

**Proceeding of NAAC
Sponsored Seminar on
Emerging Trends in Research,
Development and Methodology
ETRDM - 2022
Date : 17th May, 2022**



**Organised by
Internal Quality Assurance Cell,
Smt. P. K. Kotecha Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bhusawal (M.S.)**

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Editors

Prin. Dr. Mangala A. Sabadra

Dr. J. V. Dhanvij

Dr. V. S. Patil

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On

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(ETRDM-2022)

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State Level Seminar on
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Basic Requirements for innovative Research in Higher Education

Dr. Khiste Onkar Balkrishna

Assistant Professor Dept. of Economics
Shri Sant Gajanan Mahavidyalaya, Kharda

Abstract:

India is rapidly growing country. In the view of former president of India Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam predicted India become a super power in world, on the basis of working age group. For the supporting to above mentioned statement there are some basic conditions are required. Out of them Higher Education and research is primary condition of development in this perspective willpower of Government, Budget allocation, Recruitment, Infrastructure, Reduce the Dropout rate, Quality research, Innovative research are mandatory conditions. Now a days government introduced New Education Policy for the quality, skill and outcome-based education.

Key words: *Budget Allocation, Recruitment, Infrastructure, Reduce the Dropout Rate, Quality Research, Innovative Research, Higher Education etc.*

Introduction:

New Education Policy, 2020 promotes rigorous research-based specialization and opportunities for multidisciplinary work, including academia, government and interdisciplinary thinking at the graduate, Master's and doctoral level education in large multidisciplinary universities. It also points out that, "Higher education qualifications leading to a degree/diploma/certificate shall be described by the National Higher Education Qualification Framework (NHEQF) in terms of such learning outcomes." The objectives of New Education Policy, 2020 ideal but for the Implementation of the policy there are the some requirements are in sertional without it we can not create environment for Innovative research in higher education.

Objectives : To study nature of Indian higher education in the deferent aspects.

Data collection : took the help of secondary data for research paper writing like; Reports, Articles, Journal.

Body of paper:

1. **Budget allocation:** The education budget 2022 has been allotted Rs 1,04,278 crore a rise of Rs 11,054 crore from the previous year. The education budget allocation for 2021-22 was Rs. 93,223 crores, which was reduced by 6% as compared to the year before. The revised estimate was Rs 88,002 crore. The biggest ask from education experts this year was an increase in the overall allocation and the government has delivered with a 11.86% increase. But is not enough in the proportion to population. It is to meet the 6% of GDP

criteria, the education budget for 2022-23 should have been almost double that of last year's allocation.

2. **Recruitment:** 38 crore Students enrolled in programmes at under-graduate and post-graduate level. Out of these, nearly 85% of the students (2.85 crore) were enrolled in the six major disciplines such as Humanities, Science, Commerce, Engineering & Technology, Medical Science and IT & Computer. The number of students pursuing PhD in 2019-20 is 2.03 lakh against 1.17 lakh in 2014-15. The Total Number of Teachers stands at 15,03,156 comprising of 57.5% male and 42.5% female. But unfortunately, student: Teacher ratio is not satisfactory it was 24:1, India trails behind several countries including Brazil and China in terms of student-teacher ratio in higher education segment, a government report has revealed. The 24:1 ratio of India is lower than 19:1 in Brazil and China. Among the eight countries compared, India's student-ratio has turned out to be the lowest - against Sweden's 12:1, Britain's 16:1, Russia's 10:1 and Canada's 9:1. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in Universities and Colleges is 28 if regular mode enrolment is considered whereas PTR for Universities and its Constituent Units is 18 for regular mode.

PTR for Regular Enrolment		
Year	University & Colleges	University & its Constituent Units
2015-16	21	16
2016-17	25	09
2017-18	30	20
2018-19	29	18
2019-20	28	18

Source: All India survey on education, 2019-20

It means there is scope to improvement and recruitment of Teachers, without it not only Teaching learning process but also research task not possible.

3. **Infrastructure:** The basic infrastructure for research in higher education. The structure of traditional college governance on campuses can also create resistance to innovation. Unlike nearly any other organization, the concept of "shared governance" is engrained in the culture of higher education. Shared governance is a system, or culture, that attempts to balance maximum participation in decision making with clear accountability. While shared governance provides members of the academy an opportunity for input into decisions made on the university campus, it can also cloud the decision-making process and slow down innovation.
4. **Reduce the Dropout rate:** It was noted that in a developing country such as India there is high rate of illiteracy, low enrolment rates and high dropout rate at the higher. According to Guidelines for Multiple Entry and Exit in Academic Programme suffered in Higher Education Institutions, Reduce the

drop-out rate, thus improving Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), which is one of the major objectives of the National Education Policy, (NEP), 2020.

5. **Quality research:** Most of the Colleges run only Under Graduate level programmes. Only 2.7% of colleges run Ph.D. level programmes and 35.04% of colleges run PostGraduate Level programmes. we have to increase the Ph.D programme at college level for the research in higher education.
 - i) **NAAC:** Assessment and Accreditation from 1st July 2017 to 5th April 2019 under Revised Accreditation total 910 universities, Colleges has been Accredited, out of them 474 were below B grade which are average and remaining are above B. 120 institute and universities are above A grade. It means we have to develop to its for Basic requirements for Innovative research in higher education.
 - ii) **University Ranking :** he Times Higher Education (THE) Ranking has today released the world subject ranking 2021. A total of 1,512 universities ranked across 11 subject areas. Indian Institute of Science has got 96th position in the computer science stream and 94th in engineering and technology, however, none of the other Indian varsity could make it to the top slots in any of the streams. This is a very poor condition for the Basic requirements for Innovative research in higher education. We are very back front when compared with global level.

Conclusions: there is many scopes to create environment for Basic requirements for Innovative research in higher education. If we have to build the powerful nation on the front of global level we have to increase the budget, increase infrastructure, appoint the skill full faculties, reduce the drop out rate.

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