.asercentre.org/p/289.html

[3]. Bittersweet, 2017, The collapse of education is the collapse of the Nation, https://www.jamiiforums.com/threads/the-collapse-of education-is-the-collapse-of-the-nation.1231557/, April 7

[4]. Classbase, 2016, Education System in India, http://www.classbase.com/countries/India/Education-System

[5]. India Today, 2017, Budget 2017: Education sector analysis, then and now, https://www.indiatoday.in/educationtoday/news/story/budget-2017-education-958329-2017-02-01, February 1.

[6]. Indrail, 2015, Higher education in India, https://indrailsearch.wordpress.com/2015/06/13/education-higher-education-in-India/, June 13

[7]. Kremer, etc. (2004), "Teacher Absence in India: A Snapshot", "Journal of the European Economic Association".
http://globetrotter.berkeley.edu/macarthur/inequality/papers/KremerTeacherAbsenceinIndia.pdf.

[8]. Kumkum Joshi, 2017, How India's education system is breaking the country, http://www.dailyo.in/voices/school-education-English government-school/story/1/16610.html

[9]. MapsofIndia, 2016, Education in India, http://www.mapsofindia.com/education/, January 19

[10]. MHRD., 2016, Educational statistics at a glance, http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/ESG2016_0.pdf

[11]. Nanda, Prashant K. 2017, NIRF rankings amplify education inequality in India, http://www.livemint.com/ Education/jtktzCDnDYJ30EE2jHayLL/Nation-rankings-amplify-education-inequality-in-India.html

[12]. Offbeat Society, 2009, Education System of India: Its Functions, Drawbacks and Its Contribution, http://theviewspaper.net/education-system-of-India-its-functions-drawbacks-and-its-contribution/ 13th July.

[13]. Prayatna, 2014, Education in India: Past, Present, and the Future. Ideas, Policies and Initiatives, http://prayatna.typepad.com/education/datastatistics/, February 14.

[14]. Sanyal D. K., 2017, 14 facts about the Indian education system and a remedy, https://sanyaldk.in/doing-it-in-open-source-way/14-facts about-Indian-education-system-and-a-remedy/

Copyright to IJARSCT
www.ijarsct.co.in

148

ISSN
2581-9429
IJARSCT

[15]. Sasi Kumar V., 2016, The Education System in India, https://www.gnu.org/education/edu-system-india.en.html, 18th November.

[16]. Studylib, 2017, Private sector's contribution to K-12 education in India - Current impact, challenges, and way forward, http://studylib.net/doc/10377286/private-sector%E2%80% 99s-contribution-to-k-12-education-in-India

[17]. Tarang, 2017, Facts & Statistics about Education in India, http://www.tarang.org/facts/facts-statistics-about-education-in-india2.html

[18]. World University Rankings 2017, https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/2017/worldanking#!/page/3/length/25/sort_by/rank/sort_order/asc/cols/stats

[19]. World Bank, 2015, Educating India's Children, http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/india/brief/educating-india-children, September 18

[20]. Zahoor Ahmad Lone. Impact of Online Education in India Retrieved from http://ijesc.org/upload/4e9a4612244093f84c7b9826de3f1d36.Impact%20of%20Online%20Education%20in %20Indian.pdf

[21]. H S Helen Schropp. India's Education System: History, Current Issues and major public initiatives. Retrieved from https://www.grin.com/document/337943

[22]. https://www.indiatoday.in/education-today/featurephilia/story/7-immediate-changes-needed-in-the-Indian-education-system-1579167-2019-08-09

Copyright to IJARSCT
www.ijarsct.co.in

ISSN
2581-9429
IJARSCT

149