

From ancient times India has always accorded high importance to education. The Education System which was evolved first in ancient India is known as the Vedic system. Institutes like Nalanda, Takshila, Vikramashila, Vallabhai, Somapura were centre for higher education in world. Gurukul (ashram) was a type of school in ancient India, residential in nature, with pupils living in proximity to the teacher (guru). But with Britisher advent in India Educational system deteriorated. There educational system was to make clerks for their government machinery. If we continue with system we won't be progressing ahead of western world.

There is high need for educational reforms in India since ancient time India had quality education. The educational system deteriorated with advent of British in India who educated Indian to make more clerks for themselves not the owners. To improve learning and teaching by providing a national framework for education reform; to promote the research, consensus building and systemic changes needed to ensure equitable educational opportunities and high levels of educational achievement for all students. Below given are few important steps towards the educational reforms In India.

STEPS TOWARDS EDUCATIONAL REFORMS: -

A) VOCATIONALIZATION OF EDUCATION

Focus should be on Skill-based Education: Give a man a fish and you feed him one day, teach him how to catch fishes and you feed him for a lifetime.

Skilling and continuous learning have become sufficiently important requirements in today's competitive professional landscape so much so that even the Indian government has taken note of it and launched skill development initiatives.

What could accelerate India's skill development story even further and provide fodder to corporate growth is a 'skilling allowance' for all tax-paying individuals. Such a rebate that rewards continuous learning will go a long way in creating an industry relevant workforce that can make India a skill hotspot.

Several initiatives are currently being undertaken in this direction such as in elementary education, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme aims for improvements in school infrastructure and in teaching and learning. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), ICT in Schools, Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education (CSSTE). Other schemes like Unnat Bharat Abhiyan are being implemented to improve the quality of higher education. A number of initiatives are also undertaken by UGC and AICTE for quality improvement in higher and technical education.

B) STREET CHILDREN EDUCATION

A street child is a child "for whom the street (in the widest sense of the word, including unoccupied dwellings, wasteland, etc has become his or her habitual abode and or source of livelihood; and who is inadequately protected, supervised, or directed by responsible adults".

Many of the street children who have run away from home have done so because they were beaten or sexually abused. Tragically, their homelessness can lead to further abuse through exploitative child labour and prostitution. Poverty dumps a crowd of problems onto a child. Not only do these problems cause suffering, but they also conspire to keep the child poor throughout

his/her life. In order to survive, a poor child in India will probably be forced to sacrifice education and training; without skills the child will, as an adult, remain at the bottom of the economic heap.

In order to provide services to this vulnerable group of children the Government of India began the Integrated Programme for Street Children. The Integrated Programme for Street Children was started as initiatives to help children living on the street fulfill their rights. The programme provides for shelter, nutrition, health care, education, recreation facilities to street children, and seeks to protect them against abuse and exploitation. Ashraya Initiative for Education of Street Children is taking steps towards educating 1000 Street Children. This project will provide high-quality education for 1000 street children from some of the poorest slum communities in Pune, India. These children are almost all first-generation learners and will benefit immensely from AIC's holistic approach to education and comprehensive support services. We need many more NGO to come up and take this issue ahead and make education of street children a reality.

C) EDUCATION BASED ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILLS

Entrepreneurship education is considered as one of the most influential forces that determine the health of the economy. Through entrepreneurship skills being inculcated in Indian education System more employers will be generated instead of employees or job seekers. This will directly reduce the unemployment in India which in turn will reduce poverty in Country. The Central, State and Local Government play a vital role in implementation of education policies of a nation.

The diversion of required fund for the development of educational research centers, teacher training institutes, entrepreneurship development cells will be decided by the concerned Governments.

D) FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

In the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 amendment has been added under section 16, the following section shall be substituted, namely that there shall be a regular examination in the fifth class and in the eighth class at the end of every academic year. If a child fails in the examination referred to in sub-section he shall be given additional instruction and granted opportunity for re-examination within a period of two months from the date of declaration of the result. Thus more children will be able to pursue education ahead.

E) MORE HIGHER INSTITUTES OF LEARNING FOR RESEARCH

To promote education in India it is necessary to promote research institute. More researchers in Country will lead to better advanced skills and technology in India. Institutes like IIT AND AIIMS and other higher research institute should be increased in number to have more research graduates in Country.

F) SCHEMES TO PROMOTE WOMEN EDUCATION

There should be good schemes to promote women education in India. First of all, the government could make education at the primary and secondary level to be free of charge. This would take away the excuse of being unable to avoid the money to send such children to school. Furthermore, other means of encouragements could include provision of school uniform and books

for the children and provision of free meals for the children. Amongst others, the private sector could also support the government in this regard by paying for some of these expenses. Before these programs are put in place, such private establishments could organize scholarship programs for children, with some of the scholarships particularly aimed towards girls education in India. This would go a long way in helping parents that desire to send their children to school, but do not have the means to do so.

G) DISTANCE EDUCATION TO BE PROMOTED

Distance Education "is a process to create and provide access to learning when the source of information and the learners are separated by time and distance, or both." In other words, distance learning is the process of creating an educational experience of equal qualitative value for the learner to best suit their needs outside the classroom. IGNOU is leading institute promoting the distance education. Through distance education working people get the opportunity to enhance skills and knowledge. Thus more distance education institute should be established even in Phd level and should be given equal status to that of regular.

H) EACH ONE SHOULD TEACH ONE

Education is like a flame of Fire that just need a medium to spread a small spark can ignite whole flame. In India each one, teaches one should begin. If every person will take the responsibility of teaching other person the literacy rate will increase. More awareness will be created regarding knowledge of various fields. Non privileged class like maids, vendors, small children of household servant should be taught this way. This will empower them to know basic rights to survive in present world.

Thus to conclude It would be right to write that from ancient India education has been considered to be most crucial part of personal development. In ancient times people from all over world came to our country to seek higher education. It's the time again with more aware people, civil society and Government Education in India will reform. We all should determine with the concept that each one should teach one. This will help in improving the educational system in India. Let's pledge together that we will take steps and reforms the educational system in India.