Chapter - 1

Introduction

Education is an important index of human development, economic growth and empowerment. It forms the core of every social and human development doctrines. It is widely believed that the status of an education process and system in a country is an index of its future well-being. The phenomena of liberalization and globalization of the Indian economy coupled with Information Technology revolution have brought new challenges to higher education. The responsibility of institutions of higher education in the above changing scenario is not only confined to imparting education, but also to forecast the future needs of the economy.

1.1 Implications For Quality Education:

Higher education system is starving of funds and it has been very difficult to monitor the quality of education imparted by the education system presently. According to the reports, out of every Rs.100/-, JNU spends on a student only 59 paisa come from students’ fees. A Delhi University undergraduate student pays an annual fee between Rs. 200- 350 while government subsidy is about Rs.2800-4200/-. An average undergraduate / postgraduate or research student at Central Institute of Education of Delhi University pays nearly Rs.5000/- per year while the government spends more than a lakh on him.

Recently, the State of Delhi decided that some schools showing poor results in public examination might be handed over to private trusts with permission to raise fees and some grants by the State. About 100 schools having 15% result were considered for this scheme. The idea was to improve their quality with increased funds and physical
facilities created by the trusts. The land and building would remain under the control of the government.

A stage has reached that higher education is not at all different from any other commodity or commercial product. Under WTO regulations, the educational institutions and universities, which were traditionally viewed as custodians of knowledge, would function like business concerns looking for buyers to their products. Thus, higher education is going to become an alternative object of commerce for doing lucrative business.

1.2 Personality Of Students: Its Nature And Significance

Personality type is a product of characteristic interactions among a variety of cultural and personal forces including peers, biological heredity, parents, social class, culture and physical environment. Out of this experience a person learns to prefer some activities as opposed to others. These activities, later, become strong interests, which lead to a special group of competencies. Finally, a person's competencies and interests create a particular personal disposition that leads that person to think, perceive and act in special ways.

There are six personality types. These models include
(a) realistic,
(b) investigative,
(c) artistic,
(d) social,
(e) enterprising, and
(f) conventional.

Each type is dominated by a given personality type and each environment is characterized by physical settings posing special problems and opportunities
1.3 Factors Affecting Personality:

- Infra-structural facilities available in the institute
- Educational environment in the schools
- Degree of hereditary impact
- Students IQ
- Family income
- Family background
- Media of instructions in the schools
- Quality of teachers
- Teaching aids used in teaching
- Physical and psychological potentials
- Company of peers
- Sense of social acceptance
- Superiority complex

1.4 Causes Of Personality Decline In Students:

- Lack of educational culture
- Lack of mental IQ
- Advancement of technology
- Changing conditions of living
- Increased demands of extra smartsness
- Financial position of the country
- Financial status of family
- Inferiority complex