**LACK OF EDUCATION**

**Problems are-**

**1. Lack of infrastructure**

Approximately 95.2 per cent of schools are not yet compliant with the complete set of RTE infrastructure indicators according to survey conducted in 2010.They lacks drinking water facilities, a functional common toilet, and do not have separate toilets for girls.

**2. Poor global ranking of institutes**

Only 4 universities are featured in first 400.This is largely because of high faculty-student ratio and lack of research capacity

**3. System of education**

Education is information based rather than knowledge based. The whole focus is on cramming information rather than understanding it and analysing it.

**4. Gap between education provided and industry required education**

Industry faces a problem to find suitable employee as education provided is not suitable for directly working in industry so before that a company is required to spend large amount on providing training for employee.

**5. Gender issues**

Traditional Indian society suffers from many kind of discrimination so there are many hurdles in education of unprivileged sections of society like women, SC, ST and minority

**6. Costly higher education**

Very minimal amount of subsidy is provided for higher education so if student seeks to get chances of higher education still he misses out because of lack of economical resources



**How to solve these problems?**

**1. Adoption of technology**

Effective use of technological tools in teaching has many benefits. It will solve the many problems of infrastructure, quality

**2. More government spending**

India targeted towards devoting 6% share of the GDP towards the educational sector, the performance has definitely fallen short of expectations. Also funding is needed to be spend on building infrastructure

**3. Inclusive education system**

Growth in education sector should incorporate all sections of society like rural, urban poor ,woman Backward classes etc.

**4. Quality education**

Education provided should meet needs of student. e.g. education provided to hearing impaired or slow learners. It should allow them to enhance their skills and get better employment options

**5. PPP model**

Public-Private sources and to encourage the active participation of the private sector in national development. It is more forcefully advocated when public resources are projected to be inadequate to meet needs.

**6. IES**

An All India Education Services should be established which will decide the policies of education in consultation with educationalists

