Recasting of Drifts in Education System

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Abstract: Education is the systematic process of improving learning, knowledge, skill and understanding about anything at school, college, university or other educational institutes which gives us an enlightening experience. It is the act of learning things around us. It supports us in dealing of any problem and in making balance in life. It helps us to understand what we want in life and how to get it. In 1947 when India got its freedom from the rule of Britishers there was a remarkable alteration in various aspects of education. It became the prime concern of Central and State Government. In 1950 the Government of India ordained the Planning Commission to prepare a layout of varied facets of life, including education. Thereafter, usually on a five year basis, plans were fabricated and executed.

The main objectives of these plans are :-

- *To suppress illiteracy*

- *To upgrade periods of education*

- *To achieve rudimentary education for all*

- *To install vocational and skill training programmes*

- *To provide potential for high quality education*

Keywords: Education, enlightening, vocational, fabricated, illiteracy, rudimentary.

I. INTRODUCTION

India ranks second in the world for its population of 1.26 billion out of which more than 440 million are between the ages of 15-34 years. This is the time for the country to change education system. As there was a drastic change in Information and Communication Technology there was a phenomenal increase in the interaction between every aspect of society. The impact of social needs have shifted from time to time in the realm of education. After the globalization of the world market and quashing out of socio-cultural barriers, the world is becoming a global village. This has automatised the focus of education from traditional to applied sciences and sciences to engineering and technology. The curricula of these studies are drafted keeping in view the needs of world of work. This study has proved how the changes occurred in Trends of Education, from the era of Gurukul to era of Preparatory Schools, from Preparatory to Junior then to Senior and then to Higher Education.

GURUKULA

Gurukula is a type of residential school in India with pupils in the same house. Before British rule they served as South Asia's primary educational institutions. The word Gurukula is a contraction of Sanskrit Guru (teacher or master) and kula (extended family). In a Gurukula, shishya live together as equals, irrespective of their social standing, learn from the guru and help the guru in his day -to-day life, including carrying out of mundane chores such as washing clothes, cooking etc. While living in Gurukula the students had to be away from home and family completely.

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

Pre-primary stage is the substructure of child's knowledge, skills and behavior. In India pre-primary education is not a fundamental right. After accomplishment of pre-primary schools the child is sent to primary education. The need for pre-schools is growing but only 1% of the population under age 6 is enrolled in pre-school education. The child learns through exposed activities that help him to get independent faster. The child brushes up and develops self-help qualities like eating, dressing up and maintaining cleanliness.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

The primary education is a fundamental right for the children age between 6 and 14. To promote the primary education the Indian Government has implemented a law against child labour. To implement the goal of government 'The District Education Revitalisation Programme' was launched and the focus of this programme was to Universalise primary education in India by reforming the existing primary education system. This scheme has unveiled a high Gross Enrolment Ratio of 93-95% for the last 3 years in various states.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Secondary education is for the children age 12 to 18. The final two year of secondary is often called Higher Secondary, Senior Secondary or simply '+2' stage. The two halves of secondary education are important stage and a pass certificate is needed. CBSE, ICSE, UGC and NCERT direct the ages for candidates who wish to take Board Exams. They should be 15 years old by May 30th so to appear for Secondary Board Exams and 17 for High Secondary Board Exams. It also state that after successful completion of High Secondary, one can apply for higher education.

HIGHER EDUCATION

India's Higher Education system is the 3rd largest in the world, next to the United States and China. UGC enforces its standards, advises the Government and helps coordinate between the center and the state. Accreditation for higher learning is overseen by the 12 autonomous institutions established by UGC. The emphasis in the tertiary level of education lies on Science and Technology. Indian educational institutions consisted of a large number of technology institutes. Distance learning and open education are also a feature of Indian higher education system and is looked by the Distance Education Council. Indira Gandhi National Open University is the largest university in the world by number of students having approximately 3.5 million students across the globe.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is conducted mainly through secondary data. This study shows the importance of technical education, management education, valuable education and entrepreneurship. This also brings in notice the drifts in scenario of education system.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

➔ The paper presents current scenario of education system.

➔ The paper compares the changing trends in education system from era to era.

➔ The paper shows the areas of all the level of education according to the modern trend.

➔ The paper contrasts the education status at world class level, primary and secondary level and rural and urban level.

➔ The paper collates the severe challenges faced by education system.

➔ The paper nonces the refinement in education drifts

IV. BENEFICENCE OF STUDY

Today's market force have been broadly introduced as a solution to changing trends in education. The necessities of market have refined the education system. The era started from Gurukula then moved to preparatory, primary, secondary education and then finally stopped at higher education. The market has relaunched the education with its drift and flown to its final conclusion. This is examined that market has totally influenced education. The study keeps a step forward to reveal the changes in education system from conventional to modern era. The study strongly contributes to the debate on school choice and management school that are taking place in many jurisdictions.

