ENHANCING QUALITY AND EXCELLENCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION OF ODISHA

Bibekananda Mishra[1] and Prof. (Dr.) Rama Chandra Dhir[2]
[1]Lecturer in Education, Delta Higher Secondary School,
BhitarBampu, Kendrapara, Odisha .
[2] Ex-Professor & Head, School of Education, North Odisha University,
Baripada, Odisha.

ABSTRACT
An attempt has been made to study enhancing quality and excellence in higher education of Odisha. In this context one interview schedule was constructed to collect the relevant data from Higher education Department, Govt. of Odisha in order to know the quality enhancement and excellence. Therefore, the investigator had taken 200 sample of the Govt. personnel. Simple percentage of statistical techniques had been calculated to find out the result.

KEYWORDS : *Jain philosophy , material form, refuge of virtue and synonym.*

INTRODUCTION
The main objective of higher education is to enhance quality and excellence in order to bring growth and development of national economy as well as to create workforce for sustainable development by extending the frontiers of knowledge and cultivations of values. This higher education not only uplifts the quality but also it enhances teaching – learning process in such a direction where much production for human society can be generated.

Higher education in India suffers from quality deficit in all aspects but a few Indian institutions have global recognition in terms of being centers of excellence in their field. So that there is a need to ensure widen base of the higher education, the apex must not be allowed to sleep down. In view of this learning process carried on in universities and colleges which will continue to admit but failed to proportion of our talented students, creation of teaching learning materials in Indian language is a critical and long-neglected need for expanding the fruit of excellence. As a result of which a majority students are taken admission in those educational institutions but on the other hand enhancing quality excellence have not yet fulfill the satisfaction of the quality education with necessary recognition and support. India has the potential for extending frontiers of knowledge in all disciplines. Excellence means extending frontiers of knowledge. This enables one that research and teaching learning process should be encouraged to encounter the context and needs of our society, giving stress on traditions of knowledge and effective fostering of human values. So that knowledge seekers all over the world will join on a common quest for mutual learning. India can emerge an import education hub for south Asia in particular and other countries of the developing world.

_____

_____

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM :

The title of the research paper is "**ENHANCING QUALITY AND EXCELLENCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION OF ODISHA**"

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

1. To study the activities of the administrators in enhancing quality of higher education.
2. To study the means of improving quality of higher education.
3. To study the types of programmes undertaken in strengthening the quality in higher education.

METHODOLOGY :

Descriptive survey method was adopted.

SAMPLE :

The investigator selected randomly 200 administrators including 140 male and 60 female of Cuttack, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur and Jajpur District of Odisha.

TOOLS :

One interview schedule was prepared to find out the relevant data.

PROCEDURE :

The investigator personally visited the offices of all educational administrators from highest level to lowest level through one interview schedule in order to collect the data.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES :

The investigator had used one statistical technique that is percentage to measure the data and analysis was carried on accordingly.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

The data of the study had been reflected on the table given below.

TABLE –1
$[n_1=140, n_2=60, N = 200]$
Type of Works entrusted to Improve the Quality in Higher Education by Govt. Personnel.

Sl. No.	Type of Work	Male	Percen-tage	Female	Percen-tage	Total	Total Percentage
(a)	Campaining from College to College improving Technology.	140	100	60	100	200	100
(b)	Steps taking to moderate evaluation process.	136	97.14	57	95	196	96.5
(c)	Granting resources for updation of Laboratories.	112	80	48	80	160	80
(d)	Connecting Wi-Fi and online Teaching.	115	82.14	52	86.67	167	83.50
(e)	Consulting with community industry and institution.	140	100	60	100	200	100

_____

(f)	Including projects for innovative practice and quality Research project.	102	72.86	45	75	147	73.50
(g)	Arranging Research training programmes.	100	71.43	43	71.67	143	71.5
(h)	Organising seminar and workshop	126	90	54	90	180	90
(i)	Motivating teachers for post-doctoral research works.	86	61.43	38	63.33	124	62
(j)	Granting resources for furnished library.	140	100	60	100	200	100
(k)	Organization of Co-curricular activities.	126	90	54	90	180	90
(l)	Skill developed education.	113	80.71	47	78.33	160	80

It is observed that cent percentage administrators have viewed that they are campaining from college to college in order to improve teaching learning method. Cent percentage administrators have opined that making consultation with industries, community members and educational institutions and maximum resources have been provided to make updation of library, steps taking to moderate the evaluation process (96.5%) to organize seminars and workshop and organizing co-curricular activities (as per 90% respondent). From 60% to 85% of respondents have viewed that motivating teachers for post-doctoral research works (62%) arranging research orientation taking programme (71.5%), including project for innovative practice and quality research project (73.5%), granting resources for laboratories (80%), vocational skill developed education (80%), connecting Wi-Fi and online teaching (85%) of administrators are in favour of these types of works entrusted to perform how to bring quality in higher education.

From the analysis of this table it is understood that the Govt. personnel are extending their most popular work in enhancing quality among the students and teachers as a result of which quality improvement of higher education in Odisha is promoting day by day to bring continuous quality development.

Attempts has been made to study the means of improving quality in Higher Education in Odisha in Table-2.

