

ANALYSIS OF HIGHER EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE STATE OF BIHAR AND MADHYA PRADESH

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Introduction:

Higher education provides people with an opportunity to reflect on the critical, social, economic, cultural, moral and spiritual issues facing humanity. It contributes to national development through dissemination of specialized and skill. The objective in higher education is not only to promote equality and social justice, but also to provide the right kind of work ethos, professional expertise and leadership in all walks of life. Good quality education is the foundation of new discoveries, new knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurship that trigger growth and prosperity of the individual as well as that of a nation. This theme of higher knowledge informs and inspires even the latest developments in the Indian educational system and plays a significant role.

Literature review:

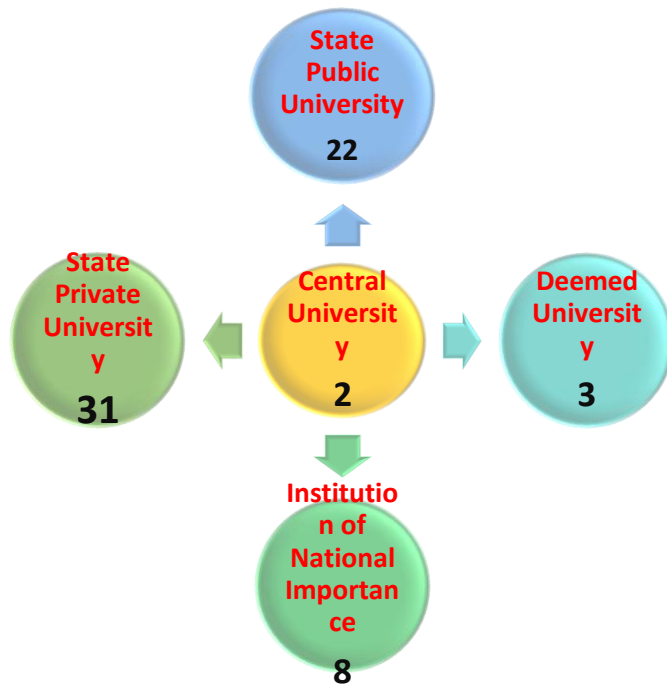
The literature review gives qualitative insights on research considering quality in education institutions. Quality matters as a core value in higher education. While world-class institutions, global rankings, and accreditation have become hot topics within field of education, the potential of researching these topics is significantly limited by the lack of the orizing about what quality means. DR. T. Sudha (2013) conducted study entitled, which is related Total Quality Management in higher Educations. According to DR. Usha Tiwari (2014) this article is based on Organisable climate on higher education of Madhya Pradesh. Kumar Ravindra (2004) this article is based on Privatization of Higher Education and regulatory Mechanism.

Objective:

