

Reimagining Quality Education For Equity And Excellence **Running Title: Reimagining Quality Education**

Dr. Sandeep Talluri^{1*}

^{1*}Guest Faculty, Department of Education, Acharya Nagarjuna University

***Corresponding Author:** Dr. Sandeep Talluri

*Guest Faculty, Department of Education, Acharya Nagarjuna University

Abstract:

In this paper main focus the Strategies for framing quality education for equitable learning. Education is increasingly becoming a vehicle for the economic prosperity of the countries worldwide. The academics have in the past played a pivotal role in the theoretical debates and practical experimentations concerning the best route towards Sustainable Development. Higher Education is vested by society with the mission of discerning truth, imparting knowledge, skills and values and preparing responsible citizens and competent workers who will contribute to a sustainable world. Therefore, growing concern for the increasing effectiveness of the education systems is to generate quality human capital to contribute to the economic prosperity of the country. Globally, the education is said to be equitable, when educational practices, policies, curricula, resources are representative of all students, such that each student has access to, can participate in and make progress in high quality learning experiences, regardless of her or his race, socio-economic status, gender, ability, religion, national origin and linguistic diversity (Skelton & Kigamwa, 2013). It is suggested that concrete steps should be taken by the university bodies to foster educational equity for students so that each and every learner at higher education becomes capable of upward social mobility and contribute to the economic development of the country.

Key words:Country, Education, Learning, Students, University.

Introduction:

There is no doubt that Higher Education must be among the most prominent players in moving society to a more sustainable path. The academics have in the past played a pivotal role in the theoretical debates and practical experimentations concerning the best route towards Sustainable Development. Higher Education is vested by society with the mission of discerning truth, imparting knowledge, skills and values and preparing responsible citizens and competent workers who will contribute to a sustainable world. Through their learning experiences, future graduates would embrace interdisciplinary strategies and system thinking approach to address sustainability issues. Indian higher education system is growing very fast irrespective of various challenges but there is no reason that these challenges cannot be overcome. With the help of new-age learning tools, it is easy for country like India to overcome these problems and bring a paradigm shift in the country's higher education sector.

Definitions of Higher Education:

Higher education is third level education after you leave school. it taken places at universities and further education colleges and normally includes under graduates and post graduates study.

Aims of Higher Education:

Higher education teaches and trains people to fulfill specialized social functions. enter the learned professions or pursue vocations in administrations, trade, Industry science and technology and the arts contribute to the socialization of enlightened, responsible and constrictively critical citizens.

Higher Education Authority in India:

- The education system of India falls broadly under the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). Among the branches of (HRD) , the Department of Higher Education is responsible for over seeing the growth of the higher education sector.
- The Higher Education Authority has a statutory responsibility of Central Government level for the effective governance and regulation higher education institutions and the Higher Education System.
- **Higher Education in India:** As of 2020 India has over 1000 universities, with a breakup of 54 Central Universities, 361 Private Universities importance which include AIIMS, IIMS, IIITS, IISERS, IITS, and NITS among others.

The Role of Ministry of Higher Education:

The Department of Higher Education, MOE, is responsible for the overall development of the basic infrastructure of Higher Education Section both in terms of policy and planning.

Ministry of human Resource Development MHRD, Officially re-normal as Ministry of Education – 18 Aug. 2020.

The Role of Government in Higher Education in India: Besides fees, government grants are the major source of education finances in India. The state government and the central government through various agencies like the UGC, AICTE, ICAR etc. , Provide funds for the development, maintenance and quality improvement of programmes of the universities.

Functions of Higher Education: Institutions of Higher Education in the United States have achieved worldwide recognition in pursuit of three key missions research, teaching, and service missions valued by their stakeholders primarily in the order.

Responsibilities of Higher Education Authority: The HEA has a statutory responsibility at central government level for the effective governance and regulations of higher education institutions and the higher education system.

Higher Education Institutions: This means a university recognized under section 2(f) the UGC Act 1956 or an institution deemed to be university under section 3 of the UGC Act 1956 or an affiliation college/ institution or a constitution unit of a university.

Higher Education Institutions in New Education policy: As per the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 a single regulatory body will guide higher education in India. the regulatory body names as Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) will have a 4 vertical to deal with different functions of higher education. **The New Education policy 2022 focuses on pillars:** ACCESS Equity, Quality, Affordability, and Accountability. The New Education Policy Aims to make education more Inclusive, Equitable and Accessible to all, with a special emphasis or marginalized communities.

