



# A STUDY ON PLANNING EFFECTIVE HIGHER EDUCATION POLICY IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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## Abstract:

In the twenty first century, advanced education is a useful asset in financial turn of events and generally progress of the country. The objective number 4 of Sustainable Development Goals on training obviously featured to guarantee the nature of instruction, comprehensive schooling and equivalent chances for all by 2030. India is the third biggest instructive center close to China and United States regarding number of understudies and instructive organizations. Notwithstanding, regardless of the developing number of instructive establishments, worldwide rating organizations have not put the Indian colleges among top 150 colleges on the planet positioning. The examination question emerges; How far the instruction approaches planned by the different governments in characterizing and actualizing for comprehensive development in the instructive area? What sort of difficulties are looking in the advanced education arrangement of India? How Indian colleges can be changed as a top notch instructive foundation? The current investigation plans to feature the key difficulties, bring up the chances in advanced education and to make the Indian colleges as top notch higher instructive establishments the nation over.

**Key Words:** *Education Policy, Higher Education, Indian University, Sustainable Development, World Ranking.*

## INTRODUCTION

Training has been imagined as an antecedent not exclusively to public turn of events yet in addition a superior personal satisfaction. It is fundamental from the financial perspective as well as for human improvement which is vital for every person. Over seventy years after autonomy, an enormous piece of populace can't appreciate equivalent admittance to training particularly advanced education. Comprehensive instruction is a cycle of comprehensive advancement in the schooling framework to contact all students to accomplish training for all. To guarantee better contributions to the framework, the Government of India has taken activities to comprise commissions and boards of trustees for re-structure the instruction approaches now and again. Countless colleges and organizations have been set up for higher learning. In spite of the developing number of instructive foundations, global rating organizations have not put the Indian colleges among top 150 colleges in the QS World University Ranking (2019).

The first National Education Policy received in quite a while accentuated the requirement for revolutionary reproduction of the schooling approaches, improvement of nature of training at all levels, teaching of logical temper and spotlight on virtues. The National Policy of Education defined in the year 1986 had specified update of strategy in like clockwork. The most recent in the arrangement of instruction strategies incorporate modified National Education Policy and Program of Action in 1992. Truly, it is to be noticed that the Union Human Resource Ministry has planned 'Draft National Education Policy, 2019' to stay up with different advancement in all phases of training.

## SURVEY OF LITERATURE

**Howlett (2019)** in his examination has zeroed in on a few parts of plan and usage of public strategies in administration frameworks. He has analyzed the different devices, system and instruments to determine the arrangement issues. In open approach detailing measure, he has focused on the need to consider rationale of strategy plan and standards behind the determination of strategy.

**Corney, Froumin, Leshukov and Marginson (2018)** in their investigation has assessed the part of federalism for forming advanced education in nine government nations around the planet. The creators have built up a similar investigation among public and local connections in advanced education regarding legitimate, monetary and different perspectives. They have examined that how nations' instructive framework has advanced their capacities in profoundly differed social settings.

**Stewart (2012)** has centered that United States was the world chief in training in twentieth century. Presently, different nations around the globe have gained from United States and performing better outcome in instruction greatness of advanced education. The creator has intended to elevate for better training to the understudies in quickly changing globalized and imaginative based world.

**Joined Nations (2015)** has outlined Sustainable Development Goals in which there are 17 objectives and 169 targets. Objective number 4 of SDGs on training has obviously referenced to build up the nature of instruction, comprehensive schooling and equivalent occasions to get to instruction for all segments of individuals by 2030.

All India Survey on Higher Education (2017), has arranged an authority insights on an enormous number of boundaries dependent on information got from different higher instructive organizations in India. As indicated by

review report, the social occasion significant factual information would encourage the focal and state government in contriving future arrangements. The report has zeroed in on the present situation of training framework and it will accommodate to define the getting ready for advancement of schooling.

The Ministry of Human Development has outlined amended Draft National Education Policy (2019) to conquer the difficulties looking on training area in India. The strategy has featured on nature of training and equivalent chance for all from pre-school to advanced education. As per the HRD Ministry, the draft public instruction strategy will meet the current need to improve the nature of training, examination, development and the absence of labor in schooling framework in India.

