

ISTILAAH SAAZI AUKHAR JUMA NI
(Terminology and Translation)

اصطلاح سازی

اور

ترجمہ زگاری

اصطلاح سازی اور ترجمہ زگاری

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فُورٌتْ وَيِمْ كَالِجْ

اسطلاح سازی اور بسطگار پوشی کے بعد اس کی شادی پرکال کی ٹھرمودی سے ہو گئی اور شہر بستی اس کو جنم میں 1668ء میں شاہ جاہار نے 100 روپے سالانہ خراج پرستی کے انتظامی زمانہ داری کیتی گئی کے پر کردی۔ اس طرز سے جزوی بند کے تین اہم علاحتات ہوتے۔ مدراس اور سرتی پر کچھ کا قبضہ ہو گیا۔ پہکل، پہکل، بندروستان کا سب سے بزرگ خبرخواہ تھا۔ اس لئے انگریزوں کی نظریں اس پر چڑی، اور وہاں بھی تجارتی کوٹھیاں پیر کرنے میں کامیاب ہو گئے۔ بندروستان میں انگریزوں اور رانیہیوں کی تحریر آریائی میں انگریزوں کو کامرانی و کامپانی حاصل ہی تو ان کے حوصلے اور یہ سے ۔ ان کی دلی خواہی کی 1775ء میں

بکال پر فرسنے کے لئے اور گزیبی کے لئے اور ملکت کے اعماق کے لئے اور ایک دن بھی اپنے ساتھ رہنے کے لئے اسی ناٹھی کی طرف پڑتے۔

بزرگ فروں زوال پر بھی۔ لیکے میں ہر طرف اپنی طوایت اپنی بھول کی جس کی ایسی اس کی بھیں، جس کو جہاں سوتھ تھا وہاں کا پارشادہ بڑ جاتا اور اپنیں کوئی کرتی کرنا۔ پوری ستم پختگیں نے اس مہد کے ہندوستان کا مختار چکنے جائے

بیوگرافی از پیغمبر اسلام (صلوات الله علیہ و آله و سلم) کیجیا ہے۔

"اوریک زریب فی واتے ۱۰۰۰۰ پیورس، سرن و ریز
کریں مارکنگا: بمقابل سلطنت کانگاست رائٹووس زمانہ قلاب اس زیر پسندید

میں مثل شریعت اور کمال صدر در پروردود سے حکومت کی بسلا پھریتی کے باہر

شے زیادہ کی بھی جس کی سلسلہ رکت، رکت کے پڑھنے والے بھی اپنے اکالے شکر آئے بیماراں کے لئے بہترین طبیعی داروں میں سے ہے۔

رہ جاتے ہیں۔ ۳۔ ۴۔ ۵۔ پہنچوں میں۔ ۶۔ ۷۔
شاداں کی تحریر مکمل کا اتنا ایک ماوکہ نہ رکتا۔ بہاں کی ہمیشہں نہ رکھ رہا
کی طوائف کو رباری افراد عطا کی۔ زیرِ خیر کی آنکھوں میں لگوں نے سڑائیں پھر لے

شروعی تھا کہ حکم اپنے گھریلوں کی زبان مکھیں لہذا یا کیوں نہیں دیا کیے۔ کارکنوں سے ان کے کام سنتا ہی اپنے عمال کے اخلاقی مقصودے متعلق کا یہانے ہے کہ پونک بڑے بڑے قلعات کے اندر بڑی میں داری میں داخل ہو جائے تھے۔ لہذا ان کو اب یہ گھریاں ہوتے گا کہ رعایا کی فلاح دی ہو گدھ اور یہ تعلیم و ترقی کی ذمہ داری تھی اسی پر عائد ہوتی ہے۔ چنانچہ اس کو اٹھ ہونے لگی کہ جو کوئتہ خاتمہ

مکھوں اور لکھی ایکوں کی وجہ سے یہوں کے (کذا) تعلیم میں پڑھی جس کی وجہ سے تعلیم کو بہت سخت مددھیق رہا۔

