

# Problems of Educational Administration in India

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# Introduction

- ▶ Education, politics, corruption, poverty, health and police are six main issues on which everybody can throw some light or have some ideas in India.
- ▶ India is still not in a position to say when will achieve the cent percent literacy rate.
- ▶ Education is catered by both sector educational institutions- govt. and private.
- ▶ Every aspect of the education is either mismatched or poorly managed.

# Lack of funds

- ▶ The lack of sufficient funds is the main problem in the development of education. Outlay for education in Five Year Plans has been decreasing. Due to insufficient funds most educational institutions lack infrastructure, science equipment and libraries etc. Due to this reason, desired results cannot be achieved.
- ▶ As per 2016 Annual Survey of Education Report (ASER), 3.5% schools in India had no toilet facility while only 68.7% schools had usable toilet facility. 75.5% of the schools surveyed had library in 2016, a decrease from 78.1% in 2014. Percentage of schools with separate girls toilet have increased from 32.9% in 2010 to 61.9% in 2016. A total 74.1% schools had drinking water facility and 64.5% of the schools had playgrounds.

# Expensive higher education

- ▶ University, professional and technical education has become costly in India. Fee structure of technical and professional institutes like IIM's is quite high IIM's charge Rs. 2 lakh per semester for MBA classes. It is beyond the reach of common man. Privatization of higher education has led to the growth of profit hungry entrepreneurs. Now a day's higher education is much costly affair.
- ▶ In higher education, only 1 in every ten Indians has a graduate degree and above. Pursuing a college degree in general courses means average expenditure of Rs 5,240 per student in rural areas, and more than three times the rural average spends i.e, Rs 16,308 in urban areas.

# Neglect of Indian languages

- ▶ The medium of instruction particularly in science subjects is English. So rural students who are not well versed in English, cannot study science properly in English. They suffer a lot; Indian languages are still under developed. Standard publications are not available in Indian language.
- ▶ Corruption in Indian education system has been eroding the quality of education and has been creating long-term negative consequences for the society. Educational corruption in India is considered as one of the major contributors to domestic black money.

# Problem of Brain drain

- ▶ When intelligent, talented and deserving candidates do not get suitable jobs in the country, they prefer to go abroad for seeking jobs. So our country is deprived of good talent. This phenomenon is called 'Brain drain'.
- ▶ When Indian expatriates migrate abroad in search of greener pastures, the country ends up losing its major skilled workforce. In the age of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, where technology has proven to be both a disruptor and a creator of employment in India, why is the country failing to hold back its talented and skilled individuals from moving abroad for good?

# Mass illiteracy

- ▶ Despite constitutional directives and economic planning we are not able to achieve cent percent literacy. -Even now about 25 percent people remain illiterate. In India, the number of illiterates is almost one-third of the total illiterates in the world. Advanced countries are 100% literate; the position in India is quite dismal.
- ▶ As per the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2012, 96.5% of all rural children between the ages of 6-14 were enrolled in school. This is the fourth annual survey to report enrollment above 96%. India has maintained an average enrolment ratio of 95% for students in this age group from year 2007 to 2014. As an outcome the number of students in the age group 6-14 who are not enrolled in school has come down to 2.8% in the year academic year 2018 (ASER 2018). Another report from 2013 stated that there were 229 million students enrolled in different accredited urban and rural schools of India, from Class I to XII, representing an increase of 23 lakh students over 2002 total enrolment, and a 19% increase in girls' enrolment

# Wastage of resources

- ▶ Our education system is based on General Education. The dropout rate is very high in primary and secondary level. Most of the students in 6-14 age groups leave the school before completing their education. It leads to wastage of financial and human resources.
- ▶ The efforts for reducing wastage and stagnation should be concentrated on grade - I because wastage is the maximum at this stage. Before attaining functional literacy, i.e. completion of study up to Class V, premature withdrawal should be stopped at any cost.



# General education oriented

- ▶ Our educational system is of General Education in nature. Development of technical and vocational education is quite unsatisfactory. So our education is unproductive. Hence number of educated unemployed persons is increasing day by day. This has become a great concern for Govt.
- ▶ Quality of education in most of the developing countries is compromised and the educational institutions are just producing graduates with a degree but without the required skills. On the other hand, the job market requires skills as most recently google has waived the requirement for a degree or diploma and they are focusing on skills. I believe that a degree from a good institution embeds skills but this may not be the case in most of the institutions in developing countries.

# Problems of primary education

- ▶ Our primary education is ridden with too many problems. Large number of primary schools has no buildings what to talk of basic facilities like drinking water, urinals and electricity, furniture and study materials etc. Large numbers of primary schools are single teacher schools and many schools are even without teachers. So the drop rate is very high and a cause of concern. Concluding, we can say that there is quantitative expansion of education but in qualitative development we are still lagging behind.

Courtesy- <https://www.economicdiscussion.net>