IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENT EDUCATION SYSTEM USING DATA MINING

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Abstract: Educational organizations are one of the important parts of our society and playing a vital role for growth and development of any nation. Education in India is provided by the public sector as well as the private sector, with control and funding coming from three levels: central, state, and local. Education has been given high priority by India's central and state governments and continues to grow fast. Education access has been expanded by investment in education infrastructure and recruitment of teachers. In higher education too, the number of providers continues to rise rapidly. Private sector involvement is on the rise. While it helps expand education infrastructure, particularly in higher education, access has not always been assured and the availability of student loans for higher education needs to improve. In higher education the government has proposed reforms which have the potential to bring about much-needed improvements in regulatory effectiveness. Increasing the number of institutions subjected to quality assessments will be important for lifting standards across the higher education system, while reform of recruitment and promotion mechanisms could help attract and retain talent in academia. The Government Education has many merits & demerits at graduation and higher level of education. At basic level it is less required but for higher degrees like post graduation it is more required. But in today's time Government education becomes the source of getting degrees instead of knowledge. This paper describes that for effective implementation of Government Education System.

Keywords: Private Sector, Public Sector, Primary Education, Secondary Education, Colleges, Schools

INTRODUCTION

Education is the method to preserve the nation's culture in the hearts of its children, whether it is prescribed or non-prescribed education. The government education means education regulated by State or central government . In this govt. setting the starting age, subjects of study and education method. Whereas non-prescribed education is left to teach in homes, via media, periodical publications etc without being subjected to the state. In both cases, however, the State is responsible to ensure that the thoughts and knowledge. Education is the need of everyone to face the challenges of life. Getting the knowledge is more important than Getting the degrees. Two ways of education are available, private education and Government education. India's education system is divided into different levels such as pre-primary level, primary level, elementary education, secondary education, undergraduate level and postgraduate level.   India has made progress in terms of increasing primary education attendance rate and expanding literacy to approximately three-fourths of the population. India's improved education system is often cited as one of the main contributors to the economic rise of India. Much of the progress, especially in higher education and scientific research, has been credited to various public institutions.The quality of education whether at primary or higher education is significantly poor as compared with major developing nations.

There is pressure in higher educational institutions to provide up institutional effectiveness. Educational data mining is a field of study that analyzes and applies data mining to solve educationally-related problems. Applying data mining this way can help researchers and practitioners discover new ways to uncover patterns and trends within large amounts of educational data. Today out of all infrastructural support for the development of society, education is considered as one of the key inputs for social development. After passing the Higher Secondary Examination (the grade 12 examination), students may enroll in general degree programs such as bachelor's degree in arts, commerce or science, or professional degree programs such as engineering, law or medicine.[37] India's higher education system is the third largest in the world, after China and the United States. In India, education system is reformed. In future, India will be one of the largest education hub.

BENEFITS

- Better job opportunity.
- Employer interest will increase

- More weight age during promotion.
- Only eligible students can get degrees.
- More and required qualified faculty will be appointed by the Government organizations.
- Overall grooming of the student will be possible.

ISSUES and CHALLENGES

The improvement in Government education is not a small issue. We have to face various challenges during the improvement of Government education. Various issues and challenges are listed below:

Education in India faces following primary challenges:

1) Quality

Maintaining standard of education in more than a million schools nationwide, offering training programs to teachers, and keeping good balance with education system worldwide is a big challenge. Schools vary in size and resources and are forced compromise in the all round development opportunities they must provide to students.

2) Access

Having infrastructural constraints and social issues, it becomes harder to make education accessible to all segments of the society (women, minorities, poor).

3) Cost

The cost of education is very high even for the people and places where it is accessible. E.g. the competitive pressure on students & parents forces them to opt for private tuitions & trainings to supplement the school education.

4) Social & Cultural

The ethnic diversity in India poses challenges to implement consistent education nationwide. There are more than 300 languages spoken in the country and makes it difficult to offer education tailored to specific social segment. Educating women in some societies is a big issue. Children of poor families are forced to work and miss out the learning opportunities. Illiterate adults have very limited opportunities to get educated at later age in their lives.

ISSUES

▪ University education is expensive and can heavily burden developing governments, especially those of the poorer nations of the world.[1] Yet, an educated population is a key factor in leading a country out of poverty and into economic productivity.

▪ One size does not fit all in higher education for developing world. Much of western policy, science, and technology offers little discourse and instruction on the majority of the world's environmental, population, and security issues, and needs. [2]

▪ Many educated citizens of the developing world chose to pursue higher education and their careers in the developed world. While these scholars have the opportunity to contribute to their discipline and benefit from fully developed economic and political systems for themselves and their children, their absence is often to the detriment of their home nations which would benefit from their expertise and experience.

REQUIREMENTS

There is a need for Human Rights Education based on the understanding of the indivisibility of human rights. This curriculum will be taught at our proposed multi-purpose human rights/entrepreneur education and NGO's resource institute to be established in Anyako, Ghana.

