

## A Road Map for Quality Improvement in Higher Education

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### Abstract

The problems that confront higher education in India today are low rates of enrolment, unequal access, and poor quality of infrastructure and lack of relevance. With new moves being planned on the policy front, it is necessary to find concrete solutions and build on earlier efforts.

The country wide coverage on Higher Education (NPE) that changed into followed with the aid of Parliament in may 1986 and Programme of movement (POA), 1986, as up to date in 1992, are possibly the ultimate authorities policy statements on better education and which have guided actions for the reason that mid-Eighties. Now that there are new moves on the policy front, it is essential to pick out the important thing problems, construct on the earlier efforts (in particular initiated after research via the university presents commission) after which take a step in advance. The closing foremost initiative at the improvement of higher Higher Education became at some point of the eleventh Plan (2007-12).

Even though there have been demanding situations to higher schooling within the beyond, these most recent requires reform may additionally provoke a fundamental exchange in better education. This modification might not arise as an instantaneous response to calls for greater transparency and responsibility, however as an alternative because of the opportunity to reflect on the motive of better Higher Education, the role of faculties and universities inside the new millennium, and rising clinical studies on how human beings analyze. Those disparate literatures have now not been tied together in a way that might observe the effect of fundamental change from the coverage stage to the institutional stage and to the everyday lives of college and college directors, faculty and students. Now the time has come to create a second wave of institution constructing and of excellence inside the fields of education, studies and functionality building. We need higher knowledgeable people who are skilled and who can pressure our economy forward. While India can offer professional people to the outdoor international then we will transfer our us of a from a developing country to a evolved country very effortlessly and quickly.

### Introduction

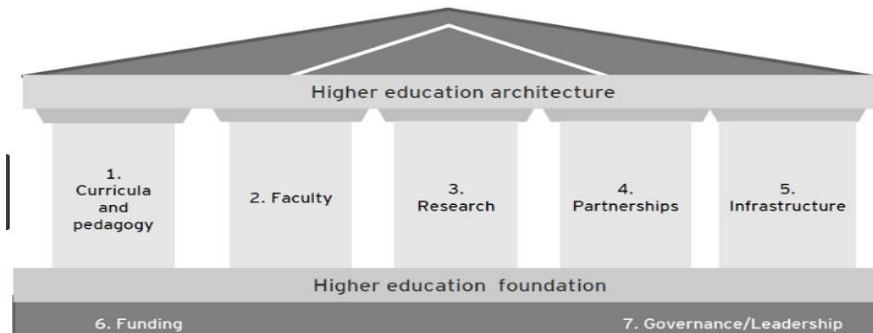
India's better education device is the sector's third biggest in terms of students, next to China and the USA. Not like China, however, India has the benefit of English being the primary language of better schooling and studies. India educates approximately 11 according to cent of its kids in better education compared to 20 per cent in China. The main governing frame on the tertiary stage is the university offers commission (India), which enforces its standards, advises the authorities, and helps coordinate among the centre and the nation. Universities and its constituent faculties are the main institutes of higher schooling in India. At found in 2011, there are 227 government-identified Universities in India. Out of them 20 are valuable universities, 109 are deemed universities and 11 are Open Universities and rest are nation universities. Maximum of these universities in India have affiliating colleges wherein undergraduate publications are being taught. However Jawaharlal College is a extraordinary exception to this rule. According to the department of better education authorities of India, 16,885 schools, together with 1800 one-of-a-kind girls's faculties functioning underneath those universities and establishments and there are

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4.57 lakh teachers and ninety nine Fifty four lakh students in various better education institutes in India. Aside from those higher Education institutes there are several non-public institutes in India that offer diverse professional publications in India. Distance gaining knowledge of is likewise a function of the Indian higher schooling device



The problems that confront education today are low rates of enrolment, unequal access, and poor quality of infrastructure and lack of relevance. The goals remain the same — expansion with inclusion and ensuring quality and relevant education. In this article, I discuss some of these issues and offer suggestion.

#### **Suggestion to Improve Indian Higher Education Scenario:-**

##### **Expansion and disparities**

The primary challenge to be triumph over is to growth the existing rate of enrolment of 20 consistent with cent. For the duration of the eleventh Plan, a two-fold method that was in area helped make certain this to an quantity — there was an growth inside the variety of latest establishments, and inside the consumption ability of current establishments. However despite this, our institutional potential continues to be low. We've only 722 universities, as against the national expertise fee recommendation of 1500. The purpose should be to arrive at a proper estimate of universities and undergraduate establishments in order to devise a method for the following twenty years or so.



Although there have been challenges to higher education in the past, these most recent calls for reform may provoke a fundamental change in higher education. This change may not occur as a direct response to calls for greater transparency and accountability, but rather because of the opportunity to reflect on the purpose of higher education, the role of colleges and universities in the new millennium, and emerging scientific research on how people learn. These disparate literatures have not been tied together in a way that would examine the impact of fundamental change from the policy level to the institutional level and

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to the everyday lives of college and university administrators, faculty and students. Now the time has come to create a second wave of institution building and of excellence in the fields of education, research and capability building. We need higher educated people who are skilled and who can drive our economy forward. When India can provide skilled people to the outside world then we can transfer our country from a developing nation to a developed nation very easily and quickly.

