

# HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

## ISSUES & CHALLENGES

*Editor*

**Dr. T. Sudarsana Reddy**



**Paramount Publishing House**

• NEW DELHI • HYDERABAD

All rights are reserved. No part of this publication which is material protected by this copyright notice may not be reproduced or transmitted or utilized or stored in any form or by any means now known or hereinafter invented, electronic, digital or mechanical, including photocopying, scanning, recording or by any information storage or retrieval system, without prior written permission from Paramount Publishing House.

Information contained in this book has been published by Paramount Publishing House, Hyderabad and has been obtained by its Author(s) from sources believed to be reliable and are correct to the best of their knowledge. However, the Publisher and its Author(s) shall in no event be liable for any errors, omissions or damages arising out of use of this information and specifically disclaim any implied warranties or merchantability or fitness for any particular use.

**HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA- ISSUES & CHALLENGES**

**First Edition - 2019**

**Copyright © Dr. T. Sudarsana Reddy**

**ISBN: 978-93-88808-58-3**

**Price: ₹ 1250.00**

**Paramount Publishing House**

A-531, H.No. 4-32-521, Phase-1, Allwyn Colony, Kukatpally, Hyderabad - 500 072.

Ph.: 7799000082

**Sales Offices :**

**Hyderabad**

A-531, H.No. 4-32-521, Phase-1, Allwyn Colony, Kukatpally, Hyderabad - 500 072.

Ph.: 7799000082

**New Delhi**

C/14, SDIDC Work Centre Jhilmil Colony, New Delhi-100095, Phone: 011-2162365.

paramountpublishers@gmail.com | alluriast2005@yaboo.com

Published by Manu Alluri for Paramount Publishing House and printed by him at Sai Thirumala Printers.

Sl.No.	Title of the Paper	Page No.
11.	<b>Need of “Hire and Fire Policy” with Individual Pay Structure for Improving Quality of Education System in India</b> <i>- M.Kumar Raju, Prof. A.Ranga Reddy</i>	92
12.	<b>Need of Privatization of Higher Education in India</b> <i>-Dr. K. Sudhakar Reddy</i>	102
<b>PART- II: Access, Equity and Quality and Employability of Higher Education</b>		
13.	<b>Employability in Higher Education: Challenges and Strategies</b> <i>-Prof. M.C.Reddeppa Reddy</i>	111
14.	<b>The Quality of Manament Educational Institutions and Student Job Readiness</b> <i>-Mr. E.Nagaraju, Dr. Y.Subbarayudu</i>	121
15.	<b>Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA): Mission for Access, Equity and Quality</b> <i>-Dr. Govinda Reddy Nakkala, Dr Sailaiah Ravula</i>	132
16.	<b>Quality through Equity in Higher Education in India</b> <i>-Dr. S. Nageswara Rao</i>	140
17.	<b>Education and Employment: Issues and Challenges in India</b> <i>-Dr. M. Srinivasa Reddy</i>	147
18.	<b>Institutional Service Quality and Student Loyalty- Mediating Role of Student Experience with Management Colleges of Andhra Pradesh</b> <i>-M.Raghava Reddy, Dr.N.Venkateswara Rao</i>	156
19.	<b>Demand for and Supply of Higher Education in Andhra Pradesh</b> <i>-Dr. S.S. Mahalakshmi</i>	167
20.	<b>A Study on Higher Education and Employment in India</b> <i>-Dr.D.Maruthi Prasad</i>	174
21.	<b>Students Performance in Mathematics in Degree Colleges in Andhra Pradesh</b> <i>-Dr. S. Navaneeswara Reddy</i>	182
22.	<b>Higher Education in India at Cross Roads: An Overview</b> <i>-Dr. Lakshmi Kantha Reddy Chitla, Dr. Seelam Nagendra</i>	187
23.	<b>Communication Skills Necessary for Quality Education</b> <i>-Dr. K.Rajagopala Reddy</i>	193

## Quality through Equity in Higher Education in India

Dr. S. Nageswara Rao

Assistant Professor in Economics, Dept of Economics, Maharaja Agrasen College, University of Delhi, Delhi.

