

## SITUATION OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS' EDUCATION IN INDIA

**Ankita Sitaria**

*Student, The Bhopal School of Social Sciences, Bhopal*

*Contact: 8461940233*

*Email- ankitasitaria2000@gmail.com*

### **Abstract**

Education is the backbone of every country. A country will not be able to survive in the competitive world, if it's education system is not capable of contribution for it's development. India is the fastest growing economy in the world but our education system is still crawling. The right to education (RTE) is an act of the parliament of India enacted on 4 august 2009, which describes the modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between the age 6 to 14 years. This paper attempts to highlight the issues relating to situation of government schools education in all over India and suggest some solutions to resolve them. Under this research the students below the age of 18 are studied. The study uses secondary data from various available sources.

**Keywords** : *Government Schools, Education System, India, Issues, Suggestions.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

In today's growing competitive world education is one of the main aspect of every nation. It plays a vital role in the development of a country. The level of education shows the status of it's nation. It is the tool which alone can inculcate national and cultural values and liberate people of false prejudice, ignorance and representations. Education also provides the required amount of knowledge, technique, skill and information to an individual and helps them to know there rights and duties towards their family, society and motherland at large.

Since India has got independence it has grown remarkably in the field of science and technology. India is divided into 29 states and 7 union territories. India is a democratic country in which states have their own elected governments while the union territories are ruled by the government of India.

The constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 placed Article 21-A in the constitution of India which provides free and compulsory education to all children between the age of six to fourteen years. The Right to Education was enacted on 4 august 2009 which gives right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards.

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**Milton Friedman** in his research paper titled "The Role Of Government In Education" stated that there is a sizable reduction in the activities of government and there will be a increase in the variety of available educational institutions.

**Karthik Muralidharam and Michael Kremer** in there research paper published on September 1, 2007 stated that the government schools are rapidly growing in both demand side variable as well as supply side variable and education of private school is much better than government schools.

**European Economic Association** in there journal theystated that government school teachers have slightly higher absence rate than the private school teachers and absence rate is much higher in poorer states even if the salaries are relatively higher.

### **OBJECTIVE**

To study the issues relating to situation of government school education all over India.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research paper is descriptive in nature and based on secondary data. The data has been collected from various newspapers, reports, research papers and websites.

## FINDINGS

- In India education is provided by the public sector as well as the private sector. The funding comes from three levels that are central, state and local. Under this also 11% of the population is illiterate. In total 29% of the children goes to private schools, while the remaining goes to government and state funded education.
- The school education system is divided into four levels: lower primary (age: 6 to 10), upper primary (age: 11 and 12), high (age: 13 to 15) and higher secondary (age: 17 and 18).
- As now a days education is treated as a profit motive business learning is not given much importance and as a whole it does not benefit the population at large.
- As in most of the government schools the available academic resources for providing education are limited. Like the blackboards, books, stationary, desks are not available in sufficient quantity according to the roll strength in each school. And also the toilets are not in proper condition for usage because of which many female students do not come to school frequently.
- The number of teachers are also found to be less in number and even there are situations found where only one teacher teaching all the subjects.
- The government schools does not follow any particular pattern of examination and sometimes students are promoted to next class without taking any oral or written exam.
- This type of education does not tests the capability and knowledge of a student and at last he/she remains illiterate and unemployed which disturbs the economy of the country.

## SUGGESTIONS

- Government should work more on public schools as to improve the literacy level of the country so that there would be a remarkable growth in development of India.
- There should be a balanced ratio between the number of teachers appointed and the students studying in school.
- There should be proper facilities related to academic resources and toilets available.

## LIMITATIONS

- Collecting primary data on this topic is slightly difficult.
- As it covers a large area of research I need to rely on secondary data.
- Lack of numerical data related to the topic in specific.
- Time Constraints.

## CONCLUSION

The condition of government schools is not up to the mark and if students study in these schools then also they don't have much knowledge even if they have completed there higher secondary education which increases unemployment in the country.

## REFERENCES

- <https://academic.oup.com/jeea/article-abstract/3/2-3/658/2281517>  
[http://homepage.fudan.edu.cn/jfeng/files/2011/08/role-of-government-in-education\\_Friedman.pdf](http://homepage.fudan.edu.cn/jfeng/files/2011/08/role-of-government-in-education_Friedman.pdf)  
[http://scholar.harvard.edu/files/kremer/files/public\\_and\\_private\\_schools\\_in\\_rural\\_india\\_final\\_pre-publication.pdf](http://scholar.harvard.edu/files/kremer/files/public_and_private_schools_in_rural_india_final_pre-publication.pdf)  
<http://theviewpaper.net/condition-of-government-schools-in-india/>  
<https://www.mapsofindia.com/my-india/education/condition-of-govt-schools-in-india-quality-of-teachers-and-teaching>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education\\_in\\_India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_India)  
<https://www.urbanpro.com/tuition/problems-in-indian-government-schools>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Right\\_to\\_education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Right_to_education)