

# **Empowering India through education**

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MINISTER

OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

**GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE**

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**“No subject is of greater importance than that of education. It is the men and women in a country that make and build a nation and it is education that is supposed to build those men and women.”**

**Jawaharlal Nehru**

**November 28, 1957**

**“Education is the true alchemy that can bring India its next golden age. Our motto is unambiguous: All for knowledge, and knowledge for all.”**

**The President of India Shri Pranab Mukherjee**

**25th July 2012**

# ORGANISATION OF THE PRESENTATION

- OVERVIEW OF HIGHER EDUCATION
- ISSUES OF QUALITY
- ISSUES OF GOVERNANCE
- WAY FORWARD (XII FYP)

# OVERVIEW OF HIGHER EDUCATION -I

➤ **Number of Universities/University Level Institutions - 690**

➤ **Number of Colleges - Approx. 37,000**

➤ **Other Institutions (Diploma Level) - Approx. 11,000**

➤ **Students Enrolment in Higher Education:**

Boys - 155.21 lakhs

Girls - 111.30 lakhs

Total - 266.51 lakhs

➤ **Enrolment break up:**

Central: 2.6%

State: 38.5%

Others: 58.9%

➤ **GER (GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO) :18.8%**

GER is often used to measure the access to higher education. It is the total enrolment in higher education as a percentage of the population in the eligible age cohort of 18-23 years.

## OVERVIEW OF HIGHER EDUCATION -Cont'd-2

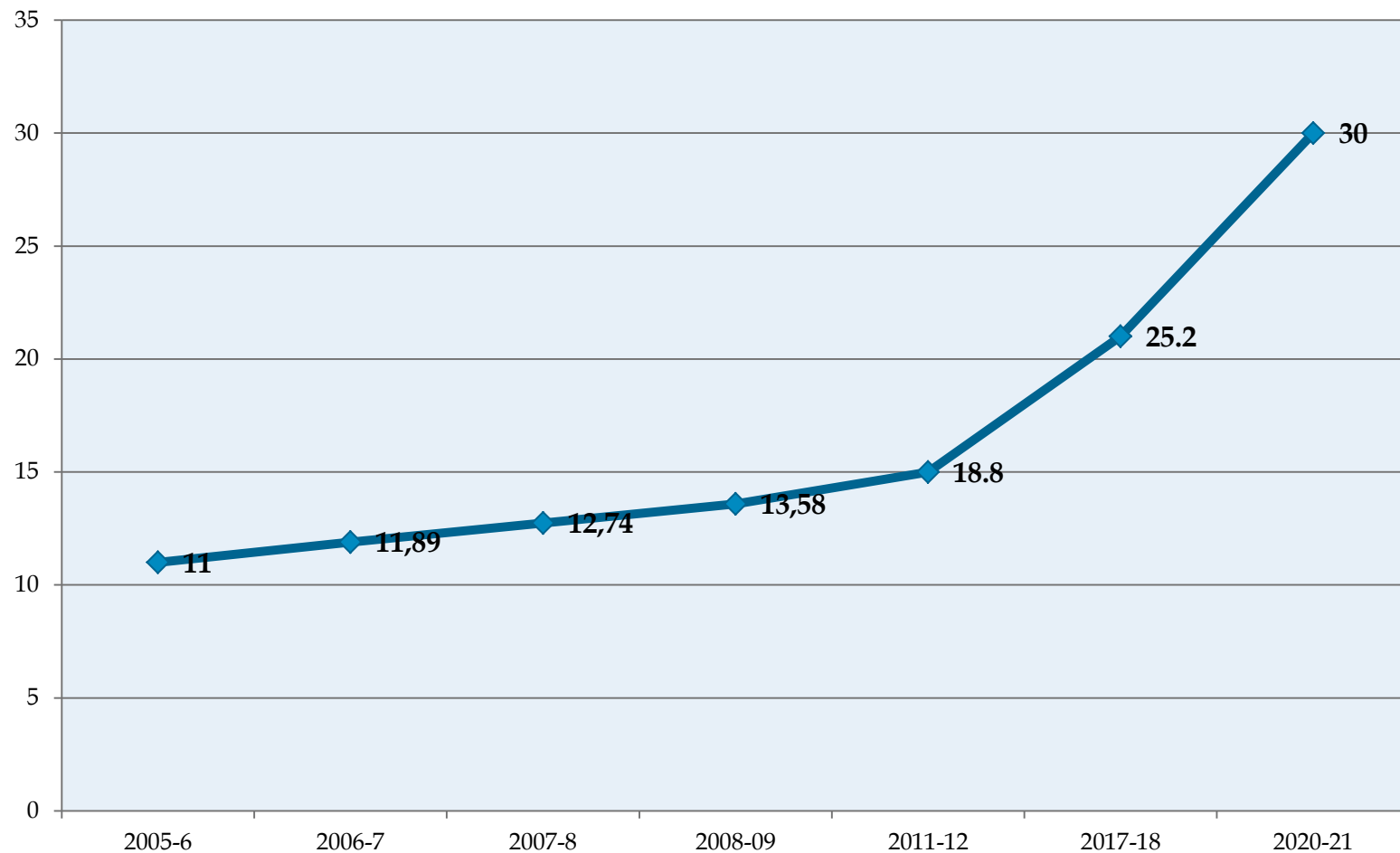
- Total Expenditure on Education (Both School and HE, including Plan and Non-Plan) by GOI and States in 2010-11 was Rs. 2,72,137.44 cr. and in Higher & Technical Education – Rs. 87,667.75 cr.
- Public Expenditure on Education as percentage of GDP–3.80%
- Public Expenditure on Higher Education as percentage of GDP – 1.22%
- Investment in research-0.8%
- XI Plan allocation and expenditure : (Rs. in crores)

