The Effectiveness of Enhanced Recasts in Education Structure

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Abstract: *Education is the systematic progression of recuperating learning, knowledge, skill and understanding about anything at school, college, university or other educational institutes which gives us an informative experience. It is the act of learning things in the region of us. It chains us in dealing of any problem and in making equilibrium in life. It helps us to comprehend what we want in life and how to get it. While writing of this paper this was notified that since 1947 when India got its freedom from the rule of British there was a noteworthy adaptation in various aspects of education. It was observed since then when formal education came into existence there was a colossal drift in education system not only in India but also globally. The form of education has been changes at each phase and still continuing. It has been concluded that as there are changes in life of human the conventional format of education has to be changed. In some ways it is altering but needs to be modified more. That is why the government is also apprehending on education and bringing towards its upliftment. The main objectives of the government's plans are :-a) To restrain illiteracy. b) To raise periods of education. c) To attain rudimentary education for all. d) To mount vocational and skill training programmes. e)To endow with potential for high quality education*

Keywords: Aspects of education, Informative experience, Recuperating learning, fabricated, Equilibrium in life

1. Introduction

India lines 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 revolutionize education system. As there was a radical change in Information and Communication Technology there was an unparalleled increase in the interaction between every facet of society. The impact of social requirements has shifted from time to time in the sphere of education. After the globalization of the world market and quashing out of socio-cultural barriers, the world is becoming a universal village. This has automatised the spotlight of education from conventional to applied sciences and sciences to engineering and technology. The curricula of these studies are drafted keeping in scrutiny 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.

a) 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 reduction of Sanskrit Guru (teacher or master) and kula (extended family). In a Gurukula, shishya live mutually as equals, irrespective of their social standing, learn from the guru and help the guru in his day -to-day life, as well as 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 totally.

b) Pre-Primary Education
Pre-primary stage is the underneath of child's knowledge, skills and behaviour. In India pre-primary education is not an elementary right. After triumph of pre-primary schools the child is sent to primary education. The need for pre-schools is budding 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 self-governing faster. The child brushes up and develops self-help intrinsic worth like eating, dressing up and maintaining cleanliness.

c) Primary Education
The primary education is an essential right for the children aged between 6 and 14. To boost primary education the Indian Government has enforced a law against child labour. To implement the goal of government 'The District Education Revitalisation Programme' was driven and the spotlight of this programme was to universalise primary education in India by revising 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.

d) Secondary Education
Secondary education is for the children aged 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 phases 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 states that after successful completion of High Secondary, one can be appropriate for higher education.

e) Higher Education
India's Higher Education system is the 3rd largest in the world, next to the United States and China. UGC administers its standards, advises the Government and helps synchronize 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 dwelled of a large number of

technology institutes. Distance learning and open education are also a feature of Indian Higher Education system and is monitored by the Distance Education Council. Indira Gandhi National Open University is the largest university in the world by which number of students approximately 3.5 million students across the globe having the beneficence of distance and open learning.

2. Research Methodology

This research is organized on secondary data. This study shows the significance and beneficence of technical education, management education, valuable education and entrepreneurship. This also brings in notice the drifts in scenario of education system since the era of Gurukula to Higher/Technical Education.

Objectives of the study
- The paper raises current scenario of education system.
- The paper analyzes the changing trends in education system from era to era.
- The paper demonstrates the areas of all the level of education according to the modern trend.
- The paper contradicts the education status at world class level, primary and secondary level and rural and urban level.
- The paper adduces the severe challenges faced by education system.
- The paper proposes the refinement in education drifts

3. Beneficence of Study

Today's market force have been broadly introduced as a solution to changing trends in education. The essentials of market have reformed 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 recasted the education with its drift and flown to its final closure. This is inspected that market has totally persuaded education. The study keeps a step forward to reveal the changes in education system from conventional to modern era. The study strongly benefaction to the debate on school choice and management school that are taking place in many jurisdictions.

3.1 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.
3.2 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'.
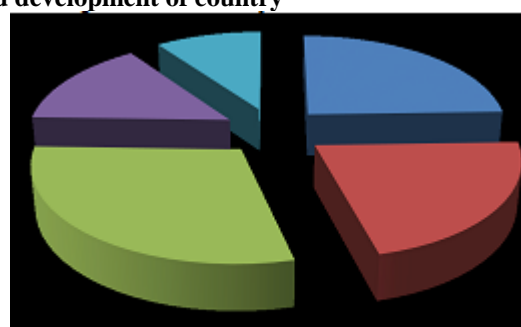
Accredit private capital
Instead of focusing on the conventional and outdated brick colleges and universities, we need to create an effective educational delivery mechanisms that can actually take the wealth of human knowledge to the masses.

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.

Contribution of different educational sectors in growth and development of country

4. Conclusion

Education system needs to be re-drafted and re-structured to meet the changing scenario. It should be an amalgamation of knowledge, persuasion, 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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