



## HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

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### ARTICLE INFO

#### Article History:

Received 19<sup>th</sup> September, 2018  
Received in revised form  
03<sup>rd</sup> October, 2018  
Accepted 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2018  
Published online 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2018

#### Key Words:

Higher education system,  
Quality and role of  
Higher education.

### ABSTRACT

Education is very important to everybody in society. Basic education is a unique experiment in the field of education. It is the most important and the lasting gift of M.K. Gandhi the father of nation who formulated in Indian context. It is the outcome of his long experience. His educational philosophy is reflected in the scheme of basic education profounded by him. It is popularly called a silent revolution in the field of Indian revolution. Gandhi in favour of Indian providing education through craft for bringing self-sufficiency in education. Lord Curzon was the ablest viceroy that ever came to India. Education occupied an important position in his scheme of administrative reforms.

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**Citation:** Dr. P. Prameela Margaret. 2018. "Higher education in India", *International Journal of Development Research*, 8, (12), 24909-24911.

### INTRODUCTION

The higher education system has experienced different phases of expansion in the past half of a century. In higher education system in most parts of the world was a public system in 1960 and 1970. The global expansion of education is also maintained quality. External quality assurance mechanisms and accreditation agency in place. In most countries. Internal quality assurance cells are established most of institutions. The Knowledge economy has increased the market demand for higher education enhanced the salaries for the educated and contributed increased returns to investment in higher education. One of the favorable climates for investing in higher education was the change in the perception regarding education and its potential contribution especially the economic value of higher education with the emergency expansion of knowledge and based production, the capacity to produce and absorb knowledge produce elsewhere became an influential factor in promoting growth and pace of growth of knowledge economics (World Bank 2009). Education in India was governed by the board of the directors of the East India Company under section 43 of the Charter 1813.

Lord Macaulay came to India in 1834 and was made chief of the public instruction by the then Governor General Lord Bentinck a great reformer and visionary.

#### Higher Education in India

The higher education in India too had similarities to many of the development experienced in the international scene. The expansionary trends effort towards accreditation establishment of internal quality assurance promotion of privatization. Of public institution. India has a rich and glorious tradition of higher education from ancient times, Nalanda, Takhasila, and Vikramshila. Vallabhi were some of the important and well known universities of ancient India and occupy a special place in the history of higher education in the country. The British Indian educational policy was clearly subservient to imperial economic policy. After independence India almost from scratch it was realized that university education was essential for a cultural resurgence as well as for meeting the scientific technical and other manpower requirement of the newly independent nation. The significant step taken by the government of India in the field of education was appointment of the university education commission in 1948 under the chairmanship of Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan (Ministry of Education 1950) their mandate was report on university education and suggests improvements and extensions that may be desirable to present and future.

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## Role of higher education

Higher education plays an important role in developing a nation to a great extent it helps members of the society to get lives to develop well and to improve the strength of the nation. It inculcates to reform conduct and behaviors and integrity of personality in the individuals. Higher education reforms our society from different points of view. The class cultured people come out from the institution of higher education colleges principle centre of higher education. But universities are ultimate controller of them are more responsible it.

Education has to be socially integrated institution that form the part of human civilization real education is primarily process of training of hand, heart and head. In the art of thing a happy and co-operative life. Thus the purpose of education may be summed up as three- fold viz.

- Acquisition of a certain amount of knowledge
- Requisition of a knowledge
- Attuning the capability to get a suitable profession.

## Women role in higher education in India

In a democratic system the place of women like men is of great importance. These days women are conscious about their rights and obligations. In India the percentage women's education is on the increase it is above 39.19. In the eighth plan the national government launched a major scheme for the development and improvement of women education in the country. This will help to proper awareness in them.

This is very necessary for success of democracy.

Mother is the first educator of the child from birth to school age. The home environment and associations of other members of the family playing role in developing proper attitude among them but much important is the influences of mother on child. She is responsible for his or her upbringing and career therefore it is necessary that mother is imbued with good qualities and act as model. She should be an efficient conscious of her responsibilities. Thus education of women is of great importance in our national and social life and we have to be very careful in this respect it is the duty of our society and the government to provide. Adequate facilities for the education of women because if we educate a girl we educate the whole family.

The university education commission noted the importance of women education and stated that there cannot be an educated woman if general education had been limited to men or to women that opportunity should be given then it would most surely be passed on to the next generation. In the modern world the role of women goes much beyond the home and the bringing of children. The education commission (1964-66) fully endorsed the recommendations of the two committees which examined the role of the problem of women education in recent years. Women's studies programmes would have dimensions namely reaching training and Extension. Women issue would be incorporated in courses under various disciplines.

## Inequity and gender difference

A serious problem in the higher education system is a very high degree of inequity-between different social groups,

between men and women, between rural and urban areas, and between the rich and the poor. Gender differences have narrowed down over the years to a substantial extent. Currently about 40 percent of the enrolments are women, though there is a concentration of them in some areas of study. But this is changing, though slowly. First of all, in like primary education, healthcare or similar 'basic needs', higher education is not a matter of right, leave alone a fundamental right. No person of any caste or community has a right to become a doctor, engineer or other kind of highly educated person. Everyone has the right to aspire to such status and to fair and equal consideration in the admissions process, according to specified norms of fairness and equality.

But no one has a priori right to actual admission. The aspect of gender difference does not confine to the walls of households. This is evident from the very foundations of even the old and reputed Universities of India. The recent incident of eve-teasing in one of the higher level educational Universities in India, exemplify the prevalent feeling of gender difference even at the higher level of educational set-ups. The women students at educational institutions encounter the discouraging phenomenon which causes them to remain at the backstage in higher education.

## Quality in higher education

By quality we mean the excellence in education in terms of its values, functionally and marketability. When national assessment and accreditation council (NAAC) assess and university/ college it emphasizes the following criteria to determine whether the institute maintain quality in education 1 curricular activities 2 teaching learning evolution 3 Research consultancy and extension 4 infrastructure and learning and evolution. 5 students support and progression 6 organization and management and 7 Healthy and practices. The quality of education is being decided on the basis of the infrastructure available. The type of curriculum and evolution of processors followed the teachers and their qualifications their ability to teach using different techniques availability of instructional Materials and the facilities availability their personality development. Ancient India education system also insisted on vocational education discipline and physical exercise physical exercise and yoga for good physique and sound mind. Later Indian leaders. Sri Arambindo, Tagore and Gandhi and also tried to provide education suited to India and Indian culture. This emerged basic education in the independent India as nation system education with some changes and modifications recommended by Zakeer Husain.

## Conclusion

In the last 60 years, the women's status has received a lot of attention as set up from time to time resulting in policy changes and setting up of institutional structures reflected in the national policies, plans, programmes and schemes resulting in advancement of women in all fields. Besides, special committees and commissions on women have been for implementing programmes and schemes.

The Indian women appear to have come a long way from an obscurantist past and complete subordination to a position where theoretically they are the equals of men and there is a vast array of laws, policies, and programmes trying to contend

with the cumulative disadvantage of women arising out of the predominant patriarchal family and kinship structures, customs, traditions, and beliefs. Women are marking a mark in all fields among the middle classes and the elite. Yet at the level of reality, the promise of equality and dignity remains an unfinished agenda.

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