

# ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN MAKE IN INDIA MOVEMENT

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## ABSTRACT:

The present system of higher education does not serve the purpose for which it has been started, as India strives to compete in globalised economy in areas that require highly trained professionals, the quality of higher education which has become increasingly important. The Govt of India has initiated major reforms in the education sector to improve the quality of higher education. The present paper focuses on role of higher education in make in India movement across the country. The main objective is to know about the challenges of present higher education system in India. Further the paper also deals with the criteria of improving quality of higher education. The study is carried out purely based on secondary data. The result of the study reveals the need for our educational system to be restructured, redesigned and renewed through improvement in quality of higher education and tackle the challenges in a way that benefits all of India and all the Indians.

Keyword : Higher Education, Quality improvement, challenges, Requirements, suggestions.

## INTRODUCTION

Education has become competitive so as the educational institutions. In order to survive the competition institutions have to improve the quality of their services. Change in culture, aspiration and levels of skills required in securing employment for students, force higher education institutions today to rework on their educational models and adding value to each and every aspect of their service. India's higher education system is the world's third largest in terms of students, next to china and United States. India needs greater transparency and accountability, the colleges and universities lack in high end research facilities, under investment in libraries, information technology, laboratories and classrooms make it very difficult to provide top quality instructions or engage in cutting edge research. This gap has to be bridged if we want to speedup path to development in the higher education sector in India needs a critical examination in a rapidly globalising world. Expansion, inclusion and excellence were the 3 objectives of Higher Education policy of Govt of India. The govt had taken many steps to increase Students enrolment in Higher Education and quality improvement in Higher Education institutions.

## Review of Literature

Bal (2014) discusses the make in India and challenges before Higher Education Policy. The paper takes an overview of the policy so far, recommendation of high power committees to improve private industry participation and foreign collaboration and strongly advocates the need to increase govt commitment towards allocation to education, increase thrust on research and development in order to realize the immense potential that a high global connect provides.

Bal (2014) in the work mentions about the Make-in-India and Higher Education Policy. The paper takes an overview of government's higher education policy and its impact in augmenting Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Quality.

Biyani (2015) focussed and discussed Quality Improvement in Higher Education to meet challenges of Make in India. Mentioned that education is the basic necessity for the socioeconomic development of an individual and society. Since independence its been facing challenges to establish strong education system. Though serious attempts were made by ruling government in this regard but could not improve the basic problems faced by higher education system in India.

#### Research objectives

- 1) To study the role of Higher Education in improving the quality of higher education
- 2) To know about the challenges of present higher education system in India

#### Research Methodology

The research paper is primarily based on secondary data. The paper presents the conceptual aspects on criteria and requirements for improving quality of higher education. Secondary data is collected by accessing govt official websites, research articles and text books.

#### Concept

Higher education system plays an important role for the country's overall development which includes industrial, social, economic etc. The role of Indian higher educational institutes such as colleges and universities in the present time is to provide quality based education in the field of education, research etc to empower youth for self sustainability. Moreover higher education imparts knowledge, develop the students ability also give them a wider perspective the world around. Higher education becomes input to the growth and development of industry and also seen an opportunity to participate in the development process of the individual through a flexible education mode.

#### **Challenges of Present Higher Educational System in India:**

Some of the leading challenges before the higher education system are continuous up gradation of curriculum to keep in pace with rapid growth of science and technology; globalization and the resultant challenges from the international universities; grooming of many private institutions without any method of ensuring maintenance of quality and standard; need for adequate funding to meet the demands of various novel innovative programs; developing a meaningful and purposeful inter-face between the universities, National Research Laboratories, industries, government and society etc.

ICT in higher education policy may not be able to completely overcome all these challenges though it may play a role in information and resource sharing. There are so many people in various parts of the country which are still out of reach. This is when we have emphasized more on our education programs and made our system reachable to all areas. Government has to rethink on these areas to implement more on the policies. Money also plays a vital role for the education system which needs to unique for all globally recognized syllabus and curricula. There is a vast need to improve quality and standards. The time now is to modernize our education system so that our country can get much more technically graduated people which can our country to develop. The process of education is not merely digesting books. It is also about doing several co-curricular activities that give a broader meaning of life in general and education in particular. The most important fact is that quality of education is absent in higher education.

