

# Expensive Education System: A Review

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**Abstract:** - Education is getting expensive day by day as it has many reasons but we will discuss one by one point in this paper. Today the real-estate cost is increasing day by day it is main cause for this increment. This trend continues today. some parents are willing to spend over 90% of their income on a standard bachelor's degree at public institutions for their kids. In this paper , Our aim is what is the reason behind Expensive Education System.

**Keywords—** Education

## I. INTRODUCTION

Education in India is provided by the public sector as well as the private sector, with control and funding coming from three levels: central, state, and local. Under various articles of the Indian Constitution, free and compulsory education is provided as a fundamental right to children between the ages of 6 and 14. India has made progress in terms of increasing the primary education attendance rate and expanding literacy to approximately three-quarters of the population in the 7-10 age group, by 2011. India's improved education system is often cited as one of the main contributors to its economic development.[5] Much of the progress, especially in higher education and scientific research, has been credited to various public institutions.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

At the primary and secondary level, India has a large private school system complementing the government run schools, with 29% of students receiving private education in the 6 to 14 age group. Certain post-secondary technical schools are also private. The private education market in India had a revenue of US\$450 million in 2008, but is projected to be a US\$40 billion market. 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%. 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 2.3 million students over 2002 total enrollment, and a 19% increase in girl's enrollment.[8] While quantitatively India is inching closer to universal education, the quality of its education has been questioned particularly in its government run school system. Some of the reasons for the poor quality include absence of around 25 percent of teachers everyday. States of India have introduced tests and education assessment system to identify and improve such schools. It is important to clarify that while

there are private schools in India, they are highly regulated in terms of what they can teach, in what form they can operate (must be a non-profit to run any accredited educational institution) and all other aspects of operation. Hence, the differentiation of government schools and private schools can be misleading. In India's education system, a significant number of seats are reserved under affirmative action policies for the historically disadvantaged Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. In universities, colleges, and similar institutions affiliated to the federal government, there is a minimum 50% of reservations applicable to these disadvantaged groups, at the state level it can vary. Maharashtra had 73% reservation in 2014, which is the highest percentage of reservations in India.

1. Inflation: India's rate of inflation is about 9% over the past few years. Assuming you went to your kindergarten in 2000 and it cost Rs.50000/year back then, the same quality of education would cost Rs.70000/year. Never ignore the power of inflation.

2. Realestate & building costs: Realestate costs have skyrocketed in the past 30 years and schools require a good chunk of land. The land prices have outstripped inflation substantially. Even if you don't calculate the opportunity costs of your existing land, you will have to account for higher costs of expansions & rent.

3. Teacher salaries: In a good school, the recommended teacher to student ratio is 1:15. Let us suppose you collect Rs.35000/year for each student. That is a fees of Rs.475,000 per class/year. Now, you need to include the potential "rent" for that classroom (that could half the size of an apartment). Even if you ignore that, you need to include all the utilities (electricity bills, internet, water), administration overheads (from principal to desk clerk), capital purchases (computers, library books, chemicals), non-teaching staff (lab, library, playground).

Education, Medicine and Military were earlier treated a service. Capitalism changed these to businesses. . The parents are getting increasingly impotent to teach their own off springs. They have great sounding degrees like PhDs but don't have the basic confidence to teach primary science and answer their whys. Some don't have time for them. Education has been a problem in our country and lack of it has been blamed for all sorts of evil for hundreds of years. Even Rabindranath Tagore wrote lengthy articles about how Indian education system needs to change. Funny thing is that from the colonial

times, few things have changed. We have established IITs, IIMs, law schools and other institutions of excellence; students now routinely score 90% marks so that even students with 90+ percentage find it difficult to get into the colleges of their choice; but we do more of the same old stuff. Rote learning still plagues our system, students study only to score marks in exams, and sometimes to crack exams like IIT JEE, AIIMS or CLAT. The colonial masters introduced education systems in India to create clerks and civil servants, and we have not deviated much from that pattern till today. If once the youngsters prepared en masse for civil services and bank officers exams, they now prepare to become engineers. If there are a few centres of educational excellence, for each of those there are thousands of mediocre and terrible schools, colleges and now even universities that do not meet even minimum standards. If things have changed a little bit somewhere, elsewhere things have sunk into further inertia, corruption and lack of ambition. Creating a few more schools or allowing hundreds of colleges and private universities to mushroom is not going to solve the crisis of education in India. And a crisis it is – we are in a country where people are spending their parent's life savings and borrowed money on education – and even then not getting standard education, and struggling to find employment of their choice. In this country, millions of students are victim of an unrealistic, pointless, mindless rat race. The mind numbing competition and rote learning do not only crush the creativity and originality of millions of Indian students every year, it also drives brilliant students to commit suicide. The western capitalism and marketing, finance, business concepts are all a rigged game that are made and controlled by them. There is no way you can win but they create an illusion that India is going to be a super power soon and that motivates a lot of worker bees to keep working to fuel their luxurious living. And that is now being reflected in education also. People are ready to pay any amount to prolong their miserable lives and hence the rise in health care cost - needless medicine and surgeries. But they are not ready to exercise and control what they eat. Similarly parents are ready to spend any amount on their kids education to send them to fancy schools because they think - good school = good college = good degrees = good jobs = more money = more happiness. And end up grooming their kids into money making machines. Result - A large army of clerical workers without any innovative thinking, independent living, addicted shoppers fueling the consumer economy who move around in herds.

### III. CONCLUSION

Between 2008 and 2014, the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) reported (pdf) last week, the average annual private expenditure for general education (primary level to post graduation and above) has shot up by a staggering 175% to Rs6,788 per student. Beginning in the 1970s, state governments cut funding for public universities, increased tuition was the result. This trend continues today. Some parents are willing to spend over 90% of their income on a

standard bachelor's degree at public institutions for their kids. In India, it is the result of a system by which the government contracts private schools to help meet demand for the schools exceeding public systems," the report said. Private coaching accounted for 15% of the average total expenditure on general education. As many as 25% of students across the country were reported to be taking private tuition classes, suggesting how pervasive the industry has become.

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