ENCHANCING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Abstract

Rapidly growing education systems are often characterized by market failure in terms of programs' quality. When new institutions with various motivations enter the education market, and when applicants to these institutions are characterized by diverse goals and motivations, acceptance criteria may differ among institutions. As a result, the quality of higher education may deteriorate.

Chanakya had said,

“One conversant with the science, but not experienced in practical affairs,
Would come to grief in carrying out undertakings.”(1.8.25)

With over a thousand institutes across India, the ‘quantity of graduates is increasing. But gurus and thinkers are not convinced of the ‘quality’.

The current paper formally expresses views to improve the quality of education towards world class level.
INTRODUCTION

The hallucination of the education system should focus upon the progress of the youth, the valuable human assets of nation, for dynamic growth and prosperity of the nation. The education system should be in such a manner that it should impart knowledge for the development of students and it should not revolve around the theories in the book. Education is like a rain shower and it should be dispensed on all in an equal manner. The reservation of seats should not be based upon any politics or social group.

World is flabbergasted by the eminence of some of the human resources that the Indian Education system has produced. But the University Grants Commission says that only two per cent of Indian colleges have the prospective for excellence.

Economic growth of a nation rest on whom?

The substantial development in Indian economy is due to the manifestation of education. The valuable impart of education results in the development of human potential which ultimately results in Economic growth. The growth of economy depends upon educational system adopted. So the quality of educational system is to be enhanced further.

Quality rather than Quantity:

World class universities and schools with world class libraries, laboratories and classrooms, in a world class building make a world class infrastructure for education. A nation’s success can very accurately be measured in terms of the education system that is prevailing. To provide the highest quality technical education to students from all over India they are to be admitted on the basis of merit marks.

Entry into a College is hard-hitting nowadays in his cutthroat world. Majority of the institutions not only impart book theory, but also implicit effort. This always enhances the personality of the students. Indians spend huge investment on education. India's education system ought to go globally .The next headway to show willingness is to allow the foreign universities to set up in India. This will further enhance the growth in educational system.

To strive in this competing competitive world, education is required to everyone to excel in the world spheres. Education alone enlightens the hidden talents efficient individual.Education is like a business nowadays and nobody is bothered about the real grounds of education. Unless there is a continuous and consistent monitoring mechanism, nobody shall be accountable.

In order to tap the energetic young minds and to utilize the resourceful minds of our country there is a burly need to attach and nurture these young minds by providing excellent and inclusive education system.
Statistical Data

Over the last five decades, there has been an impressive growth in literacy in India. In 1901, a little over 5% of Indian population was literate, which increased to around 16% in 1950, a mere increase of 11 percentage points in the literacy rate during the first half of the century.

In the post-independence period, the decadal growth in literacy has shown a substantial progress – i.e. from 18.35% (5+ age group population) in 1951 to 65.38% (7+ age group population) in 2001.

Literacy in India grew very slowly until independence in 1947. An acceleration in the rate of literacy growth occurred in the 1991-2001 period.

As per 2001 Census, the overall literacy rate of India is 65.38%. The male literacy rate is 75.96% and female literacy rate is 54.28%.

As per the provisional figures of Census 2011, in India 77,84,54,120 persons have been counted as literates. Among all literates, 33,42,50,358 are females, whereas 44,42,03,762 are males. The literacy rate of India in 2011 is 74.0 per cent. Literacy rate among females is 65.5 per cent whereas the literacy rate among males is 82.1 per cent.

**Literacy Rate: India 1981-2011**

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<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
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<td>2011</td>
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# Literacy Rate In Indian State: Census 2011

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The gap of 21.59 percentage points recorded between male and female literacy rates in 2001 census reduced to 16.68 percentage points in 2011. The Planning Commission had set up a target of reducing this gap to 10 percentage points by 2011-12.

Kerala has the highest literacy rate at 93.91 per cent followed by Lakshadweep at 92.28 per cent. Bihar is at the bottom of the ladder with literacy rate of 63.82 followed by Arunachal Pradesh at 66.95.

Interestingly, literacy rate improved sharply among females as compared to males. While the effective literacy rate for males rose from 75.26 to 82.14 per cent marking a rise of 6.9 per cent, it increased by 11.8 per cent for females to go from 53.67 to 65.46 per cent.

List of Steps taken by Government of India to improve Literacy Rate in India:

- Free education programs to poor people living in villages and towns.
- Setting up of new school and colleges at district and state levels.
- Several committees have been formed to ensure proper utilization of funds allotted to improve literacy rate
- Continuous efforts made by the successive state governments in making the education policy liberal and also by granting autonomy to various institute of excellence.

Education is priority for our nation. Government initiated Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (universal education programme) which brought 20 million children into school. It also plans to quadruple the number of universities to 1,500 in 10 years.

A number of schemes and programmes were launched in pursuance of the emphasis embodied in the National Policy of Education and the Programme of Action. These included the scheme of :-

- Operation Blackboard (OB)
- Non Formal Education (NFE)
- Teacher Education (TE)
- Mahila Samakhya (MS)

State specific Basic Education Projects are:-

- Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Project (APPEP)
- Bihar Education Project (BEP)
- Lok Jumbish (LJP) in Rajasthan
- Education For All Project in Uttar Pradesh
- Shiksha Karmi Project ( SKP) in Rajasthan
- National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM)
- District Primary Education Programme ( DPEP).