### Issues of quality and faculty

The first-class of higher education is a similarly extreme trouble. In this area, the eleventh Plan recognized 3 regions for interventions — bodily infrastructure, educational reform and making sure good enough faculty. Infrastructure may be progressed with a growth in economic allocation. Instructional reform — which incorporates semester and credit systems, publications through choice, and examination reform — is a manner which should be advanced best after the pre-necessities are met. Inside the case of college, that's an trouble that has assumed serious proportions, numerous steps have been affected in the eleventh Plan. However, it still persists. An answer demands joint efforts being put in by way of the Centre and States. One way, and as a one-time attempt, is to implement the university provide fee's (UGC) trainer-student ratio for each nation, and ensure that the monetary requirement of additional school is shared by means of the Centre and States.

### Worldwide Collaboration

Apart from those, there may be the problem of ensuring the access of Indian education to global frontiers. In this, a popular view is to allow global universities to installation campuses in India. However, this is countered through a few who argue that the presence of some best institutions is hardly the answer as ways as most of the people of rural and bad college students are involved. The opportunity is to allow foreign instructional institutions to go into collaborations with Indian establishments on a big scale. In flip, this could help in enhancing abilities as some distance as curricular and pedagogical practices, and scholar-school exchanges cross.

For first-rate institutions, autonomy as a long way as instructional and administrative elements are concerned is a ought to. This will also contain the appointment of heads of institutional and govt. our bodies. It must be remembered that a UGC committee had once suggested the independence of establishments from the government as the bottom line for autonomy.

### UGC Reform

Any other difficulty relates to reform within the UGC. While tries were made within the beyond, I experience the UGC must have a dual shape — a governing body and a fashionable frame. As more than sixty five according to cent of our universities and about 90 per cent of colleges are inside the States, their involvement in policy making on the Centre is a should.



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The framing of a success regulations requires dependable facts, and on multiple factors. We are confronted with a scenario where we no longer best do not have dependable statistics, however also have had no evaluate of better Higher Education for the last 50 years, the remaining one having been the D.S. Kothari commission in 1965. A long way-accomplishing modification has taken place in higher Education inside the last 50 years. We desperately need an evaluation. We want to emulate the version inside the United Kingdom which has an institute for education facts, as policy making with reliable data has a excessive propensity towards fulfilment.

### **Towards a Learning Society**

As we pass in the direction of a gaining knowledge of society, each human hobby will require contributions from specialists, and this may region the whole quarter of higher education in sharp focus. Despite the fact that the priorities, that are being assigned today to the assignment of Higher Education for All, will continue to be preponderant, the us of a will need to prepare itself to invest increasingly on higher education and, simultaneously, measures will should be taken to refine, diversify and upgrade better schooling and studies programs.

### **Enterprise and Academia Connection**

Enterprise and Academia connect vital to make certain curriculum and talents consistent with necessities. Ability building is certainly very important to make sure employability of academia to apprehend and make certain true jobs (maintaining in view knowledge + skills+ international professional abilities = suitable jobs).

### **Incentives to Teachers and Researchers**

Industry and college students are looking ahead to specialized publications to be offered so that they get the trendy and great in education and they're also enterprise equipped and employable. Vocational and degree publications need to be made greater attractive to facilitate specialized applications being presented to students. Incentives need to be supplied to teachers and researchers to make those professions greater appealing for the younger era.

### **Progressive Practices**

The brand new technology offer big possibilities for progress in all walks of life. It gives opportunities for monetary increase, improved fitness, better provider delivery, stepped forward gaining knowledge of and socio-cultural advances. Though efforts are required to improve the modern ability, yet the efforts have to be to construct on the present strengths in mild of new understanding of the studies innovation-growth linkage.

### **To Mobilize Resources**

Decline in public funding within the final two plan periods has led to serious effects on standards due to growing costs on non-salary objects and emoluments of workforce, on the one hand, and declining assets, on the alternative. Effective measures will must be followed to mobilize sources for higher education. There is also a want to narrate the price structure to the scholar's capability to pay for the value. In order that, college students at lower monetary stages can be given tremendously subsidized and fully subsidized education.

### **Student-Cantered Education and Dynamic Methods**

Techniques of higher Education also need to be appropriate to the wishes of gaining knowledge of to

research, mastering to do, gaining knowledge of to be and getting to know to end up. Pupil-targeted schooling and employment of dynamic techniques of Higher Education will require from teachers new attitudes and new competencies. Methods of coaching thru lectures ought to subordinate to the strategies in order to lay strain on self-examine, non-public session among teachers and scholars, and dynamic periods of seminars and workshops. Techniques of distance Higher Education will have to be employed on a substantial scale.