Plan Outlay	BE	RE	Actual Exp.
84,943	47,786.00	40,627.85	39,646.82

- XII Plan outlay: Rs.1,10,700 crores

# OVERVIEW OF HIGHER EDUCATION -Cont'd-3

## India's GER - present and future

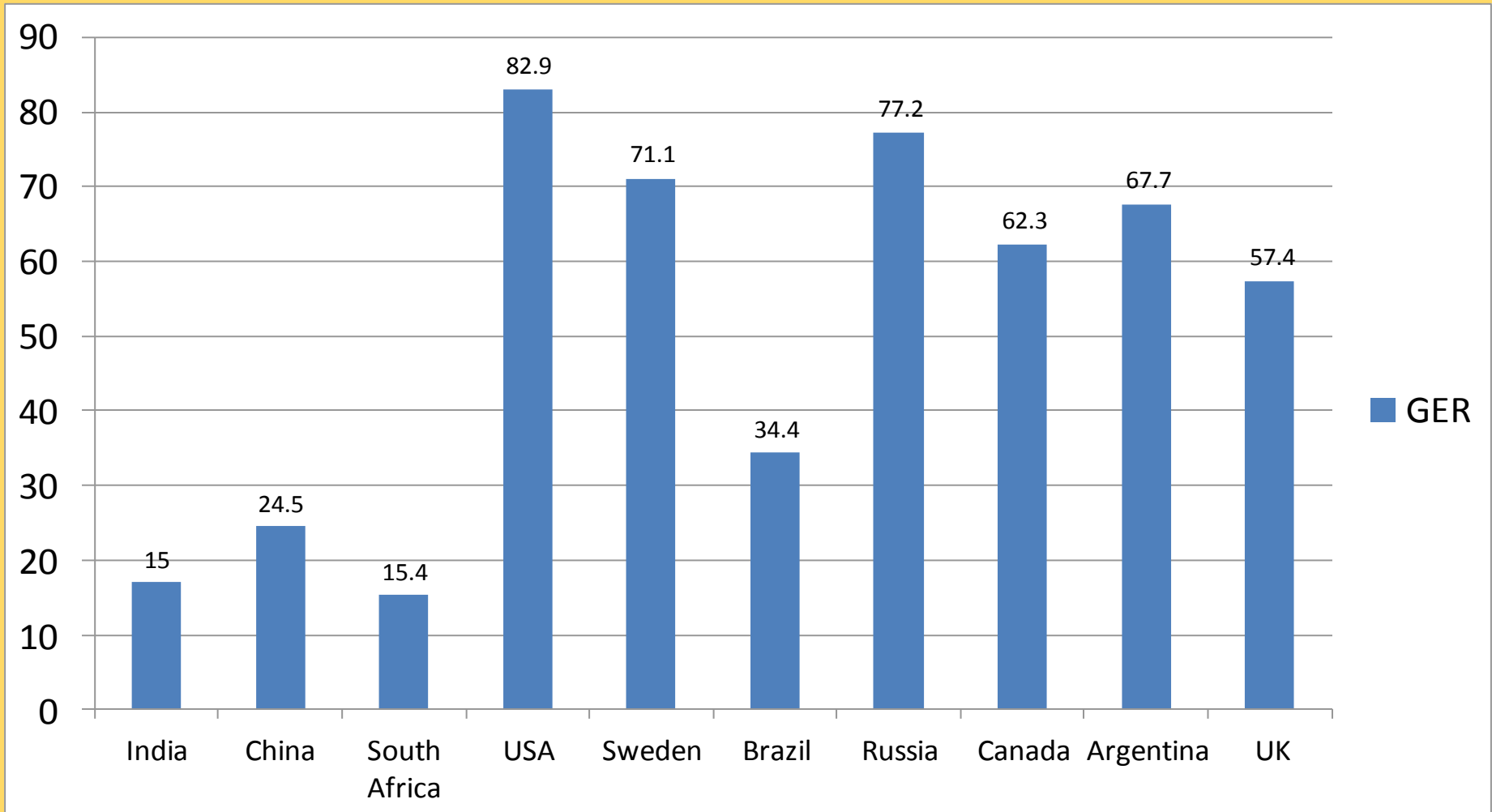


Source – Selected Education Statistics , MHRD

**Additional enrolment capacity of 10 million students including 1 million in open and distance learning would be created by the end of the XII Plan.