HOW TO IMPROVE THE SECONDARY EDUCATION IN INDIA

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Abstract
Education has its own importance in the life of human being. From Ancient to Modern we found rapid changes in the field of education. Through education a man can creates its own identities in society. Indians education system have its own standard in world stage. Our culture and tradition belongs to Indus valley civilization which is considered as one of the earliest civilization of the world. With the passage of time the way and system of education changes in India. Too. But obstacles comes from time which disturb and try to rained our education system. But still we try to mention in present 21st century. In oncient past we follow vedic culture of education which ave its own glaries pas. In the medieval age incursion from foreign lands try to develops their own education system through the native languages and texts. Which directly or indirectly influenced own education but after its own constitution. After 1947 we were face and have own choice it give education to large mass of people. Great efforts by the learner and philosopher of India is have our own education system. The structure of education in India education is as follow 1) Pre-school education 2) Elementary Primary education 3) Secondary education – i) lower secondary and ii) Higher secondary. Every steps of education were directly linked with each other. Numbers of education policies were made from time to time under the care of government. For the development in the standard of education the government always takes positive steps but it is also the responsibility of every citizens of India to think for its will being. All level of education occupied of India to think for its will being. All level of education occupied its special place in the field of education. But secondary education can build careers of students because it decides the way of intrest of children. Large numbers of steps should be taken with collaboration among government and common mass of peoples to improve the secondary system in India. Some suggestion were as follow – 1) Native language should be used as the median of teaching in school. 2) The syllabus and courses have to build according to the interest of students 3) special training given to teachers to interact between teachers and student 4) scientific equipment may be fruitful to make classes more attractive 5) Practical Assignment secondary education is synonyms of present education in India. Real practice on root level is needed for enlarge in secondary education in modern time.

