

A Review on Higher Education System in India

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ABSTRACT

The study explain about the outline of higher education system assumes a significant key part in the country's general advancement which incorporates makes pay and business improvement, strengthening of ladies, expertise advancement, decrease of neediness, direction programs for more vulnerable areas of people groups, rustic turn of events, new innovation improvement, modern, social, monetary and so on. Indian higher education system is one of the third greatest in the worldwide level. The exhibition of Indian higher educational establishments specifically schools and colleges in the current year is to convey quality-based education systems in the field of education, research and so on, to engage youth for self-supportability. This examination article relates the critical significance and improvement that India is presently looking in higher education system and furthermore relates numerous drives taken by the Union Government to meet those significance and advancement.

Keywords: Higher Education, System of Higher Education, Importance, and Development.

INTRODUCTION

Indian higher education system is lack of competition and culture (Agarwal). These expressions of Pavan Agrawal, Secretary, Higher Education of India mirror the genuineness of the issue of higher education in India. In the wake of taking discernment of this reality and prior to continuing to examine, the boundaries of educational system in working on nature of higher education, giving a concise history of higher education in India would be relevant. The formal higher education system in India was started in the principal thousand years at Nalanda, Takshahila, Ujjain and Vikramshila Universities.

The subjects educated at these Universities were fundamentally craftsmanship, engineering, painting, rationale, punctuation, reasoning, cosmology, writing, Hinduism, Buddhism, Arthshastra, regulation and medication (Ayurveda), and so on. Every college was well versed in a specific field of study, for example, Takshshila for medication and Ujjain for space science. Among them, the Nalanda University being the biggest educational focus had every one of the parts of Knowledge (Ponmelil). A similar Nalanda University is viewed as a Model University by Professor Sanjay Dhanda, Director IIT-Kanpur (Ugra, 2010). Basic purpose for this is the standing of Nalanda University in India and different nations including China for its between disciplinary showing strategy which is a lot of required even in the current time.

In the twentieth 100 years, during the British rule, the current education system was presented by the suggestions of Lord Macaulay. It was by all means the western education in style and content. The British government didn't perceive the antiquated customary design of education, with the outcome that the old education system in India was continuously neglected. Mahatma Gandhi likewise portrayed the old education system as a delightful tree. The University Grants Commission was officially settled in November 1956 under the demonstration of Parliament in 1956, as a legal body of the Government of India by first Education Minister Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad to create and odernise India's education system and simultaneously to advance the logical headway. The Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru laid out IIT and IIM came in 1961.

10+2+3 PATTERN

The focal and most state board consistently follows the "10+2+3" example of education. In this example, 10 years of essential and auxiliary education is trailed by 2 years of higher optional (generally in schools having the higher optional office, or in universities), and afterward 3 years of school education for four year certification. The 10 years is additionally partitioned into 5 years of essential education and 3 years of upper essential, trailed by 2 years of secondary school. This example began from the proposal the Education Commission of 1964-66.

EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA

The Indian government rests accentuation to essential education up to the age of fourteen years (alluded to as Elementary Education in India.) The Indian government has additionally prohibited kid work to guarantee that the youngsters don't enter risky working circumstances. Nonetheless, both free education and the prohibition on kid work are hard to implement because of financial divergence and social circumstances. 80% of all perceived schools at the Elementary Stage are government run or upheld, making it the biggest supplier of education in the Country.

In any case, because of deficiency of assets and absence of political will, this system experiences enormous holes including high understudy to educator proportions, lack of framework and unfortunate degrees of instructor preparing. Figures delivered by the Indian government in 2011 show that there were 5,816,673 grade teachers in India. As of March 2012 there were 2,127,000 optional teachers in India. Education has additionally been made free for youngsters for 6 to 14 years old or up to class VIII under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009.

