



INNOVATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A STUDENT APPROACH

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Abstract

Education is an important part of human life. Education never dies, a person will die, but his or her valuable words, thoughts always remain in the through out the year. Today in India, we have tremendous change in education form bottom root to top.. The pattern of education is also framed in new shape from KG to PG. The technology and development in the entire economic sector has a vast demand for highly skilled and talented human resource. India has invested a bulky amount in education field for sustainable development India invested in education in general & higher education in particular in the first decades of independence. Innovation in education is the demand of global environment.

Key Words: Higher Education, Technology, Global Environment

Introduction

When we speak about innovation of education, it is essential to keep in mind that innovative is to devise the way which simplifies the task of touching the target. Innovative education not only provides productive human resource but also a well direction towards the future output. Carl Rogers (1962) & Shoemaker (1971) identifies some important properties for innovation, e.g. relative advantage, compatibility, complexity, trialability & observability.

A number of social thinkers and educationist have gone through the problems and feel about education more or less in the same way. Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, Bertrand Russell, Maria Montessori and Forabel are some of the noble thinkers whose views and ideas have been taken for developing a model for elementary education. Mahatma Gandhi mainly focused on self-sufficiency which paves ways for self employment He preferred education which covers all the subjects which concern our own country, our people, our life and our physical and social environment. According to



Gandhian philosophy, unemployment, environment, ethical and cultural values and these properties are possible when we innovate the elementary education.

On the other hand, Rabindranath Tagore's idea is nothing but a matter of truth. Tagore substantially focused on informal education like arts & crafts, drawing, painting, music, dancing etc. Developing spiritual unity in the nation was his main theme of education.

According to Bertrand Russell, the British philosopher-cum-mathematician has also gone through the problems of education. He focuses on the role of society in cultivating desirable and acceptable changes or changes in the social orders.

In the words of Maria Montessori, a doctor of medicine from the University of Rome, she felt that education is the active help given to the normal expansion of the life of child. She believed that self-education is the best device to educate the children.

Forbel, a German educationist is known as the father of Kindergarten concept which is meant a garden for children in which they can develop. He suggested pre-school education for children below 5 years. He advocated play way, songs, essential for their learning.

Today in India, we have tremendous change in education from bottom root to top. In various states and cities, a number of play schools for children below 5 years are running very successfully. The pattern of education is also framed in new shape from KG to PG. The technology and development in the entire economic sector has a vast demand for highly skilled and talented human resource. It has made an overburden on education to innovate the pattern of education right from elementary to higher education. There are a number of constraints and problems and challenges before us but we have no option.

This paper is focusing on how government is planning to expend on elementary to technical education and how the students should be aware about innovative education in modernized global environment.



Objectives

1. To understand the role of government in the development of Education.
2. To know the modern concept of education in respect of different approaches of the students.

Expenditure on Education

India has invested a bulky amount in education field for sustainable development India invested in education in general & higher education in particular in the first decades of independence. Since independence the no. of higher education institutes & universities increased simultaneously. Before 1976, education was the exclusive responsibility of the states. The constitutional amendment of 1976, which included education (NPE) IN 1986 & PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA) was updated in 1992, the modifies policy envisages a national system of education to bring about uniformity in education making adult education a mass movement providing universal access retention and quality in elementary education synthesis of knowledge and inter disciplinary research in lighter education, starting more open universities in the states strengthening of the all India council of technical education (AICTE) encouraging sports physical education yoga & adoption of an effective evaluation method etc.

An education guarantee scheme & alternative & innovative education (EGS & AIE) scheme has bear introduced to bring out of school children in the fold of elementary education.

Table No.1.Plan expenditure on different sector of education between1951 & 2007

(fig. in %)(in bracket – million of rupees)

Periods	Elementary education	Secondary education	Adult education	Higher education	offers	Technical education
1 st plan 1951-56	58 (870)	5 (83)	-	8 (117)	15 (227)	14 (215)
4 th plan 1969-74	50 (3743)	@	2 (126)	25 (1883)	13 (936)	10 (786)
7 th plan 1985-90	37 (28494)	24 (18315)	6 (11421)	10 (20944)	3 (7398)	14 (10833)



8 th plan 1992-97	48 (10940)	24 (52311)	5 (11421)	10 (20944)	3 (7398)	10 (21987)
9 th plan 1997-02	65.7 (145233)	10.5 (23227)	2.4 (5204)	10.3 (22709)	1.6 (3492)	1.4 (3235)
10 th plan 2002-07	65.5 (287500)	9.9 (43250)	2.9 (12500)	9.5 (41765)	1.4 (6235)	10.7 (47000)

