



HOW TO IMPROVE THE SECONDARY EDUCATION IN INDIA

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Abstract

Education has its own importance in the life of human being. From Ancient to Modern we found rapid changes in the field of education. Through education a man can create its own identities in society. Indian education system has its own standard in world stage. Our culture and tradition belongs to Indus valley civilization which is considered as one of the earliest civilization of the world. With the passage of time the way and system of education changes in India. Too. But obstacles came from time which disturb and try to ruin our education system. But still we try to mention in present 21st century. In ancient past we follow Vedic culture of education which has its own glories. In the medieval age incursion from foreign lands try to develop their own education system through the native languages and texts. Which directly or indirectly influenced our own education but after its own constitution. After 1947 we were free and have our own choice to give education to large mass of people. Great efforts by the learner and philosopher of India have our own education system. The structure of education in India is as follows: 1) Pre-school Education 2) Elementary Primary education 3) secondary education – i) Lower secondary and ii) Higher secondary. Every step of education was directly linked with each other. Numbers of education policies were made from time to time under the care of government. For the development in the standard of education the government always takes positive steps but it is also the responsibility of every citizen of India to think for its well-being. All levels of education occupied in India to think for its well-being. All levels of education occupied its special place in the field of education. But secondary education can build careers of students because it decides the way of interest of children. Large numbers of steps should be taken with collaboration among government and common mass of people to improve the secondary system in India. Some suggestions were as follows – 1) Native language should be used as the medium of teaching in school. 2) The syllabus and courses have to be built according to the interest of students 3) special training given to teachers to interact between teachers and student, 4) Scientific equipment may be fruitful to make classes more attractive, 5) Practical Assignment secondary education is synonymous of present education in India. Real practice on root level is needed for enlargement in secondary education in modern time.

INTRODUCTION

As we know Education can bring prosperity and self-identity to every human-being. We can't ignore its importance in our life. Every civilization flourishes due to education which they achieved in their time. India is a large country with maintaining huge population and to get or receive education is our fundamental right given by Indian constitution. The constitution (Eight – sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the constitution of India to provide free education. By deep observation we came to know that any ancient time India followed the Vedic education. Which main motive and desire to attain salvation through education. Schools were located far away from the maddening crowd. Hindu mythology and religious activities were practiced by the students. The Vedic knowledge was given to the children besides the knowledge of how to wield a weapon. In the Medieval period the system totally changed due to invading of foreigners to India. Portugal, Spanish, Dutch, Mughal and lastly the British came to India and try to set up or build their own education system. The place of Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit were taken by Urdu and later English. In the medieval India we found mixed culture or we can say the fusion of different cultures in our education system. Large numbers of foreign books and texts were brought to India by the incursion and then translated into native language of India. On the other hand we found many religious books of India also translated into foreign languages. With the passage of time we found the impact on education was shown due to power of government. The conflict between British and Indian brings freedom after a large period of time. And after achieving our freedom Interferences. The education system of India launch numbers of education committees. The list as follows- 1) Radhakrishna Commission (1948-49) 2) University Grants Commission (1953) 3) Secondary Education Commission (1952) 4) Kothari Commission (1964)

Structure of school Education in India is divided into numbers of steps i) Pre-school education ii) Elementary/ Primary Education iii) Secondary Education – a) Lower secondary and b) Higher secondary. The pre-school were mostly run by private hands while from Elementary to University education is on both government and private. The initial stage of teaching has its own importance but we can't ignore the secondary stage of education which is from class nine to twelve. No doubt after independence we done much improvement in all fields of our education system but still we need much more. Our secondary education system is the turning point of the career of the students because the students get an opportunity to choose subject and streams. The major faculties were arts, commerce and science besides many vocational courses. After 10th students may study any stream out of three or go to

