

Education system in nepal – research essay

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IntroductionIn my research essay, I explore the education system in Nepal. I am already aware that the education system in Nepal was based on home schooling and Gurukula, but since they became a democracy in 1951, they have made many improvements. It is my intention to find out what those improvements are. **Methodology**My main methodology will include reading written research on the subject from local libraries, University libraries, and trusted online resources. I will also research and read records and websites relating to trusted statistics.

They have school and higher education, where a student has to apply for higher education as people have to in other countries. A student gets a school-leaving certificate for completing school and getting their education. Grades 11 and 12 are considered higher secondary education, for which a student gets a certificate for completing by the HSEB, which is the Higher Secondary Education Board. If you opt for higher education, then you may earn your bachelor degree, masters and PhD in a Nepal college. There is also vocational education that starts in lower school and allows a person to work towards a trade and get a " Technical School leaving Certificate".

ResearchThe first school in Nepal was made only for elite learners and was opened in 1853.

More have come about since democracy broke out in Nepal, and again in 1971 when the country built its education department and started allowing and funding schools in Nepal. **Results**In 1971, there was a literacy rate of 5%. There were also a total of 10, 000 students spread across 300 schools. Now much of the population receives some sort of education and the number of

schools, big and small, is 49, 000. The adult literacy rate has jumped from just 5% to 60.

3%. Evaluation Nepal has done a good job to come so far in such a short space of time, but there is still a long way to go. Poverty and social exclusion are two very big restraints on people and their ability to get a good (or usable) education. There are also more males getting an education than females. There are 46.

3% of females getting an education, whereas there are 73% of males getting an education. These are very good figures and show that the government in Nepal has been working towards improving the education system in Nepal.

Conclusion The education system in Nepal is not as bad as it was, but there are still massive holes in their education system. They really need to up the pace if they want to get anywhere near to the quality levels of many other countries. There are clearly more opportunities for students in Nepal these days than there was, and they have certainly created a good structure on which to build a good education system, but it needs a lot of work.

Too many people are excluded from school because of poverty or social exclusion, and females are not getting as good of an education than male students are (especially since fewer females attend school).