

State University and Inclusive Quality Education – A Fresh Approach for Sustainability

Dr. Amar Kumar Chaudhary

Abstract:- Education is the backbone of a nation. Education system plays a major role in development of modern economics-understanding how education system work and how it evolves over time has been one of the most important research agenda in recent years. The sustainability of nation in the era of knowledge economy depends on the effective and qualitative education system. The education system of any economy performs the following terms for sustainability: first it handles the basic and higher education with quality and value secondary it provides learning opportunities for income: third it enhances the living standard and helps in social development. State University has a pivotal role in providing education in rural India and marginal student of India. This paper highlights how the state University can play a major role in providing quality education to the rural and marginalized student of India.”

Keywords:- Quality, Inclusive, Sustainable, Higher Education.

I. INTRODUCTION

Education is the preparation of life. It is a lifelong process. Educational institutions only lay down the formation of life process. Education is the liberation of mind. Each individual has immense potential. Education seeks to bring out this potential. Educational institutions are for intellectual liberation; instead they became intellectual cages.

- The purpose of education is to serve the society. Education should build the ability of an individual to contribute truthfully to society. Education should not promote elitism as social alienation.
- Education should promote moral values. It should gear in the students the ability to distinguish the right from the wrong. This is about what is meant by value education.
- Education should be action oriented. Then only it will produce self-reliant individuals. Project work and extension should be part of education. Earning while learning should be encouraged. This should help the institutions of higher education to reduce their dependence on state for financial support.

The broad objectives of MHRD are :-

1. To increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education to 30% by the year 2020.

2. To provide opportunities of higher education to socially dependent communities & remove disparities by promoting the inclusion of women, minority and differently able persons.
3. To remove regional imbalances in access to higher education by setting up institutions in unrepresented & underserved society.

Present scenario of Higher Education in India :

India has a rich history of higher education in world. Nalanda & Vikramshila were established in 6th century B.C. and 4th century A.D. respectively and were world famous. Three modern Indian Universities i.e. Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were established in 1857 by the British Government on the Guideline of Macaulay and Woods.

India has undergone rapid development in higher education in the post-independence era. In the year 1950-51 India has 28 Universities, 695 Colleges and 1,74,000 students by 2012 there were 634 report of AISHE February 2017, there are 789 Universities, 37204 Colleges and 11,443 institutions in India. Total enrolment in higher education has been estimated to be 37.4 millions with 19.2 million boys and 18.2 million girls. Girls constitute 48.6% of the total enrolment. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in India is 26.3% which is calculated from 18-23 years of age group. GER for male is 26.3% and for female 26.4%, schedule caste 23% & schedule tribe 17.2% as compared to national GER 26.3%.

After more than seven decades of dependence only 11% of total youth go to acquire higher education. It is really entrancing that still 89% of the total youth do not proceed for higher education.

After just independence in the 1948-49 the first University Education mission declared nine (9) holistic aims that are yet not fulfilled:

Nine Aims of Higher Education in India (1948-49): -

- To preserve and develop our culture and civilization.
- To create new ideas favourable to everyone and discard superstitions.
- To develop all kind of knowledge
- To develop the spirit in students for ensuing equality, fraternity and social justice while maintaining the antiquity of the values.

¹ Associate Professor, University Department of Commerce and Business Management, Ranchi University, Ranchi

- To develop the mind and soul of the student.
- To in still moral values and make the student well disciplined.
- To develop the spirit of brotherhood and internationalism in student and
- To help in making new discovers and inventions to develop new ideas.

Hence 12th five year plan adopt a holistic approach to issues of expansion, equality and excellence so that expression is not just about accommodating even large number of students but is also about providing diverse choice of subjects, levels and institutions while ensuring a minimum standard of academic quality and providing the opportunity to pursue higher education to all section of society particularly the disadvantage.

We can see the enrolment of students in different types of Universities

Central University Capture 2-61 of total enrolment, still the state University captures 38.5% of private University i.e.58.9%

Universities in India 25.06.2016

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| State University | – 347 |
| Deemed to be University | – 123 |
| Central University | – 47 |
| Private University | <u>– 237</u> |
| Total - 754 | |

Source : <http://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/alluniversity.pdf>

State University & Inclusive Quality Education :

Let us start our discussion with a simple question : is India a poor nation or rich nation? If were take a referendum among any group of people on this question the verdict will be a vertide split. The reality is, through India is prospering and the GDP growth is encouraging the prosperity is not equitably distributed among the population. The gap between the rich and poor is ever widening and more than 35 crores of population still live below the poverty line wherever you draw the line. What we need is “Inclusive growth”, a growth that will include and entrance all section of society.

