EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM TO CONVEY QUALITY EDUCATION –A THEORETICAL PROSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

In our society there’s a preferred perception that children who are educated within the faith primarily based academic institutions have higher man or woman and moral values, accomplish themselves in an excellent way and they make a distinction each personally and in society, instead of the scholars of non-religion based instructional institutions. The distinction in person is due to the values, which they collect from religion-primarily based education. The allocated class hours which include basis guides, Catholic Doctrine, Scriptures, moral technology, moral guidance, value schooling so on, inculcate the values in the students and sensitize them about the ‘exact’ and the ‘awful’. The ‘awareness’ intended here, is the attention which makes the scholars perceive what's ‘right’ and ‘incorrect’, to differentiate among ‘excellent’ and ‘evil’. This recognition of identity between the good and the evil can be associated with religious recognition, which they acquire in religion-based colleges. The possibility of learning approximately this ‘cognizance’ is available only in the establishments which are run by the religious minority establishments. Perception a number of the dad and mom that religion based totally training offers their youngsters a holistic schooling is clear from the call for admission in faith primarily based academic establishments in place of personal or authorities colleges. Parents are assured that their children will research the values for their lifestyles and they may end up an amazing social being. The pleasant of schooling is visible thru their mind, words, motion, behaviour, and persona and at the entire, the character of the students. The prevailing awareness this paper on academic system to carry best training in a man or woman.

Key Words: Religion, Quality Education, Theoretical Argument etc.
THEORIES OF EDUCATION

The theories regarding faith and training. With the aid of doing so, the researcher attempts to type out and identify theories, which make a contribution to the existing take a look at. First at a look, the researcher presents the psychological theories associated with education.

**Psychological Theories:** an awful lot of what we realize approximately human concept and behaviour has emerged thanks to diverse theories of psychology. As an example, behavioural theories show how conditioning can be used to learn new statistics and behaviours. College students of psychology generally spend a high-quality deal of time analyzing those special theories. Some theories have fallen out of favour, at the same time as others stay broadly time-honoured, however all have contributed incredibly to our understanding of human thought and behaviour.

**Behavioural Theories:** Behavioural psychology, additionally called behaviourism, is a theory of learning based totally upon the concept that each one behaviour is been received via conditioning. Endorsed via well-known psychologists who include John B. Watson (1913) and B.F. Skinner (1938), behavioural theories dominated psychology for the duration of the early half of the 20th century. These days, behavioural strategies are nevertheless widely utilized in therapeutic settings to assist clients learn new talents and behaviour.

**Cognitive Theories:** Cognitive theories of psychology are been cantered on inner states, which include motivation, trouble fixing, selection-making, thinking, and interest. Jean Piaget’s Cognitive development concept (1936) and Leon Festinger’s Cognitive Dissonance concept (1957) can be noted as examples of cognitive theories.

**Developmental Theories:** Theories of development offer a framework for considering human boom, improvement, and studying. Those theories provide an explanation for what motivates human idea and behaviour. Information those theories can offer useful perception into individuals and society. Erickson’s idea of psychosocial development (1959), Freud’s principle of psychosexual improvement (1925) and Kohlberg idea of moral improvement (1958) are well known examples.

**Humanist Theories:** Humanistic psychology theories started to develop in reputation for the duration of the 1950s. While earlier theories frequently cantered on odd behaviour and psychological troubles, humanist theories alternatively emphasised the primary goodness of human beings. A number of the principal humanist theorists include Carl Rogers (1949) and Abraham Maslow’s Hierarchy of desires (1943).

**Personality theories:** nearly every day we describe and examine the personality of the people round us. Whether or not we comprehend it or no longer, those day by day musings on how and why humans behave as they do are similar to what personality psychologists do. Character psychology looks at the patterns of thoughts, emotions, and behaviour that make someone precise. Some of the quality-acknowledged theories in psychology are committed to the problem of personality. Erickson’s psychosocial idea (1959), Freud’s psychosexual principle (1925), Carl Jung’s Archetypes (1953) Murray’s psychogenic concept (1938) make a contribution to this category.
Social Psychology Theories: Social psychology is been centered on assisting us understand and explain social behaviour. Social theories are normally centred on unique social phenomena which encompass management theories, institution behaviour, Prosocial behaviour, Social have an effect on, Altruism, Bystander impact, Compliance, Halo effect, Conformity, Actor-Observer Bias, Heroism, Love and Obedience.

