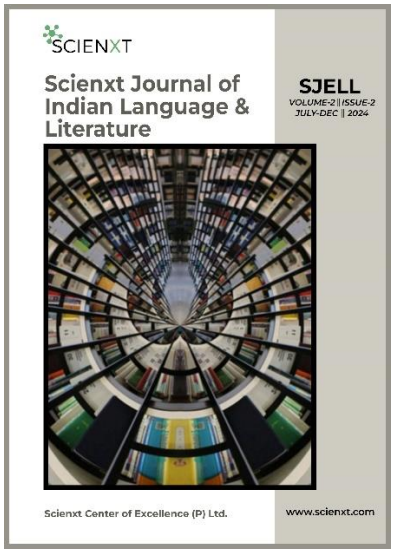

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Innovations in indian education system

[*1]Kinjal H Shah, [2]Dr. Dhaval Kataria
[*1]PhD Scholar, JG University, Ahmedabad
[2]Assistant Professor, JG College of Commerce, Ahmedabad

**Corresponding Author: Kinjal H Shah*
Email: kinjal_hs@yahoo.co.uk

Abstract:

Education is a very common and a popular word that is used by many of us but can be understood by very few persons in its right perspective. There is a cut throat competition in the world because of education. All have their own perspective, own thought process, meanings and objectives. In ancient times, there were saints and gurus who provided knowledge to their shishyas in Gurukul. That was practical knowledge. Now, these Gurus converted into teachers and that practical knowledge has majorly converted into bookish knowledge. As science has vast wings, with different practices, we have introduced innovations in the technology which takes away education to the seventh sky. The pandemic year 2020-21 saw an immense use of technology in Education. Innovation in education is not a specific term with fixed definitions. The spirit of innovation education is an openness to looking with fresh eyes at problems and to address them in different ways. It is a recognition that we don't have all the answers and are open to new approaches to improve methods of knowledge transfer with innovative teaching strategies. Innovations in education means introducing new technology in the classroom to create a blended classroom where students experience technology as they would in the real world. The education has become as competitive as educational institutions. In order to survive, institutions must improve the quality of their services. The Right to Education Act has revolutionized the education system in India. Although there are many issues and challenges for the higher education system in India, there are many opportunities to overcome challenges and make the higher education system much better. It needs greater transparency and accountability. In this study, we examine the education scenario in India and also identify emerging issues and the challenge in education in India. The duty of the teacher is to teach a student to adapt. We have the answer that innovation in education prepares students for a dynamic platform by providing them opportunities to develop skills. Such As creativity, adaptability and resilience. As Charles Darwin had said, "It is not the strongest of the species

that survives, nor the most intelligent that survives. It is the one that is most adaptable to change."

Keywords:

Digital Learning, Educational Technology, Flexible Curriculum, Online Assessments, Skill Development, Remote education, Student-Centric Approaches, Virtual Classrooms, Virtual labs

1. Introduction:

With the transformation in the education sector, pedagogy is going with continuous innovation. "According to the data released by the Unified District Information System for Education in Academic Sessions 2019-20, 78% of Indian Schools do not have internet facilities and more than 61% don't even have a computer. So, for any school infrastructure becomes most important. Which enables education to continue. Innovations in education brings e-learning and this E-learning brings drastically change in the market. Like, labour market leading professionals to accept digitalisation and they are thinking their careers and educational decisions. To meet the growing demand for quality and affordable education, Indian Edtech players are constantly working to bring global learning to millions of people.

Educational Innovation is a fundamental reinvention of how education is delivered to a student community eases to use vast amounts of information to solve problems and meet involving frontier of knowledge and technology. The challenge for all of us is not knowing what to do but knowing how and how quickly to do it.

2. What is Education?

Education is an essential process in human development. It is different from schooling is just one of the ways in which education is provided, whereas education deals with the total process of human learning by which knowledge is imparted, faculties are trained and different skills are developed.

2.1. Meaning of education:

Education is a process of initiating the child into the way of life. An education not only holds certain beliefs and ideals of life, but also rises to convert his pupil to his own views and his own way of life. The influence of a person, holding a vital belief, brought to bear upon another person with the object of making him also hold that belief is education.