There have been a few endeavors to upgrade quality made by the public authority. The District Education Revitalization Program (DERP) was sent off in 1994 with an expect to universalize essential education in India by improving and vitalizing the current essential education system. 85% of the DERP was financed by the focal government and the excess 15% was subsidized by the states. The DERP, which had opened 160000 new schools including 84000 elective education schools conveying elective education to roughly 3.5 million youngsters, was likewise upheld by UNICEF and other worldwide projects.

This essential education conspire has likewise shown a high Gross Enrollment Ratio of 93-95% throughout the previous three years in certain states. Huge improvement in staffing and enlistment of young ladies has likewise been made as a piece of this plan. The ongoing plan for universalization of Education for All is the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan which is one of the biggest education drives on the planet. Enlistment has been upgraded, yet the degrees of value stay low.

Private schooling

As indicated by current evaluations, 80% of all schools are government schools making the public authority the significant supplier of education. Be that as it may, as a result of low quality of state funded education, 27% of Indian kids are secretly taught. With over half kids signing up for non-public schools in metropolitan regions, the equilibrium has proactively shifted towards private tutoring in urban communities; even in rustic regions, almost 20% of the youngsters in 2004-5 were signed up for non-public schools. As indicated by some examination, non-public schools frequently give predominant outcomes at a various of the unit cost of government schools. In any case, others have recommended that tuition based schools neglect to give education to the most unfortunate families, a specific being just a fifth of the schools and have in the past disregarded Court orders for their guideline.

In support of themselves, it has been called attention to that tuition based schools cover the whole educational program and deal extra-curricular exercises, for example, science fairs, general information, sports, music and show. The understudy educator proportions are vastly improved in tuition based schools (1:31 to 1:37 for government schools and more instructors in non-public schools are female.

There is some conflict over which system has better instructed educators. As per the most recent DISE study, the level of undeveloped educators (boundaries) is 54.91% in private, compared to 44.88% in government schools and just 2.32% instructors in independent schools get in-administration preparing contrasted with 43.44% for government schools. The opposition in the school market is extraordinary, yet most schools create gain. Notwithstanding, the quantity of tuition based schools in India is still low - the portion of private establishments is 7% (with upper essential being 21% and auxiliary 32% - source: stronghold group research).

Indeed, even the most unfortunate frequently go to tuition based schools notwithstanding the way that administration schools are free. An investigation discovered that 65% of schoolchildren in Hyderabad's ghettos go to non-public schools.

Self-teaching

Self-teaching is lawful in India, however it is the less investigated choice. The Indian Government's position on the issue is that guardians are allowed to show their kids at home, assuming they wish to and have the means. HRD Minister Kapil Sibal has expressed that regardless of the RTE Act of 2009, on the off chance that somebody chooses not to send his/her youngsters to school, the public authority wouldn't meddle.

Primary Education

The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, has accommodated climate awareness, science and innovation education, and presentation of customary components like Yoga into the Indian optional educational system. Optional education covers kids 14-18 which covers 88.5 million youngsters as indicated by the Census, 2001. Notwithstanding, enrolment figures show that main 31 million of these youngsters were going to schools in 2001-02, and that implies that two-third of the populace stayed out of school.

A critical component of India's optional educational system is the accentuation on consideration of the hindered segments of the general public. Experts from laid out organizations are frequently called to help in professional preparation. One more element of India's optional educational system is its accentuation on calling based professional preparation to assist understudies with achieving abilities for tracking down a job of his/her picking. A critical new component has been the expansion of SSA to optional education as the Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan.

A unique Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) program was begun in 1974 with an emphasis on essential education. be that as it may, which was changed over into Inclusive Education at Secondary Stage Another striking exceptional program, the Kendriya Vidyalaya project, was begun for the workers of the focal administration of India, who are disseminated all through the country. The public authority began the Kendriya Vidyalaya project in 1965 to give uniform education in organizations following a similar schedule at a similar speed no matter what the area to which the worker's family has been moved.

