Essay on Education System in India: Elite Class, Middle Class, and Lower Class

Education is the key to success and prosperity for both individuals and societies. It is essential for personal development, economic growth, and social mobility. However, the quality and accessibility of education in India vary widely depending on social class.

Elite Class

The elite class in India has access to the best schools and educational resources. These schools are typically private and well-funded. They have small class sizes, experienced teachers, and state-of-the-art facilities. Elite schools also offer a wide range of extracurricular activities and opportunities for their students.

Children from the elite class are well-positioned to succeed in school and in life. They are more likely to attend top universities and to get high-paying jobs. They are also more likely to have a positive impact on society.

For example, a recent study by the National Council of Applied Economic Research found that children from the top 20% of households in India are 10 times more likely to attend a private school than children from the bottom 20% of households. The study also found that children from the top 20% of households are four times more likely to attend a top university than children from the bottom 20% of households.

Middle Class

The middle class in India has access to a variety of schools, both private and public. However, the quality of these schools can vary widely. Some middle-class schools are excellent, while others are underfunded and overcrowded.

Middle-class families often have to make difficult choices about their children's education. They may have to sacrifice other expenses in order to afford to send their children to a good school. They may also have to choose between a public school that is close to home but has fewer resources, and a private school that is further away but has better facilities.

Despite the challenges they face, many middle-class children succeed in school and go on to have successful careers. However, they are less likely to attend top universities and to get high-paying jobs than children from the elite class.

For example, a recent study by the Centre for Policy Research found that children from middle-class families in India are less likely to take the Joint Entrance Examination (JEE), the entrance exam for top engineering colleges, than children from elite families. The study also found that children from middle-class families are more likely to drop out of school early than children from elite families.

Lower Class

The lower class in India has the most limited access to education. Many lower-class families cannot afford to send their children to private school, and public schools in low-income areas are often underfunded and overcrowded.

As a result, many lower-class children drop out of school early. Those who do stay in school often face significant challenges. They may have to work part-time jobs to help support their families, and they may not have access to the same resources as children from higher social classes.

For example, a recent study by the World Bank found that only 50% of children from the poorest households in India complete primary school. The study also found that children from the poorest households are more likely to be illiterate than children from higher social classes.

Conclusion

The education system in India is unequal, and children from the elite class have a significant advantage over children from the middle class and lower class. This inequality is a major obstacle to social mobility in India.

The Indian government has taken some steps to address this inequality, such as providing free and compulsory education for children up to the age of 14. However, more needs to be done to improve the quality of education for all children, regardless of their social class.

Here are some specific recommendations for improving the education system in India:

* Increase funding for public schools, especially in low-income areas.
* Hire more qualified teachers and reduce class sizes.
* Provide more resources for students, such as textbooks, computers, and science labs.
* Offer more support to students from low-income families, such as financial assistance and tutoring services.
* Reform the examination system to make it more fair and equitable.

By implementing these recommendations, the Indian government can help to create a more equitable education system that gives all children a chance to succeed.

In addition to the above recommendations, it is also important to address the root causes of inequality in the education system, such as poverty and discrimination. By investing in social programs to reduce poverty and promote equality, the Indian government can help to create a more just and equitable society where all children have the opportunity to reach their full potential.

**Some Other Source**

India has always been famous for gaining education since the Vedic period. In ancient times, India had the Guru Kula system of [education](https://www.sociologygroup.com/education-fundamental/) in which anyone who wished to study went to a teacher’s (Guru) house and requested to be taught. If accepted as a student, the guru allows the student to stay at his place and help in all activities at home. This not only created a strong tie between the teacher and the student but also taught the student everything about running a house. The guru teaches the student everything that he wants to learn, from Sanskrit to the Holy Scriptures and from Mathematics to Metaphysics. The student stayed as long as he wished or until the guru felt that he had taught everything he could teach. All of the learning was closely linked to nature and to life, and not just confined to memorizing some information.

Until the 17th century, India was considered one of the richest country in the world. However, due to the arrival of the foreign colonizers and the wrong policies of the then rulers, India lost almost all its richness wealth wise as well as knowledge-wise. Originally, Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay brought the modern school system to India, including the English language, in the 1830s. The educational program was restricted to the so-called modern subjects such as science and mathematics, and subjects like metaphysics and philosophy were considered unnecessary. The teaching was confined only to classrooms and the link with nature and the close relationship between the teacher and the student was broken.

