



A Study of Role of Higher Education in India

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ABSTRACT

The Indian Education system is backbone of the overall development of India. We are adopted the appropriate policies regarding the higher education on time to time for enhancing the quality of higher education as well as developing the human resource. Education plays a vital role in National development. In the globalization the world become a village, because of development of the information and communication technology day by day. In 21st century changing the entire sector by knowledge and its credit goes to the higher education system of India because, in India increased the Gross Enrollment Ratio in higher education it is very low with compare to other developed country at the time of independent in India having very low strength of student for getting higher education but now a days it is increasing and therefore the huge of young generation getting the higher education in many types of stream.

I. INTRODUCTION

Higher education performs a key role in India for develop the skills as well as knowledge. The Higher Education in India helps to develop human resources and improving the social development also. After independence higher education plays vital role for overall development of nation. The Indian Higher education system includes both public universities and private universities. Public universities supported by state government and central government while private universities mostly supported by various bodies and societies. All universities in India are recognized by University Grand Commission (UGC), which draws its power from the university grant commission act, 1956. In addition 16, professional council is established, controlling different aspects of accreditation and coordination. UGC control on central universities, state universities, deemed universities and private universities in India. Higher education pays very important role for the overall development of any country or we can say the development of any country is depending on the higher education policy, position and the quality in the higher education. After the independent in our country improves the level of higher education in the emerging period very few higher education colleges and institutions, basic courses was available in India but today many types of professional courses are available in India. The availability of good quality faculty is very important for improving quality of nation's education position. While there has been a consistent growth in the faculty strength in higher education, in India it has not matched the growth in student enrollment numbers. Today the number of teachers has gone less than

student enrollment as compared to 1950-51 this is directly impact on the student quality or educational quality of nation. Student enrollment has been increased but as the same proportion the teacher's quantity was not fare.

Table No. 1. Number of Colleges and Faculty Strength

Year	No. of Colleges
1950-51	695
1960-61	1542
1970-71	3604
1980-81	4722
1990-91	7346
2000-01	12806
2010-11	31564
2011-12	35539
2015	38498
2016	39071
2017	40026
2018	39050
2019	39931
2020	42343

Source: UGC higher Education at a Glance-June, 2013

In above table we can saw how increasing the colleges in India and the faculty in the colleges in entire period that is 1950 to 2012. At present in India having 504 universities and university level institutions, 243 state universities, 53 state private universities, 40 central universities, 130 deemed universities, 33 institutions of national importance established under act of parliament and 5 institutions established under various state legislations. National skill development corporation in its recent study estimated that there will be incremental need of about 31, 71,000 teachers in higher education between 2008 to 2012 to maintain student teacher ratio of 20:1. That is major challenge ahead to the higher education system in India.

Table No. 02. Number of University in India.

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Universities students
1	2015	760
2	2017	864
3	2019	983
4	2022	1014

As per above table there were 760 universities in the year 2015 and it is increase up to 1014 in the year 2022. These universities performed for the development of the nation's human resource and increase the social development.

II. CHALLENGES TO INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA

Following are the major challenges faced by higher education system in India:

- 1) Low strength of higher education faculty: According to the National skill development corporation (NSDC) the ratio of student and teacher should be 20:1 but at present it is very low and it directly affected on the quality of education. Per teacher student strength has increased in day by day therefore many institutions teacher cannot concentrate on individual.
- 2) In Indian higher education system have many barriers for research: Research activity is one of the major activities in higher education. In India many types of barriers like rule and regulation of UGC, Government University, College, particular institutions and the system followed by them. If researcher not followed this process researcher also create new problem in their work. In our country researcher cannot concentrate on research and automatically their affect on the research result.
- 3) Absenteeism in colleges: More than 50 percent of students do not get serious about the higher education they don't have self-confidence and trust on it, they are become exam oriented that causes are deferent. And therefore it is one of the difficulties in higher education
- 4) Government Grant: The grant of government for the education especially to higher education is very low to compare with developed country. Research and development is also low as compare to other country, our expenditure is 0.81 per cent of GDP, and it is 1.13 per cent in China on their GDP and 2.60 percent in US.
- 5) Acute faculty shortage continuous to impact the quality of higher education. Shortage of faculty and the inability of the educational system to attract and retain well-qualified teacher have been posing challenges to quality education for the past many years. Currently about 25 percent of faculty position in universities remain vacant while 24 percent faculty in universities and 57 percent in colleges are without Ph. D. degrees.
- 6) Assessment system and examination pattern: Day by day change in the assessment system and the examination pattern but it is not took the standard of examination and quality of higher education because of its proper implementation and utilization in higher education.
- 7) Traditional pattern of syllabus: many courses syllabus framer do not change them they only divide it, reduce, increase something among it already having the old syllabus they adapted tradition practices which has no application in today.
- 8) Essential academic facilities for improvement of the qualitative higher education: For the adequate facility fund is require sources of funding for universities include plan and non plan grants from state government, UGC, central government projects and other university receipt through avenues such as affiliation.
- 9) The private sector role in higher education: in India having the conflict situation among private sector participation in higher education about 22 percent universities are private sector categories. At the same time, there are about 64 percent of the colleges in the private sector therefore their contribution is very important. And
- 10) Political interference, etc. these are the challenges of the higher educational system in India.

III. ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher Education plays a key role in society's development in India. Higher Education is helps people develop the skills, awareness and knowledge they need to succeed in today's competitive world. It also helps to prepare people for their workforce and how to perform in the society with the good ethics and moral. Following are some important role of higher education.

1) Improvement of knowledge and skills: The higher education is performing for both a training of minds and training of souls of every person; it should give both knowledge and wisdom. The human value is very important thing it is also improve by the higher education.

(2) Higher education helps to the social development: the higher education system must find its guiding principle in the aims of the social development. Social development is directly helps to the nation's development and it also helps to the standard of living of the society.

(3) Improvement for the ethical values:

The success of a country does not depend on the extent of its development in the wealth and earnings; the development of ethical values is more than the other development.

IV. CONCLUSION

Higher Education is an essential component of society, and it has become important part of modern life. It is responsible to develop many profession of the society also. The educational condition before independence was very poor due to social and cultural background etc. But after establishment of UGC Indian higher education system is improved but some difficulties are ahead to the higher education of India. For improvement of the quality of higher education in India, need to change the level of teaching, proper academic facilities, adaption of the specialized and technical education, enhancing the teacher's quality and professionalism in teaching, improvement of evaluation procedure of examinations, changes in job-oriented courses, reduce the political interference, educational system should be business oriented, and improving the practical based learning, etc.

V. REFERENCES

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