



An outline on Inclusive Policy and Higher Education challenges in India

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Abstract: Higher Education is not merely a tool for finding suitable employment; it should be breeding ground for ideas critical of and critical to the development of the country. The Yashpal Committee report is finally implemented. It is incumbent on the academic community as well as security at large to join their debate and keep the pressure on the Government the spirit of their report which calls for improving higher Education through public investments and public control. If higher Education losses its public role and gets reduced to being a mere contribution to economic growth. It will impoverish public life and this weakens democracy.

Key words: Yashpal Committee, public investments, public control

Introduction

Higher education means higher level development of the human beings which was the all angle development. India has one of the world's largest Higher Education Sectors with more than 350 universities and 16000 Colleges where four and half lakh teachers in part Education to almost one core students. Yet it remains at the bottom of all global rankings with regard to Educational out comes. The gross enrolment rate hovers around 14, while public expenditure per student in higher education is extremely low. In Andhra Pradesh 600 Engineering Colleges 12 universities has been running with no quality and creativity why because education made as commodity which available in market which decide the demand and supply by the price or fees not by the opportunities like employ mental production.

Important of higher education

The Important of higher education as a social good and as a contributor to national self-sufficiency has long been highlighted by academics and activists

but it is only in the past few years. That Governments have started to accept the importance of a well-developed higher Education sector to India's Economic sectors and strategic weight, Government funding is not enough . So this has been for there encouragement to the private sector to Invest in this sector and an attempt to tailor higher education to the demands of employ ability and Economic utility.

Prof. Yashpal committee report on Renovation and Rejuvenation of higher education. Which was submitted take new UPA Government. This committee has made a total of 19 recommendations. The role of universities as multi-disciplinary incubators of ideas where the academic freedom of the university is protected and skill development is made secondary to the pursuit of knowledge. Its main emphasis is on freeing higher education from political and Bureau critic control and the restrictions of the market by providing universities with statutory and financial autonomy to respond to the Educational needs of the communities of which they are a part and encouraging



these universities to show disciplinary constrictions.

The encouragement given to single discipline institution including I.I.T., I.I.M. to expand their ambit to all disciplines and the recommendation to upgrade 1,500 colleges into universities. Yeshpal Committee taking a firm stand against privatization and commercialization of this sector by asking for public investment in Education and a strict control over the teaching shops. Which are proliferating under the guise of deemed universities and vocational colleges. Recommendations like instituting a national admission test for all universities (on the pattern of the United states GRE) integrating under graduate courses and vocational courses with the main university.

The higher Education system into one all encompassing. National commission for Higher Education and Research has received the most attention. The Yashpal committee calls for Election Commission like statutory protection for this body. It recommendations come handy to reserve policies of affirmative action. Higher Education is not merely a tool for finding suitable employment, It should for there be the breeding ground for ideas critical of and critical to the development of the country. The Yashpal Committee report is finally implemented. It is incumbent on the academic community as well as security at large to join their debate and keep the pressure on the Government the spirit of their report which calls for improving higher Education through public investments and public control. If higher Education losses its public role and gets reduced to being a mere contribution to economic growth. It will

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In India Higher Education has no social transformation lack of social awareness and accountability to the society. Higher Education Institution emerging like mushrooms and poultry forms. An impact of globalization, liberalization and privatization policies on higher education.

Higher education challenges and opportunities:

I have recorded below a number of challenges to higher education that were identified during the April 6-8 AGB National Conference on Trusteeship which I attended. While each of these challenges will require modifications as to the way we view and deliver higher education, they all offer opportunities for enhanced efficiency and effectiveness in our desire to be responsive to public purpose. Taken together, they indicate a need for major changes in our perception, policy, and practice of our educational performance.

The principal challenge for higher education is to respond to more competition, more scrutiny from inside and outside the academy, an uncertain economy and hence diminished public appropriations, more demands for increased health benefits, better financial aid, updated technology, and increased security. In view of all this, the greatest



challenge facing India higher education is to remain focused on what we do best—educating undergraduates, training professional, and adding to the knowledge base through research and practice.