2.2. Etymological meaning of education:

The term 'education' is derived from the following three Latin words:

- **Educare**: This means to bring up, to nourish, to rear and to train.
- **Educere**: This implies to draw out and to lead out.

- **Educo**: The letter 'E' means 'out of' and 'duco' means 'to lead'. This denotes to extract out and to lead forth.

2.3. Definitions of education:

Several great educators and thinkers have explained the meaning of Education are as follows:

- "Education develops in the body and soul of the pupil, all the Beauty and all the perfection he is capable of." – Plato
- "Education is the natural harmonious and progressive development of innate powers" – Pestalozzi.
- "Education is unfoldment of what is already enfolded in the germ." – Frobel
- "Education is the creation of sound mind in a sound body." – Aristotle
- "Education is the Process of continuous reconstruction of experience." – John Dewey

3. Types of indian education system:

The Indian education system encompasses a wide range of educational institutions and approaches. Here are some of the key types of education systems in India:

3.1. Formal education system:

This is the mainstream system of education in India, comprising schools, colleges, and universities regulated by government bodies such as the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE), and various state education boards.

3.2. Alternative education:

This includes alternative schools, Montessori schools, Waldorf schools, and other unconventional educational approaches that focus on holistic development and non-traditional teaching methods.

3.3. Vocational education:

Vocational education and training (VET) programs are designed to provide practical skills and knowledge required for specific trades, crafts, and careers. This type of education is intended to prepare students for employment in various industries.

3.4. Distance education:

Institutions such as Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) offer distance education programs, allowing students to pursue education through correspondence courses, online learning, and other flexible modes of study.

3.5. Higher education:

India has a vast higher education system comprising universities, colleges, and institutes offering undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral programs in various fields of study.

3.6. Specialized institutes:

India is home to numerous specialized institutions focusing on fields such as engineering, medicine, management, law, design, and more. These institutions often have their own entrance exams and unique admission processes.

3.7. International schools:

These schools follow international curricula such as the International Baccalaureate (IB) or Cambridge International Examinations (CIE), and cater to a diverse student population, including expatriates and globally-minded Indian families.

3.8. Tribal and rural education:

Efforts are made to provide education specifically tailored to the needs of tribal and rural communities, often incorporating local languages and cultural elements.

These are just a few examples of the diverse types of education systems present in India, reflecting the country's rich cultural, linguistic, and socio-economic diversity.

4. Concept and meaning of education according to educational thinkers:

4.1. Mahatma Gandhi:

According to Mahatma Gandhi, "Literacy is not the end of education, not even the beginning. By education, I mean, drawing out of the best in man's body, mind and spirit." The Medium of instruction should be mother – tongue. Primary Education should be free and compulsory and many more.

4.2. Rabindranath Tagore:

Rabindranath Tagore has defined education as 'Education is Self-expression.' Freedom to Children in Teaching- Learning Process. Education must Ensure All-round Development of Children. Education for Child's Mental Freedom and many more.

4.3. Swami Vivekananda:

According to Swami Vivekananda, "Education is the manifestation of perfection already within mon." Education for Character Building. Equal Opportunity of Education to Men and Women. Importance of Physical Education. Education for Development of Concentration. Medium of Instruction should be Mother - tongue. Education must Harness National and Global Harmony. Education for Eradicating Superstitions. For the proliferation of his thoughts on spirituality and education, Swami Vivekananda established the Ramakrishna Mission on 1st May 1897. The Mission was run by 'Math's'. The disciples and brahmachari Sadhu stayed in the 'Math'. Teachers and followers were nurtured. Service to society was the objective of the Mission.

This was the message which he originally borrowed from ancient Upanishads: **'उत्तिष्ठत, जाग्रत , प्राप्य वरान्निबोधत'**. Swami Vivekananda's message to youth - 'Arise! Awake! And stop not till the goal is reached!'

4.4. Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishna:

According to Dr. Radhakrishnan, education is not mere literacy. Education must create human beings. It must include not only the training of the intellect but the refinement of the heart and the disciplined spirit. Education for Humanity, Education for Democracy Development of Scientific Attitude, Education for Balanced Personality Development and many more.

