



An Analytical Account of The Beginnings and Progress of Modern Education in Charing

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ABSTRACT

Charing is a famous region in Assam, located in the easternmost part of India. In ancient times, Assam included both mountains and plains. However, the political map of Assam changed a lot in the post-independence period. The present area of Charing is not as extensive as that described in history, but about 40 villages form the present larger Charing area. Charing has made indescribable contributions to the socio-economic, political, religious, educational, literary, cultural, scientific, commercial, etc. aspects of Assam and India. This research paper gives a comprehensive insight into an analytical account of the beginnings and progress of modern education in Charing.

Keywords: Hunter Commission, Democratic Values, Human Capital, Self-Reliant., Self-Proclaimed, Pedagogy, Behavioral, Emotional Integration, Sanskritization, Outcomes.

Introduction

In ancient times, Assam included both mountains and plains. However, the political map of Assam changed a lot in the post-independence period. Scholars believe that the oldest ethnic groups in Assam are the Khasia and Chilteng or Jaintias. After the Ostics and Negritos, the Mans of the Tibetan Burmese branch of the Mongolian race came to Assam. From the days of Narakasura, the reign of Hindu kings began in the ancient kingdom of Pragajyotisha or Kamarupa. When the Shan or Tai people came from Brahmaputra and established their kingdom in Assam in the early thirteenth century, the plains of the Brahmaputra Valley from the Dikhou River to the Kalang River on the southern bank of the Brahmaputra were part of the Kachari kingdom. The Chutia, another branch of the Boros, ruled the entire area of what is now Lakhimpur and Dibrugarh districts from

the Sovansiri in the north and the Dichang river in the south to Shadia in the east. However, these different races have been mixed since ancient times. Today, people from almost every state of India can be seen in Assam.

Objectives

The main objectives of this paper are as follows-

- a) To provide a comprehensive historical overview of the origins and evolution of modern education in Charing.
- b) To analyze the growth and development of educational institutions, curricula, and pedagogical approaches in Charing.
- c) To identify current and potential threats to the educational system in Charing, such as economic challenges, policy changes, or social issues.

Methodology

An attempt has been made to make the study analytical on the basis of primary and secondary sources of data. The study has been taken extreme care to make it rational and precise.

Discussion

The name Charing is very ancient and Charing was known in the pre-Ahom period. Many scholars believe that Charing became famous only after His Majesty Rudra Singh established the city of Rangpur. It is worth mentioning that this Charing is where the Charinga king, the heir to the throne of Assam, lived and practiced politics. The present area of Charing is not as extensive as that described in Mr. Obed's history, but about 40 villages form the present larger Charing area. Charing has made indescribable contributions to the socio-economic, political, religious, educational, literary, cultural, scientific, commercial, etc. aspects of Assam and India since ancient times, especially since independence. Among those sages, Maniram Dewan, Sukhalta Duwara, Sudhalta Duwara, Benudhar Sharma, Nakul Chandra Bhuyan, Bagmibar's Nilmani Phukan, Jatindranath Duwara, etc., their talents and fame are still echoed and nurtured in Charing. Once in Pragjyotishpur or Kamrup, now in Assam; There must have been a similar education system in Assam, as our ancient Indian epic Mahabharata, Tantraputhi and Puranas contain descriptions of Kamarupa or Pragajyotispur. Therefore, it is important to analyze the sources of the stories of the conflicts or interactions of Kamrup with different states of India, whether politically or religiously. Therefore, the image of the education system in Charing was part of this image. It is common practice that social life changes with the change of time. Therefore, based on such changes, we can divide the education system of Assam into several specific levels. They are:

1000 BC to 1200 AD (from the Epic Age to the Mythology, Article Age)

1200 AD to 1825 AD (Ahom Period)

1826 to 1947 (British Era)

1947 to the present (post-independence period)

During these four periods, the educational system prevalent in Assam also touched Charing to a greater or lesser extent. As a result, many self-proclaimed personalities have appeared in Charing .and the name of the Assamese mother is still shining.

When modern education began in Charing observed that there was no well-organized education system in Assam during the glorious Ahom dynasty, but technical education was available in Assam from the time of vocational education. for the various titles they gave to the subjects were associated with a profession. Therefore, in order to perform the duties associated with these professions smoothly, it is highly desirable to obtain education in the particular subject handed down from generation to generation. This indicates that vocational education was in vogue in Assam at that time.

It is noteworthy that modern education in Assam was actually introduced in 1826 when the province of Assam fell to the British under the Treaty of Yandaboo. It was not until the 1840s that the indigenous education system almost disappeared in Assam and the Western style of education took root in our country. And at that time there was one school in an area of 327 square miles.

Therefore, it is important to note that the 68th Chamar Gaon Lower Primary School was established in 1833 and modern formal education began in Charing, which was once a settlement of gentlemen. Then, in 1880, Garkasaria Lower Primary School No. 204, in 1888, Khamun Gunakatia Lower Primary School No. 82, in 1889, Neog Gohain Lower Primary School No. 82 and in 1895, Telial Lower Primary School No. 184 were established by educating them with education Many people also had the opportunity to receive modern education by studying in contemporary schools and other remote institutions established in the marginal areas of Charing. The education policies adopted by the government from time to time were mainly influenced by the Hunter Commission of 1882, Lord Curzon's Education Policy of 1904, the Assam Compulsory Primary Education Act of 1926, the Hartog Committee Report of 1929, Gandhiji's Basic Education Scheme of s does. As a result, about eight new primary schools were established in Charing from 1900 to Similarly, the constructive recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission of 1952, the Kothari Commission of 1964-66, the New National Education Policy of 1986, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan etc. formed by the Government in the post-independence period included India When it was implemented in Assam, it also had an impact on Charing's education. Therefore, from 1947 to the present, about 13 primary schools including two private schools were established in Charing.

