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Improving quality of school education in India: A diagnostic study

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Abstract

This paper proposes some new innovative models for raising the quality of education, particularly in Government schools by establishing their close interfacing with Institutes for higher education, Industries and Corporate sectors. In spite of emergence of the Institutions of higher and professional education, the state of Government School Education remains pathetic. The weak education system has produced incompetent human resource, thus poor quality teachers, who are further affecting the quality of mass education and hence the quality of students. This degenerative effect has led us to a very dangerous situation as far as the primary education system of the country is concerned. Inadequate infrastructure and poor administrative / managerial structure are the other serious limitations. Creating proper training facility for the teachers should be the prime objective for the betterment of overall quality of the basic education. On the other hand, a short term teaching module can be floated for the interested intellectually rich students of such organizations in order to inculcate in them the fundamental aptitude desired for teaching.

This paper presented some new models, involving the proactive role of higher education Institutes, Industries and Corporate sectors in improving the quality of education in government schools.

Keywords: Quality education, education system, government, infrastructure

Introduction

The 21st century global economy can grow in an environment that is based on the skills related to creativity and imagination, critical thinking and solution to the problem. There are strong positive relationships between education and economic advancement. The age of 6 to 18 years of school attendance in India is 305 million (according to the 2011 census), which is more than 25% of the total population. If children are taught to cope with the real world confidence, then India has the capability to use the full potential of this demographic part for itself.

Centrally Sponsored State Governments and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) implemented by the Government of India, has achieved tremendous success in making early education universal. Today, 19.67 crore children are enrolled in 14.5 lakh primary schools in the country. The rate of dropout in school education has decreased considerably, but it still remains 16% at primary level and 32% at the upper primary level, in which significant reduction is necessary. According to a survey, the number of children out of schools decreased from 135 lakh in 2005 to 61 lakh in the year 2014. Complete efforts should be made to ensure the return of the last child to the school too.

As it is clear that India has performed well in ensuring fairness and accessibility in schooling. However, level of knowledge in an average student is a matter of concern. According to a recent report by the fifth edition of the National Achievement Survey (NAS), the percentage of students who gave the correct answer to more than half of the questions related to reading understanding was only 36% and in this regard, mathematics and environmental studies The figure is 37% and 46%, respectively.

To improve the level of quality of education in the schools, both the Central and the State

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Governments are creating new comprehensive approaches and strategies. Talk about some special areas; work on issues relating to teachers, classroom procedures, evaluation and assessment of knowledge in the classroom, school infrastructure, school effectiveness and social interaction.

Procedures to be adopted in class room

Developing an understanding of knowledge in children, class room management, effective student teacher communication, and the greatness of instructions; these procedures are of paramount importance from the perspective of structured teaching and learning. Regular presence of students and teachers in the class room is pre-restricted for this. In the context of the learning process in context of ICT-supported learning, there is a need to pay particular attention to the possible teaching results for each class and each subject so that it can be easily understood by teachers, school heads. And it can be widely publicized among parents and the community.

With a format emphasizing the importance of the study for understanding, the need for a strong foundation has been accepted for the increased India, which has been started by the government in the year 2014. Through this initiative, the schools have opportunities to get experience as institutions of consultation with IIT and NIT. The recently launched Atal Abhinav Abhiyan and Atal Tinkering Lab will be strengthening the activities of students, such as critical analysis, creativity and problem-solving.

All government secondary schools in the country are being equipped with ICT so that ICT can be used to teach children and improvements in the literacy related to information technology. The National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER) and recently launched e-Schools are bringing together all the digital and digital capable resources at one stage at all levels of school education and teacher education.

Evaluation and Assessment

Assessing the progress of a student's study is one of the primary roles of the teacher. Regular and continuous evaluation of students in the classroom means responding to the children and parents, the teacher has to solve the response and solutions to the study problems among the children. In an academic environment classroom based on the study assessment system, it can be ensured that both the teacher and the student are concentrating on learning.