Learning Theories: learning theories attention on how people learn and collect new knowledge. This is an interdisciplinary topic of interest that often attracts upon records from psychology, training, academic layout, and different areas. Gardner’s theory of more than one Intelligences (1983), Jungian mastering styles (1927) and Kolb’s learning patterns (1984) are little well known gaining knowledge of theories.

Sociological Theories: This section introduces the theoretical threads that weave via the sector of the sociology of schooling these days - Structural Functionalist, conflict and Symbolic interplay theories. At the start, the researcher will speak in quick conflict and Symbolic Interactions principle and will reside upon Functionalist concept as it contributes extra for the argument of these studies. Conflict concept sees the reason of schooling as preserving social inequality and maintaining the power of people who dominate society. Warfare theorists look at the equal functions of training as functionalists. Functionalists see education as a useful contribution to an ordered society; but, conflict theorists see the instructional device as perpetuating the repute quo by means of dominating the lower training into being obedient people. Symbolic interplay Theorists limit their analysis of training to what they directly study going on in the study room. They focus on how instructor expectancies influence scholar overall performance, perceptions, and attitudes. The interplay principle attempts to recognize the deeper meanings individuals provide to their participation in and relationships with colleges. The interactions principle has its origin inside the work of George.H.Mead’s mind, Self and Society (1913) and C.H.Cooley’s searching Glass self (1902). One of the most influential Interactionist theorists turned into sociologist Erving Goffman (1956), who describes presentation of self in everyday existence. There also are numerous current theories that, although grounded in those earlier frameworks, offer important explanations that bridge the gap between macro and micro degree theories; Berstein’s Code theory (1971) and Bourdieu’s description of Cultural capital (1986) make contributions to this category.

Structural functionalist principle originated with the contributions of Emile Durkheim (1912), the founder of functionalist idea, who emphasised the need for people to percentage similar values to keep cohesive society. struggle principle, which grew out of the paintings of Karl Marx (1957) and Max Weber (1905, 1915 &1920) makes a speciality of the war of social lessons to hold dominance and power in social structures. The functionalist idea focuses on the ways that customary training serves the desires of society. Functionalists first see education in its take place role: conveying primary know-how and abilities to the subsequent era. Durkheim identified the latent role of schooling as one among socializing humans into society's mainstream. This ‘moral schooling,’ as he referred to as it, helped form a extra cohesive social shape by way of bringing collectively people from diverse backgrounds. Functionalists point to different latent roles of training consisting of transmission of middle moral values and social manage. Useful principle stresses the features that schooling serves in pleasant a society’s numerous
wishes. Possibly the maximum essential characteristic of education is socialization. If youngsters are to
research the norms, values, and skills they need to characteristic in society, then education is a number
one vehicle for such learning. Instructional institutions train the three Rs (studying, ’rating, ’rithmetic),
as we all know, however they also train a number of the society’s norms and values. A 2nd characteristic
of education is social integration. For a society to work, functionalists say, human beings have to join a
common set of ideals and values. As we noticed, the development of such common perspectives changed
into an aim of the machine of unfastened, compulsory training that evolved inside the 19th century. A
3rd feature of training is social placement. Beginning in instructional institution, students are diagnosed
by instructors and different officers each as brilliant and influenced or as less vibrant and even
educationally challenged. Depending on how they may be been diagnosed, children are taught at the
level that is thought to fit them best. On this way, they're presumably organized for their later station in
existence. Social and cultural innovation is a fourth function of schooling. Our scientists can not make
essential clinical discoveries and our artists and thinkers cannot provide you with fantastic works of art,
poetry, and prose except they have first been educated inside the many subjects they need to recognize
for their selected direction. in the new century, academic establishments have extraordinary new features
along with technical-monetary, human-social, political, cultural, and educational at character,
institutional, network, society, and global levels as shown in desk 5 (Cheng, 1996a). In large part,
exceptional of schooling ought to be in detail link to the fulfilment of those faculty capabilities. If
schools can carry out and gain those college capabilities, the education carrier provided by means of
those colleges can be perceived as effective and their nice as high. Therefore, the attempt of pleasant
guarantee goals at enhancing effectiveness of instructors and colleges to reap these faculty capabilities