Our target audience is broad: professionals, ordinary men and women, children, the military, and the police. The center will also offer international teaching and learning programs, a residential program for study abroad students. We will also offer the curriculum online for those unable to travel. Teaching and learning materials will be developed at the center. Research into the links between human rights and development and other human rights related topics will be investigated.

OBJECTIVES and SCOPE of STUDY

▪ To pin point the benefits, requirements, issues and challenges for effective implementation of Government education.

▪ To improve the level of Government education graph and therefore overall education level.

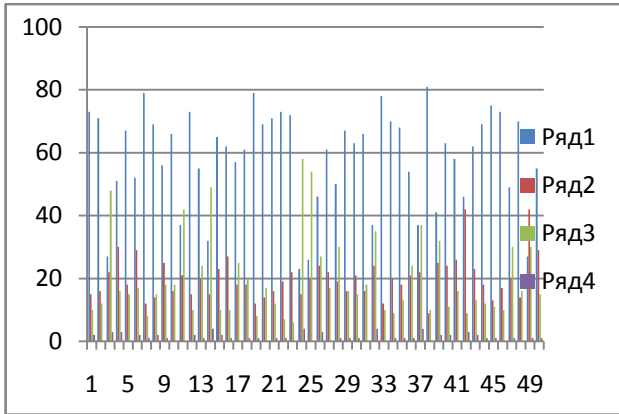▪ To set the priority of different category factor variables.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For effective implementation of Government education we have to go through various problems related to Government education. After a thorough study of Government education we choose various factor variables. These factors are further categorized into various categories and a questionnaire is prepared from these factor variables. Questionnaire is distributed among various people through website and collected their responses. We prepare results from these responses using statistical tools and represent these results with the help of graph. After preparing graph conclusions   are   draw   using   data   mining   tools.
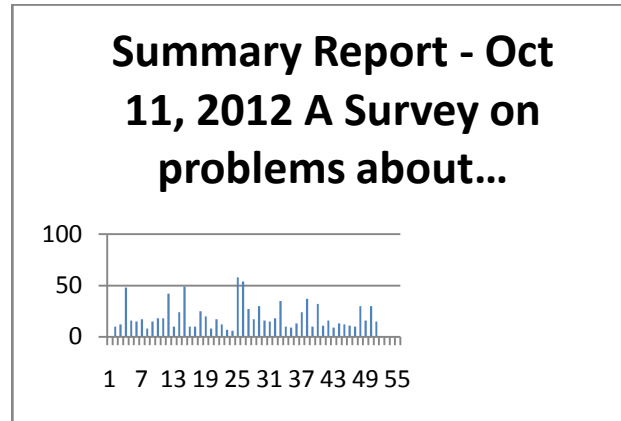
A QUESTIONNAIRE for IMPLEMENTING the GOVERNMENT EDUCATION SYSTEM

v1. Not sufficient number of teachers in primary school?
v 2. Transport facilities are not in govt. college?
v 3. Stock of books in libraries is complete?
v 4. Teachers are irresponsible in government college?
v 5. Should there be any government college in every city?
v 6. Rate of books are very high?
v 7. Parents prefer Private Schools rather than govt. Schools?
v 8. Teachers make private home business to teach students At home and take more fees?
v 9. Teachers go for long holidays in government organization?
v 10. New technologies of teaching should be use in govt. organization?

v 11. Enough buildings in every school/colleges?
v 12. Is it right that govt institutions get less charges than private institutions?
v 13. There are no seats for admission for lower merit student?
v 14. Reservation is good for admission.
v 15. Some teacher that have not good knowledge and education?
v 16. Lack of supervision principal and teachers by higher authority.
v 17. Not sufficient lab facilities for technical students?
v 18. Absence of principal and other staff?
v 19. Most students can not get higher education because of poverty.
v 20. Govt. should conduct seminars about education system
v 21. Teachers received their training as a part of there pre service training.
v 22. Should be some professional institutes to take higher education?
v 23. New technologies should be developed to teach in education system
     (school/college)
v 24. Is E-books are available in govt. organization?
v 25. Library System is up to date in Govt. Institutes?

