



ANALYSING THE CURRENT AND PAST SECNRIO OF INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Education involves more than just conveying information in a certain field or topic or preparing students to pass tests; it also involves developing their capacity for logical thought, which will enable future generations adapt to the always changing world. It also entails clearing the soul, realizing oneself, and opening the doors of the intellect. The caliber of the workforce for societal advantages is significantly influenced by educational quality. The second-largest education system in the world is found in India (after China). After China and the United States, India has the third-largest higher education system in the world. However, education has long been an issue in our nation, and its ineffective system has been held responsible for all manner of bad. Many Indian students are driven to achieve in their academic endeavors despite the harsh realities of our system's ineffective education delivery. Even Rabindranath Tagore authored in-depth writings about the necessity for reform in the Indian educational system. Yes, it does need to be changed for it to work in the modern world.

Keywords: - Education, System, Human, Ancient, Indian.

I. INTRODUCTION

The education system of early India was spiritually and culturally enriched as well as advanced. The basis of the early education system was religion. As religion played the main part of the education system, the supreme goal of the identical was seeking moksha Savidhyaya Vimuktaye. The temples as well as the community centers formed the job of facilities. Sanskrit was regarded as the mother of countless languages as well as sciences had also been the language of learned males as well as the language of teaching. The learning wasn't just to read books but correlating it with the dynamics as well as existence. It wasn't memorizing specific facts as well as figures and composing the answers in examinations. The education was based on vedas, rules of sacrifice, derivation and grammar, understanding secrets of nature, logical reasoning, and science along with abilities needed for a profession. The early education system in India had explicitly realized that the supreme goal of living is actually self realization and hence it reported to be distinctive in

the earth in a number of factors enjoy the society didn't in any way interfered with the curriculum of studies or maybe regulating the transaction of hours or costs of instruction.

Human life has 2 elements, the biological and the sociological. Even though the biological element of living is actually maintained by nourishment the interpersonal element of human life is actually maintained by education. Education transforms individuals into man sources. It's an internal practice of moral intellectual development. Education isn't a lot; preparing for living Education has to see itself as a power house for creativity and ideas. Teachers must see the role of theirs as just how they are able to affect society and empower individuals to create the skills, understanding and worth. Education isn't simply accruing understanding but developing the internal faculties of man being. In a narrow sense it's an educational procedure but at a broader level, it's complete development of character.

II. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

In India, technological development has contributed to rising prosperity. India's rapid economic growth may be attributed in large part to advances in science and technology. India's youthful workforce is a competitive advantage over those of other wealthy nations. Young people will be better prepared for the future and economic growth will be boosted by the availability of skilled workers, both of which will be aided by a focus on education. Every school and university in the current day is incorporating innovative pedagogical approaches into its curriculum. The Indian educational system is one of the largest and best-known in the world. There were five major universities in antiquity, including Takshashila, Nalanda, Vallabhi, etc., that aimed to provide a well-rounded education to their pupils; in the Middle Ages, madrasahs and maqtabas were established to educate future religious and political leaders. In today's educational system, there are a number of prestigious, self-governing institutions that have earned acclaim from students and scholars throughout the globe.

Ancient education

There were two major ancient schooling systems: Vedic and Buddhist. Sanskrit was the language of communication throughout the Vedic era, whereas Pali was the language of the Buddhist era. Knowledge back then came through the Vedas, Brahmanas, Upanishads, and Dharmasutras. Our earliest educational texts, the Rigveda forward, set intended to cultivate pupils' inner as well as exterior selves.

Ethics like as modesty, truthfulness, discipline, independence, and reverence for all creatures were emphasised in ancient schooling.

Medieval education

Massive numbers of Mohammadian invaders swarmed into India in the ninth century A.D. Mahmud Ghaznavi seized India and built up a significant number of schools and libraries in the nation with the plundered money. Later Muslim leaders established their permanent rule in India, they brought a new system of education. The traditional schooling system underwent radical transformation.

Modern education

The British began their conquest of India throughout the middle of the Middle Ages. During the time the British ruled the world, modern educational practises were first used. The English language was officially introduced by Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay in the 1830s. The fundamental goal of contemporary British education was to preach Christianity; hence the topics and syllabus were confined. In the twenty-first century, the period of science, technology, and inventions, education began to progress and join the modern era.

III. NATURE AND CONCEPT OF ANCIENT EDUCATION SYSTEM AND MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM

Education is the process of obtaining and passing on information through formal instruction, such as that provided in a classroom setting. Information on how to find and prepare food, build shelter, create weapons and other tools, acquire a common language, and internalise the norms and practises of a particular culture's religion and moral code were all part of the first forms of education. People had to constantly fight for their lives against the elements, other animals, and other humans before the creation of reading and writing. Pre-literate societies' survival strategies matured into the cultural and educational norms we know today.

Survival and the search for knowledge led to the birth of education. Depending on context, it might be professional or casual. The term "informal education" is used to describe the way in which people as a whole learn the norms and conventions of a certain culture. The term "formal education" is commonly used to describe how pupils are educated in schools and universities.

