



## MAKE IN INDIA – ROLE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE IN INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

*Prime Minister Narendra Modi has taken various initiative for growth and development of India. Prime Minister taken couple initiative like Digital India, Skill Development in India, Demonetisation, Cashless economy in India, Make in India to strengthen the economy of India. Make in India focus on various sector of economy in that education sector is important one. He has taken various step make policy to promote education system and build the nation.*

*This paper focus on role of educational Institutes in building nation under Make in India Concept. It also studies the Impact of Make in India on future of education in India.*

**Keywords:** - Digital India, Skill Development in India, Demonetization, Cashless economy in India, Make in India.

### INTRODUCTION

India, with more than a billion residents, has the second largest education system in the World. (after China). Experts estimates that 32 percent of the population is under the age of 15. Male in India just 2.9 of average schooling an average, female at just 1.8 years.

Swami Vivekanand,

*“Education is not the amount of information that we put into your brain and runs riot there, undigested, all your life. We must have life-building, man-making, character-making assimilation of ideas. If you have assimilated five ideas and made them your life and character, you have more education than any man who has got by heart a whole library..... If education is identical with information, the libraries are the greatest sages of the world and encyclopaedia are the greatest Rishis.”*

The statement of Swami Vivekanand assumes much greater significance with the advent of internet and ever expanding digital connectivity.

*“Change at the scale we will see in the next ten years in education in India is unprecedented in human history.” Prof. Pankaj Chandra, Director IIM, Bangalore*

## “Brief Overview of the Education System in India

Under the Constitution of India, education is a concurrent subject, with a sharing of responsibilities (including legislation) between the Centre (Ministry of Human Resource Development) and States (Departments of Education). Management of schooling has been traditionally controlled by the mainstream state and district administrations. The last two decades have seen the emergence of a number of education-specific support institutions, such as the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) State Implementation Societies, State Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), State Institutes of Educational Management and Training (SIEMAT), District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET), Block Resource Centres (BRC), Cluster Resource Centres (CRC), and, in rural areas, Village Education Committees (VEC), as well as an increased involvement of NGOs, that have acted as a counterweight to what is often an overly bureaucratic and hierarchical administration. The last decade or so has also seen the establishment of the *Panchayati Raj*, or village council, and this body is playing an increasingly important role in education in rural areas across the country.

1. government schools, including those run by local bodies;
2. private schools, aided by the government;
3. private unaided schools; and
4. unrecognized private schools (the first three being recognized by the government).

“**In India Institutions** are categorised in 3 broad Categories; University, College and Stand Alone Institutions.

Lists of 621 Universities, 32974 colleges and 11095 Stand Alone Institutions have been prepared during the survey.

554 Universities, 17023 Colleges and 5713 Stand Alone Institutions have responded. Out of 554 universities, 225 are affiliating.

178 Universities are privately managed. 200 Universities are located in rural area.

7 Universities are exclusively for girls, 2 in Tamil Nadu and 1 each in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.



In addition to 1 Central and 13 State Open Universities, there are 95 Dual mode Universities, which offer education through distance mode. Out of 95 Dual mode Universities, maximum (18) are in Tamil Nadu.

There are 89 Technical, 34 Agriculture, 25 Medical, 17 law and 9 Veterinary Universities. The top 6 States in terms of highest number of colleges in India are Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

Bangalore district tops in terms of number of colleges with 885 colleges followed by Hyderabad with 554 colleges. Top 50 districts have about 40% of colleges.

College density, i.e. the number of colleges per lakh eligible population (population in the age-group 18-23 years) varies from 5 in Bihar and Jharkhand to 54 in Puducherry as compared to All India average of 23.

54.3% Colleges are located in Rural Area. 9.1% Colleges are exclusively for Girls.

Only 1.9% Colleges run Ph.D. and 33.4% Colleges run Post Graduate Level programmes.

There are 33.8% Colleges, which run only single programme, out of which 81.1% are privately managed. Among these, 36.6 % colleges run B.Ed Courses only.

73% Colleges are privately managed; 59% Private-unaided and 14% Private aided. Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, both have more than 80% Private unaided colleges, whereas, Bihar has only 5.2% and Assam 12.2% Private unaided colleges.

30% of the Colleges are having enrolment less than 100 only 4% Colleges have enrolment more than 3000.

Total enrolment in higher education has been estimated to be 2.75 million with 1.55 million boys and 1.2 million girls. Girls constitute 44% of the total enrolment.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher education in India is 19.4, which is calculated for 18-23 years of age group. GER for male population is 20.8 and for females it is 17.9. For Scheduled Castes, it is 13.5 and for Scheduled Tribes, it is 11.2% as compared to the national GER of 19.4.

