

DEVELOPMENT AND RESTRUCTURING OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

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Abstract: This paper discusses the key issues of present Higher education system in India. The impact of Lord McCauley's education system in the pre independent era and then modern education system growth is discussed. It has also been found that Education system in the present era has always been in pursuit mode to catch up with the Industries or Job requirements.

A research in the validity of the System is also done to drive point home.

Introduction:

Present Education System in India:

1. India has been a great nation with a glorious past, both in Knowledge and Skills. However the situation is not comfortable in the present era. Studies show that over 30 % of the Indians live below the poverty line. There is massive unemployment on one side and on the other side large numbers of colleges /institution mushrooming in every nook & corner of the country, producing large influx of educated youths. The situation become further aggravated when we find that College syllabus are always in pursuit mode to catch up with the industry needs.
2. Hence the need of the era is for a robust & honest movement on skill-oriented education interlaced with proper knowledge and excellent training to increase job opportunities or generate Self-employment through proper entrepreneurial skills.
3. The present format of higher education in India was started by Lord McCauley in 1857 with the inception of universities in three residency towns. At present, India possess a highly developed higher education system which offers facility of education and training in almost all aspects of human creative and intellectual endeavours such as arts and humanities, natural, mathematical and social sciences , engineering, medical and dentistry, law and commerce, management , music and arts, foreign languages, culture, communication etc.
4. At present the main constituents of university /university level institutions are
 - **Central university:** A University established under Central Act.
 - **State University.** A University established under State Act.
 - **Deemed to be University.** An Institution deemed to be university, commonly known as Deemed University, refers to a high performing institution, which has been so declared by central government under section 3 of the University Grant Commission (UGC) Act, 1956.
 - **Private University:** A University established

under state/central Act by a sponsoring body viz. A Society registered under the societies registration act 1860, or any other corresponding law for the time being in force in a state or a public trust or a company registered under section 25 of Companies Act 1956.

- **Institution of national importance:** An institution established by the act of parliament and declared as Institution of National Importance.
- **Institution of state legislature act:** An institution established by state legislature act. There has been a tremendous development in Higher Education System ever since we got independence. From 27 Universities in 1957 the numbers increased to 522 universities in 2011 across the country.

5. **NAAC** (National Assessment and Accreditation Council) was established in 1994 by UGC and its Head Office is in Bangalore. It is an organization that assess and accredits institutions of higher education in India.

Table -1 Higher education –An Overview As per the data on December 2011:

S No	Kind of Universities	Number
1	Central Universities	43
2	State Universities	297
3	Deemed to be Universities	129
4	Private Universities	53
Total		522

Source: www.ugc.ac.in & www.education.nic.org.

Need for Restricting Educational System in India

6. Present Education System in facing following challenges:

- How to make Higher Effective to generate job oriented courses.
- Dichotomy in Societal Demand and Supply.
- India ranks as low as 43rd in industrial competitiveness, and 127 in Human Development Index. Government of India has envisioned India to be a Developed Nation by the year 2020. To

accomplish this vision, young professionals urgently need to depart from their conventional approach and focus their attention on innovation and entrepreneurship

- Lack of Innovative Strategies.
- Existing Education system are based on old stereotype principles which are needed to be modified and reframed as per the required scenario.
- Requirement of breaking up of Major Specialisation subjects so that students can have more options and can choose according to their interests for their career and professional enhancement.
- Lack of technology, equipment's and professionals for training practical knowledge to the students and professionals.

Objectives: Higher Educational in India requires changes. Few suggestions are listed below:

- Use of Modern Technologies in higher educational system.
- Improving the professional standards of teachers.
- Believing in the fact that quality of education is important not the quantity of education.
- Government's commitment ensuring affordable quality Higher education.
- Making education available at rural and backward areas of India.
- Solving Issues and Problems related Educating Women in India.
- Understanding the importance of Role of Education in modernizing India.
- Creating awareness about vocational and physical education and make people understand that with these streams also one can have a secure career.
- Industry needs focused education system to increase probability for getting employment or becoming an entrepreneur.
- Making people aware of role of education in Personality development.
- Role of Educationalist in providing reforms in education.
- There is no age for learning so making people aware about Adult education.
- Importance of Education in Professional growth.
- Importance of Globalization and Global education.

Aim of Education System

- Designing Job Oriented and Skills based educational courses.
- Dichotomy in Societal Demand and Supply.
- Brining improvements and innovative ideas for modifying the existing strategies for development of educational systems.
- AICTE and UGC must work for improvement of

education system of India. These organisations should be able to attract educationalists and researchers for bringing out change in policies and strategies for the existing educational system.

- Exploit Technology Innovation.
- Designing Industrial based Educational Courses for personal and professional growth.
- Commercialization of Research.

Hypothesis

Null Hypothesis: There is a need for more development and restructuring of Indian education system.

Alternative Hypothesis: Present education system is better and needs no modification.

Research Methodology

Sample Size: 60 Professionals.

Gender Identity	Percentage
Male	38.33
Female	61.66

Targeted Sample: Educationalist, Researchers, Students, Teachers, Lectures, Scientists etc.

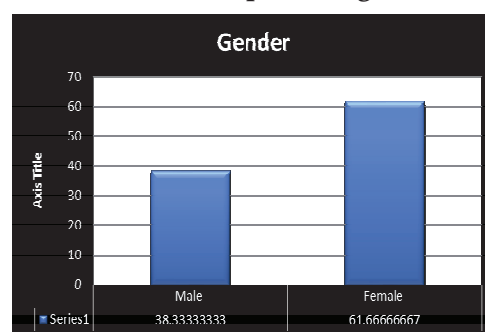
Age Group: 35 to 50 years of age group.

Type of data Analysis: Descriptive Analysis.

Targeted Organizations:

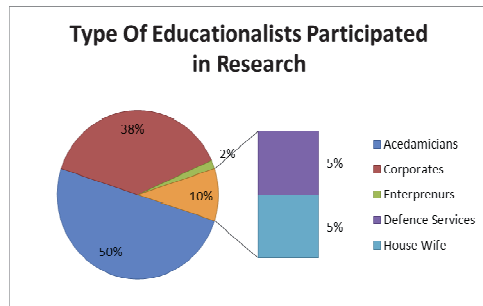
- Government, Private and Deemed Universities.
- Government and Private Schools.
- Autonomous Institutes.
- The details of the Target Higher Educational organisation from where the primary data was obtained are listed at **Appendix A**.
- The Questionnaire sent for obtaining the responses is appended at **Appendix B**
- Primary data is shown at **Appendix C**
- **Type of Research** Used: Comparative Analysis.
- **Data Analysis** The raw data collected was organised and converted in to Tables and Charts for studying the pattern to draw conclusions. These are discussed below:
- Percentage of Participation Gender wise: The sample chosen had following percentage of Male & female participants.

Gender percentage



Primary Data Organised to study the pattern is placed at **Appendix D**

Individual Categories



Result and Conclusion:

- 86% of Educationalist from Educational Sector believe that change and restructuring of existing educational system is essential and it must be job and skill oriented.
- Nearly 70% of Employees, Owners or Entrepreneur believes that improvement and modification of education system is required.
- 33% of house wives believe that change must be brought in educational system.
- Whereas 100% from defence and entrepreneur field believes that education system must change now.

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