



Study of Transition of Indian Education System from Ancient Time to Modern Time

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Abstract

The country's educational system has been made too easy for pupils to access. Class 10 will be abolished in 2010-11, a new scoring system will be implemented, and children's rights to free and compulsory education will be transitioned. Is there a shortage? These efforts in the sphere of education now raise the question of how effective they are in different countries. The state of Haryana has a GDP of 3.7 percent of India's total. Haryana's education system will be examined in this thesis, as well as its neighbouring states. Analyzers and academics may better understand how far we've come and what still needs to be done by looking at the educational achievements of these states from numerous angles. Literacy rates in the nations studied were also compared.

Key words: Present scenario, education, system, Scheme etc.

Introduction

The contemporary educational system in India has come a long way, and the ancient practises have been modernised. To meet its objective of sustainable development, India's government is putting a lot of work into this field. One of the greatest accomplishments of the Indian government is the jump from 18.3% in 1950-51 to 74% in 2010-11. The vast educational efforts of the Indian government have yielded this result. There are several goals being pursued by the government to enhance the lives of citizens, such as reducing poverty and promoting socioeconomic inclusion, as well as the equitable distribution of revenues. The well-being of the citizens and the general progress of the country may be achieved via education. As well as enhancing production, education is a vital tool for broadening and increasing civic participation, as well as improving the quality of individual and communal lives. However, the importance of education cannot be understated. Secondary and collegiate education in India has remained mostly unchanged. Only a few states have been affected if such a change has happened. There has been an increasing need for elementary education throughout the 1990s,



notably in the last decade. Both basic and secondary education have received great attention from the Indian government.

Indian Education System Transition from Ancient Time to Now

From the days of the Vedic civilization to today's era of computers and e-learning, Indian education has progressed greatly. However, there is one factor in common between the two scenarios, namely the importance of schooling. Throughout our history as Indians, our predecessors have emphasised the value of education. However, this has never been the case in human history. There have been major changes in education over time, but only for the better.

The schedule

• Times of the Vedic

Our generation's experiences have been passed down from generation to generation since the Vedic era. A Gurukul method of learning was established in which students and professors lived together and shared their knowledge. The texts were afterwards transcribed on palm leaves with sharp writing implements.

Even in the Vedic era, not everyone was afforded the opportunity to attend a Gurukul. Brahmins and royalty were only allowed to use this basic training.

• British Raj Pre-Independence

The Vedic tradition of education was embraced by the Mughal and British Rajes. The British Raj built a significant number of Christian missionary schools and colleges while the Mughal Empire provided Islamic influence to education.

With the British Raj and colonial rule, English has become more prevalent. The language was now widely used to read, teach, and even communicate on a daily basis. It's safe to claim that



India's education system was transformed throughout that time. Throughout the 20th century, higher education was gaining traction.

- **School situation post-independence**

A number of educational institutions were built after Indonesia's independence to guarantee that students did not have to travel abroad for higher educational opportunities. Many of the most prestigious schools, from government schools to IITs and IIMs, have been developed to guarantee that students are well-taught.. Indeed, a number of colleges throughout the world have been recognised for their high-quality educational programmes and services.

- **Current scenario in education**

In the previous decade, the number of private institutions has grown significantly. When it comes to education, there has been a dramatic increase in private schools in recent years. We witnessed a move away from class 10 boards and toward the CGPA system in many of the schools in the area. As a result, all private and public schools provide pupils the opportunity to participate in a wide range of extracurricular activities.

When compared to the educational methods of the 1990s, there is a massive change. Teachers, curriculum, curriculum, and the future are all better now.

Education System Transformation

When comparing today's educational system to that of the 1990s, there are several differences. Let's have a look and see if anything has changed.

This is a non-school activity: No one paid any attention to extra-curricular sports in the 1990s, and the primary worry was "focused on research." In the changing environment, however, they both realised the importance of extracurricular activities (CGAs). In today's classrooms and at home, kids are driven to find common ground between the two.