many courses like physiotherapy technician, Medical Lab Technology cause marketing salesmanship, Accounting & Taxation, Office Assistantship, Insurance & Marketing, Banking & Financial service, Hospitality Management Courses and lots More. Students select Courses according to their economical conditions and also their interest on subjects. By deep observation we came to know that our secondary education is not up to the mark. Vivid factors were responsible for it. Some of the major factors were described below— a) Lack of facilities in the government school in India basically the infrastructure b) Poverty and deficit of student background. C) An effective teaching tools or using traditional teachings skills by teachers in the schools. D) lack of political policies and steps by the governments. Overall we should come out of it and try to give better education to all children of India. Some major as well as minor steps suggest from mysides which may be beneficial or profitable specially in secondary education. I) The syllabus and contents of secondary education needs to be modified according to the needs of present or current situation. Because we were living in the age of Industrialisation and global marketing. So we need skilled labours who can do a work or task more efficiency. The books and text of secondary classes should be portrait according to the needs of time. The syllabus based on modern marketing and globalization. New and latest things should be added in the texts. From class ninth we should develop the interest of study in different fields and sectors so that overall development may be get in students. In the 21st century the world is full marketing and trade. So commercial education should be appreciate from school days especially from secondary class. The students should know how the study of business and finance gets jobs and increased standards of living. It had large scopes in trade, transport, warehousing, insurance, banking and advertising. 2) scientific teaching given from secondary class onward. In modern period on time the world allow us to develop new technologies, solve practice problems and make informed decisions. Science knowledge or we may say through scientific theories it refers to generalized body of laws and theories to explain a phenomenon by using scientific method. Five enduring benefits of science education in schools are 1) Science Enhances critical thinking 2) it brings knowledge cultivates a passion for learning 3) It also uplifts many Disciplines 4) Holds the key to the future 5) produce career opportunities flow from science skill so the government should take positive steps to overcome the problems of schools facing major issues of laboratory and upgrade scientific texts and books in secondary class training should be given to teachers so that they teach their students in wondering and figuring out science phenomena around them and how they happen. The teachers should have love for his profession. Seriousness and sincerely committed to his duties and works is needed. They have to make things easy to understand. They should create engaging lessons, and enrich classroom time by using experiments. It brings students to be curious and respect for the natural world. subsidy should be given to private schools for development of better infrastructure. Laboratory and library should be modernized as the needs of the students and their interests. The government gives grant of financial assistance, they offer a subsidy to low-income families for book fees and lunch costs. But around 326,228 private schools do not receive government funding. So the government should focus on grant to private sectors too for their well-being. One more issue of private secondary schools is the fee structures. Strict rules should be apply in every secondary classes school so that spontaneous should be latter. Another problems the schools system in India facing in modern period is the languages used to communicate in classes. The transmission of knowledge to students by teachers needs language and as we know India is a country were large numbers of language were spoken so it is hard task to provide education in high range. In secondary education we find the students have to burden of vast syllabus of different streams. By survey we came to know that large numbers of students can't able to read, write and understand the chapters due to unaware of language used in schools. Basically in secondary system of education that native languages should be promoted in classes specially ninth to intermediate class. Regional language were more effective in students learning process because the learners (Students) can achieve the subject matters more frequently. The teachers should be trained in that way so that they teach in classes using English and Hindi mixing regional languages of the area the school belongs. The syllabus should be modified according to the mental and physical development of students of teenage age students. Besides science and technology the students should gain the knowledge of moral values. Morality of one the essential part of life so inspiring stories of great persons of all through the world should be included in the syllabus. Educational tour can be promoted in upper class (Secondary Education). Practical and survey in regular interval of time also fruitful or beneficial to teenage students. It is time arrives when the government school make a policy or amendment of education mostly in secondary section. As we know that in India we have numbers of boards system :- C.B.S.E., I.C.S.E. and states board. And we found vividness and difference in form and structure of providing education. One nation one education policy in our new education policy will be more effectively in come times in India. Digital system of education brings revolutionary changes in class room education. It creates the interest in students and also gives better feedback. The secondary classes should be promoted by using digital sources like (1) Interactive white-board (2) Documents camera (3) Projectors (4) Laptop computer (5) wireless Microphone (6) Microphone (7) loudspeaker (8) Video projector (9) Digital Camera. Main purpose of (AIES) All India educational surveys conducted periodically by the national councils of Educational research and Training (NCERT) is to collect, disseminate and compile information of the country's (India) overall progress in the field of school education in 1767 the 1st survey was organized and has evolved rich traditions hands as well as N.G.O. we find that the schools themselves are faced with several issues and problems which generally affects the quality of the education. So current issues were 1) Lack of infrastructure 2) A shortage of skilled teachers 3) An absence of life skill training for students in this age range. In Secondary system education in India might worry about i) The students finding school work difficult, or have problems concentrating in class room ii) Exam stress was more common in teenage students. Lack of adequate infrastructure. Some suggestion to improve the secondary education which may be fruitful for students were as follow a) it is very unfortunate to us that education system in India were generally focuses on urban cluster and metropolitan cities. So the government have to take same keen steps to improve rural education because large ratio or percentage of population living in villages and small towns. The task is not easy to handle by government alone so the collaboration with private sectors and organization brings better result in coming period of time. B) skill – based learning from school onward also attracts students to join the school because it may provides job opportunities in future. And students can learn many vocational courses from secondary classes onward and later on they join many self finance courses in colleges and universities c) Teachers training courses should be provided to all teachers so that the students gain more knowledge through proper way of providing knowledge to every students by the teachers in class. Develop a skill to stimulate experience in the taught less with material resources and more by the creation of an emotional atmosphere under an artificially created environment.

