Student's Participation in Higher Education for Sustainable Changes

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to provide very important insight towards some need of student participation in higher education. The term very often used and discussed in various context of change in development of the nation but the very important aspects of the concept are always overlooked. Education has always been rooted in traditional mores, reflecting a way of life. As time changing the conventional depiction of the culture of education continues change with the changing political history of the nation. The concept of sustainable changes embraces patterns of change relevant within the community and the school needs and how they define the curricular input and transaction modes of education. Students' participation in quality based formal education depends on keeping awareness and positive approach of one of the component of education. Sustainable Changes for more student participatory education should be given to the students by their active participation and indirect motivation towards innovations for sustainable country.

Key Words: Student's participation, sustainable change.

Introduction

Education is the fundamental right of all human beings. Education has always been rooted in traditional mores, reflecting a way of life. As time changing the conventional depiction of the culture of education continues change with the changing political history of the nation. It gradually altered to become a more systematized and goals oriented structure that aimed at facilitating a contemporary way of life. Since student's participation is an integral component of the educational system, it is closely connected with society and is conditioned by the changing ethos, culture and character of a nation.

The basic concept of "Educational" is to know what we are and where we want to go. It incorporates the removal of the darkness of ignorance and trading the path of light of knowledge. The word "Education" is derived from 'Edu' and 'kration' which means from and to. It is that education which takes you from where you are to the destination where you want to go. It is only education that drastically changes the life of man and makes our life worth-living.

Education, formal or informal, both are of equal importance. Unfortunately, we are very much concerned about formal education now-a-days. Informal education is looked down. Primitive man of stone-age can never be called illiterate. Though he required formal training, he/she was well acquainted with the seasonal and cyclical rhythmic movements of nature. He/she observed curiously about all those changes and synchronized his/her life-style with the rhythmic changes in nature. They were an observant disciple, nature was his/her teacher and 'trial' and 'error' was the learning method. But later on, this process of learning went on changing, it becomes informal. Pupils began to assemble at Guru's residence where he would get lessons about the art of living, culture and value education. Ashram educations were based a social discrimination. Pupils coming from upper caste families would get better treatment. Backward class students would get secondary positions.

Nineteenth century was remarkable for the explosion of knowledge. During the century becomes Industrialization and modernization of thought and its action brought revolutionary changes in the field

of education. Discoveries and inventions in the field of science and technology shattered all kinds of traditional beliefs and blind beliefs. In Twentieth century was Education became more concrete, more realistic, and more practical and skill oriented. In the time of Twenty first century education became more technology based and more democratic. According to that, Educational institutions and universities changed their perspectives and tried to keep up with the growing needs of time. Colleges imparting higher education and universities monitoring good academic reputation got acclamation and worldwide reputation. National Assessment and Accreditation Council, Bangalore (NAAC) came into existence to maintain the standard of higher education, to increase the level of education and to cater to the needs of students.

UNESCO (2006) In North American schools, athletic departments are excellent at rewards and celebration. At the end of each season, coaches and players are recognized with awards such as certificates, plaques, and patches for their participation and achievement.

The Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), launched in 2013, aims at providing strategic funding to eligible state higher educational institutions on the basis of a critical appraisal of State Higher Education Plans. The central funding (in the ratio of 65:35 for general category States and 90:10 for special category states) would be norm based and outcome dependent. The funding would flow from the MHRD through the State Governments / Union Territories to the State Higher Education Councils before reaching the identified institutions.

In the trends in international education development by UNESCO (2015) that The expansion in access to basic formal education has also resulted in a shift from a quantitative focus on access and participation in formal education to a concern with qualitative aspects and the results of learning and their social distribution. The expansion of access to primary education has also resulted in the recognition of a growing demand for secondary and tertiary education and increasing concern for vocational skills development, particularly in a context of growing youth unemployment. Indeed, too many young people and adults are currently unable to develop the skills, knowledge and attitudes they need for today's rapidly changing technologies and world of work.

In the agenda of UNESCO (2015), Seeing the international education agenda as "unfinished business", a focus on learning, on what is actually learned (knowledge, skills, competencies and values) - rather than on mere participation in educational processes - is also based on the recognition of the limits of traditional proxy indicators (such as pupil/teacher ratios, share of qualified teachers, and mean years of schooling) in gauging the quality of learning and the contribution of education to inclusive and equitable development.

