

Education In India – A Study

Dr. Narendra Singh

Assistant Professor, Vishisht School Of Management Indore (M.P.)

Dr. Purva Kanoongo

Assistant Professor, Vishisht School Of Management Indore (M.P.)

Abstract

Knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits of a group of people are transferred to other people, through storytelling, discussion, teaching, training, or research. Education is the act of learning things around us. It helps us to easily understand and deal with any problem and makes balance throughout the whole life in every aspect. Education is the first and foremost rights of every human being. Without education we are incomplete and our lives are useless. Education helps us to set a goal and go ahead by working on that throughout the life.

Keywords: Knowledge, values, Education

Introduction

Education is an essential tool for everyone to get success in life and earn respect and recognition. Education plays great role in everyone's life as it brings positive effects on the human life. It provides ability to think in both aspects positive and negative to get surety about and handle the situation. Education is the process of facilitating learning. Knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits of a group of people are transferred to other people, through storytelling, discussion, teaching, training, or research. Education is the act of learning things around us. It helps us to easily understand and deal with any problem and makes balance throughout the whole life in every aspect. Education is the first and foremost rights of every human being. Without education we are incomplete and our lives are useless. Education helps us to set a goal and go ahead by working on that throughout the life.

It improves our knowledge, skill, confidence level and personality. It empowers us intellectually to interact with others in our life. Education brings maturity and teaches us to live in society with

changing environment. It is the way to social development, economic growth and technological development.

Definition:

Some important definitions are :

1. **According to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar-** *“Education is something which ought to be brought within the reach of everyone. My final word of advice to you is Educate, agitate and organize, have faith in yourself.”*
2. **According to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru-** “A university stands for Humanism, for Tolerance, for Reason, for the Adventure of Ideas and for the search for Truth. It stands for the onward march of human race towards every higher objective. If the universities discharge their duties adequately then it is well with the nation and the people.”
3. **According to Nelson Mandela-** “Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.”
4. **According to Aristotle –** “The roots of education are bitter, but the fruit is sweet”
5. **Article 26.1 Universal Declaration of Human Rights-** “Higher Education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.”

Education is the process of facilitating learning. Knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits of a group of people are transferred to other people, through storytelling, discussion, teaching, training, or research. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of educators, but learners may also educate themselves in a process called autodidactic learning. No doubt, Higher Education has attained a key position in the knowledge society under globalised economy. However, the challenges faced are immense and far-reaching. Some agree that the rapid cross national flows of people, goods, capital and information may dissolve the nation State, push institutions (university is the one) into a common mould where as others disagree. It is assumed that globalization promises dramatic and rewarding change to the higher education systems, of societies, which are relatively stable in their political, social and institutional makeup, while for the others, it may threaten the very stability needed to build well performing higher education system. The system of higher education in India, as also in other countries of the world, is subjected to be obscure on the part of the government as well as the society. It is extolled as a

crucial factor for survival; for it provides people with “an opportunity to reflect on the critical, social, economic, cultural, moral and spiritual issues facing humanity”. It is also considered as a powerful instrument for producing scientific and technical manpower of the highest caliber. The Punnayya Committee (1994) has rightly said that for India, to attain the cutting edge of technology, it is institutions of higher learning that offer hope. Further, they provide an excellent opportunity of vertical mobility to the deprived sections of society. Higher education has also been facing sharp criticism for its evident inability to provide education relevant to the needs and aspirations of the ever- increasing numbers of seekers of knowledge. It has also been castigated as the exclusive preserve of the elitist groups, who are, generally, alienated from the socio cultural mores of the country of their origin. It is quite often contended that the system of higher education has developed an in built process of metabolic degeneration in that quite a large number of students entering the portals of university institutions are thrown by the way side resulting in a huge loss of human and financial resources. The phenomenon of ever escalating unemployment and under employment of educated youth in the developing countries has further aggravated the situation, giving rise to its outright, but undeserved, condemnation in these words: “the whole process of higher education has become warped, dysfunctional, producing a number of unemployable young men and women” (The Challenge of Education, 1985).

