

Pattern of Education in India

Karabasappa Channappa Nandihally

Assistant Professor Of English

Government First Grade College, U.G.&P.G. Centre

Dental College Road, Vidyanagar, Davanagere.

Abstract

Secondary education covers children aged 14 to 18, a group comprising 8.85 crore children according to the 2001 Census of India. The final two years of secondary is often called Higher Secondary (HS), Senior Secondary, or simply the "+2" stage. The two halves of secondary education are each an important stage for which a pass certificate is needed, and thus are affiliated by central boards of education under HRD ministry, before one can pursue higher education, including college or professional courses. UGC, NCERT, CBSE and ICSE directives state qualifying ages for candidates who wish to take board exams. Those at least 15 years old by 30 May for a given academic year are eligible to appear for Secondary board exams, and those 17 by the same date are eligible to appear for Higher Secondary certificate board exams. It further states that upon successful completion of Higher Secondary, one can apply to higher education under UGC control such as Engineering, Medical, and Business Administration. Secondary education in India is examination-oriented and not course-based. Students register for and take classes primarily to prepare for one of the centrally-administered examinations. Senior school or high school is split into 2 parts (grades 9-10 and grades 11-12) with a standardized nationwide examination at the end of grade 10 and grade 12 (usually informally referred to as "board exams"). Grade 10 examination results can be used for admission into grades 11-12 at a secondary school, pre-university program, or a vocational or technical school. Passing a grade 12 board examinations leads to the granting of a secondary school completion diploma, which may be used for admission into vocational schools or universities in the country or the world. Most reputable universities in India require students to pass college-administered admissions tests in addition to passing a final secondary school examination for entry into a college or university. School grades are usually not sufficient for college admissions in India. Most schools in India do not offer subject and scheduling flexibility due to budgeting constraints (for e.g.: most students in India are not allowed to take Chemistry and History in grades 11-12 because they are part of different "streams"). Private candidates (i.e. not studying in a school) are generally not allowed to register for and take board examinations but there are some exceptions such as NIOS.

Key Words: Mathematics/Biology, Chemistry, and Physics Commerce (Accounts, Business Studies, and Economics), or Humanities any three of History, Political Science, Sociology, Psychology, Geography depending on school). Students study Mathematics up to single-variable

Introduction

The education system of India is one of the largest of its kind in the world. More than 102.8 million people come under this education system. Elementary education in India has been emphasized to increase the literacy percentage of the country. India's post-independence period has seen the launch of various schemes by the Government to promote education among the masses and to achieve universalization of elementary education in the country. The constitutional Constitutional mandate, 1950 - "The State shall endeavor to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education to all children until they complete the age of 14 years." National Policy of Education, 1986 - "It shall be ensured that free and compulsory education of a satisfactory level is provided to all children up to 14 years of age before we enter the twenty first century". Unnikrishnan Judgment, 1993 - "Every child/citizen of this country has a right to free education until he completes the age of fourteen years." The elementary education in India starts from the early childhood days. The system includes three stages: pre-primary, primary and middle level. The analytical report, given below, gives an insight into the state of elementary education in different states in the country. Academic Session The academic session usually begins from July after a long summer vacation in most of the states but it is different in hilly states where the winter vacation is significant. The total number of working days is more than 200 days in all states and Union Territories.

Matriculation or Secondary

Students taking the grade 10 examination usually take six subjects: English, Mathematics, Social Studies, Science, one language, and one optional subject depending on the availability of teachers at different schools. "Elective" or optional subjects often include Computer Applications, Economics, Physical Education, Commerce, and Environmental Science.

Senior Secondary Or Higher Secondary

Students taking the grade 12 examination usually take four or five subjects with English or the local language being compulsory. Students re-enrolling in most secondary schools after grade 10 have to make the choice of choosing a "core stream" in addition to English or the local language: Science (Mathematics/Biology, Chemistry, and Physics), Commerce (Accounts, Business Studies, and Economics), or Humanities (any three of History, Political Science, Sociology, Psychology, Geography depending on school). Students study Mathematics up to single-variable Calculus in grade 12.