TABLE –2
[n_1=136, n_2=54, N = 190]
Means of improving quality in higher education

Sl. No.	Means of improving Quality	Male	Percen-tage	Female	Percen-tage	Total	Total Percentage
(a)	Creating competition spirit among the learners.	132	97.06	53	98.15	185	97.37
(b)	Customer satisfaction.	77	56.62	42	77.78	119	62.63
(c)	Maintaining standard	106	77.94	44	81.48	150	79.95
(d)	Accountability	100	73.53	40	74.07	140	73.68
(e)	Improve employees morale and motivation.	105	77.20	42	77.78	147	77.37

_____

(f)	Credibility, prestige and status.	72	52.94	24	44.44	96	50.53
(g)	Image and visibility.	63	46.32	21	38.89	84	44.21

It shows from the above Table-2 that 97.37% both the male and female administrators and educationist have taken the means by which quality can be improved in higher education creating competition spirit among the learners (97.37%), maintaining standard (79.95%), improving employees morale and movitivation (77.37%), Accountability (73.68%), Customers satisfaction (62.63%), credibility, prestige and status (50.53%) and images and visibility (44.21%) respectively.

Competition among the students in the classroom is quality health which should be encouraged as it allows students to extend themselves, to exploit their real capabilities and maximize their true potential. It is most productive when it occurs among students of similar abilities, quality standards are documents that provide requirements, specification that can be used consistently to ensure that materials, products, process and services are fit for their purpose. Employees morale improves for the higher educational institutions due to its higher quality while employees with lower morale show lower quality. Accountability in higher education is related to efficiency, effectiveness and performance evaluation and effective means by which higher education can attain the predetermined results and performance. Quality and customers satisfaction are closely related. The research by Suresh Chandra etal (2002) also shows, however, that service quality and customer's satisfaction are closely related and that an increase in one is likely to lead to rise in other.

Attempts has been made to study types of programmes undertaken in strengthening quality in Table-3.

TABLE –3
[n_1=135, n_2=56, N = 191]
Types of programmes undertaken in strengthening quality.

Sl. No.	Means of improving Quality	Male	Percen-tage	Female	Percen-tage	Total	Total Percentage
(a)	Extension of curricular activities.	132	97.78	55	98.21	187	97.90
(b)	Improving teaching, learning and evaluation system.	126	93.33	44	78.57	170	89.00
(c)	Research, consultancy and extension work.	112	82.96	36	64.23	148	77.48
(d)	Bring infrastructure and learning resources.	107	79.23	39	69.64	146	76.44
(e)	Students support and progression work.	121	89.63	40	71.43	161	84.29
(f)	Developing governance and leadership.	106	78.52	39	69.64	145	75.92
(g)	Innovative practices.	93	68.89	37	66.07	130	68.06

It reveals that 97.90% of respondents say that quality can be improved in all educational institutions as institutions by extension of Curricular activities. In addition to this 89% of responses are in favour of improving teaching, learning and evaluation system. Besides those maximum administrators have responded i.e. from 68.06%, 84.29% on innovative practices developing governance and leadership bringing infrastructure and learning resources, research consultancy and extension work, students support and progression work.

_____

_____

From the above responses it is understood that the programmes mentioned in this table are sound in nature as these programmes undertaken by the administrators are carried on smoothly as a result of which quality education in all educational institutions are maintained perfectively.

CONCLUSION :

It is understood from the above analysis and interpretation of the data collected, that the administrators serving in education department had given their suggestions in enhancing quality and excellence in higher education through curriculum development, teaching learning research and innovations, engagement with social concern and leadership development. Keeping in view quality extension can be determined when changing demands of teaching and research can be carried on smoothly. Faculty mobility, faculty networking, student mobility are the integral component of quality enhancement and excellence in higher education. Quality of teaching, quality of research are linked to quality of student and quality of infrastructure, library and sophistication of the laboratory available with teaching learning process.

However, in this context technology, curriculum model, course development, participatory teaching learning through technology will definitely bring quality enhancement and excellence in higher education where national knowledge network is an end to bring solution for the quality of higher education.

REFERENCE :

Al-Saoud, R. (2002), Total Quality Management : A proposed model for the development of school management in Jorda. Journal of Damaseus University, 18 (2), 55 – 105.

Anand, R. (2012), Building Quality Institutions for Higher Education in India, University News, 50 (22) May 28-June 03, 2012, 45-5.

Biswas, A And Agerawal, S.P. (1994), Development of Education in India : A Historical Survey of Educational Documents before and after Independence, New Delhi : Concept Publishing Company, P. 822.

Brakamp. L.A. andOry, J.C. (1994), Assessing Faculty work : Enhancing Individual and Institutional Performance, Jossey-Bass.

Balamohandas, V. and Sharma, M. (2012), Quality Teachers : A must for Quality Higher Education. University News, 50 (03) January 16-23, 2012, 6-10.

Bordolii, R. (2013), "Challenges concerning Higher Education in India", University News, 51

(46) November 18-24, 2013, 34-39.

Deka, B. (2000) Higher Education in India : Development and Problems. New Delhi : Atlanta. P.10.

_____