But next question follows how? the ensure is quality education to all without any differentiation from the beginning of primary, secondary & higher education. Higher education to all cannot be reached by private Universities and institutions. The only ‘ray of hope’ is state University.

India is country where more than 70% of people veside in rural areas and are mainly depended on againsture and allied sectors. More than 35 crore of population and living below poverty line and most of there are very marginalised. Almost all one depended. State University contributes almost half of the total number of Universities. According to survey report 2015, the total numbers of Universities in India are 768, out of these 330 are of State Universities i.e.

42% share in total. It contributes more than 80% of the total enrolment of student in country. India has the highest affiliated colleges in world i.e.30,000 which is 10 times more than China. In rural areas their share of enrolment of State University & affiliated Colleges are almost cent percent. State Universities are facing acute financial grim. Their financial structure and source of finance are limited and are fully dependent on State allocation of fund. The fee structure are marginal and most of the students are socially and economically deprived sections of the society. Lack of physical facilities and shortage of qualified faculty we the main complaints against affiliated Colleges of State Universities and the Universities are criticised for grants affiliation in routine manner without proper inspection and due assessment.

Present Challenges Before State Universities VIS –A – VIS Higher Education :

- Inadequate infrastructure and facilities.
- Large Vacancy of faculty positions
- Poor faculty specially in affiliated Colleges in rural areas.
- Poor quality of teaching and learning process.
- Lack of skill based and entrepreneurship curriculum
- Lack of human values curriculum
- Lack of personality development curriculum
- Low employee ability
- Overcrowded Class Room
- Inadequate and diminishing financial support
- Declining research standards
- Lack of laboratory & library
- Women education especially in rural areas are not encouraging.

II. REQUIRED ELEMENTS FOR QUALITY HIGHER EDUCATION THROUGH STATE UNIVERSITIES

1. Action plan for Integrated learning :

The quality of education depends on the contest of education. It must fulfil the standard of excellence. The Board of studies and Academic council of University should prepare the syllabus & design of courses in the mind of twin aspect of expression of knowledge and demand of the employment market. The form on student cantered education and dynamic curricular. It should be need based jibe oriented courses, Still based & conference based. The course of studies should increase the competency and employability of students.

2. Emphasis on funding and Infrastructure : In State Universities :-

The bulk of the enrolment in HE is handled by State University and their affiliated colleges. However these State University receive small amounts of grants from Union budget. Nearly 65% of the UGC budget is utilized by Central Universities and their Colleges whole State University and their affiliated Colleges get only the remaining 35%. Thus Commitment of fund in Budget i.e. 6% of GDP for education and 1.5% of GDP in Higher

Education should be complied. State University should be given special emphasis as it provides education to the deprived & disadvantage section of society.

Lack of quality of infrastructure can not provide quality education. We are passing in knowledge era. India has changed from bullock cart to cyber. Now smart class, online education well equipped library and laboratory are requisite for quality in higher education state University financially & added affiliated colleges are facing lock of proper infrastructure. The resource provided for education in term of percentage of GDP in budget on education has gone done. The Central & State Govt have very marginal capital expenditure on infrastructure specially for state Universities and added affiliated colleges. There is urgent need of special emphasis on infrastructure and maintenance of the assets & its refer utilisation.

The Govt. of India has taken a good initiative recently by launching a new scheme Rashtrya Uchattar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) to provide Central fund to State Universities and their Colleges with the objective to help them improve access as well as quality of education. But a greater responsibilities lies on the state Universities. It is required first to ensure that the concept of quality and its importance is rightly understood by all the stack holders in the University system.

Accountability plays the crucial role for quality improvement and therefore a fool proof accountability mechanism has to be evolved and efforts put in to ensure that such is to place in every process that occurs in the state university. There is no doubt that autonomy is essential for quality improvement in Universities and Govt. policies must ensure this. At the same time it is important that Universities must prove worthy of such a status through their transparent and efficient functioning.

3. Autonomy & Accountability to State Universities :

State Universities are depended on state Govt. and Central Govt. funding. Internal resource of State Universities are negligible and unable to meet the revenue expenditure infrastructure and Assets of State Universities are not maintaining properly on they are fully depended on Govt. funds. State University must get liberty in making policy of fee structure, examination procedure & regular appointment of teachers.

