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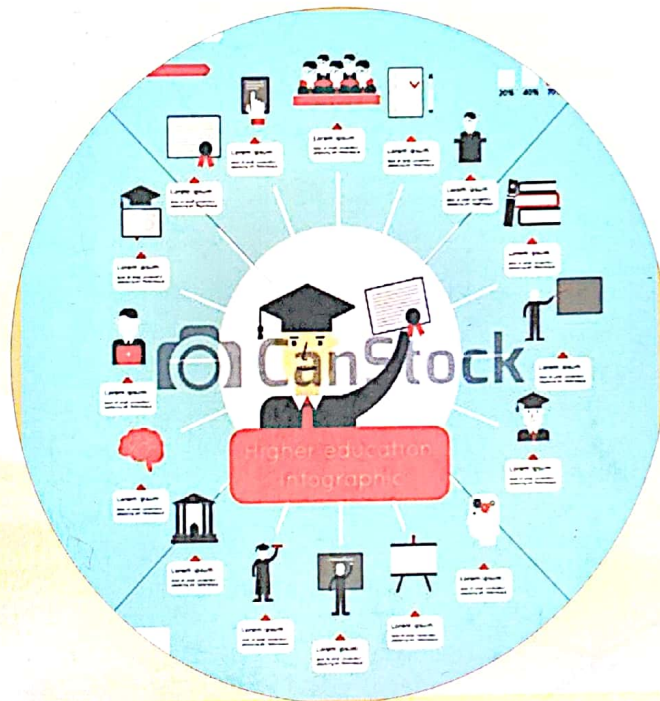
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March -2020

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*Challenges & New Trends In Higher Education
For Professional Development*



Chief Editor

Prof. Virag S. Gawande

Director

Aadhar Social
Research & Development
Training Institute Amravati

Editor:

Dr. Dinesh W. Nichit

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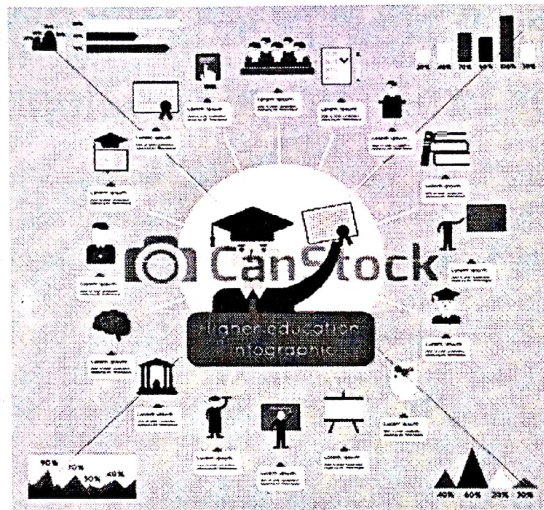
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20	Higher Education : The Role Of Educational System In India Asst. Prof. Pramod K. Jaibhaye	69
✓ 21	Globalization And Higher Education In India Dr. U.C. Rathod	72
22	Issues and Challenges in Higher Education in India R.M Sali, Assit. Professor /Gajanan V. Shivshette.	76
23	Dalit women her place in Indian higher education system Dr S.S.Sasane	79
24	"Digitalization Of Higher Education" Smt. C.G.Gavali (Bhalerao)	82
25	The Study Of Reasons Drop Of Girl Students In Higher Education Mrs. Urmila Subhash Shendage	84
26	Statistical Survey of Women in Higher Education in India Ghuge Vijayamala Tanaji	86
27	Higher Education System: Challenges And Suggestions Prof. Vikram k. Rathod	90
28	'Higher Education and Its Impact on Rural Development' Dr. Mahavir N. Sadavarte	94
29	Role Of Higher Education In National Development Prof. Dr. Deepak .M. Buktare	100
30	A study of Emerging Issues, Challenges & Suggestions on Higher Education in India. Mr. Chandrakant B. Dhumale.	105
31	शिक्षा का अधिकाररू एक भावी दृष्टी डॉ. भगवानसिंग म. बैनाडे	110
32	उच्च शिक्षणातील समस्या आणि उपाययोजनातील मूल्ये. डॉ. ढोणे कुसूम बाबूराव	113
33	२१ व्या शतकातील उच्च शिक्षणासमोरील आव्हाने प्रा. डॉ, खाडे एस.एस/जगन्नाथ विठ्ठलराव सावंत	116
34	भारतीय पितृसंताक ग्रामीण समाजात मुलींच्या उच्च शिक्षणातील उडथळे व उपाय प्रा.डॉ.महानंदा राऊतखेडकर	120
35	उच्च शिक्षा : समस्या एवं समाधान डॉ.परमेश्वर जिजाराव काकडे	124
36	जागतिकीकरण आणि उच्चशिक्षण प्रा.डॉ. पुरुषोत्तम शेषराव जुन्ने	128
37	भारतातील उच्च शिक्षण : समस्या आणि आव्हाने डॉ.साईनाथ राधेशाम बनसोडे	132
38	महिला सबलीकरणात उच्च शिक्षणाची भूमिका डॉ. संजयकुमार कांबळे	135
39	मराठवाडा आणि महाराष्ट्रातील उच्च शिक्षण व विस्तार डॉ.वसंत पवार /डॉ. बाबू तोटरे	138
40	भारतातील उच्च शिक्षणाची रचना व प्रगती डॉ.विलास जाधव / प्रा. सतिश लोंढे	141



