

## **Introduction**

Indian is a very vast and diverse country. It is having great ancient culture and civilization. Ancient India was very rich and famous for its culture, diversity and education. Historically India was the teachers or Mahaguru of world knowledge but ironically the Indian education system was for elites. Due to the Varna system in Indian culture, its loss was irreparable and still these losses haven't filled the gap.

The most important contribution of ancient India not only for India but also for the world is in the field of education. It may also be remembered that education is not an abstract term. It is manifested in the cultural economic, individual, philosophical, scientific, social and spiritual advancement. In other words, education is the means for developing the mind for the betterment of the individual and society. The following views of great scholars and thinkers deserve mention about India.

**Albert Einstein:** *"We owe a lot to the Indians who taught us how to count without which no worthwhile scientific discovery could have made."*

**Lancelot Hagen, in his publication Mathematics for the Millions:** *"There has been no more revolutionary contribution than the one which the Hindus made when they invented zero"*.

In this paper shows how education will help to create employment and economic prosperity to the Nation.

## **History of Education in Ancient India**

The roots of the public educational institutions were laid by transforming the Buddhist monasteries into universities. Takshashilla, Nalanda and Vikramashila were prominent among them. These universities provide more than 64 subjects for learning including Vedas, logic, Sanskrit, Astrology, Astronomy, Art forms like Painting, Music. Famous personalities like Chanakya, Jivas, Charaka are the graduates of Takshashila university. "Many students from different parts of world came to India." The pass rate of scholars from these universities was 3 out of 10 students. The quality of education was remarkable at that time.

Buddhism and its strong influence on the world, particularly in south-east Asia and especially in China, prompted Hu Shih the former Ambassador of China to the United States of America to say "India conquered and dominated China culturally for 20 centuries without ever having to send a single soldier across her border".

## **Role of Mahatma JyotibaFule in developing education in India**

Jyotiba Phule was born in Pune in 1827 in Maharashtra. His main business to sell flowers therefore they came to be known as "Phule". He was great thinker and visionary. He opened the first school for untouchable girls at a young age at Bhidewada at Pune, He first teaches his wife Savitribai Phule and She became a first teacher to teach oppressed class girls in India. He was the first visionary to demand free and compulsory primary education up to the age of 12.

## **Modern Education System**

The central government of India formulated the National Policy on Education (NPE) in 1986 and also reinforced the Programme of Action in 1986. The government initiated several measures launching Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, India's initiative for Education for All and setting up of Navodaya Vidyalaya and other selective schools in every district, advances in female education, inter-disciplinary research and establishment of open universities. Kothari commission was the first step to study systematically educational need of our country.

## **Education system**

### **In India have five education systems like**

Pre-primary education, Primary Education, Elementary Education, Secondary and Higher Education

### **Curriculum Bodies**

**The NCERT – Apex Body for curriculum:** As far as school education and its functions are concerned, the NCERT takes care of all curriculum related matters.

**State Government Boards:** 80% of the schools in India are managed by the government, this is the board under which the most children in India get enrolled.

**CBSE:** Which falls under the purview of the Central Government is a board of education for both public and private schools in India.

**ICSE:** The Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations Board is a non-governmental and private education board for education in India.

**NIOS:** Established by the GOI and the Ministry for Human Resource Development in 1989, the National Institute of Schooling Board aims at providing quality education in rural areas.

**Cambridge International Exams/IB:** International Baccalaureate or Cambridge International Examinations offer international qualifications to students.

**Islamic Madrasah Schools:** These schools may be either controlled by the state government, run autonomously.

The major drawback of our education system is too many education syllabus and patterns which increasing the gap of urban and rural education and not a level playing atmosphere.

## **Right to Education Act – Transformation in Indian Education System**

In Constitution of India, Article 45 stated that “The State shall endeavor to provide free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.” However, there was no legislation to back this up.

In 1992, the 73rd/74th Constitutional Amendments established the Panchayati Raj Institutions and the provision of education transferred to become the responsibility of these local bodies.

In 2002, the 86th Constitutional Amendment made free, compulsory elementary education a Fundamental Right. This was then made into law in 2009 with the passing of the RTE Act and India became the 135<sup>th</sup> country in the world to provide free and compulsory education.

By passing this Law, many private schools hesitate to admit the students under RTE, but due to various Govt. efforts and strict compliance guidelines many schools are admitting the students under RTE.

It is observed that many high-profile private schools are maintaining distance to the students admitted under RTE are keeping in separate sections. So, the implementation of RTE is not only the responsibility of Government but also these institutions who are still feels uncomfortable.

## **How Education will create Employment**

As a world’s 7th largest economy and having world’s 2nd highest population, India still has to achieve so many things for creating world’s best human resource.

According to economic survey, 40–50% people are still performing agriculture-based activities creating disguised unemployment which is contributing only 16–17% to GDP of India. In industrial sector, though there is small amount of population contributing but still not to its great extent. Newly emerged service sector involves only 25–30% of people which contributes to around 55–60% in the GDP.

Thus, it is clear that we need to shift these people working in ‘agriculture’ sector to ‘Industry’ and ‘service’ sector. Hence education is the only driver to create employment. In other develop countries many inventions led to create huge number of job opportunity both in software and hardware. In the last century, invention of steam engine changed the world and created millions of jobs and in today also the same thing is going on. Hence scientific research and technology is the key for creating job in any sector. Blue revolution, white revolution is the most recent example for our country.

## **How education will affect economy**

When economists speak of "education," the focus is not strictly on workers obtaining college degrees. A country's economy becomes more productive as the proportion of educated workers increases since educated workers can more efficiently carry out tasks that require literacy and critical thinking. However, obtaining a higher level of education also carries a cost.

Countries with a greater portion of their population attending and graduating from schools see faster economic growth than countries with less-educated workers. As a result, many countries provide funding for primary and secondary education to improve economic performance. In this sense, education is an investment in human capital, similar to an investment in better equipment.

### **Education is an investment**

The importance of knowledge and learning has been recognized since the beginning of time. *Plato wrote: "If a man neglects education, he walks lame to the end of his life."*

But it was really the Nobel winning economists that put the argument of education as investment.

In a nutshell, the Human Capital Theory posits that investing in education has a payoff in terms of higher wages.

### **Challenges for the Indian Education System**

25% of the Indian population is illiterate. Only 7% of the population that goes to school managed to graduate and only 15% of those who enroll manage to make it to high school and achieve a place in the higher education system. Govt. contributing only 3.3% of its GDP compared to developed countries to 5.8%.

- 80% of schools are managed by the government. Private schools are expensive and out of reach of the poor.
- More hands to earn remains the mentality amongst many families and therefore little kids are set out to fend for the family over going to school to garner an adequate education, in the most literal sense of the word.
- Infrastructure facilities at schools across rural areas and in slums dispense very poor quality of education.
- The teachers are not well qualified and therefore not well paid and therefore are not willing to work hard enough.

### **Conclusion**

Education is a very important factor in the economic development of any country. India has second highest education system in the world after China. Reports suggest that Indians are the younger population in the worlds with average age of 27yrs where as other developed countries have younger age of 37yrs. This younger age is the growth Engine of our country and unlimited resource. Its responsibility of all stakeholders like Govt, public bodies and people to run the drive, education to all so that untapped human capital can be utilized for economic development. It will help to drive our economy to new height if the employment opportunities provided with useful, skill based and market driven education to these young populations.