



## Role of ICT in higher education in special reference of R.U.S.A.

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Article Information	Abstract
<p><b>Article history:</b></p> <p>Received: 22.02.2014 Revised: 20.03.2014 Accepted: 25.03.2014</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b></p> <p>RUSA, ICT, Higher Education</p>	<p>This paper is an attempt to focus on the role of ICT on higher educational development of India. Recently H.R.D. Ministry has launched Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA). This Abhiyan emphasizes to promote reforms in the State Higher Education System by creating a facilitating institutional structure for planning and monitoring at the state level.</p> <p>Indian higher education is one of the largest system of higher education found anywhere in the whole world. There are 320 Universities, of which nearly 131 are of Affiliating Universities. Besides there are deemed universities, institutions of national importance, institutes and over 15,500 colleges. Together they offer a wide range of degree and diploma programs across the length and breadth of the country. In spite of we are unable to hold any position in top 100 universities of the world. There is need of Qualitative Framework which can turn or revive the whole educational system of India, in this direction R.U.S.A. is playing very important role. In the age of internationalization the whole world moving rapidly into digital media and information, the role of ICT in education is becoming more and more important and this importance will continue to grow and develop in the 21st century.</p>

### Introduction:

In Asian countries, like India is investing big amount to improve both the quality and quantity of higher education and research. In the developing countries like India the emphasis should be given on maintaining their edge in innovation and generation of knowledge. To maintain their competitive superiority, India should invest heavily in Research & Development both in the private as well as the public sector.

It is evident that use of ICT in education is increasing very fast in various states of India. One of the most common problems of using Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in

education is to base choices on technological possibilities rather than educational needs.

Recently H.R.D. Ministry has launched Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA). This Abhiyan emphasizes to promote reforms in the State Higher Education System by creating a facilitating institutional structure for planning and monitoring at the state level.

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deemed universities, institutions of national importance, institutes and over 15,500 colleges. Together they offer a wide range of degree and diploma programs across the length and breadth of the country. In spite of we are unable to hold any position in top 200 universities of the world. There is need of Qualitative Framework which can turn or revive the whole educational system of India, in this direction R.U.S.A. is playing very important role.

In the age of internationalization the whole world moving rapidly into digital media and information, the role of ICT in education is becoming more and more important and this importance will continue to grow and develop in the 21st century.

This paper attempts to focus on the role of ICT in higher educational development in India. It also highlight on, how we can increase the quality and accessibility of higher education through the use of Information and Communication Technologies.

### **An Overview of India and China in recent years**

“The re-emergence of China and India as major forces in the world economy is one of the most important developments in the early 21st century. Today we are living in a globally connected world. These connections are purely for business and economic purposes, but in coming years we will see global cooperation in the field of science, technology and innovations as well. But we should remember that such collaboration and cooperation are premised on political, strategic and economic

interests. These new developments in the science and technology policies of India and China will change global perspectives in many ways in coming years. In such a scenario it will be interesting to see how science and technology innovations and all such collaborations will shape relations between India and China.

### **Suggestions for development of Higher Education**

- Special Focus and Assistance should be given to twenty selected Universities to establish world-class Premier Universities in India.
- Every state and UTs of India should have a University at par with the best Central Universities with respect to funding and academic standards.
- Leading postgraduate teaching Universities and IITs should be encouraged to impart undergraduate science education In India, the IITs and some leading Universities have excellent departments offering M.Sc. programs in science subjects and also have a good ambience for research.
- At least 100 undergraduate Colleges in science, technology and social sciences be provided additional assistance to develop into Colleges of Excellence in India.
- Encourage interdisciplinary movement between Science & Technology streams and industrial R&D by establishing 10 Engineering colleges, Identifying talented, meritorious students and encouraging them through recognition is very important to attract students

into research and teaching. It will be very useful to provide teaching assistantships to the Schools that admit students with a Bachelor's degree in Sciences for a two-year B.Tech. degree in selected areas requiring strong science-technology interface.

- The Competitive Grant System for Research and Development should be further strengthened

We believe that active research is integral to faculty members work and enhances what the student learns. We propose the following measures for improvement in human resources.

- The scheme of summer schools for meritorious undergraduate and postgraduate students should be expanded to cover more and more students.
- Research fellowships for Ph.D. students need to be increase.
- Post-doctoral research (through P.D.F.) culture must be promoted for improvements in R&D
- Refresher courses need to be strengthened for improvement in quality of existing faculty.
- Incentives should be provided to teachers and researchers to make these professions more attractive for the coming generation.

**Reference:**

Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)  
Draft (2013), M.H.R.D, India