Technical-monetary functions talk to the education gadget’s contribution to the technical or economic
traits and needs at each of the five degrees. At the person stage, schooling allows students acquire the
knowledge and abilities important to survive and compete in a current society. On the institutional level,
instructional establishments offer excellent offerings for clients, employers and others related with the
company. At network and societal levels, faculties and schooling establishments resource the economic
and instrumental desires of their nearby network and financial system, adjust or shape economic
behaviours and make contributions to the improvement and balance of the wider society. Those then feed
the global level thru the schooling gadget and subsystems offering economically, technologically and
environmentally touchy adults to the continuously shrinking international network. Schooling relevance
to technical-monetary capabilities ought to be one of the important worries in current schooling reforms.

Human-social features confer with the contribution of the schooling gadget to human development and
social relationships at one-of-a-kind degrees of the society. At the man or woman degree, training
facilitates students to increase as completely as feasible psychologically, socially and bodily. At the
institutional stage, schools or education establishments assist invent and improve the pleasant human
relationships, which frame organizational behaviour. From a Functionalist angle, education serves sure
social features of their nearby community. Those functions encompass social integration of numerous
constituencies, facilitation of social mobility within present magnificence systems and reinforcement of social equality. From the alternative standpoint of struggle theory, schooling reproduces the existing social elegance structure and perpetuates social inequality (Cheng, 1995a; Blackledge & Hunt, 1985). Due to the growing global awareness (Beare & Slaughter, 1993), schooling wishes to prepare college students for worldwide concord, social co-operation, international human relationships, and work in the direction of the elimination of national, regional, racial, and gender biases at the worldwide stage. Given the importance of human-social capabilities of training to tendencies at different degrees, how to ensure training relevance and quality in this element is regularly the hot subject matter in education policy making and debate.

Political functions refer to the contribution of the training device to the political trends at extraordinary stages of society. At the character level, education facilitates students to broaden superb civic attitudes and abilities and to workout the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. On the institutional degree, education institutions act as locations for encouraging critical dialogue of political issues. On the community and societal stages, schooling plays a critical role in promoting recognition of democracy and facilitating political tendencies and changes. The developing awareness of worldwide dependence reinforces the want for education to make a contribution to worldwide understanding and elimination of international struggle. Responding to the growing emphasis on democracy and harmony at different tiers within the new century, the schooling relevance to political features will become an essential a part of future great assurance. Cultural capabilities talk to the contribution of the schooling system to the cultural transmission and improvement at one-of-a-kind stages of society. At the man or woman level, training helps students to expand creativity and aesthetic attention, and to become acquainted with the dominant values underpinning their society. At an institutional level, education institutions act as agents for systematic cultural transmission, cultural integration among their more than one and diverse constituencies, and cultural re-vitalization. On the network and society degrees, education establishments frequently function a cultural unit sporting the explicit norms and expectations of the local people. Once more, struggle theory provides an alternative view. It suggests that schools and instructors socialize college students from distinct tiers of society with special sets of values and beliefs and, within the procedure, gain some agencies extra than others. On the global level, schooling can encourage appreciation of cultural variety and reputation of different norms, traditions, values, and beliefs in exclusive international locations and areas. For the long term development of individuals, the community, the society or the complete international, the training relevance to cultural functions is necessarily a key problem in destiny nice guarantee.