### **OBJECTIVE OF STUDY**

- To examination the training polices defined by the administrations for improvement of Indian schooling framework.
- To inspect the difficulties looking in advanced education framework for planning and usage of advanced education strategy.
- To propose medicinal measures to build up the advanced education framework and to make Indian Universities as elite higher instructive establishments.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The investigation fundamentally enlightening in nature. The examination depends on optional sources from public and worldwide writing. Optional information has likewise gathered from books, sites, different studies, research papers, articles, diaries. Further, because of absence of essential information, the investigation is principally relies upon auxiliary information. Henceforth, the precision of the examination relies on the exactness of the information announced by auxiliary sources.

### **PART OF DESIGNING POLICY IN PUBLIC POLICY-MAKING PROCESS**

Public arrangement is huge part of any political framework. It assumes a significant part in settling cultural issues. Polices are fundamentally outlined by the public authority to fulfill public necessities and requests. The very much arranged approaches is to shape the general public in accomplishing financial turn of events and keeping up public solidarity and trustworthiness.

Strategy configuration is principally founded on arrangement definition through assortment and utilization of information to the turn of events and usage of approaches to accomplish strategy objectives. In planning public strategy viability fills in as fundamental objectives, which can fabricate different objectives as adequacy or value (Peters et al., 2018). Be that as it may, principally because of numerous vulnerabilities strategy creators face in planning polices which can achieve their objectives in the present as well as into what's to come. Consequently, planning public strategy is a mind boggling measure by and by for different reasons because of absence of assets, the presence of bad and wasteful bureaucratise and other approach entertainers, inappropriate objectives and helpless usage and assessment. Changing strategy desire into training is a basic issue due to serious level of vulnerability in arrangement making measure (Howlett, 2019a). Subsequently, definition of effective approaches relies on to conquer specialized and political issues and need sufficient assets (Hiller and Leaman, 1974). As of late, the strategy making climate is changing quickly and not kept in single purposes, for example, wellbeing, training and common society, however now it is worried at all levels in policy implementation and numerous areas

(Angelides and Caiden, 1994). Consequently, the approach science has arisen as a critical region of study to address the public issues. Nonetheless, its tendency and character is basically from western, particularly American. Agricultural nations have an alternate financial and world of politics. Their issues a lot are unique in relation to those of the Western nations. Consequently, these model and approaches in the arrangement science designed by the Western countries can't be generally relevant in the underdeveloped nations. For the most part, the cultural issues can be settled in a judicious model however governments can't plan levelheaded design. In the political framework diverse gathering interests and exclusive class inclinations reflected more than realism. Some dynamic scholars and maybe most chiefs accept that sane arrangement making is incomprehensible. In this association, Simon (1955) has contended that arrangement producer don't actually 'streamline' yet rather 'fulfill'. As per him, a 'great' choice will do regardless of whether it isn't the best choice. He has recommended that during the time spent dynamic the knowledge, plan and decision exercises are the three fundamental stages that emotionally supportive networks in an association to improve strategy definition (Simon, 1997). Consequently, a normal choice relies upon having clear and all around characterized targets and objectives just as adequate power to organize activity. In fair framework, majoritarian (chose pioneer or gathering of priests) are for the most part related in chief and lawmaking body, can assume a urgent part for strategy making measure in parliamentary or official type of government (Richardson, 2018). Accordingly, planning public strategy making is a reaction to the cultural issues, yet it is adapted by the climate in which it is outlined. Accordingly, public strategy as an action and territory of study keeps on holding significance up to one finds the cycle of administration.

The educational scenario in the last few decades is highly influenced by the impact of globalization. Education is a state subject. However, as a result of 76<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment it has become joint responsibility both the Centre and the State Governments. Now, the subject education is under concurrent list and the central government can legislate in the field of education in certain areas. After independence, a large number of educational institutions for higher learning have been established and several commissions and committees have been established for development of educational system and its proper implementations of education policy across the country. Radhakrishnan Commission was the first major commission established in 1949 primarily to suggest reforms in higher education. Though, the National Policy of Education 1968 was introduced with positive attitude but many of its recommendations could not fully implemented due to several reasons like lack of funds and improper programme of action for implementation. The National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 was formulated with a view to prepare students for the 21<sup>st</sup> century to face the challenges associated with global development, emerging technologies and cross-cultural complexities. For the first time, to ensure proper implementation of NPE 1986, the policy makers laid emphasis on the development of a detailed Programme of Action to facilitate implementation of recommendation of the policy in a time-bound manner. It is noteworthy that National Policy of Education 1986 is based on important recommendations from Kothari Commission 1966. Thus, the main recommendations such as equal educational opportunities for all, social justice, and development has remained as the backbone of the NPE 1986 and revised 1992 policy as well. The Twelfth five year plan has also focused on equal opportunities and quality of higher education. Recently, the Human Resource Development Ministry has framed Draft National Education Policy 2019, to meet the demands among public for improving the quality of education, research and innovation to make India a knowledge superpower.