V. REFINEMENT REQUIRED IN EDUCATION SYSTEM

It was well stated by Rabindranath Tagore in his lengthy articles about how Indian education system needs to change. Many of the well-known IITs, IIMs, Law Schools and other institutions are fabricated but still the funny thing is students who scored 90% marks are still not getting the college of their choice. Underlisted are suggestions to be implemented to improvise the modern education scenario.

➔ **Focus on skill based education:**

Our education system focuses on teaching and testing knowledge at every level. Year after year students focus on cramming education. The best crammers are rewarded by the system which is one of the fundamental flaws of our education system.

➔ **Reward innovations, authentic thinking and research**

Our testing and marking systems should be framed in the manner to recognize original and authentic contributions in form of crafting ability, problem solving and valuable research.

➔ **Get smarter people to teach**

Thousands of teachers all over India are wasting precious time of young children everyday, so the passionate and willing people should be appointed to teach.

➔ **Addition of technology infrastructure in education**

As the world is changing the need of implementation of technology infrastructure in education appears. Our education system should be framed in an order to exclude the concept of mediocre.

➔ **Customize education**

This is well known that Central regulation kills choice and stifles innovation. As far as education is concerned it should be full of choices, profitability, entrepreneurship and emergence of other courses. The education system should not assume that 'one size fits all'.
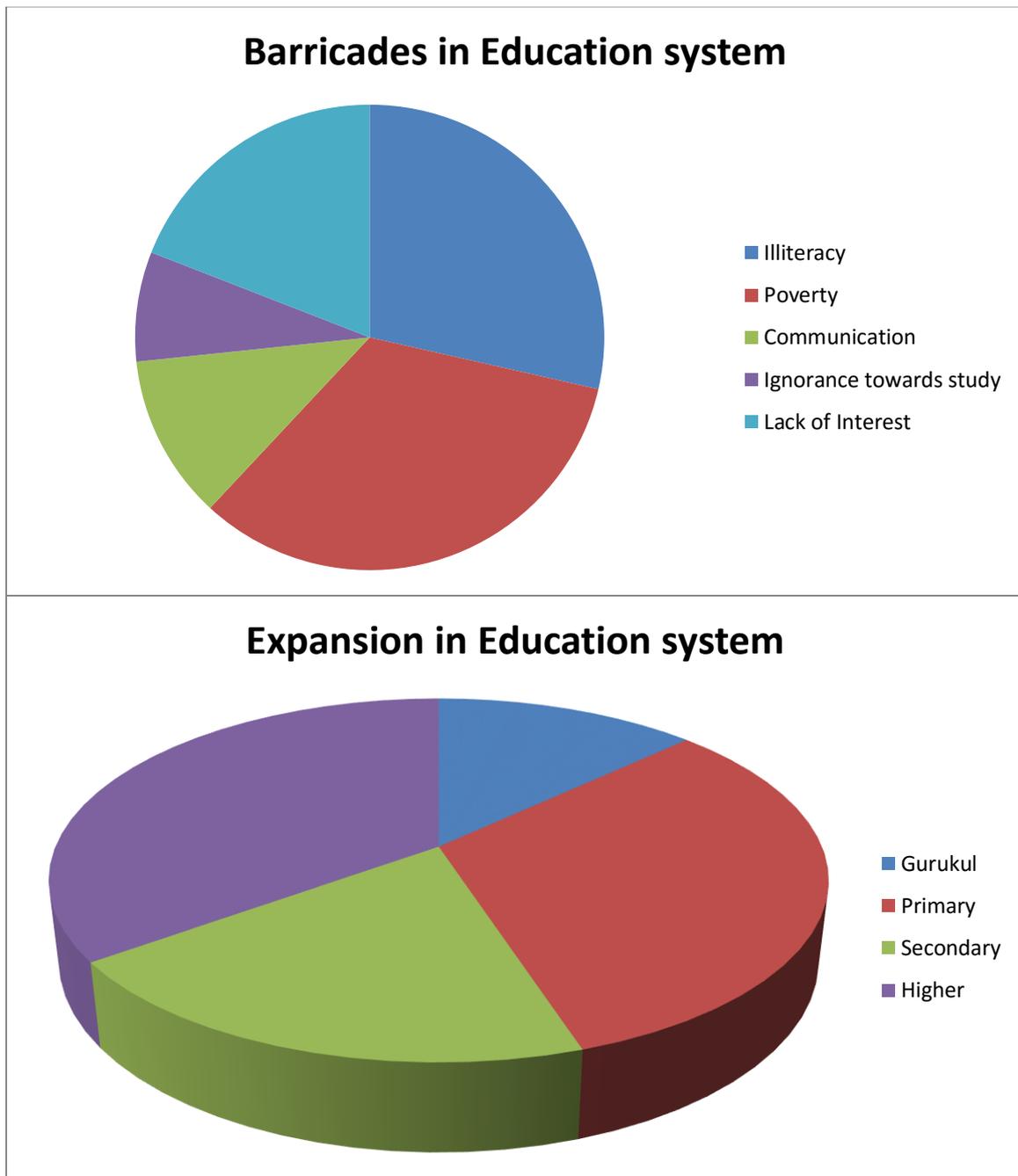
➔ **Accredit private capital**