Another scenario is here: Remember to check your class 12 results in the newspaper or to get up early and go to school? Is it possible to do anything similar today? Definitely not! Definitely not! Once you've opened the webpage and filled out your information, your curiosity will be



put to rest. Faster and more comfortable than the old method. It's all become better with digitalization

Emphasis on Schooling for Girl Children: In the past, the parents didn't have an issue with their daughter being educated. There are times when a female must give up her education in order for a guy to pursue his education in a household with four daughters. It was, to put it mildly, a sensation.

Women's equality and brilliance in all fields, including architecture, medicine, and the law, have had a profound impact on decades of traditional practise in these fields. IAS exam toppers have been female for the past two years, proving that women can outperform men in any area of the economy.

Private Colleges and Universities: It was in the 1990s that many families choose public schools because of a variety of factors, including financial constraints and educational quality. The private school industry, on the other hand, has evolved through time. Students in private schools and universities receive a wide range of services. An improved learning environment is a result of the new amenities.

The days of parents reluctance to send their children to public school are long gone. There are many things that parents want their children to do than just attend public school, and even less than that.

Innovations: Students are being taught in ever more creative methods to raise their IQs by teachers. It has become clear to teachers that education is more than just a career path; it's a way of life. As a result, teachers employ a wide range of unique teaching techniques to ensure that pupils are well-informed. The goal is to provide a fun and educational experience at the same time.

Online courses - E-learning: e-learning: We all know that technology has a huge impact on it. It had a significant impact on the nation's average student population. Everything from technical seminars to educational lectures may be learned online. In actuality, the company's employees learnt a great deal from the experience and helped students.



The Indian Government is to be given most of the credit for e-learning because it has a key role in this. A wide range of programmes have been undertaken by the government, including low-cost tablet assistance, high-speed internet access in schools, and attention to technological infrastructure. What's the point? By providing the finest possible education while they remain in their own homes.

Finalization

India has a significant role to play in the field of global education. The higher education system in India is one of the most extensive in the world. There is still a great lot of development potential in the education industry. Distance education expansion in India will also be fueled by India's government objective of boosting the current gross enrolment rate to 30% by 2020. Human capital is formed in large part as a result of education. As a result of its creation, the economy has benefited. It also helps people better comprehend politics. People's human worth is raised via moral education. It follows that good education is critical to the development of a nation and the entire planet. A hammer of public education costs can break a country out of a vicious cycle of poverty with a decent education. Quality education for the underprivileged helps to enhance their social and economic status, which in turn helps the country as a whole.

Government main Scheme Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

SSA has been in existence from 2000-2001 as an intervention programme. In fact, the District Elementary Education Program (DPEP), which was inaugurated in 1993-1994, has its roots in the goal of providing primary education to all children. Over the course of multiple phases, the DPEP reached 272 districts across 18 states. The Central Government (85%) and the State Governments each contributed to the program's costs (15 percent). The World Bank, the Department for International Development (DFID), and UNICEF all contributed to the Central share. More than \$1500 million had been invested in the initiative by 2001, and 50 million youngsters were included in its scope. For example, the authors determined that the net impact on minority children was outstanding, but there was no indication of any influence on the enrolment rate of girls. Nonetheless, they came to the conclusion that the money spent on DPEP was well spent, as it offered a new strategy for working with children in India's primary schools.

Main feature of SSA:



- A plan for universal primary education that specifies a specific timeline.
- A reaction to the nationwide need for high-quality primary and secondary education.
- A chance to promote social justice via fundamental.
- A political declaration that all children in the United States should have access to elementary school education.
- Central, state, and municipal governments working together in harmony.
- A chance for states to build their own vision of basic education in the United States
- School management committees, village and urban slum level Education Committees, parent teachers' associations, mother-teacher associations, tribal autonomous councils and other grassroots level structures are all being actively engaged in the management of elementary schools as part of a Panchyati Raj effort.

Aims of SSA:

- First and foremost, to ensure that all children between the ages of 6 and 14 receive a basic education by 2010.
- Community involvement in the management of schools will help to bridge socioeconomic, regional, and gender barriers.
- To allow youngsters to learn about and dominate their natural surroundings in order to achieve their potential both spiritually and materially..
- Because this gives kids the opportunity to work together for the greater good rather than just for themselves, it promotes value-based learning.
- Finally, it's important to understand the relevance of early childhood education.

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