

INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM – A STUDENTS’ OPINION STUDY IN JIND DISTRICT, HARYANA STATE, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research is to examine the opinion of students about the Indian Education System in Jind region of Haryana. In this study, several identifiable variables were students’ opinion about Indian Education System. Using questionnaire as a research instrument, 50 sets of questionnaires had been felled by people on Google docs (online). Pie-diagram was used to present the findings opinion of student’s opinion about Indian Education System.

KEYWORDS: Indian Education System, Student’s Opinion

INTRODUCTION

In India, education provided by public schools (controlled and funded by three levels: central, state and local) and private schools. Under various articles of the Indian Constitution, free and compulsory education is provided as a fundamental right to children between the ages of 6 and 14. The approximate ratio of public schools to private schools in India is 7:5.

India has made progress in increasing the attainment rate of primary education. In 2011, approximately 75% of the population, aged between 7 and 10 years, was literate. India's improved education system is often cited as one of the main contributors to its economic development. Much of the progress, especially in higher education and scientific research, has been credited to various public institutions. While enrolment in higher education has increased steadily over the past decade, reaching a Gross Enrollment Ratio of 24% in 2013, there still remains a significant distance to catch up with tertiary education enrolment levels of developed nations, a challenge that will be necessary to overcome in order to continue to reap a demographic dividend from India's comparatively young population.

In January 2019, India had over 900 universities and 40,000 colleges.^[14] In India's higher education system, a significant number of seats are reserved under affirmative action policies for the historically disadvantaged Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. In universities, colleges, and similar institutions affiliated to the federal government, there is a maximum 50% of reservations applicable to these disadvantaged groups, at the state level it can vary. Maharashtra had 73% reservation in 2014, which is the highest percentage of reservations in India.

History

Takshasila (in modern-day Pakistan) was the earliest recorded centre of higher learning in India from possibly 8th century BCE, and it is debatable whether it could be regarded a university or not in modern sense, since teachers living

there may not have had official membership of particular colleges, and there did not seem to have existed purpose-built lecture halls and residential quarters in Taxila, in contrast to the later Nalanda university in eastern India. Nalanda was the oldest university-system of education in the world in the modern sense of university. There all subjects were taught in Ariano -páli Language.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following objectives have been framed in the study

- To get the opinion of the students about Indian Education System.
- To Find the Satisfaction level of students about the Indian Education System.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The education system in India has savored a special bond between the teacher and the pupil, since time unknown. Infact, India was the country to have established what we know as the Gurukul system of education and „0“ the basic of Mathematics education was invented by Aryabhata an Indian. In order to address the purposes outlined by the researcher, the information from previous research is needed to provide direction for the concepts, relationships and instruments to be included in the study. So the researcher reviewed related researches of Ph.D. and M.Phil. from different universities. The researcher also reviewed mathematical references, research paper on mathematics education and software, attitude towards teaching and learning, new trends, attitude towards female education, opportunities of females in mathematics education. By reviewing the related researches and literature, the researcher has finalized the studies on the title, *‘Impact of New Trends of Teaching Learning Process in Mathematics towards the Competitiveness of Female Students at Higher Secondary Schools in Mumbai’*.

1. Alan B. Henkin, (2009) - “Urban Teacher Commitment Exploring Associations with Organizational Conflict, Support for Innovation and Participation” This study explores relationship between teachers’ organizational commitment and interpersonal conflict, participation activities beyond the classroom and innovations in schools. Potential relationship among study variables are suggested in research that views affective commitment as a proxy measure for decisions to leave the school. Increments in experience are negative associated with organizational commitment. Higher levels of interpersonal conflict are linked to lower levels of organizational commitment. Participation in activities beyond the classroom is marginally related to commitment where as support for innovation has a strong positive effect on teachers commitment. The literature suggests the importance of high levels of commitment and commitment norms, in terms of the teachers work performance and the stability of the professional workforce.

2. Reddy, (2000). Occupation is an important aspect in women’s life today. The problems and difficulties of working women fall into three categories: environmental, social and psychological Adams et.al.(2000).Men generally opt for autocratic type of style. Women show participative style. Thus women are more cooperative and understanding but interaction should not be linked to being female. The interactive style include encouraging participation from employees, sharing information, energies others (Rosener Judy, 1999). Although women have turned to being professionals, marriage plays an important role in their lives, whether they would work with the same motivation after being married is a food for thought

3. Hewlett et. al. (2005) explains that most professional women step off their career fast at a certain phase of life when they have children to raise, elderly parents to take care of. Thus, women face many obstacles, which leave a gap in their profession. The main issue then becomes whether they will be able to work with the same motivation after a long gap. For this, the author suggests using flexible working hours.