INTRODUCTION
As we know Education can brings prosperity and self-identities to every human beings. We can’t ignore its importance in our life. Every civilization flourish dur due to education which they achieved in their time. India is a large country with mentioning huge population and to get or receive education is our fundamental rights given by Indian constitution. The constitution (Eight – Sixth Amendment) Act. 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the constitution of India to provide free fourteen. By deep observation we came to know that any ancient time India follow the vedic education. Which main motive and desire to attain salvation through education. Schools were located for away from the madding crowd. Hindu mythology and religious activities were practiced by the students. The vedas knowledge were given to the children besides the knowledge of wield a weapons. In the Medieval period the system totally changed Due to invading of foreigners to India. Portuguese, Spanish: Dutch, Mughal and lastly the British came to India and try to setup or build their own education system. The place of Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit were taken by urdu and later English. In the mediaval period we found mixed culture or we can say the fusion of different culture in our education system. Large numbers of foreign books and texts our brought to India by the incursion and then translated into native language of India. On the Other hand we found many religious books of India also translated into foreign languages. With the passage of time we found the impact on education was shown due to power of government. The conflict between british and Indian brings freedom after a large period of time. And after achieving our freedom Interferences. The education system of India lounch numbers of education committees. The list as follow– 1) Radhakrishna Commission (1948-49) 2) University Grants Commission (1953) 3) Secondary Education Commission (1952) 4) Kothar: Commission (1964)
Structure of school Education in India is devided into numbers of steps i) Pre-school education ii) Elementary/ Primary Education iii) Secondary Education – a) Lower secondary and b) Higher secondary. The pre-school were mostly runned by private hands while from Elementary to University education is on both government and privetes. The Initial stage of teaching have its own importance but we can’t ignore the secondary stage of education which is from class nine to twelve. No doubt after independence we done much improvement in all fields of our education system but still we need much more. Our secondary education system is the turning point of the career’s of the students because the students gets an opportunities to choose subject and streams. The major faculties we arts, commerce and science besides many vocational courses. After 10th students may study any stream out of three or go to...
many courses like physiotherapy technician, Medical Lab Technology cause marketing salesmanship, Accounting & Taxation, Office Assistantship, Insurance & Marketing, Banking & Financial service, Hospitality Management Courses and lots More. Students selects Courses according to their economical conditions and also their interest on subjects. By deep observation we came to know that our secondary education is not up to the mark. Vivid factors were responsible for it. Some of the major factors were described below– a) Lack of facilities in the government school in India basically the infrastructure b) Poverty and deficit of student background. C) An effective teaching tools or using traditional teachingskills by teachers in the schools. D) lack of political policies and steps by the governments. Overall we should come out of it and try to give better education to all children of India. Some major as well as minnar steps suggest from mysides which may be beneficial or profitable specially in secondary education education. 1) The syllabus and contacts of secondary education-needs to be modify accoding to the needs of present or current situation. Because we were living in the age of Industrialisation and global marketing . So we needs skilled labours who can do a work or task more efficiency. The books and text of secondary classes should be portrait according to the needs of time. The syllabus based on modern marketing and globalization. New and latest things should be added in the texts. From class ninth we should develops the intrest of of study in different fields and sectors so that overall development may be gretes in students. In the 21st century the world is full marketing and trade. So commercial education should be appreciate from school days especially from secondary class. The students should know how the study of business and finance greats jobs and increased standards of living. It had large scopes in trade, transport, warehousing, insurance, banking and advanting. 2) scientific teaching given from secondary class onward. In modern period on time the world allow us to develops new technologies, solve practice problems and make informed decisions. Science knowledge or we may say through scientific theories it refers to generaliized body of laws and theories to explain a phenomenon by using scientific method. Five enduring benefits of science education in schools are 1) Science Enhances critical thinking 2) it brings knowledge cultivates a passion for learning 3) It also uplifts many Disciplins 4) Holds the key to the future 5) produce career opportunities flow from science skill so the government should takes positive steps to overcome the problems of schools facing major issues of laboratory and upgrade scientific texts and books in secondary class training should be given to teachers so that they teaches their students in wondering and fingering out science phenomena around them and how they happen. The teachers should have love for his profession. Seriousness and sincerely committed to his duties and works is needed. They have to made things easy to understand. They should creates engaging lessons, and enrich classroom time by using experiments. It brings students to be curious and respect for the natural world. subsidy should be given to private school for development of better infrastructure. Laboratory and library should be modernized as the needs of the students and their interests. The government gives grant of financial assistance, they offer a subsidy to low-income families for book fees and lunch casts. But around 326,228 private schools do not receive government funding. So the government should focus on grant to private sectors too for their well-being. One more issues of private secondary schools is the fee structures. Strict rules should be apply in every secondary classes school so that spontaneous should be latter. Another problems the system in India facing in modern period is the languages used to comminicates in classes. The transmission of knowledge to students by teachers needs language and as we know India is a country were large numbers of language were spoken so it is hard task to provide education in high range. In secondary education we find the students have to burden of vast syllabus of different streams. By survey we came to Know that large numbers of students can’t able to read, write and understands the chapters due to unaware of language used in schools. Basically in secondary system of education that native languages should be proloucted in classes specially ninth to intermediate class. Regional language were more effective in students learning process because the learners (Students) can achive the subject matters more frequently. The teachers should be trained in that way so that the teach in classes unsing unglis and hindi mixing regional languages of the area the school belongs. The syllabus should be modified according to the mental and physical development of students of teenage age students. Besides science and technology the students should gain the knowledge of moral values. Morality of one the essential part of life so insipiring stories of great persons of all through the world should be includes in the syllabus. Educational tour can be promoted in upper class (Secondary Education). Practical and servay in regular interval of time also fruitful or beneficial to teenage students. It is time arrives when the government school make a policy or amendment of education mostly in secondary section. As we know that in India we have numbers of boards system -- C.B.S.E., I.C.S.E. and states board. And we found vividness and difference in form and structure of providing education education. One nation one education policy in our new education policy will be more effectivily in come times in india. Digital system of education brings revolutionary changes in class room education. It creates the interest in students and also gives better feedback. The secondary classes should be promotes by using digital sources like 1) Interactive white-board 2) Documents camera 3) Projectors 4) Laptop computer 5) wireless Microphone 6) Microphone 7)loudspeaker 8) Video projector 9) Digital Camera. Main purpose of (AIES) All India educational surveys conducted periodically by the nation councils of Educational research and Training (NCERT) is to collect, disseminate and compile information of the country’s (India) overall progress in the field of school education in 1767 the 1st survery was orgnished and has evolved rich traditions hands as well as N.G.O. we find that the schools themselves are faced with sevral issues and problems which generally affects the quality of the education. So current issues were 1) Lack of it infrastructure 2) A shortage of skilled teachers 3) An absence of life skill training for students in this age range. In Secondary system education in india might worry about i) The students finding school work difficult, or have problems concentrating in class room ii) Exam stress was more common in teenage students. Lack of adequate infrastructure. Some suggestion to improve the secondary education which may be fruitfull for students were as follow a) it is very unfortunate to us that education system in India were generally focuses on urban cluster and metropolition cities. So the government have to take same keen steps to improve rural education because large colarage of population living in villages and small towns. The task is not easy to handle by government alone so the collaboration with private sectors and organization brings better result in coming period of time. B) skill – based learning from school on ward also attracts students to join the school because it may provides job opportunites in future. And students can learn many vocuational courses from secondary classes on ward and later on they join many self finance courses in colleges and universities c) Teachers training courses should be provided to all teachers so that the students gain more knowledge through proper way of providing knowledge to every students by the teachers in class. Develop a skill to stimulate experience in the taught less with material resources and more by the creation of ab emotional atmosphere under an artificially created environment.