A multilingual web-based interface on Primary Education is accessible with rich mixed media content for kids and gatherings to examine on the Educational issues. India Development Gateway is a cross country drive that

tries to work with provincial strengthening through arrangement of responsive data, items and administrations in neighborhood dialects.

HIGHER EDUCATION

In the wake of breezing through the Higher Secondary Examination (the grade 12 assessment), understudies might sign up for general degree projects like four year certification in expressions, business or science, or expert degree projects like designing, regulation or medication. India's higher education system is the third biggest on the planet, after China and the United States. The super administering body at the tertiary level is the University Grants Commission (India), which implements its principles, prompts the public authority, and helps coordinate between the middle and the state. Authorization for higher learning is supervised by 12 independent foundations laid out by the University Grants Commission. In India, education system is changed. In future, India will be one of the largest education hubs.

As of 2009, India has 20 focal colleges, 215 state colleges, 100 considered colleges, 5 foundations laid out and working under the State Act, and 33 organizations which are of public significance. Different foundations incorporate 16000 schools, including 1800 restrictive ladies' schools, working under these colleges and establishments. The accentuation in the tertiary degree of education lies on science and innovation. Indian educational organizations by 2004 comprised of countless innovation foundations. Distance learning is likewise an element of the Indian higher education system.

A few organizations of India, like the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), have been universally acclaimed for their norm of undergrad education in designing. The IITs select around 10,000 understudies every year and the graduated class have added to both the development of the confidential area and the public areas of India. Anyway the IIT's poor person altogether affected Fundamental logical exploration and advancement. A few different establishments of principal exploration like the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science(IACS), Indian Institute of Science IISc), Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Harishchandra Research Institute (HRI), are acclaimed for their norm of examination in essential sciences and math. In any case, India has neglected to deliver a-list colleges both in the confidential area or the public area.

Other than top of the line colleges which give exceptionally cutthroat elite education to their understudies, India is additionally home to numerous colleges which have been established with the sole goal of bringing in pain free income. Administrative specialists like UGC and AICTE have been making a solid attempt to extirpate the danger of private colleges which are running courses with practically no connection or acknowledgment. Indian Government has neglected to mind these education shops, which are controlled by huge financial specialists and lawmakers. Numerous confidential schools and colleges don't satisfy the expected basis by the Government and focal bodies (UGC, AICTE, MCI, BCI and so on) and take

understudies for a ride. For instance, numerous organizations in India keep on running unaccredited courses as there is no regulation sufficiently able to guarantee lawful activity against them. Quality confirmation system has neglected to stop distortions and misbehaviors in higher education. Simultaneously administrative bodies have been blamed for debasement, explicitly on account of deemed universities. In this setting of absence of strong quality affirmation component, establishments need to move forward and set higher norms of self-guideline.

Administration of India knows about the predicament of higher education area and has been attempting to bring changes; be that as it may, 15 bills are as yet anticipating conversation and endorsement in the Parliament. One of the most discussed bill is Foreign Universities Bill, which should work with passage of unfamiliar colleges to lay out grounds in India. The bill is still being talked about and regardless of whether it gets passed, its practicality and adequacy is sketchy as it misses the specific circumstance, variety and portion of global unfamiliar organizations keen on India. One of the ways to deal with make Internationalization of Indian higher education powerful is to foster a sound and Comprehensive strategy which targets imbuing greatness, getting institutional variety and helps limit building.

Three Indian colleges were recorded in the Times Higher Education rundown of the world's best 200 colleges — Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, and Jawaharlal Nehru University in 2005 and 2006. Six Indian Institutes of Technology and the Birla Institute of Technology and Science - Pilani were recorded among the main 20 science and innovation schools in Asia by Asiaweek.

The Indian School of Business arranged in Hyderabad was positioned number 12 in worldwide MBA rankings by the Financial Times of London in 2010 while the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has been perceived as a worldwide forerunner in clinical examination and therapy.