### **CHALLENGES IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA: ANALYSIS, DISCUSSIONS AND RESULTS**

Since independence, a number of important committees, commissions and education policies have been framed by the Indian policy makers in the process of nation-building. However, higher education is facing a

number of challenges. The University Grant Commission has stressed the need to improve the quality of higher education and eliminate regional and social inequality in the eleventh five year plan. The provision was kept to open 16 central and 374 model colleges in low GER districts. In spite of expansion of higher educational institutions, there are inequalities in GER among different categories. The enrolment of girl students at higher education is low as compared to boys and the gaps are visible across social categories placed as shown as Figure No. 1.

**Figure No. 1: Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) at Higher Education level in different Categories 2017-2018 (per cent)**

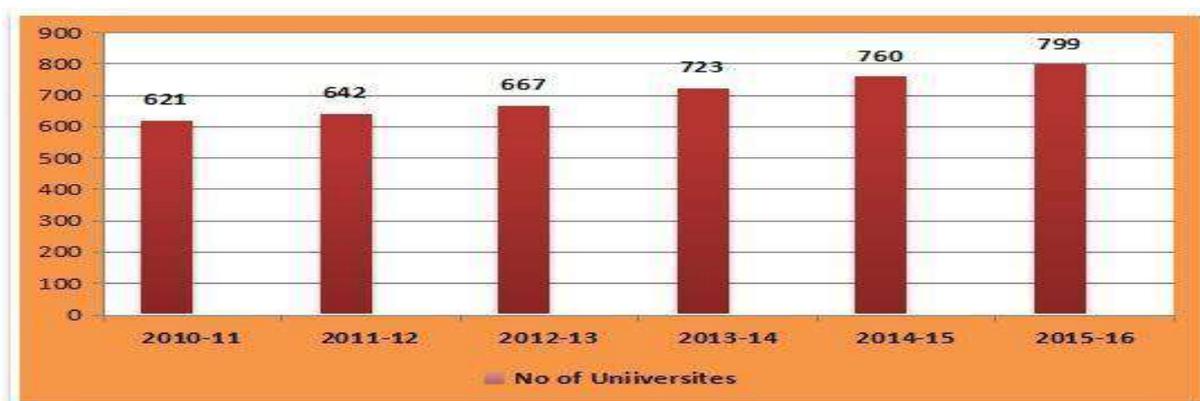


Source: Economic Survey 2018-2019

It is evident from figure no.1 that total GER in general category calculated as 25.8% whereas male student enrolment rate (26.3%) is higher as compared to girl students (25.4%). This trends is also visible in category-wise distribution, where GER of girl students is also low in Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe i.e. 21.4% and 14.9% respectively in 2017-18. Hence, with the increasing more number of girl students at school level, educational inequality in higher education will be removed from country.

Further, in colonial period there were serious inequalities in higher education system. Higher education was concentrated mostly in urban areas and belongs to the upper castes. It was very difficult to find a rural schedule caste or schedule tribe women who is studying in a college. After independence, the number of universities and colleges have increased but they are unable to accommodate all students those passing out from secondary schools. As per AISHE (2016-17) report, the number of university has increased from 621 to 799 and colleges from 32974 to 39071 during the period 2010-11 to 2015-16 are placed in figure No.2 and 3.

