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BATCH : GAME - 36

SUBJECT : DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH

OF EDUCATION SINCE 1947

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INTRODUCTION :-

"EDUCATION is a very important factor in the economic development of any country. India since the early days of independence has always focused on improving the literacy rate of our country. From a literacy rate of 18% in 1951.

INDIA has moved phenomenally up to 77% as of 2020. Compared to the tragic situation of 1947 when the country had merely 400 schools, 19 universities, with a little over 5000 students, we have come a long way. Currently India boasts 1.5 million-plus schools, 751 universities and 35 thousand plus colleges.

PROGRESS OF INDIAN EDUCATION SECTOR :-

Today India has managed to bring its education system at par with global standards. India made significant progress in the sector of education in 70 years since independence.

IN the last 70 years our Indian education sector has grown many folds, with the help of the government, private and NGO partnerships. In 1950 by the government, the Central advisory board of physical education and Recreation was set up to promote physical education in school and also train teachers.

A mid-meal scheme was also introduced by the government to increase the number of students attending the school and to provide nutrition to the student. In 1968 the national education policy was also formulated by the government of India to promote and regulate education in India and then in 1986.

SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (SSA) for children from 6 to 14 years old. was launched in 2000 to impart compulsory elementary education to all. In 1951 India was having less than 2.4 lak primary school whereas in 2018 India has more than 15 lak School. When it comes to the

universities from 27 universities in 1951 currently India has 829 universities and the number is growing fast

PROGRESS IN WOMEN EDUCATION SECTOR:

Nowadays women are participating in many important roles in all departments. Today we can say there are no departments without women. But in our past generation women were treated like slaves. In 1951 the percentage of literate women in the country was just 9%. But today women in the countrywide female literacy rate is 70.3%.

This is because after independence the educational rights of women were promoted and they were made aware of the value of education. The government also provided several benefits to women such as scholarship, loan facilities, hostel facilities etc. who wished to go out to pursue higher education.

Today by getting such benefits a large number of women are also able to pursue higher education. Also separate schools and colleges have been established for women. So after independence we can see major changes in girls' education and hope that in the coming years, girls' education in India will achieve new heights.

INDIAN EDUCATION SECTOR IN 21ST CENTURY:-

Today we are running into the 21st Century where technology knows no bounds. The Education sector in India has seen rapid changes in last decade. There has been a dramatic shift in education ecosystem and blended classes have become a norm in all level of education.

Today initiatives like E-Pathshala, online NCERT books educational TV channel have been started to provide content to all for free. So today digital learning is changing the facing of the Indian Education sector.

CONCLUSION:-

In conclusion, I want to say that the progress of the Indian sector has evolved considerably since we achieved our independence. The intervention of technology has made our Education sector easier and much more insightful than it ever was.