4.5. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar:

Education makes an individual aware of self-the rights as well as duties. It is education that empowers an individual to fight against injustice, Education to Eradicate Inequality, Education Leads to Abolition of Oppression, Education for Equality and many more.

5. History of indian education system:

The history of the Indian education system spans millennia, reflecting the cultural, social, and political changes the country has undergone. Here's a more detailed exploration:

5.1. Ancient period:

- **Vedic and Epic Period (1500 BCE - 600 CE):** Education was primarily imparted through Gurukuls, informal centers where students lived with their teachers. The focus was on oral transmission of knowledge, and the Vedas, Upanishads, and epics like the Mahabharata and Ramayana were the main subjects.
- **Maurya and Gupta Period (322 BCE - 550 CE):** Institutions like Nalanda and Takshashila emerged as renowned centers of learning. Students from different parts of the world came to study a wide range of subjects, including astronomy, medicine, mathematics, and philosophy.

5.2. Medieval period:

- **Islamic Influence (8th - 18th century):** Madrasas became prominent for Islamic education, and Persian became a significant language of scholarship. The curriculum included theology, philosophy, and literature.

5.3. Colonial era:

- **British Rule (17th - 20th century):** The British East India Company's influence led to the establishment of English-medium schools. The Macaulay's Minute in 1835 shifted the emphasis to English education, marginalizing traditional Indian systems. Western-style universities like Calcutta University were established.
- **Wood's Despatch (1854):** A significant milestone, it laid the groundwork for a systematic education system in India, emphasizing the need for a hierarchical structure, standardized curriculum, and the use of English as a medium of instruction.

5.4. Post-independence:

- **Constitutional Commitments (1947 onwards):** The Indian Constitution recognized education as a fundamental right, and efforts were made to expand access and improve quality. The Kothari Commission in 1964 recommended educational reforms, leading to the National Policy on Education in 1968.
- **Liberalization (1990s onwards):** Economic liberalization influenced education policies, with an increased focus on technology, vocational education, and private sector participation.
- **National Policy on Education (1986, 1992):** These policies aimed at achieving national development through education, emphasizing universal access, equal opportunity, and

quality improvement. They introduced innovative programs like the District Primary Education Program (DPEP).

5.5. Recent developments:

- **21st Century Reforms:** The focus has shifted towards digital education, skill development, and initiatives like the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan.Despite these advancements, challenges persist, including regional disparities, issues of access, quality concerns, and the need for curriculum reforms to align with contemporary demands. The history of the Indian education system thus reflects a dynamic interplay of tradition, colonial legacy, and ongoing efforts for modernization.

6. Commissions and policies related to education:

6.1. Commissions of education system of india:

The education system in India is vast and diverse, with various commissions, bodies, and agencies playing crucial roles in its development and regulation. Some of the key commissions and bodies that have had a significant impact on the education system in India include:

6.1.1. University grants commission (UGC):

The UGC is a statutory body responsible for the coordination, determination, and maintenance of standards of university education in India. It provides recognition to universities in India and disburses funds to such recognized universities and colleges.

6.1.2. All india council for technical education (AICTE):

AICTE is the statutory body and a national-level council for technical education responsible for the planning and coordination of technical education and management of education system in the country.

6.1.3. National council of educational research and training (NCERT):

NCERT is an autonomous organization set up to assist and advise the central and state governments on policies and programs for qualitative improvement in school education.

6.1.4. National council for teacher education (NCTE):

NCTE is a statutory body of the Indian government for the central as well as state governments on all matters concerning teacher education and its development.

6.1.5. National assessment and accreditation council (NAAC):

NAAC is an autonomous body established by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to assess and accredit institutions of higher education in the country.

6.1.6. Central board of secondary education (CBSE) and various state education boards:

CBSE and various state education boards are responsible for the development and regulation of secondary and higher secondary education in India.