Role of Higher Education Authority in Sustainable Development of Education:

- Re-visioning the role of Higher Education for Sustainable Development involves changing the means and processes of knowledge production and the way in which students are trained, making students more socially responsible, critical and sensitive towards sustainability issues life-long.
- Education for sustainable development allows every human being to acquire the knowledge Skills attitudes and values necessary to shape a sustainable future basic education is a key to a nation's ability to develop and achieve sustainability targets.
- Education for sustainable development empowers learners to take informed decisions and responsible actions for environment integrity economic viability and adjust society for present and future generations while respecting cultural diversity.
- Higher Education is a rich cultural and scientific asset which enable personal development and promotes economic technological and social change. It promotes the exchange of knowledge research and innovation and equips students with the skills needed to meet even changing labour market.
- Universities are the primary institutions for the disseminations of knowledge through teaching and for the generation of new knowledge through research. These aspects make universities essential plays in achieving the sustainable development goals.
- The Higher Education sustainability initiative aims to get institutions of higher education to commit to teach sustainable development concept encourage research on sustainable development issue green their campuses and support sustainability efforts in their communities.
- Research shows their education is central to social change given higher education focus the enhance through leadership. The higher education institutions can integrates SDGs into their curriculum. Campus operation innovation Idea incubation and creation of startups that cater to one or a combination of more goals under the SDGs.
- Higher Education institutions are essential actors in the promotion of lifelong learning (LLL). They have a unique capacity to develop skills and fusla knowledge and the potential to mobilize educational resources and provide learning opportunities for diverse population.
- Higher education prepares students to enter the workfare with the necessary skills to force the challenges of the 21st century. It also prepare their for a career that they will want to pursue.

Role of Higher Education in India:

A college education can give students a broader perspective on the world and help the learn to think critically and make wise decisions with higher education. students can learn how to live within the law participate in political activities debate ideas and improve the quality of their own lives.

Key roles of department of Higher Education in India:

Setting up new educational institutions and also capacity expansion and improvement of the existing institutions use of technology in higher education. development of Vocational education and skill development Indian languages.

Factors affecting quality of higher education: The key factors influencing the quality of higher education are the quality of faculty; curriculum standards technological infrastructure available; research environment accreditation regime and the administrative policies and procedures implemented in institutions of higher learning.

Factors Affecting Quality of Higher Education:

The key functions influencing the quality of higher education are the quality of faculty, curriculum standards, technological infrastructure available, research environment, Accreditation regime and the administrative policy and procedures implemented in institutions of higher learning.

Strategies for Promoting Equality in the Education:

Equality in Education:

According to the national Equality project 'Educational equality means that each individual receives what they need to develop to their full academic and social potential.

In education as in society at large one key definition of 'equality' is fairness.

Concept of Equity and Equality in Education:

Equality is a system where everyone is treated in the identical way, without giving any attention to their needs and requirements. Equity is thus a situation in which each and every individual is granted same rights and facilities, irrespective of their individual differences.

Equity issues in Education:

Inequalities occur when biased or unfair policies; programmes; practices or situations contribute to a lack of equality in educational performance results and outcomes.

Ways of Promote Equity in the Education:

- Reflect on and challenge your own belief.
- review your teaching materials with an eye towards diversity of voices.
- Model equity for your students.
- Remember that every child is different and has unique needs.
- Accommodate different learning styles and disabilities.
- Evaluate challenges that students face and other support or resources if needed.
- Cultivate a classroom environment where every student feels heard.
- Prioritize parent communication and engagement.
- Add lessons on diversity inclusion and bias so each student feels that they belong.
- Be mindful of equity in how you use technology
- Give students a voice.

Teacher behaviour Promote Equity in classroom:

- Every educator must understand the saying 'People cannot give what they don't have; they can only give what they have'.
- Self Awareness.
- Setting Class Norms.
- Promoting the act of "Calling In"
- The 'Whip around Strategy'
- Cooperative Learning.
- Avoid separating male and female students.
- Don't allow male students to interrupt female students when they are speaking.
- Avoid stereo-types (including subtle ones)

Challenges Involving Equity and Equality in India:

- Lack of personalized learning
- Learning gap and less
- Addiction to Technology
- Challenges of Assessment

- Curriculum up-gradation
- Mental Health challenges of students
- Up skilling and re skilling of teacher.
- Family crises
- Mental health issues
- Lack of Health Care
- Coming to school hungry
- Homelessness (or) living in temporary shelter
- Still learning the English language

Meaning of Equitable Learning:

Equitable learning means providing access to educational resources to all students. This can range from textbooks to assistance from academics. Under equitable learning programs, students can get the structure and help that they need, ensuring that they have the same opportunities as their peers to succeed.