### **International Cooperation**

Universities in India had been a primary conduit for the advancement and transmission of know-how thru traditional functions inclusive of studies, innovation, teaching, human aid development, and persevering with education. Worldwide cooperation is gaining significance as yet some other characteristic. With the accelerated development of transport and conversation, the worldwide village is witnessing a growing emphasis on global cooperation and motion to locate satisfactory answers to troubles that have international dimensions and better education is one in all them.

### **Towards a New Vision**

Towards a new imaginative and prescient- India realizes, like different international locations of the arena, that humanity stands these days at the top of a brand new age of a huge synthesis of expertise, and that the East and the West have to collaborate in bringing approximately concerted movement for widespread upliftment, and lasting peace and cohesion. In this new age, extremely good cultural achievements of the past ought to be recovered and enriched in the context of the contemporary advancement in order that humanity can efficiently meet the evolutionary and progressive challenges and bring about a brand new kind of humanity and society marked by incorporated powers of physical, emotional, dynamic, intellectual, ethical, aesthetic and spiritual potentialities.

### **Action Plan for Improving Quality**

Action Plan for improving fine- academic and administrative audit should be performed as soon as in 3 years in colleges by outside specialists for making sure high-quality in all aspects of instructional sports. The self-finance colleges have to come ahead for accreditation and fulfill the requirements of accreditation. Universities and faculties ought to understand the want for quality Higher Education and are available ahead with action plan for enhancing best in higher educational establishments.

### **Privatization of Higher Education**

In any state Higher Education is the primary necessity for the socio-economic improvement of the people and the society. In reality most effective 20% of the populace is educated in India. So, progressed general of schooling as first priority ought to be presented to the majority by way of the govt. Authorities with honest political will. Also, privatization of better Higher Education is truly essential for a country Like India as authorities alone is helpless to achieve this.

### **World Class Education**

Indian government is not giving priority to the improvement of well known in schooling. India should aspire for the global well-known in schooling. Many countrywide universities like within the U.S., United Kingdom, Australia, and so forth. Allow research in better Higher Education for foreign students in their countries and via correspondence guides as properly. In the equal way India Universities of worldwide magnificence Higher Education can also offer courses of research to foreign college students taking gain of the globalization manner. To reap that purpose it should adopt uniform international syllabus in its

academic institutions.

### **Fair Quality Assurance System**

Colleges and personal institutes have to installation internal first-rate guarantee mobile and ought to follow a minimum widespread to provide tiers. The quality assurance machines have to be impartial of political and institutional interplay and it need to have a foundation inside the legislation. There have to be operational, monetary and academic autonomy coupled with responsibility. There's a want of an independent accreditation organization with a conglomerate of government, enterprise, academia, society etc. Means all stakeholders of the schooling to make certain that the stakeholders especially the students aren't taken for a experience. They need to be capable of realize whether a specific group promises value or no longer, then things can be underneath control to a point. It is also vital that all institutes of higher learning should make public the acceptability in their courses and ranges.

### **Examination Reforms**

Exam reforms, progressively moving from the terminal, annual and semester examinations to normal and continuous evaluation of student's performance in studying should be implemented

### **Conclusion**

After independence, there has been awesome increase in establishments of higher gaining knowledge of in all disciplines. However with the quantitative boom has it been able to attend to the core trouble of nice? India is nowadays one of the quickest developing international locations of the sector with the annual growth going above 9%. If you want to maintain that fee of increase, there is need to increase the wide variety of institutes and also the first-class of higher schooling in India. To attain and reap the future requirements there may be a pressing need to relook at the financial assets, get admission to and equity, best requirements, Relevance and at the stop the Responsiveness. To obtain and maintain countrywide, local or global pleasant, positive additives are particularly relevant, considerably cautious choice of workforce and continuous workforce improvement, mainly via the promoting of appropriate applications for instructional improvement, which includes coaching/getting to know technique and mobility among countries, between higher education institutions and the sector of labor, in addition to pupil mobility inside and among countries.

India which will turn out to be a developed nation by 2020 and know-how energy through 2015 The choices that are going to be taken on those are in all likelihood to hold the important thing to India's future as a center of information production. We need better knowledgeable individuals who are skilled and who can power our economic system forward. When India can provide professional people to the outdoor international then we are able to switch our People from a developing kingdom to a developed state very without difficulty and fast. According to Dr. Manmohan Singh 'The time has come to create a second wave of organization building and of excellence within the fields of schooling, studies and capability constructing'. We need an educational machine that is cutting-edge, liberal and can adapt to the converting desires of a changing society, a changing financial system and a converting international. The thrust of public policy for better Higher Education in India has to be to address those demanding situations. But, one university can't make a great deal difference. If the government welcomes extra such projects, the future will be ours. We will be capable of fit and compete with different nations and the dream to be the world's best economy won't be difficult to obtain.

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