**Drawbacks of Indian Education system:-**

* Rote learning. Emphasis on memorizing the facts rather than thoroughly understanding the concepts.
* Completely relying on textbooks.
* Giving more importance to textbooks than the teacher. There is no autonomy for teachers.
* Students have no freedom to think creatively and to question the content in the textbooks.
* Taking marks as an assessment of student’s talent, when marks can be easily obtained by memorizing the pre-written answers from the textbooks.
* Students are not being taught why they are learning particular subjects and topic. Textbooks do not mention how the topics are relevant in practical life.
* There is no incentive for teachers to encourage critical thinking in children.
* Lack of infrastructure.
* Most of the syllabus is in theoretical form.
* The dearth of capable teachers in government schools.
* Low salaries of teachers.
* Pressurizing students for marks and grades. Student suicides are increasing day by day.
* Students are learning the subjects just to reach to the next level, i.e obtaining admission from the good college.
* Indian govt is spending only 3% of its GDP on education.
* As the Govt unable to invest enough in the education sectors, private institutions roped in, and the result is the High cost of education.
* No control of govt on the fee structure of private educational institutes.
* Ethics aren’t being taught in schools. And the result of this is many educated persons lack ethics.
* Very low teacher to student ratio. As a result, teachers are not able to concentrate on each and every child. According to Right to Education, there should be one teacher for every 30 students.
* High prices of higher education in India. Indian Govt isn’t investing in higher education aspirants.
* Rise of coaching centres for competitive exams and private tuitions for school children are is resulted by the poor education system, which couldn’t make students job-ready.
* Our textbooks do not mention the importance of physical activity and the extracurricular activities. Most of the schools in India do not have playgrounds.
* Not encouraging research and innovation.
* Not teaching students about how to deal with daily life struggles.
* Incentivising hyper-competitiveness rather than encouraging to co-learn.
* Shortage of textbooks for govt school students.
* No proper career guidance available for students.
* Most of the govt school students are unable to do basic math. This reveals the negligence of teachers.
* Not everyone has access to school. A lot of rural areas still have no schools. And there are many single teacher schools.
* In the top 100 universities list by ‘Times Higher Education World Reputation Rankings 2016’, none of the Indian universities could make into the list.