To achieve this end, collaboration between higher education leaders and public officials provide the most important key to success in advancing a state's public purpose. The challenge is to proceed beyond agreements in principle—to forge the working partnerships and action strategies that allow a state to make headway on these issues. As one presenter said, "For nearly 30 years, most states have tended to solve short-term budget problems by curtailing their rates of investment in higher education and then allowing institutions to augment their revenues by increasing tuition and fees. The result is that universities and colleges have become market enterprises increasingly dependent on their own ability to compete for student enrollments, research grants, and service contracts to fulfill their own agendas. What public officials need to recognize is that markets reward individuals and enterprises and only very indirectly public purposes. The most difficult question officials must ask themselves is: If a state is not prepared to allocate the resources it does invest more directly toward the achievement of public purposes, can it realistically expect higher education institutions to include such goals among their own priorities? We are evolving and clearly, as a board of regents, we need to renew the social compact between higher education and our state. What do Governors and state leaders want back from higher education? Given the pattern of funding, can we provide what is desired? It was often said

that education is the glue that holds society together, but the consensus was that the glue is coming apart.

Another challenge and opportunity is the pattern of behavior that is emerging for the baby-boomer generation, and their progeny. Older generations followed a leaner progression—from birth to school to marriage-kids-work to retirement—in that order. These predictable life stages were tightly linked to age; people knew exactly what they were supposed to do based on how old they were. Times have changed. We have new challenges, adventures, relationships and meaning throughout their life, at every age. The idea of living life through a series of age-driven linear life passages is being significantly modified. People now live in cycles, go back to school in their 30's or 50's, change careers often, "un-retired" in their sixties, intertwine protracted leisure time between job cycles, and desire life-long learning. Clearly, there are many opportunities to bring educational experiences to these newer generations as they change jobs, or pursue academic interests later in life.

Another challenge is to determine who will pay the cost of high education. Students and their families are paying higher tuition than ever, and institutions are subsidizing students at record levels. Even if state economic were to rebound to normal levels, higher education would continue to face strong competition for resources from other state-supported programs. It was noted that the cost of health care is going up nationally about 10% per year, and is being made more of a factor in state budgets due to the increasing numbers of elderly. The rapidly escalating costs of Medicaid,. More than anything else, explain why total state and local spending for health



care is projected to grow faster than spending for higher education. For a variety of reasons, our country also has a very large prison population that is expensive to incarcerate. These increasing demands on state budgets are long-term trends.

State and federal financial aid has not kept pace with the rise in the cost of education. I noted above the reduction in state budget support. In seeking expanded sources of revenue to pursue new opportunities, universities and colleges have helped shift a greater share of the cost of higher education to students and their families, effectively raising the barriers of affordability for many. The amount of student debt is a large factor, as it may determine whether a student stays in the state following graduation, and a student may even avoid a career field due to projected debt levels. We clearly need to address whether some students are not showing up due to the projected cost of education. Our board, as with many others, is faced with the prospect of raising tuition at a time of greatest economic difficulty when families, like our state, are having trouble balancing revenue with expenses. One approach to better gage results is to closely tie tuition with student aid.

Conclusion

The father of Indian constitution and world intellectual and educational giant Dr. B. R. Ambedkar has always advocated to Indian people "knowledge is power you have it" and also "you can achieve anything only through the higher education" in India an unorganized, uneducated and unprivileged sections in rural as well as in urban India has been posing a challenge to the higher education is only a chance or by an

accident. Higher education growth of India post-independence India achieved only 8 percent in which 1 percent to the unprivileged sections. They are tribals, backward classes Scheduled castes and women. The basic social tensions in Indian society lack of education and minimum awareness about environment and know-how. Social conservatism extreme mode of sanskritization westernization trends prevailing in the Indian higher education system, which let to the unemployment, poverty, urban migration and brain-drain. As a result the quality and the quantity of talent (human resource) as well as the huge volume of money drain from India. Even today higher education routes have not yet been reaching to the unprivileged rural Indian sections such a social exclusiveness is a challenged to the nation in 21st century.

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