

Roll of public private partnership/ industry-academia integration

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Abstract

The idiom globalization is used to refer to a neoliberal economic creed and market-oriented forces that facilitate a borderless world. Globalisation in higher education is renowned as a new approach to enhancing teaching and research by cheering competition worldwide and achieving intercontinental excellence, and it is transforming higher education into goods within a market of international trade. In short, higher education is budding to contribute to global labour market needs and the new global worker. Higher education has unprecedentedly been emphasized in a knowledge-based civilization in that it plays a role in educating persons for the new economy and in creating novel knowledge. Higher education today has grown to be a tradable commodity and commercialization is an increasingly significant driver of internationalization.

There are mounting partnerships between universities and industries, while educational commodities, in creating market niches, commute across borders in a borderless higher education system. Higher education institutions subjected to globalization are now concerned in entrepreneurial activities that engender income from international sources, such as international scholar exchange study, cross-border study programs, and intercontinental research cooperation. The expansion of scientific and technological knowledge disciplines is emphasized with globalization, and simultaneously it precipitates globalization. The changes in transportation infrastructure facilitate the scope and intensity of global connectedness and have significant consequences for the development and evolution of global interaction capability. Much international student mobility has evolved around science-derived disciplines and many swaps over programs are focused on science and engineering departments. Globalization frequently provides the rationale for restructuring education to superior meet the needs of a national economy. Arguably, in transferring, producing and disseminating economically productive knowledge, the university plays a vital role in maintaining a global competitive edge. As a knowledge-based society requires highly-skilled global workforce, higher education has moved further into area of high value added and knowledge-based production and service sector. Education is a critical factor for economic enlargement in nation states in a competitive society.

The universities are places where productive knowledge is transmitted; the university plays a critical role in nurturing the worker in a knowledge-based society. As evidence, global organizations are now increasingly focusing on higher education. Participation in global organizations is often used as an indicator of integration into a globalized world system and can escort to collaboration around higher education.

Introduction

The end of the 21st Century is facing a new knowledge-based society and a commemorative jump in higher education. Higher education is a level that offers academic degrees, is a fast growing in today's world because it works important in our society. With globalization, job market has become more competitive. Now, a person competes with people from his community or country, but with those who migrate from other countries also. The industrial sector is not being met a specialized manpower as a large section of graduates lack the necessary significant thinking and analytical skills required by the industry. Today, a large majority of academic planers and academics around the world are trying to link universities and other research institutions with industries. Universities can increase the cost of products in the form of knowledge. Industry can supplement the value of the university in the form of funds. However, despite the many efforts made by the Center and the State Governments, the university analyst failed to prove remarkable progress So far. It still remains unusual and is limited to some important institutions. The academia-industry interface is characterized by the interactive and collaborative programme between academic institutions and industrial sector for the realization of certain reciprocally advantageous purposes and missions. The conflict between knowledge and industry should be sharp to meet the needs for stability and innovation in their own domains. The knowledge of the academic-industry can be set at different levels with different consultations or different degrees to meticulous researches. There is a need for exemplar changes in both behavior and approach to achieve mutual beneficial goals. Despite the various mechanisms of the academia-industry interface, there is nothing to be concerned about or is just partial nature. It is inevitable that the educational sector, industrial sector and government machinery should be synced, co-operated, and facilitated to fight new challenges of the global economy. It is important for global strategy, economic stability and development of the country.

Stockholders' resources and potentiality

To make the Academy, Industry Interface a major achievement, all stakeholders - Educational institutions, industry and government should cooperate with their resources and possibilities, because it is a 'win winner' partnership. The government is an organization through which a political unit adopts its own authority in any area, controls the public's policy, and controls its members or subjects. Both educational institutions and industry are always looking for government funds for its development. Practically academies are run by

government assist and Researchers are remunerated by government in addition government track and account for funding and its reasonable application.

Academia is the collective term for the students, faculty, and scholars of the students engaged in higher education and research. In the context of the universities, educational institutions have the experience of encouraging research, as well as in the essence of teaching through workshops. By "University" we believe that a professional corporation on one hand by professionally invented knowledge. And in the distribution of knowledge - education on the other hand Academia also holds a position in place of a neutral environment with cultural and ethically different people together. Generally, educational settings have plenty of smart workers, because students have always emphasized learning and experience. Finally, the Academy has the responsibility to upgrade society through interaction with different communities.

The industry provides goods or services to any kind of economic activity. This is part of a series to complete the product from raw material, complete product service, and research and development in the service sector. The industries are in these countries, and the economies of these countries are linked to a complex web of dependence. There are four major industrial economic fields: the main sector, which is involved in large quantity of raw materials such as agriculture, mining, and logging; secondary sector, which is involved in processing products, refining, construction, and manufacturers. The third sector, which is about supplying services and the distribution of goods and new type of industry, such as computer programming, technical research, design and development, and it focuses on biological and chemical fields. The industry is an engine that generates tax base for government revenue and strengthens the city and country's economic abilities. The industry can provide the foundation of opportunities for applying new technology or innovations, which can be a major focus on the cooperation of academy and industry. There are large resources required to invest in the development of new technologies in the industry, but it is generally dependent on technologies purchasing from foreign countries. Needing academic intervention may only be needed to focus on the modest technical innovation or absorption or process in technology. There is a special aspect of medium and small scale businesses, which contain extensive businesses around the world, but there are no necessary resources to find their concepts and to eliminate uncertainty of survival. Therefore, they are the main customers for the educational institution.