پکر کی بجکے 1764ء میں اورہ کے نواب شجاع الدولہ اور ولی کے پادشاہ نام نے بھال کے نواب ستر تا م کو نہ صرف مکھی کیکھ کر لاس کے ساتھ گھریگی دیا تھا۔ اس لئے حکمت کے بعد اگر پڑوں نے خادم اور شجاع الدولہ کو شہل کی بیس کے پیور بات کر کرہ، وہوں نے طلب کرنا اور پڑوں نے پھر اگر پڑوں کی خرطیں قبول کر لیں اور ان کو کمپے میں داخل ہو گئے۔ جس سے ہندوستان میں اگر پڑوں کی محنت میں شامل ہو گئی۔ اس قانون سے ایسٹ انڈیا کمپنی کی مہیں بدھوستان میں ایک ایسی سیاں قوت ہن گئی۔ اسے ہندوستان کے یہاںی معالات کے ہندوستانی اضیافگی ماحصل ہو گیا۔

1785ء کی پہنچ کرنے کی کوئی خواہش نہیں کیجی کے ایک مکھر جزوں کو بارہ حصے کر کر ہندوستان کے اندرونی معالات میں تقسیم کیوں گیں ملک کے گورے ہوئے حالات اور ان کی ریسیں ہیں ڈل اندازی کے لئے جوں میں بھر کر تھیں اخیر کو 1786ء کو پڑت رائے کو کا اغوارگی کو زبرد کر دے دیا گیا۔ اس قانون سے ایسٹ انڈیا کمپنی کی مہیں بدھوستان میں اک ایک ایسا کامیابی کیا ہے کہ اسے ہندوستان کے یہاںی معالات کے ہندوستانی اضیافگی ماحصل ہو گیا۔

ایام ابھر کی نورت دیم کا یہ کے قیام کے دو مقاصد یہان کے اگر پڑوں نے ہندوستان میں اپنے شمارتی تقافت کے سلسلے میں بڑے بڑے تعلقات تک ماحصل کیے تھے۔ جس کی مددھا انتظام کے واسطے ضروری تھا کہ ان کے اہل عمال اس ملک کی زبان سے جوکا انتظام معالات خواہ تاریخ ان کے پررونق۔ ایسی طرح عاقف ہو جائیں تھات یہاں فیروزا کم ہوتے چلتے تھے۔ کہ انتظامی المات بڑھتے جاتے تھے۔ سر جم جس کے ذریعے اسی ملک کی زبان اور خالص کو یہیں جوں فرنٹ ہم تو ہو گئے اور یہاں کوستہ مارے ہی ہاتھ میں ہو گئی کہی ابھی تک میں عالی یاتیرانی کو ہمکے تھے۔ اسے بکارہو گئے تھے۔ کہ کوئی خیال یہ ایک حاکمی قوم تاریخ تک مذکور قوم کی زبان اور کرم رواج اور دیانت تاریخی دینی سے کا صراحتاً واقع ہے۔ پھر کہنی کے سوال ملازمیں ایک تجارتی ادارے کے بیچت ہیں رہ گئے تھے جیسا

۱۸۸۶ کی مرٹی ہندوستان گئی جیسا تھا کہ دیشی خلائق طلباء میں
ثمر ہوتے تھے۔ جن کی کمپٹ کریں تھیں وہ کتنی تھی اس لئے لاڑ دیوری نے جو بڑی پیش
کی راستہ ایک سے ایک سے والے کچی کے پیارہ میں ہندوستان چیجے کے بعد میں سے
تھیں بہرے ایسے اور میں تعلیم مال کریں جو اُسیں ہندوستان رہاؤں سے بہاں کی
تاریخ و تہذیب اور بیان کے گاؤں سے آشنا کر سکے سادھی سادھی مشریق دستور کے

مطابق تعلیم ہمیں دی جائے جس سے اس لئے بھی خود ہم وہاں میں کرائیں کہ میں میں
انگلتہ انگلیز کا پیشہ نہیں ہے اس لئے بھی خود ہم وہاں میں کرائیں کہ میں میں

دستور کے مکمل بالا تحریریں کیا تھے نہیں بلکہ اس کے کفرت دیکھ کرنے کے
تیام سے اگر پیور کا مستعد دیکی زبان و ادب کی ترویج در حقیقتی نہ ہو دستہ ایک
فلح و بہرہ، پکدا سے ہندوستان پھر اپنی کرنے، اپنی معاشری حالت بہرہ بہاے اور اپنی
یا اگرفت سنبھول سے سنبھول کرنے کی خوش سے قائم کیا یا تھا۔

