OVERVIEW OF ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Dr. Sunil Joshi  
Associate Professor, Bhonsala Military College, India  
Email: drsunildjoshi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

India’s education system is one of the largest education systems in world. The aim of higher education is to provide employment, empowerment and entrepreneurship. Education is mean to improve quality life. Quality life depends on quality of education. Higher education institutions in India are questionable for quality, effectiveness and utilities. Today this sector is consider as service sector and the education is regarded as tool to become rich. Importance is given to achievement then knowledge. It is said that education is the only tool for social change. According to educationalist all reforms can wait but higher education not.

The aim of higher education is to produce quality human resources for nation. It is training for research career. To promote social and quality justice education is most. It should provide leadership on the basis of value and culture.

The regulators are performing their role and the institutions are providing syllabus and curriculum. Various state, private and deemed universities are established to fulfill the objectives. But the general enrollment ratio is still low in India comparing to world average. The limitations on account and shortage of quality infrastructure, recruitment staff are to be route out. Country which is advances in education can stand at highest rank in the world in any field.

Keywords: Higher Education; Indian Education System; Gross Enrollment Ratio Research

INTRODUCTION

Higher Education in India is the subject of Union Government. There is separate ministry of higher education department which is called Human resource Ministry. It has various wings depending upon the nature of education. The responsibility of the Ministry is the overall development of higher education sector. It includes policies and planning for education in country with provision of infrastructure facilities and development of world class institutions. Providing greater opportunities of education keeping the factor of equity in mind is also important responsibility of the Ministry. Establishing new institutions in support with state government and other non government organization like trust, society is also a part of duty. The quality policy on education is to be determining with available resources on account of young population, good culture, ethical values and great tradition. International linkages with institutions of education, research and industries is possible only when we will provide, imparts and start quality education practices. Continuous assessment of student with suitable method, performance evaluation of teachers, determining the responsibility and accountability of those who are in process of governance and transparency in process is the need of the hour. The implementation of majority of suggestions of Hon.Yashpal Committee is in process. But still we have to think building quality leadership with ethical values. In the present era of globalization the systems
processes and methods of all sectors are changed. This sector must change to face the challenge of globalization.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The study papers contents various managerial and administrative aspect of higher education. It is descriptive research. The data is collected from official website Ministry of Human Resources and University Grant Commission. A secondary data is complied by author.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. To highlight various administrative aspect in higher education
2. To consider the present state of higher education in India
3. To consider various problems in higher education for possible solutions.

**LIMITATIONS OF STUDY**

1. It does not consider the comparison of higher education system in various countries
2. Inter university and institution comparison and micro aspect of system is not covered in study.

**Contemporary State of Higher Education**

1. Today higher education is questionable for quality aspect. It is popularly said that not a single academic institute stand in good ranking at world level.
2. Higher education is questionable for its utility aspect. It is said that the system does not provide employment, opportunity, entrepreneur skills and empowerment.
3. The mushroom growth of education institutions become problem in system related to quality assurance and necessity.
4. There is growing culture of entrance test for admission to all levels of degree and post degree courses.
5. The newly formed government is thinking the revival of regulatory mechanism of the system.
6. It is viewed as tool of becoming wealthy and rich and consider in service industry. In past it was consider as non merit goods.
7. The importance of achieving degree is becoming more important than acquiring of knowledge.
8. English language becomes essential for higher education.

**Indian Education System**

In India we consider the action as an aim of higher education. The tradition of education is appreciated at world level. Panchatantra, Aryabhatt, Sarawati Goddess, Gurukul system value based education, learning from elders are some of the important aspect related to Indian Education system. Nalanda University is considered at highest level in tradition which is oldest education institution in world. In formal education the Hindu College established in 1857, Grant Medical College in 1844, University of Mumbai in 1859. Dr. R. Radhakrishnan, Hon.Kothari, Acharay Rammamurthy, and Hon. Yashpal Sir, are the important contributors in this sector. Various commissions and committees are set up by Government of India to improve the system it can be displayed as under.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commission and Committees appointed till date.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Review of Renunciation Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Yashpal Committee 2008
Knowledge Commission 2005
Reddy Committee 1992
Report on Education Policy 1992
Acharay Rammamurthy Committee 1990
Programme of Action 1986
National Policy on Education (revised) 1986
National Policy on Education 1968
Kothari Commission 1964
Radhakrishnan Commission 1949

**STRUCTURE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Under Dept. of Higher Education</th>
<th>Under U.G.C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indian Council and Technical Education</td>
<td>Central University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Council of India</td>
<td>State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Council of Agricultural Research</td>
<td>Private University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central council of Homeopathy</td>
<td>Deemed university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India Nursing Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National council for Teacher Education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental council of India</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacy council of India</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar Council of India</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance Education Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** www.ugc.in.org

**Ministry of Human Resource Development**

In past it was Ministry of Education, know change in form of Human Resource Ministry.