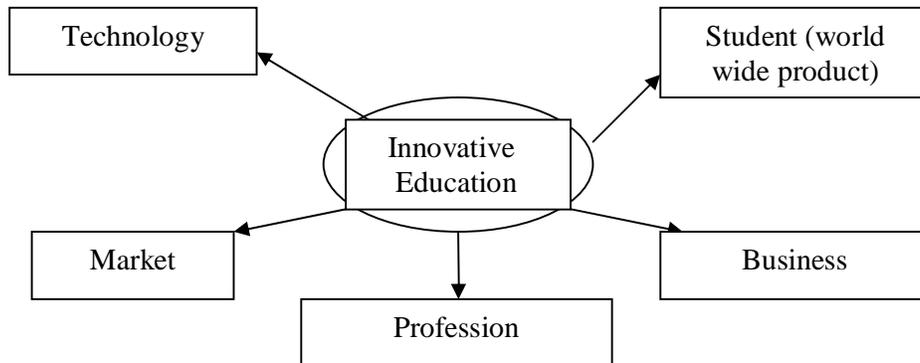
Source: planning commission @ analysis of budget expenditure, Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India.

@ included under elementary education.

The above table shows that the government has planned expenditure of Rs. 4, 38,250 million in the education sector during the 10th plan period against Rs. 2, 20,960 million spent during the period 1997-2002. It is also observed that the government has gradually increased expenditure for primary education. According to 10th plan (2002-2007), the government has given mostly preference to elementary and technical education.

Modern Concept of Innovative Education

Education is an important part of human life. Education never dies, a person will die, but his or her valuable words, thoughts always remain in the through out the world. Innovative education is the main requirement of society to make development and sustainable growth in future. According to my knowledge, innovative education should be student, business, profession, market and technology oriented.



(Diagram No. 1. Modern Concept of Innovative Education)

The diagram indicates the structure of modern concept of innovative education, is in detail as follows;

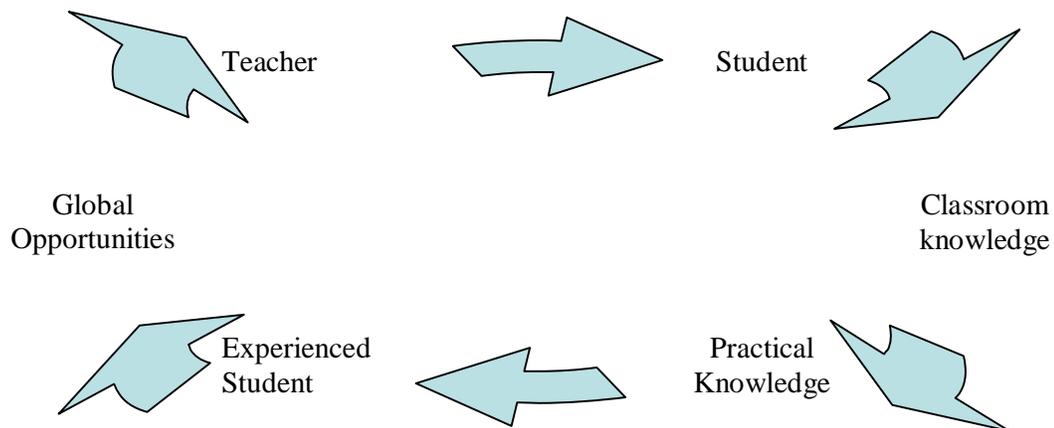
Student Oriented Education

Students are soul or center of education institutions of the world. If there are no students, there will be no education system. Students are the property of nation, meanwhile they are well known as ‘National Asset’ of nation. They are the pillars to build the nation. The innovative, energetic, skilled and developed students will lead to nation; hence the education system has to provide student oriented education in global environment. Only theoretical knowledge is not sufficient, it requires practical orientation for each stream of education. Even though, if we started vocational training from elementary level of education, it will more productive in futuristic education period.

In this globalize environment students have a highly qualitative brain, sometimes called as computer brain. It is the prompt duty of teachers to feed maximum practical knowledge to students. It will give proper opportunity to students after getting their degrees in any field. I would like to suggest the syllabi should be divided into 60:40 proportions, it means 60% weight to theory and 40 % will be practice. The learning plan of teacher must include approaches, procedures, strategies, techniques and manipulation of other variables of the learning environment.



Teacher should focus on motivational aspects in addition to the instructional aspects. Innovative teaching techniques, objective assessment and communication, matching of function with aptitude and capability, autonomy to the learner team work, suitably designed changes in environment etc; it means teachers should use motivational process for teaching.



