

# System of education in India

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- The education system in India has undergone significant changes in the direction of development and improvement over the past decades. The reason for this is the rapid growth of the country's economy and an increase in the need for qualified scientific and working specialists. Much attention is paid to all levels of education - from preschool to higher education, getting a good education and a decent specialty among the population of the country is one of the vital tasks of life. Studying in higher education institutions in India is becoming more and more popular among foreign students. Moreover, there are a number of traditional ways to get free education and not only higher, but also postgraduate.

# Stages and types of education in India

The educational and educational system of India includes several stages:

- preschool education;
- school (middle and full);
- secondary vocational education;
- higher and postgraduate education with obtaining academic degrees (bachelor, master, doctor).

Accordingly, according to the types of education in India, it is subdivided into secondary, complete secondary, vocational, higher and additional higher education.



# Preschool education

- Traditionally in India, young children have always been under the supervision of mothers and relatives. Therefore, the kindergarten system in this country simply never existed. The problem has become acute in recent decades, when both parents often began to work in the family. Therefore, throughout schools, additional groups have been created, operating on the principle of kindergarten classes. As a rule, preschool education begins at the age of three, learning takes place in a playful way. It is noteworthy that already at this age children begin to master the English language. The preparation process for school lasts one to two years.



# Secondary education

- School education in India is structured according to a single scheme. The child starts school at the age of four. Education in the first ten years (secondary education) is free, compulsory and carried out according to the standard general education program. The main disciplines are history, geography, mathematics, computer science and a subject whose free translation is denoted by the word "science". From the 7th grade, "science" is divided into biology, chemistry, physics, which are customary in Russia. Also taught "politics", the equivalent of our science. Secondary education in India
- If in the first stage of school education in India the program is the same for everyone, then reaching the age of fourteen and moving to senior classes (complete secondary education), students make a choice between fundamental and vocational education. Accordingly, there is an in-depth study of the subjects of the chosen course.



In Indian schools, in addition to the native (regional) language, it is compulsory to study the "additional official" - English. This is explained by the unusually large number of languages of the multinational and numerous Indian people. It is no coincidence that English is the generally accepted language of the educational process, most textbooks are written in it. It is also compulsory to study a third language (German, French, Hindi or Sanskrit).

Schooling is provided six days a week. The number of lessons varies from six to eight per day. Most schools have free meals for children. There are no grades in Indian schools. On the other hand, compulsory school-wide exams are held twice a year, and national exams are held in the senior grades. All exams are written and are taken as tests. The vast majority of teachers in Indian schools are men.

School vacations in India are relatively short. Rest time falls in December and June. During the summer holidays, which last a whole month, children's camps are opened in schools. There, in addition to recreation and entertainment, traditional creative educational activities are held with children.





- Both public and private schools operate in the secondary education system in India. Secondary education in public schools is usually free of charge. For children from poor Indian families, of whom there are quite a few in this country, there are benefits in the form of the provision of textbooks, notebooks, scholarships. Education in private institutions is paid, but the prices for education in them are quite affordable for families, even with low incomes. Reviews about the quality of education often testify in favor of private schools. There are also elite, expensive gymnasiums with individual programs.

# Higher education in India

Higher education in India is prestigious, diverse and popular among young people. There are more than two hundred universities in the country, most of which are focused on European educational standards. The higher education system is presented in a three-stage form familiar to Europeans. Students, depending on the period of study and the chosen profession, receive bachelor's, master's or doctor's degrees.

The share of graduates in the humanities in India is about 40%. Along with traditional universities, there are a lot of highly specialized higher educational institutions in the country, focused in particular on the native culture, history, art, languages.





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# Free education in India

Postgraduate education in India can also be free of charge, just like initial college education. For these purposes, the institutes regularly provide grants, for which at least a diploma and all the same knowledge of the English language are required. Free education in India can also be achieved through ITEC, a technical and economic cooperation program.



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watching!**