The State University should get the autonomy in making affiliation process easy specially rural Colleges promotion system of teachers should be flexible. Timely Promotions and other monetary & non-monetary benefits can make were accountable to the stockholders of the University.

4. Quality of Teachers :

Quality teachers can only make quality students. More matter of syllable and curricular can not provide quality of education. The teachers must have the competence and knowledge to pass the source to their students. There is lack of quality teachers in rural affiliated Colleges. This is due to

level of salary & prospects of promotion and other benefits are very marginal in compared to Central University and other Private Universities. Quality teachers do not retain in such Colleges.

In State Universities regular appointment of qualified teachers should be assured. A knowledge teacher can have the capacity to transfer the knowledge among the students. A teacher has to be a good communicating Newly appointed University teachers must have a training of techniques of teaching. They should be well equipped of new technology of teaching method. They should not be depended on traditional classroom lecture method. University teachers should be well aware of computer technology and electronic media for designation of knowledge.

5. Hi-Tech Library :

Well equipped library is sue que none for quality education through state Universities and specially at rural based affiliated Colleges. In rural Colleges must of the Students are depended on library. There should be enough eco-foundry library hall land research rooms for poor students. Library is the only way to made available all relevant study material to the deprived & poor students.

6. Strategic partnership among University – academia and Industry :

The State University has the duty to make p..... with related and produce the graduates as per their need and requirement State Universities unaware regarding their opportunities in the market. The University should have partnership with the local & regional industries and accordingly to course curricular should be prepared industry & University should have partnership to build the capability factor of students as their requirement this will certainly increase the employability and retention of personal.

7. Employability :

There is an urgent need enhance the Employability of University graduate specially in context of increasing unemployment. The University has become a machine of producing graduate without proper knowledge and capability enhancement the comply need people having expertise in different fields . We see lay number of unemployed graduates in one hand, and on the other hand a number of job lying vacant for lack of properly qualified personal the state University should not ren only basic course like History, Political Science, Philosophy etc but also the vocational courses as well as employment oriented courses.

8. Women Education for equality:

Women constitutes half of the total population They have equal participation in socio- economic Indian society is male dominated and women are deprived and suppressed in all sphere of life. The participation women in science and technical education both at higher as well as school level is very marginal. The sex steno typing in technical and vocational training continues: the girls options by way of subject even in professional field continue to be grater oriented: the facilities for girls students in rural areas

are still inadequate Education can be used as an agent of basic change in the status of women State university has a major role in proceeding education to women specially in rural areas.

The natural education system through State University will play a positive, interventionist role in the empowerment of women. It will foster the development of new values through redesigned curricular, text books, the training & orientation of teachers, decision marks and administrators and the active involvement of educational instructions.

9. Stress on value Education:

Education in general and value education in particular occupies a prestigious place in the modern context of the contemporary society. Unfortunately education is becoming day to day more or less materialistic and the value tradition are being slowly given up. The modern India is being education mainly with bread and butter aim of education and as most of our graduateafter money power comforts without carrying for any values.

State Universities and rural based affiliated Colleges can be the best platform to prepare majority of students who come from comfortless society and can easily be motivated to learn perception with practice.

Our higher education curricular does not reflect human values and value system. Hence our schools and Colleges have become examination centres and not moral values with 12 moral values.

III. CONCLUSION

There is fast changing scenario in economic, political and technological environment across the world, new opportunities are opening with global competition and quality in every aspect of life is becoming essential for survival.

More than sympathy or empathy the downloader and unprivileged section of society need not only education but quality education that will make them in equal footing that can be possible only through state universities and its affiliated colleges based on rural areas. Strengthen of State Universities will lead to inclusive growth.

Re-orienting and strengthening of educational sector will defiantly get act as catalyset in the overall growth and development of India and make India a global leader.

REFERENCES

- [1]. P. Jayaprakash Roa “State University and quality improvement: Need for systematic reference p-3 to 7, University News, vol-52, No-20, May 19-26, 204 Association of Indian Universities.
- [2]. P.R. Dubhashi – Indian system of Higher Education, p-60 to 65,
- [3]. Susheela Koushik- Women in education p-92-97, Professional in Higher Education Reading material for orientation- UGC 1995.
- [4]. Ashraf Duran (2011) Education from sustainable Development: Issues and Challenges in India: Asian Journal of Research in Social Science and Humanities 1 (2)
- [5]. Annual Status of Education Report (Rural) 2018 Professional January 15, 2019.