

Quality Education in India -A path for a better society

“Governments, managements of educational institutions, teachers, students, parents and society should cooperate to provide good education. Thus good education, humility, knowledge, good spirit, chance for a better future, resulting in a better society”—Dr.T.Lokeswara Rao

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Abstract:

This paper is to build experiential proof for understanding the mind-set of people on quality education in India. In this paper have examined the present status of Quality Education, and also key issues have been identified for bringing competence and capability in the overall system of education. Quality management provides quality education. Quality education create path for job for skilled professionals. According to economic survey, India is going to be the youngest nation with largest work force in the world which possesses the potential to become an economic super power. But now-a-day's education is a business. Public and Private Educational institutions have been forced to adopt strategies for increasing revenues and decreasing cost. Due to these reasons present education has no quality. Students and their parents are not bothered about the quality education because of so many sensitive reasons are there. The study results revealed that the mind-set of people on quality education. The analysis and interpretation of data has been collected from 120 respondents. Here applied simple statistical tools such as percentages, Chi-square test, and Probability test to know the statically performance.

Key words: Quality, Education, Business, Government, Society.

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I. Introduction

Today education has become an important part of everybody's life. The quality of education and training are being imparted in education institutions varies from excellent to poor, with some institutions comparing favorably with the best in the world and others suffering from different degrees of faculty shortages; infrastructure deficiencies; curricula obsolescence; lack of autonomy in academic, financial, administrative, and managerial matters, poor involvement in knowledge creation and dissemination, and poor interaction with community and economy.

Objectives of the study

1. To examine the present situation of regular mode education in selected educational institutions in east Godavari District.
2. To observe the difference between private and public educational institutions in imparting quality education.
3. To study the government role to provide quality education.

Area of the study

The present study has been carried out in selected educational institutions in East Godavari Dist.

East Godavari District is Agriculturally, Industrially, educationally business-wise potential, the sample 20 years above age groups 120 students. Educational institutions were selected on the basis of stratified random sampling method. In the second stage, students selected based on random sampling method representing different demographic characteristics.

II. Methodology

Methodology is a systematic procedure of collecting information in order to analyze and verify a phenomenon. The collection of information is done two-principle source, the study based on both primary data, and secondary data.

Limitations of the study

- Data collected from the selected educational institutions in East Godavari District, AP only.
- Primary data collected from the selected samples are likely to encounter normal errors related to social surveys as the data offered influenced by attitude.
- Some educational institutions are not accept the approaching their students.

Hypotheses of the Study

On the basis of the objectives considered for the study, the following null hypotheses were developed for the purpose of the present study.

HYPOTHESIS 1: There is no significant difference in regular mode education.

HYPOTHESIS 2: There is no significant difference between private and public educational institutions.

HYPOTHESIS 3: There is no significant in difference government role to provide quality education.

Indian Education

India is a rapidly changing country in which inclusive, high-quality education is of utmost importance for its future prosperity. The country is currently in a youth bulge phase. It has the largest youth population in the world. Educational attainment in present-day India is also not directly correlated to employment prospects a fact that raises doubts about the quality and relevance of Indian education. Although estimates vary, there is little doubt that unemployment is high among university graduate. India's social problems will magnify if the country does not provide more quality jobs, increase social mobility, and expand and improve its overburdened education system, which is weakened by inadequate funding and infrastructure, absenteeism among underpaid and poorly qualified teachers, high student-to-teacher ratios, academic corruption, and mounting problems of quality, particularly in India's rapidly growing private higher education sector.

India's education system to be world class by 2040

The New Education Policy (NEP 2020) that was launched last Wednesday aims to make India's education system one of the best in the world and provide access to the highest quality education for all, Union Minister of Education Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank told.

Teacher education will gradually be moved into multidisciplinary colleges and universities. The minimum degree qualification for teaching will be a 4-year integrated B.Ed degree by 2030. By 2040, all Higher Education Institutions (HEI) should become multidisciplinary institutions with at least 3,000 students, and by 2030, there will be a t least one large multidisciplinary HEI in or near very district.

The above reforms may be of help to students getting employment. Quality education means that not only the government, the owner, the master, but the students and their parents are feel responsible for the quality of education so that it makes good sense. But if students and their parents are responsible for the quality of education, then a good education will lead to a better society.