---

### Abstract

*The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) has decorated expansion, equity and excellence as the major concerns in higher education. India has witnessed considerable increase in Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and inclusivity through positive action. However, importunate disparity exists across States, Religious, Minorities and Other Backward Castes (OBCs). A proactive state inventiveness to look at education in a holistic manner, revamping the regulatory character, augmentation in allocation can foster distinction while improving equity through higher access of underprivileged segments of the society. There is also a need to connect best entrepreneurial energies to the cause of higher education.*

### 1. Introduction

There has been a humongous increase in enrolment in Higher Education since independence and proliferation, in particular, of private sector technical institutions in recent years. After the Kothari Commission (1986) and National Policy on Education (1992) no new education policy in higher education has been enunciated during the last three decades. The 12th Plan has highlighted Access, Equity and Excellence<sup>1</sup> as the three cornerstones of higher education. The phenomenal growth in access to higher education to education cuts across in States, religion, gender thereby increasing the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) from 10 per cent in 2000 to around 18 per cent by 2012-2013. The 12th plan aims to increase GER to 25 per cent by 2017.

This paper attempts to bring-out the significant milestones in-terms of access and equity in higher education while flagging the 'Disparity Index' in terms of Inter-State, Gender, Rural-Urban and Religious Group divide. A case study has been cited to demonstrate how excellence in higher education can be achieved through affirmative action.

### 2. Constitutional Provisions & Amendments

The Constitution mandates Equality before Law within the territory of India (Art 14) and Equality of Opportunity in matters of public employment. It forbids discrimination on grounds of religion, race, cast, sex and place of birth (Article 16). Right to Education, Art 21(A) is a landmark additions to our Constitution vides 86th Amendment (2002) which guarantees "free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14 years". The founding fathers, noting the

# **RELEVANCE OF AMBEDKARISM FOR SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA**



**Editor**  
**Dr. V. RAMESH BABU**

# RELEVANCE OF AMBEDKARISM FOR SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

## About the Editor



**Dr. VIPPARLA RAMESH BABU** received his bachelor degree B.A, with H.E.P. Group, from C.S.R. Sarma College, Ongole, M.A., B.L., and Ph.D. from Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.

He worked from 2007 to 2012 in the department of Panchayat Raj & Rural Development as Extension Officer Panchayat Raj & Rural Development, while in the department he officiated the duties of Mandal Parishad Development Officer. He was awarded with the BEST EMPLOYEE by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in 2010 for his services in the department.

He joined the Education department in 2012, at Government Degree College, Srungavarapukota, Vizianagaram. In 2015, he has been transferred to Dr.V.S. Krishna Government Degree College(A), Visakhapatnam. In his career as Lecturer, he attended 3 International Seminars and 12 National Seminars. He has 8 Research publications in his career. He pursued and completed one Minor Research Project, on Indian Democracy and its Challenges and Prospects sponsored by the University Grants Commission, New Delhi. His research interest is B.R. Ambedkar's Social Philosophy and Women's Emancipation.