Distance enrolment constitutes 12.1% of the total enrolment in higher education, of which 40.1% are female students.



About 80% students are enrolled in Undergraduate level programme. 77798 students are enrolled in Ph.D. that is less than 0.5% of the total student enrolment.

Maximum numbers of Students are enrolled in B.A. programme followed by B.Com and B.Sc. programmes. Only 15 Programmes out of approximately 150 cover 82% of the total students enrolled in higher education.

At Undergraduate, level the highest number (47%) of students is enrolled in Arts/Humanities/Social Sciences courses followed by Engineering & Technology (16%), Commerce (13%) and Science (11%).

At Ph.D. level, maximum number of students is enrolled in Science stream followed by Social Science. On the other hand at Post Graduate level maximum students are enrolled in Social Science stream and Science comes at number two. Uttar Pradesh comes at number one with the highest student enrolment followed by Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

Scheduled Casts students constitute 11.1% and Scheduled Tribes students 4.4% of the total enrolment. 27.6% students belong to Other Backward Classes. 3.8% students belong to Muslim Minority and 1.8% from other Minority Community.

The total number of foreign students enrolled in higher education is 27,531.

The foreign students come from 153 different countries from all across the globe. The top 10 countries constitute 61% of the total foreign students enrolled. Highest share of students come from the neighboring countries, of which Nepal is 18%, followed by Iran (9%), Afghanistan (8%), and Bhutan (5%). Sudan and United States constitutes 4% each and China, Iraq and Sri Lanka constitutes 3% of the foreign students.

There are more than 70% colleges running in Private sector; aided and unaided taking together, but it caters to only 61% of the total enrolment.

The total number of teachers in responding Institutions is 7,65,349. Out of which more than half about 62.8% are male teachers and 37.85% are female teachers.

At all-India level there are merely 59 female teachers per 100 male teachers.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in Universities and Colleges is 26.4.

Among non-teaching staff, the share of Group-C is the highest with 40% while Group-D seconds it with 33%. Group-A and Group-B comprise of 13 and 14 per cent non-teaching posts respectively.

The average number of females per 100 male non-teaching staff is 33.”<sup>1</sup>

### **Challenges or Problems in Higher Education:-**

From the various surveys and studies it has been observed that the education is undergoing through challenges and problems which need an effective solution to regulate those deficiencies. The major of them as

1. Low Student Enrolment
2. Declining Research Standards
3. Outdated (Traditional) Teaching Methods
4. Inadequate (Untrained) Teachers
5. Irrelevant & Poor quality education
6. Gap between job seekers & job providers
7. Increasing popularity of Online & Distance Education
8. Unequal Access
9. Inadequate Infrastructure & Facilities

### **Make in India the Programme and Its Impact on Education**

Make in India is an initiative by our Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi was officially launched on September 24, 2014. India is in hope of reaching new heights through the Make in India

Campaign. Make in India is a strategy that has its impact and connectivity towards various agendas. The government of India introduced couple of initiatives like Make in India others being Digital India, Skill India etc to strengthen Indian economy.

One of the main aim of the campaign being the making India a global manufacturing hub. The vision of the campaign was quite clear to the people involved. It aimed at enhancing the contribution of the manufacturing sector in the growth of Indian economy. It meant to raise the GDP from merely 15% to 25%. It's another objective is to create millions of jobs in the country to make people employable. It also aimed at easing the business process and attract foreign direct investment.

### **A ranking system is also being launched in India.**

The agenda of the campaign to ease down the doing of business is also playing the role of promoting higher education. As the programme initiates “one-day procedure”, this would

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<sup>1</sup> All India Survey of Higher Education 2010-2011, Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource and Development of Higher Education, New Delhi.2013



reduce the time to start a business from 27 days to 1 day as in developed countries. This shall motivate youth towards entrepreneurship by specializing themselves in the field. Tax payments are also expected to be simplified in the near future.

## Conclusion

Make in India making it impact on Indian Education System. Make in India helps in Development of education system in India. It helps to provide Increasing Literacy, providing Quality Education, helps transform the society, and helps to provide skill based education in India. Make in India helps to make partnership with foreign University and Institutions to provide quality, skill and employment generating education in India.

This is an era of globalisation and liberalisation and main aim of education is provide the skill based quality based education to all standard of people in society. Making them to generate employment and develop good nation. That things are happening in India. Ready to face the world best practices and technologies. This achieved through the education system in India.

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