Globalization And Higher Education In India

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Indian education system stands on an experimental basis since independence. Several commissions were set up to take the review of education system for restructuring, in higher education. Universities and colleges play an important role. The word globalization refers to the number of changes in world situation, due to globalization there will be increase in international mobility of capital expansion of trade.

The Indian situation in education is as liberating force, also democratizing force. A new pattern and design have been developed during the last 10 years in our country. The people now realize the higher education as an important, variable to convert a developing country into developed one.

After Independence, the Govt. of India has spent lot on money of higher education. In 1998 a world conference on higher education was organized by UNESCO in which 182 countries participated and resolved that development of higher education should be given first priority; but in real practice, in India it has been facing various problems.

Today we are discussing about the quality in higher education since independence we never thought over the quality in higher education, as we think today. Obviously it is an impact of globalization process. To stand firmly in the word of knowledge today we must think about quality, standard of our education, mainly higher education. No any country in the world including India can keep it self-isolated from the process of globalization. In the "global village" without quality knowledge we can't be successful in any field for the sake of quality in the education system we have to adopt some measures regarding innovation. Now a day liberalization takes places in every field in India.

The higher education sector includes, central and state universities, deemed universities, institutes of national importance research centers of various field. Art, Commerce and Science colleges and professional education institutions are regarded as the institutions of higher education. The internet connectivity helps us access everything necessary for us in this world by just clicking the 'mouse'. Really, internet has brought the whole world on a single platform. It has given us the ability to treat the whole world as a 'GLOBLE VILLAGE' One of the areas that has greatly benefited by the internet, is the area of education in the form of 'Online Course'

E-Education

If curriculum is the backbone of the teaching technique and learning, the lifeblood in the educational system. The teaching technique thus plays a vital role in preparing the students to face the challenges of their professional life effectively.

Occasionally, technical literature diverge from the common usage of the terms, either over generalizing or restricting their meaning, Different thinkers and authorities have defined and used E-education in their own ways.

The effect of globalization is not only limited to economic exploitation in mapping up local resources. It has other, social, political and environmental dimensions too.



**Education in 21st century**

21st century is called as an era of information and technology. Information technology is used everywhere i.e. commerce industries, services and education also. Internet is used for collecting and giving information and knowledge.

Modern civilization has become so sophisticated that to survive one has to be competitive. This compels the people to keep themselves informed of all types of happening in our society. The student can acquire knowledge without attending class through internet system.

In British rule, British government had introduced an education policy which was beneficial to the son of Jahagirdar, Maharaja, Subhedar etc. for their luxurious life and also which was useful for their governance of rule to produce clerical cadre for the British administration in India. And that education policy was popular in the name of Mecoelyes education policy and that education policy was continued till the implementation of Dr. L.S. Mudiyar commissions report. After Independence Dr. Radhakrishnan gave emphasis to higher education, qualitative improvement of research and quality of teachers, Dr. D.D. Kothari in his commission report, who has recommended for the improvement of quality of education from pre-primary to research stage and he also emphasized the necessary of the man power planning. Again new educational policy which was framed in 1986 have shown a very broad out look especially keeping in view the educational requirements of 21st century and also highlighted the views in connection with women empowerment vocationalization of education, technological application and establishment of schools and colleges of excellence. In the meantime, the Indian Government has been changed its economic policy in a 1991 which includes liberalization, privatization and globalization (LPG). As a result of this, the whole world is going to be treated as a global village. The globalization forced to change the whole educational scenario of the world. The GATT is replaced by WTO and WTO is monitoring authority of the world, which is planning the educational development policies for the member nations. In 1988 global level higher education meet was held in GENEVA and in that world educational conference, the higher education for world policies decided. And there after approaches and attitude towards the higher education is being changed and the quality education, excellence in education has given more emphasis.

