



*Journal of Advances and
Scholarly Researches in
Allied Education*

*Vol. IV, Issue VIII, October-
2012, ISSN 2230-7540*

SURVEY ON SCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA

Survey on School Education System in India

Sunila Devi

Research Scholar, Singhania University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, India

Abstract – The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is the apex body for curriculum related matters for school education in India. The NCERT provides support and technical assistance to a number of schools in India and oversees many aspects of enforcement of education policies. In India, the various curriculum bodies governing school education system are:

The state government boards, in which the majority of Indian children are enrolled.

- **The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). CBSE conducts two examinations, namely, the All India Secondary School Examination, AISSE (Class/Grade 10) and the All India Senior School Certificate Examination, AISSCE (Class/Grade 12).**
- **The Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE). CISCE conducts three examinations, namely, the Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE - Class/ Grade 10); The Indian School Certificate (ISC - Class/ Grade 12) and the Certificate in Vocational Education (CVE - Class/Grade 12).**

Key Words: Senior School Certificate Examination, Vocational Education.

INTRODUCTION

Monastic orders of education under the supervision of a guru were a favored form of education for the nobility in ancient India. The knowledge in these orders was often related to the tasks a section of the society had to perform. The priest classes, the Brahmins, were imparted knowledge of religion, philosophy, and other ancillary branches while the warrior class, the Kshatriya, were trained in the various aspects of warfare. The business classes, the Vaishya, were taught their trade and the working class of the Shudras was generally deprived of educational advantages. The book of laws, the Manuscript, and the treatise on statecraft the Arthashastra were among the influential works of this era which reflect the outlook and understanding of the world at the time.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Secular Buddhist institutions cropped up along with monasteries. These institutions imparted practical education, e.g. medicine. A number of urban learning centers became increasingly visible from the period between 200 BCE to 400 CE. The important urban centers of learning were Taxila (in modern day Haryana) and Nalanda, among others. These institutions systematically imparted knowledge and attracted a number of foreign students to study topics such as Buddhist literature, logic, grammar, etc.

PRESENT EDUCATION IN INDIA

India's education system is divided into different levels such as pre-primary level, primary level, elementary education, secondary education, undergraduate level and postgraduate level.

OVERVIEW



Children lining up for school.

- The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS).

- International schools affiliated to the International Baccalaureate Programme and/or the [Cambridge International Examinations](#).
- Islamic Madrasah schools, whose boards are controlled by local state governments, or autonomous, or affiliated with Darul Uloom Deoband.
- Autonomous schools like Woodstock School, Auroville, Patha Bhavan and Ananda Marga Gurukula.

In addition, NUEPA (National University of Educational Planning and Administration) and NCTE (National Council for Teacher Education) are responsible for the management of the education system and teacher accreditation-

PRIMARY EDUCATION

The Indian government lays emphasis to primary education up to the age of fourteen years (referred to as Elementary Education in India.) The Indian government has also banned child labour in order to ensure that the children do not enter unsafe working conditions. However, both free education and the ban on child labour are difficult to enforce due to economic disparity and social conditions. 80% of all recognized schools at the Elementary Stage are government run or supported, making it the largest provider of education in the Country.

PRIVATE EDUCATION



School wall of a Private School in India

According to current estimates, 80% of all schools are government schools making the government the major provider of education. However, because of poor quality of public education, 27% of Indian children are privately educated. According to some research, private schools often provide superior results at a fraction of the unit cost of government schools. However, others have suggested that private schools fail to provide education to the poorest families, a selective being only a fifth of the schools and have in the past ignored Court orders for their regulation.

HOMESCHOOLING

Homeschooling is legal in India, though it is the less explored option. The Indian Government's stance on the issue is that parents are free to teach their children at home, if they wish to and have the means. HRD Minister Kapil Sibal has stated that despite the RTE Act of 2009, if someone decides not to send his/her children to school, the government would not interfere.