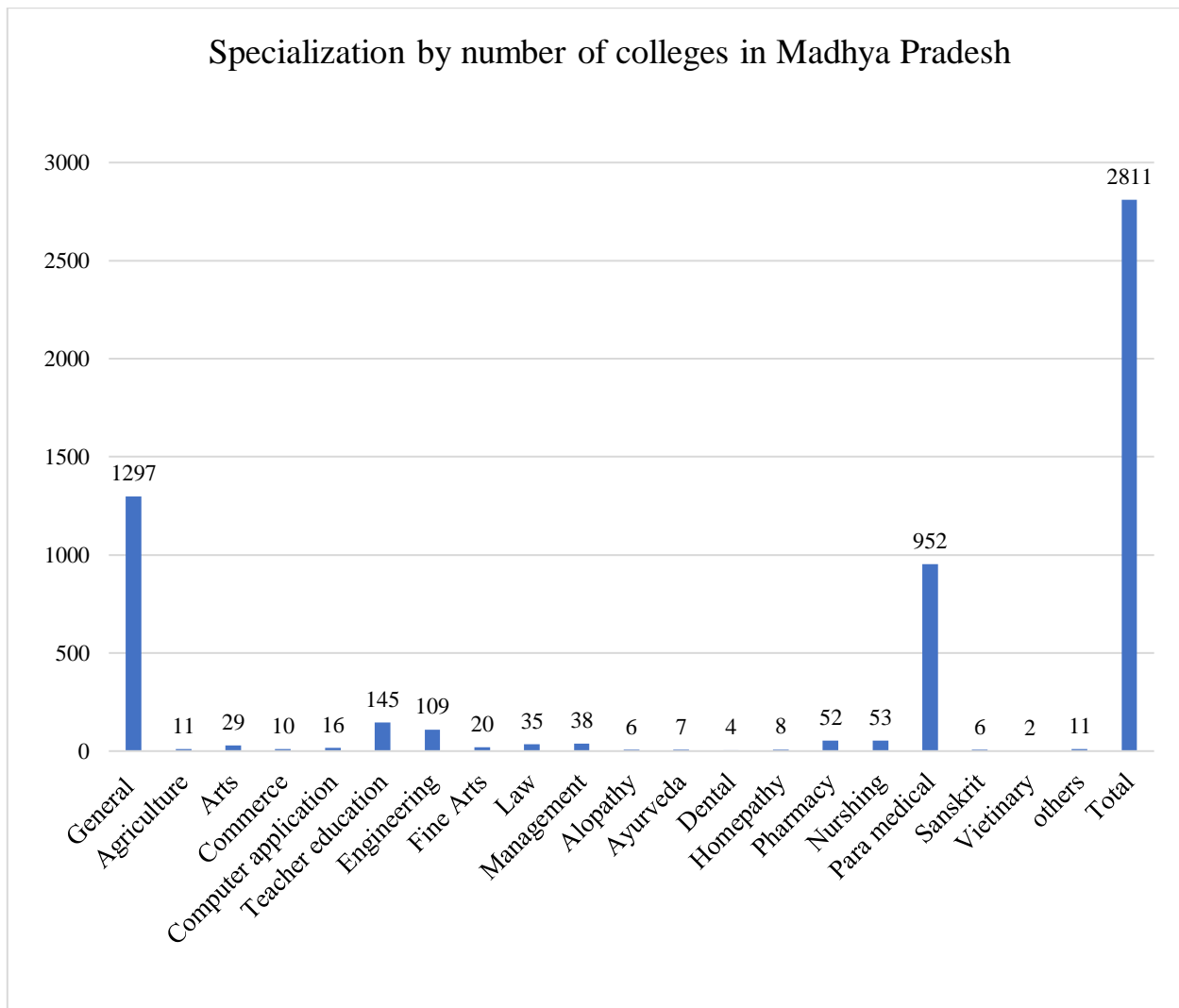
Here I want to compare two Indian states which is Respectively Madhya Pradesh and Bihar for Higher Education system in their region and what are the major challenges and difficulties are occurred there so let's go and discussed one by one issues with the help of chart, diagram and data. The higher education system in India has grown in a remarkable way, particularly in the post-independence period, to become one of the largest systems in the world. In 2019 the Five-year vision plan is implemented to improve the quality and accessibility of higher Education over the next five years (2019-2024) which is under the Education Quality up gradation and Inclusion Programme (EQUIP) has been recently launched.

