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## ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN NATION BUILDING

**Dr. Gurdeep Bhola**

**Assistant Professor (Physical Education)**

**R.K.S.D. College, Kaithal, Haryana**

### **Abstract**

Education is the mirror of any society. In a country with a huge population like India, the role of higher education becomes important. It is a challenge for the country to provide quality education to the growing population, then when we are giving this population a positive form of human resource. We need to pay maximum attention to the foundation of this resource i.e. youth education. Youth are the backbone of any nation. On the strength of these leaders, we can make India the strongest country in the world.

Knowledge, wisdom and truth were kept as the highest human goal in our education system since ancient times. Institutes like Taxila, Nalanda, Vikramshila, Vallabhi set the highest standards of multidisciplinary teaching and research while promoting internationalization at home. India has been revered as the land of extraordinary scholars like Charaka Sushruta, Aryabhata, Varahamihira, Bhaskaracharya Brahmagupta Chanakya. His contribution to the world knowledge system, while carrying forward the rich heritage, has been appreciated and valued around the world. In the Indian knowledge tradition, the environment, animals and society have been given the same importance as the knowledge of books and philosophy.

**Keywords:** Education, Society, Youth, Environment, Knowledge

### **Introduction**

Education is not only a means of increasing efficiency, but it is also an effective means of increasing participation in democracy and improving the levels of overall quality of personal and

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social life. The population of India is very large, the government is trying to improve the quality of education to exploit it properly and to remove regional and gender imbalance.

Before 1976, education was a subject in the state list, but this year it was included in the concurrent list. In 1986, the National Education Policy was made in India, in which many efforts were made for the spread of higher education. In which to provide variety of information and research in the field of higher education, to open new open universities in the states, to strengthen the All India Council of Technical Education and to promote sports, physical education, yoga education and adopt an efficient evaluation process. Effort. Apart from this, there is also a provision for a decentralized management structure to ensure the participation of maximum people in education. While the policy of education emphasizes on providing more opportunities to the people, it also calls for strengthening the present system of higher education and technical education. This policy emphasizes on investing six percent of the total national income in the education sector.

Whereas in the year 2011, 3.77 percent of the total GDP was spent on education, out of which 32.3 percent was spent on higher education. Despite the increasing expenditure on education, 25 percent of our population is illiterate. Only fifteen percent of Indian students reach high school and of these, only seven percent reach college or college.

For any country to become a superpower of the world, it is very important to have intellectual prosperity of man power or human resource. Scientific approach and intellectual development in human power is possible only through higher education. For the intellectual development of the population, there is a great need for innovation and research in higher education so that higher education can be made quality. But there are many obstacles in the development of higher education which are as follows:-

- The standard of higher education is deteriorating, its quality is decreasing.
- Investigation and research is not getting proper promotion.
- Decrease in the number of teachers i.e. less number of teachers in proportion to the number of students.

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- Even today the rural poor and neglected section of the society are deprived of higher education.
  - Higher education is not accessible to all.
  - There is a lack of modern technical means in educational institutions.
  - The attendance of students in universities and colleges is decreasing.
  - It is difficult for poor students to get admission due to high vocational courses and high tuition fees.
  - Higher education is considered an institutional function in the states whereas research work is still prohibited. Today good quality research work does not exist.
  - In educational institutions, the library is considered important for both the student and the teacher. But the library is seen in a special condition. In these, new magazines and new edition books are not available.

According to the criteria laid down by the UGC, an assistant professor should teach at least 18 periods in a week. Associate Professor and Professor's work and hours are also fixed but some teachers are absent from classes. For the first time, NIRF was organized by the Ministry of Human Resource and Development to get out of the crisis in Indian higher education on a large scale. The ranking was brought in 2015. Its purpose was to make the Indian University aware of the competition of rankings. Even on this trend, there was a lack of opinion in the intelligentsia that the place of the university should be determined on the basis of ranking or not, but it cannot be ignored that whenever admission is made on the basis of merit in educational institutions. If there is talk, then the decision is taken after looking at these rankings. Despite providing abundant financial resources by the government to all the educational institutions of the country, most of the institutes are not able to perform satisfactorily in the global ranking. One of the main reasons for this is the lack of requisite planning in research and research related work in higher educational institutions. Where there should be enthusiasm in the Indian professor in research paper publication, attention should also be paid to the 'Impact Factor' which determines the quality of the research paper. Lack of requisite attitude towards research work and culture of neglect and politicization of Indian representative educational institutions create an unfavorable environment for research teaching and research.



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This question is relevant at present that why our colleges and universities are not able to make a place in the top hundreds of the world? Many institutions that are highly reputed among educational institutions do not even find a place in the global ranking because the institution from which a large number of graduates do not pass out, is not given any special importance. For this reason, most Indian representative educational institutions like institutions of high educational quality also lag behind.

In the Indian educational environment, where the entire burden of higher education lies with the government alone. The same trend of corporate fund research in the West acts as a great support pillar. Google, IBM For example, huge research grants are available in reputed institutions, which is completely lacking in the Indian educational environment. In the midst of all this, a moral aspect also emerges that the institution which has prepared by making a qualified citizen and best human resource, the feeling of giving something back to that institution by that citizen. One of the important reasons for the flourishing of Western educational institutions is the motivation to give back motivated by a sense of moral responsibility and dedication to most of their capable and accomplished alumni. The question is, how much do we have the spirit of giving back to our institution and society?

