

**THE EDUCATION FACTORIES: THE MAJOR CAUSES OF  
EDUCATIONAL PREDICAMENT IN INDIA**

**Prof. (Dr.) Mayank Pawar**

Department of Mathematics (Faculty of Engineering)  
Teertahanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad, India, -244001.  
Email: [anumayak@gmail.com](mailto:anumayak@gmail.com)

**ABSTRACT**

*This paper focuses on the reasons of the failure of the present education system in India which is considered the backbone in the progress of the nation. It is being felt that the students and the teachers who are indispensable elements of this system are not performing up to the mark. The standard of their performance is decreasing day by day. The paper aims at highlighting the factors responsible for the same, so that it may be improved for the welfare of the society as well as the nation.*

**Keywords-***Education, Teachers, Students, Factory, Raw material.*

**INTRODUCTION**

The role of education system in the economic, social, and intellectual development of a nation is considerable. None can dare to ignore it but in the modern scenario, the education and its two important elements i.e., student and teacher are not touching the criterion of satisfaction. Really, they are not fulfilling the desired objectives. The reason lies within the system. Let us think about the style of working of education system in India (Adiseshiah, 1978).

**MAIN THOUGHT**

The educational organization may be compared with the outer structure of a factory. At an outer level, a factory seems to be designed properly equipped with every facility and comforts for working. So, the educational organization or education factories are generally found to have a splendid infrastructure, spacious play-ground, good class-rooms and laboratory with all modern technical equipments to glamorize the customers or the parents of the students or the students themselves. They find the infrastructure shining with excessive luster and cannot save themselves to be spelled by the delusive beauty of the factory. They decide to invest their money for the future of their love-ones. They do not have any idea of being fobbed. For

parents, this is an investment to make the career of their wards but for the factory, this is only a business in which they will gain profit (Iida, 2009).

The teacher may be compared to the machine which makes production from the raw material but the question arises: from where does this raw material come? Yes, the students who take admission in this factory to be shaped into successful citizens and professionals are the raw material. This education factory has raw material in form of the students and machines in form of teachers. The machine is given a target of production which it has to achieve within a limited time. But can a teacher be treated as machine or can a student be treated as raw material to achieve more and more profit? Certainly, the answer will be 'no' (Sahoo, 2005).

The teacher is a human with tiresome human body, mind and heart and a machine is a machine with a capacity of working without any tiredness. A student can never be considered as raw material which can be used as one wish. He or she has his or her own desires, emotions, interests and innovations.

People talk about the quality education in India but this quality education can never be achieved till we stop to treat teacher-student as machine and raw material. The educational institutions are opened at 9:00 O'clock in the morning for which the teachers and the students have to make preparations at least at 8:00 am. And they are supposed to work till 5.00 O'clock in the evening i.e., 8 hours working, exactly as in a production factory. This trend has been running in India especially in private organizations for nearly 10 years and since that time, we have been making a compromise with the quality of education. While surveying few colleges in North India, it was found that generally a student wakes up in the morning at 6:00 am and starts his journey to the college at 8:00 am finishing his formality of breakfast. He reaches the college at 9:00 am and starts attending classes. Like a raw material he is shaped by the teachers one by one. And the chain runs till 4:00 pm, having one break for lunch. The student feels bore and tired for he has to attend 7-8 lectures per-day attentively and by paying attention continuously towards the lectures delivered, his mind begins to bubble due to the pressure. Now by any mean, he wants to take rest as his mind is not in a position to work more but still he has to make a journey from the college to home. He reaches home but after working from 8:00 am to 6:00pm (approximated) his mind refuses him to recall what he has studied during the whole day. He has been working for more than 10 hours without proper breakfast and lunch. Now he has four more hours remaining before going to bed which he

wants to enjoy but while his mind and body are so tired how can he be able to enjoy? Being a youth he needs to enjoy, do innovations and fulfill his personal interests and at the age of 20-21 years, he requires watching T.V. , sharing experience with parents and overall being a student he must have time to recall what has been taught to him during the whole day. One may argue that he has 4-5 hours remaining but his mental powers are powerless to do any mental work. So after having dinner and spending the rest time in some others essential works he goes to bed and sleeps. In most of the areas in India youths are treated in such a ways. People have talks and discussions over the poor performance of youth, accuse them with many charges, declare them lazy, foolish, undisciplined and insincere but the problem lies in their time- table which does not allow their mind to fly high and think innovatively. The innovative thoughts need time and a relaxed mind. Whenever they get time they spend it on surfing face book, talking on phone and watching T.V. instead of pursuing novelty. They do not have the true motivation, and inspiration. The source of inspiration and motivation is also treated as machine. Other name of this machine is teacher. This machine is supposed to shape the raw material i.e., student. In most of the private educational institutes, generally, a teacher has to work for 8 hours and his complete working hours are 9 to 10 hours including the approximate time for reaching institute from home and from Institute to home.

In private institutions the condition of the teachers is really very pitiable. In spite of being qualified and having desirable experience and working - efficiency, they are not paid the full pay-scale. They are assigned on an average 24 lectures load per week which means that they have to take 4 lectures daily. For delivering 4 lectures of one hour each, they must study at least 4 hours daily. But they do not get the proper time for lecture-preparation as they are assigned the work of mentorship too. This concept of mentorship includes the compiling of monthly attendance of the students of particular section, distribution and collection of examination form, maintaining every data related to the students of particular section, compiling the data related to class- test and a lot of other works in which the mentor has to contribute at least 2 hours daily.

With this, the teacher may be asked to involve in cultural and sports activities for which he is not even given the least facilities. He has to do the work of evaluation. He may be asked to work in examination cell. After being engaged in so many works, he hardly gets any time to update his subject- knowledge. So one may ask if the teacher is not update what the condition of the students will be.

To conclude, there is a big need to think over these issues. Teaching is not a physical work instead it is a mental one. A man can do a physical work in spite of being tired mentally but he cannot do mental work if he is physically tired. A teacher cannot be compared with a laborer who does physical work continuously for 8 hours with a lunch break of one hour only. On the other side, Education has become a type of business which used to be considered a social and moral service earlier. Originally, it was based on values but now it depends on profit rather than the welfare of society and nation. Even the parents view their offspring as investment and the educational organizations view them as customers whom they have to give a temporary satisfaction. The progress of a nation depends on its young generation and for that education is very important.

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