



India's Education System



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India's Education Structure

Article 45 of India's constitution declared compulsory and universal education for ages 6-14.

However this was far from implemented due to the lack of documentation conducted in the nation. This was when the 'Right of children to free and compulsory education act' was developed in 2009, in order to expedite the process of identification of children in school.

The education system in India is divided into 4 levels:

- Lower primary (Ages 6 - 10)
- Upper primary (Ages 11 and 12)
- High secondary (Ages 13 - 15/16)
- Higher secondary (Ages 17 and 18)

There are few changes across the different curricula in India, yet one major constant across the boards is the compulsory of language.

84.7% of males are literate and 70.3% of females in the country*.

*These stats may be compromised

3 education streams in India



State Schools

Each state in the country has its own Department of Education that runs its own school system

CBSE

Central board of secondary education

ICSE

Indian certificate of secondary education

Sri Dharmendra Pradhan

The federal Minister for Education is responsible for areas such as childcare and university funding, international education and research.



The Education
minister of India

A collage of various Indian cultural and religious symbols, including the Ashoka Chakra, Taj Mahal, Ganges, and various deities, arranged in a circular pattern around a central point.