۹ جون 1800ء کو گورنر ہرول نے طبلہ، کامراجان لینے کے لئے ایک گم

چاری کیا اور اس خوش سے باقاہ کیتھی بھائی کی جس کے سکر بھی کیلئے کیا تھا
ہوئے اتحاد کے بعد کیتھی نے طبلہ سے مطابق ترقی کی بڑی ترقی کی اور اصلان کا
اپناریہ 29۔ 1800ء کو کیتھی نے ایک پورٹ چارک کے گورنر ہرول کے پاس
چھج دی۔ جب وہ پورٹ گورنر ہرول کے سامنے پہنچ کی تو انھوں نے کوئی کرسٹ کی
ترقبہ تو نہیں کرتے ہوئے ان خیال کا انہیں کریں۔

"ہندوستان کی اتم قواعد اور اوقات کی تغییف سے ہندوستان کی عام روح
زبان کی تعلیم حاصل کرنے میں طبلہ کو آج جو آسانی ہم پہنچ ہے اس کے لئے ہمکی
کرسٹ ما جب کی تائید کی بڑی ترقی کرتے ہیں۔"

کوئری ہرول 1886ء کی پاداشت میں کہا تھا کہ کمپٹ کے
اگر یہ مول روٹ کو خص ایک تجارتی ادارے کا بھی نہیں کوچھ جا سکتا وہ اب دس میں
ایک علاقت دنیا بھاگ کے دوزے اور اسرائیل - چنانچہ بڑی نے مخصوص کیا کہ پہلا
زمیں رہنے کی رہاؤں سے واقف ہوں تو اُسی بہاں کے انقلام میں مزید تائیں کہ پہنچ
کریں۔

شرقی رہاؤں کا عمل تھا کہنی قاری کا استعمال کرنی تھی۔ جو ہمیں یا کام پہلو

فاہری جانے والوں کو کچی کے اس اس اگر اگل پر چردی ہے میں بھاں پر چدر کے
بھر جائیں ہمیں رہاؤں سے واقف نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے مالی اور فوجی شعبوں میں پر یعنیں
اصلی چوتھی دیکی سپاہی اپنے صوبے کی رہاؤں کے علاوہ دوسری رہاؤں پر گھب پائے
تھے۔ ایک مالٹ میں ملک کی رچنڈ رہاؤں کی تعلیم کی ایسیتے اور زیادہ بھائی تھے۔
میں کیتھی کے چھے ملاری دیکی رہاؤں کی طرز میں ہوئے گھن 15 جنری

1784ء میں یا سوائی

اف بھاں کے تیام کے ساتھ یہ راجان تھری سے ترقی کرنے کا خود اس
واران Hentiger نے قاری کے علاوہ دوسرے ہندوستانی رہاؤں کی تعلیم پر بڑی حوصلے
کر لی ہی۔ کیتھی کے مشہور ملازم میں لفڑو سوکر کے پڑک گھنڈوں گھن، واکر بیک
و غیرہ نے لک کے ہوا زی رہاؤں سے پورا استھانست و ضرورت و قیمت مال کر لی تھی
اس کی ضرورت شدت سے گھوٹکے پہنچنے والے ہمیں کوئی تعلیم کی کوشش نہیں کی تھی
فورت ویسے کامیل میں آیا۔ لڑکے نے زندگی کے لامار میں کے لئے دیکی
زہاؤں کی تعلیم زیادہ ایسے اس لئے بھی تھی وہ ملاری میں ہندوستان آئے تھے
جن کوئی یا کامیل میں ہوتا ہے اس کی تعلیم کی کوشش نہیں کیا تھی اس کے لئے

اصطلاح سازی ایجاد کردی که این مخفی استدال سے کوشش کے ارکان کو ناچار کوڈاگر یکدیگر کی تھکری کے لئے صحیح چاہا کر دیں۔

