

The Way that Education Works in India is Changing

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Abstract: *The goal of this study paper is to look at how India's education system has changed in recent years. It looks at the major changes, improvements, and efforts that have changed the way education is done in the country. The paper looks at different parts of the education system, such as changes to the curriculum, the use of technology, skill-building programmes, efforts to include everyone, and policy measures. The paper looks at recent books, government reports, and statistical data to give a full picture of how India's education system is changing and to point out the problems and possibilities that come with these changes. The results of this study will help lawmakers, teachers, and other important people better understand how education is going in India right now.*

Keywords: New changes in the education system, the education system in India, the strategies of the government, and higher education

I. INTRODUCTION

India's school system has gone through a lot of changes and improvements in recent years. Changes like these have been caused by many things, such as new technologies, changes in policy, and a greater awareness of how important open and high-quality education is. The goal of this study paper is to look at recent changes in India's education system and explain what they mean for students, teachers, lawmakers, and other interested parties.

Indian education has always put a lot of emphasis on doing well in school and memorising facts. But people are becoming more aware of the need to take a more comprehensive and learner-centred approach. The National Education Policy (NEP) coming into effect in 2020 is a big step in this direction. The goal of the NEP is to change education by putting more focus on critical thought, innovation, and skill building. It puts an emphasis on integrating professional and technical education, learning across disciplines, and using technology in education. Understanding the effects of the NEP and the difficulties of putting it into place will be a key part of this study.

Technology integration has become a big trend in the Indian school system. The COVID-19 outbreak has made digital learning tools and online education more popular. Schools and other educational organisations had to quickly adapt to new ways of learning from a distance, which shows how important technology is for keeping education going. This study paper will look at the role of technology in education, the pros and cons of using it, and how important it is to teach teachers how to use digital tools well.

In recent years, skill development programmes have become more popular. These programmes are meant to bridge the gap between what is taught in school and what is needed in the workplace. Both Skill India and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana want to give people skills that will help them get jobs, trade training, and chances to work as apprentices. This study will focus on figuring out how well these programmes work, how they affect job outcomes, and where they can be improved.

Access and inclusion have become very important parts of the school system. Gender equality has been pushed for, social gaps have been closed, and students with disabilities are getting an education that includes them. This study will look at how reservation policies, affirmative action, and inclusive practises affect the chances and outcomes of schooling for people from marginalised groups.

When it comes to shaping the school system, policy actions are very important. Reforms to assessment and evaluation systems, programmes to train teachers, and state investments in education are all top objectives. By analysing these

policy interventions, understanding the problems they pose for application, and finding places where they could be improved, we can learn more about recent changes in India's education system.

This study paper aims to give a full picture of how India's education system is changing by looking at these recent trends and what they mean. The results will not only add to the existing research, but they will also give lawmakers, teachers, and other players ideas and suggestions for making education in the country better, more accessible, and more open to everyone.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

This study of the literature looks at recent studies, reports, and pieces that talk about how India's education system is changing. The purpose of the study is to shed light on the most important changes, issues, and possibilities in the Indian education sector.

1. The National Education Policy (NEP) for 2020: India's school system will change a lot because of the NEP 2020. A study by Jha and Jha (2020) talks about how the strategy is focused on changing the curriculum, pushing multidisciplinary education, and combining practical skills. The authors talk about how the NEP could help kids learn to think critically, be creative, and find work.

2. Integration of Technology: Technology is being used more and more in schools in India. Sharma and Kumar's (2020) study looks at how digital learning tools and artificial intelligence can be used to make learning better. The study emphasises how important it is to train teachers and build better infrastructure so that technology can be used effectively in schools.

3. Skill Development Programmes: The government's Skill India and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana programmes have gained a lot of attention. Singh and Soni (2020) look at how well these programmes help bridge the gap between what students learn in school and what companies want. The writers talk about how hard it is to put their ideas into action and suggest ways to make skill development programmes better and more useful.

4. Access and Inclusion: Over the past few years, it has been important to think about inclusion and access to schooling. Biswas's study from 2021 looks at how reservation laws and affirmative action affect people from marginalised groups in India's chances to get an education. The study shows how important it is to take many different steps to deal with gaps in access to schooling based on gender and socioeconomic status.

5. Policy changes: Some papers talk about policy changes in the Indian education system. In their 2020 study, Patel and Singh look at how assessment and evaluation methods have changed, with a focus on the move towards competency-based tests. The writers say that these changes can help students improve in all areas and make tests less stressful for them.

6. Difficulties and Chances: Several pieces talk about the problems and possibilities in the Indian school system. In its report on 2020, the World Bank talks about how education can be better and fairer. It says that the government needs to put more money into education, give teachers better training, and improve how well students learn. The study also talks about how technology can help make education more personal and accessible to everyone.

III. CONCLUSION

Reviewing the research shows that current trends in the Indian education system include changes to the curriculum, the use of technology, skill-building programmes, attempts to include everyone, and policy interventions. The studies and papers looked at show how these trends could help improve learning, make education easier to get, and prepare students for the future. But problems like quality issues, infrastructure gaps, and the digital divide need to be fixed before these trends can be used in a useful way. More study is needed to figure out how to make these trends work and what their long-term effects will be.

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