

Education System In Uttarakhand

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ARTICLE INFO ABSTRACT

In today's time, education has become compulsory part of every child. Education promotes child's cognitive ability, memory, problem solving skills and language proficiency which leads to success and overall development of the child.

In India, till today, education has been a major problem as it has not reached yet to every corner of India. As education plays an important part in child's development. Government has created many schemes related to children so that ever child of India can avail the benefit of this irrespective of financial status or which section of society. Due to the introduction of schemes, there is a lot of development that can be seen in the society. People are getting aware about the importance of education in one's life. Irrespective of the society from where they come and their financial status, every child can avail education from schools and other institutions. Still, there are some backward areas of India, especially in Uttarakhand, where there is lack of knowledge about the government schemes due to which children are not getting education.

KEYWORDS: Education, overall development, schemes, backward areas, Uttarakhand

INTRODUCTION:

Education is the act of teaching and learning of the knowledge from various sources i.e. schools, colleges, private institutes etc. Education is classified into 3 forms: formal, Non-formal and Informal. In India, the literacy rate for the children 7yrs and above is 74.04%. The male literacy rate is 82.14% and female literacy rate is 65.46%. the Gross Enrolment Ratio for higher education in India is 26.30%. Education in India promotes a balanced approach focusing on the skill upliftment and the overall personality of the child.

In India, Education has become compulsory part of the children irrespective of urban or rural areas. In Urban areas, education has been in the progressive mode continuously till today. Every individual in the urban area understands the importance of education and can approach in its own way. Education enhances every individual with knowledge, skill and competency which is needed to drive in modern economy. Education in urban areas is easily accessible to every child irrespective of its economic status because, government has now provided education for its every child by providing municipal schools as it provides lower expense in these schools including books, uniform etc. Education in rural areas is still in developing stage in some state of India and some are lacking very behind in approaching education to the children in rural areas and is facing decrease in literacy rate. Education in rural areas is highly dependent on Government aided schools and NGO's. The areas where there is a provision of education provides skills and knowledge to improve the modern economy. There are areas in the rural region where education is still lacking behind in many ways like: Lack of proper infrastructure, teaching methodology, government aids, financial barriers etc. Government is still working on the development of the education system in rural areas like building of schools in the rural area, appointment of experienced teachers, creating of curricular etc. There are states in India, where still lot of development is needed in the rural areas in the field of education and where the areas are out of sight to the government, especially in the backward areas of the villages of the state.

In India, the state of Uttarakhand is one of the states where there is a lack of education in some rural areas. There are areas which are out of sight till today in Uttarakhand which are very backward and neglected. In Uttarakhand, there are villages which are in developing stage but there are also villages under undeveloped stage in maximum. Villages which are undeveloped, lack many basic facilities including livelihood, education etc. Many villages of Uttarakhand do not have any schools, colleges, or any other educational institutions. Every individual including children are involved in earning their livelihood. Children are lacking behind in education, do not have any skill development other than farming. There are also villages, where schools are

constructed but are in a very bad condition, no proper infrastructure, no teachers are appointed, and are also constructed very far from the village which is not easily accessible to every child of the village, as there is no proper maintenance of roads and no transport facility.

Government has introduced many schemes for the development of the people in the villages. Many villages are availing the advantages of the schemes and are developing but still there are villages which are lacking behind in the knowledge of government schemes due to which they are unable to avail scheme benefits.

CONCLUSION

As, Government has introduced many schemes for the development of villages especially in the education field. It has introduced schemes for education so that every child can get access to education from school and colleges or private institutions.

We are concern about the villages of Uttarakhand where there is no access to education. We cannot get access to the people living in hilly remote areas due to lack of awareness, technology, and infrastructure. As education is the need of every child, so there should be a provision to give them every opportunity which they deserve.

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