**Following are the responsibilities of the Ministry.**

1. Overall development of higher education sector.
2. Policies and planning of higher, secondary and primary education in country.
3. Provision for basic infrastructure for education sector.
4. Expansion of education system with a view to access to all.
5. Qualitative improvement in higher education.
6. World class development of Universities College and other academic institutions.
7. Providing greater opportunities of education keeping the factor of equity in mind.
8. Establishing new institutions in support with state government and other non govt. organization.
9. Initial policies and programmes for strengthening research innovations and encourage institutions for it.
10. Promoting academic reforms by improving governance objection set by HRD Ministry.

**Objectives of Ministry**

1. To expand the higher education for purpose of increase in Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER)
2. To expand institutional base of higher education in India.
3. Providing incentives to State Government and non-government organizations for establishment of new institution
4. Providing greater opportunities of access to all in higher education.
5. To remove regional imbalances by setting up of educational institutions in appropriate areas.
6. To enhance the plan to support infrastructure and faculty development in institutions.
7. To attract talent towards careers in teaching and research.
8. To create conditions for knowledge by generating, improving research facilities in universities and colleges.
9. To provide opportunities of higher education to socially deprived class and communities.
10. To promote collaboration with international institutes government and universities.
11. To promote development of Indian languages.
12. To promote academic autonomy for innovation and development.

This is in relation to development of administration, planning and policy in higher education sector. The role of ministry is very crucial. As per the document provided by National Accreditations and Assessment Council in relation to quality assurance in higher education to road map may include following mile stones.

- Assessment of the need of manpower.
- Number of institution to be opened considering need.
- Provision of financial resources and infrastructure
- Process of recruitment.
- Admission Teaching and learning.
- Examination & and Evaluation.
- Monitoring the system.

Various regulatory institutions such as all India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), Council and Architecture (COA) Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), Indian Council of Philosophical Research, Indian Council of Social Research (ICSSR) University Grants Commission (UGC) are managing the system of higher education in India. It includes importing of engineering, law management medical and pharmacy education in India. Considering the objectives responsibilities and establishment of various apex institutions in India the State of higher education can be presented with following way.

Table 1. Total Number Institutions 2013-14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Total Number 2013-14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Central University</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>State Public Universities</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Deemed Universities</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>State Private Universities</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Central Open Universities</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>State open University</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Institute Under State Legislature Act</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Institute of National Importance</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Dev.
Table 2. Enrollment in various courses in Academic Year 2013-14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Courses</th>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Enrollment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>6214</td>
<td>2934580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>3764</td>
<td>449829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Computer Application</td>
<td>1571</td>
<td>122644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Pharmacy</td>
<td>1419</td>
<td>168287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Architecture</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>12870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Applied Art.</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>4866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Homeopathy</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>9337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>10298</td>
<td>3702413</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Statistics higher education in India Govt. of India

Problems of Higher Education System in India

Increasing Number and Higher Education Institutions- Each year large number of higher education institution are coming in form of institutes and colleges. These are imparting course of engineering management pharmacy degree level and commerce, science, arts, mental and moral. Some are established under non-grant category. The increase number of institutions increases the problem of quality in education. In 2013-14 there were 7229 institutions in the year 2010-11 total 510 Mgt. education institutions added in the total number of institution.

Table 3. Total No. Of institutions and new institutions added

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mgt.</th>
<th>MCA</th>
<th>Eng.</th>
<th>Pharm.</th>
<th>Arch.</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Add</th>
<th>Gr. Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006-7</td>
<td>2614</td>
<td>1436</td>
<td>979</td>
<td>698</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>5935</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>6010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-8</td>
<td>2915</td>
<td>1472</td>
<td>981</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>6084</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>6433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-9</td>
<td>3120</td>
<td>1578</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>6413</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>6742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>3290</td>
<td>1705</td>
<td>1051</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6775</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>7795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>3469</td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>1272</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7285</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>7795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>3541</td>
<td>1856</td>
<td>1381</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7516</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>7477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>3471</td>
<td>1738</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7937</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>8358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>3364</td>
<td>1567</td>
<td>2132</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7229</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>7229</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: AICTE Annual Report

Dropout problem at School level- The Gross Enrollment Ratio in higher education is low considering the world average rate of enrollment. As per survey higher education India has 18% enrollment where as USA has 83, UK 57, Russia 77 and Sweden has 71% of enrollment. Though the enrollment ratio is increasing from last ten years, still it is not achieved expected percentage. The students are not coming to higher education process due to various reasons like poverty, non availability and institution in local area, lack of awareness early marriages about girls and fear of non availability of job.

The dropout ratio in schools is also higher in India. As per the information of higher education published by Govt. of India in 2014 the dropout ratio at School level as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Statistics higher education in India Govt. of India
Facts about higher education- Hon. President of India Shri.Pranab Mukharjee has quoted following facts about higher education system.

A) The eleventh plan estimates that India needs to invest Rs.2, 26,410 corers in the system. But Rs. 77933 corers are set aside for education purpose. It shows shortage and financial support to education.