Government Schools

The majority of students study in government schools where poor and vulnerable students study for free until the age of 14. An Education Ministry data, 65.2% (113 million,) of all school students in 20 states go to government schools (c. 2017).^[43] These include schools runs by the state and local government as well as the centre government. Example of large centre government run school systems are Kendriya Vidyalaya in urban

areas, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, for the gifted students, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya for girls belonging to vulnerable SC/ST/OBC classes, Indian Army Public Schools run by the Indian Army for the children of soldiers. Kendriya Vidyalaya project, was started for the employees of the central government of India, who are deployed throughout the country. The government started the Kendriya Vidyalaya project in 1965 to provide uniform education in institutions following the same syllabus at the same pace regardless of the location to which the employee's family has been transferred.

Middle

The middle stage of education consists of classes either from VI-VIII or from VI-VII depending upon the states or union territories. The 18 states which come under the first category are: Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi and Karaikal region of Pondicherry. The second system (VI-VII) is effective in states like Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Mahe region of Pondicherry.

Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (Ssa)

“Sarva Siksha Abhiyan” or “Education for All Movement” was started by the Government of India to make the universalisation of elementary education in the country. The programme was mandated in the constitution making education free to children of ages 6-14 and a fundamental right. The programme aims to achieve the goal by 2010. SSA has several plans in its hand. The programme includes opening of new schools in those areas where schooling facilities are not available. It also provides basic infrastructure to the existing schools by providing additional classrooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and other accessories. It also seeks to provide computer education to the children. The programme emphasizes on girl’s education and children with special needs.

Non-Formal Schooling

For making the universalisation of elementary education in the country an important measure adopted was opening of non-formal education centers for children in the age group 6-14. This system of education was adopted for those children who were not covered under the formal education system. The children in the age group of 6-14 were out of the school either because they were not admitted in the schools or were withdrawing from the schools before the completion of their elementary education. Hence these children now

get free education at their door step. Though this program me was started in the late 1978, it has been accelerated in the recent days. These non-formal centers are mainly located in the rural villages of the country.

Secondary Learning

Secondary education in India starts form class VIII or IX depending upon the states or union territories. The Secondary Stage consists of Classes IX-X in 19 States/UTs. Viz., Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan , Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi and Karaikal region of Pondicherry. The other stage i.e. classes VIII to X is adopted in 13 States/UTs viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Mahe & Yanam regions of Pondicherry. The Higher Secondary / Senior Secondary stage of school (classes XI-XII) which comes under the 10+2 pattern is available in all the States/UTs though in some States/UTs these classes run in Junior colleges or are attached with universities.

Medium of Study:

The medium of instruction at primary level is the regional language of the respective state. Teaching of Hindi and English is compulsory in most of the non-Hindi speaking states. The states like Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Karaikal region of Pondicherry have not accepted Hindi as a compulsory subject to be included in their syllabus.

Concluding Examinations

The final examinations are conducted at the end of classes X and XII in all states and Union Territories. The State Boards or Councils conduct these examinations. The age limit for secondary exams varies from 14 to 16 whereas for higher secondary it varies from 16+ to 18+ years. In some states the first final examination is conducted at the middle school level of education.

Higher Education

The Higher Education sector of India is the third largest in the world in terms of number of students. The higher education refers to the study in colleges, universities and research centers. After the completion of class 12th or intermediate course a student generally goes for higher study. The country has about 380 universities and deemed universities, over 17,500 colleges and hundreds of national and regional research institutes. The institutes for higher learning in India follow specific rules as made by the state or the central government.

There are also some statutory and autonomous bodies running in the country to regulate the higher education system in the country.