**PARAMOUNT**  
PUBLISHING HOUSE

₹ 475.00

ISBN 978-93-88808-28-6



9 789388 808286 >

# Relevance of Ambedkarism for Social Transformation in Contemporary India

*Editor*

**Dr. V. Ramesh Babu**

Assistant Professor  
HOD of Political Science



**Paramount Publishing House**

• NEW DELHI • HYDERABAD

36.	<b>Against Manu's Barriers- Ambedkar on Gender Justice</b> <i>-Prof. Challopalli Swaroopa Rani, M. Pravanna Kumar</i>	168
37.	<b>Dr. Ambedkar's Women Education - An Outlook</b> <i>-Dr. B. Srilatha</i>	172
38.	<b>Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Concept of Modernity: Negating Caste and Gender-Based Discrimination in India</b> <i>-D. Venkata Lakshmi Tejaswi</i>	174
39.	<b>Ambedkar's Vision of Democratic Society in India: Prospects and Pitfalls</b> <i>-Prof. P.D. Satya Pal</i>	175
40.	<b>Caste Rigidity: The Fate of Reformers</b> <i>-Gowtham Devarapalli</i>	180
41.	<b>Impact of Socialism on Ambedkar</b> <i>-Dr. B. Nagamani</i>	186
42.	<b>B. R. Ambedkar's Contribution to Labour Welfare</b> <i>-Dr. S. Nageswara Rao</i>	190
43.	<b>B. R. Ambedkar's Ideal Society</b> <i>-Dr. V. Chandra Sekhar</i>	198
44.	<b>B. R. Ambedkar's Rational and Humanitarian Religion</b> <i>-Dr. V. Ramaesh Babu, Ch. Srinivasa Rao</i>	201
45.	<b>Idea of B. R. Ambedkar on Socialism</b> <i>-Dr. Ch. Vishnu Murthy, Muralidhar Danna</i>	208
46.	<b>Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar- A Visionary of the World and his Ideology is the only way out for Social Transformation in Indian Democracy</b> <i>-Dr. G. Raja Shekhar</i>	215
47.	<b>Socio- Economic Perspective of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Contemporary Conditions</b> <i>-Dr. G. Veerajuu</i>	218

human character, the belief in the method of democracy, the recognition of human dignity and personality, the normal relations between man and man and man and woman. He worked to build a society without poverty and unemployment, caste and untouchability, malice and hatred which is the achievement of the civilized society. Finally everybody would come to know that Ambedkar devoted his life to the task of enlightening the vast neglected part of the humanity.<sup>1</sup>

## OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the contribution of Ambedkar towards welfare of the labour.
2. To explore Ambedkar's approach towards social transformation by applying labour policies.

## METHODOLOGY

In this paper, I referred the primary and secondary sources, pursued the Ambedkar's writings speeches and govt. documents and related journals and books.

B. R. Ambedkar with his indefatigable fight he secured the assured dignified life to the vast mankind of India. He was the pioneer to float a political party as "Independent Labour Party" in 1936, to ventilate for the sake of labour labourer. Under the banner of his political party, he undertook a comprehensive programme with the immediate needs and grievances of the landless poor tenants, agriculturalists and working class. The British India Government identified the integrity and relentless fight of B.R. Ambedkar for the cause of working class and nominated him in Viceroy's Executive Committee as Labour member, which provided him an opportunity to champion the various grievances of the working class.<sup>2</sup>

### Definition of Working Class :

"A class or group of employees, labourers and worker also include daily wage earner, agricultural labourers and employees in Government services, workers in trade and industry business centres, traders contractors and labourers for fulfilling their basic need of food clothing and housing etc".<sup>3</sup>

It is examined that, before Ambedkar entry as labour member in the Vice-Roy executive council, the condition of labourer was worst. They were no minimum wage for their work, no fixation of working hours, no holidays, no proper recognition to the unions, no provision of fund, no welfare measures were maintained there was no machinery for the redressal of the grievances of the labourers. Ambedkar for the first time thought about the labour welfare and he observes that "Man is not a mere Machine. He is human being with feelings of sympathy to some and antipathy for others".<sup>4</sup>

After identifying and understanding the deplorable condition of labourer, Ambedkar as a labour member initiated reform for the labour welfare.

### b) Amendment of the Industrial dispute Bill - 1938

In 1938 the industrial disputes Bill was introduced in the Bombay legislative Assembly by the then Prime Minister. At that time, there was no provision which would allow the workers to go on strike, if they thought that their working condition was not better. In 1934, the Bombay Presidency Government passed the Bombay Trade Disputes conciliation Act. This act also did not allow the workers to go on strike. Due to lack of provision to go on strike. The employers would try to extract the profits from the sweating of the workers. Then the industrial disputes bill was introduced in the house. This bill also prohibited the workers from participating in strikes. Ambedkar as member of the Legislature participated in the debate and fought for the right of the workers to secure the right to strike.<sup>5</sup>