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S2SC APPROACH FOR DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION

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Abstract:-Many centuries ago, India was the main centre of education where students came from various countries for taking education. At that time, India's education system was incomparable because it was according to the demand of that time there was a unique combination of both aspect of education theoretical and practical. On one hand the student was taking theoretical knowledge to develop his wisdom on the other hand he was taking practical education too. So that he could, be able to live his life pleasantly without any trouble, but the present education is completely opposite to it. At this time, Indian education system only based on theoretical aspect of education instead of practical aspect. So that India is covered from many types of problems such as unemployment, poverty, corruption, unfair competition etc. If we want to get rid of these kinds of problems we must follow the views of Vardha Shiksha as well as Kothari commission-work experience so that our Indian education can become a complete package of development.

In this research paper the author presented curriculum structure for secondary education, in which Gandhi's Vardha Shiksha and Kothari Commission's work experience was correlated in curriculum with an innovative way So that Indian education can become a complete package of development and India can become a strong country. Author believes that if this approach implemented in common school system in any state of India, the state will grow speedily and also solves its many problems such as unemployment, poverty, tendency of migration etc.

In this research paper only secondary data is used.

[In this paper, author developed a new approach- S2SC . New approach- S2SC- School to strong country.]

Keywords: 1- Vocational Education 2- Work Experience 3- S2SC Approach 4- Curriculum Structure for secondary education.

INTRODUCTION

Education is like a guard of our cultural and social values. Only education is that weapon by which we save our social and cultural values and transfer to our next generation from Vedic to modern period. There become several changes in Indian education and now the time to change. It should be according to needs and aspirations of the people.

Kothari commission also said, "the most important and urgent reform needed in education is to transform it, to endeavour to relate it to the life, needs and aspirations of the people and there by make it a powerful instrument of social, economic and cultural transformation necessary for the

realization of the national goal.”

Today's education needs only Gandhi's Vardha Shiksha but with innovation. Gandhi Ji wrote in “Harijan” magazine (July 31, 1937)-

“By education I mean on all round drawing out of the best in child and man body mind and spirit. Literacy itself is no education. I would therefore, begin the child education by teaching it a useful handicraft and enabling it to produce from the moment it begins its training. Thus every school can be made self supporting. The condition being that the state takes over the manufacture of their schools”

Kothari commission correlated Vardha Shiksha with work experience so that India's education can become complete and according to needs of its present society.

VOCATIONALE EDUCATIONAL

In India, education has little utility to life, as it does not prepare a person for earning a living. Due to this inadequacy the necessity of vocationalization of education has been keenly felt. Vocationalization means that vocational subjects should be given a place in the curriculum of general subjects so that the student becomes competent to earn his living after completing his general education. Vocationalization of education does not intend to make the child a carpenter, an artisan, a weaver, a goldsmith or businessman or producer of some article. It only means to give a self-dependence to the student in life afterwards. Vocationalized education seeks the development of the total personality of the child. Vocationalization, does not mean only to impart vocational education. Vocational education should be organized according to the individual aptitudes of the students. A good vocational capacity may be developed in the child, after ascertaining his various aptitudes and interests. Multi-purpose schools established at some places in the country have included the education in various vocational subjects along with education in general subjects. This type of education will promote the all-sided development of the individual.

Vocational education has been defined by UNESCO as a “comprehensive term embracing those aspects of the educational process involving, in addition to general education, the study of technologies and related sciences and the acquisition of practical skills, attitudes, understandings and knowledge relating to occupations in the various sectors of economic and social life. Such an education would be an integral part of general education and a means of preparing for an occupational field and as an aspect of continuing education”

Vocational education is education given to an individual to prepare him for a successful social living by enabling him to realise his own potential within the framework of economic development to which the individual contributes. Vocationalization means learning of a skill or a range of skills through study of technologies, related sciences or other practical work.

ADVANTAGES VOCATIONALE EDUCATION

1. It will help in accelerating the economic growth of the country.
2. It will give a lead to society in the matter of self-employment.
3. It will be a boon to the society as the supply of technical leadership at the grass-root level is enlarged.
4. It will put an end to the mad rush for entrance into Universities and the consequent deterioration in the standard of education.