Undergraduate Colleges

The initial period of the higher education starts from the undergraduate level. After completion of intermediate level (i.e.10+2 or class 12th) in any stream a student is eligible to pursue higher education. The duration of study is either three years or four years or even five years in case of Medical Science or Architecture etc. The Engineering degree is of four years duration and all other degree courses in Arts, Commerce and Basic Sciences are of three years duration. After successful completion of the course a student is awarded a degree by the college or by the university with which the college is allied. There are more than 16,000 colleges in India. These colleges are affiliated to different universities of their state. The pattern of examination varies from one university to the other. Some holds annual examination while other conducts semesters. The total marks also differ from one university to the other. Some universities have started the “grading system” for awarding degrees. The syllabus for a particular course is designed by the affiliating university and it is in a state of modification from time to time. The colleges of India follow the reservation policy as mandated by the government. There is provision of reservation of seats in colleges for special categories like Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Castes (OBCs), Physically Challenged, Sports Personalities and other categories as classified by the reservation act.

Universities

A university is an institution of higher learning that offers degrees at all levels (Bachelor, Master or Doctorate) in different fields. There are as many as 300 universities in India which are either state, central or deemed universities. These universities provide different programmes and also carry out researches in respective fields. The Post Graduate or Masters Degree programme is offered at all universities in the country. Generally the duration of masters’ degree programme is of two years. After successful completion of programme in any discipline; the student is awarded Masters degree in the same field. The student who undergoes Master programme would get intensive theory and practical classes. Sometime internships and trainings are also covered as a part of the programme of study to sharpen the skills of the student. Universities of India follow the guidelines of the University Grant Commission (UGC).

The funds are provided by the state governments or by the UGC. The most predominant form of grading system (in evaluation process) in the country is the percentage system. In this process the marks obtained by the student is divided by the maximum marks to obtain the percentage for award of division or class. However some universities in India have started to follow a marking system based on a grade point average. The

grading system in these institutes is a Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) on a 10 or 4 point scale. Notably, all the IITs, BITS Pilani (Pilani, Goa campuses) and most NITs use a 10-point Grade point Average (GPA) system. However, the grades themselves may be absolute (as in NITs), exclusively relative (as in BITS Pilani), or a combination of absolute, relative and/or historic, as in some IITs.

CONCLUSION

The course structure is rigid and minimum options are available in Indian education system. On the other hand, if a student opts for an education in a foreign country gets a varied range of courses available and moreover students can choose among a host of classes and courses. They can change their major (i.e. field of study) midway through college. This usually means that students receive more exposure to a variety of subjects and hence, are more aware of their career options and opportunities available to them.

References

1. *India Literacy Rate". UNICEF. Retrieved 10 October 2013.*
2. ^ Estimate for India, from India, The Hindu
3. ^ *"Education in India". World Bank.*
4. ^ India achieves 27% decline in poverty, *Press Trust of India via Sify.com*, 12 September 2008
5. ^ *"Gross enrollment ratio by level of education". UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Retrieved 10 December 2015.*
6. ^ *"Global Education". University Analytics. Archived from the original on 8 December 2015. Retrieved 10 December 2015.*
7. ^ Jump up to:^a ^b *"Over a quarter of enrollments in rural India are in private schools". The Hindu. Retrieved 21 August 2014.*
8. ^ *"Indian education: Sector outlook" (PDF). Archived from the original (PDF) on 24 September 2015. Retrieved 23 January 2014.*
9. ^ *ASER-2018 RURAL, Annual Status of Education Report (Rural) (PDF). India: ASER Centre. 2019. p. 47. ISBN 9789385203015.*
10. ^ Enrollment in schools rises 14% to 23 crore The Times of India (22 January 2013)
11. ^ Sharath Jeevan & James Townsend, Teachers: A Solution to Education Reform in India Stanford Social Innovation Review (17 July 2013)
12. ^ B.P. Khandelwal, Examinations and test systems at school level in India UNESCO, pages 100-114
13. ^ Ramanuj Mukherjee. *"Indian Education System: What needs to change?". Unlawyered.*

