

# **Indian Education And Its Universal Application**

**Kuldeep Agnihotri**

*Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Pioneer Institute of Professional Studies,  
Indore*

## **Abstract**

Education is the backbone of every country. A country will not have the capacity to get by in the focused world, if its education system isn't equipped for contributing for its improvement. Indian education system is generally censured in multi-measurements for its inability to make required employability in its students according to the business prerequisites and its powerlessness to add to inclusive growth in the nation overall. This paper endeavors to feature the issues and give a few answers for determination them. The act of universal Application in education (UAE) considers individuals with an extensive variety of attributes in the Application of all educational items and environments. UAE goes past open plan for individuals with incapacities to make all parts of the educational encounter more comprehensive for students, parents, staff, instructors, administrators, and guests with an awesome assortment of characteristics. These characteristics incorporate those identified with gender, race and ethnicity, age, stature, disability, and learning style.

**KEYWORDS:** *Education System, Government, Issues, Quality, Solution, Universal Application.*

**Introduction:** It is by and large advertised that India has a strong educational structure with premier education. The distinctive measuring sticks, for example, new courses, evolving educational modules, dynamic philosophies and teacher training encourage in conveyance of quality content. E-learning, understudy neighborly learning, increased appropriation of additional and co-curricular exercises, and so forth. In any case, on the off chance that one sees the employability of the yield, the status of unemployment and underemployment, the outcomes are not empowering. It is lamented that there is lack of quality education for the poor, and just a small fraction of students, around one tenth from schools, go for higher studies [1]. It is reprimanded generally that many students think about through remembrance, and every

programme is arranged exam-situated and not learning oriented. Henceforth, India's education system is a hindrance in accomplishing its destinations of monetary improvement [2]. This examination means to comprehend and assess the issues and challenges in the Indian educational system and to provide solutions.

Initially connected in the field of engineering and later to commercial products and information technology, UDE applications are generally new. UDE gives a philosophical system to the design of an expansive scope of educational products and environments [3]. These include

- Computer and science labs,
- Curriculum,
- Educational software,
- Instruction,
- Libraries,
- Professional organizations,
- Registration options,
- Student housing and residential life,
- Websites, and
- Other student services.

**Principles Of Universal Application Design:** The term universal application design (UAD) was begat by the draftsman Ronald Mace, who tested the customary methodology of designing for the normal client and gave a design foundation to more available and usable products and environments. Mace and different visionaries built up the meaning of UAD utilized by the Center for Universal application Design (CUAD) [4].

"The design of items and environments to be usable to the best degree conceivable by individuals everything being equal and capacities". Universal Application design puts high incentive on both decent variety and comprehensiveness.

A gathering of draftsmen, product designers, engineers, and environmental design specialists at the CUD set up seven standards for the universal Application design of products [5]. These standards of UAD are listed below. Each is trailed by an example of its application.

**1. Equitable use.** The design helpful and attractive to individuals with different capacities. Profession administrations precedent: Job postings in arrangements available to individuals with a wide scope of capacities, handicaps, ages, racial, and ethnic backgrounds.

**2. Flexibility in use.** The design accommodates a wide range of individual preferences and abilities. Campus museum example: A design that allows a visitor to choose to read or listen to the description of the contents of display cases.

**3. Simple and intuitive use.** Use of the design is easy to understand, regardless of the user's experience, knowledge, language skills, or current concentration level. Assessment example: Testing in a predictable, straightforward manner.

**4. Perceptible information.** The design communicates necessary information effectively to the user, regardless of ambient conditions or the user's sensory abilities. Dormitory example: An emergency alarm system with visual, aural, and kinesthetic characteristics.

**5. Tolerance for error.** The design minimizes hazards and the adverse consequences of accidental or unintended actions. Instructional software example: A program that provides guidance when the student makes an inappropriate selection.

**6. Low physical effort.** The design can be used efficiently and comfortably and with a minimum of fatigue. Curriculum example: Software with on-screen control buttons that are large enough for students with limited fine motor skills to select easily.

**7. Size and space for approach and use.** Appropriate size and space is provided for approach, reach, manipulation, and use regardless of the user's body size, posture, or mobility. Science lab example: An adjustable table and work area that is usable by students who are right- or left-handed and have a wide range of physical characteristics and abilities.

