



A study of present scenario and current education system

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Abstract

For the purpose of enforcing social segregation, the Indian government has decided that educational institutions will be shut down and shuttered. For kids in remote regions, the lockdown has had a devastating effect on the educational system of the country. The current situation has made it extremely difficult for educational institutions in India, where classroom learning is the predominant mode of instruction. During this time, all educational activities, including examinations, school admissions, university entrance tests, and competitive exams, are taking place. A lack of rapid remedy to this outbreak has led to the widespread closure of schools and institutions across the country. Learning methods, teaching approaches, and evaluation methods in the Indian educational system have all been significantly altered, leading to a move toward online education, with an emphasis on virtual education, in order to meet the country's educational goals. Such approaches can be adopted by just one or a handful of institutions, but low-income private or government schools are unable to do so, which results in their closure.

Key words: Present scenario, education, system etc.

Introduction

The present-day educational system in India has come a long way, and the centuries-old traditions have been given a fresh lease of life via innovative approaches. To quickly attain its goal of inclusive development, the Indian government is making significant efforts in this area. In 1950-51, 18.3 percent of the population was literate, but by 2010-11, that figure had risen to 74.04 percent. The Indian government has put in a lot of work in the education sector to attain this success. The government is working to raise the educational level of the country's citizens in order to alleviate poverty and unemployment, promote social justice, and ensure economic equality, among other things. Education has a positive impact on both the individual's well-being and the nation as a whole. Not only can education increase productivity, but it also serves as a powerful weapon for increasing democratic involvement and raising standards of living for both individuals and society as a whole. As a result, it is impossible to overstate the value

of education. The structure of secondary and higher education in India has not changed fundamentally. Only a few states have been impacted, if there has been any change at all. Since the 1990s, and particularly in the past decade, the industry has seen an increase in response to the increased demand caused by the expansion of primary and secondary schooling. The Indian Government has given a lot of emphasis to both primary and secondary education.

Transformation of Indian Education System from Ancient Period till now

When it comes to India's educational system, it has grown tremendously throughout time. However, there is one thing that remains common between the two scenarios, and that is the importance of education. As Indians, our parents have always been emphasising on the importance of education. However, the education scenario wasn't this way ever since the existence of man. The Education system has evolved considerably from the Vedic Times to now and only for the better.

The Timeline

- **The Vedic Times**

A major chunk of the knowledge that our generation is dealing with has been passed on to us from the Vedic times. Initially, a Gurukul system of imbibing knowledge was followed where the students and teachers resided together. However, later with advancement, the texts were recorded on palm leaves with the use of sharp writing instruments.

However, during the Vedic times, everyone wasn't as privileged to be a part of the Gurukul education system. It was only the higher casts like the Brahmins and royals who could avail this mainstay of education.

For higher education, students had to travel abroad to countries like Tibet, China, Persia and Greece as there were no universities in India. The famous Takshila and Nalanda universities were set up much later. It was only during the Buddhist period that the two universities were first set up where a multitude of disciplines were taught including philosophy, mathematics, grammar, astronomy, psychology, and arts.

- **Pre-Independence- British Raj**

The Vedic tradition of education was followed by the Mughal and British Raj. While the Mughal period brought Islamic influence in education, the British Raj opened many Christian Missionary schools and colleges.

Moreover, after the British Raj and the colonial system came into the picture, the use of English language expanded. The language was now being used everywhere for learning, giving instructions and even in everyday communication. It would not be wrong to say that during this time, the entire landscape of education system in India changed. This period formed the base for higher education during the 20th century.

- **Post-Independence Education Scenario**

After independence, a host of educational institutions were set up by the government to ensure students do not have to go abroad to pursue higher quality education. From government schools to IITs and IIMs, many premier institutions were set up to ensure students receive the proper education. In fact, some of the institutions have been recognised all over the world for the excellent education they provide.

Besides colleges and universities, government schools changed the map of education in the country. The government schools provided quality education to students from both rural and urban background to ensure they compete with top-notch professionals from around the world.

Much later, private institutions came into the picture which offered quality education along with exemplary facilities. Such quality education completely moulded a child's personality in a positive direction.

- **Current Education Scenario**

In the last decade, private institutions have increased in large numbers. With the increase in the number of private schools, new trends have encompassed the education system. We have seen Class 10 boards being discarded and the CGPA system being adopted by schools all over the country. Moreover, both private and government schools provide students with ample of opportunities to be a part of extra-curricular activities like sports, debates, dance competitions, etc.



If we compare the teaching methodology of the 90s with now, the contrast is huge. Everything has changed for the better-The teachers, the curriculum, the syllabus, the opportunities available- Everything!

Transformation of the Education System

If we compare the current education system and the education system in the 90's, not much is same. Let us see what all has changed from then to now.

Extra-curricular Activities: In the 90s, neither parents nor teachers paid much heed to the extra-curricular activities and 'focusing on studies' was the only thing they were worried about. However, with the changing scenario, both of them have realised the importance of co-curricular activities. Now, the students are being motivated at schools and at home for the same to ensure a balance of both.

Here is another scenario: Remember scanning the newspaper for finding out your class 12 result or running to the school early morning for the same? Can you imagine doing anything of this sort today? Of course not! You just open the website and fill in your details to end all the curiosity. It's much simpler and convenient. Digitalization has changed everything!

Focus on Girl Child's Education: Earlier, educating the girl child was not a thing to be concerned about for the parents. In a house of 4 children, if the boy wanted to study, the girl would, at times, have to give up education. It was a common phenomenon, to say the least.

The centuries old tradition has seen a sharp curve with women getting equal opportunity in all fields including engineering, medicine, and law and even excelling in them. In fact, the IAS exam toppers for the past two years have been girls, which show how girls are leaving behind boys in all the fields.

Private Schools and Universities: In the 90s, parents preferred that students study in government schools due to some issues ranging from finance to perfection. However, with the changing times, the private education system has evolved as well. Private schools and universities offer extensive facilities to their students. The extra facilities make the process of learning even more interesting.



Gone are the days when parents used to be adamant about their child going to a government school to study. Parents want their child to learn more rather than being a part of a government school and learning even lesser.

Innovation: In the recent times, teachers are coming up with much more innovative methods to teach the students which would help to improve their IQ. Teachers have understood that education is not merely a ladder to get a job but is instead a way of life. To teach students effectively, teachers are adopting a host of innovative teaching methodologies like excursions, seminars and so on. The aim is to combine learning and fun.

Online Courses- E-Learning: We all know how technology is making a huge impact on e-learning. As a country, the impact on the common student has been huge. From online courses to professional courses, everything can be done online. In fact, the people who have been in the business have earned a lot from it while helping students at large.

Much of the credit for e-learning goes to the government of India as it has paid much importance to it. The government has launched various schemes, provided low-cost tablets, ensured proper access of internet in schools and paid much heed to the technological infrastructure. And, all this for what? To ensure students get best of education while sitting in the comfort of their homes.

Conclusion

When it comes to global education, India is a major player. India boasts one of the world's biggest networks of universities. Even yet, there is a lot of room for improvement in our educational system. In addition, the government's goal of increasing its current gross enrollment ratio to 30% by 2020 would have a positive impact for India's remote education sector. Human capital is mostly created via education. Socioeconomic progress is a result of its growth. Politics may benefit from this as well. People's human worth rises as a result of moral education. As a result, high-quality education is critical for the progress of a country and the whole globe. A hammer of public investment in education may break a country out of a vicious cycle of poverty. The growth of a country may be achieved through improving the socioeconomic position of the disadvantaged by providing them with access to high-quality education.



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