

ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIAN SOCIETY

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Abstract

Advanced education is a essential area for the development and improvement of human asset which can get a sense of ownership with social, monetary and logical advancement of the country. While, advanced education gives India an edge on the planet economy as obvious from the accessibility of the skilled labor supply, and exploration researchers working abroad, joblessness, ignorance and relative neediness keep on being the significant impediments to understand her possible in HR. The advanced education framework in India has filled in a wonderful way, especially in the post-freedom period, to become quite possibly of the biggest arrangement of its sort on the planet.

Indian advanced education framework is the third biggest on the world, close to the United States of America and China. Since freedom, India as a agricultural country is argumentatively advancing in the schooling field. In spite of the fact that there have been part of difficulties to advanced education arrangement of India yet similarly have package of chances to defeat these difficulties and to make advanced education framework much better. India need well gifted and exceptionally taught individuals who can drive our economy forward. India gives exceptionally gifted individuals to different nations subsequently, it is extremely simple for India to move our country from a emerging country to a created country.

Keywords : Education, Opportunities, Challenges, Educational Institutions and Universities.

Introduction :

India's higher education framework is the world's third biggest regarding studies, next to China and the United States of America. In future, India will be one of the biggest education

centers. India's Advanced education area has seen a huge expansion in the quantity of Schools, Colleges and Universities since independence. The 'Right to Education Act' which specifies necessary and free schooling to all children under the age of 6-14 years, has achieved an upset in the school system of the country with measurements uncovering a stunning enrolment in schools throughout recent years. The association of private area in higher schooling has seen extraordinary changes in the field. Today more than 60% of advanced education establishments in India are advanced by the private area.

Indian Higher Education :

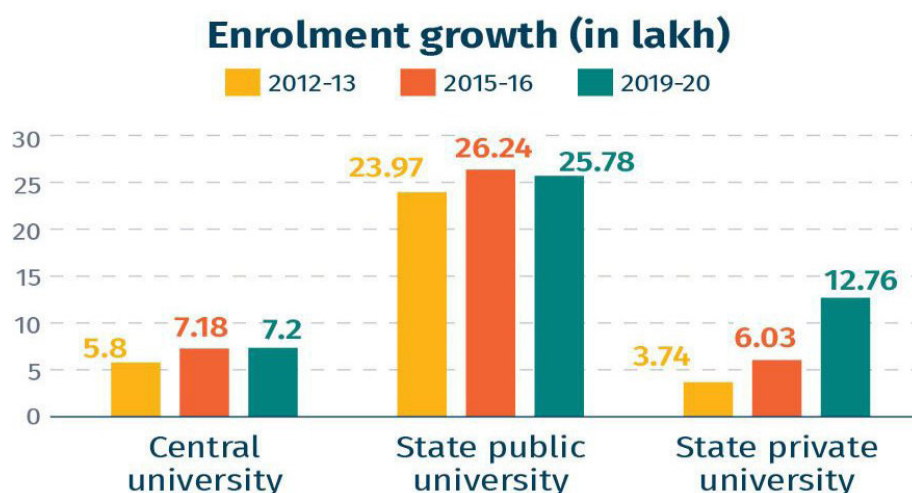
India has effectively made one of the greatest advanced education structure on the world. Quality of many top establishments is perceived to be similar to the best on the world. In any case, Indian schooling system deals with issues and issues that start from variations and formative models embraced. With all the amazing advancement in the space of data innovation, space science, atomic innovation, oil investigation, modern creation and so on, India couldn't tackle its concerns of neediness, obliviousness and under development totally and effectively because of different reasons.

Growth

As advanced education system develop and enhance, society is progressively worried about the nature of programs, public appraisals and worldwide rankings of advanced education organizations. Anyway these correlations will generally overemphasize research, involving research execution as a measuring stick of institutional worth. In the event that these cycles neglect to address the nature of educating, it is to a limited extent since estimating showing quality is testing .

India has been forever been a place where there is researchers and students. In aged times likewise, India was respected all over the world for its colleges like Taxila, Nalanda, Vikramshila and its researchers. By independence, India had 20 colleges, 500 universities selecting around 2,30,000 students.

The growth of universities and Colleges in India from 2012 to 2020



Source: Higher Education in India: Twelfth Five Year Plan (2017-21) and beyond FICCI Higher Education Summit 2021.