(Diagram No. 2. Student oriented innovative education)

Business Oriented Education

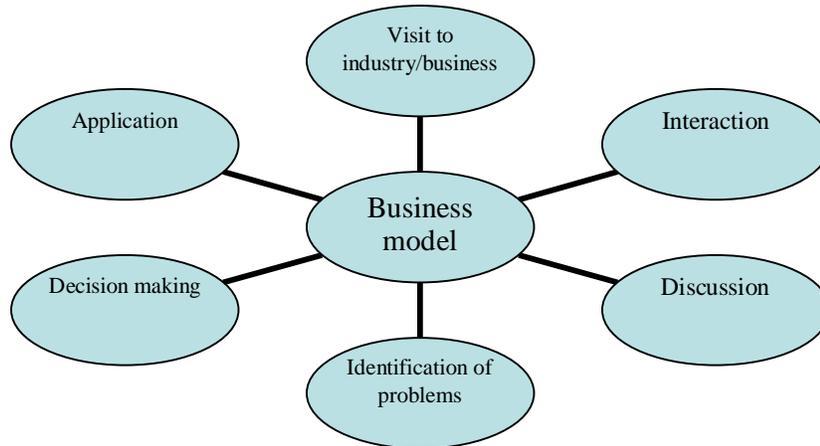
Business is classified into industry, trade and commerce. The education should be business oriented; it means it is inclusive of business laws, how to frame the policy, procedure of launching of new business or industry, requirements of business, business analysis, import-export business etc. Innovative education will help in practices; therefore we have to arrange interaction between industry and institution regularly. Students have to acquire knowledge to develop the business by analyzing different situations which arises into business organization. Institutions should assign monthly, quarterly or six monthly minor projects on business analysis. It will update the knowledge of students and they will understand the current economic conditions and situations.

The procedure of merger and acquisition, collaboration of various companies, access of IT based companies are providing maximum opportunities of employment with high pay



packets in India. As a result, business is demanding dexterous human resource; this need can be fulfilled by innovating and generating the new ideas in education field.

Education through Business Model



(Diagram No. 3. Business model for innovative education)

I think that the above model if we implement in routine business life, it will provide the best results towards organization and society. It will increase the efficiency of business, profitability and motivate the manpower at work. Through this, we can develop the syllabi and can change infrastructure of education system.

Profession Oriented Education

Practical work is one of the vital components of any professional curriculum. Its importance has, over the years, been realized by both the curriculum designer and the teacher. The ratio has been debated as 40:60, 50:50 or 60:40 etc. Professional education needs to be “learning through experience”. After graduation or post graduation if students look for professional courses, they will waste their time in acquiring knowledge more. But it will easy to them if they “walk with experienced stick”. “Learning to learn” would call for innovations in curriculum design and changing strategies of course offering. Today instead of CA, ICWA and CS, students are ready to get more professional knowledge through BBA, MBA and other based management courses. The increasing number of management institutions becomes a problem to students in choosing the course and institution. The management courses are spread all over the world, but we can loose



the importance of management education if we permit to enter a number of management institutions in education sector.

Technology Oriented Education

The globalize knowledge economy is characterized by continuous change and development of technology and organizational change. Therefore, there is a need of flexible learning technology. For preparing knowledge workers, the education system needs reforms. First is to create the important linkage between education and labour market so that the learning system gets continuous feedback about the needs of employees and employers. Secondly, the technical education system needs to offer variety of skill updating course using various modes and exploiting the full potential of information and communication technologies (ICT). ICT offers new and innovative modes of learning for all students at all educational levels.

The application of modern teaching aids like LCD projector, Smallest format (16mm) movie, audio and video cassettes, the computer Multi Media Instructional System (MMIS), Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI) are important to use for effecting teaching. Through E-learning, Computer Based Training (CBT), Web Based Training (WBT), distance or online learning process, we can exchange or share ideas and information across local to national and international level. As we know technology is a backbone of nation's industry for prosperity and growth. Apart from some disadvantages of technology adoption, really there is need of technology for innovation of the entire economic sector. Thus, innovative education is not a thirst of only education system but also it is of whole world.

Market Oriented Education

Students are the product of well educational systems of the world. They should have market demand. It means, well shaped, skilled and well developed students have always market demand and global opportunities of placement. The students should aware about market situations. The students are selected through campus interview but sometimes, they will not show the same potential or performance at the work time in the company,



hence they should have to develop their own quality and potential by acquiring innovative techniques.

Conclusion

After LPG, there are tremendous changes in economic as well as education sector. A number of private institutions, foreign institutions are entering in India and competing with existed education institution. Because of this, we are losing concentration on education and its status. There is a diversion of mind of students to choose right institute and course. Therefore, there is a need to introspect the education system for surviving in corporate world and how to direct the students in this global flow for getting esteem to institution.

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