Innovative policies are now needed to attract globally talented students and teachers to enhance teaching capacity in Indian higher education. Here it is necessary to highlight an important point of the National Education Policy, in which the talk of internationalization of higher education has been said. Some of the top hundred universities in the world should be allowed to operate in India. India's system of higher education is very wide and it comes second in the world and among more than 990 universities and more than 40,000 colleges, there is none that can top the world university rankings.

The job of a teacher is to transfer knowledge to any person and increase his capacity. On the other hand, evaluation, reconnaissance, prizes and competition for the benefit of society are also necessary in research. Research and development of new knowledge should be done to make higher education quality-oriented.



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Research work is of great importance in the field of higher education. In today's global market world, the present education system remains a challenge before India. In this context, it is necessary to develop research instincts in the students.

Educationists, policy makers and administrators in the state should make proper and equitable planning in the interest of education so that corruption, selfishness, economic and political pressure do not increase. Accordingly, educational institutions should have the above mentioned rules and codes of conduct. These institutions should have good quality infrastructure facilities, faculty, library and research and teaching environment, so that good quality manpower is created and research work goes ahead. If negative standards are removed in our educational institutions and serious improvement measures are taken, then there will be no lack of quality in any field.

Good quality education will be possible in any state only when there-

- Emphasis should be given on research.
- Such colleges should be established in which there is a system of training for teachers.
- Quality assurance and improvement.
- Get cooperation of all the stakeholders.
- Access to society for development activities.
- Get rid of social constraints, there should be no atmosphere of any kind of fear.
- To get adequate financial assistance for teaching and research work.
- Encourage good teachers and researchers.

Education is absolutely essential for human society. Without this the development of personality is not possible. Education has an important role in the adoption of scientific attitude by the individual and raising the intellectual level. The welfare of the family and society is possible only when education is seen as a holistic view of life. Education enriches the individual and the society. Along with human dignity, it is also helpful in protecting human rights, freedom and social values.

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Education plays an important role in the development of any individual, family, society and nation. If we give proper education to the students then only we will be able to develop qualified and skilled human resource. Education helps the country in creating an environment of research and innovation. Education enhances the personality, conduct and values of the citizens of the country and helps in making them an ideal citizen. That is why all the countries try hard to improve education at a certain interval and review their education policy.

In a country like India with huge population and diversity, the role of education becomes important. It is challenging for the country to provide quality education to the growing population, then when we are giving a positive form of human resource to that population.

Since independence, many steps have been taken in this direction. First the Mudaliar Commission was formed, after that the Kothari Commission was formed. The National Policy on Education was formulated in 1986, which was revised in 1992. Twenty-five years have passed. Obviously, we must reconsider our national education policy to meet the changing needs of the population and the aspirations that have arisen at the level of education, innovation and research. It is a continuous effort and hence we all should be a part of a new education policy. Which today can be developed through consensus and discussion. This is the reason why the government started rethinking in this regard from January 2015.

In this, 13 subjects were selected for school education and 20 for higher education, which included operation in higher, quality regulation, central, state universities, skill development, open university, gender and social gap from regional disparity, social affiliation, language, PPP This includes financing, industry engagement, research, innovation and new knowledge. Apart from this, many other subjects can also be added to it. On 26 January 2015, the Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Government of India started the online consultation process, through which some points were placed and their views were sought on them. Till 31 October 2015, 29 thousand responses had been received. In May 2015, the process of grassroots consultations was started in one lakh ten thousand villages, 3015 blocks, 406 districts, 962 local bodies. The members of various education committees, teachers, principals and all the people associated with education discussed and gave suggestions on these subjects. Twenty one states

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also gave their feedback on school education and higher education. After this process, there were six zonal meetings in all the states and union territories. Education ministers of many states were also present in this zonal meeting. In this way, there was a wide discussion in relation to education policy and after that many suggestions were received. After this, to understand and sort out all these suggestions, T.S.R. A committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Subrahmanyam. On what basis education has been taken to every door in India and has been successful in achieving its goal of expansion. Now the challenge is to improve the level of education at every level from primary education to higher education, that is, now the dream of quality education will have to be realized. It is equally important to make education inclusive by incorporating elements of social justice and equality in the new education policy. Whereas the major challenge before us is to find a logical solution. To improve the quality of education and provide opportunities to all students at every level.

## **Conclusion**

Education is a process by which a person's body, mind and character are formed and strengthened. It is bringing the head, heart and mind together and thus enables a person to develop an all-round personality that identifies his or her best. Higher education in India has expanded very rapidly in the last six decades after independence, yet it is not equally accessible to all. India being a country with huge human resource potential, to make proper use of this potential is an issue that needs to be discussed. Opportunities are available but how to take advantage of these opportunities and pass them on to others is a matter of concern. To maintain that rate of growth, the number of institutions and the quality of higher education in India also need to increase. Education plays a very important role in deciding the development of the nation. Educated citizens of the country bring fame, wealth and prosperity to the country which helps in the development of the country. All this helps in nation building.

Nation building is defined as the creation of a national identity with which it is known by the world such as flag, national anthem etc. Nation building works on the integration of citizens in the country so that the country can live in peace and also remain stable. Now the question arises that what can be the best means of integration among citizens? The answer is education.

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Educated people are aware of what is right and what is wrong. His brain works in a similar way. Thus, educated people are united by the spirit of thinking, by the sense of right and wrong. Education helps in the making of dreams. It helps a person to analyze the path which will help him to achieve his dream. Realizing his dream will give him a sense of fulfillment in his life. At the same time it is also true that such citizens respect their country the most. These citizens work for their country in every possible way, hence helping in nation building.

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