Cost of Education

Government funding on education has been retreating incessantly for more than one decade. In the view of withdrawal of government support to finance, higher education private institutions have been allowed to take over the responsibility of imparting education to all. Further, Government aided institutions the model of self financing and self sustaining institutions have been introduced. All these developments have been added to the cost of education in considerable manner. Though, the education loan has been made easy to facilitate education still the terms and conditions imposed by banks in terms of guarantee and criteria of minimum income of family restricts the talent coming from the poor families to go education.

Commercialization

As world economy has faltered, schools, colleges and universities have been forced to adopt strategies for increasing revenues and decreasing cost. The strong growth of private and for profit institutions around the world has attracted a great deal of attention. this created legislation and policies which encourage private money flow into their countries for building new universities. Education itself has become an industry for international business.

Quality management

The educational system must have a long term vision in terms of graduates' contribution to improving the quality of processes, products and services. Quality management in management education has traditionally focused on the **product / process** model. This model follows the analogy with output (production):

- Input = Students
- Process = Education
- Product = Graduates
- Quality control = Evaluations
- Customers / stakeholders = Employers / Consumers, and Society.

Quality Management also includes a **service / process** model. Education is perceived as a service to students who procure it for themselves.

Statistical analysis

In this study, the data collected from the respondents were screened for any possible errors or incompleteness. The primary data collected from the respondents from different demographic segments have been properly sorted, classified, edited, and tabulated in a proper format. All the percentage tables were prepared first in order to know the trends, and analyzed by deploying appropriate statistical tools.

Assessment procedure

It has been observed that students may pass examinations securing good marks with scanty preparation, mostly done just before the examination. This illustrates the quality problem in the present examination system. The management to appoint even fresh post graduates as faculty who are required to engage classes immediately after joining the institution without being given any training and preparation time. Similarly, institutes are engaged in appointing new faculty member on low salaries and heavy teaching time load which further depreciate their quality and they are left with no time for further development, and involving part-time faculty which had little or noninvolvement with the institutes. This causes the decline in quality of teaching in these institutions. Poor quality teachers and poor quality students form team and jointly encourage indiscipline and beadwork culture in the institution.

It gives a look at the assessment procedure 6 months (Semester) of study for 6 subjects (each subject approximately 65 Periods according to UGC norms), 3 hours examination per subject is evaluated in just 5 minutes. The entire 6 subject evaluation is completed in half an hour. Now a day's Universities are giving one bundle for morning section and one in evening section, each bundle have 40 answer sheets means $40 * 5 = 200$ minutes it means $200 \text{ min} / 60 \text{ min} = 3 \text{ hrs } 33 \text{ minutes}$ valuation time per section. It means per paper valuation time is 5 minutes only.

Present scenario

Students join in the college for education but fail to attend the college regularly. Institutions give attendance to all students irrespective of their presence or absence due to fee reimbursement. Moreover, students are not bothered about quality education. The education concept is simple, students want degree, institutions want money. It indicates that really education is a business.

Here not commenting to all schools, colleges and private and Government Universities. Many colleges don't maintain qualified and sufficient faculty. And also faculty is choosing the teaching profession not by interest but out of lack of choices, which also acts as a problem for quality education. At the time of inspections, institutions provide fake faculties, the committees are satisfied. Almost all kinds of colleges are involved in these kinds of practices.

Moreover, the universities do not recruit permanent faculty and most of them are recruit on contract basis. Neither the universities nor the autonomous institutions, other colleges are not maintains sufficient faculty as per the UGC norms. Ok it is government policy/decision for requirements. Universities must give presser to govt. for full pilling the vacancies there is a drawback of quantity as well as quality.

Many faculties don't refer the text books or not gather the latest data relating the subject. As per observation faculty follows handbooks, all in ones etc., & students follow the same. This may help in completion of exams and graduation certificate but where the knowledge.

Regular Mode Education

Through regular mode of education, students are more likely to learn discipline especially as the student has to go to regular classes daily to maintain their course curriculum. Tuition fee, hostel fee, mess fee etc. student has to pay huge amount to enroll in their desired course. A student has an opportunity in the regular education system to inquire about any problem in terms of studies so that students can get job opportunities through campus placement.

Distance Mode Education.