Why Education Is Important For Us...?

- The Will to Keep trying till success strikes It is only through education that you'd have multiple level goals and a number of ways to reach them. You'd have dreams which transmute to thoughts and later into actions. Your will to get your dream to turn true will be undeterred and you'd try in every way possible till you succeed. The uneducated may have better intellectual and labour capacity but the lack of understanding of multiple ways to achieve their goals is often an obstacle.
- Earn your own living With evolving lifestyles, steep inflation rates and luxuries transcending into needs, it is only impossible for a family to depend and thrive on one bread earner. You ought to work for self sufficiency and dependency and education helps you gain job opportunities for financial independence. Also, education helps you build a network with people who's resources might work the best in your benefit if you so choose to be self employed.

- Happiness abound : Stable, balanced, self dependent life. You know why being educated is extremely important? Because for you to be happy, you need to feel good from within. It is only possible to have a stable mind and a balanced life once you are self dependent and have a reputable standing in the society. By simply being educated you'd have little job insecurity, no inferiority complex and a well organized understanding of the world. Education may not be the key to happiness, but it definitely is the key to a lot of other things which come together to make you happy.
- Economic growth of the nation When the people of a nation are educated, they'd definitely carve ways to be self sufficient. An economically independent society is the stepping stone to combined productivity that leads to a economic growth of the nation on a whole. Now you know how those countries are doing so well for themselves?
- A longer, disease free life for the younger generation No intention of gender bias, but statistics reveal that if the mothers are educated, chances are that child mortality rates reduce by less than half. In fact, this is a reason by urban, educated women have healthier children almost free of diseases. Also, if either parent has received formal education, chances are they'd have fewer kids with better lifestyles than depend on more working hands by conceiving more kids. Also, educated parents immunize their kids and make sure that they play major role in their growth and development.
- Ethical values that help make the world more peaceful It is in the habit of uneducated to spring up on arguments and cause harm to others and most to himself. Education would rather channel your temper towards a more productive and peaceful goal. While no nation would be at crisis, it would be only a more peaceful world without wars and battles.
- Imparts ability to work across genres and cultures Tell an uneducated person to work in a setting alien to him, you'd ask him to walk on a path of self destruction. Ask an educated man to travel nations and transmute the barriers of language and culture, you'd be testing his spirit of taking challenges and succeeding in them. The difference here has not to be of intellectual capacity, but it takes more self confidence than knowledge to not be intimidated by challenges life throws on you.
- Adapting to newer techniques for productivity There's a reason why scientists are being paid in billions of dollars to build machinery that decreased the need for man power. It is however impossible to reap the benefits of that machinery has it to be used by those who

have no knowledge of how to operate the machine for better productivity. Why else to you think most farmers, till date, swear by the traditional technique of irrigation.

- A Healthier Lifestyle and living Remember the world before anti-biotic happened? Or vaccines? Or sanitary napkins? Now place yourself where education is a luxury. Would you be aware of the medical or lifestyle finds which help detect and cure a disease. Are you aware that almost every person is allergic to 5 foods in his lifetime which may cause auto immune diseases? An educated person would know his health, live longer and healthier by resorting to healthier alternatives.
- Avoiding societal embarrassment Do you know that the societal segments were based more on your education than economic worth, just economically better off could afford better education too. Women were the aliens of the already alienated because they weren't seen as able to mingle in a society where reasoning happened. It is extremely important that you be at par with the knowledge database to be able to mingle in a certain societal setting without being made to feel embarrassed or an outcast. Education helps you broaden that spectrum of knowledge and hold your own mind and reason.
- Forgoing baseless superstitions Are you aware that most superstitions we follow still were a brainchild of the educated and had a scientific reason to support it. Ironical that superstition today is deeply integrated in the culture of the uneducated. Why? Because they never seemed to reason why are they following a tradition blindly and hence times changed, the scientific reason held no ground for superstitions to carry on, but those on whom it rested to forego, had little ability to reason and let it go. You can never undermine the role of education in order to make a society free of baseless superstitions.
- Reasoning against the illogical You'd never believe anything without a reason, if only you have a reason for it. Take for example the inability of uneducated farmers to examine and analyse the quality or fertility of soil for a particular harvest and later regret and believe that the rain gods were displeased with them. They'd spend more on rituals to please the Rain God than they would to increase soil quality. If only they knew.
- Keeping up with evolutions You cannot keep up with evolutions unless you are aware of them. Awareness comes from Education. Imagine a world without WhatsApp! Was life really that hard before WhatsApp happened? Maybe not, but it certainly made life easier.