**

# Overview of Higher Education-Cont'd 4

## GER of Select Countries (2009)



Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2011-2012, World Economic Forum UNESCO Institute for Statistics (accessed May 4, 2011); UNICEF ChildInfo.org Country Profiles; The World Bank, EdStats Database (accessed July 8, 2011); national sources and The World Development Indicators 2009

# Strengths and Challenges

## Demographic dividend in an ageing world

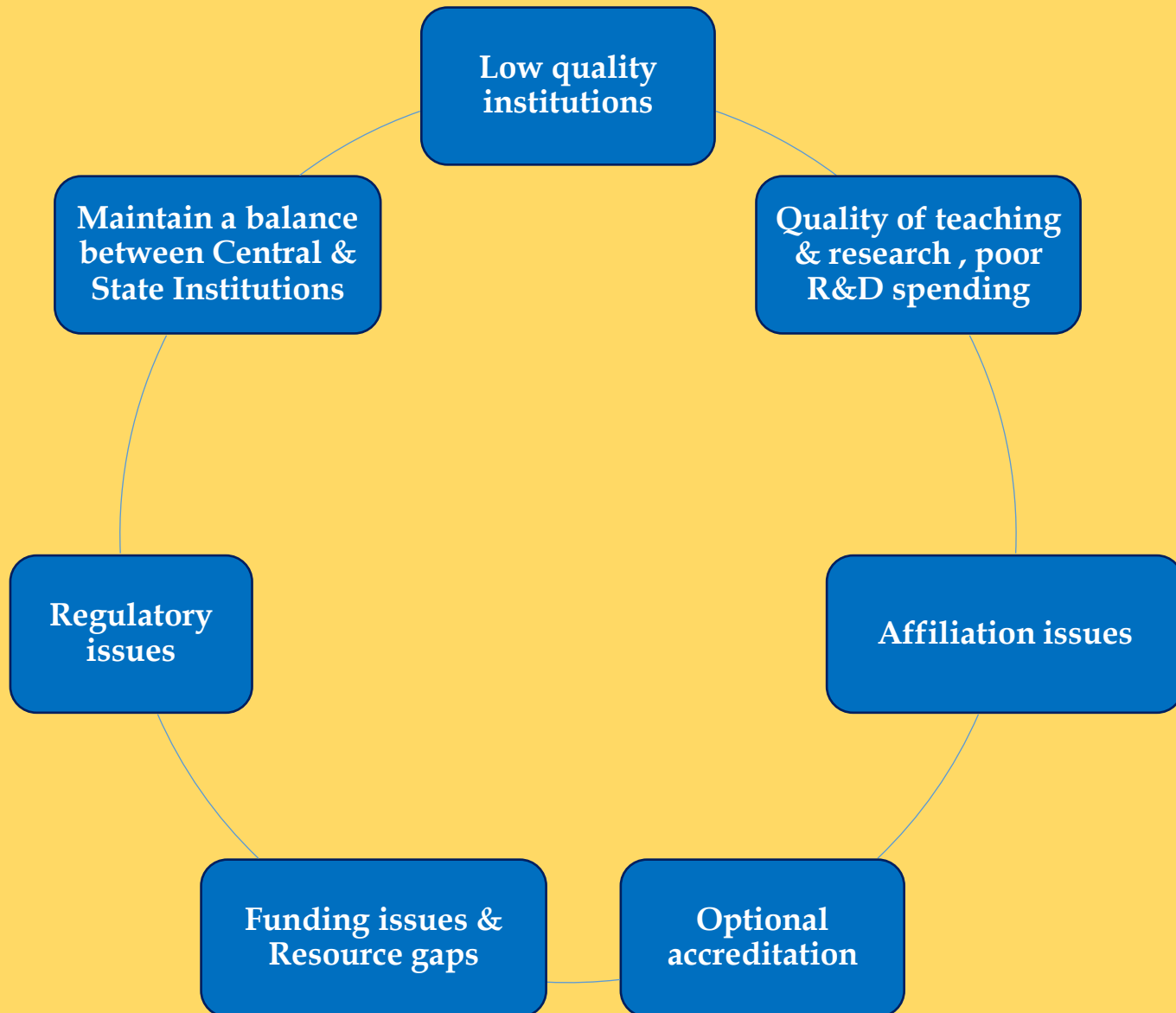
## Challenges of Expansion, Equity and Excellence