**Universal Application Design In Education:** UAD has been connected to numerous educational products (computers, websites, and software, textbooks, and lab equipment) and

environments (dormitories, classrooms, student union buildings, libraries, and distance learning courses) [6]. Not at all like a settlement for a specific person with a handicap, has the act of UDE benefited all students, including the individuals who are not getting incapacity related housing from the school. The accompanying segments demonstrate models of universal Application design applications in educational settings: physical spaces, information technology (IT), instruction, and student services [7].

**Indian Educational System – A Review:** India is known for its educational excellence. Indian Education has as of late increased worldwide acknowledgment with its recognized decent variety character. Diverse educational programs bodies oversee the school education system in India [8]. They are:

1. The National Council of Educational Research and Training
2. The State government Boards
3. Central Board of Secondary Education
4. The Council of Indian School Certificate Examination
5. The National Institute of Open Schooling
6. Islamic Madrasah School Boards
7. Autonomous schools like Woodstock School, Sri Aurobindo International Centre of Education, Auroville, Patha Bhavan and Ananda Marga Gurukula.
8. International schools, under the International Baccalaureate, or the Cambridge

There are 34 boards of secondary and senior secondary education in India (Studylib, 2017). More than 95% of the schools in India are affiliated to State Boards.

**Universal Application Design Of Information Technology:** IT has the possibility to even the odds or enlarge the holes in educational and career attainment between people who have disabilities (or are from other minority gatherings) and individuals from the larger part [9]. Application Design rules to help computer manufacturers and software developers in making items that are usable by a wide crowd were created by a gathering of experts speaking to various

partner bunches [10]. Every rule, recorded beneath, is stated as a target pursued by precedents of how the objective may be achieved.

**1. Output and Displays.** Includes all means of presenting information to the user. The design should maximize the number of people who can

- Hear auditory output clearly enough.
- Not miss important information if they can't hear.
- Have a line of sight to visual output and reach printed output.
- See visual output clearly enough.
- Not miss important information if they can't see.
- Understand the output (visual, auditory, other).
- View the output display without triggering a seizure.

**2. Documentation.** Focuses on operating instructions. The design should maximize the number of people who can

- Access the documentation.
- understand the documentation.

**3. Safety.** Includes alarms and other protections from harm. The design should maximize the number of people who can

- perceive hazard warnings.
- use the product without injury due to unperceived hazards or the user's lack of motor control.

**Universal Application Design Of Student Services:** UAD can be connected to student services to make them open to and usable by all students. These services include computer labs, libraries, admissions, enlistment, budgetary guide, prompting, career services, lodging, mentoring and learning centers, and student organizations [11]. At the point when universal Application design is connected, everybody feels welcome, can get to the office and move inside it, access materials

and electronic resources, and take an interest in occasions and different exercises [12]. Endeavors ought to be made in the accompanying regions. Universal Application Design of Student Services:

- **Planning, Policies, and Evaluation.** Consider assorted variety issues as you plan and assess administrations.
- **Physical Environments and Products.** Guarantee physical access, solace, and wellbeing inside a domain that is inviting to guests with an assortment of capacities, racial and ethnic backgrounds, genders, and ages.
- **Staff.** Ensure staffs are set up to work with all understudies.
- **Information Resources and Technology.** Guarantee that publications and websites welcome an assorted gathering and substance is open to everybody.
- **Events.** Guarantee that everybody can take an interest in occasions supported by the association.

**Issues And Challenges – An Analysis:** India has been a multi-social, multi-religious, and multi-etymological society. Every State has an alternate and particular personality. Managing different goals of such individuals in a democratic country is to be sure a test to the Govt of India. The various issues are outlined here:

**Corruption in education:** Corruption in Indian education system has been disintegrating the quality of education. It is one of the real supporters to domestic black money. Payment to Management at dim rooms and looking for affirmations is expanding. 'Get full compensation in the record, payback part to Management by clear marked check is additionally training in some private schools.

**No proper value education:** Value education isn't offered in the schools and colleges. Whenever offered, religion and scorn are spread for the sake of value education. A large number of the specialists, attorneys, CAs, politicians and Govt servants who assumed be the friends in need of the society, experience the ill effects of genuine allegations of debasement. Seniority

homes are expanding. Suicides are expanding. The significance of affection is in the end evolving. The education-led technology, creations and advancements are being abused.