6.1.7. The rastriya madhyamik shiksha abhiyan (RMSA) and sarva shiksha abhiyan (SSA):

These are government programs aimed at providing universal access to education at the elementary and secondary levels

These are just a few examples of the many commissions and bodies that are involved in shaping and regulating the education system in India. Each plays a unique role in different aspects of education, and together they contribute to the overall development and improvement of the education system in the country.

7. Policies of education system in India:

The education system in India is governed by several key policies and acts that have been formulated to address various aspects of education, including access, quality, equity, and inclusiveness. Some of the prominent policies and acts that have shaped the education system in India include:

7.1. National education policy (NEP) 2020:

The NEP 2020 is a comprehensive policy that aims to transform the Indian education system at all levels, from school to higher education. It emphasizes foundational literacy and numeracy, a multidisciplinary and holistic approach to education, flexibility in curriculum and pedagogy, skill development, and the use of technology in education, among other key areas.

7.2. Right of children to free and compulsory education Act (RTE Act), 2009:

The RTE Act makes education a fundamental right for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years and mandates free and compulsory education for all children in this age group. It also sets norms and standards for schools, including teacher qualifications, infrastructure, and learning outcomes.

7.3. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):

SSA is a flagship program for the universalization of elementary education in India. It aims to provide quality elementary education to all children in the 6-14 age group and has a special focus on the education of girls and children from disadvantaged groups.

7.4. Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA):

RMSA is a government program aimed at enhancing access to secondary education and improving its quality. It focuses on the expansion and improvement of secondary education in India.

7.5. Mid-day meal scheme:

The Mid-Day Meal Scheme is a school meal program of the government of India designed to improve the nutritional status of school children and encourage regular attendance in primary and upper primary schools.

7.6. National skill development policy:

The National Skill Development Policy aims to create a skilled workforce to meet the current and future demands of the industry and the economy. It focuses on providing vocational education and training to enhance employability.

These policies and acts, among others, have been instrumental in shaping the education system in India, addressing issues related to access, quality, equity, and skill development. They reflect the government's commitment to ensuring inclusive and quality education for all segments of society and preparing the youth for the challenges of the 21st century.

8. Modern education system in india:

The modern education system in India has evolved significantly, incorporating changes in structure, curriculum, and pedagogy. Here are key features and aspects:

8.1. Structural changes:

- **10+2+3 System:** The educational structure generally follows a 10+2+3 pattern, consisting of 10 years of school education, 2 years of intermediate or pre-university, and 3 years of undergraduate education.
- **Vocational Education:** Efforts have been made to integrate vocational education into the mainstream curriculum to enhance employability.

8.2. Higher education:

- **University Grants Commission (UGC):** The UGC regulates and coordinates higher education. It formulates and implements policies for university education.
- **Autonomous Colleges and Universities:** The system includes autonomous institutions that have more flexibility in designing their courses and curriculum.

8.2.1. Technology integration:

- **Digital Learning:** Increased use of technology in education, with e-learning platforms, online courses, and digital resources becoming more prevalent.
- **Smart Classrooms:** Many educational institutions are adopting smart classrooms equipped with audio-visual aids and digital content.

8.2.2. Curricular reforms:

- **Multidisciplinary Approach:** Efforts to move away from a rigid disciplinary approach to education. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 emphasizes a multidisciplinary and holistic approach.
- **Skill Development:** Inclusion of skill development programs to make education more relevant to the needs of the job market.

8.2.3. Quality enhancement:

- **Accreditation and Ranking**: Focus on accreditation and ranking of educational institutions to ensure and showcase quality.
- **Teacher Training:** Emphasis on improving the quality of teachers through training programs.

8.2.4. Inclusive education:

- **Right to Education (RTE):** The RTE Act ensures free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14, addressing issues of access and inclusivity.
- **Scholarship Programs**: Various scholarship programs have been initiated to support students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds.

8.2.5. National education policy (NEP) 2020:

- The NEP 2020 is a comprehensive reform aiming at transforming the education system. It emphasizes flexibility, creativity, and a more student-centric approach.
- The policy promotes early childhood care, a 5+3+3+4 curricular structure, and a renewed focus on research and innovation.