This was only a grain of salt in what I'd say is an ocean of evolutions, all in one way or the other made to simplify your life.

- Exposure to the World Is it remotely possible to know of all the other nations while remaining in your own. It is. You'd have to read and place your understanding of the reading in the cultural and historical context of that nation in a particular period. You'd know just about everything French, Roman and Greek. You'd be able to build your understanding of their language and culture without simply terming them all as 'foreign'.
- No more a fool: Keeping your own mind An educated person would listen to all, and do what suits him best. It is highly impossible to fool an educated person for it would take reasoning and logic to get him in the trap. Education keeps you from being trapped in advisories that are no more fruitful than digging your house for the pot of gold.

Globalization As it is known globalization, no doubt, promises dramatic and rewarding change to the higher education systems of the developed countries. Where as for the developing and the underdeveloped countries, where the system is facing the scarcity of resource, it threatens the stability needed to build the well performing system. Developing countries often have to adjust willingly or unwillingly both to the quickening pulse of international change, and accordingly, reform on several fronts simultaneously, which may not be possible under the given resource status of higher education. Globalization is expected to be a process through which an increasingly free flow of ideas, people, goods, services and capital would lead to the integration of economies and societies. It is characterized by an accelerated flow of trade, capital, and information, as well as mobility of individuals, across geographical borders. It reflects comprehensive level of interaction than that has occurred in the past, suggesting something beyond the word "international". It implies a diminishing importance of national borders and strengthening of identities, that stretch beyond those rooted in a limited locale in terms of particular country or region. It can also be defined as the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring at any distant place and vice versa. It is this construction of time-space compression that has given rise to popular notion of "One-World" "Global Village", etc. Globalization though has contributed for rise in living standards, improvement in health and education and Technology advancement, especially in the area of communication and computers during this period, yet in the recent past, there have been apprehensions expressed in terms of its impact, especially on the

people who still live below the poverty line and the question that is being raised repeatedly is “will they also equally share the benefits?” if not equal, then “what will they get”? More than these “What is that which is typical Indian and is known to be precious and pride of the country that both the groups i.e. “haves” and “have nots” have to loose?

Higher Education in India

India's higher education system is the third largest in the world, next to the United States and China. The main governing body at the tertiary level is the University Grants Commission, which enforces its standards, advises the government, and helps coordinate between the centre and the state. Accreditation for higher learning is overseen by 12 autonomous institutions established by the University Grants Commission. Indian higher education system has expanded at a fast pace by adding nearly 20,000 colleges and more than 8 million students in a decade from 2000-01 to 2010-11. As of 2011, India has 42 central universities, 275 state universities, 130 deemed universities, 90 private universities, 5 institutions established and functioning under the State Act, and 33 Institutes of National Importance. Other institutions include 33,000 colleges as Government Degree Colleges and Private Degree Colleges, including 1800 exclusive women's colleges, functioning under these universities and institutions as reported by the UGC in 2012. The emphasis in the tertiary level of education lies on science and technology. Indian educational institutions by 2004 consisted of a large number of technology institutes. Distance learning and open education is also a feature of the Indian higher education system, and is looked after by the Distance Education Council. Indira Gandhi National Open University is the largest university in the world by number of students, having approximately 3.5 million students across the globe. Some institutions of India, such as the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), National Institute of Technology (NITs), International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT-H), University of Mumbai and Jawaharlal Nehru University have been globally acclaimed for their standard of education. The IITs enroll about 8000 students annually and the alumni have contributed to both the growth of the private sector and the public sectors of India. However, India still lacks internationally prestigious universities such as Harvard, Cambridge, and Oxford.