CHALLENGES IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

It is our 69th year of freedom still our education system has not been grown completely. We can't list a solitary college in top 100 colleges of the world. Different legislatures changed during these sixty years. They attempted to support the education system and carried out different education arrangements however they were not adequate to put a model for the universe. UGC is persistently working and zeroing in on quality education in higher education area. Still we are confronting parcel of issues and difficulties in our education system.

A portion of the essential difficulties in higher education system in India are examined underneath:

- **Enrolment:** The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of India in higher education is just 15% which is very low as compared to the created as well as, other agricultural nations. With the increment of enrolments at school level, the stockpile of higher education foundations is deficient to satisfy the developing need in the country.
- **Value:** There is no value in GER among various factions of the general public. As per past examinations the GER in higher education in India among male and female shifts positively. There are territorial varieties to some states have high GER while as some is very behind the public GER which mirror a significant imbalance inside the higher education system.
- **Quality:** Quality in higher education is a multi-faceted, staggered, and a unique idea. Guaranteeing quality in higher education is among the principal challenges being looked in India today. In any case, Government is continuously zeroing in on the quality education. Still Large number of schools and colleges in India are unable to meet the base prerequisites set somewhere near the UGC and our colleges are not in a position to mark its place among the top colleges of the world.
- **Framework:** Poor foundation is one more test to the higher education system of India especially the institutes show to the public area experience the ill effects of poor actual offices and framework. There are enormous numbers of universities which are working on second or third floor of the structure on ground or first floor there exists ready-made hostels or copy shops.
- **Political impedance:** Most of the educational Institutions are possessed by the political pioneers, who are playing key job in administering collections of the Universities. They are involving the guiltless understudies for their childish means. Students arrange crusades, fail to remember their own targets and start to foster their professions in governmental issues.
- **Staff:** Faculty deficiencies and the failure of the state educational system to draw in and hold well qualified teachers have been presenting difficulties to quality education for a long time. Enormous quantities of NET/PhD candidates are jobless even there are part of opportunities in higher education, these meriting competitors are then applying in different divisions which is a greatest disaster for the higher education system.
- **Certification:** according to the information given by the NAAC, as of June 2010, "not even 25% of the complete higher education establishments in the nation were certify. Furthermore, among those certify, just 30% of the universities and 45% of the schools were viewed as of value to be positioned at 'A' level".
- **Examination and Innovation:** there are extremely ostensible researchers in our country whose composing is referred to by famous western creators. There is lacking spotlight on research in higher education organizations.

There are insufficient resources and offices, as well as, restricted quantities of value staff to guidance understudies. The greater part of the research scholars are without cooperations or not getting their associations on time which straightforwardly or by implication influences their research. Besides, Indian Higher education foundations are ineffectively associated with research focuses. Thus, this is another area of challenge to the higher education in India

- Design of higher education: Management of the Indian education faces difficulties of over centralisation, regulatory designs and absence of responsibility, straightforwardness, and incredible skill. Because of increment in number of partnered schools and understudies, the weight of regulatory elements of colleges has fundamentally expanded and the center spotlight on scholastics and examination is weakened (Kumar, et al).

HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA

The higher education system is including to foundations are classified of 3 and they are - University, College and Stand-Alone Institutions. As indicated by report of the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), it is proof from the here are 799 Universities, 39071 schools and 11923 Stand Alone Institutions. In subtleties of audit the development and advancement of higher education in the country in the postindependence time, which has been fast and sizeable. India's Higher Education System is one of the greatest in the worldwide with 611 colleges, 31,324 schools with 521,843 educators taking special care of 1, 36, 41, 808 understudies Although the system searches externally humungous, it incorporates only 12% of the 18-24 age bunch, hence leaving out the standard of 88%; a few peculiarities plague the system. These reach from absence of effort to the greater part, failure to fulfill future needs of kids who are presently getting necessary tutoring (under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan or universalization of essential education) that would require an expected 2,000 colleges and 60,000 universities with 12 lakh instructors and 10 lakh regulatory staff. These difficulties broaden with expanding desires of a developing populace, particularly of youthful.

