

THE PURSUIT OF REFORMS IN INDIAN CLASSROOMS

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Education has always portrayed a vital role in India, which has indeed helped the country to grow in every field. However, difficulties did arise, but Indian laws always found a way to overcome them and adapt accordingly to the dynamic conditions of society. Education has always been seen as a right, and a very essential one, to accomplish every aspect of development. However, India's higher education system and university rules have neither been able to keep up with new challenges nor provided the necessary quality. They have also failed to come up with new educational policies and have shown little concern for the unequal distribution of resources.

Now, constitutional reforms have come forward to aid higher educational rules, helping them to stand out from disparities and insufficiencies. These reforms ensure full access to quality education for every individual under the Right to Education, which is recognized as a fundamental right under Article 21(a) of the Indian Constitution. Furthermore, they fulfil requirements of students by granting access to well-equipped universities. They also strongly protect the citizens and students right to equality by ensuring equal rights and equal distribution of resources under Article 14 of the Indian Constitution.

The aspirations of constitutional reforms always aims to equal rights were accessed by students as being citizens of India as well as to meet with need of development which can merely be fulfilled by educated youths and knowledgeable upcoming generations and to create a potential impact on the new policies of higher educational institutes. Cater them with low cost and high quality education which duly include skill based education to breaks the financial barriers for students and make them prepare for the industry demands and future job requirements to build a visionary personnel.

Constitutional reforms helps to over come the language barriers and assist the students who desperately beat the odds out and despite having language issues they indeed succeeds with nowadays demanding circumstances and ever-changing world. These reforms were extremely vital to get away with the unequal distribution of resources by government and certain to hit the main demands of present generation by relieving them with equal resources, rights, funds and great infrastructure.

Although these actions aiding to change educational policies to comply them with present needs and to defy the negative consequences arises because of the irregularities occurred previously. Still the present conditions are not up to the mark or not the way it had committed and is only to act through constitutional reforms is enough to get the hold on individual's rights and to ensure equality to every individual as we are dealing with human race who are consist of emotions and feeling too despite some mere rights or duties referred into any books.

After independence, Indian educational regulations undergone to rapid expansion and a large number of changes but this was not accompanied by adequate watch so such kinds of challenges were raised during it's journey like inequitable access to quality education, funds

regarding issues and regulatory failures. This gave a lead to socio economic, regional, etc. kinds of disparities as well as implementation of reservation system and policies led to a very harsh impact on the country's youth but the aspiration for constitutional reforms in higher education made a quality impact on the society. Although, existing constitutional provisions regarding education system has changed a lot with time and dynamic needs of society but structural amendments are equally needful to bridge the reach of society, individual rights and economic conditions. Electing higher education as a mandatory and fundamental right of every citizen ensures and strengthen governmental actions, regulate private institutions and also secure the financial aids or scholarships for the students with this India can inclusively move towards acquiring the identity of developed country than developing and creates just and equal educational rights and education system for every student while empowering all the sections of society.

The Indian Constitution establishes the value of education yet there are gaps but concerning its accessibility, affordability and quality of education which reach to every students and inviting international students to pursue their studies from India gives Indian Higher education an another level of recognition. In spite of interventions of political parties and reservation policies, government is dominantly ruling with new higher education policies and financial aids were provided to students to complete their higher education. Much of the times, government has to deal with the questions like privatization of education, recommendations or donations, reservations for particular section of society or deterioration of public universities and lack of skills or employment for college students arise but instead of these situations the trust of citizens over acquiring higher educations influence the government authorities to take action against unfairness regarding educational rights of any individuals. This makes a positive impact over citizen's and also shapes the future of new young generation with the positive intentions or mindset.

But, in fact the main question mark puts on the traditional education system that how it affects creativity and skill development of new generation students and is the education system really changing with time and on the pace it is developing is correct or not.

So, Higher Indian education system is not actually backed by rigid structure or outdated teaching methods. Well, it is absolutely changing its methods of teaching even its bridge the gaps by creating an approachable environment towards students of all sections of society and similarly at the same time amalgamate students with each other and creating an emotion of unity between each and every student. As the world evolves it requires individuals and society to be more adaptable and work as per the skill requirement into practical applications. So, on the mentioned view the universities and educational institutions also evolving its rules, policies and working structure which promotes and equip students for the challenges of the upcoming future and work needs.

Surprisingly, traditional as well as new education system both becomes a need to favor the growth of new generation as it also provides a strong foundation in theoretical knowledge and the power of memorization through traditional bookish knowledge but with the new education system it promotes critical or analytical thinking, learning from real projects or gigs, skill development and make sure that every individual understands the importance of creation, idea, planning, and management.

But, implementation and the pace of growth always remains a key concern in regard to development while disciplined and structural learning is valuable for professional success but creativity, skills and power of analyzing and thinking is equally necessary to not being stuck in the race of jobs but also to build the businesses and earn with their ideas. Blend of both is the actual need of society.

Now, the amendments into new laws regarding higher education and judgements or precedents decided by the courts can even be proved helpful to bring up the just and equitable higher education system in India. I believe, that the blend of constitutional reforms or new amendments made by government authorities and parliament can lead to proper aiding to students in every matter as well as promotes equal growth towards the country's development and even creates a safe or secure future for the upcoming generation too.

The government has introduced several corporate and teaching programs to promote professional advancement and faculty development initiatives aimed at enhancing teaching skills and the overall quality of education. Programs such as the NISHTHA Program, AICTE FDP Program, and upEducators upskilling courses play a vital role in this effort.

Specifically, the NISHTHA Program (National Initiative for School Heads and Teachers Holistic Advancement) is the world's largest integrated teacher training program that aims to foster international collaboration and promote experiential teaching and learning methods at both elementary and university levels. The AICTE FDP Program (All India Council for Technical Education Faculty Development Program), in collaboration with NPTEL, offers online and offline training programs designed to enhance teaching competencies through advanced courses and certifications essential for upskilling technical expertise and adopting new teaching strategies.

Vocational training programs are vital and are often partnered with international collaborative sources that align with India's skill development initiatives to meet global standards. These programs leverage cross-border expertise to enhance workforce readiness. Scholarship opportunities for international students, such as the Erasmus Mundus Scholarship and various governmental scholarships offered by European nations, further strengthen this global collaboration. Additionally, joint curriculum, university admissions partnerships, and recognition of certification courses contribute to advancing job opportunities and professional growth.

In conclusion, the transformation towards an equitable, inclusive, and skill-oriented higher education system in India requires a holistic and sustained commitment from all stakeholders. Constitutional ideals must be translated into actionable reforms that not only restructure institutional frameworks but also redefine the purpose of education in alignment with social justice and national development. Policy initiatives should move beyond rhetoric to ensure transparent, accountable, and need-based implementation.

Also reimagining higher education need and opportunities must integrate India's rich repository of traditional knowledge with contemporary, technology-driven pedagogies to build globally competitive yet locally rooted institutions. The focus should be on nurturing critical thinking, innovation, and ethical leadership among students empowering them to become contributors to societal progress rather than mere participants in the job market.

True educational reform will be realized only when access to quality education becomes a guaranteed right rather than a privilege, and when the Right to Education is not merely recognized as a constitutional provision but evolves into a Right to Quality Education that can lead the world forward. By ensuring inclusivity, skill enhancement, and global collaboration, India can actualize its

constitutional vision of social and economic justice with proving itself not merely as a developing country but as an emerging, knowledge driven nation of the 21st century.