Present higher educational scenario of the country

The higher education sector of India is vast, diverse and fragmented according to last annual report of the UGC. There were 201 statutory universities connecting 18 central and 183 state universities. In addition to this 81 deemed universities, 13 institutions of national importance and 5 statutory state institutions not called universities. Thus the total university level institutes were 300. Today 15343 colleges are affiliated to these universities in which 1,92,27,833 students enrolled and 4,36,246 teachers are also engaged. This Indian higher education system, in its vastness was next only to America. For coordinating this higher education infrastructure, there is super structure of coordinating of professional bodies under different ministries like UGC, AICTE, Distance Education Council (DEC), National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) all under ministry of Education, Bar council of India (BCI), Indian Council for Agriculture and Research (ICAR) under ministry of Agriculture and Medical Council of India (MCI) and allied bodies under health ministry.

Education is one of the dominant sectors of Indian economy in terms of enrolment of children's, employment of adults and investment of financial resources. While school education has broad base higher education suffers from a narrow base, covering only about 7% of relevant age group population.

CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES :

The debate on privatization of higher education is mainly revolving around two main issues viz. "Trading of education" and "Role of Education." The protagonists of both the schools of thought have strong arguments. Without having the clear understanding of both the perspectives, it is not possible to develop any rational policy framework. Let us first analyze both the arguments.



The first and the foremost issue that has become a matter of hot debate and concern amongst all affected groups is "trading of education". The argument of protagonists of privatization is "The supply of education should be according to the individual and market needs. There should be free access of market players. The education is being treated as a 'product and the students as 'consumers'. There should be free competition in the market for-profit. If the product is not in demand, they should be able to drop it or exit the market. The underlying assumptions of the votaries of privatization are; market mechanisms will stimulate competition between Higher Education Institutions and that this will inevitably lead to a higher degree of quality better adjustment of supply to demand and more efficiency in the provision of Higher education. The tuition fees represent a contribution of the student to the study costs and will lead to a more quickly finishing of studies as well as creating a consumer mentality among students. As an impact of this argument, numerous dubious foreign collaborations are advertised; huge amount of fee is being charged; the teachers are treated as laborers. Either poor quality teachers are accepted or fired if the knowledge on a new education product is lacking. Huge number of technical graduates and lakhs of other graduates and postgraduates are produced every year in India with phenomenal expenditure by the society on banks and easy credit availability for higher Education the debt is mounting on the students.

The counter argument to "trading of education" is being linked with the larger stakes of the society in education. The issue of "Role of Education" is being advanced. " Education serves several purposes in societies, the most important ones being its role as a means for social development and democratic empowerment and advancing of the general wellbeing and economic competitiveness of societies, means of accumulating and sharing knowledge and cultural capital as well as a means for personal growth and wellbeing. Because of these multiple roles in constructing of societies. The question is should education be reduced to a mere economic tradable commodity"? The concept of the student as a consumer and education as a product fails to acknowledge the importance of education as a social tool and runs counter to the creation of knowledge based society. With democratic, tolerant and active citizens." The concept of education as mere tradable produce jeopardizes the academic freedom of universities, as markets fail and a sell out of education might lead to decreasing diversity and freedom of research in institutions of Higher Education.

Conclusions

Education, particularly, higher education plays a vital role in the economic, cultural and social development of the nation. Today education is becoming a knowledge producing industry which is going to provide man power to the knowledge based society. In India education is not a new concept which is having a rich cultural heritage. So in vedic period GURUS and ASHRAMAS were the means 4 VEDAS, 11 UPNISHAD, 6 SHASTRAS, 18 PURANAS AND 64 KALAS were outcome of that education system. In India when there was no university on the land of Europe, at that time TAKSHSHILA, VIKRAMSHILA, PALLAVI AND NALANDA were the universities which were working in the field of higher education. In that period the students from China, Japan, Thailand were availed the educational facilities from these universities. At the end of 19th century and beginning of 20th century British rulers established very few universities in Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Bombay for educating the peoples for their governance of the rule. At that time the education was luxury to the son of Jahagirdar, Maharaja, Subhedar etc. and that education system was absolutely creation of clerical grade human force. After Independence govt. of India has given emphasis to educate the people of the country and eradicate illiteracy of the people.

The efforts were made to improve the educational system of the nation which may provide good citizens to this nation. As a result of this, the educational system is expanded. Various commissions were appointed for reforms in educational system.





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