THE RESEARCH PLAN

The present research is exploratory in nature. The study tries to find the significance of student's perception regarding Indian Education System.

The data for this research project has been collected through self Administration. Due to time limitation and other constraints, direct personal interview study method is used. A structured questionnaire was formed, as it consumes less time duration and is very important from the point of view of information, easier to tabulate and interpret. Moreover, respondents prefer to give direct answer.

Development of research plan has the following steps:

- Sample Design
- Sample Unit
- Sample Size
- Sample Technique.

Population

Population means the whole universe of study, in which the researcher does his study / research and the population for my research is people of Distt. Jind.Haryana

Sample Design

The complete study of all items in the population is known as a census inquiry. Sample is a group of few items, which represents the population is or universe from where it is taken.

The sample is selected by the help of **convenient sampling**. The size of sample is 50 respondents.

Sampling Size

The sample size of the study was **50**. The area of study was Jind Region with the **population size** in approxemetly 1,20,000 literate people.

DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

Data Analysis

The data collected various respondents have to analysis for the drawing conclusion. So in this efforts have been made to analysis and interpret the collective data.

A brief of analysis and interpretation given below:

Q1. In which class do you study?

Table 1

Response	
9th - 10th	2
11th - 12th	16
Graduation	56
Post Graduation	26

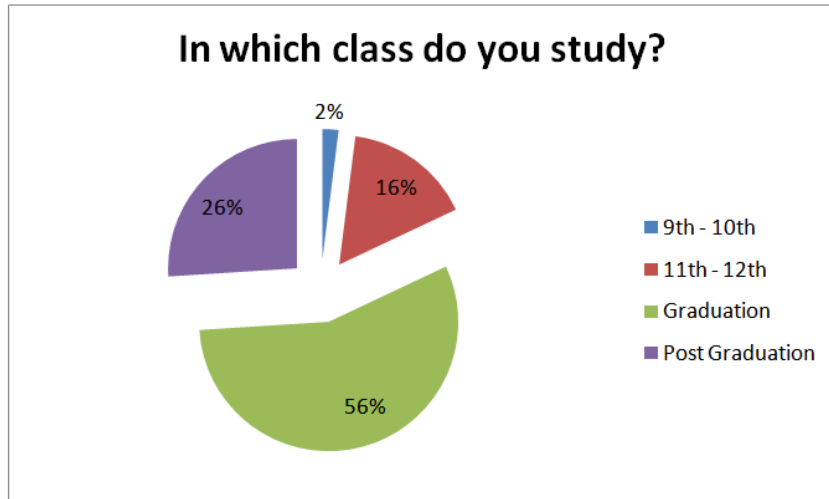


Figure 1

Comment: About 56% of student's are belonging to graduation, about 26% of student's are belonging to post graduation, about 16% of student's are belonging to 11th and 12th and about 2% of student's are belonging to 9th and 10th. So we cover approximately all level of education.

Q2. Do you feel overburden of studies in this system of education?

Table 2

Response	
Yes	46
No	36
May be	16
Don't Know	2

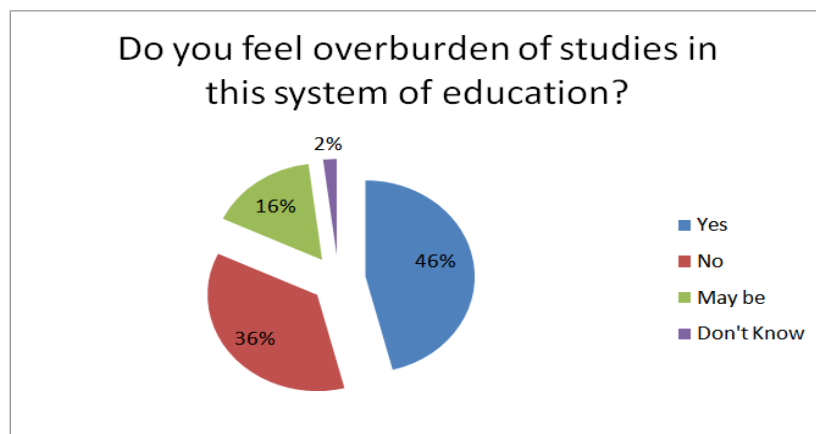


Figure 2

Comment: About 46% of student’s fell overburden in Indian education system, about 36% of student’s says they do not fell overburden in Indian education system,about 16% of student’s says may be they fell overburden in Indian education systemand about 2% of student’s do not know about this. So according to this data we can say that most of the student’s fell overburden in Indian education system.