v 26. Is there more work load on the students?
v 27. Good professors /lectures/teachers prefer to foreign rather than service
     in our country.
v 28. Ragging is the major fact in education system?
v 29. Lack of placements in Govt. Colleges?
v 30. Education loans for higher education
v 31. Govt. policies are applied on govt. education?
v 32. Is govt. education best rather than private education?
v 33. Computer knowledge is needed at school level.
v 34. Should Online education apply in govt. colleges?
v 35. Should govt. institutes are Co-educated?
v 36. Is Mid-day meal good approach?
v 37. Tuition is necessary with govt. education?
v 38. NCC and NSS campus are need of today?
v 39. Is Govt. Education quality good?
v 40. Difficulties of students in higher Govt. education?
v 41. Lack of subject experts in Govt. education?
v 42. Insensitive school personnel
v 43. Differing expectations of education programs.
v 44. Lack of involvement in and control of educational matters.
v 45. Athletic meets are organized with education?
v 46. Sports quota is good approach in govt. education?
v 47. Govt. College time is less then private college?
v 48. Scholarship gives to student in govt. college?
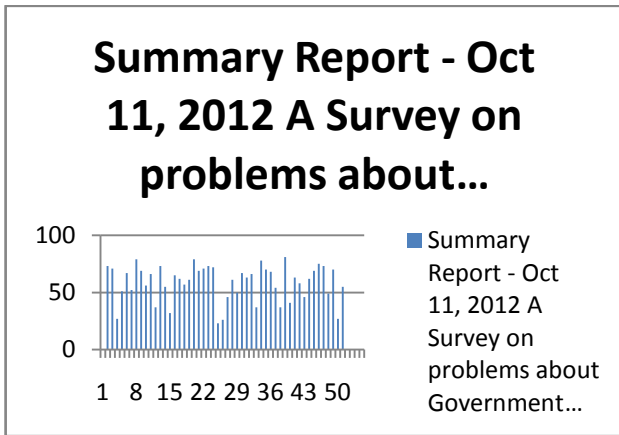v 49. How much satisfied are you with the current Govt. educational system?
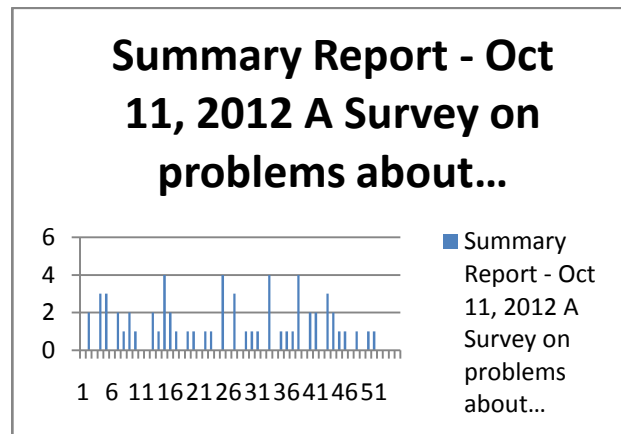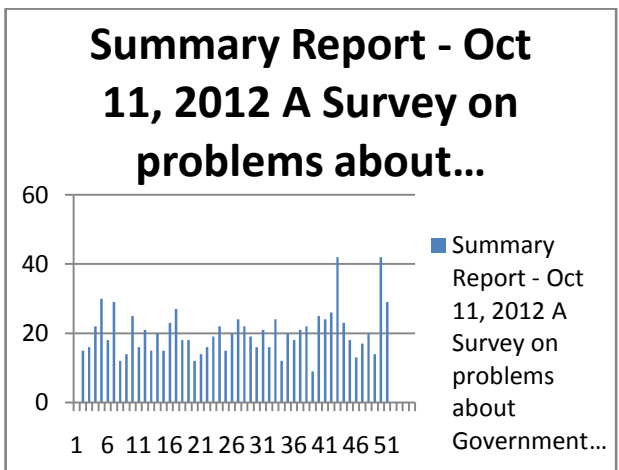
OVERALL GRAPHICAL VIEW of SURVEY

DISAGREE

Summary Report - Oct 11, 2012 A Survey on problems about…

AGREE

Summary Report - Oct 11, 2012 A Survey on problems about…

NOT APPLICABLE

Summary Report - Oct 11, 2012 A Survey on problems about…

NEUTRAL

Summary Report - Oct 11, 2012 A Survey on problems about…

RESULTS

After analyses and interpretation various results are produced. These results play an important role in effective implementation of Government Education. These results are also helpful to draw conclusion. Various results are shown in a report below:

1.AGREE: Maximum No. of person= 80

    with Question no.= 40
    Minimum No. of person= 25
with Question no.= 23

2.NEUTRAL: Maximum No. of person= 45
with Question no.= 44 and 49
Minimum No. of Person= 10
With Question no.=38

3.DISAGREE: Maximum No. of person= 52
With Question no.=24
Minimum No. of person= 2
With Question no.=23

4. NOT APPLICABE: Maximum No. of person= 4
With Question no.=10,17,22,26
Minimum No. of Person= 1
With Question no.=12,13,14,15,16

CONCLUSION

Before implementing Govt. Education System , its survey and factors effecting Govt. Education System implementation is very much important. Because for Govt. Education System implementation some key factors play vital role. So for the Govt. Education System implementation these factors must be considered seriously in the education institutes after that small and medium level institutes have to take decision regarding Govt. Education System implementation In recent decades, we have witnessed both the globalization of education and the education of globalization becoming means and ends unto themselves. They have become systems of mutual dependency and responsiveness. We see new education structures emerge, simultaneously creating both new solutions and new challenges in learning. survey is one of the techniques to conduct a Resurveys are samples, measurements, and observations designed to arrive at a certain number search while research is the process of getting

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