- 12% of population in the year 2011 in 18-24 age group
- Labour force in India to increase by 32 per cent over the next 20 years, while it will decline by 4.0 per cent in industrialized countries and by nearly 5.0 per cent in China.
- Large productive population 75% by 2025

- **Need to increase access**
- **Reducing regional, social, gender imbalances**
- **Faculty shortages**
- **Less number of accredited institutions**
- **Low emphasis on research and poor research output**
- **Low employability skills**



# Issues of Quality



# Issues of Governance

## Internal problems

- Delays in appointments of major administrative functionaries/ faculty
- Quality of teaching, research
- Cumbersome internal processes
- Affiliation system

## Sector Related issues

- Balance autonomy with accountability
- Quality assurance mechanisms are weak
- Financial planning and allocation not linked to performance
- Large growth of private institutions

# Issues of Governance - Cont'd 2-

## Regulatory Bodies

- UGC, AICTE, NCTE and DEC are major regulators at the National Level
- However, there are no parallel regulatory structures at State level
- Some states have set up State Higher Education Councils which address issues of quality and governance (AP, Kerala)
- Some States have established Private Universities Regulation Authority (HP)
- States also need to encourage institutions to go for accreditation

# Way Forward- XII Plan

**Consolidation of the Initiatives undertaken during XI Plan period**

**Strengthening of the State Institutions**

**Faculty Development**

**Strengthening Research and Innovation in Basic Sciences and Social Sciences**

**Skill Building and Vocational Education**

**International Exchanges & Globalisation**

**Social responsibility and Community engagement**

# WAY FORWARD-2

## Academic Reforms

- Semester system, credit-based courses, examination reforms, curricular and pedagogic reforms for relevance and excellence;
- Encouraging accreditation process
- Faculty development and competency enhancement of faculty
- Focus on research and innovation

# WAY FORWARD-3

## Governance Reforms

- Reforms in regulatory framework
- Reforming the internal governance of universities/ colleges – autonomy, affiliation system
- Management Information System (MIS) and e-governance initiatives
- Corporate Sector Participation (Narayana Murthy Report, 2012 )