**Lack of Facilities:** As per 2016 Annual Survey of Education Report, 3.5% schools in India had no latrine office while just 68.7% schools had useable toilet facility. 75.5% of the schools surveyed had library in 2016, a diminishing from 78.1% out of 2014. Percentage of schools with isolate young ladies' can has expanded from 32.9% of every 2010 to 61.9% out of 2016. 74.1% schools had drinking water office and 64.5% of the schools had play area.

**Curriculum issues:** There are numerous different curriculum systems that befuddle the students who wish to accomplish a similar goal, for example, Engineering, Medical and Business Administration. At the higher education level, there is no consistency in the syllabuses instructed for the equivalent programme. Syllabus modification is done regularly without thinking about the contemporary prerequisites of ventures. There is absence of decent variety in the subjects one can take in colleges. Adaptability to cross over streams is also lacking.

**Wrong societal outlook:** For Governments, all the more scoring is achievement. English is turning into the proportion of insightfulness. Thus, parents of today take minimum enthusiasm for vernacular medium of education. Due to the apparent idea of substandard quality, Govt schools are turning into the last decision for many. Education-seeking migration has turned into a matter of pride for some families. A large portion of the school students spend dominant part of their learning time in getting ready for competitive exams. Coaching classes to thrive because of this baseless rivalry, prompting a class divide.

### **Solutions: A Way Forward**

**Give more significance to primary and secondary education:** Primary education is the backbone of education system of a country. In the event that the teachers at primary and secondary level are incompetent, not qualified and less-paid, every single further investigation will be in stake. Thus, more consideration is required on primary education instead of higher education [13]. Directly, higher education foundations contend to get quality understudies. The weaker and less rumored universities wind up with poor students. This influences continuously the employability of youth, and makes a class-isolate.

**Give importance to technology in education:** India needs to embrace computer and high-speed internet technology. Our educational delivery components should take the abundance of human money to the majority. The models of block and cement schools, colleges and universities should be coordinated and interlinked with ICT. The Governments ought to put more in technological infrastructure that will facilitate the knowledge accessibility.

**Encourage innovation and creativity:** The system should remunerate the individuals who deserve highest scholarly respect. The crammers ought not to be remunerated. Our testing and marking systems should be worked to perceive unique commitments, innovativeness, problem-solving and development. Positions ought to be granted as needs be.

**Personalize the education:** Indian education system is based on the presumption that if a thing is good for one child, it is useful for all. Be that as it may, one monstrous education system can't be appropriate to all. Some people are visual learners; others are sound-related students. A few children learn quicker, some do moderate. The syllabus ought to be planned so that each student's idle capacity is recognized and spurred. Hurried and quick learning ought to be debilitated.

**Train the trainers continuously:** A teacher is a business visionary and maker. The performance of a teacher should not be limited to classroom. It should be opened up for the world to see with internet. There must be pioneers in teaching positions, not salaried individuals holding their mantle. Consequently, normal preparing is a need.

**Change the aptitude to teach:** Teaching jobs are generally viewed as protected, generously compensated and hazard free jobs. Most of the teachers do not have any desire to change. As they wind up experienced, they get septic, and not think about the nature and need of the students. Understanding the present age is the need. Rules ought to be made in this direction.

**Provide quality education with character:** Education without character is fetus removal and will make divisions in the society. A country that brings down the quality of education and permits score rivalry in exams will crumple. The bewildered specialists, less talented designers, fearful judges, money minded bookkeepers, avaricious businesspeople, in human evangelists and uninformed teachers cannot serve for the economy's growth [14]. They will soon and definitely fate the society with their untrustworthy practices which nobody can stand up to.



**Deal with corruption strictly:** Corrupt politicians upheld by degenerate supporters and degenerate police compel are expanding. Fakes, robberies, rape and sexual harassment cases are rising. Govt recruited bank supervisor's neutralize the Govt's development policies. Printing of phony notes, presentations of plastic rice, egg, cabbage, and so on are getting to be uncontrollable [15]. Defilement is all over the place and in all things. Natural products end up ready with chemicals. Even the small kids' items are defiled. The Govt should manage such deceitful people severely.