اصطلاح‌سازی اور ترجمہ‌نگاری

سیدا ظهیر از

ادو و برصم کی ربانوں، بولیوں، رواجیوں اور بول جال اور قلیم و قمقس کی
مشکل کے لئے بڑی داروغہ مانی جاتی ہے۔ سر زبان شروع میں بندھ دیتے کمکوں کی بولی،
بندھ کر پھر بندھ دیتے اور فرما دیتے کہ اسے کامیابی کا نتیجہ ہوئے اور قیمت ہوتا رہا۔ اسی طرح ترجیح کا لانا
کرنے لیشیں کا لفظ مفسر کی وجہ پر باقاعدہ تھا۔ اسی طرح ترجیح کا لانا
کے کامیکی معنی تھیں "پارے جانا" یعنی کسی کو جو باقاعدہ تھا۔ اور جو
مردی رہا۔ اسے آتا ہے۔ کہا جسے کسی اس کے معنی، مطلب کم سے کم پارچگردی
بے۔ ایک سے دوسرے نہ رہا۔ کہا جسے کسی اس کے معنی اور کسی کے اقبال کا بات۔ اور =
جنگی بھی کسی بھی طرف سے تمدنی کا ذریعہ نہیں بن سکتی ہے۔ جب دو ہمارے
آئے اور پہلی صرف ترجیح سے اسی موقعہ تھے۔ کیونکہ ترجیح وہ درجہ ہے جس نے
دوسرے قوموں کے عادات سے بے کیا، واقعیت سے بھی ہے۔ جسیں جو یہ ہدمیں ہے ایک
ضورت بھی ہے۔ بھاٹاٹک کریہ ماری زندگی کا کیہ حصہ تھا اگر ہے کہ تو ہمارے بات

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Dedicated to my Parents



Dr. Shimon Balid



Rev. Nalini Balid

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CHAPTER-I HISTORY OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

Education comes from the Latin "educare" which means to train or to educate, that also entails two other Latin words e and duco, meaning to lead out something of a person. For the question what is Christian education, we may define it as a discipline with humanitarian aspect which teaches people about God and Christian life and develops those individual features given by God to each of us along with general virtues and knowledge to be transmitted from God to humans.

Education is the key to progress. It disciplines the mind to think and work for the betterment of the human kind. Of course, society can not be changed overnight through education alone. In fact transformation of the society through education is a long process. Education changes the values of life, peoples ideas, thinking and moulds the characters of human beings. According to the 'Bible' which is the chief source of Christian values, man is the crown of creation because he is made in the image of God. No doubt, the missionary education fully depends on the principles of 'Holy Bible' and all the teachings of Jesus Christ. Education also helps the people to live harmoniously and work together for the progress of civilization. This noble mission of education was carried out by foreign missions with the intention of revealing the truth, and shattering the clutches of ignorance and superstitions. The education imparted by foreign missions boosted up the people in forming a habit of studying and picking up latest developments in the horizon of

knowledge, but adding them to their area of learning. Christian education must be oriented with greater significance to the three qualities and themes the nation, i.e., when communities settled on the land they thought had no educate the people of our country has entrusted them to Christianity. Both education has served two purposes, finally, to protect the people and to propagate.

Education, in general terms, may be explained as the process of acquiring data and knowledge, along with forming various forms of behavior and competence in a specific field.

The purpose of education is to educate human mind with values and principles that help to distinguish between wrong and right. The purpose of education though has a much broader aspect which are crucial learning skill for a citizen; and along with achieving overall development. While the process education never ends, its education purpose entails a continuous change and direction. The history of Christianity unfolds organically through time. It is commonly understood to begin with Jesus, who was born two thousand years ago. However, because Jesus was Jewish, some date Christianity's origin much further back, to the beginning of Judaism. To illustrate the vast sweep of historical development, this section proceeds in four parts. First, it addresses the roots of Christianity in the East through the first centuries C.E. ("Common Era," dating from the time of Jesus' birth); second, it describes Christianity's development through the Middle Ages; third, it explores the Protestant Reformation in the 1600s and their continuing influence today.

Finally, Christians who come to believe in Jesus Christ from the belief-oriented history. It is now present in secondary Christian education fully aligned among book on the Jewish roots of the Old Testament & New Testament. Christians have the study of Christian education since it began with Jewish education originally in the Old Testament roots. Second Christianity has in this movement much of its Jewish heritage. Hence resulting in calling "Judaization Judaism." The teaching ministry religious education, in the Old Testament begins with God as the Teacher. The task who is a Teacher himself commands Moses to teach the Israelites the laws, statutes and commandments. Moses not only teaches them laws, but he is also commanded by God to teach even children about God (Exodus 18:1-20). Along with God and Moses, the Old Testament further portrays Jewish parents, priests, prophets, major sacraments and Sabbath (Ephesians 2:11). Teachers within the Jewish culture of transmission with God.