The modern education system has been supported by one formula: ‘cheap, required and customary education to all’. Even people are able to decide by their conscience that what means of education are going to be best suited to them. Still, many people are ignoramus regarding words and literacy. Therefore, they are within the necessity to urge a correct education. It is required to supply education to all, as other nations are so much ahead within the field of education. It is all in the hand of the government that what ought to be the exact type of system in which education for all is secured. Moreover, even the government has taken nice measures to extend the level of education.

The main features of the modern education system in India are as follows:

* A system of obligatory education to all or any children up to the year of fourteen. Under this age, all children must be given education in any government or private school.
* If any child is forced to do any other job excluding from being educated the person concerned in such activities will be treated as per law.
* After gaining primary education, a child can be given [secondary education](https://www.sociologygroup.com/secondary-education/).
* For providing this level of education each, the central and state governments are involved through their boards, which are created for this purpose.
* There are also private boards who conduct a high school or intermediate exams.
* After their 10+2 (secondary schooling), a person can pursue bachelor, master and an alternative specialization degree in several fields of their selection.

The above points appear to be simple but there are any flaws in this system as well.

**Advantages of Indian education**

With the advancement of education, India has seen an excellent development within the field of economy. People are less unemployed and some of them are even freelancing or rather self-employed. One of the best positive things is that child labor has gone down to an excellent extent. There are also reservation systems available for the socially underprivileged people. The present statistics is 7.5% of the scheduled tribes, 15% for the scheduled castes and 27% of the other backward class, but the exact percentages vary from state to state. In Haryana, the reservation is 18% for SCs and 1% for OBCs and 0% for STs, based on local demographics. In Tamil Nadu, the reservation is 18% for SCs and 1% for STs, based on local demographics.

Presently there are chiefly two boards with the exception of the state boards conveying education until higher secondary, that is, ICSE and CBSE. In addition to this, there are also Open Universities providing study at home facility. If you crosscheck the technical fields, there are several institutions providing higher education. Additionally, you will find some institution providing the facility of e-Tutorial.

**Disadvantages of Indian education**

The major downside of the prevailing system of education is that it is not easily affordable. Nowadays in India, more than 37% of people are living below the poverty level. Therefore, they cannot afford education even at the primary level.

Another reason for the poor quality of education is the poor quality of teachers in government schools. The level of education that government schools are not as expected and they do not possess an honest image among people. The ensuing possibility is the private institutions, which provides degrees from private to postgraduate. However, they are very costly an also the admission procedure is too complicated for common person to access.

The best part of Indian Education system was and is in its ‘Rote Learning’- Kanthastha, as it was in ancient India. This stimulates the mind, body, soul. Improves concentration and bursts the stress. Invokes inner sense. In the CBSE system, with continuous analysis and understanding of theory concept, the student is bound to do well in life. However, the annual system can be a boon for slow and average learners. The understanding of various subjects and equal weight to all is another excellent way to give horizontal knowledge. There is a combination of logic and ability, thereby, giving equal importance to the left and right brains. It is such a holistic educational system.

Moreover, there are several political heads, which form a great gap between the Indian government and the common people. A number of them take money from the government, however, do not utilize for the great of the common people. In addition, one will find several socially forward individuals taking the benefits of the reservation system. The problem lies within the massive percentage of illiteracy and population. These two things need to be focused much on creating any development.

**Steps to improve the current system:**

Following steps should be taken to enhance and boost the current education system and convey it in everyone’s reach:

* The government ought to take steps to extend the number of primary schools in order that people of each village can get education easily.
* There ought to be more emphasis given on adult education as it is necessary to teach the parents and guardians first in order that they become keen towards there ward’s education.
* The role of the private institutions ought to be made restricted and so that people do not depend too much on them. In this way, they will not be taking a high amount of fees as they want.
* The condition of the government colleges and institution ought to be raised to a reasonable level.
* New syllabus ought to replace the old ones so as to provide the latest knowledge to students.
* Education loans ought to be made available easily so that even poor students can afford a high level of education.
* There ought to be strict laws relating to the cheating and coaching mafias.
* In addition, the system of education ought to be created free of corruption.
* Everyone ought to be given equal opportunity without discriminating on the premise of rich and poor or on the premise of gender.
* Especially girl’s education ought to be given topmost priority.

**Conclusion:**

The conclusion that we are able to draw is that even within the modern time, India can be given back it is standing of a wealthy knowledge full land, choked with ethics and moral beauty. In short, India is a progressing country and the present scenario of Indian education can be improved a lot. The sole step to be taken is to boost ourselves and there is a necessity of strict laws to appreciate the good ones and to penalize the wrong ones regardless of what the field is. The solution lies in the question. How to improve the system of education? And the answer is “Education”. The sole way to improve education is education.