14. ^ HRD to increase nearly 25 pc seats in varsities to implement 10 pc quota for poor in gen category, Economic Times, 16 January 2019.
15. ^ Omar Rashid (5 March 2015). "Maharashtra scraps Muslim quota". *The Hindu*. Retrieved 14 June 2015.
16. ^ "Why supreme court is right in denying unethical pleasure to Maharashtra govt -Governance Now". *Governance Now*. 18 December 2014. Retrieved 3 September 2015.
17. ^ "Jobs, education quota for Marathas, Muslims cleared". Retrieved 26 June 2014.
18. ^ "Maharashtra govt clears reservation for Marathas, Muslims". Retrieved 26 June 2014.
19. ^ Garten, Jeffrey E. (9 December 2006). "Really Old School". *The New York Times*.
20. ^ Sharma, Amit (17 August 2018). "Department of School Education & Literacy in India - MHRD". *Meramaal Wiki*. Retrieved 2 August 2019.
21. ^ Jump up to:^{a b c} "National Policy on Education (with modifications undertaken in 1992)" (PDF). *National Council of Educational Research and Training*. Retrieved 10 December 2012.
22. ^ Vyas, Neena (30 June 2012). "10+2+3: A Game of Numbers?". *India Today*. Retrieved 10 December 2012.
23. ^ Bamzai, Kaveree (24 December 2009). "1977-10+2+3 system of education: The new class structure". *India Today*. Retrieved 10 December 2012.
24. ^ *India 2009: A Reference Annual (53rd edition)*, 231
25. ^ Blackwell, 94–95
26. ^ Microsoft Word – Framework_Final_RMSA.doc. (PDF). Retrieved on 21 March 2011. Archived 7 October 2009 at the Wayback Machine
27. ^ Jump up to:^{a b c} *India 2009: A Reference Annual (53rd edition)*, 233
28. ^ *India 2009: A Reference Annual (53rd edition)*, 230–234
29. ^ Secondary Education. Education.nic.in. Retrieved on 21 March 2011. Archived 22 July 2009 at the Wayback Machine
30. ^ Chettiparambil-Rajan, Angelique (July 2007). "India: A Desk Review of the Mid-Day Meals Programme" (PDF). Archived from the original (PDF) on 20 October 2013. Retrieved 28 July 2013.
31. ^ "Frequently Asked Questions on Mid Day Meal Scheme" (PDF). Retrieved 24 June 2014.
32. ^ "About the Mid Day Meal Scheme". *Mdm.nic.in*. Retrieved 28 July 2013.
33. ^ "National University of Educational Planning and Administration". *Nuepa.org*. Retrieved 16 August 2012.
34. ^ "NCTE : National Council For Teacher Education". *Ncte-india.org*. Retrieved 16 August 2012.
35. ^ [1] Times of India
36. ^ Jump up to:^{a b c d} Blackwell, 93–94