IMPORTANCE OF VOCATIONALE EDUCATION

1. Sense in life
2. Employment
3. Economic Development of the Society and Nation
4. Creating a Spirit of Self-dependence
5. Psychological Tendencies

6. DIGNITY OF LABOUR

Meaning of work Experience

Work experience means to obtain experience through work. 'Work experience' is a technique through which 'work' and 'education' are correlated. The 'work' means that activity which is productive. 'Work experience' in education is that activity which develops a tendency for productivity. In India the current system of education is so theoretical that the students seldom get an occasion to learn, things by doing. They are generally passive listeners in the class. The Students will be able to learn by their own experiences if more importance is given to 'work' in education. They will not be always dependent upon others' experience. They will learn many things on self-experience. Through work experience one may learn use of modern methods in productive activities. One may learn how to bring out productive activities on modern lines.

OBJECTIVE

- (i) To acquaint children with the world of work and services of the community and develop in them a sense of respect for manual.
- (ii) To develop a desire to be useful members of the society and contribute their best to the common good.
- (iii) To inculcate positive attitude of team work and socially desirable values like self-reliance, dignity of labour, tolerance, co-operation, sympathy and helpfulness.
- (iv) To help in understanding the principles involved in the various forms of work.
- (v) To provide opportunities for creative self-expression and for the development of problem-solving abilities.

IMPORTANCE OF WORK EXPERIENCE

The Kothari Commission (1964-66) has recommended to make work experience as an integral part of education by emphasising the importance of work experience in education in the following manner:

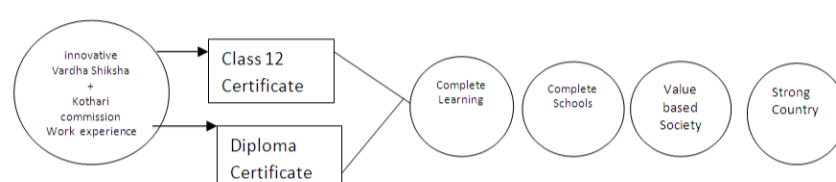
1. Making education a part of life- Introduction of work experience in education is likely to reform our stereotyped educational system. Though this 'education' will become a part of life, as it emphasises learning by doing.
2. Introducing sense of dignity of labour – Work experience develops a sense of respect in student for manual labour, as each has to do some labour. This may bridge the gap between the labour and the intellectual class.
3. Developing Community Consciousness- Work experience develops communal unity. The school imparts education according to the needs of the immediate community. This develops close relationship between the school and community. An attempt is made some time to find out solutions of some community problems through work experience in schools. Thus the school becomes a community centre.
4. Solving problem of unemployment- Education based on work experience may solve the problem of unemployment, as the student is able to learn some trade business which makes himself dependent when he completes his education.
5. Utilizing Natural Resource- Education based on work experience teaches us to utilize natural resource intelligently.
6. Contributing to National Prosperity- The student becomes more skilful and may contribute more to the growth of national prosperity through work experience.

S2SC- Approach Paper

Author developed a new approach which named-S2SC- school to strong country. If this approach applied in present curriculum. Country will become full employed, self dependent and strong

country

By this approach everyone will has skill in one's hand; everyone will be able to look after. One's family everyone has self –employed at that time there will not any class, unemployment and of course no poverty and like this India will stand in front of the world as self dependent, developed and strong country.



(School to strong country)

Curriculum Structure for secondary education:

Any vocational subject should be added at the level of secondary education

List of vocational subjects:-

- 1-Dance (Indian Traditional)
- 2-Music
- 3-Work experience related:-
 - A- Electronics
 - B- Architecture
 - C-Electrical
 - D-Mechanical
- 4-Fashion Designing
- 5-Drawing & Painting
- 6- Beautician
- 7-Interior
- 8-Textile
- 9-Pharmacy
- 10-Automobile
- 11-Furniture Designing
- 12-Leather Designing

Process to apply these subjects :

- Class 6- Meaning and Definition of selected subject
- Class 7- Main Concept of selected subject
- Class 8- Theoretical knowledge of the subject
- Class 9- theoretical and practical knowledge of the subject
- Class 10- only practical knowledge of the subject (so that there would not be any difficulty in Board examination)
- Class 11-Broad study of the subject as well as total practical knowledge (complete syllabus)
- Class 12- Only revision of class 11 (so that there would not be any difficulty in board examination)

(Result of this vocational subject- certificate of Intermediate as well as Diploma certificate of a vocational subject.)

If this curriculum applied, the country will become full employed and a strong India would

stand in front of the world.

CONCLUSION :

Vardha Shikha is the demand of today. It should be implemented in present common school system in India with innovative way. The author sured that many problems can be stopped by this innovative education. When every citizen has skills in his own hands, full employment will come through self-employment . In the situation of full employment , there would not be black-marketing , no long lines for getting job and also no bribe system for getting those jobs. Thus, the corruption will stopped it self . At last the author would like to say that this approach is not only for one state of the country but also it should be implemented in whole country.

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