Reviewing the beginnings of modern secondary education in Charing, it can be seen that primary education was once the last education for the people of this area. Only the financially wealthy could go elsewhere to pursue secondary or higher education. When the Charing Primary School, established in 1860, was upgraded to Charing Middle School, the middle school continued to provide quality education for about 98 years in line with the curriculum prepared by the Government from time to time. After 98 years, the establishment of Haflooting Middle School in 1958, East Charing Middle English School in 1979 and Dhaniram Gogoi Middle English School in 1984 brought great relief in the field of higher education. The four higher secondary schools established during the period also largely met the demand for secondary education. It is worth mentioning that before 1935, no institution of higher education was established in Charing. At that time, many students attended high school in distant school dormitories or in the homes of relatives. In 1935, Radhakant Phukan Higher Secondary School was established in the hopeful efforts of many people to build human resources. This school produces many highly qualified students. After the establishment of this school, the first girls' high school was established in 1947 under the name of Shashidhar Phukan Girls Higher Secondary School to facilitate higher education for girls. So far, the school has educated thousands of girls in Charing with higher education and paved the way for increasing literacy hub and building real human resources. Haflooting Higher Secondary School established in 1965 and Gold Line Model School established in 1993 have contributed a lot to meet the educational needs of the students of the greater Charing area. In addition, many people in Charing are now making it easier for their children to study at the national level English medium curriculum.

High school education in Charing has expanded considerably. Therefore, it is necessary to take into consideration the fact that the country's economy is developing rapidly and the country's economy is developing rapidly. Therefore, it is necessary to take into consideration the fact that the country's economy is developing rapidly. The college is a leading provider of college level higher education to students in Charing, Sibsagar district and other districts, increasing the supply of highly educated people and paving the way for self-reliance. Earlier, many able-bodied people pursued higher education in colleges in different districts of Assam or in colleges and universities in some states of India. There were many people in Charing who had also pursued higher education abroad. However, there is a lack of any government or private institution for higher scientific education or similar level in Charing. However, it is a pleasure to note that the Radhakant Phukan Privatized Higher Secondary School has now been upgraded to the level of Science Branch Higher Secondary School in Modern higher education institutions in humanities, commerce and technology should also be established in the region soon. Only then will the region develop comprehensively. It can be expected.

The college is the only college in Charing that offers non-traditional higher education degrees based on the curriculum of Krishnakanta Handique State Open University, Dibrugarh University and Indira Gandhi National Open University opening the way. They can give it. In addition to these formal education, Charing has now established printing, computer education centers, music schools, drawing schools etc. for self-reliance and development of technological skills which have played a positive role in the development of students.

Analysis

The progress of modern education in Charing is described statistically in the table below.

Progress of Primary Education in Charing 1826-2024

Establishment time	Number of schools
1826-1880	2
1880-1900	5
1900-1920	6
1920-1940	7
1940-1960	13
1960-1970	15
1970-1980	21
1980-2000	24
2000-2024	26

From the above table it can be seen that a total of 26 primary schools were established in the long 196 years from 1828 to 2024.

Progress of Lower Secondary Education in Charing 1826-2024

Establishment time	Number of schools
1860	Charing Middle School (MV)
1858	Hafuluting Middle School (MV)
1979	East Charing Middle English School (ME)
1984	Dhaniram Gogoi Middle English School (ME)

From the above table it can be seen that the second secondary school was established only after about 98 years from A third lower secondary school was established 18 years later and a fourth lower secondary school about 28 years later in Charing. Thus, in 156 years, about 4 government secondary schools have been established in Charing.

Progress of Upper Secondary Education in Charing 1935-2024

Establishment time	Name of the school
1935	Radhakanta Phukan High School, Charing.
1947	Shashidhar Phukan Girls High School, Charing.
1965	Hafloating High School, Charing.
1993	Goldline Model School, Charing.
2003	Sankardeva Sishu Bidya Niketon, Charing.

From the above table it can be seen that in the long 90 years (1935- 2016) only 5 Upper secondary schools were established in Charing. One of them is for boys only and one is for girls only and the other three are co-educational higher secondary.

Progress of Higher Education in Charing 1947-2024

Establishment time	Name of the College
1964	Swahid Maniram Dewan College (Arts)

The above list shows that only one arts college has been established in Charing during the post-independence period.

The missionaries who built the monuments of modern education were truly ambassadors of peace for the Assamese nation, although the British interference in the political life of Assam was not desirable for the Assamese people. The Charingia Assamese were also heavily influenced by Western education. They became aware of their rights and duties. He received a unique education to keep pace with the world rich in modern science and technology. The practice of knowledge and science cannot be bound and abolished by any political regime. Therefore, our rich Indian and Assamese culture, language and literature is still increasingly appreciated day by day. Ignorance, vices, etc. are almost disappearing from the society. Today, the society of Charing has learned to be guided by democratic values such as freedom, equality, brotherhood, secularism and socialism.

Conclusion:

Finally, although the percentage of educated people in Charing has increased, the number of educated unemployed is also increasing. The majority of people are becoming unemployed due to lack of skills in various contemporary fields. Therefore, instead of expecting government jobs, attention should be paid to establishing such institutions and small and medium enterprises in Charing, public and private sectors to equip them with the necessary technical and vocational education to become self-reliant. Then Charing's human capital will be wasted. A sustainable developing transparent society will be built. Otherwise, Charing will become a factory of educated people.

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