Q3. Do you feel that the education system of India pathetically lacks processes to identify your innate skills?

Table 3

Response	
Yes	70
No	16
May be	4
Don't Know	10

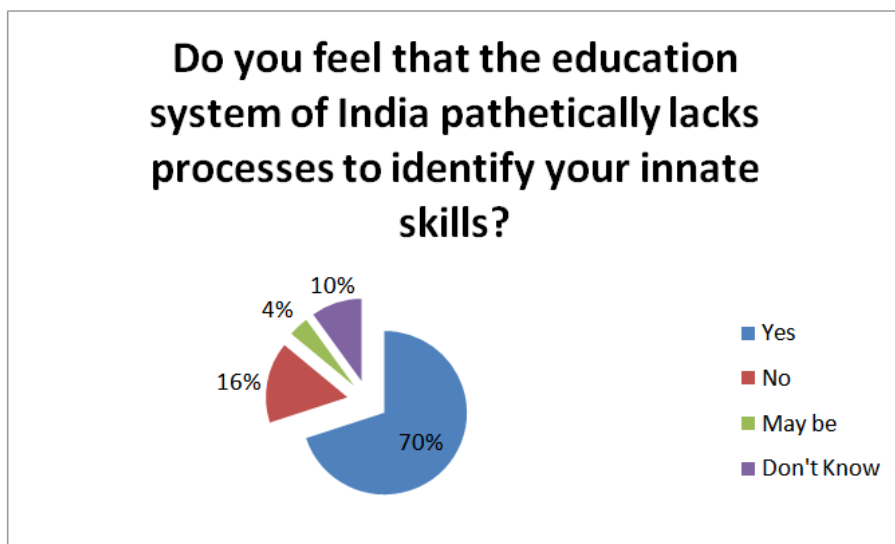


Figure 3

Comment: About 70% of student’s fell that education system of India pathetically lacks processes to identify your innate skills, about 16% of student’s says no education system of India not pathetically lacks processes to identify your innate skills,about 4% of student’s says may be that is possibleand about 10% of student’s do not know about this. So according to this data we can say that most of the student’s fell that the education system of India pathetically lacks processes to identify your innate skills.

Q4. Do you think that there is a huge shortage of counseling facility in the Indian education system?

Table 4

Response	
Yes	78
No	8
May be	12
Don't Know	2

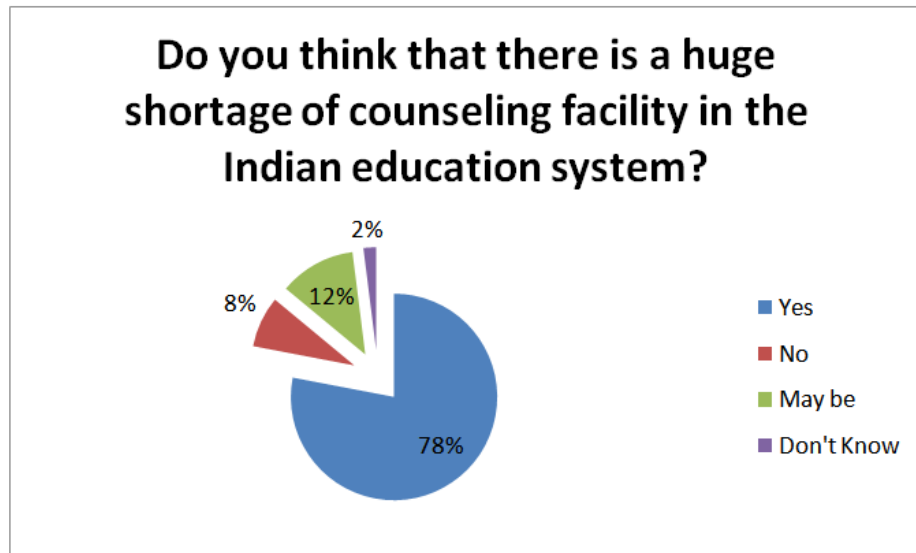


Figure 4

Comment: About 78% of student's fell that there is a huge shortage of counseling facility in the Indian education system, about 8% of student's says no there is not a huge shortage of counseling facility in the Indian education system, about 12% of student's says may be that is possible and about 2% of student's do not know about this. So according to this data we can say that most of the student's fell that there is a huge shortage of counseling facility in the Indian education system.