In the year 2012-13 with 700 universities and more than 35,000 affiliated colleges enrolling more than 20 million students, Indian higher education is a large and complex system. The structure of degree granting institutions is cumbersome primarily due to “affiliation” and funding sources. More than 85% of students are enrolled in bachelor’s degree programs with majority enrolling in three year B.A., B.Com or B.Sc. degrees. One-sixth of all Indian students are enrolled in Engineering/Technology degrees.

Regulatory Framework for Higher Education in India

The institutions imparting higher education at different levels are regulated by the following bodies:

- University Grants Commission (UGC)
- All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE)
- Medical Council of India (MCI)
- Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR)
- National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE)
- Dentists Council of India (DCI)
- Pharmacy Council of India (PCI).
- Indian Nursing Council (INC)
- Bar Council of India (BCI)
- Central Council of Homeopathy (CCH)
- Central Council for Indian Medicine (CCIM)
- Council of Architecture (COA)
- Distance Education Council (DEC)
- Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI)
- National Council for Rural Institutes (NCRI).
- State Councils of Higher Education (SCHE.)

The Types of Universities:

The higher education system in India includes both private and public universities. Public universities are supported by the Government of India and the state governments, while private universities are mostly supported by various bodies and societies. Universities in India are recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC), which draws its power from the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

1. Central universities, **or Union universities**
2. State universities
3. Deemed university
4. Private universities

Conclusion

Education has been recognized as a unique investment in man. It is instrumental in accelerating the process of socio economic and cultural development. Higher education, being at the apex of the educational system, is an essential input for meeting the manpower requirements of the highest caliber in crucial areas of national development. It is also an important contributory factor for ensuring social justice by providing vertical mobility to deprived sections of society by making higher levels of knowledge accessible to them and, in the process, improving the quality of life of the nation as a whole. The crucial role of higher education, as outlined above, underlines the importance of providing adequate resources for its maintenance and development. In India, higher education was traditionally looked after by the government, but in view of lack of resources to meet the increasing demand, private sector has been allowed to share the responsibility. The country has a well developed educational set up in terms of range of programs and their acceptability in local industry, but it lacks in terms of international quality standards. Higher education institutions managed by private sector emphasize more on commercial aspect than creation of knowledge which leads to deterioration of quality of education.

Bibliography

United Nations 2005, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2006. World Migrant Stock: The 2005 Revision Population Database. New York: UN Population Division.)

Gupta & Sharma (2012) *Uccha Shiksha Samaj Shstra*, Sahitya Bhawan Publication, Agra.

Kumari Angella (2012) *Shiksha Bharat me samajik Asamanata*, Mahip Book Distributor, New Delhi.

Mahajan Dharamveer Evam Kamlesh (1970) *samajik Anusandhan ki Paddhatiya*, Vivek Prakashan, Delhi.

Mukharji Ravindranath (2001) *Samajik Shodh V Sankhyiki*, Vivek Prakashan, Delhi.

Mashelkar R.A. (2006) *Shiksha Gyan Ka Yug Aur Bharat*, Prabhat Prakashan, Delhi.

Singh Ratan (2009) *Shiksha Bhartiya Samajik Vyavastha*, Omega Publication, New Delhi.

Wolff, Ralph. 2009. "Ten Trends Affecting Higher Education." Presentation to the World Future Society, July.

Tilak, Jandhyala B G. 2007. "Transition from Higher Education as a Public Good to Higher Education as a Private Good: The Saga of Indian Experience." *Journal of Asian Public Policy*, Vol. 1, No. 2: 220-234.

Lavaniya M.M. (1989), *samajik anveshan me Sarvekshan paddhatiya*, Research Publication.

Rojgar or Nirman, Employment News Paper
Dainik Bhaskar

<http://highereducation.mp.gov.in/index.htm>