According to World Bank and United States Census bureau, Current population of India is 1.252 billion second highest population of the world. In higher education level During the academic year 2014 - 15, out of the estimated total enrolment of about 3.33 crore , 37.41% students were enrolled in Arts, 17.59% enrolled in Science, 16.39% enrolled in Commerce and Management, and the remaining 28.61% were pursuing professional courses, including Engineering/Technology (16.27%), followed by Medical courses (4.02%). The private sector has played a major role in the growth of colleges and institutions in India. In 2011-12, 63.9% of the total number of colleges and institutes were in the private sector and 58.9% of the total number of students was enrolled in private colleges and institutes. State institutes accounted for 35.6% and Central institutes for 0.5% of the total number of colleges and institutes. Enrolment in these institutions was 38.6% and 2.6% respectively (NPE, 2016). But student's participation in education at this levels less.

Sustainable Changes

The term 'sustain' according to Encarta World dictionary (Editor-in-chief Dr. Kathy Rooney) means to withstand and continue and the word 'sustainable' means, 'able to be maintained' and combined with the word change it implies the changes that can be maintained. Collectively 'sustainable changes' involves changes that can manage to withstand and continue doing, so in spite of the fluidity of transitory period. The relevance of the term sustainable change in the present study refers to changes that are relevant to the community and the school. The complexity of change in relation to community and school has wider ramifications; the study was limited to examine these changes with curricular inputs and transaction modes serving as contextual references.

The concept of sustainable changes embraces patterns of change relevant within the community and the school needs and how they define the curricular input and transaction modes of teacher education. Prescribing the content for sustainability education, Tilbury (1995) has suggested combining approaches that build on past practices but lead to an outcomes-oriented futures perspective. David Haury (1998) reported, ''providing education for sustainability will require communities to view schools as components within the educational system '.

Need of Students Participation

Quality based education depends on keeping awareness and positive approach of six components of education. They are Student, Parent, Teacher, Management, society and the Government. That's why, one personally believe that the students, who are at the center, should actively participate in such workshops, seminars and symposiums. Unless these activities are targeted the students do not come forward and to say that they think about the new perspectives otherwise the very purpose of such symposium would be meaningless.

It is proper time for collegiate to throw away the baseless fear of an employment. Education never fails, what fails is the 'policy'. For this active participation in curricular and extra-curricular activities must be organized regularly, then only the students can attain the goal of their personality.

Remedies for Participation

Education management system should be done with the participation of students and their active support for the educational events, processes and management. When students has worked symbiotically with the education process, Educational institutions or their management have duties for the improvement of the grades aspects and challenges to achieve the personality of the students and motivate them.

In the Educational process the relationship of students with the teaching and non-teaching staff and management must be friendly and tightened with discipline, then they come forward with their problems and they should search a solution and minimize biasness and misunderstanding. The place of grouping is not meant to establish relationship but primarily for grouping. In the group different educational programs such as Seminars, Workshops, Conferences, Poster and Paper Presentation, Science Fair, Book Fair should be organized by students and staff. This type of organizations will improve the interest, Knowledge and skills of the higher education.

The students should be try to develop their own Student council which can find solutions to problems like irregularity, Teaching-learning problems, infrastructure requirements, training and concessions in buses and trains for the participation in different competitions and co-curricular activities. And Administration leader should be collect this point for improve in administer teaching-learning schedule. The student council should be strong and active which builds better environment for the education and

curricular activities. The students should try to maintain healthy competition between them which can maintain discipline. They should form an organization to prevent indiscipline and antisocial activities in the campus. These will develop in large number of participation for sustainable country.

Students should obtain facilities such as library, laboratory and infrastructure which help them to study different books. Magazines and prepare themselves for competitive exams like UPSC, NPSC. NET. SET, GET. CAT, etc. Laboratory helps students to increase their knowledge of the respective subject and also to remove fear or phobia of a particular subject. Good infrastructure always helps to create better atmosphere in the institution as well as among students. Due to this the students can take part in different co-curricular activities and extra-curricular activities like Spans, N. C. C, N. S. S., Cultural activities (Singing, Dancing, Drama). Literary activities and students should also take part in Social activities like Blood Donation, Eye Donation, Tree Plantation, Cleanliness, Adult Education Program and different awareness programs, etc. This will surely enhance the educational system as well as create good citizens who build the sustainable nation for compete the world and maintain peace.

Conclusion

In the facts, it is not only helps students to build their character and develop good personalities but also develop sustainable nation. More student participatory education should be given to the students by their active participation and indirect motivation towards innovations for sustainable nation. This will surely enhance the educational system and create good citizens and build a sustainable nation to maintain world peace.

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