Q5. Do you think that education system of India lays extra heavy emphasis on scores rather than education itself?

Table 5

Response	
Yes	92
No	2
May be	6
Don't Know	0

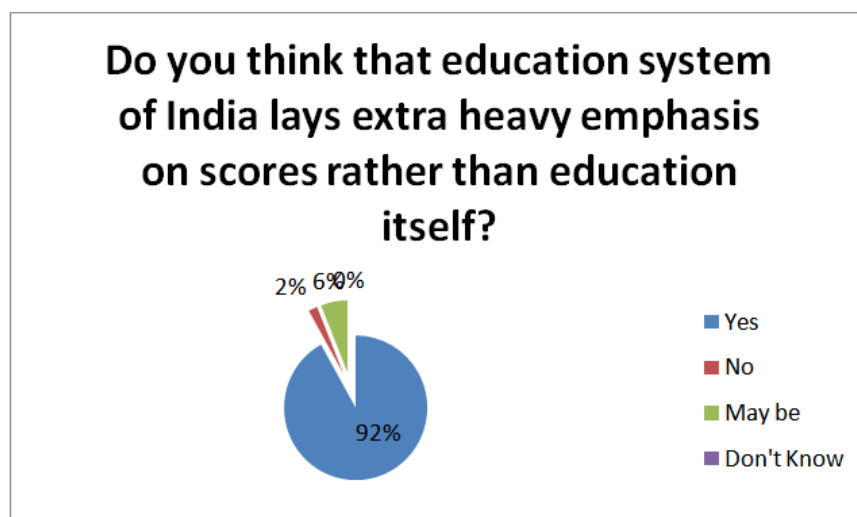


Figure 5

Comment - About 92% of student's fell that education system of India lays extra heavy emphasis on scores rather than

education itself, about 2% of student’s says noeducation system of India can’t lays extra heavy emphasis on scores rather than education itself,about 6% of student’s says may be that is possibleand about 0% of student’s do not know about this. So according to this data we can say that most of the student’s fell that education system of India lays extra heavy emphasis on scores rather than education itself.

Q6. Do you think that education system of India encourages flock mentality?

Table 6

Response	
Yes	64
No	20
May be	12
Don't Know	4

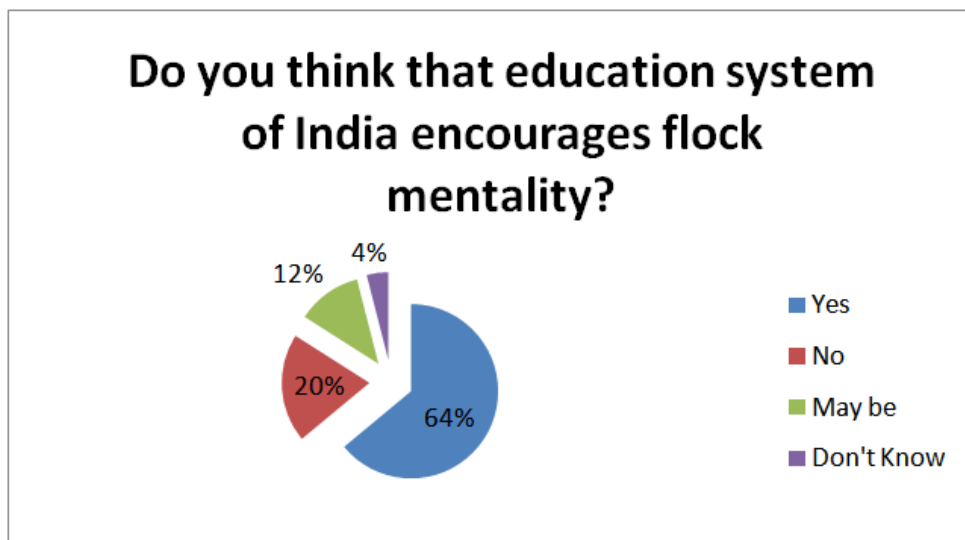


Figure 6

Comment: About 64% of student’s fell that education system of India encourages flock mentality, about 20% of student’s says no education system of India not encourages flock mentality,about 12% of student’s says may be that is possibleand about 4% of student’s do not know about this. So according to this data we can say that most of the student’s fell that education system of India encourages flock mentality.

