

# Education Past, Present, Future

**Priya manopotra**

Assistant Professor

Sri Guru Gobind Singh College of Education, Beghpur Kamlooh, Mukerian

---

## **Abstract**

The history of education in India has seen significant changes over time as a result of changes in social values, political structures and technological developments. India has undergone great changes in the field of education from the Gurukul era to the present education system based on the English model of education. This article discusses the historical, present and future trends and patterns of education in India, while highlighting the important contribution of NGOs in leading the way.

---

## **Introduction**

Education in ancient India can be traced back to the Vedic period and had two main systems: Vedic and Buddhist. Education was primarily oral, with knowledge passed down through dialogue, recitation, and memorization. The systems emphasized holistic learning and development, and were characterized by a strong bond between teacher and student.

## **Education System in Past**

**Vedic:** Used Sanskrit as the medium of instruction and focused on subjects like the Vedas, ethics, and physical and mental development. Education was imparted in settings like ashrams, Gurukuls, temples, and homes.

**Buddhist:** Used Pali as the medium of instruction. The Gurukul system was central to ancient Indian education, where students lived with their teacher, or guru, in an ashram or residential school. The system emphasized practical learning and developing character over theoretical knowledge or rankings. The curriculum was taught in forest settings over 10–12 years, and aimed to create well-rounded individuals who were ready for the Education System in Future

In the current times, several challenges and issues can be observed in the Indian education system. These challenges and issues need to be resolved to provide better and improved education to children. The children must be provided with proper education to ensure a sustainable future for the country. After independence, till now a lot has changed within the Indian education system. However, some problems and loopholes have remained in the overall education system which needs to be resolved. It can be

observed that in terms of education India stands second to last among 50 countries. Throughout the article, the current situation of the Indian education system will be discussed. In this context, the challenges in the present education system and the solutions to them will also be analysed.

### **Stages of Current Education System in India**

**School stage-:** A child enters a school at the age of 8 or 9 years and remains there till the age of 18, starting from nursery class till class 12. At this stage a child gets an opportunity to learn lots of subjects. By that time he develops an interest in them which help him to pursue his higher education.

**Higher Education stage-:** After completing school a student enters into a college or university at the age 18-19 years. In India, a student first acquires graduate degrees in horticulture, designing, pharmaceuticals and innovation generally requires 4 years to finish. Law, medication and engineering can require as long as 5 years. After graduation a person applies for a post-graduation degree from a recognized university.

**Doctoral stage-:** This is the last stage in Education in India. After completing post-graduation, a student who wishes to study further applies for PH.D and Doctoral courses. It is the highest education qualification that a person can acquire in India. After successfully completing this stage, a student is conferred with the prestigious title of a “Doctor (DR)”.

The Indian education system is quite an old education system that still exists. It has produced so many genius minds that are making India proud all over the world. However, while it is one of the oldest systems, it is still not that developed when compared to others, which are in fact newer. This is so as the other countries have gone through growth and advancement, but the Indian education system is still stuck in old age. It faces a lot of problems that need to be sorted to let it reach its full potential.

### **Education System in Future**

The future of education In India looks promising with a focus on technology, personalized learning, and skill development. Online learning, digital tools, and flexible curriculums are becoming more common. Emphasis on critical thinking, creativity, and practical skills aims to prepare students for modern careers.

The future of education in India: Predictions and trends for 2023 While

edtech as a sector has grown tremendously in the past decade, the true impact of its effective application is only now becoming clear. From e-learning platforms, student engagement tools in the classroom, to skill development and continuous learning opportunities for higher education, EdTech has played a significant role in transforming the way knowledge is accessed. In addition to this, the positive government policies and the tech innovations brought about by wide spread internet penetration and the advent of 5G, have further accelerated the transformation of the sector. There is no doubt that there will be significant educational reforms in 2023 as a result of the new National Education Policy (NEP). STEM-based learning will experience a big push during the next few years as skill-based education picks

up speed. In terms of school education, there have been a lot of focused policy developments that have been designed keeping tech enabled solutions in mind, with the objective of driving digital literacy and inclusiveness in terms of access to quality learning methods. As NEP embarks on its voyage, all school curriculums will experience considerable changes as experiential learning gains popularity. Schools will soon start implementing programs with the primary goal of making.