Christ was the light of the world. He was the source of all knowledge. He was able to provide the unformed humanity to receive the high transmission He would give them. The lessons of truth given these holy men were of mighty significance. They were to move the world. It seemed but a simple thing for Jesus to impress those human persons with Himself, but it was so event productive of tremendous results. Their words and their works went to revolutionize the world. Christians believe in a God who is omnipotent. This God is understood as both omniscient, or present within the world, and omnipresent, having an existence far beyond the world and beyond human imagination and experience. Christians believe that individual



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CHALLENGES OF QUALITY EDUCATION IN PRESENT SCENARIO

Dr. Balid Ujwala Shimon

ABSTRACT:

The research paper has been attempted to explore the elements of challenges in quality education. The world is entering into an Information Age and developments in communication, information and technology will open up new and cost-effective approaches for providing the reach of higher education to the youth as well as to those who need continuing education for meeting the demands of explosion of information, fast-changing nature of occupations, and lifelong education. Knowledge, which is at the heart of higher education, is a crucial resource in the development of political democracy, the struggle for social justice and progress towards individual enlightenment.

Key Words: Quality, education, communication, information, knowledge

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INTRODUCTION:

There is a story of a mother eagle which gently coaxed her offspring towards the edge of the nest. Her heart quivered with conflicting emotions as she felt their resistant to her persuasion, nudging "why does the thrill soaring have to begin with failing?"

As her nest was located high on sheer rock face. Despite her fears the eagle knew it was time for them to fly. Her primary mission was to complete the task. There remained one final push. Until her children discovered their wings, there would be no purpose of their lives. Until they learned how to soar, they would fail to understand the privilege to have been born as an eagle. The best gift she had to offer is - the push. She had to push each of them gently from that cozy and comfortable nest into an unknown horizon. It was her supreme act of love.

This is quality education by which we try to know the disposition of a child. Education is at the heart of both personal and community development. Its mission is to enable each individual to develop all our talents to the full and to realize our creative potential. It includes our responsibility for our own lives and the achievement of our personal aim. Quality education is the basic public service. It is not only enlightens but also empowers citizens. It enables them to contribute to the maximum extent possible to the social and economic development of the communities which should cover all the aspect in the present scenario of education.

Despite the importance of "quality" as the motivating factor for educational planning, approaches to quality can vary widely. In much of the literature, "quality" is used in a detached way, assuming consensus both on what the term means and on the desirability of the various educational aims and approaches promoted under the banner of quality. Whether explicit or implicit, a vision of educational quality is always embedded within countries policies and programs. Harvey (1998) provides

a useful framework for thinking about quality by outlining five goals for education that define the vision of quality within individual systems. Education systems vary in emphasizing a single vision or, more commonly, a mixture of the five goals:

1. Education quality as exceptionality

excellence is the vision that drives education, quality education is education that is exemplary; schools should maximize the pursuit of the highest potential in individual students.

2. Education quality as consistency

Equality is the vision that drives education, quality requires equitable experiences, schools and classrooms should provide students with consistent experiences across the system.

3. Education quality as fitness-for purpose

Refinement and perfection in specific subject areas is the vision that shapes the system, quality is seen as preparing students for specific roles, instructional specialization is emphasized.

4. Education quality as value for money

Education reflects reasonable correspondence to individual and societal investments; quality is interpreted as the extent to which the system delivers value for money.

5. Education quality as transformative potential

Social or personal change is the vision that drives education, quality education is a catalyst for positive changes in individuals and society, education promotes social change. One way of looking at quality, prevalent in both the research literature and reports of program implementation, concerns the relationship between different "inputs" and a measure of student performance, or "output." The outputs are usually students results on achievement tests, assessments, or end-of-cycle examinations. The inputs include a wide variety of factors infrastructure and resources, quality of teaching environment, textbooks, teacher preparation, teacher salaries, supervision, attitudes and incentives, Educational Institutional climate,

1. Towards a Learning Society

1. Towards a Learning Society

As we move towards a learning society, every human act will require contributions from experts, and this will place entire sector of education in sharp focus. Although the priorities which are being assigned today to the task of Education for All will continue to be preponderant, the country will have to prepare itself to invest more and more on higher education and, simultaneously, measures will have to be taken to refine and diversify and upgrade higher education and research.