8.2.6. Challenges:

- **Disparities:** Educational disparities between urban and rural areas and among different states persist.
- **Quality Concerns**: Ensuring quality education and effective implementation of reforms remain challenges.

Several technological innovations have significantly impacted education, transforming the way students learn and educators teach. Here are some notable innovations:

9. Online learning platforms:

- **E-learning platforms:** Platforms like Coursera, edX, and Khan Academy offer a wide range of online courses, making education accessible globally.
- **Learning management systems (LMS):** Systems like Moodle and Canvas facilitate online course management, content delivery, and collaboration.

9.1. Virtual and augmented reality (VR/AR):

- **Immersive learning:** VR and AR technologies provide immersive experiences, allowing students to explore virtual environments related to their subjects.
- **Virtual labs:** Particularly beneficial in science and engineering education, virtual labs enable experiments in a simulated environment.

9.2. Artificial intelligence (AI) in education:

- **Adaptive learning systems:** AI-powered systems personalize learning experiences, adapting to individual student needs.
- **Chatbots and virtual assistants:** AI-driven chatbots assist students with queries, provide learning support, and streamline administrative processes.

9.3. Gamification:

- **Educational games:** Gamification elements in education enhance engagement and make learning more interactive. Platforms like Minecraft: Education Edition use gaming for educational purposes.

1. Mobile learning:

- **Mobile Apps:** Educational apps provide access to learning resources anytime, anywhere, fostering flexibility in learning.
- **BYOD (Bring Your Own Device):** Many educational institutions embrace the use of students' personal devices for learning.

2. Cloud computing:

- **Storage and Collaboration:** Cloud platforms like Google Workspace and Microsoft 365 enable collaborative document editing and easy access to educational resources.
- **Remote Learning Infrastructure:** Cloud-based infrastructure facilitates scalable and flexible solutions for remote learning.

3. Blockchain in education:

- **Credential Verification:** Blockchain can be used to secure and verify academic credentials, preventing fraud and enhancing the reliability of qualifications.

4. 3D printing:

- **Prototyping and Modeling:** 3D printing is used in educational settings to create physical models, aiding in subjects like science, geography, and architecture.

5. Internet of things (IoT):

- **Smart Classrooms:** IoT devices enhance the classroom experience by providing real-time data, interconnectivity, and automation.

- **Wearable Technology:** Wearables can track students' physical activity, monitor health, and offer new possibilities for learning experiences.

6. Big data analytics:

- **Learning Analytics:** Analyzing data on student performance helps educators identify trends, tailor teaching methods, and provide personalized feedback.
- **Predictive Analytics:** Predictive models assist in identifying students who may need additional support or interventions.

These technological innovations continue to shape and redefine the landscape of education, offering new opportunities for personalized and interactive learning experiences.

10. History of innovations in indian education system:

The history of innovations in the Indian education system reflects a gradual evolution influenced by societal needs, technological advancements, and educational philosophies. Here's a brief overview:

Table. 1:

Sr.No	***Educational System***	***Innovation***	***Impact***
1	Ancient Gurukul System	The Gurukul system, where students lived with their teachers, was an early form of personalized and experiential learning.	This system fostered holistic education, focusing on values, philosophy, and practical skills.
	Establishment of Ancient Universities	Ancient universities like Nalanda and Takshashila were centers of learning, attracting scholars from various parts of the world.	These institutions facilitated the exchange of knowledge, contributing to advancements in various fields including mathematics, medicine, and astronomy.
3	Colonial Period	The introduction of English education during the British colonial era marked a significant shift.	It laid the groundwork for a modern, Western-style education system but also led to a disconnect between traditional knowledge systems and the new educational paradigm.