TYPES OF HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

Undergrad/Bachelor's Education Level: The college class for example the Bachelor's certification is gotten following three years of concentrate on account of expressions (B.A), science (B.Sc) and trade (B.Com).

Post-Graduate/Master's Education Level: Post-graduate courses in Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering and Medicine are 2-year courses for the award of Master's degrees. Master's program can be pursued only after completion of a bachelor's degree.

Doctoral Studies/ Ph.D Education Level: M.Phil. Program is of one and-half year to two years in duration. PhD program is for a minimum of 3 years and can take several years. These courses involve research work under a chosen/allotted guide, leading to thesis submission and viva-voce. Successful completion of PhD course designates the title of 'Doctor' to the individual.

Certificate and Diploma Programmes: In addition to the degree programmer, a number of diploma and certificate programs are also available in universities. Their range is wide and they cover anything from poetics to computers. Some of them are undergraduate diploma programs and others postgraduate programs. The duration varies from course to course and program to program a usually ranges between one year and three years.

BARRIERS OF EDUCATION SYSTEM IN IMPROVING

Quality of Higher Education in any field of human activity, quantity and quality are equally important. The equivalent is relevant in the field of education. 504 colleges and 25,951 collections in 2009 don't give a sign of taking care of the developing necessities of higher education (India, Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource,). In the eleventh Five Year Plan during the period 2007-12, 1500 additional Universities are recommended by National Knowledge Commission (NKC). Thus, mathematical development is occurring with quick speed, however the quality part of education isn't yet thought out truly. Because of absence of sufficient framework as far as workforce, library and gear in PC labs, the quality in the higher education is confronting a few hindrances.

A portion of the hindrances hampering the improvement of value in higher education are recorded beneath:

- The understudies who complete their investigation of UG and PG program don't have a lot of utilize capacity in work market.
- Present society requests entomb disciplinary information which is quite possibly of the most missing element in the present higher education system.
- Educational program stays pretty much stale for number of years, though the progressions and pattern in the general public occur with hardly a pause in between.
- Advancement of value and visionary methodology generally starts with high degree of the executives however it isn't sufficiently found in that frame of mind of the establishment, the board of the schools or University seat people.
- Single measuring stick of involvement with the presentation assessment with practically no responsibility loses the inspiration of educators and in the end the nature of education slowly disintegrates.
- Traditional and not efficient homeroom showing joined by powerless show expertise antagonistically influence the interest of the understudies.
- Commercialisation of higher education especially by self-funded montages to bring in increasingly more cash is the reason for giving less frameworks to the understudies and deficient offices and impetuses to educators.
- Interest and fitness base determination of vocation is sadly not found in educating calling.
- For the new selection representatives, fixed pay has to a great extent impacted the nature of education granted to the youthful personalities of the country. This prompts loss of inspiration and excitement and gets them far from educating calling.
- Research work is one of the variables in realizing the genuine occurring and issues. This is missing because of weighty responsibility in routine educating work. As a matter of fact persuaded educators are the genuine planners of utilize capable age who enters the work market with expertise to take care of genuine issues.
- The hard truth of unfortunate perusing propensity for the instructors, educators simply go to classes to educate with sound system type showing design, involving similar material for a really long time. This denies the understudies of the fundamental preparation to confront this present reality.
- No independence in work or little space of time to work in imaginative way, can't give achance to look for new information. Indeed, even capable instructors are denied of this kind of scholarly opportunity to shape the future vocation of understudies.

PROPOSALS OF NATIONAL KNOWLEDGE COMMISSION

On thirteenth of June 2005, the National Knowledge Commission has emerged as a general warning body of the Prime Minister of India with the target of changing India into a Knowledge Society. Information Commission has submitted 3000 proposals on 27 center regions during its three and half year term.

