

A Comparative Study on the India And Israel Education Systems in the Modern Era

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Abstract

Education in India dates back to its early civilization where teaching and learning processes revolved around the Gurukula system. India and Israel are two great countries in the modern era. Israel is a difficult society with tensions between state and religion, and the cultural rights of Jews and Arabs. The curriculum and texts for schools have been found in other areas of the ancient near east, no direct evidence either literary or archaeological exists for schools in ancient Israel. In this paper, a comparison of objectives and age, classes, years and levels is carried out between India and Israel. The data were collected through the internet from different research reports, journals, research papers, and various websites of departments of India and Israel. The data were analyzed with objectives. The education systems of two countries depend upon the thinking, views and criticism of the great Educationists, Philosophers, and Rulers, etc. These countries have some similarities and differences.

Keywords: India, Israel, Comparative and Systems

Introduction

Education in India is ancient and one of the oldest in the world. The main source of teaching in ancient education was Vedic literature which represented the most important and basic part of the life of the Indian people. In the Vedic period, teachers or Guru used to give knowledge to their pupils on the basis of Vedic literature. The modern concept of University style education centre was established around the 6th century BC at Nalanda and Takshila. These Universities were taught in Ariana -Pāli, and Sanskrit languages. The Muslim rulers established many Maqtabas, Madrassahs, and Libraries, etc. The Mughal Rulers established many residential Schools and Colleges. Lord Macaulay had been responsible for making as the language of instruction across the education system in India. The first British-style

universities were established in Calcutta (Kolkata) Bombay (Mumbai) and Madras (Chennai) in the year 1857. Education in India is essentially provided by the Indian Government. The pattern of education in India is of three kinds. They are public schools (controlled and funded by the government at three levels: central, state, and local) and schools. In a country as large as India, now with 28 states and eight union territories, this implies that the potential for variations between states in the policies, plans, programs, and initiatives for teaching is a vast. Free and compulsory education is provided as a fundamental right to children aged 6 to 14. The Indian school year traditionally begins in the middle of June, after a traditional summer vacation or break. Children customarily advance together from one class to the next as a single unit or "class" upon reaching the end of each school year in late April or

early May. Israel is a divergent cultural society. It is a stylish educational system. Aims of education were to prepare students to become good citizens etc.,. It seeks to communicate a high level of knowledge and skills. Over the years, many countries people have also settled in Israel. The school year begins on September 1 and ending for elementary school pupils on June 30.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1. To study and to the compare of Pre - Primary education between India and Israel.
2. To study and to the compare of Primary education between India and Israel.
3. To study and to the compare of Secondary and Higher Secondary education between India and Israel.

4. To study and to the compare of Under Graduation education between India and Israel.
5. To study and to the compare of Post-Graduation education between India and Israel.
6. To study and to the compare of Ph.D. Degree between India and Israel.

METHODOLOGY & DATA ANALYSIS

This study adopted an analytical survey method. It aims to compare the objectives of the above mentioned. The data were collected through internet from different research report, journals, research papers, and various websites of departments of India and Israel. The data were analysis with objectives.

Table – 2: To Study and to Compare of Primary Education Between India And Israel

EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA				EDUCATION SYSTEM IN ISRAEL		
S. No	AGES	CLASSES	LEVELS	AGES	CLASSES	LEVELS
1	2-5	Pre-kindergarten	Pre -school	2-3	Trom-trom chova (Nursery)	Pre -school
2	5-6	Kindergarten	Pre- school	3-4	Trom-chova (Nursery)	Pre -school
				4-5	Gan chova (old kindergarten)	Pre -school

Results And Discussions

India:

The pre-primary stage is the motivation of education of children without a fear. It is not mandatory and not a fundamental right in India. The admission of pre-nursery is two to three years. Anganwadi centers provided Milk, Eggs and meals, etc., for children. Nursery level activities help to children's mental, physical, and "LSRW" abilities. The

Admission to the nursery is 3 to 4 years. LKG: it's also called the junior kindergarten (Jr. Kg) stage. The regulation for admission in LKG is 4 to 5 years. UKG: it's also called the senior kindergarten (Sr. kg) stage. The ordinance for admission in UKG is 5 to 6 years.

Israel:

The Admission to the Pre-school is 2 to 3 years. It is called trom-trom chova. From the age of 3 to 4-year old preschool is called (trom-chova), and from the age 4 to 5 -year old kindergarten is called (gan chova).

Table – 3: To Study And To Compare Of Secondary And Higher Secondary Education Between India And Israel

EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA				EDUCATION SYSTEM IN ISRAEL		
S. No	AGES	CLASSES	LEVELS	AGES	CLASSES	LEVELS
1	14-15	9 th class	High School	14-15	9 th class	Middle School / Junior high school
2	15-16	10 th class	High School	15-16	10 th class	High School
3	16-17	11 th class (Intermediate - First Year)	Jr. College	16-17	11 th class (Intermediate - First Year)	High School
4	17-18	12 th class (Intermediate - First Year)	Jr. College	17-18	12 th class (Intermediate - First Year)	High School

Results And Discussions

India:

Secondary Schools in India are separated into two types, namely High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools or Intermediate Colleges. High Schools conduct classes from 9th to 10th. Higher Secondary Schools or Intermediate Colleges in India conduct classes from 11th to 12th.

