A REVIEW ON HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CURRENT SCENARIO AS WELL AS THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

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Abstract

The education is a must for development of a country and economic growth and to promotes the exchange of knowledge, and encourage the research innovation of students. In India has one of the large highest education systems of globally. The main reason of to create with over 1100 universities and more than 45,000 colleges. The department of higher education is responsible for formulating polices and guidelines for higher education in the state and main aim of the higher education to achieve a Gross Enrolement Ratio (GER) of 50% by the year 2035,with an focusing on quality, accessibility and International competitives.

Keywords: Education, Students, Colleges, Research, University.

Introduction

India's third largest higher education system globally in terms of student population following China and the United states. In the coming years India is set to become one of the major educational departments. Since, to gaining independence, the higher education sector in India has experienced a significant rise in the both number of universities, universities level institutions and colleges (Shaguri- 2013). Since the early 1990s, the need for higher education in India has been increasing at an extraordinary pace according to the data from the ministry of higher education. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of the Gross Enrolement Ratio (GEP) in higher education was 1.84% from 1960- 61 to 1989 -90. In the period from 2000 -01 to 2018 – 19 the CAGR of GER has strongly increased to 5.42%. In 2018 – 2019, 37.4million students are enrolled in various courses offered at higher educations in India (AISH, 2019). Despite increasing investment in education, 25% of the population remains illiterate; only 15% of Indian students advance to high school, and merely 7 % complete their graduation (Masani, 2008). As of 2008, India's higher education institutions provide enough placements for just 7% of the population eligible for college, while 25% of teaching positions

across the country remain unfilled, and 57% of college instructors do not possess either a master's or PhD degree (Newsweek, 2011). By 2011, India had 1,522 engineering colleges offering degrees, accommodating 582,000 students annually (Science and Technology Education, 2009), along with 1,244 polytechnic institutes with an annual student capacity of 265,000. Nevertheless, these institutions are experiencing a shortage of faculty, and there are growing concerns regarding the quality of education (Mitra, 2008). India's higher education system is growing quickly, but it encounters difficulties concerning quality, infrastructure, and accessibility, even though it boasts one of the largest networks in the world.

History of higher education in India

India's has a very enormous history with education. Major education policies were introduced in post independence era and the National Education Policy (NEP) has gone through multiple versions, beginning with the 1968 policy rooted in the Kothari Commission's suggestions, then the 1986 policy (adjusted in 1992), and leading up to the NEP 2020, which seeks to elevate India to the status of a global knowledge superpower. (Gov. of India, June 2005)

YEAR	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
1854	**EDUCATION UNDER BRITISH RULE** In the beginning, colleges set up in India were affiliated to British Universities. In 1857, for the first time, universities were set up in India.
1857-1947	. The period of slow development of institutions of higher education in India. They were set up mostly in administrative headquarters and port towns.
1968	**FIRST NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY ON EDUCATION** Introduced by the Govt. led by, Smt. Indira Gandhi under the recommendations of Kothari commission.

1976	The Ministry of Human Resource Development's Department of Education represents the Centre and, along with the states, shares the responsibility for developing education policy and planning.
1986	The National Policy of 1986, envisioned that free and compulsory education should be provided for all children up to 14 years of age.
1992	This policy played a role in the sequence of educational changes in India.
2005	**The NCERT (National Council for Educational Research and Training)** released its latest document, which proposed a new approach to the teaching and learning process. The goal was to transition from teacher-centered instruction to an emphasis on 'active learning' for students.
2009	Each child between 6 to 14 years of age was provided the right to free and compulsory education.
2020	To establish a comprehensive education system by 2030, ensuring fair and continuous learning opportunities for all students.

Contributions of Higher education in India

The main contributions of Higher education system to provide quality of education, Development of research, Increase number of institutions, providing individuals with the understanding, abilities, and analytical skills needed to effectively plan, organize, and carry out successful events, while also cultivating a diverse and active workforce that can meet the challenges and opportunities. Here, the few examples of the contributions made by higher education in India.(S.Sahney)

As per the latest report from the HRD ministry, currently around 12.4 % of students pursue higher education in the country. To raise that percentage from 12.4% to 30%, India would

require an additional 800 to 1,000 universities and more than 40,000 colleges within the next decade. During a higher education summit contributed by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), HRD Minister Kapil Sibal mentioned, "To achieve a gross enrolment ratio (GER) of 30 percent by 2020, we will need 800 new universities and 40,000 new colleges." The government cannot achieve this goal on its own. Data indicates a significant disparity between demand and supply. The HRD ministry suggests that foreign institutions could help bridge this gap considerably. Nearly,50 foreign universities are expected to establish a presence in India in the near future. However, in realistic terms, these foreign institutions may not be able to address this gap effectively. This is the third initiative by the government to liberalize the education system, following two previous attempts in 1995 and 2006 to attract foreign universities to India. According to the projected needs outlined in the 11th Five Year Plan, there is a provision for the establishment of 30 new Central Universities (including medical and engineering colleges), eight new IITs, 20 NITs, 20 IIITs, three IISERs, seven IIMs, two SPAs, and 373 new colleges across various districts.

As per available government statistics, India's investment in research and development within the field of science and technology accounted for 0.8% of its GDP in 2005-06. In comparison, countries like Israel (5.12%), Sweden (4.27%), Japan (3.12%), South Korea (2.96%), the U.S. (2.78%), Germany (2.74%), and France (2.74%) allocated a larger share of their GDP to science and technology. Additionally, China (1.54%), Russia (1.74%), the United Kingdom (1.88%), and Brazil (1.04%) all invested more than India in this area. To enhance, the crucial to uphold the quality of education offered.

The Ministry of Rural Development intends to revoke the recognition of several designated universities. Among these 44 deemed institutions, there are both undergraduate and postgraduate students. Additionally, students are engaged in research at the M.Phil and Ph.D levels, along with a considerable number participating in remote learning programs. Many of the designated universities comprise several affiliated institutions, which could further increase the total number of students affected.

Current status of Higher education in india

The higher education system is currently experiencing substantial changes across the globe as a result of an array of factors, including advancements in technology, shifts in policy, globalization, and the demands of society (sarrab et al.2018.)Higher education is vital for the

progress of society, promoting research, innovation, and the preparation of the workforce. However, in the 21st century, colleges and universities are under growing pressure to adjust to swift technological advancements, shifting job market demands, and socio-economic disparities. The conventional classroom approach is being substituted with digital platforms, interdisciplinary programs, and education focused on skills. This article explores the current landscape of higher education, the challenges it faces, and the emerging trends that are influencing its future direction.

Conclusion

Essentially, higher education systems aim to enhance educational quality and strengthen students' analytical abilities while addressing various challenges and opportunities. In this paper, we have explained the essential facilities of higher educational systems and the investments made in research and development. Therefore, this information serves as motivation to increase the number of institutions in India.

"Higher education is the strongest, sturdiest ladder to increased socio- economic mobility"

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