To facilitate a decentralized mode of education, some of the groups need to be constituted at various operational levels, namely - national, state, district and subdistrict. The following could be involved in the groups:
National level - NCERT, NIEPA, Ed Cil (TSG), Universities, NGOs, experts and eminent educationists.

State level - SCERT, SIEMAT, Universities, IASEs/CTEs, NGOs, experts and eminent educationists.

District level - DIETs, representatives from DPEP District Resource Group, higher educational institutions, innovative teachers from the districts, NGOs.

Sub-district - BRC/BEO, representatives from CRCs, innovative teachers.

Cause for the lack of quality in Indian education:

The vision of our nation is accomplished only by means of endowment with quality education and by imparting valuable knowledge to all the children. Subsequent are certain stumbling blocks which ultimately distressing the education quality.

Lack of experienced minds:

Is each and every student were able to step into IIT’s or IIM’s?

Definitely this one is not possible. Why those students studying in IIT’s or IIM’s were extraordinary while comparing to other students studying in other institutions.

The faculty with experienced minds in teaching alone is not enough but those with industrial experience is also needed. The faculty in most of the privileged institution posses experience in terms of both the teaching as well as industry.

The qualified teachers were needed to persuade the blooming buds of our nation. The teachers working in the elementary school should be equipped in better way to lead our tomorrow’s citizen.

Inadequate learning resources:

Learning resources (e.g. Information technology, laboratories, libraries etc.) were not enough up to the extent. The e-learning resources, digital library with high speed net access, overhead projectors in all classrooms, seminar halls with LCD, OHP, slide projector with digital audio systems, multimedia systems etc… should be endowed as the teaching assist which ultimately help both faculty as well as students to do their activities in an efficient manner.

Lack of professional development:

Initial itinerary of teacher education is not ample in this rapidly changing world. Lack of update is one of the root causes for the lack of education quality. Continuous Professional Development (CPD) is the course of action by which teachers (like other professionals) enrich their competences, by means of maintaining up to date information regarding their area of specialization.

To be a winner always:

Expansion, excellence and inclusion are the successful mantras for education.
Expansion:

Expansion occurs due to relaxation in some norms by UGC to allow the foreign universities establishment in Indian soil. Increase in number of foreign universities ultimately results in increment in number of universities, which in turn result in enhancing accessibility, by means of providing some standards of education.

New tools and techniques like E-learning, flexible learning, distance learning program, practical training program and overseas training program should be promoted. Excellence in our education can be attained by providing such education & training so that the future professionals can adjust themselves as per market expectations. Teaching the students should initiate them to develop their creativity. Job oriented practical courses would help them to gain more important facts in this competitive world nowadays. A world class infrastructure is needed.

Excellence:

Excellence in Quality of education can be improved by initiating teacher up gradation programs so as to ensure the continuous impartation of quality education in India. Kalam’s dream of India 2020 can only be achieved by means of giving an opportunity to learn and grow and thereby it contributes in nation building.

The professors of institutes should be up-to-date with the latest problems in various industries. They should spend enough time in understanding the specific needs of each and every industry. After that they should mould the students by means of working out the practical solutions. The industrial expert should also be the members in each and every institution.

The changing needs of each and every industrial sector are increasing day by day. The important key attributes needed for the industry should be communicated to the educational institution so that they equip their students up to the expectation accordingly.

The students should equip themselves by means of increasing their practical knowledge. The students should meet the industrial experts during the course of time to gain practical experience. At the same time the student should maintain the degree of learning lifelong. The gap between the theory and practical should be eradicated by means of the initiation to learn practically, achieved only means of quality education.

Educational institution is one of the highest profits making industry in service sector. Best talents of the country were working in education sector but these talented people were least paid compared to others those who were working in various industrial sector. This has to be changed.

A growing research base suggests that to be most effective, Continuous Professional Development activities should:

- be spread over time
- be collaborative
- use active learning
be delivered to groups of teachers
include periods of practice, coaching, and follow-up
promote reflective practice
courage experimentation, and
respond to teachers’ needs.

Inclusion:-

Inclusion is significant for improving education ratio. Government should try to include more number of students from rural area.

World class infrastructure and best talents were limited to handful of IIT’s or IIM’s educational institution. Our nation’s future rest in hands of not only those who are studying in IIT’s or IIM’s but also in other educational institution. For better education in every nook of our nation educational institution huge money is needed. Everything rest in hands of our government.

Education is a floral alleyway to gain knowledge. The path is traveled by many of the people, but their destination is not clear. Maximum people follow the alleyway of education merely to be called as educated or simply to earn money for our livelihood. Nowadays many of us always focus upon materialistic attributes towards education and not on spiritual or the philosophical ones. Education should have both eyes (i.e.), material sense of term as well as in the spiritual sense. The perpetuity of knowledge can only be possible to be acquired by man because we possess perpetuity potential- this truth is to be understood.

Conclusion

The primary motive of every educational institution is to train the blooming buds of our country that they should have the ability and eager to create and put into action of their thoughts. The institution should symbolize the practical knowledge and “can-do” spirit for the students. The institution has to take every endeavor to form perpetuity opportunities to the students for their professional improvement. Effective interaction between student-faculty fosters healthy environment for the development of knowledge.
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