**Make education affordable to all:** In the event that we need to see our country as a knowledge economy, we have to offer quality education to all and not proportioning of education [16]. Confirmations in educational institutions ought not to be on position or religion basis. Financial support to students based on caste and religion should be quickly ceased. It is seen that people earning good amount of wage appreciate Govt incentives and they wind up inert similarly because of the caste religion benefits. Ridiculous reservations make a societal division, and prompt mind deplete. Reservation will vanish if the shortage in education is maintained a strategic distance from [17].

**Nationalize education sector:** Education in India has been controlled on a not-for profit basis. This supports degenerate people, money launderers and government officials to utilize education institutions to conceal their black money, and earn heavy income from education business through shrewd organizing. Govt cannot direct them. Henceforth, ample opportunity has already past to nationalize private educational foundations tuned in to government structure and remunerate the speculators sufficiently. Education up to tenth ought to be made free of cost.

## **Conclusion**

Education is a country's lifeline, and it must be given more significance than guard in any country. There is a desperate requirement for progressive changes in the India's education system, in the syllabus and teaching method, as well as in the state of mind towards the test and marks system. India can utilize its tremendous human resources gainfully if the learning system is made compelling. Every child has boundless potential and it ought to be permitted to be free from our evil considerations. It ought to be instructed to lessen the disparity. We can complete a great deal. Yet, we are not working with required earnestness. For more information about

applications of universal Application configuration counsel for Universal Application Design in Indian Education. The investigation Universal Application Design in Higher Education from Principles to Practice in Education Press shares viewpoints of UAD leaders nationwide. The system of education should be student driven instead of check driven. Children must be permitted to pick subjects as indicated by their interests. They ought to be urged to inquire about without anyone else from library books and the Internet and share them in the class. This will assist them with developing self-assurance, self-reliance and receptiveness to feedback. Employability is a serious problem today. Some way or another individual get degrees and wind up jobless or underemployed. The quality of education is specifically connected to the assets accessible and it is essential for the Govt to enhance asset designation to achieve subjective changes in the field of education. Despite the fact that the quantity of students and programmes increases every year, India has neglected to create world class universities both in the private sector or the public-sector. The shortage of quality education ought to be maintained a strategic distance from. The focal Govt ought to dispense enough money to open new schools, colleges and universities, update the whole framework and contribute in technology and development identified with the education system.

## References

- [1] Appu Srva, 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.asecentre.org/p/289.html>
- [3] Bittersweet, 2017, The collapse of education is the collapse of the Nation, <https://www.jamiiforums.com/threads/the-collapse-ofeducation-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] Indiatoday, 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] Kumkum Joshi, 2017, How India's education system is breaking the country, <http://www.dailyo.in/voices/school-education-englishgovernment-school/story/1/16610.html>
- [8] MapsofIndia, 2016, Education in India, <http://www.mapsofindia.com/education/>, January 19
- [9] MHRD., 2016, Educational statistics at a glance, [http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/statistics/ESG2016\\_0.pdf](http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/ESG2016_0.pdf)
- [10] Nanda, Prashant K. 2017, NIRF rankings amplify education inequality in India, <http://www.livemint.com/Education/jtktzCDnDYJ30EE2jHayLL/National-rankings-amplify-education-inequality-in-India.html>
- [11] Prayatna, 2014, Education in India: Past, Present and the Future. Ideas, Policies and Initiatives, <http://prayatna.typepad.com/education/datastatistics/>, February 14.
- [12] Sanyal D. K., 2017, 14 facts about Indian education system and a remedy, <https://sanyaldk.in/doing-it-in-open-source-way/14-factsabout-indian-education-system-and-a-remedy/>
- [13] Sasi Kumar V., 2016, The Education System in India, <https://www.gnu.org/education/edu-system-india.en.html>, 18th November.
- [14] 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>
- [15] Tarang, 2017, Facts & Statistics about Education in India, <http://www.tarang.org/facts/facts-statistics-about-education-in-india2.html>
- [16] THE, 2017, 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](https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/2017/worldanking#!/page/3/length/25/sort_by/rank/sort_order/asc/cols/stats)

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