Importance of equitable learning:

Equity is education aims to create a level playing field for all children by supporting those who need it most.

Equitable teaching and learning Practices:

The goal of equitable teaching is to provide needs-based support to ensure equitable learning opportunities. While the goal of equal support in a classroom is better than providing no support, it does not necessarily provide the support needed for all students to have the opportunity to succeed.

Quality in Relation to Education:

A conventional definitions of quality includes literacy, numeracy and life skills, and is directly linked to such critical components as teachers, content, methodologies, curriculum, examination systems, policy, planning, and management and administration.

Concept of Quality Education:

Quality education specifically entails issues such as appropriate skills development, gender parity, provision of relevant school infrastructure, equipment, educational materials and resources, scholarships or teaching force.

Importance of Quality Education:

Quality education allows people to break the cycle of poverty; it helps to reduce inequalities and reaches gender equality; It enables people to lead a healthier and more sustainable life and it is essential to foster tolerance and peaceful societies.

Pillars of Quality Education:

Availability to qualified teachers, the utilisation of quality learning resources and professional development, and the creation of safe and supportive learning environments.

Characteristics of Quality Education:

- Equity
- Sustainability.
- Contextualisation and Relevance.
- Balanced Approach.
- Child-friendly Teaching and Learning.
- Learning Outcomes.

Factors of Quality Education:

Organization & Management's effort, Development of Personal skills, Learning Resources, Academic Support are also the important factors for the quality education

Main goal of Quality Education:

Increase the number of people with relevant skills for financial successes by 2030 substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills; including technical and vocational skills for employment decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

Why do we need Improve Quality of Education:

When people are able to get quality education they can break from the cycle of poverty education therefore helps to reduce inequalities and to reach gender equality it also. Empowers people everywhere to live more health and sustainable lives.

How to Improve Quality Education:

- Maintained infrastructure.
- Pedagogy skills.
- Quality of teachers.
- Extra-curricular activities.
- Proper implementation of a government initiative.
- Assessment and evaluation tools.
- Community building.

Role of Teacher in Quality education:

Today, the teachers' role has gone beyond teaching. Their role now involves counselling students, mentoring students, and teaching them how to use and apply knowledge in their lives. Teachers are now looking for ways to impact students on a different level and even inspire them to be more and do more.

Strategies to Improve Quality of Indian Higher Education:

- Instead of dogmatic, transform the curriculum into something dynamic. ...
- Give Teachers their Due by Paying Them More. ...
- Convert Private Institutes into Profit-making Ones Rather than Non-Profit.
- Use the influence and fame of alumina
- Transforming the curriculum for in fusing dynamism the curriculum needs to be progressive.
- Improving facilities for faculty members and students.
- Providing exposure to the faculty and students to good foreign universities.

Major challenges in Higher Education in India:

Access to higher education has remained poor despite the massive expansions of the sector in the country.

- Expansion
- Equity
- Funds
- Examination reforms Excellence
- Entrance Examinations

Challenges Facing Higher Education:

Most faculty lack quality in teach research and training. Other issues which compound the problems include out dated rigid curricula and the absence of employer engagement in the course content and skills development. very few opportunities for inter disciplinary learning.

Current issues Faced by Higher Educational Institutions:

Today's colleges and Universities faced an unprecedented array of challenges and threats. these include enrollment declines rising costs and student debt merging college alternative and political interference.

Conclusion:

The study concluded and highlighted the inadequacy of the higher education system in imparting equitable education for the students in higher education institutions. Sustainable development brings out satisfactory in the requirement of the environment. It makes the resources available for use future generation. Sustainable development is an amazing way to conserve the resources provide by nature.

Equity and quality in higher education are based on a foundation that embraces the perspective that all students can learn. This perspective recognizes, respects, appreciates, and celebrates the rich human differences that make up our diverse societies. At the college level, equity plays a vital role in broadening the base and scope of learning and teaching. The balance of learning rests in the practices of inclusion, respect, and self-appreciation.

There is a need to establish a fair, equitable and bias-free system, in which teachers keep equally high expectations from every student, regardless of the personal abilities, treat them fairly, in or out of the class, and keep away the biases in awarding marks in the examinations. It is suggested that concrete steps should be taken by the university bodies to foster educational equity for students so that each and every learner at higher education becomes capable of upward social mobility and contribute to the economic development of the country. The present study also conclude that the Higher

Education Authority i.e. UGC, AICTE, ICAR through renovate and modify the entire Indian Education system through NEP 2020.

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