

An Empirical study on Indian Education System with special emphasis on Masters of Business Administration

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I. Introduction

There are colleges which are directed by the States, be that as it may, there are 18 significant colleges called Central Universities, which are kept by the Union Government. The expanded subsidizing of the focal colleges gives them a benefit over their state rivals. India is a rapidly changing country wherein comprehensive, top-notch schooling is significance for its future. The nation is presently in a hand of the adolescent. It has the biggest youth populace on the planet on an aggregate of 600 million youngsters younger than 25, India is relied upon to overwhelm China as the biggest country on the planet and develop to around 1.5 billion individuals by 2030. This segment changes the financial development and advancement of India. Assuming India figures out how to modernize and extend its schooling framework, raise instructive accomplishment levels, and give abilities to its youngsters, it could acquire a critical upper hand over different nations like China. India's more prominent inclination for enterprising development, and its youngsters in fact talented, quickly developing, labour force. Indian advanced education is revolutionary as far as availability, and requirements extremist changes in guidelines, giving worth, and pacing. India's school education landscape is facing daunting challenges. The country was reeling under an acute learning crisis, even before the Covid-19 pandemic, with one in two children lacking basic reading proficiency at the age of 10. The pandemic threatens to exacerbate this crisis, especially because of the physical closure of 15.5 lakh schools that has affected more than 248 million students for over a year. Coalescing with the learning crisis is the Fourth Industrial Revolution — the imperative now is to reimagine education and align it with the unprecedented technological transformation. As traditional brick-and-mortar service delivery models are being disrupted across sectors, the pandemic offers a critical, yet stark, reminder of the impending need to weave technology into education. India's new National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is responsive to the clarion call to integrate technology at every level of instruction. It envisions the establishment of an autonomous body, the National Education Technology Forum (NETF), to spearhead efforts towards providing a strategic thrust to the deployment and use of technology. India is well-poised to take this leap forward with increasing access to tech-based infrastructure, electricity, and affordable internet connectivity, fuelled by flagship programmes such as Digital India and the Ministry of Education's initiatives, including the Digital Infrastructure for School Education (DIKSHA), open-source learning platform and UDISE+ — one of the largest education management information systems in the world. A comprehensive ed-tech policy architecture must focus on four key elements — providing access to learning, especially to disadvantaged groups; enabling processes of teaching, learning, and evaluation; facilitating teacher training and continuous professional development; improving governance systems including planning, management, and monitoring processes. There are a ton of MBA school in Bengaluru, which give significant degree of training which assist the understudies with finding a high position line of work or to turn into a business person. Consistently the MBA graduates are expanding. Presently a day the schools not just furnish understudies with certification endorsement they additionally show the understudies Digital Marketing, Advance Excel, SAP, Business examination, etc. MBA graduates are simply qualified as well as talented on a particular stage. Our Indian training framework deals with a ton of issues that don't allow it to thrive and assist different kids with succeeding life. The most serious issue which it needs to confront is the helpless evaluating framework. It makes a decision about the insight of an understudy based on scholastics which is as test papers. That is extremely unjustifiable to understudies who are great in their general execution however not that great at explicit subjects. In addition, they just endeavour to get great imprints not focusing on getting what is instructed. All in all, this energizes getting great imprints through robbing up and not really getting a handle on the idea productively. Moreover, we perceive how the Indian training framework centers around hypothesis more. This makes them pursue the academic information and does not help in applying it to this present reality. This training confuses them when they step out in the open world reality because of absence of pragmatic information. In particular, the Indian schooling framework doesn't accentuate enough on the significance of sports and expressions. Understudies are asked 100% of the time to concentrate on constantly where they get no ideal opportunity for different exercises like games and expressions As the Indian Education System is dealing with such countless issues, we really want to think of successful arrangements so it improves and makes a more promising time to

come for understudies. We can begin by zeroing in on the expertise advancement of the understudies. The schools and universities should zero in on the positions and grades as well as on the logical and inventive abilities of youngsters. The CAT Exam is the most popular of all IIM entrance exams held every year. Getting an MBA from a reputed institution is a dream for many aspirants. Applicants seeking admission to MBA programs must appear for the CAT Exam. The CAT exam is an entry requirement for admissions into the IIMs and India's top business schools. As well as the time needed to complete the entire syllabus to get through CAT and various other programmes offered by IIM. The GMAT exam is the first and only standardized exam specifically designed for admission to graduate business and management programs. It sets the standard to predict your academic performance in today's graduate management programs and most importantly, schools trust the exam.