Q7. Do you think that in this education system more attention is given to theory rather than practical?

Table 7

Response	
Yes	84
No	8
May be	8
Don't Know	0

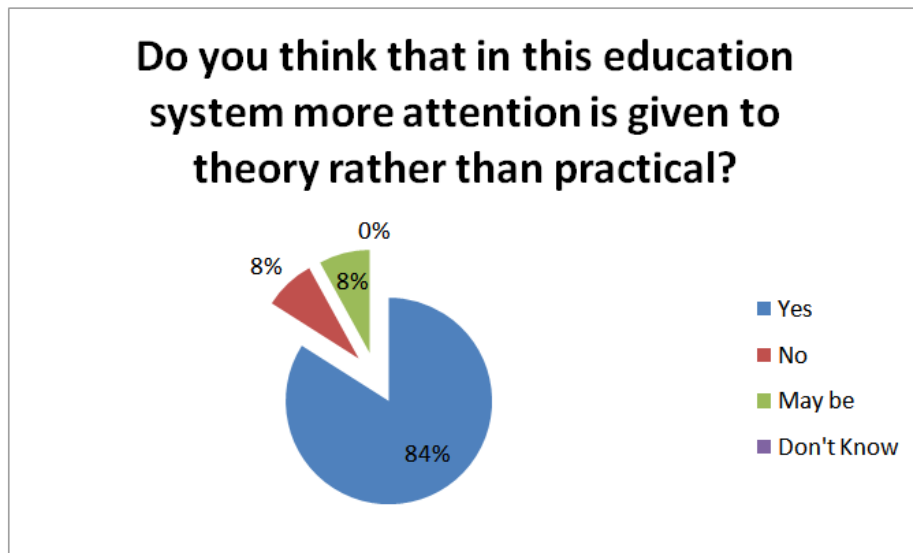


Figure 7

Comment: About 84% of student's fell that in this education system more attention is given to theory rather than practical, about 8% of student's says no in this education system there is not more attention is given to theory rather than practical, about 8% of student's says may be that is possible and about 0% of student's do not know about this. So according to this data we can say that most of the student's fell that in this education system more attention is given to theory rather than practical.

Q8. Do you think that more quality checks are required on education institutions?

Table 8

Response	
Yes	82
No	6
May be	6
Don't Know	6

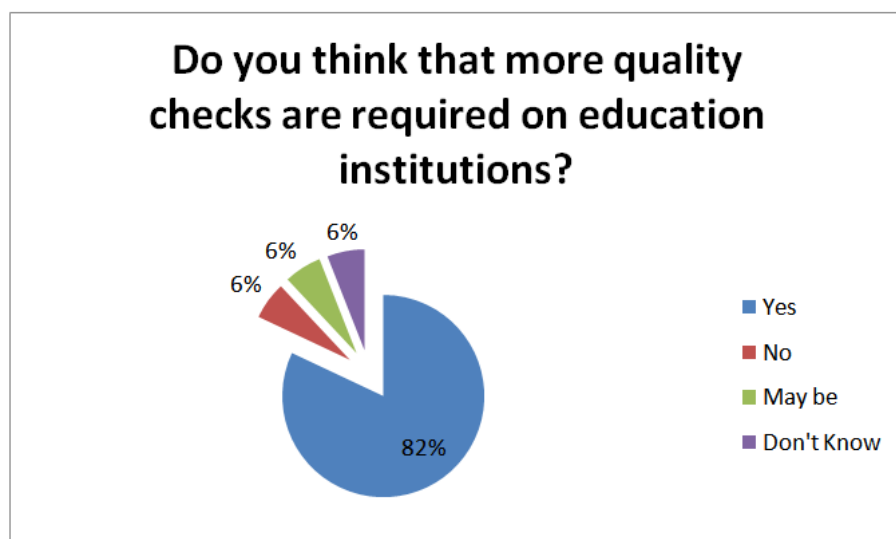


Figure 8

Comment: About 82% of student's fell that more quality checks are required on education institutions, about 6% of

student’s says no more quality checks are required on education institutions,about 6% of student’s says may be that is possibleand about 6% of student’s do not know about this. So according to this data we can say that most of the student’s fell that more quality checks are required on education institutions.