Instead of focusing on the conventional and outdated brick colleges and universities, we need to create an effective educational delivery mechanisms that can actually take the wealth of human knowledge to the masses.
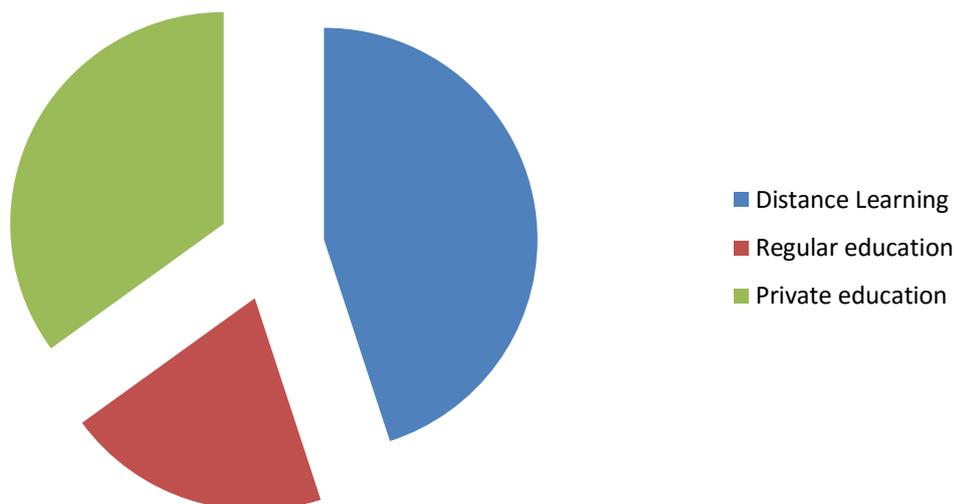
➔ **Refinement of the purpose of education system**

The objective of our education system should be to create entrepreneurs, innovators, scientists, engineers, thinkers but instead of this we are turning into low-service provider to the nation. So, this is the time to catch the necessary steps to refine education system.
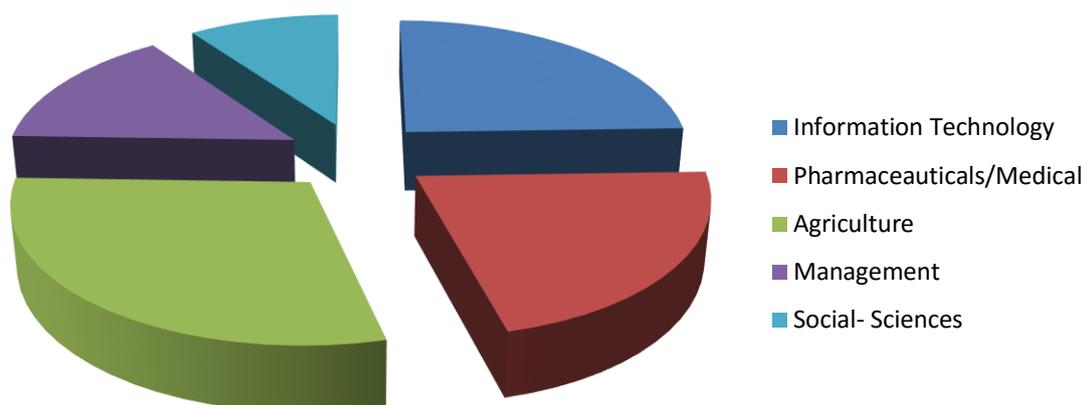
VI. DATA ANALYSIS

Different modes of Education

- Distance Learning
- Regular education
- Private education

Contribution of different Educational sectors in growth and development of country.

- Information Technology
- Pharmaceauticals/Medical
- Agriculture
- Management
- Social- Sciences

VII. CONCLUSION

Education system needs to be drafted and restructured to meet the changing scenario. It should be an amalgamation of knowledge, inspiration, innovation, ethical strength to everyone. It should not focus only on crammers but should be customized. It should anticipate the individual instead of job seekers to job providers. Students should be prepared to face the industrial challenges of the corporate world. The holistic education is the solution for all types of problems under all situations. It strengthens the man from inside too. So the education system is a blend of holistic education, management education, innovative ideas and entrepreneurship.

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