It is also necessary to know about how much progress the students are making in their studies and how to execute the system in respect of achieving the full goal of education. The Government has initiated a process under which children will be assessed every year through National Achievement Survey. This will include government schools, government-assisted schools and private schools. The primary sponsorship of this survey is to provide an opportunity for schools to understand the performance of the students in comparison to the set study goals. On the basis of the results, the school will prepare a school level plan to improve learning level. Such a survey will create a positive environment towards improving learning outcomes. Teachers and students will get feedback quickly so that they can take timely action to solve the teaching intervals, to understand the students' performance within a period of time, and about the condition of the educational system, the curriculum makers, the headquarter training institutions, the academic

administrators Can provide systematic feedback. It is necessary to improve the quality of education.

School effectiveness

Empowerment of the Head of School is important for the performance of schools effectively. Government of India has advised the State Governments to take steps to make a separate cadre for the principals. With the capacity building of a full-time Principal, this arrangement can be done in a targeted way. In order to impart training to the teacher in schools, the National University of Educational Planning and Administration has prepared a training package, which is being implemented in the entire country at present. There is also a plan to establish leadership academies in the states which will fulfil the needs of their states.

School infrastructure

Various interventions under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and National Secondary Education Campaign have made remarkable progress under the provision of school infrastructure. Since the commencement of SSA, school buildings have been prepared for 2.23 lakh primary and 4 upper primary schools. On the call of the Prime Minister to have a separate functional toilet for girls and students in each school, states, Union Territories, central public sector units and private institutions have expressed positive sentiments. Under the Clean School Initiative 4.17 lakh toilets have been constructed. Steps are also being taken to ensure that the toilets are clean, functional and better maintained.

Today, we do not see schools as mere buildings or classrooms, as well as basic teaching conditions in a school, along with electricity system, functional laboratory and reading site, science laboratories, computer laboratories, toilets and lunch cooking LPG connection must also be for All states and Union Territories have been advised to ensure electricity system in all the secondary schools in the current year whereas the remaining schools can be included within a short-term limit.

Community participation

Deciding and accountability is a key to success in a comprehensive and diverse country. In school education, community school plays an important role in school management through management committees. So far, these committees have been included in the provisions of activities like the construction of the school building. Apart from this, school committees will need to be strengthened so that they can also control their accountability for the education of children. Parents and SMC members will need to be aware of classroom learning goals. Efforts such as SMC meeting, social audit or Gram Sabha meetings on school education will also need to be added and evaluated in the student's study. To make sure that parents and community members can take further steps to control the responsibilities of schools for the education of their children, it has made efforts to prepare the learning goals in order to easily understand the language. Going forward and planning to showcase its extensive publicity along with schools.

Conclusion

At present 85% of the regular teachers in the government schools are professionally qualified. All the teachers in the 20 States and Union Territories have the requisite qualifications. The Government is taking all steps to ensure

that all the teachers of the remaining 16 States / Union Territories are fully trained for the next 2-3 years. According to the results of a study conducted by the Ministry in the year 2013, the average attendance of teachers was approximately 83%. It is necessary to increase it by 100%.

Programs related to need based vocational development programs are being run in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and National Secondary Education Campaign schemes. There are also plans for online programs to meet these efforts. It is necessary that the school system brings talented youth in the field of teaching, the National Council for Teacher Education has introduced four-year integrated BA-B.ED and B.Sc-B.ed programs and those who are sincerely interested in nation-building through the best school system to attract attention, and these programs need to be promoted.

Today, taking real meaningful steps in terms of real improvement in the field of education, we have to develop such teaching methods and programs that will create loyalty towards labor in the mind of children, in all, one must have an effective educational program in which-

Courses should be flexible and activity oriented, as well as in conformity with the eclipse capacity of children. Classical text plans, to be prepared by teachers themselves and complete them. In the state's education policy, the educationists and the working teachers actually make the participants an important place. Accept responsibility for management of public partnership committees (parent teacher association) - educational administration systems also do not have unnecessary interference in schools. The right to education should be entrusted to teachers. The teachers have the right to make changes in teaching methods, not administrative officials. Teacher-student ratios should be corrected in classes, along with adequate educational material and teacher's recruitment. Textbooks should be composed by teachers and education experts rather than established creators who are educationally appropriate. The role of institution principals and teachers in implementing educational reforms should be considered important. Schools should be made responsible for teaching.

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