HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE SOCIETY

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Keywords:

- Post graduation M.Phil PH.D. ,M.S. ,Dipoma
- Open & Deemed universities
- Technical education
- Level of education

Abstract

This paper attempt to analysis the status of the educational system in India before and after the Independance. Lokamayna Tilak quoted that our nation is like a tree of which the original trunk is swarajya and the branches are swadeshi and boycott. Progress is implied in independence .Without self-government neither industrial progress is possible nor the educational scheme will be useful to the nation. To make efforts for India s freedom is more important than the social reforms.
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Objectives

1) To have the exact idea about the education all over the world.

2) To apply the useful and practical education system.

3) To understand & study the constitutional laws which are beneficial to the empowerment of the proper educational system.

4) To study the Government schemes for education for rural & urban areas.

2. Research Method

The study is based on secondary sources of data like Books, Published articles, Research papers, Research reports and relevant websites. It is exploratory in nature.

Need of Education

In ancient time there are the institutes like Ashram shala ,Gurukules where all the studies are taught by the Achars (Guru).Even the Rama ,krishna had to go to Gurukules for their studies .There is a particular ritual Upanayan to start the education at 8 years old the child ,after this ceremony child has to stay in Gurukul for at least 12 years to complete the studies. So our great leders thought on this and plan the system of education beneficial to the student to develop as a proper person with culture, humanity, and rise in economical level of the family. So in 1950 the Education department setup & the central and state boards uniformly follow the "10+2+3" pattern of education The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is the apex body located at New Delhi, Capital City of India. It makes the curriculum related matters for school education across India. The NCERT provides support, guidance and technical assistance to a number of schools in India and oversees many aspects of enforcement of education policies. Other curriculum bodies governing school education system are:

The state government boards: Most of the state governments have one "State board of secondary education". Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) which conducts examinations at the 10th and 12th standards that are called as board exams

There are quite a good number of educational institutes set up in India that can compete with the best educational institutes of the world. The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian

Institutes of Management (IIMs), Indian Institutes of Science, National Law Schools, Jawaharlal Nehru University are some such institutes. The growing acceptance of distance learning courses and expansion of the Open University system is also contributing a lot in the democratization of higher education in India.

But it is very rigid .The students has to follow the rules and regulations ,must passed in the particular year ,has to complete the portion in time. It is really hectic to them. **Pre-Primary education-** Pre-primary stage is the foundation of child's knowledge, skills and behavior. On Completion of pre-primary education child is sent to primary stage but pre-primary education in India is not a fundamental right.

March 2011	Elementary School teachers	5816673
March 2012	Secondary school teachers	2127000
latest DISE survey	untrained teachers in Private schools	54.91%
	Untrained teachers in government schools	44.88%
Teachers training during serives	unaided schools	2.32%
Teachers training during serives	Government school	43.44 %

Government took efforts to apply the education polices with the Laws prepared particularly for Education.

Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009.	Education has also been made free for children for 6 to 14 years of age or up to class VIII .
District Education Revitalization Programme (DERP) was launched in 1994	To universalize primary education in India by reforming and vitalizing the existing primary education system.
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	Education for all

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan	vocational training to help students attain skills for finding a vocation of his/her choosing A significant new feature has been the extension of SSA to secondary education .
special Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC)	started in 1974 with a focus on primary education but which was converted into Inclusive Education at Secondary Stage .
Kendriya Vidyalaya	project in 1965 to provide uniform education in institutions following the same syllabus at the same pace regardless of the location to which the employee's family has been transferred.
The National Policy on Education (NPE),	In 1986 has provided for environment awareness, science and technology education, and introduction of traditional elements such as Yoga into the Indian secondary school system.
University Grants Commission (India)	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.
Rashtriya Uchchattar Shiksha Abhiyan	To provide strategic funding to State higher and technical institutions. A total of 316 state public universities and 13,024 colleges will be covered under it.
India's National Policy on Education (NPE)	provisioned for an apex body for

	regulation and development of higher technical education,
National Institute of Open schooling (NIOS)	National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) provides opportunities for continuing education to those who missed completing school education. 14 lakh students are enrolled at the secondary and higher secondary level through open and distance learning—In 2012 Various state governments also introduced "STATE OPEN SCHOOL" to provide distance education.
Indore Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	higher education coordinates distance learning. It has a cumulative enrolment of about 15 lakh, serviced through 53 regional centers and 1,400 study centers with 25,000 counselors. The Distance Education Council (DEC), an authority of IGNOU is co-coordinating 13 State Open Universities and 119 institutions of correspondence courses in conventional universities. While distance education institutions have
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Higher education-

After passing the Higher Secondary Examination (the Standard 12 examination), students may enroll in general degree programmes such as bachelor's degree in arts, commerce or science, or professional degree programme such as engineering, law or medicine. India's higher education system is the third largest in the world, after China and the United States. As some survey in 2012 shows the following results that India has -

Topmost Higher Institutes in India

1)   Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs),

2)   Indian Institute of Science have been globally acclaimed for their standard of under-graduate education in engineering. Several other institutes of fundamental research .