KEYWORDS

Vividness, Survey, Observation, Influence, Adaptation.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Through vivid numbers of books and texts based on Education System of India we got deep acknowledgement of various positive as well as negative aspects on present stage of education in India. Both primary and secondary sources were compulsory. Observation of numbers of books and tests, survey reports issued by government and private organization in this fields were very supportive. Data analysis play an important role because it helps us compare the education system from past to present in EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA: By Dr. Dilip kumar, Dr. J.Suresh Kumar and other we came to know the current issues and problems the school education facing in modern India after Independence,. It contend brief detail on every concepts of education. DEVELOPMENT OF SECONDARY EDUCATION IN INDIA By K.Sujatha and other management of secondary education in India bring details account of secondary system of education in different areas of India. How the secondary education in India is running and how it needs government positive supports for its well beings. It views for its important. "Aspects of education an Indian perspective (Sukrindra Oriental Research Institute) and Development of education system In India by Dr. J.K. Thakur were books which tells numbers of advises and suggestion for the improvement of secondary education basically the rural and towns of india. One most important book "OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING IN SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION IN INDIA" Potentials and limitations: explain how science and technologies favours in achieving the goals education in india. The fruitful steps were describes in brief way to develops education to teenage childrens of India through vivid of learning tools and equipments.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The education system of India is no doubt is in progress in modern time. After independence our government try to build its own structure and education policies and amendment in education system arises from time to time. But still our education system have numbers of issues and problems. We can't received our real goal of education that is highest literacy rate as many developed countries of world specially of Europe. No doubt our government of present time and previous works harder to develops the literacy ratio of India but still something lacking in this way. In my view the government still can't able to received the correct data collection of education in all forms. Primary, Secondary and Higher education the percentage of students and their problems different from each other. In primary education through survey reports we can say that children still can't able to reach the schools because of poverty. In secondary education which is the crucial stage of childrens development. The education provided to them was lacking of science and technology and sometime gives lack of opportunities in future. The main issue which the government have to deal is that the secondary education system should be closely connected with higher education. another problems is that the government can't receives proper feedbacks and survey reports which can help to analysis the actual problems in secondary education in india. Ground level reports is missing in present time and some time we find that the government also mostagic or effortless to study the survey data.