Israel:

High school students ages are from 16 to 18. Students receive 24 hours of instruction from an educator per week. Most of the day is spent in academic study, and students learn history, mathematics, science, language and humanities. At the end of high school, students take matriculation examinations (matriculation certificate - bagrut). They must pass the exams for Hebrew and English language, scripture, state studies, literature and mathematics in order to be eligible for a matriculation certificate. Without a certificate, students cannot apply to university.

Table – 4: To Study and to Compare of Under - Graduation Education Between India And Israel

EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA				EDUCATION SYSTEM IN ISRAEL		
S. No	AGES	CLASSES	LEVELS	AGES	CLASSES	LEVELS
1	18-19	13 th class (Degree-First Year)	Degree College	18-19	13 th class (Degree-First Year)	Degree College
2	19-20	14 th class (Degree-Second Year)	Degree College	19-20	14 th class (Degree-Second Year)	Degree College
3	20-21	15 th class (Degree-Third Year)	Degree College	20-21	15 th class (Degree-Third Year)	Degree College

Results And Discussions

India:

After the students completed the intermediate course in India, they admit to a general degree course in arts or science, etc. It is generally three years course. It conducts classes from 13th to 15th. India has conducted three years, four years and five years Bachelor's degree. Examples: 3-years Bachelor's degree (Optional and limited), 4- years' multidisciplinary Bachelor's degree (Preferred), 5-years MBBS, a bachelor degree in medicine.

Israel:

After the students completed the High School course in Israel, they admit to a general degree course in arts or science, etc. It is generally three or four year's course. It conducts classes from 13th to 15th. An undergraduate degree depending on the field of study and requires between 120 and 160 credits.

Table – 5: To Study And To Compare of Post-Graduation Education Between India And Israel

EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA				EDUCATION SYSTEM IN ISRAEL		
S. No	AGES	CLASSES	LEVELS	AGES	CLASSES	LEVELS
1	21-22	16 th class (PG -First Year)	University/PG College	21-22	16 th class (PG -First Year)	University/PG College
2	22-23	17 th class (PG -First Year)	University/PG College	22-23	17 th class (PG -First Year)	University/PG College

Results And Discussions

India:

After the students completed the degree course, they admit to a general Master's course in arts or science or a professional degree course. It is generally two year course. It conducts classes from 16th to 17th. These degrees usually required and compulsory for higher-level positions in specific

subjects such as science, social, library science, engineering, behavioral health, and education, etc. Some master's programs also require specific exams, such as the TS –PGCET and ANU –PGCET etc.

Israel:

A standard master's degree takes 2 years and consists of 28 to 36 months. It conducts classes from 16th to 17th. Several master's programs in English are offered in 3 semesters (over 1 full year).

**Table – 6: To Study And To Compare of Ph.D.Degree
Between India And Israel**

EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA				EDUCATION SYSTEM IN ISRAEL		
S. No	AGES	CLASSES	LEVELS	AGES	CLASSES	LEVELS
1	23-24	18th class (Ph.D -First Year)	University/PG College	23-24	18 th class (Ph.D -First Year)	University/PG College
2	24-25	19th class (Ph.D -Second Year)	University/PG College	24-25	19 th class (Ph.D - tSecondYear)	University/PG College
3	25-26	20th class (Ph.D -Third Year)	University/PG College	25-26	20 th class (Ph.D –Third Year)	University/PG College
4				26-27	21 th class (Ph.D – Fourth Year	University/PG College
5				27-28	22 th class (Ph.D –Final Year	University/PG College

Results And Discussions

India:

After the students completed the PG course, they admit to M. Phil or Ph.D. course in arts or science or profession degree course. M. Phil is generally two year course. It conducts classes from 18th to 19th. Ph.D, is generally three year course. It conducts classes from 18th to 20th or more to earn a doctoral degree.

Israel:

A standard doctoral degree takes on average 5 years, depending on the institution's requirements.

CONCLUSION

India and Israel are excellent in education systems. Both Countries are established, many Schools, Colleges, and Universities. Both Countries had some similarities, some differences and prepared well structured for Lessons, Sub –Unites, Syllabuses and Curriculum. Two Countries spend a lot of money for a good education and future generations. Two Countries had Private and Public schools and well maintained. Two Countries have free education for all students in Public schools. Both Countries have most of the similarities of Schools, Colleges, Universities, age, classes and levels etc. Both Countries had differed from the number of students per teacher in a class, uses of technology, the seating arrangement of class, method of teaching, extracurricular activities, infrastructure, carry a lot of books and study materials, etc.

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