Student or professional doesn't need to walk for college or university on daily basis to pursue an intended program and very less fees. Student has no support to ask any problem or query. In this a student has to search his/her job own, there will be no assistance provided in distance mode.

Regular mode education follow distance mode education style

Students join the institution in regular mode of education for overall development. Degree can also be obtained through distance mode. But many educational institutes join the students through regular mode education system and provide attendance facility to them even if they do not attend the college and give certificate after appearing in the exam, this type of education system will be useless. So are we really helping the holistic development of the student? Everyone should think.

Human Nature-in general

Now- a-days human being expectations are easy money, easy job, and easy education. Previous days students expect quality education but today students expect made easy education. Government teacher not accept their children education in govt. institutions. Politicians are sending their children to other countries and making Indian education a black hole.

Middle Management Role

Some Institution managements have different businesses, so the management handover the institution to their relatives. The relatives apply their strategy for getting their secrete income but not institute interest. They are acting as a middle man between management and employees, but they are not communicating real information to the management and employees. Top management dependents on middle management. The middle management recruits their relatives either qualified or not. These are the causes for degrading the quality of education.

Salary payment: Maximum institutions are not paying reasonable salary and not in time, many reasons are there, Government is also one reason. It is effect mainly on teaching.

Campaigning: At the time of additions faculty go to campaign for admissions and motivate to students .Why is it happening, Institutions provide right education, there is no need to campaign. Faculty begging the students' behalf off institutions for admissions gives some promises: No need to attend the college, No need write the mid examinations, and also offering cash to students 5000 to 10,000. So institutions and employees are the main reason for degrading of education quality.

Education is a business

Now-a-days, education industries main motif is only to earn profit. Education is a business due to increase in more schools and institutes which are opened to provide education. But it is horrifying to see that these institutes don't aim to educate students but to increase their funds & to popularize their so called "Brand" in the market. The privatization of educational institutes also helped it to become from educational institutes to a business. The standard and quality of the education decreased due to more institutes and lack of quality teachers. Teachers are concentrating only on those who understand things by themselves and others are left alone.

Education is very important to grow and helps the country grow too. It allows a human being to understand and live with challenges and produce good results. But now-a-days it has become a business due to globalization and privatization of institutes. But there may be some institutes which are striving towards the goal of truly educating the students. Not only the IIT's & IIM's are but some educational institutes also there.

Education -During the COVID

An article (9/7/2020) in the Indian Express Newspaper titled "Teachers change daily wage laborers". A few days ago an article titled "Pvt. School teachers are struggling to make ends meet. The school teaches that due to a lockdown they cannot meet their admissions goal, forcing school owners to quit their jobs. Specially qualified teachers work as a daily-wage laborer and are forced to find another source of livelihood to sustain the family.

On the other hand, the current state government has reduced the fee for engineering colleges by almost 50%. Most colleges offer quality education and campus placements. Engineering colleges hire PhD-qualified faculty and follow UGC regulations and provide quality education, which I think is not possible with a minimum fee, which also affects teachers in private engineering colleges.

There have been many changes in the education system during the COVID period. Online education has been introduced and many students have misused this system. According to the priests, the government has

also promoted students without exams and many students have completely abandoned their studies. However, everyone has become more advanced in using technology in the time of COVID.

An analysis and Interpretation

Socio Economic Profile of the Sample Customers

The socio economic status of the sample customers plays a deterministic role in determining the level of satisfaction on the quality education. Hence, this present study is attempted to discuss the socio economic and demographic profile of the sample selected respondents the Urban and rural areas East Godavari District A.P.

Characteristics of respondents

Table-1: (Sample distribution of 120 respondents)

Characteristics of Respondents (Demographic & Personal profiles)	Respondents (120)	Per cent age (%)	
Age Chi-Sq =	Below 21	14	12
	21-25	106	88
	Total	120	100.00
Gender Chi-Sq =	Male	46	38
	Female	74	62
	Total	120	100.00
Inhabitation Chi-Sq =	Urban	55	46
	Rural	65	54
	Total	120	100.00
Category belongs to Chi-Sq = 22.26	Fee reimbursement	83	69
	Management	37	31
	Total	120	100.00
Teaching Chi-Sq =	Excellent	23	19
	Good	46	38
	Satisfactory	42	35
	Dissatisfactory	9	8
	Total	120	100
Usage of technology in teaching Chi-Sq =	Yes	46	38
	No	74	62
	Total	120	100.00
Subject reached Chi-Sq =	Yes	32	27
	No	88	73
	Total	120	100.00
Availability of latest library books Chi-Sq =	Yes	55	46
	No	65	54
	Total	120	100.00

Source: Computed from Primary Data.