Q9. What is your opinion about reservation of seats at schools, colleges, and universities?

Table 9

Response	
This is good	20
This is not good.	72
I do not know about this.	8

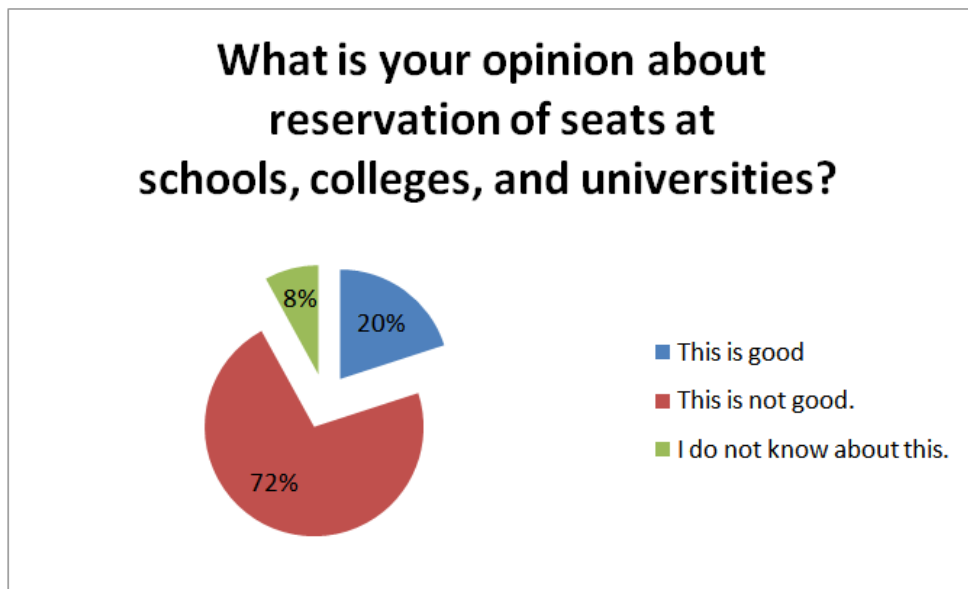


Figure 9

Comment: About 72% of student’s fell that reservation of seats at schools, colleges, and universities is not a good feature of Indian education system, about 20% of student’s says reservation of seats at schools, colleges, and universities is a good feature of Indian education system,and about 8% of student’s do not know about this. So according to this data we can say that most of the student’s fell that reservation of seats at schools, colleges, and universities is not a good feature of Indian education system.

Q10. Are you satisfied with the education system in which you are studying?