Madhya Pradesh

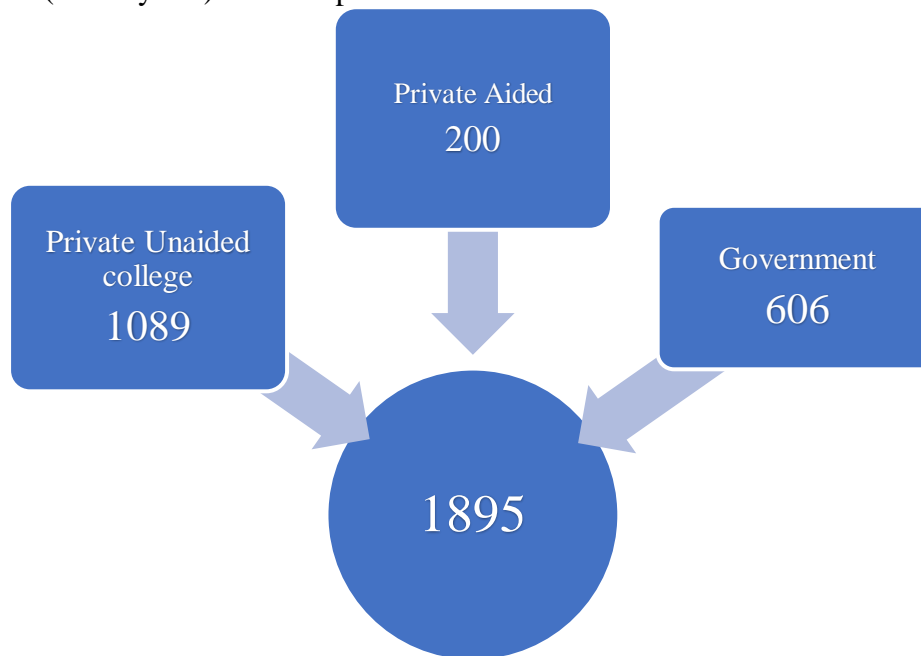
Currently, the Madhya Pradesh state provides higher education to nearly 10% students of the country. Over 1.6 million students are enrolled in 66 universities (22 state public universities, 31 state private universities, 8 institutes of national importance including an All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Indian institute of Technology (IIT) and NIT. The state also has an Indian institute of Management (IIM) and an IISER and Two NLUs. There are 3 deemed government universities, 2 central universities, 1 central open university.



Specialization by number of colleges in Madhya Pradesh



According to the 2011 census, Madhya Pradesh is on 28th position where literacy rate is 70.63%. Which is close to the national literacy rate of 74.04% the man literacy rate is presently 70.6% and the female literacy rate is lump sum 60.00%. There are 280 colleges in Bhopal which is under the top ten districts in India having maximum numbers of Colleges as per AISHE report 2018-19. MP has 2191 colleges and number of colleges per lakh population (18-23 years) is 24. as per Table 4 AISHE 2018-2019.



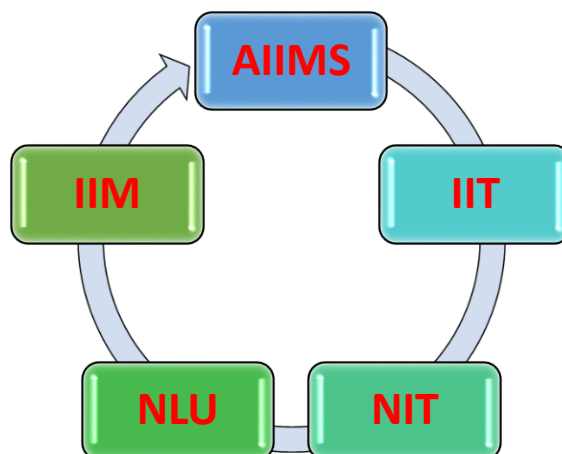
Student Enrolment at various levels during 2018-19 In Madhya Pradesh

Ph.D.	M.Phil.	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	Pg. Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Grand Total
4093	643	222161	1521368	42507	121794	2392	14386	1929344

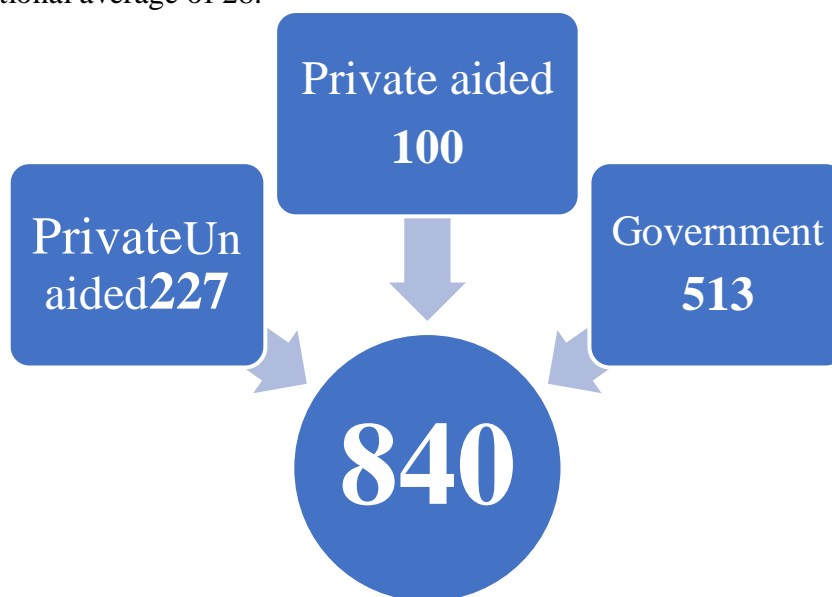
According to Average enrolment per college for the year 2018-19 of Madhya Pradesh is 734. According to NAAC, 5 universities and 44 of the 516 government colleges have active National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) accreditation (valid Accreditation). There are 7 state universities established under the Madhya Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya Adhamiya, 1973 (MP Universities Act, 1973). These 7 universities act as affiliating bodies for all government and private colleges in the state. The Madhya Pradesh government sanctioned \$430 million (2,728 cr.) under a World Bank Project aimed at improving higher education sector in the state.