37. ^ <https://web.archive.org/web/20081231235835/http://www.dise.in/ar2005.html>. Archived from the original on 31 December 2008. Retrieved 8 February 2016. Missing or empty |title= (help)
38. ^ flashstatistics2009-10.pdf
39. ^ Ministry of Human Resource Development (March 2012). "Report to the People on Education 2010-11" (PDF). New Delhi. Archived from the original (PDF) on 17 April 2012. Retrieved 6 December 2016.
40. ^ Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) (27 August 2009). "The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act" (PDF). Archived from the original on 19 September 2009. Retrieved 8 February 2016.
41. ^ Jump up to:^{a b c d e} India 2009: A Reference Annual (53rd edition), 215
42. ^ "Kerala becomes 1st Indian state to achieve 100% primary education". *International Business Times*. *International Business Times*. 14 January 2016. Retrieved 14 January 2016.
43. ^ In 5 years, private schools gain 17 million students, government schools lose 13 million, *Hindustan Times*, 17 April 2017.
44. ^ Jump up to:^{a b} Desai, Sonalde, Amaresh Dubey, Reeve Vanneman and Rukmini Banerji. 2009. "Private Schooling in India: A New Landscape," *India Policy Forum Vol. 5*. Pp. 1-58, Bery, Suman, Barry Bosworth and Arvind Panagariya (Editors). New Delhi: Sage
45. ^ "St. George's School Chennai, *The Hindu* retrieved 2014".
46. ^ TNN (7 December 2014). "4 Montessori schools make it to top 10 list". Retrieved 12 August 2015.
47. ^ "A special report on India: Creaking, groaning: Infrastructure is India's biggest handicap". *The Economist*. 11 December 2008.
48. ^ Geeta Gandhi Kingdon. "The progress of school education in India" (PDF).
49. ^ Jump up to:^{a b} Amit Varma (15 January 2007). "Why India Needs School Vouchers". *Wall Street Journal*.
50. ^ Jump up to:^{a b} "Thank you for reading Global Envision". *Mercy Corps*. 18 December 2018.
51. ^ "Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Baranagar, Kolkata". Retrieved 13 June 2018.
52. ^ "Ramakrishna Math and Mission Branches In India".
53. ^ "Ramakrishna Mission and Ramakrishna Math Branch Centres".
54. ^ "RAMAKRISHNA ORDER CENTRES NAMES AND ACTIVITIES".
55. ^ "Branch Centres - Belur Math - Ramakrishna Math and Ramakrishna Mission". Retrieved 13 June 2018.
56. ^ "International School Consultancy Group > Home".
57. ^ Jump up to:^{a b} "International School Consultancy Group > Information > ISC News". Archived from the original on 4 March 2016.

58. ^ "The new local". The Economist. 17 December 2014.
59. ^ "RTE: Homeschooling too is fine, says Sibal". Times of India. 2010. Archived from the original on 15 August 2018. Retrieved 16 April 2019.
60. ^ Growth of Technical Institutes in the Country AICTE, Govt of India
61. ^ Singh, Y.K.; Nath, R. History of Indian education system. APH Publishing. pp. 172–175. ISBN 978-81-7648-932-4. Retrieved 11 January 2013.
62. ^ "India Country Summary of Higher Education" (PDF). World Bank.
63. ^ Jump up to:^a ^b India 2009: A Reference Annual (53rd edition), 237
64. ^ "Higher Education, National Informatics Centre, Government of India". Education.nic.in. Archived from the original on 16 December 2009. Retrieved 1 September 2010.
65. ^ "No of Universities in India". Retrieved 25 February 2014.
66. ^ "No of Colleges in India - India Education Statistics". Retrieved 25 February 2014.
67. ^ Blackwell, 95–96
68. ^ Jump up to:^a ^b Blackwell, 96
69. ^ "Govt launches Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan for bouldering Higher Education". Retrieved 7 October 2013.
70. ^ India doesn't figure in world top-100 universities, Press Trust of India via timesofindia.com, 12 September 2010
71. ^ "University Business". Frontline. 17 April 2009. Retrieved 28 August 2011.
72. ^ "Shouldering the Quality Responsibility". EDU Magazine. January 2011. Retrieved 28 August 2011.
73. ^ Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. "PM's address at the 150th Anniversary Function of University of Mumbai". Archived from the original on 12 January 2012.
74. ^ "Education faces lawmakers' test". livemint. 4 August 2011. Retrieved 28 August 2011.
75. ^ "Foreign universities - a reality check". UniversityWorldNews.com. 21 March 2011. Retrieved 28 August 2011.
76. ^ "Call for a national policy on internationalisation". EDU Magazine. August 2011. Retrieved 28 August 2011.
77. ^ "Times Higher Education". Times Higher Education. 6 October 2006. Archived from the original on 31 March 2009. Retrieved 1 September 2010.
78. ^ "Asia's Best Science and Technology Schools". Cgi.cnn.com. 22 June 2000. Archived from the original on 31 May 2012. Retrieved 1 September 2010.
79. ^ "MBA global Top 100 rankings – FT". ft.com. Retrieved 4 March 2009.
80. ^ "Medical Meccas: An Oasis for India's Poorest | Newsweek Health for Life | Newsweek.com". Newsweek.com. Retrieved 3 November 2008.