Barriers of interaction

The principle of academy industry interface has been passed by the concerned institutions in the past decade or more that despite its fact, despite the fact that its overall capability is found to be due to the concept of "anti-global differences" and the concept of technology development it is the matter between the concerned parties. The Government is often dealt with the Academy-Industry Cooperation, Experts have a large-scale attitude toward applied research and are reluctant to leave the skill zone free education. At the academy, a lot of real industrial and national needs could not completely market its capabilities for the industry. The second incontinence factors faculty and special technical infrastructure. Development is always interested in the target by industry. During this interaction with the academy, the required time frames of the industry are instant and the resulting solution is directed by production efforts. Other factors that lack the obstacles to interaction with the academy, lack of the ability to tone academy resources. Depending on how much the easily available aliens.

The academy industry cooperation has always been a matter of debate on both sides. Of course, cooperation is very limited worldwide it only shows the difficulties of the problem. This is the fact that anything with certain rules or the work keeping it closely with continuous changes in speed curriculum, as well as can define a static model by establishing academics contribution due to reason and industrial Domains. There is a huge shift in the need for a rapidly changing expertise of Indian enterprises and among those provided by our educational system, there is an increasing recovery between the government, promptly to put on their expertise. Nature industry and educational institutions need, there is a lack of substantial integration with the industry and other parties in India and encouraged global challenges to adopt new and modern strategies. The industry should forward support for laboratories and to provide students with the right to provide educational skills and to assist students with the help of universities, without taking a suggestion of the strategy. Come and align it for the promotion of teachers and industry. The regular university-industry interaction, which raises funds from corporate sources, is similar to the changing organization of tandem; with the changing needs of the curriculum industry is missing in India. Therefore, in order to strengthen academy-industry interface, various types of interactions have been discussed in the case of stakeholders in India.

The recurring demand of qualified skilled manpower to catering to industry needs can be found by the centers for excellence in specific areas of universities / institutions under science and technology. These centers should have direct relevance to industries, which in turn are the main stakeholders. The industries and the government will have the cost of infrastructure and the host organization will all the recurring expenses like payee staffing, maintenance instruments, and other organizational expenses for the center. The participation of the industry in the center is to be evaluated by the process of evaluation process for the Steering Committee in the curriculum according to the modern trends in technology and also the recruitment of students. In addition, the setting up of the centers in the areas according to the public sector's interest may be the better revenues.

Students will be required to invest in industrial ways through Internship. The student's intranet is to feed more meaningful procedures and long-term food so that both the students and the industry should be benefited. This will also help the industry to facilitate the facility that plans for an intrinsic program to maintain speed with the educational curriculum. The students play two relevant and important roles in exposing the world of work. First of all, to help understand the fact of the work, Secondly, it allows them to apply what they have learned Classroom for the real world conditions, and not only does it prepare for their own entry in the world of employment or academic research, but also to strengthen the understanding of basic concepts that they learned.

In this slowly globalized world, we come to many challenges that require a modern solution. These are the challenges faced by climate change, a peak of global oil production, and a small amount of resources including energy and water, etc. Development in science, technology, and engineering will help us understand these problems and how to deal with them. The harnessing of knowledge through research and innovation will lead to economic prosperity and social progress, in the end our quality of life improves. The Science and Technology Festival is a very important event in this context. It will arouse the curiosity of students about their youthful minds open up to the new information. By introducing an interest in science and learning among students, it will give them a wealth of opportunities in the future. This festival should be celebrated every year, students, staff, and all educational institutes involved in the industrial community. The festival should also be considered as a featuring prominent figures from around the world, which will come to talk about the future, past, present and technology.

Former students can work as Mentor for guidance on improving student skills, placement, global business trends, foreign opportunities in business and technology Information about development, etc. Leading scientists should be encouraged to participate in university and education projects in universities, with necessary and possible help, like allowed permission to get the Royalty on patent outside the university system, indigenous or abroad. Offer additional incentives to promote cooperation, provide complete tax exemptions from industry-sponsored projects, and to work as a timer in the industrial sector to achieve the right management of the principle and process.

The educational institutions will work with the degree of autonomy that will be built within the centers of research and interface, with significant industrial partnerships and government assistance. At the national level this approach can be shared by a number of firms on a demand based basis that can be created with the participation of government funds.

The educational institution is an institution dedicated to education and research, which grants degree many such institutes have a profound training to develop deep-term training. Many topics in the course of the course are very important for the corporate sector. Therefore there is a great deal of cooperation between the educational institutions and the industry to organize training in the interest of the industry and the benefit of the industry. Especially, in such a kind of collaboration, the ongoing education programs can be arranged by the educational institution where curriculum should be designed for industry participants. The ongoing education is some common trends in its nature. The first is its multi-disciplinary nature of its activities, and the wide range of articles. The other is the nature of its customers that come with a variety of backgrounds and experiences. Education can be presented by the Educational Faculty to increase the level of technology and capacity in the industrial community. Educational institutions can be more flexible with registration procedures and scheduling; customize and update the curriculum; and Offer site directions. The exchange will have the opportunity to increase the registration, and therefore the income. The community has maximum visibility and reputation and use state of the art technology and equipment working directly in the business environment.

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