



Study of transition of Indian Education System

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Abstract

Training has been made too simple for students to access the scope of the country's educational system. Advertisements such as the abolition of compulsory CBSE Class 10 from 2010-11, the adoption of a scoring scheme, the transition of children's right to free and compulsory education, reserve policies etc. Are there few of them? The question now emerges as to how effective these interventions in the field of education have been in various states of the world. Haryana is the state with a 3.7 percent share of India's overall GDP. This present thesis would shed light on Haryana's education system and look at its neighbours. An overview of these states' pedagogical accomplishments from various viewpoints will help analysts and scholars realise how far we have come to meet our goals and what needs to be accomplished. In addition, a distinction was made of the literacy rates and literacy rates of those countries.

Key words: Present scenario, education, system etc.

introduction

India's current school scheme has come a long way and the traditional traditions have undergone a modern transformation. India's government is making a great deal of effort in this area to achieve the goal of sustainable development very fast. One of the Indian governments' great achievements is a major leap from 18.3% in 1950-51 to 74.04% in 2010-11. This achievement is the product of the Indian government's great efforts in the education sector. The government is upgrading education in the country to improve people's livelihood and to accomplish other objectives, such as addressing poverty and unemployment, socioeconomic inclusion, fair distribution of incomes, etc. Education leads to the well-being of the citizen and the country's overall growth. Education is not only an instrument to improve productivity, but also an important instrument to broaden and increase civic engagement and to improve the overall quality of individual and community life. The value of education cannot however be overlooked. The system of secondary and higher education in India has not changed radically. If such a transition has occurred, only few States have been affected. The time since the 1990s, particularly since the last decade, has been showing a growing demand for primary education. The Indian Government has also shown considerable attention in both the primary and higher education sectors.



Indian Education System Transition from Ancient Time to Now

The Indian education system has advanced significantly from the Vedic days to the present era of computers and e-learning. Yet there is one thing about the two cases that remains similar, namely the role of schooling. Our ancestors, as Indians, have always stressed the importance of schooling. But since the life of man, the educational situation has never been this way. The method of education has changed significantly from the Vedic times to now and only for the best.

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The schedule

• Times of the Vedic

A big part of our generation's experience has been passed on to us since the Vedic days. Initially, the students and teachers lived together in a Gurukul system of imbibing wisdom. Later, however, the texts were written with sharp write instruments on palm leaves.

In the Vedic days, though, not everyone was as fortunate to be part of the Gurukul education system. Only the higher casts, including the Brahmins and the royals, could use this basic training.

Students had to visit places like Tibet, China, Persia and Greece in order to gain higher education, since there were no universities in India. The prominent universities of Takshila and Nalanda were founded much later. Only in the Buddhist era was both founded, where a number of disciplines, such as philosophy, mathematics, grammar, astronomy, psychology and the arts, were taught.

• British Raj Pre-Independence



The Mughal and British Raj adopted the Vedic tradition of education. While the Mughal era gave Islamic power to education, the British Raj opened a large number of Christian missionary schools and colleges.

Moreover, with the arrival of the British Raj and the colonial system, the use of English has increased. The language was now used everywhere to read, to teach and even to communicate daily. It wouldn't be unfair to say that the whole landscape of India's education system shifted at that time. During this time, higher education was developed during the 20th century.

• **School situation post-independence**

After independence, the Government established a host of educational institutions to ensure that students did not have to travel overseas to obtain higher quality education. Many of the leading schools from government schools to IITs and IIMs have been established to ensure that students are well taught. In fact, some of the universities worldwide have been noted for their outstanding education.

In addition to colleges and universities, government schools have modified the country's educational map. The government schools offered high-quality schooling for rural as well as urban students to help them interact with the world's best professionals.

Much later, private institutions were presented with higher education and excellent services. Such high-quality schooling shifted the attitude of a child in a better way.

• **Current scenario in education**

Private institutions have expanded in significant numbers in the last decade. New developments have embraced the educational sector with the rise in the number of private schools. We saw a rejection of class 10 boards and the adoption of the CGPA system by schools around the region. In addition, all private and government schools provide students enough chances to participate in extracurricular events such as athletics, debates, dance contests, etc.

If we now equate the educational methodology of the 90s, the difference is enormous. All has improved for the better—teachers, curriculum, curriculum, the prospects – all!

Education System Transformation

If we consider the present form of education and education in the 1990s, not everything is the same. Let's see if everything has changed since then.



Extracurricular activity: In the 90s, neither parents nor teachers payed any attention to extra-curricular sports and the only concern was "focusing on research." However, both of them realised the relevance of co-curricular activities in the evolving scenario. Today, the students in schools and at home are inspired to reconcile the two.

Another scenario is here: Remember to read the newspaper to find your class 12 results or to go to school for the same early morning? Can you see doing something like this today? Of course not! Of course not! You open the site and fill in your information to bring an end to your curiosity. It's much faster and more comfortable. Digitalization has all improved!

Emphasis on Schooling for Girl Children: Earlier, it wasn't a problem for the parents to educate the girl kid. If the boy wishes to study in a house with four girls, the girl will often have to give up schooling. It was, to say the least, a popular phenomenon.

The practise of many decades has seen a sharp change with the equality and excellence of women in every field, including architecture, medicine and law. In reality, the IAS test toppers have been girls for the last two years, showing how girls leave boys in any sector.

Private Colleges and Universities: In the 1990s, parents opted to study in public schools due to certain challenges from financing to excellence. With the changing times, though, the private school sector has since changed. Private schools and colleges provide their students comprehensive services. The added facilities make the learning experience much more exciting.

The days have passed where parents are reluctant to go to government school to study. Parents wish their children to do more than to be part of government school, and to do even less than that.

Innovations: instructors have increasingly introduced even more innovative ways to educate students to boost their IQ. Teachers have realised that education is not only a work ladder but a way of life. Teachers follow a variety of novel instructional methods, such as excursions, lectures and so on, to educate students efficiently. The aim is to balance learning with entertainment.

Online courses - E-learning: Online courses: We all know how technology has an enormous effect on e-learning. The effect on the average student as a country was enormous. All can be learned online from technical seminars to educational classes. In reality, the people who were in the company learned a lot from it and supported students.



Most of the credit for e-learning goes to the Indian Government, as it plays a significant part in this. The government has implemented numerous programmes, supported low-cost tablets, assured good internet connectivity in schools and paid close attention to technical infrastructure. And for what, all this? To ensure students get their best education when staying in their homes comfortably.

Finalization

In the global education sector, India plays an important part. India has one of the world's biggest higher education networks. However, there is still a great deal of room in the education sector for further growth. Furthermore, the government's goal of increasing the existing gross enrolment rate to 30% by 2020 would also fuel distance education development in India. Education is one of the key causes of formation of human capital. Its production brings in socio-economic prosperity. It also increases political understanding. Moral education raises human value in people. Quality education is thus important for the growth of a country and the entire world. A good education will liberate a country from a vicious poverty loop by a hammer of public education expenses. The seed of quality education among the disadvantaged improves their socio-economic standing, eventually leading to the growth of a whole country.

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