2. Industry and Academia Connection-

Industry and Academia connect necessary to ensure curriculum and skills in line with requirements. Skill building is really very crucial to ensure employability of academia to understand and make sure good jobs (keeping in view knowledge + skills+ global professional skills = good jobs).

3. Incentives to Teachers and Researchers

Industry and students are expecting specialized courses to be offered so that they get the latest and best in education and they are also industry ready and employable. Vocational and Diploma courses need to be made more attractive to facilitate specialized programs being offered to students. Incentives should be provided to teachers and researchers to make these professions more attractive for the younger generation.

4. Innovative Practices

The new technologies offer vast opportunities for progress in all walks of life. It offers opportunities for economic growth, improved health, better service delivery, improved learning and socio-cultural advances. Though efforts are required to improve the country's innovative capacity, yet the efforts should be to build on the existing strengths in light of new understanding of the research-innovation-growth linkage.

5. To mobilize resources

The decline in public funding in the last two plan periods has resulted in serious effects on standards due to increasing costs on non-salary items and emoluments of staff, on the one hand, and declining resources, on the other. Effective measures will have to be adopted to mobilize resources for higher education. There is also a need to relate the fee structure to the student's capacity to pay for the cost. So that, students at lower economic levels can be given highly subsidized and fully subsidized education.

6. Coming of Information Age

The world is entering into an Information Age. Developments in communication, information and technology will open up new and cost-effective approaches for private and public sectors. It will widen the reach of higher education to the youth as well as to the adults who need continuing education for meeting the demands of the fast-changing nature of occupations and lifelong education. Knowledge, which is at the heart of higher education, is a crucial resource in the development of political democracy, the struggle for social justice, progress towards individual enlightenment.

7. Student-Centered Education and Dynamic Methods

Methods of higher educational also have to be appropriate to the needs of learning to learn, learning to do, learning to live, learning to become. Student-centered education and employment of dynamic methods of education will require from teachers new attitudes and new skills. Methods of teaching through lectures will have to subordinate to the methods that will lay stress on self-study, personal consultation between teachers and pupils, dynamic sessions of seminars and workshops. Methods of distance education will have to be employed on a vast scale.

8. Public Private Partnership

PPP is most essential to bring in quality in the higher educational system. Governments can ensure PPP through an appropriate policy. University Grants Commission and Ministry of HRD should play a major role in developing a purposeful interface between the Universities, Industries and National Research Laboratories (NRLs) as a step towards PPP. Funding of NRLs by the government should ensure the involvement of institutions of higher education engaged in research activities to facilitate availability of latest sophisticated equipment. There has been some effort both by the government and the private education institutions to develop the interface at the various levels. However, this needs to be strengthened.

appropriate attention to all the aspects related in order to prepare quality and sufficient number of educational staff. Such efforts need a very serious structuring for the research base institutions. We have to be optimistic that private-public partnership and the Industry interface will take place in the field of education at all levels, and particularly in the backward regions, which is the need of the hour. To achieve excellence, we thus need to create a real partnership between government, educators and industry—Partnerships that can provide our high-tech industries with skilled workers who meet the standards of their industry.

9. To Provide Need Based Job-Oriented Courses

All round development of personality is the purpose of education. But the present day education is neither imparting true knowledge of life and nor improving the talent of a student by which one can achieve laurels in the field one is interested. So, combination of arts subjects and computer science and science and humanities or literature should be introduced so that such courses could be useful for the students to do jobs after recruitment in some companies which would reduce unnecessary rush to higher education. This programme must be focused on graduate studies and research and developing strategies and mechanisms for the rapid and efficient transfer of knowledge and for its application to specific national and local conditions and needs. Meritorious doctoral students should be recognized through teaching assistantships with stipends over and above the research fellowships. Finally, based on knowledge only vision of the future life and work can be had; based on this vision only a broad ambition can be fixed for oneself; and based on this ambition only one can lead interesting life doing satisfying job to do remarkable achievements in some field in the world.