Bihar

There are 33 universities including (17 state Public unrsities,4 central University,1 state open University,4 State private University,1 Deemed university, 5 Institute of national importance, including an Indian institute of Technology (IIT), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and NIT. The state also has an Indian institute of Management (IIM) and 2 National Law University. Bihar has been working hard with the stated goals of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) declared in millennium Development Goals. Although, the literacy rate has increased over the year but it is not up to the mark.



Bihar has the lowest college density, while even neighbouring state Jharkhand fares slightly better with Eight colleges per lakh eligible people and West Bengal with a college density of 13. Karnataka leads the top of the list with a figure of 53. Still Bihar has got the lowest literacy rate of 63.82% where the Male literacy rate is 73.39% along with the Female literacy rate is 53.33 Keeping deep concerns on this issue, the Department of Education Is focussing To improving Higher Education In Bihar. As per the survey for 2018-19, conducted by the Human resource development ministry, Bihar has just Seven colleges per lakh eligible people (aged 18-23) against the national average of 28.



Student Enrolment at various levels during 2018-19 In Bihar

Ph.D.	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG. Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Grand Total
3362	128212	1411632	2470	54340	4144	2848	1607008

Apart From that in Bihar there are 1616 student are enrolled in its different 840 colleges

Suggestion to Improve Higher Education in M.P and Bihar

- Pleading for higher budgetary allocation for strengthening infrastructure for teaching and research with focus on technological education
- To promotes the e-learning through digitization in higher education system which will encourage the youth to shift to digital platforms for advanced learning

- To remove the present imbalances, extend access by supporting existing institutions, establishing new institutions, supporting government and non-government organization, civil society to supplement public efforts
- Strong motivation for UGC recognition and NAAC accreditation, periodical meeting with stakeholders for improvement of quality in higher education. Training faculties and staff.
- To increase hostel facility, enhance intake capacity and provide them pleasant and facilitated atmosphere for student.
- Research and innovation are backbone of quality higher educational and institution contributing to higher education;
- Proper monitoring and internal audit by NAAC to discover corruption in welfare schemes.
- Low GER in weaker section need to promote optimum Higher education.
- Increase in Teacher Student Ratio (TSR)

Conclusion:

Our analysis of the state of higher education scenario in M.P and Bihar reveals that the state which was once the foremost one in the country in educational attainment has now been lagging behind the national average in terms of many of the performance indicators.

The higher education sector in the state is characterized by uneven regional or inter-district development as well as imbalance in the diversification of the streams or subjects.

It needs to emphasize that this sector is plagued by various problems such as dearth of eligible and quality teachers, infrastructure.

While increasing private sector participation (PPP) in higher education promotes educational opportunities, it has been the same time concern for the quality of higher education and raised question about equity.

To improve the employability of graduates of general academic higher education or technical education, some action is necessary: improving soft skills, updating curricular, better academic environment in the education institutions, better regulation of private provides and collaboration with industries and business world;

Rising number of students especially for those who is under the age group 18-23 needs more vocational courses at school and tertiary level.

References:

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5. Department of Education in Madhya Pradesh