We've put together a list of 2023 educational trends that will make learning more flexible, available, and engaging for both students and instructors. The top five trends that will have a big impact on education in 2023 and beyond are listed below:earning pleasurable.

### **1. Augmented reality and virtual reality**

Technology is developing, and we have reached a brand-new era when augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR) are quickly gaining traction. Because of virtual reality and augmented reality technologies, children now have a space where they can understand complicated ideas and gain practical learning experiences in low-risk virtual environments. STEM-related classes, simulations of medical procedures, resources in the arts and humanities, technical education, AR, and VR all have the potential to improve it. The capacity to communicate knowledge in novel and more interesting ways online is the second reason why virtual reality and augmented reality technologies are on their way to becoming one of the most promising additions to the “Edtech” field.

### **2. Rise of Real and AI together**

Artificial intelligence, also known as AI, can communicate with humans and provide assistance. It has the potential to alter a wide number of sectors, including education, and to solve some of the most pressing challenges facing education today by introducing novel approaches to teaching and learning. The use of AI tools and technology may provide benefits such as faster paper grading, tailored training, intelligent material delivery, and student access to tutoring programs or AI-based intelligent tutoring systems (ITS). Realizing that AI should be centered on people is vital. Giving students a sustainable and high-quality education in the future will be made possible by a mix of teachers' involvement and AI.

### **3. Personalized Education**

Personalizing learning for each student's strengths, needs, talents, and interests is yet another straightforward yet very successful and novel approach to the learning process. This aids in creating a learning plan specifically for the learner. The fundamental idea behind introducing customized learning is that every kid learns in a unique way and at a unique speed. Each student in customized learning receives a 'learning plan' based on their learning style, prior knowledge, abilities, and interests. It goes against the 'one size fits all' philosophy that is prevalent in most schools. In order to ensure that the student obtains hands-on learning on the selected topics and that they're expected to learn as they move through their education, the developed plan is kept project-based

#### 4. Holistic learning will be the focus

The emphasis now is on supporting a child's whole and holistic development so they may grow up to be responsible adults with the right skill sets, thanks to shifting educational environments. Educators are increasingly emphasizing the holistic learning approach to education, which emphasizes a child's academic success while also preparing them to confront life's obstacles. There are several advantages to holistic education. Students are given the tools they need to improve their academic achievement as well as develop the soft skills required for a successful professional career. The fact that holistic learning enhances academic achievement, mental and emotional health, and problem-solving skills is only one of its many advantages.

#### 5. Education with the Entrepreneurial Mindset

In recent years, there has been a lot of excitement about incorporating entrepreneurship into schooling. Teachers design their lectures and classes to help students develop an entrepreneurial mindset and perspective from an early age. If entrepreneurial ideals are entrenched in the educational process, students will be better equipped to be obedient members of society. Students who are taught such a mindset are better able to acquire the skills and information needed to achieve their own unique goals. As a result, the curriculum designed here aims to build entrepreneurial knowledge, skills, attitudes, behavior, and drive in a way that assures entrepreneurial success while also making the student more employable in the future workforce.

The Covid - pandemic has been a learning experience for educators and policymakers, and it has established a standard for the foreseeable future. The effective measures and techniques implemented now will establish the foundation for the Indian educational system's ability to handle crises in the future without suffering significant interruption. It's also helped us recognise that learning doesn't have to be a strict, one-way process. EdTech will play a vital role in society and serve as a solid pillar for the next generation despite the huge shift brought about by technology and new policy reforms like the NEP. It's time to welcome the innovative advances that technology is bringing to education and to look ahead to a successful and forward-thinking for future

### **Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of Bharatiya education"has varied over time, with different aims for students in the past and present:

#### **Gurukul**

The Gurukul education system had six aims for students, including:

- Acquiring supreme knowledge: Students sought to understand Brahma (God) and the world beyond the senses.

- Developing character: Students studied the Vedas (ancient texts) to develop willpower, which they believed was necessary for a good character.
- All-rounded development: Students learned to withdraw their senses and practice introversion, which they believed was the ideal way to live.
- Developing civic responsibilities and social values: Students were expected to serve the rich and poor, relieve the sick and distressed, and be hospitable to guests. After studying for a certain amount of time, they were expected to become householders and pass on their culture to their children.