Challenges in Higher Education in India

It is our 73th year of independence still our schooling system has not been grown completely. We can't list a single college in top 100 colleges of the world. Different state run administrations changed during these seventy years.

Enrolment: The Gross Enrolment Proportion (GER) of India in advanced education is just 15% which is very low when contrasted with the created as well as, other emerging nations. With the increment of enrolments at school level, the stockpile of advanced education establishments is lacking to meet the developing request in the country.

Quality: Quality in higher education is a multi-dimensional, multilevel, and a dynamic concept. Guaranteeing quality in advanced education is among the principal challenges being looked in India today. Government is determined zeroing in on the quality schooling. Still Huge number of schools also, colleges in India can't meet the base requirements set somewhere near the UGC and our colleges are not in that frame of mind to stamp its place among the top colleges of the world.

Infrastructure: Poor infrastructure is another challenge to the higher education system of India particularly the institutes run by the public sector suffer from poor physical facilities and infrastructure. There are large number of colleges which are functioning on second or third floor of the building on ground or first floor there exists readymade hosiery or photocopy shops.

Political interference: The majority of the instructive establishments are possessed by the political pioneers, who are assuming key part in administering collections of the colleges. They are involving the guiltless students for their self centered implies. Student sort out campaigns, fail to remember their own goals and start to create their vocations in legislative issues.

Faculty : Faculty deficiencies and the failure of the state school system to draw in and hold capable educators have been presenting difficulties to quality training for a long time. Huge numbers of NET/PhD competitors are jobless even there are part of opening in advanced education, these meriting up-and-comers are then applying in different divisions which is a greatest disaster for the advanced education framework.

Research and Innovation: There are very nominal scholars in our country whose writing is cited by famous western authors. There is inadequate focus on research in higher education institutes. There are insufficient resources and facilities, as well as, limited numbers of quality faculty to advice students. Most of the research scholars are without fellowships or not getting their fellowships on time which directly or indirectly affects their research. Moreover, Indian Higher education institutions are poor connected to research centers. So, this is another area of challenge to the higher education in India.

Opportunities in Higher Education :

India is a huge country, with an expected populace of youngsters matured between 18 to 23 years to be near 150 millions. The sheer size of the market offers gigantic open doors for improvement of the advanced education area in India. India currently brags of having in excess of 33,000 schools and 659 colleges, which has been very a momentous development during the most recent sixty years. The year 2012 saw 21.4 million enlistments, which makes India the

third biggest schooling system on the planet. Tragically, the instructive framework of India is deficient to deal with such enormous volumes. In demonstrate hatred for all the public authority spending in the instructive area, meeting the developing requirements is simply excessively lacking. Consequently, advanced education area has now been distinguished as one of the promising regions for private and unfamiliar ventures. It offers colossal speculation open doors in both non-endlessly controlled portions. The need to enhance the employability of graduates is presenting entry points for collaboration in enterprise education and entrepreneurship, links with industry, research skills and the wide range of transferable skills, including English. The emerging interest in Indian higher education institutions in the vocational skills market provides areas for potential engagement with international partners. There is a need to build stronger relationships and increase mutual understanding in higher education by increasing support and participation in platforms (conferences, workshops, seminars) which enable debate and dialogue with other countries of the world.

Conclusion :

Education is an interaction by which an individual's body, brain and character are shaped and reinforced. It is bringing of head, heart and psyche together and consequently empowering an individual to foster an inside and out character recognizing the best in the person in question. Advanced education in India has extended quickly over the most recent sixty years later autonomy yet it isn't similarly available to all. India is today one of the quickest emerging nations of the world with the yearly development rate going above 9%. Still a huge segment of the populace stays unskilled and a huge number of kids' don't get even essential training. This isn't just barred a huge segment of the populace from adding to the improvement of the nation completely yet it has additionally kept them from using the advantages of anything advancement have occurred to help individuals. Most likely India is confronting different difficulties in advanced education however to handle these difficulties and to support advanced education is most extreme significant. India is a nation of enormous human asset potential, to use this potential appropriately is the issue which expected to talk about. Potential open doors are accessible yet how to get benefits from these valuable open doors and step by step instructions to make them available to others is the question of concern. To support that pace of development, there is need to build the quantity of foundations and furthermore the nature of advanced education in India. To reach and accomplish the future necessities there is a dire need to relook at the Monetary Assets, Access and Value, Quality Principles, Importance, foundation and toward the end the Responsiveness.

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