NKC was given a command to direct strategy and direct changes in the areas like education, science, innovation, horticulture, industry and EGovernance. To have a look, suggestions for stage one for higher education are featured:

- Higher Education system is over-managed but under-administered. There is, consequently, a critical need to lay out Independent Regulatory Authority of Higher Education (IRAHE), so national colleges can furnish education of the greatest with confirmation on all-India basis.
- Around 1500 additional colleges cross country are suggested, which would increment gross enrolment proportion at 15 % by
- Update \ rebuilding of educational programs at least once in three years.
- Rather than simply testing once in a year, present ceaseless evaluation system.
- Colleges should become research center
- Cognizant endeavors to draw in and hold talented faculty individuals through better-working circumstances joined with motivators for performance.
- Libraries, labs and network must be monitored and redesigned on standard premise.

- The arrangements of Vice-Chancellors must be freed from immediate or circuitous mediations with respect to legislatures, it ought to be based on search interaction and friend judgment alone.
- An intense need of change in the construction of governance of colleges
- Assessment of courses and educators by students as well as friend assessment of instructors by rumored instructors.
- Upgrade the ICT foundations.

DISCUSSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Higher education in India has extended quickly over the most recent sixty years after autonomy yet it isn't similarly available to all. India is today one of the quickest emerging nations of the world with the yearly development rate going above 9%. Understudies have a diverse comprehension of value in higher education. One more advantage of including understudies in quality confirmation drives is straightforwardness, meaning all members see the results and ensuing changes. Understudy cooperation in QA exercises impacts the nature of higher education (Palomares,). Counting understudies is key in the QA cycle since they give a significant focal point to quality affirmation in higher education. Government should advance cooperation between Indian higher education foundations and top International organizations and furthermore produces linkage between public exploration labs and examination focuses of top establishments for better quality and cooperative examination. There ought to be a multidisciplinary approach in higher education so understudies information may not be confined exclusively up to his own subjects. There is a need to execute imaginative and groundbreaking methodology structure essential to higher education level to make Indian educational system universally more pertinent and serious.

Ideas Improving the System of Higher Education

- There is a need to execute imaginative and groundbreaking methodology structure essential to higher education level to make Indian educational system universally more pertinent and serious.
- Higher educational establishments need to work on quality and notoriety.
- There ought to be a decent foundation of schools and colleges which might draw in the understudies.
- Government should advance cooperation between Indian higher education foundations and top International establishments and furthermore creates linkage between public exploration labs and examination focuses of top organizations for better quality and cooperative examination.
- There is a need to zero in on the alumni understudies by giving them such courses in which they can accomplish greatness, gain further information on subject with the goal that they will land positions after enlistment in the organizations which would decrease superfluous hurry to the higher education.
- Colleges and universities in both public private should be away from the political affiliations,
- Preference, lucrative interaction ought to be out of education system and so on.
- There ought to be a multidisciplinary approach in higher education with the goal that understudies information may not be limited just up to his own subjects.

CONCLUSION

It could be presumed that the higher education system is vital job in the general advancement like social, financially, engage, socially, politically and so forth. It tends to be in a desperate fundamental to work on the quality and straightforwardness of its higher education establishments on understudies, economy, and society. The emotional development Indian higher education has seen. Be that as it may, this development has come at the expense of value which thus has brought about numerous understudies graduating with qualifications with practically no occupation important ranges of abilities. India holds a significant spot in the worldwide education industry. The nation has more than 1.4 million schools with north of 227 million understudies enlisted and in excess of 36,000 higher education establishments. India has one of the greatest higher education systems in the worldwide. However, there is still a ton of potential for additional improvement in the education system. This examination paper relates that the new development and improvement of higher education and it is a very importance job in the general turn of events.

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