KEYWORDS
Vividness, Survey, Observation, Influence, Adaptation.
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Through vivid numbers of books and texts based on Education System of India we got deep acknowledgement of various positive as well as negative aspects on present stage of education in India. Both primary and secondary sources were compulsory. Observation of numbers of books and tests, survey reports issued by government and private organization in this fields were very supportive. Data analysis play an important role because it helps us compare the education system from past to present in EDUCATION SYSTEM IN ITDIA: By Dr. Dilip kumar, Dr. J.Suresh Kumar and other we came to know the current issues and problems the school education facing in modern India after Independence.. It contend brief detain on every concepts of education. 

DEVELOPMENT OF SECONDARY EDUCATION IN INDIA By K.Sujatha and other management of secondary education in India bring details account of secondary system of education in different areas of India. How the secondary education in India is running and how it needs government positive supports for its well beings. It views for its important. “Aspects of education an Indian perspective (Sukrindra Oriental Research Institute) and Development of education system In India by Dr. J.K. Thakur were books which tells numbers of advises and suggestion for the improvement of secondary education basically the rural and towns of india. One most important book “OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING IN SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION IN INDIA” Potentials and limitations: explain how science and technologies favours in achieving the goals education in India. The fruitfull steps were describes in brief way to develops education to teenage childrens of India through vivid of learning tools and equipments.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The education system of India is no doubt is in progress in modern time. After independence our government try to build its own structure and education policies and amendment in education system arises from time to time. But still our education system have numbers of issues and problems. We can’t received our real goal of education that is highest litracy rate as many developed countries of world specially of Europe. No daught our government of present time and previous works harder to develops the literacy ratio of India but still something lacking in this way. In my view the government still can’t able to received the correct data collection of education in all forms. Primary, Secondary and Higher educationthe percentage of students and their problems different from each other. In primary education through survey reports we can say that children still can’t able to reach the schools because of poverty. In secondary education which is the crucial stage of childrens development. The education provided to them was lacking od science and technology and sometime gives lack of opportunities in future. The main issue which the government have to deal is that the secondary education system should be closely connected which higher education . another problems is that the government can’t receives proper feedbacks and survey reports which can help to analysis the actual problems in secondary education in india. Ground level reports is missing in present time and some time we find that the government also mostagic or effortless to study the survey data.

