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BNS-2014

Strategies of Global Access in Higher Education

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ABSTRACT:

Government and non-government bodies together shall brand constitutional limitations in federal legislation. Access, equity and relevance, reorientation of programmes in educations, moral values, ethics, assessment in unabridged system including teaching-learning, utilization of multiple task knowledge and capabilities, efficiency, accreditation of institutions , expectations from the Indian higher education system and qualities are the main tools which enhances the accession in higher education globally. Quality, Transparency, Policy, Social accountability are essential factors in any revolutions in higher education.

Keywords: Higher education; accountability; efficiency; teaching learning;

Introduction:

Developing countries are facing the difficulty of preparing new generations which will be able to tackle social and economic challenges in this increasingly globalised economy. Quality is a key factor to access the challenges of their country in terms of development and competitiveness because without quality, an education leads to desertion,causing individual and social costs. Challenges may provoke a fundamental change in higher education from

the policy level to the institutional level and to the everyday lives of college and university administrators, faculty and students. Now the time has come to create a second wave of institution building and of excellence in the fields of education, research and capability building. India need higher educated people who are skilled and can drive our economy forward as the country lacks the critical mass in higher education.



Our President Pranab Mukherjee commented "The standards of higher education in India today need improvement. In ancient India, we had universities like Nalanda and Takshashila which had established themselves as international centres of educational excellence where students from all over the world came and studied. We must change the reality of our universities for not figuring in the list of top universities. Indian universities should aim at becoming top educational institutions in the world with global standards of research, teaching and learning."

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, comes in somewhere in the top 400 and IIT, Kharagpur. According to the University Grants Commission (UGC), India needs 1500 more universities with adequate research facilities by the end of the year 2015 in order to compete in the global market.

During the Diamond Jubilee function of the University Grants Commission in New Delhi on 27th December 2013; our Prime Minister Manmohan Singh says 'University system should dwell more on research and Adopt inter-disciplinary approach than working individual departments that are largely operating as islands. He also expressed concern about the quality of higher education and pointing out that even Indian premier

institutions do not figure in the world.

Number of Ph.D.s produced each year is very low and those required by academia is far higher. Quality education in Indian Institute of Management (IIMs) and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT's) UGC, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Distance Education Council (DEC), Indian Council for Agriculture Research (ICAR), Bar Council of India (BCI), National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI), Medical Council of India (MCI), Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), Indian Nursing Council (INC), Dentist Council of India (DCI), Central Council of Homeopathy (CCH), the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) and such other regulatory bodies from time to time to accommodate these development and yet maintain quality students in higher education.

Similarly, Prime Minister stressed on the need for strengthening the university-industry interface to give a fillip to Research and Development. Of the view that this would be beneficial to both the university system and the industry, he asked academics to make a detailed study of how this interface works in other countries so that the best international practices can be replicated in India.



Governmental committees, academicians, politicians and policy makers have the need for radical reconstruction of the system and reformation. Libraries, Information technology, laboratories and classrooms that make it very difficult to provide top quality instruction or engage in cutting-edge research. The overall scenario of higher education in India does not match with the global quality standards. This gap has to be bridged if we want to speed up our path to development. Hence, there is enough justification for an increased assessment of the quality of the country's educational institutions. For the development of strategies needed to widen student access and success.

Strategies needed to widen student access and success:

Worldwide, the traditional control of the central elements of the academics; faculty is being diminished in the name of efficiency and accountability, business practices. Governance, the traditional term used to describe the uniquely participatory way that academic work, is being replaced by management/administration. The same review has also been conducted for six nations by Peta Lee (11 October 2013 Issue No:291) .In this system, motto of the authors in quality education should provide updating

knowledgeable information teachers, students and society. Effectiveness of widening participation of students in research and teaching focus, participation in the type and length of foundation programmes to elevate the standard of education.

Today, the traditional form of participatory government of university governance is being fiercely criticized. It is been considered alternately or simultaneously inefficient, corporative, insensitive to the society's needs and unable to reverse the diminishing quality of the teaching and research.

Another issue the premier flagged as an area of concern pertained to shortage of faculty; more so since the problem was likely to become more acute with the expansion that is planned in the coming years (Chinwe M. T. Nwezeh (2010).

Measures facilitate the equitable access to higher education resulting in the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) up to 19.4 % in 2010-11 from 11 % in 2005-06. The GER for women in higher education increased from 9.4 % to 17.9 % during the same period. But the GER was still below the world average and India had set for itself the target of 30 % by 2020. HR minister stating that a special drive would be undertaken to make teaching and



research an attractive career option by using tools of communications technology that are fast and explosive and by setting up of chairs in various universities in the name of Indian Nobel laureates.

Today's, learners are competent and confident internet users, although with the expected inequalities imposed by age, educational background and social class. There seems to be no clear, recognizable national strategy for the integration of ICT within academic curricula and pedagogical activities. It probably depends more on the school leadership and dynamism and enthusiasm of teachers.

Teachers in the developing world will have to change their teaching styles and acquire Internet skills as new technologies. ICT Services includes the use of various computer operating systems including software packages specially designed for library operations and data management applications. These can be harnessed by academics for good scholarly work. These technology oriented services have shifted most university libraries from traditional library services to technology oriented services. Libraries these days provide reading resources as well as online information. (Chinwe M 2010)

Collaborations between economic groups, middle-income students also issue to attend for access and success in higher education. Foundation courses for longer term impact of this approach on outcomes for students allow them to develop integrally in conditions of equality, politicized and have become subject to caste communal considerations.

Reflecting on the findings of a confidential report by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) shall recommend to the University Grants Commission (UGC) to improve the rules and regulations, by providing financial aid for the upgrading educational Institute, Collaboration among Government and non-government bodies, upliftment of meritorious and economically backwards students. Regulation should not be left to the market; governments should design ordinance to force institutions to behave in accordance with the goals of governmental policies. The financing contracts are based on performance and the assessment systems.

"Low-ranked" universities also require attending these above points. Still the thorny issue of financial aid also came under the spotlight, as did international comparisons on basic and further as well as higher education.



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To achieve this goal rigorously involve Efficiency, or delivering the most effective use of limited public and institutional resources, was key to achieving an appropriate balance between financial support, outreach and retention activities at higher education institutions worldwide.

Conclusion:

Collaborations between higher socio-economic groups, Adopt inter-disciplinary approach, Accreditation of quality work, ruling policies, mass skilled programs and tools of communications technology may figure out Indian academic institutions among the best in the world with global standards of research, teaching and learning.