## Suggestions for Improving Quality of Higher Education

- Towards a learning society : As we move towards a learning society, every human activity will require contributions from expert and this will place the entire sector of higher education in sharp focus. The country will have to prepare itself more and more on higher education and research programs.
- Industry and Academic Connection: Industry and academic connect necessary to ensure curriculum and skills in line with requirements. Skill building is really very crucial to ensure employability of academic to understand and make sure good jobs (knowledge +skills + global professional skills=good jobs)
- Innovative Practices: The new technologies offer opportunities for economic growth, improved health, better service delivery, improved learning and socio cultural advances. Though efforts are required to improve the country's innovative capacity, efforts should be build on the existing strengths in light of new understanding of the research innovation growth.
- Student Centred Education: Methods of higher education also have to be appropriate to the needs of learning to learn, learning to do, learning to be and learning to become. Student – centred education and employment of dynamic methods of education will require from teachers new attitudes and new skills.
- Public Private Partnership: PPP is most essential to bring in quality in the higher education system. Governments can ensure PPP through an appropriate policy. University Grants and Ministry of HRD should play a major role in developing a purposeful interface between the universities, Industries and national research laboratories (NRLs) as a step towards PPP.
- International Cooperation: Universities in India have been a primary conduit for the advancement and transmission of knowledge through traditional functions such as research, innovation, teaching, human resource development, and continuing education. International cooperation is gaining importance as at another function.
- Action Plan for Improving Quality : Academic and administrative audit should be conducted once in three years in colleges by external experts for ensuring quality in all aspects of academic activities. The self-finance colleges should come forward for accreditation and fulfil the requirements of accreditation.
- Quality Development: Quality depends on its all functions and activities , teaching and academic programs, research and scholarship, staffing, students, building, facilities, equipments, services to the community and the academic environment. It also requires that higher education should be characterized by its international dimensions, exchange of knowledge, interactive networking, international research projects, while taking into account the national cultural values circumstances.
- World Class Education: Indian government is not giving priority to the development of standard in education. India should aspire for the international standard in education. Many national universities like in the USA, UK, Australia, etc allow studies in higher education for foreign students in their countries and through correspondence courses as well. In the same way Indian universities of world class education can also offer courses of studies foreign students taking advantage of the globalization process. To achieve that goal it should adopt uniform international syllabus in its educational institutions.
- Fair Quality Assurance System: Colleges and private institutes should set up Internal Quality Assurance Cell and must follow a minimum standard to give degrees. The quality assurance system must be independent of political and institutional interaction and it must have a basis in the legislation. There should be operational, financial, and academic autonomy coupled with accountability. There is a need of an independent accreditation agency with a conglomerate of government, industry, academic, society etc.

## Conclusion:

After independence, there has been tremendous increase in institutions of higher learning in all disciplines. But with the quantitative growth has it been able to attend to the core issue of quality. In order to sustain that the rate of growth, there is need to increase the number of institutes and also the quality of higher education in India. To reach and achieve the future requirements there is an urgent need to relook at the Financial Resources, Access and Equity, Quality Standards, Relevance and at the end the Responsiveness. To attain and sustain national, regional or international quality, certain components are particularly relevant, careful selection of staff and continuous staff development, in particular through the promotion of appropriate programs or academic development, including teaching/learning methodology and mobility between countries, between higher education institutions and the world of work. India needs an educational system that is modern, liberal and can adapt to the changing needs of a changing society, a changing economy and changing world. The thrust of public policy for higher education in India has to address these challenges. However, one university can't make much difference. If the government welcomes more such initiatives, the future will be ours. We will be able to match and compete with other countries and the dream to be the world's greatest economy won't be difficult to achieve.

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