**Figure No. 2: No of University Established during period 2010-11 to 2015-16**



Source: Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (2016-17)

**Figure No. 3: No of Colleges Established during period 2010-11 to 2015-16**



Source: Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (2016-17) Report

India has consistently been a place that is known for researchers and students. In antiquated occasions, India was featured everywhere on the world for the colleges - Taxlia, Nalanda, Vikramshila and its researchers. During the British time frame, the improvement of schooling was concentrated to satisfy the necessities of frontier powers. After autonomy, the development in understudy enrolment proportion of advanced education which is very low when contrasted with the other created and agricultural countries without expanding greater enrolment at school level, advanced education organizations is deficient to the developing interest in the country. Despite the fact that the administrations have centered to accomplish the value, quality, changes and advance greatness in advanced education in any case, in twelfth long term plan the difficulties are still remaining parts to get to advanced education for all. As of now, state funded colleges are generally packed in the ordinary orders while private colleges the understudy enrolment is overwhelmingly in the market-driven controls. The all out number of understudies tried out different courses in colleges and universities from 2011-12 to 2015-16 as demonstrated in Table No.1 and Figure No. 4.

**Table No.1: Number of Students Enrolled in Different Courses of Higher Education from 2011-12 to 2015-16**

Year	Ph.D	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
2011-12	81430	34154	336719	23174950	196159	2071609	184717	74122	29184331
2012-13	95425	30374	3448151	23890309	194072	2207551	191871	94664	30152417
2013-14	107890	31380	38222192	25500325	276502	2285576	187340	12502	32336234
2014-15	11731	33371	3853438	27172346	215372	2507694	170245	141870	34211637
2015-16	126451	42523	3917156	27420450	229559	2549160	144060	155422	34584781
CAGR	-0.084	4.5	3.1	3.4	3.2	4.2	-4.9	16.5	3.5

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (2016-17)

**Figure No.4: Number of Students Enrolled in Various Courses of Higher Education (2011-12 to 2015-16)**



**Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (2016-17)**

Table No.2 and figure no.4 shows that the enrolment rate in different courses have not grown significantly during the five years as per expectation. The growth of student has increased from 2,91,84,331 in 2011-12 to 3,45,84,781 in 2015-16. The Compound Annual Growth Rate calculated as 3.5 during 5 years but in integrated courses, the CAGR is 16.5 as shown in Table No.2

Helpless framework is another huge test to the higher instructive framework in India. In country zones, there is absence of acceptable universities and schools for the understudies. The greater parts of the schools and colleges have lacking in fundamental frameworks like furnishings, educators, and library and lodging offices. It is normally obvious that understudies are exiting after elementary schools because of lacking auxiliary and higher instructive foundations. It is for the most part discovered that the drop-out rate is exceptionally high for male understudies because of monetary requirements and absence of premium in training. As per Economic Survey, the progress rate from optional school to senior auxiliary and further to advanced education is additionally low (Economic Survey, 2018-19).

Improvement of nature of schooling is firmly connected with accessibility of qualified and experienced educators. It is uncovered from government reports that estimated five lakh instructor posts are as yet lying empty in schooling areas. As of now, college and schools are working with an enormous number impromptu or low maintenance personnel all over India causes corrupting the nature of advanced education. Further, according to government information, the understudy educator proportion in advanced education is exceptionally low (24:1) as contrast with Brazil and China (19:1), Sweden (12:1), Britain (16:1), Russia (10:1) and Canada (9:1) (Economic Times, 2019). The prospectus of most colleges and universities are not refreshed regularly according to the changing situation in the globalized world. With expanding obligation to essential and auxiliary schooling, there is an accompanying abatement in the monetary help to instruction area in India. Indeed, subsidizing of schooling by and large, including advanced education, has not reached even 4% of GDP, in spite of rehashed guarantees by the administrations of 6% allotment. The general patterns in budgetary consumption on training area from the monetary year 2013-2014 to 2018-19 appeared in Table No.2.

**Table No. 2: Trends in Expenditure on Education Sector (Combined Centre and States) during Financial Year 2013-14 to 2018-19 (Rs. in crore)**

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
	3,48,267	3,53,589	3,91,881	4,34,974	4,92,544	5,66,770
As percentage in GDP	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0
As percentage of total expenditure	11.6	10.8	10.4	10.2	10.3	10.6

**Source: Economy Survey 2018-19**

It is revealed from table 2 that total expenditure in education sector is 5,66,770 crore which comes as only 3% of GDP. In the year 2013-14, the expenditure in education sector was more than 3 percent. The total expenditure on education has now been decreased from 11.6% in 2013-14 to 10.6% in 2018-19. Hence, the universities and colleges are under pressure to meet their proper functioning due to lack of funding from governments.

