

Education System in India

There has been a significant transformation in India's education system from British rule until now. The current education system in India underlines developing one's qualities involving good practices, creative thinking, confidence, and empathy.

Children were taught in small Gurukuls, and it was gradually revised by establishing a contemporary Indian education system.

- After India attained independence and a new constitution was drafted, among the 6 fundamental rights for every citizen, the Right to Education was one.
- The structure of education in India is separated into 4 primary classifications, namely, pre-primary (kindergarten), primary (6-14), elementary and secondary education (14-18), and then higher studies.

Stages of Education System in India

Under the Right to Education Act of 2009, every child between 3 to 18 has the right to get free and mandatory education. The current education system in India comprises the following stages.

| Level of Education System | Type of Education | Age | Class | Important levels of education system in India |
|--|-------------------|-------|-------|---|
| Elementary School | Primary | 6–14 | 1–8 | Medium of instruction is a regional language for primary schools. English is the second language that starts in grade 3. |
| Secondary School | Secondary | 14–18 | 9–12 | Comprises of Grade 10th and 12th - Secondary and Senior Secondary School. |
| First or Bachelor's University Degree | Tertiary | | 12–15 | 3-Year Programs - science, commerce, arts, and social studies. Diploma programs (2 – 3 years) - Technological or specialized engineering, the highest qualification is Post Diploma. Professional Bachelor's degrees (4 – 5.5 years) - Medicine, Law, Architecture, etc. |
| First (Engineering & Technology) University Degree | Tertiary | | 12–16 | The courses stretch to 4 years. |

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|-------------------------------------|----------|--|-------|---|
| Second (Master's) University Degree | Tertiary | | 15–17 | Include M. Tech, LL.M., MA, MBA, MS, M. Com, which are 2-year programs. |
| Doctoral Degree | Tertiary | | 17–22 | Consists of dissertation or thesis and research of 5 years. |

Current Indian Education Issues and Policies

There are numerous issues associated with the current education system in India. A state-run public education system primarily handles education in the nation which falls under the authority of local, state, and central governments. Some of the relevant issues that need to be curbed are listed below.

Students Studying Abroad:

It is observed that one of the major reasons for students shifting to another country are the current problems of Indian education. The concerned authorities should work on the issues so that more youths get educated in their native country and contribute to the growing economy by applying their knowledge and skills.

Authorization and branding:

Education management must focus on improving education quality standards. Schools and colleges should offer officially recognized, accepted, or approved degrees.

Ratio between teacher and student:

The students pursuing education are more than the tutors needed in the academies. Therefore, teachers should be employed wisely by checking their qualifications so that valuable knowledge is transferred to aspiring students.

Inadequate employable skills:

The youths completing higher education in India do not possess a basic level of education and hence lack industry-level aptitudes. Due to carelessness in the foundation of basic education, they cannot develop their skills and remain unemployed.

PPP model:

The Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model can produce innovative specimens for the school system in India, which is why they should be considered.

Infrastructure facilities:

Government schools should have proper infrastructure as they have already started broadcasting digital education in rural schools.

Sports education:

The education system in India neglect sports in the education strategy. Though there has been a phenomenal advancement in this field, sports education is still a luxury in India.

Utilization of Capacity:

The Government should utilize students' full capabilities and ideas by motivating them and boosting schools to encourage youths with creative minds.

Expenditure on education:

It is crucial to allocate more funds to solve the major problems in Indian education system. With the passing years, many adaptations have been performed in the education system, and if this continues, the country will be able to overcome the challenges. India must also adopt a Gross enrolment pattern observed by the United Nations.

Indian Education System Problems and Solutions

Listed are the problems associated with the Indian education system and some solutions that the Government can opt to improve the education pattern, thereby enriching the country's future.

Reasonable Education System

Most educational organizations, especially Government schools, are affordable even for the poor but need better education and proper infrastructure.

- In contrast, private schools provide good quality education, excellent infrastructure, and additional types of equipment to practice but are generally expensive for many.
- It is one of the problems in the education system in India that the Government must work on so that everyone gets an equal level of education in terms of affordability and accessibility.

Quality of Education Sector in India

The education system in India varies between urban and rural areas. Rural areas are generally less advanced than urban, and hence they cannot offer suitable educational facilities and competent instructors to students compared to urban establishments.

- Important measures must be initiated to improve education quality across all country regions.
- The Indian education system should be unbiased for its youth and offer them similar learning and career opportunities to develop.

Requirement of Innovations

The system of Indian education has always concentrated on bookish knowledge, and the system must focus more on encouraging digital learning and education. This way, the country could explore innovative young minds useful for the country's evolution.

- Fostering digital education will present a considerable modification in the education system of India.
- The Government authorities must nurture the minds of the young generation for the country's development.

Campaigns to Improve Education System in India

Check out the most effective Government schemes founded to improve the present education system in India, along with their basic objectives.

| Schemes for India Education System | Significance |
|---|---|
| Beti Bachao Beti Padhao | The scheme boosted the education of girl children in India. |
| Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutes | It was started to promote the education of minorities group by increasing and reinforcing the school infrastructure in Minority Institutions. |
| Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan | It is a scholarly scheme seeking to improve secondary education and raise the enrolment rate by providing a secondary school. |
| Mid Day Meal Scheme | It is a single-meal scheme that provides food to children enrolled in government-aided schools, special training centres, Maktabas and Madrasas backed under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. |
| National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level | It is a focused interruption of Government to approach the "Hardest to Reach" girl child, particularly those not enrolled in school. |
| Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan | It was founded in 2001 to facilitate 'Education for All, supporting better infrastructure of existing schools and building new schools. |