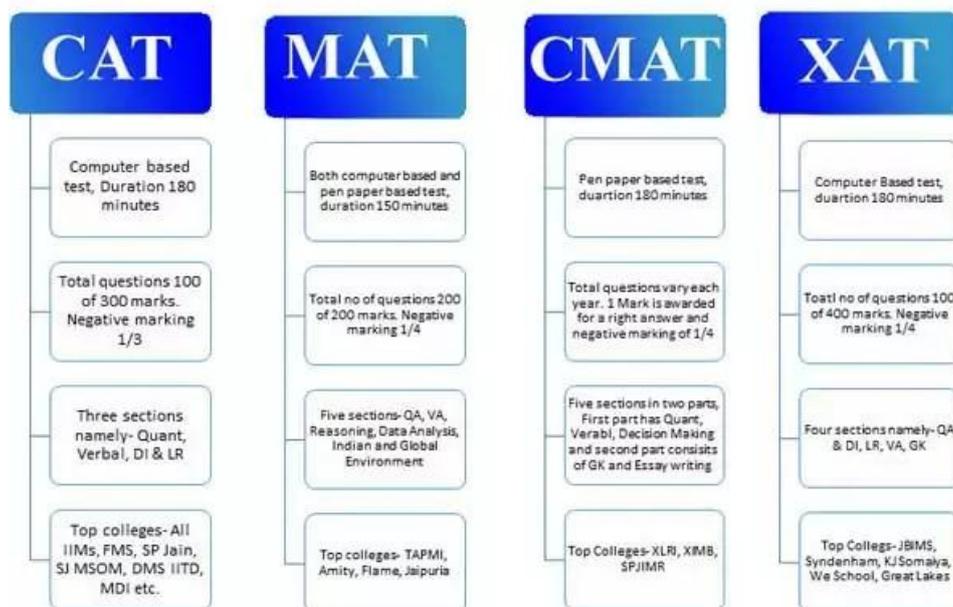
Accentuation on retaining the realities rather than completely understanding the ideas.

Totally depending on textbooks. Most of the prospectus is in hypothetical structure.

Giving more significance to reading material. Understudies have no opportunity to think imaginatively and to scrutinize the substance in the reading material and not every instructor gets the questions free from the understudies they are just seeing Or accepting imprints as an appraisal of understudy's ability, when imprints can be effortlessly gained by remembering or robbing the responses from the course books.

Understudies are not being shown why they are learning specific subjects and point. Reading material don't make reference to how the themes are significant in down to earth life.

There is no impetus for educators to energize decisive thinking in kids. Absence of framework and innovation. Where in numerous nations understudies are instructed common-sense and in their tutoring they are taken to modern visits to show them how the business functions. Lack of reading material for understudies. There isn't adequate book for the understudies to study.



The educators in many schools and universities are not well equipped to direct the understudies to cause their enthusiasm. there are insufficient subjects to pick as per the Indian training framework. This is the explanation that understudies neglect to get entrance into schools, and they continue to attempt just in one bearing, as they don't have a lot of information about different fields. Likewise, subjects should not be simply instructed hypothetically yet with reasonable. This will help in a superior comprehension of the subject without them robbing up the entire thing because of absence of down to earth information. Additionally, the schedule should be refreshed with the changing occasions and follow the advanced age design. Other than that, the public authority and private universities should now expand the finance of educators. As they obviously merit more than whatever they offer. To set aside cash, the schools recruit educators who are not adequately qualified. This establishes an exceptionally terrible homeroom climate and learning. They should be employed on the off chance that they are good for the gig and not on the grounds that they are working at a lesser compensation.

Indian education system vs global education system

The curriculum in Indian educational institutes focus more on theoretical education and rely on the research that has been conducted in the past. The curriculum of foreign universities follows a more practical approach in education and encourage fresh research other than what has already been discovered.

