



Quality Improvement through Autonomy for B.Ed. Colleges

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1. Introduction

Quality has become the key word in the present globe due to the third wave change, globalization, industrialization and liberalization. There is no existence without Quality. Everybody demands quality from household product to the service products.

A similar thought is also highlighted in the following statement of the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-first Century: “The commission believes that a rethinking of Teacher Education is necessary in order to bring out in future teachers precisely those human and intellectual qualities that will facilitate a fresh approach to teaching”.

2. Concept of Autonomy

The concept of Autonomous Colleges was defined in clear terms by the Education commission 1964-66 under the chairmanship of Dr. D.S. Kothari: “Where there is an outstanding college within a large university which was shown the capacity to improve itself, markedly consideration should be given to granting it an autonomous status.

3. The Specific Objective of the Autonomy for B.Ed. Colleges

- In the broad way, Autonomy implies freedom to teach, to learn and evaluate to update knowledge for achieving excellence at all levels.
- To restructure and update the syllabus on the Principles of relevance, diversification and modernization in order to meet societal changes.
- To adopt innovative teaching learning techniques.
- To provide for the continued review and development of the curricula.
- To promote socially useful and relevant research studies.
- To provide opportunities to the students for developing their latent talents, communication and creative expressions and inculcate in them dignity of manual labour, appreciation of cultural heritage, willingness to work hard and civic consciousness.

4. Quality Improvement through Autonomy

The Quality of Education, to a large extent, depends upon the Quality of Teacher Education Programme. The National Policy on Education (NPE – 1986 & 1992) has rightly observed that the Teacher Educational is a continuous process and its pre-service components are inseparable.

4.1 Autonomy and Expected Changes in Curriculum

The teaching strategies employing the use of media and material for effective curriculum, many new concern like globalization, privatization, liberalization, social cohesion, use of information and communication technology, integrated approach to teaching of social science using culture specific technology, art of healthy and productive living, linking education have been highlighted in this curriculum.

4.2 Impact of Autonomy on Administrative setup

In this connection, 'Ashutos Biswai' has proposed a consistency system maintenance model for Quality Assurance given in figure – 1. This model helps to develop the quality of the Teacher Education.