10. International Cooperation

Universities in India have been a primary conduit for the advancement and transmission of knowledge through traditional functions such as research, innovation, teaching, human resource development, and continuing education.

International cooperation is gaining importance as yet another function. With the increased development of transport and communication, the global village is witnessing a growing emphasis on international cooperation and action to find satisfactory solutions to problems that have global dimensions and higher education is one of them.

11. Towards a New vision

India realizes, like other nations of the world, humanity stands today at the head of a new age of a large synthesis of knowledge, and that the East and the West have to collaborate in bringing about concerted action for universal upliftment and lasting peace and unity. In this new great cultural achievements of the past have to be recovered and enriched in the context of the contemporary advancement so that humanity can successfully meet the evolutionary revolutionary challenges and bring about a new type of humanity and society marked by integrated powers physical, emotional, dynamic, intellectual, ethical, aesthetic and spiritual potentialities.

12. Cross Culture Programmes

After education, tour to all the places in India and abroad as far as possible with the cooperation of government is necessary so that one can understand about people, culture, arts, literature, religions, technological developments and progress of human society in the world.

13. Action Plan for Improving Quality

Academic and administrative audit should be conducted once in three years in colleges by external experts for ensuring quality in all aspects of academic activities. The self-finance colleges should come forward for reaccreditation and fulfill the requirements of accreditation. Universities and colleges should realize the need for quality education and come forward with actions for improving quality in higher education.

14. Individuality

The life of one will not be interesting but rather boring, monotonous and frustrating. This is mainly due to parental interference in the education of the children. Parental guidance is necessary but it should not interfere in the creativity or individuality of the students. Also, in spite of the obsolete type of education system, some are achieving wonderful things in Sports, Music, Dance, Painting, Science and Technology in the world. This is only due to the encouragement of the parents and some dedicated teachers in the educational institutions. Higher education is necessary for one to achieve excellence in the line one is best. But one should be selected for higher education on the basis of merit only. Further, fees for education in general should not be high; especially, the fees for higher studies should be within the reach of every class of people in the nation.

15. Privatization of Higher Education

In any nation education is the basic necessity for the socio-economic development of the individuals and the society. In reality only 20% of the population is educated in India. So, improved standard of education as first priority should be offered to the majority by the govt. Authorities with sincere political will. Also, privatization of higher education is absolutely necessary in a vast country like India as government alone is helpless to do so.

16. Quality development

Quality depends on its all functions and activities: teaching and academic programs, research and scholarship, staffing, students, building, facilities, equipment services to the community and the academic environment. It also requires that higher education should be characterized by its international dimensions: exchange of knowledge, interactive networking, mobility of teachers and students and international research projects, while taking into account the national cultural values and circumstances. The level of education and knowledge being imparted by ~~allies~~ is not up to the mark. Instead of concentrating

on quantity, these institutions should concentrate on qualitative approach of doctoral research in social sciences needs more analytical and comparative and be related to policy and economy. A study conducted on Social Research Capacity in South Asia (2002) showed that the of the Indian universities in the special articles published Economic and Political Weekly was only about a 25 percent too was dominated by only three universities, namely Jawaharlal Nehru University, University of Mumbai & University of

CONCLUSION

It concludes that Indian government is not giving priority to the development of Standard in education. India should aspire for the international standard in education. Many nations universities like in the USA, UK, Australia, etc. allow studies higher education for foreign students in their countries and there correspondence courses as well. In the same way Indian Universities may offer world class education can also offer courses of studies to foreign students taking advantage of globalization process. To achieve that goal it should adopt uniform international syllabus in its educational institutions.

Colleges and Private institutes should set up Internal Quality Assurance Cell and must follow a minimum standard to give degrees. The quality assurance system must be independent of political and institutional interaction and it must have basis in the legislation. There should be operational, financial and academic autonomy coupled with accountability. There is need of an independent accreditation agency with a conglomerate of government, industry, academia, society etc. All stakeholders of the education ensure that the stakeholders particularly the students are not taken for a ride. They should be able to know whether a particular institution delivers value or not. Then things can be under control to some extent. It is also important that all institutes of higher learning should public the acceptability of their courses.

Examination reforms, gradually shifting from the terminal, annual and semester examinations to regular and continuous assessment of student's performance in learning should be implemented.

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