81. ^ Matt Lynley (9 July 2012). "The World's Best Engineering Schools". Business Insider.
 82. ^ "QS University Rankings: BRICS 2013". Top Universities.
 83. ^ "Top Universities in India". Top Universities.
 84. ^ "Infrastructure: S&T Education", Science and Technology in India, 30
 85. ^ Jump up to:^{a b c d} "Infrastructure: S&T Education", Science and Technology in India, 31
 86. ^ "Infrastructure: S&T Education", Science and Technology in India, 32
 87. ^ Nandakumar, Indu (24 November 2011). "Number of tech graduates swells; salaries at IT firms stay stagnant". The Economic Times. Retrieved 19 March 2012.
 88. ^ "Knowledge Professionals". Indian IT-BPO: Trends & Insights. NASSCOM. Retrieved 19 March 2012.
 89. ^ Anand, Geeta (5 April 2011). "India Graduates Millions, but Too Few Are Fit to Hire". The Wall Street Journal. Retrieved 19 March 2012.
 90. ^ Information Technology AICTE (2012) Archived 7 July 2014 at the Wayback Machine
 91. ^ Bharucha, Jamshed (2013). "Education in South Asia: Time bomb or silver bullet?". In A. Najam & M. Yusuf (Eds.), South Asia 2060: Envisioning Regional Futures. NY: Anthem Press.
 92. ^ Bharucha, Jamshed (25 January 2008). "America can teach Asia a lot about science, technology, and math". Chronicle of Higher Education, 54(20).
 93. ^ "Bihar State open school". Retrieved 16 April 2013.
 94. ^ DATT, SUNDHARAM (2010). INDIAN ECONOMY. S. CHAND.
 95. ^ Jump up to:^{a b c d e f} India 2009: A Reference Annual (53rd edition), 225
 96. ^ "Country Profiles - India". UNESCO. Retrieved 22 August 2014.
 97. ^ . National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2). International Institute for Population Sciences & ORC Macro. 2000. Missing or empty |title= (help)
 98. ^ Khushboo Balani (11 January 2017). "Rajasthan: India's seventh largest state, lowest in female literacy". IndiaSpend.com. Business Standard. Retrieved 1 April 2017.
 99. ^ "Census 2011, Chapter 6 (State of Literacy)" (PDF). Government of India. Retrieved 1 April 2017.
- India 2009: A Reference Annual (53rd edition), New Delhi: Additional Director General (ADG), Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, ISBN 978-81-230-1557-6.
 - Prabhu, Joseph (2006), "Educational Institutions and Philosophies, Traditional and Modern", Encyclopedia of India (vol. 2) edited by Stanley Wolpert, 23–28, Thomson Gale: ISBN 0-684-31351-0.
 - Raman, S.A. (2006). "Women's Education", Encyclopedia of India (vol. 4), edited by Stanley Wolpert, 235–239, Thomson Gale: ISBN 0-684-31353-7.

- Rosser, Yvette Claire (2003). Curriculum as Destiny: Forging National Identity in India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh (PDF) (Dissertation). University of Texas at Austin. Archived from the original (PDF) on 11 September 2008. Retrieved 11 September 2008.
- Setty, E.D. and Ross, E.L. (1987), "A Case Study in Applied Education in Rural India", Community Development Journal, 22 (2): 120–129, Oxford University Press.
- Sripathi, V. and Thiruvengadam, A.K. (2004), "India: Constitutional Amendment Making The Right to Education a Fundamental Right", International Journal of Constitutional Law, 2 (1): 148–158, Oxford University Press.
- Vrat, Prem (2006), "Indian Institutes of Technology", Encyclopedia of India (vol. 2) edited by Stanley Wolpert, 229–231, Thomson Gale: ISBN 0-684-31351-0.
- Desai, Sonalde, Amaresh Dubey, B.L. Joshi, Mitali Sen, Abusaleh Shariff and Reeve Vanneman. 2010. India Human Development in India: Challenges.