Table 10

Response	
Yes	18
No	66
May be	16
Don't Know	0

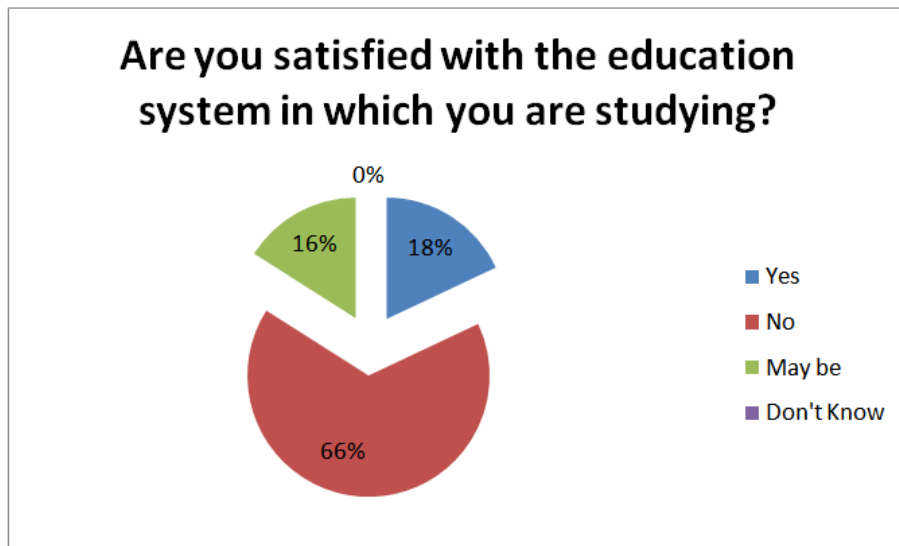


Figure 10

Comment: About 66% of student's fell satisfied with the education system in which they are studying, about 18% of student's says can't fell satisfied with the education system in which they are studying, about 16% of student's says may be that is possible and about 0% of student's do not know about this. So according to this data we can say that most of the student's fell satisfied with the education system in which they are studying.

Q11. Do you think another reform is needed in Indian education system?

Table 11

Response	
Yes	94
No	0
May be	6
Don't Know	0

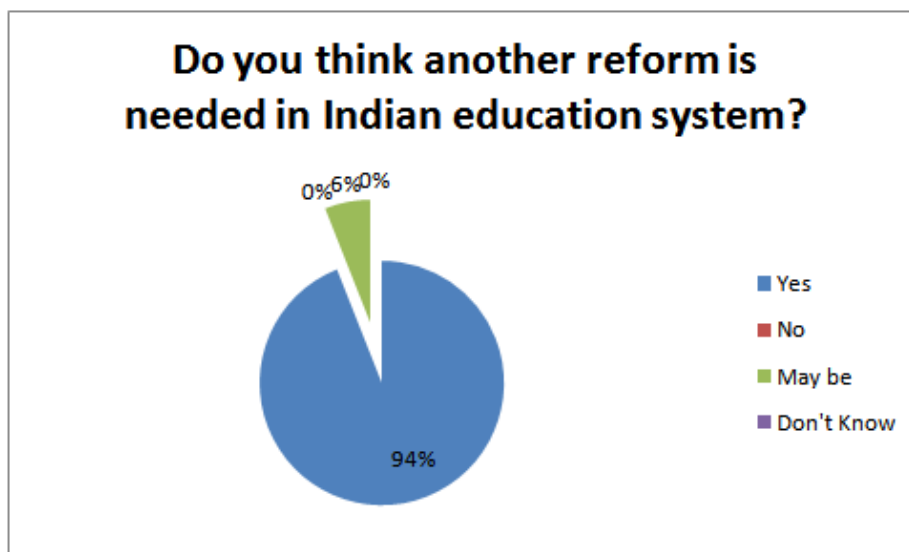


Figure 11

Comment - About 94% of student's think another reform is needed in Indian education system, none of student's think

there is no need another reform in Indian education system, about 6% of student's says may be that is possible and about 0% of student's do not know about this. So according to this data we can say that most of the student's think another reform is needed in Indian education system.

Limitations of Study

This study too has its limitations that limits the applicability and validity of study . The limitations are below

- The sample size was small and cannot be applied to the entire population.
- The student's can't show the interest to give there feedback.

Findings of the Study

After Analysis and Interpretation of the data these are followings findings were emerged:

- Most of the respondents are Male.
- About 50% of people feel overburden by this education system.
- About 70% of the students are fell that the education system of India pathetically lacks processes to identify your innate skills.
- About 78% of the students are fell that there is huge shortage of counseling facility in the Indian education system?
- About 92% of the students think that education system of India lays extra heavy emphasis on scores rather than education itself.
- About 62% of the students think that education system of India encourages flock mentality.
- About 84% of the students think that in this education system more attention is given to theory rather than practical.
- About 88% of the students think that more quality checks are required on education institutions.
- About 72% of the students says negative about reservation of seats at schools, colleges, and universities.
- About 66% of the students are not satisfied with the education system.
- About 92% of the students think another reform is needed in Indian education system

CONCLUSIONS

Overall we can say that the most of the students (about 92%) says that there is a need of another reform in Indian education system. Most of the students (about 66%) are not satisfied with this education system. About 88% of the students think that more quality checks are required on education institutions. About 84% of the students think that in this education system more attention is given to theory rather than practical. About 92% of the students think that education system of India lays extra heavy emphasis on scores rather than education itself. About 70% of the students are fell that the education system of India pathetically lacks processes to identify your innate skills.

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