Private area is assuming a significant part to all the more likely access in advanced education. Be that as it may, the private colleges and schools have more aim of exploitative by abusing the specified standards, rules and guidelines. The charge structure in private colleges and schools are excessively high when contrasted with the state funded colleges, subsequently the everyday person can't manage the cost of them. These have likewise unfavorably influenced in the nature of training and the conveyance of public administrations in advanced education in India.

Higher instructive organizations set up in the country territories are not adequate to satisfy their current requirements, which is a genuine divergence among provincial individuals by and large. Still enormous number of schools and colleges can't satisfy the base necessities as set somewhere near the University Grants Commission Guidelines (2010) corrected every now and then, with the goal that the Indian colleges are not in a situation to check its place among the best 150 colleges on the planet ranking.

### **SUGGESTIONS FOR RE-PLANNING HIGHER EDUCATION POLICY IN INDIA**

In the globalizing time, the advanced education in India is at intersection. Thus, there is an earnest requirement for appropriate planning of higher instructive foundations wherein the distant far off regions are given due thought for setting up supported establishments/programs. Endeavors ought to be made to set up more organizations of higher figuring out how to look for self-governance and accreditation to advance developments regarding offering need-based and expertise arranged course. The nature of training should be created by adding to the educational program parts of morals, human qualities, ecological protections and social equity, and so on Prior to joining college and school, all employees should be have satisfactory capabilities and six month to month preparing to be conferred. Further, understudy educator proportion should be improved to an ideal level, intermittent supplemental classes/preparing software engineers to all instructors for the position of Assistant Professor to Professor is likewise important to guarantee adherence of the presentation guidelines. A solid interface

between Academic Staff Colleges and the Corporate Sectors/different foundations ought to be set up for preparing to the recently enlisted personnel and to assist them with adjusting the social and innovative changes. Concentrated connected proceeding and deep rooted schooling of staff individuals should be advanced. A solid staff trade program might be advanced in a joint effort with corporate areas and different foundations in India and abroad.

All foundations of higher learning should be satisfactorily fortified for IT consistence with the goal that the scholastics and authoritative exercises are associated through PC organizing. Formal course of action should be intended for dividing frameworks among instructive organizations. The focal and state governments should give adequate self-rule and financing to all establishments with a compelling checking framework to guarantee proper foundation, offices and helps to grant nature of schooling. Existing government higher instructive establishments might be enough financed and further development of higher and expert training might be dealt with by private areas. Higher learning establishments ought to be urged to begin an enormous number of self-financing and self-supporting projects with satisfactory monetary help for meriting understudies with guarantee value. The arrangement of advanced education has been politicized and more politicized at the state level is generally recognized. The part of the University Grants Commission in financing advanced education is restricted to focal colleges as it were. Along these lines, the standards of value, amplexness, greatness and consistent development in exploration and advancements should control more portion of monetary assets to advanced education area by the association government just as state governments.

The Government of India has outlined 'Draft National Education Policy 2019' for improvement of instructive area at all stages. Notwithstanding, prior to setting at Parliament as a charge, it is emphatically prescribed the draft schooling strategy is to be set on the site to request remarks from all partners and official choice just be assumed the premise of report/criticism from all the segment of partners at state, provincial and nearby level. Henceforth, an inside and out conversation and pondering would give important contributions to planning powerful advanced education strategy and its appropriate usage at all levels.

## CONCLUSIONS

Advanced education ought to be utilized as a useful asset for monetary turn of events and generally progress of the country. The created and non-industrial nations attempts to improve their instructive framework, advance their socio-social character and to address the difficulties of the occasions. To advance comprehensive improvement in our country there is earnest need to advance comprehensive instruction. Hence, it is obvious from previously mentioned realities that comprehensive instruction is just choice which can connect the instructive holes among all gatherings and can likewise give equivalent occasions to all. Advanced education in India has extended quickly during the most recent seventy years after autonomy, yet it not similarly available to all. Considering the arising globalized world, advanced education strategy must be re-planned by the changing necessities of times which gives a chance of equivalent development in the region of training for all areas of the country with accentuation on nature of exploration and advancements.

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