THE MAJOR PROBLEMS AND REMEDIES ON PRIMARY EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA

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Abstract:-
The system of education in India should be learning-centric rather than exam-centric. In primary education, however, teachers must present fixed material in a manner that appeals to the masses, so students may not always have the chance to learn in this manner they identify with best. One of the most effective ways to improve primary education is to adapt it to meet children's needs.

Keywords: Learning-centric, Methods, problems and suggestions, Scientifics laboratories.

Introduction:-
Education has become increasingly important in providing competitive edge for individuals, regions, society and the nation as a whole in global market. India's constitution stipulates the Universalization of Elementary Education. The government is promising that all children between the ages of 6 and 14 will be fully educated. However, according to the World Bank, while 95% of Indian children attend primary school, only 40% go on to secondary school. This the problem of research why it happening many organizations offer solutions to improving primary education in India.

Primary school, most commonly known as elementary school, is where students between the first and sixth standard receive a general education in the basic academic essentials, such as reading, writing, math, moral science and social studies. Primary education prepares young learners for middle and high school through educational curriculum that intensifies as the grade levels
progress. While primary education serves a beneficial purpose to students, problems with primary education exist within school systems.

Problems in Primary Education

Class Size

Large class sizes are an epidemic in the primary school education system. With schoolrooms overflowing with students and not enough teachers to provide an adequate amount of individualized attention, the student learning experience is jeopardized. Primary school teachers attempt to manage classrooms full of 50 to 60 students in some school districts across the country. Numbers like these make it a challenge for teachers to give students an equal amount of guidance on homework questions or in-class assignments. Additionally, large class sizes breed rowdy student behaviors, so teachers are often forced to perform behavior management as well as provide an educational curriculum.

Teaching Method:-

The academic coursework in primary education is fixed. A structured learning system is achieved in teaching method that is every child receives the same information. Many teachers present the information in a manner that will appeal to the majority of the students, but this philosophy can also be exclusive to those children who have a different learning style. For instance, not all students learn best by listening to a teacher talk. Some students require tactile or visual learning method. In primary education, however, teachers must present fixed material in a manner that appeals to the masses, so students may not always have the chance to learn in this manner they identify with best.

Financial Budget:-

Academic budget cuts put a strain on primary education and the quality of the learning experience students receive. Budget cuts impact what a school can afford to spend money on. Learning tools, resources, furniture, renovated classrooms and new technology are things that primary schools may have to forego, but students are the ones who miss out the most. Sometimes a budget cut causes teachers to get let go, which means that class sizes will grow and the faculty will be understaffed.

Improvement:-

The system of education in India should be learning-centric rather than exam-centric. Children must be allowed to choose subjects according to their interests. Instead of gaining knowledge from voluminous books and
lectures, children must be made to interact in groups and express their views on various topics. Rather than taking notes from the teacher and textbooks, children must be made to research information on their own from library books and the Internet and share them in the class. This will help them develop good reading habits, self-confidence and openness to criticism. It will also help them in developing critical reading and analytical skills. Children will be able to remember what they learn when they apply it practically. They must be taken on field trips to museums, labs, planetariums, excavation sites, botanical gardens, etc. where they can learn by interacting with knowledgeable and experienced people in varied fields. It will also help them improve their communication skills.

One of the most effective ways to improve primary education is to adapt it to meet children's needs. As much as possible, teachers, other school staff and parents should broaden their educational methods to reach kids' different personalities, temperaments, interests and learning styles. The days are long past--if they ever really existed---when one-size-fits-all learning worked for an entire classroom of children. Adapting the schoolwork to the kids helps them stay engaged and excited about school.

**New Teaching Method:**

Educators need to be aware of different learning methods, which are often categorized as visual, auditory and kinesthetic/tactile. Every student has areas of relative strength and weakness, and they deserve to use their strong points to learn new concepts. Teachers should present materials in multiple ways so the children have more chances at success. For instance, with an addition problem, visual and tactile learners benefit from handling objects such as blocks, while auditory learners should hear the numbers aloud.

**Scientific laboratories:**

There should be Scientific laboratories in primary education system so that students should know the real way of research and methods. For example, give the different types of seeds to primary students tell them to saw in the kundi (pot), make it habitual to give daily water to the kundies and take care to grow. Tell them to observe the plants every day and make it orally or written notes that will become the real theory and research. After some days they will know flowers, fruits and they will get interest to learn. These types of education make interest to learn, then the percentage of the primary student in higher education will increase.
Conclusion:
Here are the some points to take into consideration to improve the Education system and society
→ Shift from imparting theoretical knowledge to practical knowledge
→ Foster team spirit through various programs
→ Bring awareness about culture and religion and social thinkers.
→ Focus equally on mental, physical and spiritual growth
→ Reduce class strengths so that teachers can give proper attendance to each and every kid
→ Children should be comfortable enough to share their fears and concerns

Reference:
1 Selected education Statistics, 2013- 2014 Ministry of Human Resources Development, New Delhi