Ancient Education in India

The previous educational system in India has to be taken into consideration more. We will be proud of our heritage as Indians when we reflect on our past. We possessed mathematical knowledge, derived theorems, found planets, calculated the separation between Earth and many other planets thousands of years ago, and so on. But how did India get to be so strong? How did you come to know such things? The foundation for this, according to the study, was our excellent educational system. The school system in ancient India was substantial, and the idea of education there was vast, honourable, and high. Its purpose was to "train for completeness of life" and mould the character of men and women to face the challenges of life. Education is for "man-making and character development," according to Swami Vivekananda.

Modern Education

The educational methods of today are vastly different from those of the past. The education provided in today's classrooms is a product of the contemporary era. Skills in science and technology, medical science, and other modern disciplines are emphasised in today's classrooms. A modern education entails not just the ability to listen, but also to read, write, draw, imagine, and reason. Written examinations are also used in this style of schooling to determine whether or not the pupils are grasping the material. This procedure is conducted in a highly official fashion. The instructional approach takes an active role in learning. The education that pupils received a generation or two ago is the foundation upon which the modern system of education rests.

Traditional Education vs. Modern Education

There are similarities and differences between the traditional and contemporary approaches to education. There was a period in our country's past when formal education was not available. The information or education was passed down from generation to generation. The information available at the time was strictly survival-oriented. In the forest, humans learned from their forefathers how to hunt for food, how to craft tools out of animal skins, and how to use different parts of animals for diverse reasons. They were educated on the practises that made up their culture. Knowledge of the faiths they professed was imparted upon them.

IV. REQUIREMENT OF TRANSFORMATION IN MODERN EDUCATION ON THE BASIS OF ANCIENT CONCEPT

The greatest educational ideas from antiquity may be used to modern education. We continue to believe in our culture, religion, and god despite our pride in our civilisation, and we aspire to do less good things. The aim of contemporary education is to cultivate character, spirituality, philosophy, and the ability to live a humble life rather than to get fortune. But the friendly interaction between a teacher and a student is no longer there as a result of the numerous difficulties that the educational environment has faced. Since Sanskrit language study is strengthened by a feeling of harmony, humanism, and fraternity, particular care must be taken to safeguard its survival.

The quality of living has greatly increased as a result of technological innovation. Young people need to know how to communicate information and culture through technology. Education should be imparted in a serene, spotless, and natural environment, away from cities and towns. The Indian constitution has recognised the concept of equality in education. The modern educational system prepares students for their future occupations, just as it did in antiquity. The curriculum must include vocational courses, but significant work must be done to get the intended outcome.

After gaining independence, the government made a great effort to ensure that all children up to the age of 14 received free education. Several programmes were started, but the intended outcome has not yet been achieved. The practical components of the curriculum are frequently forgotten in the haste to finish it. The contemporary educational system is plagued and detested for a number of reasons.

Skill Based Education

Exams given by boards and universities are used to evaluate the effectiveness of the current educational system. Although the teaching approach is mostly one-way, "Are they learning?" must be ensured. Otherwise, the kind of training that best suits a person must be taken into account. Identification of a person's abilities and their moulding into their selected area of interest are therefore necessary.

Encourage Research and Innovation

Originality, inventiveness, problem-solving approach, and meaningful original research and invention must all be recognised in the testing and marking system. India has a shortage of high-quality research, a weak research ecosystem, and a low level of industry engagement.

Recruitment of Competent Teachers

The prominent field of teaching must be maintained. Few professors criticise students for their subpar work, but even fewer try to figure out what is wrong and where it is going wrong. They view it as a workplace that is safe, well-paying, low-stress, and untouched by the current economic downturn. It's time to appoint skilled, excellent instructors. The teaching profession needs leaders, entrepreneurs, and self-starters.

Interactive Classroom

An interactive classroom involves students intellectually as active participants, with the teacher acting as an engagement trigger, capturing and maintaining their attention. The teacher gives pupils the opportunity to put what they've learned into practice and provides context for upcoming lecture topics. The teacher feels enriched with students' participation and thinks upon the blend of interactive techniques for next class.

V. CONCLUSION

The best principles of ancient education can be incorporated into current schooling. Instead of wealth, the goal of modern education is to develop character, spiritualism, and philosophy, and to live a humble life. However, due to the multiple challenges that the educational environment has

suffered, the cordial contact between a teacher and a student is gone. Because it is enriched by a sense of peace, compassion, and fraternity, the study of Sanskrit language, spiritual, and religious components must be given proper attention to maintain it. Education is one of the most important measures of a society's wellbeing, wealth, and security. Education is the process of equipping people with the abilities they will need in everyday life. Education is seen as more than a mechanism for transmitting and learning knowledge; it is also seen as an endeavour to pass on the group's cultural values to its younger members. India is no longer an inventive country, but it once was. India has lost its inventiveness and innovation capacity as a result of collaboration, invasion, industrialisation, and privatisation. Schools and institutions that produce clones teach them western ideals, western literatures, western math, and western heroes, and these youngsters are becoming completely American or British colonial, and have completely lost their identity. The first feature of Indians is that they are conscious of their culture and heroes. Kalidasa was the greatest poet of all time, yet our children are unaware of him. They should research current Indian philosophy.

The best texts, such as Foundations of Indian Culture, The Divine Life, and Yoga Syntheses, should be part of our curriculum. As a result, youngsters will be more aware of their heritage, including their history, literature, and Indian heroes.

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