

The Development of 21st Century Teacher Competencies and Indian Primary Education

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Abstract: *This essay explores the different aspects of modern education, particularly in India, by analysing the evolution of educational objectives over time, the challenges posed by globalization, and the responsibilities that students and teachers now undertake. It highlights the shift from conventional education to a model centered on ethical principles, cultural conservation, and international competitiveness through the use of contemporary educational structures. The article goes on to describe the particular skills and dedication needed for educators to successfully negotiate the legal, social, and financial challenges of the twenty-first century.*

Keywords: Educational Administration, Teacher Competency, 21st Century Students, Cultural Conflict, Commitment, Globalization

I. INTRODUCTION

India became independent after completing 79 years of complete independence. Accordingly, a comparison between the educational situation of 1950 and today's educational situation reveals a huge difference. At the beginning of the 21st century, there are various types of challenges facing the country, information about how the changing form of Indian primary education can be effective in addressing these challenges can be found in the present case.

Result of changes in education at the end of 21st century.

1) Industrial Revolution:

The industrial revolution in India happened in the 19th century in which the relationship between punishment and business became more common.

2) Scientific Revolution:

The development of scientific approach has prevented bad practices. The scientific revolution can come into life by implementing science subjects from the primary level.

3) Cultural Conflict:

Industrial and scientific development has a great impact on the cultural sector. Conflicts arise between the western and indigenous culture. At the school level, there should be a balanced development of basic elements, and this can also be the beginning of cultural and national development.

4) Need for emotional unity:

We can use this to address social inequality and increase national literacy for one behavior, one thought, one emotional growth.

Challenges in the 21st century:

A) Social appeals:

The population is increasing exponentially, which is creating employment problems, and due to social inequality, moral education is slowing down, and there is a great need today to create social integration.



B) Economic challenges.

It is very important to eliminate economic inequality. It is very important to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor. We will have to take some big steps to eliminate poverty and unemployment. For this, we can focus on vocational education and self-care.

C) Cultural appeals.

Today, the decline of culture has become a great need. We need to preserve and promote culture. If we cultivate moral values, we will see great social results.

D) Statutory challenges.

'When faced with a particular problem, taking measures to solve the problem will not lead to the creation of complex legal issues, the petitioner will have to solve the problem by gaining efficiency, that is, accepting the legal challenge.'

E) International Challenges:

International Challenges Efforts should be made to place India in the developed group. It is very important to maintain our presence in the world. We have achieved power only by modernizing at the international level. Also, accepting the increase in globalization will help us face international challenges.

Students of the 21st century:

Students from diverse social backgrounds are now learning from diverse sources and entering a competitive world, so we need to give more at that time.

Teacher competency areas:

We should love the students, hope that knowledge will increase, we should have the ability to conduct academic activities, we should be able to use educational activities, we should increase the ability to communicate, we should update the ability to evaluate, we should also have the ability to create study and teaching materials, we should also develop the ability to manage, we should empower, we should contact parents, we should contact the community, we should have a high vision, and we should take professional and moral responsibility seriously.

Teacher Commitment Area:

A teacher should have a committed relationship with his students, a commitment to society, a commitment to his profession, a commitment to his daily values, a commitment to knowledge, and a commitment to success in action.

Teacher's performance areas:

A teacher should do his duty by making the classroom work, which is related to the actual teaching before teaching and after teaching, as well as establishing heaven. He ought to perform his duties correctly. He must also complete the tasks associated with the school. He ought to complete the tasks associated with the school. He ought to handle the tasks concerning the parents

II. CONCLUSION

The educational framework of the 21st century requires a comprehensive approach that integrates ethical principles with technological progress. Educational systems can effectively navigate the tensions between modernity and cultural preservation by prioritizing skill development and nurturing a deep sense of commitment. The aim is to elevate India's position globally while promoting national unity and social harmony.

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