



RUSA AND HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

RUSA is a central government scheme which promises held by the rich expanse of India's state universities and colleges. Enhance learning, better research and promote innovation is the main theme of this scheme. This broad project was launched at 8th June 2013; it was implemented by HRD Ministry as a centrally sponsored scheme with matching contribution from state govt. and Union territories. The main key of this project is efforts of Access, Equity and Excellence in higher education system.

KEYWORDS: RUSA; GER; FUNDING.

1. INTRODUCTION

Government periodically adopts new methods to improve education system in India. RUSA is also a plan to improve higher education system into country. RUSA is a central government scheme which promises held by the rich expanse of India's state universities and colleges. Enhance learning, better research and promote innovation is the main theme of this scheme. It is already clear that the most important lessons of life are learned outside the classroom. So it has to upgrade libraries, computer laboratories, promoting autonomous colleges and clubbing education institute.

1.1 Rastriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan

- RUSA emphasizes to promote reforms and improve higher education system by creating a facilitating institutional structure for planning and monitoring at the state level.
- This broad project was launched at 8th June 2013; it was implemented by HRD Ministry as a centrally sponsored scheme with matching contribution from state govt. and Union territories.

1.2 KEY OF THIS PROJECT

The main key of this project is efforts of Access, Equity and Excellence in higher education system. Access is here inclusiveness for all; Equity means promote Higher Education Department for all students like Gen, OBC, SC, ST and disabled. Excellence is a innovation teaching learning method.

1.3 COMMITMENT

Government is committed to improving in higher education system by focus on academic, Administrative reform. In this programme determined of funding norms is defined as- Centre State Funding Ratio: 90:10 special category (North Eastern states, Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarkhand), 65:35 General Category, 100% for union territories and also Target GER: 32%.

1.4 RUSA: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- 1- Mandatory accreditation of all higher education institutes by NAAC in this country to get funds from the UGC for various academic and research programmes.
- 2- To remove regional imbalances in access to Higher Education by setting up of institutions in remote areas.
- 3- To improve overall quality of higher education by ensuring conformity to prescribed norms and standard with provide best opportunities deprived communities; like backward, women, SC/ST and difference disabled person.
- 4- Availability of Quality Teachers and Faculty Development • Enabling Environment for Research and Innovation

1.5 KEY CONDITIONS PRECEDENT TO FUND RELEASE

Department concerned should release any amount sanctioned for the subsequent financial year only after Utilization Certificates on provisional basis in respect of grants of the preceding financial year is submitted. Release of grants-in aids in excess of 65% of approved SHEP shall be done only after the Utilization Certificates with Norm-based and performance-based funding. Future Grants dependent upon previous utilization.

- **Funds flow System**

MHRD → State Governments → Universities and Colleges

Government would be decided to funding allocation on the basis of age group, GER and Gender Parity Index (GPI). The University Grants Commission would be provides financial assistance to colleges which are included under Section 2(f) and declared fit to receive central assistance (UGC grant) under Section 12 (B)of UGC Act, 1956. At the end of the financial year 2016-2017, the total number 10966 colleges recognized and submit under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956. The maximum number of colleges recognized in the State of Uttar Pradesh 2398.

- **Components of Financial Assistance**

Primary components of RUSA are capture the key action and funding areas that must be pursued for the fulfillment of the targets. It creates new universities through upgradation of existing autonomous colleges and conversion of colleges in a cluster. It would create new model degree colleges, new professional colleges and provide infrastructural support to universities and colleges. Faculty recruitment support, faculty improvement programmes. Besides these, it also supports reforming, restructuring and building capacity of institutions in participating state.

Higher Education System in India compare to developing or developed countries needs substantial reform. We can see the actual condition of our higher education system by using different reports and data.

1.6 GROSS ENROLLMENT RATIO: GER

GER is statistical measure for determining number of students enrolled and study in undergraduate, postgraduate and research level studies within country and expressed as a percentage of population. India is trying to attain GER of 30% by 2020, but it is still far behind countries like China with GER of 43.39% and US with 85.8%.

Gross Enrollment Ratio			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Male	23.6	24.5	25.2
Female	22.7	23.5	24.5
Total	24.5	25.4	26.0

Source: AISHE Report 2016-17

1.7 Number of Institutes: Till 31.03.2017

Name of Institutes	Numbers
Central university	47
State public University	360
State Private University	262
State legislative established University	03
Institute deemed to be University	123
Total	795
Colleges	42338

Source: AISHE Report 2016-17

- **STATUS OF RANKING**

The Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2016-17 has listed 31 Indian Universities among the world's best Universities. Indian Institute of Sciences (IISc), Bangalore and the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi (IITD) has been included in the top 200 in QS World University Rankings 2017. IISc is placed in the 152nd position while IIT Delhi has secured 185th Rank.

1.8 Initiatives for improvement quality of Higher Education: for encouraging research and development UGC stated schemes, awards, fellowships, chairs and programmes under which financial assistance is provided to institutions of higher education as well as faculty members working therein to undertake quality research.

Few of the initiatives taken for improving quality of Higher Education by UGC are as under:

- Choice-based Credit System (CBCS).
- Special Assistance Programme (SAP).
- Basic Science Research; Major Research project.
- DDU KAUSHAL KENDRAS.
- Scholarship Scheme (ISHAN UDAY) for North Eastern Region.
- New Methodology of Grading by NAAC.
- UGC (Online Learning Courses through SWAYAM) Regulation 2016.

1.9 CONCLUSION

India has severe problem with a shortage of teaching staff, made steadily worse as it rapidly expands its higher education system. For so in the current scenario the step taken by the Central Government and other central government body are constantly endeavoring to improve quality of higher education in the country. By using of all machinery government is trying efforts to maintain standard of teaching, learning, research and development through framing regulations, schemes and disbursing grants to the institutions.

The recent notification of UGC Graded Autonomy Regulation (GAR) is a welcome move in this regard. This regulation was urgently required to create an aspirational ecosystem for recognising and incentivising high performing and good quality institutions to transform themselves into world-class institutions in the next 10 to 15 years.

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