### **Modern education**

Modern education aims to instill values in students such as equality, secularism, environmental protection, and education for all.

### **Importance of the Bhartiya Education**

Education is the tool which alone can inculcate national and cultural values and liberate people of false prejudice, ignorance and representations.

Education provides them required knowledge, technique, skill and information and enables them to know their rights and duties towards their family, their society and towards their motherland at large.

Education expands their vision and outlook, provokes the spirit of healthy competition and a desire to advance for the achievements of their consciousness regenerating truth, and thereby capability to fight injustice, corruption, violence, disparity and communalism, the greatest hazards to the progress of the nation.

Quality education is today's need as it is the development of intellectual skills and knowledge which will equip learners to fulfill the needs of professionals, decision makers and trainers.

Education provides many opportunities in various fields for the development of the country. Education makes people independent, builds confidence and self-esteem, which is very important for the development of a country.

The UNESCO Global Education Monitoring Report and the Education Commission's Learning Generation Report:-171 million people could be lifted out of extreme poverty if all children left school with basic reading skills. That's equivalent to a 12% drop in the world total.

The education system in India has savored a special bond between the teacher and the pupil since time unknown. Infact India was the country to have established what we know as the Gurukul system of education and „0“ the basic of Mathematics education was invented by Aryabhatta an Indian. In order to address the purposes outlined by the researcher, the information from previous research is needed to provide direction for the concepts, relationships and instruments to be included in the study. So the

researcher reviewed related researches of Ph.D. and M.Phil. from different universities. The researcher also reviewed mathematical references, research paper on mathematics education and software, attitude towards teaching and learning, new trends, attitude towards female education, opportunities of females in mathematics education. By reviewing the related researches and literature, the researcher has finalized the studies on the title. Impact of New Trends of Teaching Learning Process in Mathematics towards the Competitiveness of Female Students at Higher Secondary Schools in Mumbai. 1. Alan B. Henkin, (2009) - "Urban Teacher Commitment Exploring Associations with Organizational Conflict, Support for Innovation and Participation" This study explores relationship between teacher's organizational commitment and interpersonal conflict, participation activities beyond the classroom and innovations in schools. Potential relationship among study variables are suggested in research that views affective commitment as a proxy measure for decisions to leave the school. Increments in experience are negative associated with organizational commitment. Higher levels of interpersonal conflict are linked to lower levels of organizational commitment. Participation in activities beyond the classroom is marginally related to commitment where as support for innovation has a strong positive effect on teachers commitment. The literature suggests the importance of high levels of commitment and commitment norms in terms of the teachers work performance and the stability of the professional workforce. 2. Reddy, (2000). Occupation is an important aspect in women's life today. The problems and difficulties of working women fall into three categories: environmental, social.

#### Literature Review Of Bhartiya Education

1. Mohanty (2004), The audio visual aid and invention of photography is another application of technology in education. Other methods of recording and reproducing sound were also invented such as optical recording of sound on the film and the magnetic recording of sound on magnetic tapes and cassettes. The teacher can use them very effectively in the teaching of language, social studies and music. The invention of the camera and photographs enabled the teacher to use photographs as aids in teaching. All these are called visual aids to instruction because the teacher uses in the classroom as teaching aids to give common visual experiences to the students.

2. Al. (2005), explains that most professional women step off their career fast at a certain phase of life when they have children to raise, elderly parents to take care of. Thus women face many obstacles, which leaves a gap in their profession. The main issue then becomes whether they will be able to work with the same motivation after a long gap. For this the author suggests using flexible working hours.

3. Ayhan and et.al (2006), has conducted a research on the ability to integrate technology into instruction. Result indicate that the vast majority of teachers in Turkey believe, the use of computer in education is important but have limited knowledge and experience on how

to use technology in their instruction. This paper describes the T – Math project, highly adapting the Inter Math knowledge base for mathematics teachers.

4. Kate (2007), this research study determines the influence of a web based test preparation program, an interactive whiteboard, and online mathematics games on student's mathematics academic achievement and student perceptions toward solving problems on mathematics tests.

5. Qing (2008), conducted a study on the increasing use of technology in education. A flurry of research studies that focus on the effectiveness of technology in elementary and secondary Education are present.