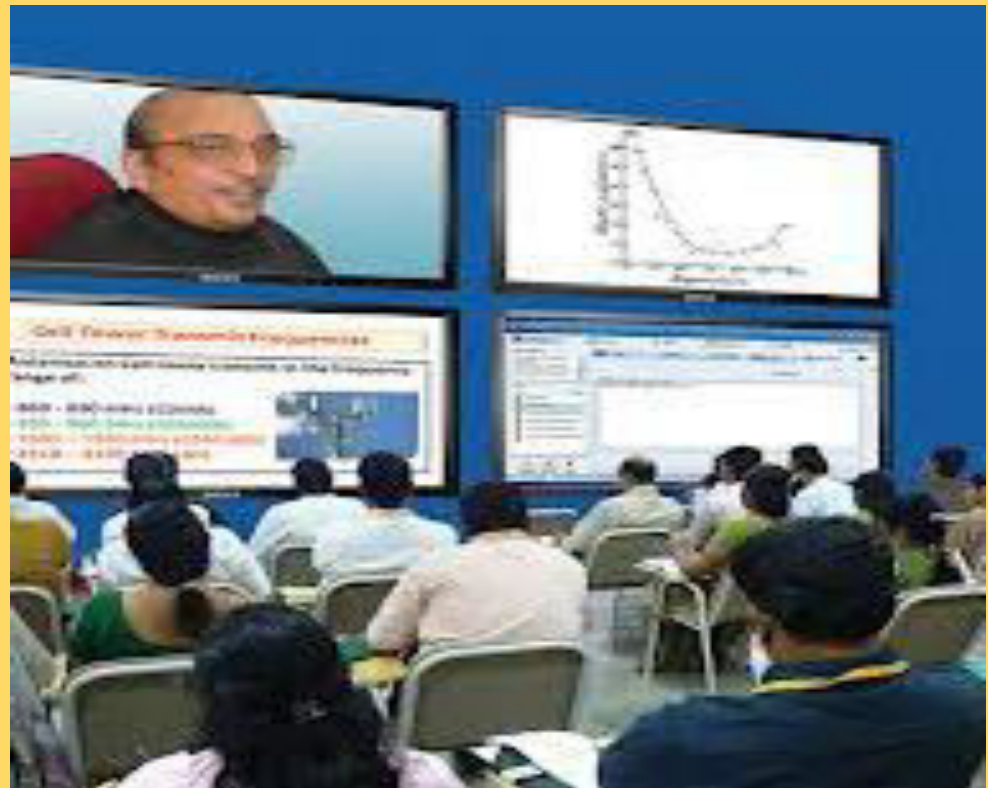
# WAY FORWARD-4

## Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)

- Proposed Centrally Sponsored Scheme for funding the state universities
- Certain academic, administrative and governance precondition for receiving funding
- Central funding from MHRD through State Councils of Higher Education to institutions
- Funding to states on the basis of state plans of higher education
- Funding to be norm based & future grants outcome dependent.

# TECHNOLOGY ENABLED EDUCATION

- NKN for faster and better connectivity –Over 400 Universities already connected
- National Mission in Education through ICT(NMEICT)
- Meta Universities and Strengthening Distance learning
- Empowering teachers through ICT
- Massive Open Online Courses(MOOCs)





# RESEARCH and INNOVATION

- Innovation platforms and Innovation Centers in Universities/Institutions
- Industry academia collaboration in Research Park and Centers in frontier areas
- PPP in research and innovation
- Special focus on Social Science Research
- Strengthening IPR education & creation of IPRs

# NATIONAL MISSION ON TEACHERS & TEACHING

## COVERS BOTH SCHOOL AND HIGHER EDUCATION

### 1. POLICY MEASURES :

Facilitate recruitment and appointment, flexibility in engaging adjunct, visiting faculty, faculty mobility & incentivisation

### 2. PROGRAMMATIC AND SCHEME-BASED INTERVENTIONS:

Pre-service & in-service training, New academic progs., Strengthening teacher training institutions , Revamping Academic Staff Colleges, Schools of Education in Universities

### 3. PROJECT BASED ACTIVITIES:

ICT based training, Training of Maths, Science , Language teachers for schools, Training of teachers in Core science & engineering courses in technical education, Training of teachers in general courses in social science, humanities and vocational courses.

# SKILLS & EMPLOYABILITY

## Low levels of Employable skills in young graduates

(World Bank FICCI Report 2009)

- Focus on skills within the higher education through Career Oriented Courses; Bachelors programme in Vocational Education,
- National Vocational Education qualifications Framework
- Setting up of community colleges and
- Community polytechnics
- PM's National Skill Development Mission- building industry linkages and training 500 million youth by 2022

# EQUITY & INCLUSION

- National Monitoring Committees on Minorities' Education and Education of SCs, STs and PwDs
- Equal Opportunities' Cell in every Institution
- Interest Subsidy Scheme (Rs 1000 Cr) + student financial assistance through Direct Transfer of Benefits

# Empowering India through Education



Nalanda University



India's first University Based Research Park at IIT Madras

*“Education is the manifestation of the perfection already in man” -Swami Vivekananda*