Education capabilities refer to the contribution of the training gadget to the development and upkeep of schooling at exceptional ranges. Traditionally, schooling has been perceived as a way to reaching the monetary, social, political, and cultural values only. Fast and considerable trade, however, has induced now a reputation that schooling in and of itself is an important intention. The content, gadget, and shape of schooling, then, want to be advanced and maintained. At the man or woman level, schooling helps students to discover ways to learn, and instructors to learn how to teach. At the institutional degree,
training establishments function an area for experts working collectively to improve learning and coaching through mutual guide and shared innovation. On the network and society degrees, education offers services for different educational desires inside their groups, facilitate developments of schooling as a career, disseminate expertise and records to the subsequent technology, and make a contribution to the formation of a getting to know society. So that it will inspire mutual expertise amongst international locations, training can contribute to the improvement of worldwide education and international schooling exchange and co-operation. The growing importance of non-stop lifelong learning to the destiny improvement reinforces the relevance to training functions as necessary factor in nice guarantee. The expertise of above faculty features and accompanying levels is crucial for high-quality warranty. It presents a body for faculty managers and instructors to understand and operationally schooling applications relevant to the new college capabilities at unique tiers. Now many education institutions slender their focus handiest on a number of school functions which include technical-financial capabilities or human-social capabilities however ignore the alternative. Some emphasize college features simplest at the man or woman and institutional tiers however neglect the network, society and global stages. The biased emphasis or narrowed recognition might also preclude their efforts to pursue future first-class in schooling.

THEORIES OF QUALITY EDUCATION

The present the theories pertaining to quality education in an elaborate way that support and contribute to the present study.

➢ The Stage Theory of higher education development

Professor Martin Trow at the University of California proposes the stage theory of higher education development. He describes the transition in higher education from elite to mass to universal student access. Professor Martin Trow (2007) points out that there is a fundamental change from elite to mass, which does not only mean a sharp increase in the number of people who can receive higher education, but a change in quality which plays an important role in the transition from elite to mass. The quality refers to the change of education concept, expansion of the function of education, diversity of teaching purposes and forms of Education, and the change of curriculum set-up, the way of teaching, entrance requirement and management. In China, the quantity of graduation has been paid more attention, while the quality of graduate education is ignored, which is harmful to the development of graduate education; and thus, in the process of inspecting postgraduate education, it is necessary to pay more attention to the aspect of quality (Shi, 2010: 34-35).

➢ Theory of the Inner and Outer Law of Education

As a social activity, education must follow the law. Among all laws, there are two most basic laws. One is the law of relationship between education and social development, which is been called the inner law of education. This law holds the idea that education is a subsystem in the complete social system, which has an inevitable connection with other subsystems, like economy, politics and culture. Therefore, this kind of law could be further explained in the following way: education is limited by social economy, politics and culture; in turn, education can stimulate development in education, culture and economy.
The other law is about the relationship between education and human beings, which is been called outer law of education. This law believes that many factors will affect the learners during the process of education. Two points should be noted in the relation between education and the development of human beings: the first one is that the relation of each composing part in the comprehensive development of human being should be noted, and the second points out that among all composing parts, the relations between educators, educational objects and related influencing factors are the most basic. The relation between the inner and outer law of education is that, the outer law limits the inner law of education while outer law of education can only be done through inner law. Graduate education must follow the inner and outer of education. In other words, social background must be taken into account in understanding the quality of graduate education. It is necessary to measure the quality of graduate education from the aspects of social background, economy, politics, culture and other specific environment. Besides, social factors, such as population, resources, geography and ecology, all need to be taken into consideration.

The large-scale development of graduate education is to meet the need of high-level personnel from society, economy, technology and education. To explore the problems of quality in graduate education cannot be isolated. Based on the outer law of education, it has to be researched under the historical background of society, economy, technology and education. Similarly, graduate education must follow the law of self-development.

**CONCLUSION**

The specializes in high-quality education permits students to develop and grow in university surroundings, that is supportive and at the identical time challenging, which nurtures them to turn out to be assured, have excellent and are inclined to strive forward, yet on the identical time feel a feel of responsibility toward others of their network. Faculties are locations wherein college students of various talents expand, learn and grow collectively. Accordingly, the paper to the research observe gives a path to acts as a platform to delve deeper into distinctive dimensions of faith, education, and exceptional of education within the research on overview of literature.

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