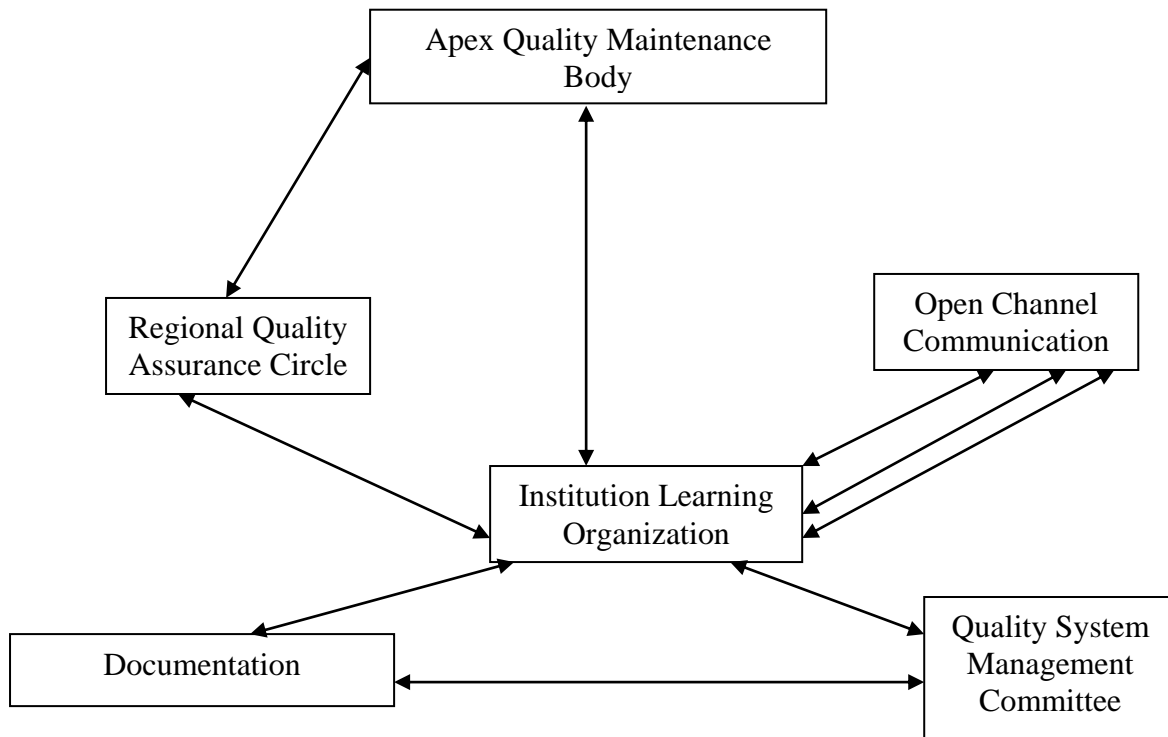


Figure 1 Administrative setup

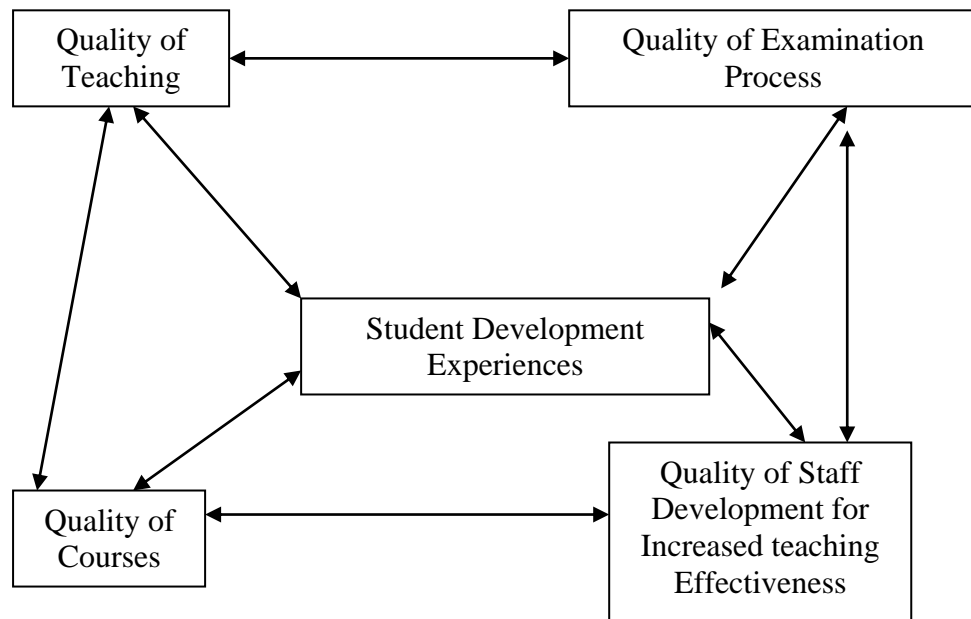
Existing Input Norms
 Existing Process Norms
 Existing Product Norms
 Organization Relation Chart
 Allocation of Resources.
 (Consistency System Maintenance Model for Quality Assurance)

4.3 Autonomy and Educational Evaluation there of

New perspectives for educational Evaluation in the 21st century are as follows:

- Need to develop the skill of learning to learn
- Need for education throughout life
- Need for fostering the values of pluralism
- Need for educational through computer and electronic devices
- Need to cope with the influence of media and paradigm shift in Teacher Educational
- Need for developing skills to handle community participation in school organization

In sum, Quality Education is more important for student development and this student development is at the core of Teacher Education.

Figure 2 Protective Evaluation Belt**Figure 2 Protective Evaluation Belt**

5. Conclusion

Autonomy is a concept found in moral, political, and bioethical philosophy. Within these contexts, it is the capacity of a rational individual to make an informed, un-coerced decision. In moral and political philosophy, autonomy is often used as the basis for determining moral responsibility for one's actions. One of the best known philosophical theories of autonomy was developed by Kant. In medicine, respect for the autonomy of patients is an important goal of deontology, though it can conflict with a competing ethical principle, namely beneficence. Autonomy is also used to refer to the self-government of the people.

References

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