- Age-wise distribution from the sample of 120 customers reveals that, majority of the sample respondent's age group of 21 -25 years.
- Gender-wise distribution from the sample of 120 customer's reveals that, majority of the sample respondents are female.
- Inhabitation-wise distribution from the sample of 120 customers reveals that, majority of the sample respondents are rural.
- Category belongs to fee reimbursement and management quota-wise distribution from the sample of 120 customers reveals that, majority of the sample respondents are fee reimbursement.
- Teaching assessment-wise distribution from the sample of 120 customers reveals that, majority of the sample respondents are good
- Usages of technology in teaching-wise distribution from the sample of 120customers reveal that, majority of the sample respondents opinion are not use technology in teaching.

- Subject reached-wise distribution from the sample of 120 customers reveals that, majority of the respondents are opinion the subject not reached.
- Availability of library books -wise distribution from the sample of 120 customers reveals that, majority of the respondents response are not availability of library books.
- Mobile payment -wise distribution from the sample of 120 customers reveals that, majority of the respondents are not using the mobile payment facility.
- Department interest overall development of students-wise distribution from the sample of 120 customers reveals that, majority of the respondents response accept the overall development is there.
- Fee reimbursement effect on attendance-wise distribution from the sample of 120 customers reveals that, majority of the respondents response fee reimbursement effect is there.

Table-2: Level of significance

According to	Calculated	Tabulated	P Value	Level of Significance	Ho
Age	70.53	3.841	0.00001	Significant at P<0.05	Reject
Gender	6.53	3.841	0.010595	Significant at P<0.05	Reject
Inhabitation	0.82	3.841	0.36518	Insignificant at P<0.05	Accept
Fee reimbursement	5.73	3.841	0.016659	Significant at P<0.05	Reject
Teaching	29.66	7.815	0.00001	Significant at P<0.05	Reject
Technology in teaching	6.53	3.841	0.010595	Significant at P<0.05	Reject
Subject reached	26.12	3.841	0.00001	Significant at P<0.05	Reject
Latest library books	0.82	3.841	0.36518	Insignificant at P<0.05	Accept

Hypothesis test discussion

Inhabitation and library books-wise: Majority of respondent's opinion is very close to remaining sample respondents. Remaining profiles of the sample respondent's opinion is more or less unanimous at 5per cent level.

III. Suggestions

The improvement of quality of education cannot be achieved by one. It is a **team work Institutions** should voluntarily provide quality education with a full pledged staff. It is a process of raising future pillars and not building to recruit on cataract biases.

Students should also do their part in developing knowledge and attend the college regularly. As for my opinion real and regular students are teacher to teachers, because of regular students have understand the subject matter and raise the relevant doubts then asking to the teacher, teacher clarify the doubt or prepare and explain the doubt in next class, so regular student is a teacher to teachers.

Faculty should pick up their knowledge and clarify the student doubts that also give respect to faculty and good name in the society.

Universities should perform student inspections on library (Books, Journals), staff details and quality assessment.

Government should take serious steps for attendance of student by implementing Aadhar based biometric system.

Scope for future research

There is a wide scope to extend this study further in the future. Researchers may continue the same study topic in new areas in different states. Therefore further research in this area may be undertaken on metropolitan cities, comparative study between Universities, Private Universities, Autonomous Institutions and Private Institutions in rural and urban areas.

IV. Conclusion

Educational attainment in present-day India is also not directly correlated to employment prospects a fact that raises doubts about the quality and relevance of Indian education. Education is very important to grow and helps the country grow too. It allows a human being to understand and live with challenges and produce good results. But now-a-days it has become a business due to globalization and privatization of institutes. But

there may be some institutes which are striving towards the goal of truly educating the students. Lack of quality education will make them poor employees, so that there will be no quality products, and in the coming days we will have to live in a worthless society which is very dangerous to society, lack of proper education affects on entire society in future. Therefore, it is the responsibility of every citizen to provide better education to the future generations for better society.

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