NEED FOR THE RESEARCH

In modern world we found that there is rapid changes in all fields. Due to scientific invations and discovering every nation try to builds its own identities in world stage. Education plays an important role for human development. Education is the back bone of development. India had a rich glories past in the field of education because we belong to nation which is considered as the early civilization of the world (Indus valley civilization). With the passage of time the way and system of education changes. In the medieval age the education of india was very much ruined due to foreign incursion from time to time. Before independence Indian education system was totally build according to the needs of English government basically based on western culture and civilization with more priority to English language. After independence in 1947 our government brings educational policies from time to time. But it is divided into numbers of branches 1)Early childhood education 2)Primary education 3) secondary education 4)Higher education. Vocational education. Tertiary education 5)Academic 6)Adult education. Each branch have it own important and were closely linked with each others. Here we talk about secondary education with includes children from early teenage ages. By deep studies we came to know that secondary education in our country is not up to the mark as improve with many developed and developing countries if the world. Some major issues which our secondary education is facing in present time were – 1)Lack of infrastructure 2)Untreaned techers 3) vividness in syllabus 4) outdated teaching etc. So it’s the time comes when we have to improve our secondary education because it is the crucial stage of every children because here he or she can choose his career streams of education. The children can select various subjects after secondary education for higher education. Secondary education supports a lots in building careers of every students so the government should take more positive steps for its improvement and well beings. Through the supports of every citizens and government authorities one can beings new goal in secondary education in coming age.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

From research methodology we came to know about various aspects of analysis the subject matter. Numbers or vivid methods and techniques were used to brief knowledge on subject or topic of research. Suggested solution, formulating hypothesis, Organizing collecting and evaluating data. To make deduction and reaching conclusion to determine, in education research methodology is the system to read through analysis and sort study in order to identity the basic and essential attribute of material. In research methodology we have to give evidence to prove our when we start research of topic we find a result but it may or may not salified to all. It is scientific types of research in one part and some time we can’t find perfect answers at conclusion. Case study and survey (Primary and Secondary Sources)

LIMITATION OF RESEARCH

To know the proper condition of indian education system we have to study different setup from time to time in India. Both primary and secondary data were needed to find any conclusion. Through we find from passage of time development in the field of education clearly found but still we can’t able to received the main goal of education primary. Secondary and higher we found vivid of problems and obstacles. Through this research we try to focus the way of education in secondary level so when we talk about its aim and objective we find lacking in secondary education to mention its standard which we desire. Sometime we found lack and shortage of primary as well secondary data. We find difficult survey report searching. So we can’t get the proper condition of secondary education. Shortage and limitation in survey reports cretes new problems to study the actual condition of secondary education in india. The data also not issued in regular research in a limitation.
EXPECTED OUTCOME
By brief study and observation the conclusion comes out that the secondary education in India is not in satisfied parth of success. New research were needed to know the solution of every problems the secondary education in India facing. The effort taken by the government is opparicable or admirable but it needs more efforts. The collaboration and support both government and mass of population of india is needed to achieve the goal of education which is basically based on allround development. The keypoint the secondary system of education needed is financial supports, specialist and trained teachers in secondary classes. Work out should be needed for better result. Lack of political will also one of the major factors of disgruntted in secondary classes in India.

COUNCLUSION
Every step of education have its own importance for overall development of human beings and brings its own identities in society. In India after independence numbers of departmental standing committees were made from time to time to setup education system in whole over the nation (India). Vender the amendment made in year 2020 (Right to Education Act 2020). Free and compulsory education should be given to each and every child till the age of three to eighteen. It is divided into three main branches 1)Pre-Primary stage 2)The Primary stage 3) The middle stage 4) The secondary stage 5) Senior secondary stage and 6) university level. All round development in student found in secondary education. The government have to take more steps to improve the secondary education in remote and backward areas of India. The infrastructure of secondary mainly not upto the mark. So it needs financial supports in current time. Attractive syllabus in the sense that science and technologies chapter should be given more priority because we are living in the age of science and commerce.

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