4	Post-Independence Reforms	The Kothari Commission in 1964 played a pivotal role in shaping the modern Indian education system.	Recommendations included the establishment of the University Grants Commission (UGC), emphasis on science and technology education, and a vision for a more inclusive and uniform education system.
5	Computerization and Technological Integration	The late 20th century saw the introduction of computers and technology in education.	This innovation facilitated computer-based learning, research, and administration, gradually paving the way for more advanced e-learning initiatives.
6	National Policy on Education (1986)	The policy emphasized a uniform educational structure and the integration of vocational education.	It set the stage for reforms in curriculum development, teacher training, and the promotion of science and technology education.
7	Digital Learning and E-Learning Platforms	The 21st century witnessed the rise of online learning platforms and digital resources.	Platforms like NPTEL, SWAYAM, and various MOOCs expanded access to education, allowing learners to access courses from top institutions.
8	National Education Policy (NEP) 2020	NEP 2020 introduced a comprehensive and forward-looking vision for education, emphasizing flexibility, multidisciplinary learning, and the integration of technology.	It aims to address contemporary challenges and align education with the needs of the 21st century.

Throughout its history, the Indian education system has undergone iterative changes and innovations in response to the evolving needs of society, technological advancements, and global educational trends.

11. Indian education system during COVID-19:

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted the Indian education system, leading to widespread disruptions and the adoption of various measures to mitigate the challenges. Here are key aspects:

1. School closures and shift to online learning:

- **Challenge:** In-person classes were suspended, leading to a sudden shift to online learning.
- **Response:** Educational institutions, from schools to universities, embraced online platforms for remote teaching to ensure continuity in education.

1. Digital divide and inequality:

- **Challenge:** The digital divide became evident, with disparities in access to devices and internet connectivity.
- **Response:** Efforts were made to bridge the gap through initiatives like online classes on TV channels and the distribution of educational materials in print.

2. Examinations and evaluation:

- **Challenge:** The conduct of traditional examinations became challenging.
- **Response:** Various boards and universities adapted assessment methods, including online exams, open-book exams, and alternative evaluation criteria.

3. Stress on mental health:

- **Challenge:** The pandemic-induced stress affected the mental health of students.
- **Response:** Schools and institutions focused on mental health support, conducting online counseling sessions and awareness programs.

4. Skill development and vocational training:

- **Challenge:** Practical training and skill development faced limitations.
- **Response:** Some institutions explored virtual platforms for skill-based courses, and there was an increased emphasis on adapting curriculum for digital skills.

5. Government initiatives:

- **Challenge:** Ensuring continuity in education for all, especially those in remote areas.
- **Response:** Government initiatives like SWAYAM, PM eVIDYA, and online classes on TV channels aimed to reach a wider audience and provide educational content.

6. Teacher training and professional development:

- **Challenge:** Teachers needed to adapt to new teaching methods.

- **Response:** Professional development programs and training sessions were conducted to equip teachers with the skills needed for effective online teaching.

7. Challenges in higher education:

- **Challenge:** Higher education institutions faced disruptions in research, academic collaborations, and international student mobility.
- **Response:** Institutions explored virtual conferences, webinars, and online collaboration tools to maintain academic engagement.

8. Adaptation of EdTech:

- **Challenge:** Institutions had to quickly integrate and adapt to educational technology.
- **Response:** Increased usage of EdTech tools, Learning Management Systems (LMS), and video conferencing platforms became prevalent in educational delivery.

9. Post-pandemic reassessment:

- **Challenge:** The pandemic prompted a reassessment of the education system's strengths and weaknesses.
- **Response:** Stakeholders, including policymakers, educators, and parents, began discussions on incorporating lessons learned into future educational strategies.

The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the integration of technology in education, highlighting both the potential and challenges of online learning. The experience spurred conversations about the need for resilient and flexible education systems that can adapt to unforeseen disruptions.

12. Online education:

Online education, also known as e-learning, refers to the use of the internet and digital technologies to deliver educational content and facilitate learning. Here are key aspects of online education:

1. Modes of delivery:

- **Synchronous learning:** Real-time interactions where students and instructors engage simultaneously, often through video conferencing.

- **Asynchronous learning:** Self-paced learning where student's access pre-recorded lectures, assignments, and discussions at their convenience.

2. Platforms and tools:

- **Learning management systems (LMS):** Platforms like Moodle, Canvas, and Blackboard serve as central hubs for course content, assignments, and communication.
- **Video conferencing:** Tools like Zoom, Microsoft Teams, and Google Meet enable live virtual classes and discussions.
- **Online assessment platforms:** Platforms for conducting quizzes, exams, and assessments remotely.