SECONDARY EDUCATION



Older Students

The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, has provided for environment awareness, science and technology education, and introduction of traditional elements such as Yoga into the Indian secondary school system. Secondary education covers children 14–18 which covers 88.5 million children according to the Census, 2001. However, enrolment figures show that only 31 million of these children were attending schools in 2001–02, which means that two-third of the population remained out of school.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Our university system is, in many parts, in a state of disrepair...In almost half the districts in the country, higher education enrollments are abysmally low, almost two-third of our universities and 90 per cent of our colleges are rated as below average on quality parameters... I am concerned that in many states university appointments, including that of vice-chancellors, have been politicised and have become subject to caste and communal considerations, there are complaints of favouritism and corruption.

— Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in 2007



Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.



VESIT, Engineering College under Mumbai University

India's higher education system is the third largest in the world, after China and the United States. The main governing body at the tertiary level is the University Grants Commission (India), which enforces its standards, advises the government, and helps coordinate between the centre and the state. Accreditation for higher learning is overseen by 12 autonomous institutions established by the University Grants Commission. In India, education system is reformed. In future, India will be one of the largest education hub.

The number of graduates coming out of technical colleges increased to over 700,000 in 2011 from 550,000 in FY 2010. However, 75% of technical graduates and more than 85% of general graduates are unemployable by India's high-growth global industries, including information technology and call centers. The Indian Institutes of Technology are among the nation's premier education facilities. Since 2002, Several Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs) have been converted into National Institutes of Technology giving them Institutes of National Importance status. The Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology : The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOP&NG), Government of India set up the institute at Jais, Rae Bareilly district, Uttar Pradesh through an Act of Parliament. RGIPT has been accorded "Institute of National Importance" along the lines of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and Indian Institute of Management (IIM). With the status of a Deemed University, the institute awards degrees in its own right.

In addition to above institutes, efforts towards the enhancement of technical education are supplemented by a number of recognized Professional Engineering Societies such as

1. Institution of Mechanical Engineers (India)
2. Institution of Engineers (India)

3. Institution of Chemical Engineering (India)
4. Institution of Electronics and Tele-Communication Engineers (India)
5. Indian Institute of Metals
6. Institution of Industrial Engineers (India)
7. Institute of Town Planners (India)
8. Indian Institute of Architects

CONCLUSION

That conducts Engineering/Technical Examinations at different levels (Degree and diploma) for working professionals desirous of improving their technical qualifications. At school level, National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) provides opportunities for continuing education to those who missed completing school education. 14 lakh students are enrolled at the secondary and higher secondary level through open and distance learning.

REFERENCES

- Altekar, A.S. (1966) The Position of women in Hindu Civilization, Banaras: The Culture Publication.
1. Akhter'N.(2006) .Socio- Cultural Background Characteristics and Educational attainment of Students". Journal of Educational Research 9(1)55-64
- Buch, M.B. (1972-78) Third Survey of Research in Education.
- Buch, M2. Debord' K.B. & Atilies' T.R.D. (1999) Latino parents: unique preferences for Learning about parenting. The Forum (for family & consumer issues). U 4, (1) retrieved on HT
- <http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/fes/pub/1999/latino.htm>
- Fan, X. & Chen, M. (2001). Parental Involvement and students' academic achievement: A meta-analysis. Educational Psychology Review's 13(1)1-22
- Kapil, H.K. and Bhargav, S.P. (1989) Research Methods, Agra.
- Mouley, G.J. (1964) the Science of Educational Research, New Delhi: Eurasia
- Mukherjee, Ilia, Social Status of North Indian Women.

Neshla, (1991) Women in Haryana-Status and Strategies, Kurukshetra: Kurukshetra Women's Study Research Centre.

Rai, B.C. (1977) History of Indian Education, Lucknow: Prakashan Kendra.

Singh, Savita (2001) Empowerment of Women Miles to Go, Delhi: Ashok Printing Press.

Singh, Tarlok, Indian Journal of Adult Education, Vol. 56, No. F.

Tripathi, K., Anil, A Study of Modern Education of Women in India Before

Verma, K., Kamlesh, Condition of Womens' Education in Colleges Affiliated to Kanpur University.