B) One out of 10 Indian students with degrees in humanities and one out of 4 engineering graduates are employable. It shows that employment opportunities are not possible in this system. The system may be lacking of skills competency and employability.

C) 90% of the colleges and 70% of the university graded were of middling of poor quality.

D) Shortage of teachers even the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) reporting 20% to 30% per cent short fall in faculties. Over regulation by the Government and a multiplicity of agencies has seen higher education stagnate and corruption become institutionalized.

E) The shortage of good institutions has seen cut off percentage for entry into good college. The qualifying main for B COM. Course in Delhi’s was 98.75%.

F) About 85% of undergraduate engineering education is under private universities.

Responsibility of Individuals- The experience shows that the individual from the trust or governing body is not responsible for any violation of act or code of contact. The responsibilities are shifted always on institution like universities, college trust and committee.

Quality of Research work- It is mention by the news paper The Hindu that there is no Nobel Prize in pure science in last 50 years to Indian researcher. The quality of research is always questionable .The fact is that United State currently accounts for one a third of the entire world’s output of articles in Science and Engineering. India in contrast, accounts less than 3 per cent of research papers which is barely on percent of world average. The research institution in affiliated colleges has become only administrative centers. They are suffering from the problems like shortage of staff, research guides, resources persons, financial aid and education infrastructure. Comparing to world average India is producing very low science and engineering doctorates.

Infrastructural Problems- The education institute which are aided or unaided always facing problem of shortage on account and infrastructure faculties in from of building, classroom, research laboratory, central library basic amenities, seminar halls and computer technology. Since finance from government is not possible or available for all purpose all time to all institutions Poor infrastructure leads to low services which brings low results or output which research into creating under developed human resources. Further shortage creates a problem of low or under employment which leads to poor quality life. This problem is directly related to problem of quality assurance in higher education.

Inadequate and delay in financial provisions and support- The higher education sector is the subject of State government. The education sector always suffers from delayed in getting financial assistance. The delay and inadequate fund is serious problem in this sector. There is no common formula with state governments to distribute financial assistance to higher education institutions for granting funds. An unaided and aided education institution depends on charity from social institution or generous donors.

Challenges Of Higher Education System

- Indian Education system is one of the largest education systems in world after United State and China. The challenge is on account of administration management and making system effective for employment empowerment and entrepreneurship.

- There is big challenge to make a system politically free.

- The challenge is on account crafting skilled based education programmes.
Developing center of excellence with research facilities and world class level.

There is challenge to tie-up the institutions with employment sources.

Inculcating human values in education.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the problems in the system following recommendations can be placed.

**Starting Innovative Research Institutes with Private Partners** - The regulators may think to permit universities and colleges to tie up with private sector to start research institutes. It can tie up to private and public sector business units in relation to there Research and Development Department. It will encourage the research activities in education and the tie-up will be support to students for employment opportunities.

**State level Accreditation Bodies** - Accreditation by State Bodies along with NAAC can be initiated. It should be after every 2 academic years. The focus area may be results, out come in form of employment, and entrepreneurship development. The effectiveness in imparting the system can be vital criteria.

**Strengthening School Education** - Ample work is done for primary education by Govt. Right to Education is implemented but it is not sufficient. There is problem of availability of teachers, quality teachers, infrastructure facilities and monitoring of the school education. Recently in Maharashtra state the fictitious enrollment is recorded on account of admissions as well as there are huge leakages in grants provided under free shop and scholarship schemes.

**Mandatory Condition** - Some educational conditions like tie up with sources of employment, research institutes central public libraries’ must be made mandatory. There can be tie-up with professional training center. It will enhance educated to quality facilities and knowledge resources.

**Tax concessions** - Govt. can think for tax incentives and concession for generous funding to education institution. The facilities provided by donors can be considered for deduction taxes under Income Tax. Fund requirement in higher education is huge and cannot be completed by govt. alone. The public private partnership is necessary. Govt. is spending very less on the sectors. In the year 2007-8 the total spending on social sector is 3.4% of total government expenditure.

The suggestion of Yashpal Committee to include local knowledge and problems in syllabus is to be implemented. It will help to students for job opportunities He suggested establishment of National Commission on Higher Education and Research.

**FUTURE STUDY**

This subject can be studied further considering the analytical aspects of education system of various countries. It can further consider the study the operational details of best rated institutions in the world. The quality aspect of the system can be evaluated in light of objectives of higher education. It can be further studied in light of proposed new education policy.

**CONCLUSION**

The oldest and largest education system in world is facing different challenges. The growing young population can be benefited with reforms in education. The system can be improved with help of all stakeholders. The New Education Policy is in pipe line; so many expectations are there which is to be fulfilled.

**REFERENCES**

1. Annual Reports Ministry and Higher Education.
3. Realities of Education in India, 25-07-2012 Central Hall of parliament
4. Statistic on Education Govt. and India Publications Bureau of Planning
5. Vision Document NAAC
7. www.aicte.ww.in.