

## QUALITY IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATION

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### Abstract

The word education is imitative from Latin word 'educate' which means ' to rear ', ' to nourish', ' to bring up', ' to draw out ' etc. Its meaning has been drawn out by educationalist, philosophers as well as thinkers differently. They argue that education is about more than just learning facts; it's also about instilling values and teaching skills that will allow one to live a fulfilling life. India has long line of great men like Krishna, Budhdha, Mahavir, Nagarjun,and Chaankay who have taught about life in different ages. Whereas Mohammad, Jesus, Socrates, and Pluto, have made their meaning of education wide and different than that of others.India has very strong, globally praised system of education. Love for learning is such an early origin especially in higher level of learning, which has both social and individual relevance in India.

### Key word

community., National Policy, education. Quality, Improvement

### Introduction :

Education is the greatest journey of mankind where there is always beginning but has no end. It is also important tool of development. The basic aim of education is to help individual develop the harmonious as well as social upliftment in society. Here education means not only literacy but also awareness and functionality. It makes citizen of country honorable human being and learned person. In life we need education to modify our views, face the problem of life in better way, and that education can teach us well. In this era of globalization it prepares us for better role of leadership in rapidly changing, and shrinking world. It also promotes our ability and creates within us a sense of responsibility. Through it, we may nurture a kid to reach his full potential and equip him to deal with challenges of adulthood, raising an educated and conscientious contributor to society.

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philosophers as well as thinkers differently. They argue that education is about more than just learning facts; it's also about instilling values and teaching skills that will allow one to live a fulfilling life. India has long line of great men like Krishna, Budhdha, Mahavir, Nagarjun, and Chaankay who have taught about life in different ages. Whereas Mohammad, Jesus, Socrates, and Pluto, have made their meaning of education wide and different than that of others.

India has very strong, globally acclaimed system of education. Love for learning is such an early origin especially in higher level of learning, which has both social and individual relevance in India.

During 1947 and thereafter various committee and commissions have been established by government of India with a view to improving higher education system in India, Since it gives ideas and shapes the future of the young , higher education was given special importance. At his 1947 address at Alhabad University, Javaharlal Nehru summed up university's purpose and its place in national life as such. Values that the university represents are those of humanism, tolerance, reason, the exploration of new ideas, and the pursuit of truth. It represents the continual progress of humanity toward ever loftier goals. If the University does its job well, the people and the country will benefit. (Ahmad 2004} First education commission was constituted in 1947 under the chairmanship of Dr. Sarvpalli Radha krishanan. He put stress on autonomous status for the University and pointed out that the democracy depends on high standard of general, occupational, expert education.(govt. of India 1948) With this aim, establishment of University Grant Commission took place in 1953 for necessary improvement of education. (and also to advise them to take necessary action in that regard.) Kothari Commission, the second education commission, was established to create a comprehensive and effective national education system. Kothari Commission recommended five key goals for higher education, and they were implemented as part of a national strategy on education in 1968. Higher education in India has been aimed at providing "greater access," "equal access," "quality and excellence," and "relevance and promotion" of social value since 1986, when the country's national strategy on education was established. The university education committee report from 1948–1949 (also known as the Radhakrishnan commission report) and the education commission report from 1964–1966 (also known as the Kothari commission report) form the basis for the current education policy of 1986.

After the failure to carry out the educational program of 1968, the current national policy was enacted in 1986. This strategy aimed to promote research and inter-disciplinary study, as well as eliminate inequalities and ensure that all Indians with the necessary merit could participate. Because today employment is on skill based. Today's education system is not able to fulfill all needs according to requirement of employment, because our curriculum is based on old methods and old techniques which do not match with the demand of the market. So industries and students are not satisfied with education system. It is today's demand that we must think about the time period of the schools and colleges. We are wasting more time in vacations and holidays. We need to use youth power for brighter future. Dr Radhkrishnan said that the purpose of schooling should be to instill in a person a sense of world tradition, compassion, and love that will allow him to live a whole life. Society's future is based on youth, so they can be taught value based education in school and colleges. Since some value are vital need of society, they can not be neglected.

The darkness of knowledge, wrong belief, superstitions, the falsehood, and vague shape of prejudice should also be eradicated in the light of education. A national -cultural heritage of the land, the achievements, traditions, and values of lands where national patriotism and idea are borne, are studied to make us conscious participant. Education should aim to bring good leadership, imparting habit of examining thing neutrally in the light of reason without influence , consideration, and prejudice. A university man must be a visionary man, with appropriate sense of values and correct perspective of thing.

There are some basic values that should be observed by teachers first and than come to society via students. There are values like honesty, tolerance, truth, ability to work are disappearing from the society. We have become so specialized creature, selfcentered that we are not able to see beyond the tip of our nose. We need to think of the whole world rather than ourself for the cause of humanity. We don't have to live for other but should insist that world belongs to each one of us in equal measure. Scant respect for rules is interpreted as courage-but it is foolhardiness. A civilized society needs laws and rules to maintain the state of law. The education only can bring this in students and society. Loosing such value based education from the nation means we are loosing the democracy from our hand.

Multiple studies have shown that an increase in education levels correlates with a rise in economic prosperity. According to the National Policy on Education (1986), schools

should foster "a scientific temperament, a sense of independence of mind and spirit, and a commitment to the ideals of socialism, secularism, democracy" in its students. In countries where major of population lives in poverty, education may be a potent weapon for social change. In 1992, the Supreme Court made it clear that "Education is a Means for a Dignified Life." According to research conducted by the World Bank (the Hindu, 24 March 1992), IT is the primary driver of both national and personal prosperity.

For a developing country, higher education means scientific, technological and industrial progress and removing of poverty and unemployment from the society. Education can play vital role by accelerating the path of development in the world of liberalization and enhancement of self reliance of nation by which we can produce competent required man power. Nonstop hunt for new knowledge , increasing effort to new meaning of life, increasing demand of technical education in India and abroad, professional education for the occupational needs of society, continuing education, international under standing are the vital functions of higher education.( Usmani 1997,Jain 1989,Mehta 2004)

Education is a chief agency of socialising the human being. In India there are many Universities and different schools eradicating illiteracy from society. Now we have self finance schools and colleges in the remote area run by private trusts. But the light of knowledge is still far a off thing to weaker unit of society. Even in budget percentage of distribution on education is very less. Higher percentage is distributed on the defence. This shows that still we have not taken it seriously as tool of transformation of social , and mental aliments. Even though there is significant improvement in a percentage of people getting literacy in villages and socially poor community have adopted it as main tool of survival.

Higher education desperately needs a paradigm shift. The higher education industry in the nation has grown dramatically in recent years. Still, there are differences in development, access, and distribution. Widening participation in higher education is a critical yet difficult task. The state must play a significant part in this. A suitable regulatory framework is required to attract high-quality private service providers in addition to growing investment and creating new institutions and universities. There is muddled thinking about who may enroll, how much it will cost, and what kinds of classes and services can be provided. As a consequence, politicians, the government, and commercial service providers have formed an unhealthy relationship. There have been periodic reviews of the state of higher education in the nation conducted by different committees and statutory

authorities, each of which has made recommendations for the way forward.

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