3)   *"NCTE : National Council For Teacher Education". Ncte-india.org. Retrieved 16 August 2012.*]

4)   (IACS), Indian Institute of Science (IISc),

5)   Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR),

6)   Harish-Chandra Research Institute (HRI), are also acclaimed for their standard of research in basic sciences and mathematics.

Review of the Education system applied by the Government-

no	India/State/Union Territory	Literacy Rate (%) - 2011 Census	Male Literacy Rate (%) - 2011 Census	Female Literacy Rate (%) - 2011 Census	Literacy Rate (%) - 2001 Census	Decadal Difference (%)
1	Kerala	93.91	96.02	91.98	90.86	3.05
2	Lakshadweep	92.28	96.11	88.25	86.66	5.62
3	Mizoram	91.58	93.72	89.40	88.80	2.78
4	Tripura	87.75	92.18	83.15	73.19	14.56
5	Goa	87.40	92.81	81.84	82.01	5.39
6	Daman & Diu	87.07	91.48	79.59	78.18	8.89

no	India/State/Union Territory	Literacy Rate (%) - 2011 Census	Male Literacy Rate (%) - 2011 Census	Female Literacy Rate (%) - 2011 Census	Literacy Rate (%) - 2001 Census	Decadal Difference (%)
7	Pondicherry	86.55	92.12	81.22	81.24	5.31
8	Chandigarh	86.43	90.54	81.38	81.94	4.49
9	Delhi	86.34	91.03	80.93	81.67	4.67
10	Andaman & Nicobar	86.27	90.11	81.84	81.30	4.97
11	Himachal Pradesh	83.78	90.83	76.60	76.48	7.30
12	Maharashtra	82.91	89.82	75.48	76.88	6.03
13	Sikkim	82.20	87.29	76.43	68.81	13.39
14	Tamil Nadu	80.33	86.81	73.86	73.45	6.88
15	Nagaland	80.11	83.29	76.89	66.59	13.52
16	Manipur	79.85	86.49	73.17	69.93	9.92
17	Uttarakhand	79.63	88.33	70.70	71.62	8.01
18	Gujarat	79.31	87.23	70.73	69.14	10.17
19	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	77.65	86.46	65.93	57.63	20.02
20	West Bengal	77.08	82.67	71.16	68.64	8.44
21	Punjab	76.68	81.48	71.34	69.65	7.03
22	Haryana	76.64	85.38	66.77	67.91	8.73
23	Karnataka	75.60	82.85	68.13	66.64	8.96
24	Meghalaya	75.48	77.17	73.78	62.56	12.92
	India	**74.04**	**82.14**	**65.46**	**64.83**	**9.21**
25	Odessa	73.45	82.40	64.36	63.08	10.37

no	India/State/Union Territory	Literacy Rate (%) - 2011 Census	Male Literacy Rate (%) - 2011 Census	Female Literacy Rate (%) - 2011 Census	Literacy Rate (%) - 2001 Census	Decadal Difference (%)
26	Assam	73.18	78.81	67.27	63.25	9.93
27	Chhattisgarh	71.04	81.45	60.59	64.66	6.38
28	Madhya Pradesh	70.63	80.53	60.02	63.74	6.89
29	Uttar Pradesh	69.72	79.24	59.26	56.27	13.45
30	Jammu & Kashmir	68.74	78.26	58.01	55.52	13.22
31	Jharkhand	67.63	78.45	56.21	53.56	14.07
32	Andhra Pradesh	67.4[b]	75.56	59.74	--	--
33	Rajasthan	67.06	80.51	52.66	60.41	6.65
34	Arunachal Pradesh	66.95	73.69	59.57	54.34	12.61
35	Telangana	66.5[c]	--	--	--	--
36	Bihar	63.82	73.39	53.33	47.00	16.82

Notes -In September 2013, the State Government of Tripura claimed that the state has surpassed Kerala as the most literate state in India, with a literacy rate of 94%

Laws for education-Article 45, of the Constitution of India originally stated:

The State shall Endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.

1) This article was a directive principle of state policy within India.

2) Following initiatives by the Supreme Court of India during the 1990s the 93rd amendment bill suggested three separate amendments to the Indian constitution.

3) The constitution of India was amended to include a new article, 21A, which read: The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14 years in a such manner as the State may, by law, determine .

4) Article 45 was proposed to be substituted by the article which read: Provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years: The State shall Endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of sixteen years.

Conclusions-

1) The education system should not be rigid.

2) Practical methods are adopted to improve the skills of the students.

3) Every student must be fluent in at least 5 languages, as our former President   P.V. Narshing Rao was very much fluent in 26 languages.

4) The curriculum design is such that all level of students must enjoy and upgrade the knowledge.