NEED FOR THE RESEARCH

In modern world we found that there is rapid changes in all fields. Due to scientific inventions and discovering every nation try to builds its own identities in world stage. Education plays an important role for human development. Education is the backbone of any nation because it brings allround development. India had a rich glories past in the field of education because we belong to nation which is considered as the early civilization of the world (Indus valley civilization). With the passage of time the way and system of education changes. In the medieval age the education of india was very much ruined due to foreign incursion from time to time. Before independence Indian education system was totally build according to the needs of English government basically based on western culture and civilization with more priority to English language. After independence in 1947 our government brings educational policies from time to time. But it is divided into numbers of branches 1)Early childhood education 2)Primary education 3) secondary education 4)Higher education. Vocational education. Tertiary education 5)Academic 6)Adult education. Every branch have it own important and were closely linked with each others. Here we talk about secondary education with includes children from early teenage ages. By deep studies we came to know that secondary education in our country is not up to the mark as improve with many developed and developing countries if the world. Some major issues which our secondary education is facing in present time were – 1)Lack of infrastructure 2)Untreated teachers 3) vividness in syllabus 4) outdated teaching etc. So it's the time comes when we have to improve our secondary education because it is the crucial stage of every children because here he or she can choose his career streams of education. The children can select various subjects after secondary education for higher education. Secondary education supports a lots in building careers of every students so the government should take more positive steps for its improvement and well beings. Through the supports of every citizens and government authorities one can beings new goal in secondary education in coming age.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

From research methodology we came to know about various aspects of analysis the subject matter. Numbers or vivid methods and techniques were used to brief knowledge on subject or topic of research. Suggested solution, formulating hypothesis, Organizing collecting and evaluating data. To make deduction and reaching conclusion to determine, in education research methodology is the system to read through analysis and sort study in order to identify the basic and essential attribute of material. In research methodology we have to give evidence to prove our when we start research of topic we find a result but it may or may not salified to all. It is scientific types of research in one part and some time we can't find perfect answers at conclusion. Case study and survey (Primary and Secondary Sources)

LIMITATION OF RESEARCH

To know the proper condition of indian education system we have to study different setup from time to time in India. Both primary and secondary data were needed to find any conclusion. Through we find from passage of time development in the field of education clearly found but still we can't able to received the main goal of education primary, Secondary and higher we found vivid of problems and obstacles. Through this research we try to focus the way of education in secondary level so when we talk about its aim and objective we find lacking in secondary education to mention its standard which we desire. Sometime we found lack and shortage of primary as well secondary data. We find difficult survey report searching. So we can't get the proper condition of secondary education. Shortage and limitation in survey reports creates now new problems to study the actual condition of secondary education in india. The data also not issued in regular research in a limitation.

EXPECTED OUTCOME

By brief study and observation the conclusion comes out that the secondary education in India is not in satisfied path of success. New new research were needed to know the solution of every problems the secondary education in country facing. The effort taken by the government is opparicable or admireable but it needs more efforts. The collaboration and support both government and mass of population of india is needed to achieve the goal of education which is basically based on allround development. The keypoint the secondary system of education needed is financial supports, specialist and trained teachers in secondary classes. Work out should be needed for better result. Lack of political will also one of the major factors of disgruntted in secondary classes in india. Due to geographical condition of nation vividness found in needed which provide maximums profites to students. Some major things comes out through this research that still we were forway in education in education compares with European countries. By this research many new things comes out and shows the reality of present situation and condition of secondary education system in India. The aims and objective by this research on secondary system of education in to highest and try to solve its maximums problems and issues.

COUNCLUSION

Every step of education have its own importance for overall development of human beings and brings its own identities in society. In India after independence numbers of departmental standing committees were made from time to time to setup education system in whole over the nation (India). Vender the amendment made in year 2020 (Right to Education Act 2020). Free and compulsory education should be given to each and every child till the age of three to eighteen. It is divided into three main branches 1)Pre-Primary stage 2)The Primary stage 3) The middle stage 4) The secondary stage 5)Senior secondary stage and 6) university level. Every steps links with each other. Here we are going to focus on the role of secondary education and its present condition and by deep observation we came to know that rapid development in secondary section but the quantities and qualities both increases day by day. All round development in student found in secondary education. The percentage of students rises in class rooms and different subjects were added in secondary level which obviously supports student in university level. Science and technologies were added in secondary education. The government have to take more steps to improve the secondary education in remote and backward areas of India. The infrastructure of secondary mainly not upto the mark. So it needs financial supports in current time. Attractive syllabus in the sense that science and technologies chapter should be given more priority because we are living in the age of science and commerce. Grant should be given in proper way in private schools which help them to develops them education system in proper way. Some how we found from different servay report that students left their secondary classes due to poorness and poverty so the government responsibilities is to mention to fulfill the basic needs of students which helps them to contrinues their secondary as well as higher education.

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