6. Gangwer (2009), Visual literacy in the classroom has become increasingly important since more and more information and entertainment is accessed through technology. Development in the area of visual literacy has focused on the growth and expansion of educational programs that stimulate students' abilities as well as enhancement of students' reading and writing skills through the use of visual literacy strategies. Visual aids have an effect on student emotions and assist in comprehension and at the same time students' should be guided through the process of learning to recognize and respond to the visual. The new generation of teachers should become more and more aware of the change, and prepare themselves to supplement the present teaching activity with new techniques. Thus, in a changing world of higher education, the teacher ceases to be a "lecturer" but transforms into an "agent of change".

7. Kaur (2010), Teaching methods in recent times have been moved from predominantly teacher oriented and controlled approach to student interactive system. Such a system requires a number of changes in the instructional procedure and the materials used for effective teaching. In a formal education system, the use of audio visual aids is useful for the classroom teaching. Undoubtedly, the instructional and pedagogical skills of the teacher, and the readiness of the students play significant role to make the classroom teaching effective. In the present period of educational technology, teacher should not depend upon any single method of teaching.

8. Dahar and Faize (2011), conducted a study on the "Effect of the Availability and the Use of Instructional Material on Academic Performance of Students in Punjab". The population of the study comprised of all secondary and higher secondary schools, secondary teachers and secondary students in Punjab. A total of 288 schools, 20 students and 10 teachers from each school were randomly selected as the sample of the study. The study concluded that the less availability, misallocation and the deficiency in the use of instructional material lead to the wastage of resources, the less effectiveness of instructional material and lower academic performance.

9. Naidoo (2012), has conducted research on the use of Visual tools in mathematics classrooms. Research was conducted with six master teachers to explore the use of visual tools. One master teacher used a stick with coloured rubber bands to teach rotation about a point. Another master used various colours and lines

on an interactive smart board to teach number patterns and the third used hand gestures to demonstrate the direction of the gradient of the line.

10. Dr. Shyam sundar Kushwaha (2014), In this paper a comprehensive review of the related literature is done to identify the factors affecting mathematics achievements of students. It reflects the most preferential variables in psychological category as intelligence, attitude towards mathematics, self – concept, numerical ability and math anxiety; among social variables the variables which were considered very widely are socio economic status, parental involvement and parents education and among biographical variables most frequently considered variable is gender.

Methodology of Indian Education:- India's education methodology includes a variety of approaches, including formal education, collaborative learning, and international school teaching:

### **Formal education**

Schools, colleges, and universities in India follow a set curriculum that includes five years of primary school, three years of middle school, and two years of high school. After high school, students can pursue higher education. The National Education Policy 2020 introduced a 5+3+3+4 education structure that focuses on critical thinking and holistic development.

### **Collaborative learning**

This educational approach uses groups to enhance learning through working together.

### **International school teaching**

Students drive their learning by collaborating and introspecting to conduct an inquiry into real-life problems. Mentors aim to transform students into emotionally intelligent beings through action, reflection, and inquiry.

India's education methodology also includes indigenous education, which was imparted at home, in temples, and in other places. During the Vedic period, traditional elements like the Vedas, religion, arithmetic, and logic were taught in small groups in a system known as the Gurukul. In this system, students sought knowledge from revered gurus.

Conclusion:-The Indian education system faces several challenges, but it also offers numerous opportunities for improvement. By addressing infrastructure issues, modernizing curricula, and promoting vocational education, the government can enhance the quality of education.

### **References:-**

1. <https://educationise.com/post/the-future-of-education-8-predictions-for-the-next-decade/>
2. <https://thenorthlines.com/education-in-bharat-past-present-and-future/>
3. <https://www.studocu.com/in/document/shri-ram-centennial-school/social-and-cultural-anthropology-sl/bhartiya-education-present-past-future-pdf-22bc691/94353231>
4. <https://www.studocu.com/in/n/94353231?sid=01724821550>

5. <https://medium.com/@siddhantbhosale28/education-in-india-past-present-and-future-outlook-de3d53c3462a>
6. <https://www.pehchan.org.in/changes-in-education-system-in-past-present-and-future/>
7. <https://testbook.com/amp/history-of/education-in-india>
8. <https://www.pehchan.org.in/changes-in-education-system-in-past-present-and-future/>