3. Advantages:

- **Accessibility:** Learners can access educational content from anywhere, overcoming geographical barriers.
- **Flexibility:** Students can balance education with other commitments due to the flexibility of self-paced learning.
- **Diverse learning resources:** Online education provides access to a wide range of multimedia resources, including videos, simulations, and interactive content.
- **Cost-effective:** Often, online courses are more cost-effective, eliminating the need for commuting or accommodation expenses.

4. Challenges:

- **Digital divide:** Disparities in access to technology and the internet can create inequalities in educational opportunities.
- **Lack of physical interaction:** Some learners may miss the face-to-face interactions and collaborative aspects of traditional classrooms.
- **Technical issues:** Connectivity problems, hardware limitations, and software issues can pose challenges.
- **Self-motivation:** Students need strong self-discipline and motivation to succeed in a largely independent learning environment.

5. Types of online education:

- **MOOCs (Massive open online courses):** Offered by platforms like Coursera, edX, and Udacity, MOOCs provide open access to large-scale interactive courses.
- **Hybrid or blended learning:** Combines online and traditional in-person instruction for a balanced learning experience.
- **Virtual Classrooms:** Real-time online classes with interactive features, simulating a traditional classroom environment.

6. Professional development:

- **Corporate training:** Many organizations use online platforms for employee training and professional development.
- **Skill-based courses:** Online education is popular for acquiring specific skills, from coding to language learning.

7. Government initiatives:

- **SWAYAM (Study Webs of active learning for young aspiring minds):** An Indian government initiative providing free online courses.
- **PM eVIDYA:** A program launched during the COVID-19 pandemic to promote online education.

8. Future trends:

- **AI and personalization:** Integration of artificial intelligence for personalized learning experiences.
- **Virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR):** Enhanced immersive learning experiences.
- **Blockchain credentials:** Secure verification of academic credentials.

Online education continues to evolve, offering diverse opportunities for learners, institutions, and professionals to engage in flexible and accessible learning experiences.

13. Reviews:

1) The Gurukul system in ancient India was characterized by personalized and holistic education, the post-independence period in India witnessed a shift towards a more

formalized and structured education system with a focus on accessibility, literacy, and national development. The policies implemented during this time aimed at creating a modern education system that could cater to the diverse needs of the country. (Patel, 2021)

2) The Indian education system has evolved from ancient Gurukuls to a complex, diverse system influenced by different historical periods. The post-independence era witnessed efforts to democratize education and address disparities, while recent reforms aim at making the system more flexible, skill-oriented, and globally competitive. (Pandya , 2014)

3) The Indian education system is diverse, facing challenges of access, quality, and inclusivity. Ongoing reforms and initiatives aim to address these issues and provide a more holistic and globally competitive education. (Patel D. , 2013)

4) Studying the impact of innovations in education involves a comprehensive analysis of changes in teaching and learning, their effects on students and teachers, and the broader implications for educational institutions and society. This research aims to inform policymakers, educators, and stakeholders about the effectiveness and potential challenges associated with adopting innovative approaches in education. (Shelke & Srivastava , 2018)

5) The ancient Indian education system, rooted in the Gurukul tradition, emphasized holistic development, personalized learning, and the transmission of spiritual and moral values. The close teacher-student relationship and the integration of practical skills contributed to a comprehensive and culturally rich educational experience. (AHMAD, 2014)

14. Conclusion:

Education played, plays and will be playing a vital role in everyone's life in all the era of life. It makes our life more valuable and worthy. From ancient times to modern times, different policies bring changes in educational system. Different Planning Commissions were ready to set the goals related to upliftment of the education and implement it too. There was a time where our own shishyas taking knowledge in Gurukuls which were situated in Forests. And if we talk about modern times than people reached to the moon. That means education has increased wings to make us fly in our seventh sky and we can say that development in technology and science gave us these magical flies, which gave us books in the whiteboard

screen, projector, etc. Digitalization increased our memory and creativity of thinking. Science and technology bring innovations and innovations gives us new path, new direction in Education System.

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