Work Experience for Indian MBA vs Foreign MBA

In comparison to most MBA universities abroad, many Indian B-schools admit students with little or no job experience. While many b-schools in India, such as ISB Hyderabad, IIM Ahmedabad, IIM Bangalore, XLRI, FMS, and others, admit many candidates with relevant work experience, not all universities and colleges follow this policy. Universities in the United States, on the other hand, favour candidates with at least 2-4 years of work experience. Similarly, top Canadian universities favour applicants who have worked for at least two years. Work experience of at least two years is needed to study in Australia, and the same is true in any European country. As a result, depending on what stage of life you are in, you can choose whether to pursue an MBA in India or abroad.

Cost of Study – MBA Vs Foreign MBA

The cost of studying is usually the deciding factor for many students because of the extra expenses incurred abroad. Obtaining an MBA degree in India is less expensive than in countries such as the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom. An MBA in India may cost between INR 7.5 and INR 25 lakhs, but an MBA overseas can cost between INR 67.17 lakhs and INR 1.04 crore. The one-year programs would cost slightly less in the range of \$55,000 to \$80,000. In addition, living expenditures in foreign countries will be much greater than in India. This is when school loans come in handy. It is critical that you thoroughly evaluate the return on investment (ROI) and select an MBA college that is best suited to your needs.

Indian MBA vs Foreign MBA: Placements

The placements offered by Indian institutions are easily available as compared to universities abroad. Even though the universities overseas assist students in their job hunt, finding a job that matches your degree might be a little difficult. For securing your place at a deserving position abroad, you might have to struggle and consider lower positions, to begin with. These little steps will further add to your experience. Despite the location of your studies, you can enhance your soft skills and hard skills to easily be hired during placements.

Indian MBA vs Foreign MBA: Salary

Apart from the university you choose, the most important factor can severely depend on the position, skillset, extra courses you have completed, etc. However, an average salary for a student who has completed an MBA from India ranges from INR 23 lakhs-25 lakhs. On the other hand, completing your MBA from renowned universities abroad can get you a salary of INR 78 lakhs.

Indian MBA vs Foreign MBA: Pros and Cons at a Glance

Pros of MBA in India

- Familiar milieu
- Job/placement guarantee
- Cost Factor
- Work experience criteria
- Admission criteria

Cons of MBA in India

- Poor average Salary after MBA
- Courses available are limited and restricted as well

Pros of MBA Abroad

- Good average Salary after MBA
- A plethora of course options available

Cons of MBA Abroad

- No job or placement guarantee
- Personal criteria
- Cost factor
- Work experience criteria

- Admission criteria

Real difference between Indian and foreign education system:

	Indian education system	Foreign educational system
Option to switch	Students cannot switch their major subjects in the middle of courses. For e.g. If you are a Physics major student then you can't opt for varied subjects like Languages or Economics in the middle of your course.	Most of the universities in European colleges and US-based colleges allow students the options to switch subjects and don't limit them to just one subject.
Approach towards education	The curriculum in Indian educational institutes focus more on theoretical education and rely on the research that has been conducted in the past.	The curriculum of foreign universities follows a more practical approach in education and encourage fresh research other than what has already been discovered.
Research initiatives	Despite the continuous help offered by the government, there are limited research funds therefore, research initiatives are also less	Research in foreign universities is funded by some of the biggest organizations of the world. such as Google, Microsoft. Hence research initiatives offered there are better.
Curriculum	Modifications based on the latest and approved research studies are implemented quite late in the curriculum of Indian universities.	Universities in the US and some other developed countries update their curriculum every few years, hence offering more advanced education.
Exposure	India has not yet been able to internationalize education in order to attract students from various countries to choose course.	Foreign Universities have a mixed group of students coming from various countries. Therefore, a student gets better exposure.

II. Conclusion

Indian training is exceptionally old and obsolete. It makes a decision about understudies based on imprints and grades disregarding the general execution of the understudy. It centres around scholastics side-coating expressions and sports. The universities and schools should enlist well and qualified instructors. They should assist understudies with understanding the idea rather than simply robbing up the entire subject. The Indian training framework should improve. It should offer the understudies equivalent chances to spark better later on. We want to relinquish the old and customary ways and improve the showing norms so our children can improve the world.