"Inclusion of MHRD Policies and Programs as a part of university curriculum at higher education level(UG and PG)"

Vaishnavi. R
Assistant Professor, BA- Journalism Studies
T.John College.

Abstract: In India there is almost 13 billion population ,with the literacy rate of 74.04%. The majority are youngsters who are fortuitously availing the basic literacy level education at schools, colleges and at higher education level. The paper aims to suggest the Universities to include a non core paper(mandatory) as a part of the curriculum for students pursuing at UG and PG level, In order to create awareness and for effective utilization of the policies and programme introduced by the MHRD and by the ministry on higher education. Large number of student groups are not utilizing the schemes due to lack of awareness or less knowledge about these policies of government . Without awareness, there cannot be utilization or the implementation. If its a part of their studies students will gain knowledge, subsequently the enforcement ratio will increase, advantageous, they can choose what best suits them for the further studies.

Education is the most essential component for nation building. Holistically it includes of Social, Economical, Cultural modification of a country. That is the reason many of our freedom fighters , national leaders, Social reformers laid emphasis on fostering education as a prime factor right from the days of freedom fight. Today, In many developing countries like India , Education plays a vital role among many sectors of the population. In India, the literacy rate being 74.04%   more than 1.5 million schools are there. The largest school system in the World is in India, after China. India stands second largest country in the market for e learning as well, after USA. Primary and secondary education should be focused among the teenagers. Through decorous educational activity alone we can succeed in skills development, ameliorate noesis and can infuse great moralistic values in oneself. Cognizance is the biggest boon for the young genesis. We have awe-inspiring topnotch powerful technological forward motion in well-nigh all the fields which is agitated fast-paced and sophisticated scientific discipline tossing even quicker , extremely powerful human resources and natural resources In India. The only drawback is that, the   efficacious utilization of these are unbalanced. With trenchant pattern we can succeed large indefinite quantity in future.

Looking into the learning instrumentation of India, the school system has four level- lower primary (age 6 to 10), upper primary (11 and 12), high (13 to 15) and higher secondary (17 and 18). The lower primary school is divided into five "standards", upper primary school into two, high school into three and higher secondary into two. Indian higher Education system has branch out it's purview by adding 20,000 colleges and more than 8 million students in a decade as of today. The government has made the primary education mandatory in order to bestow the social and economical welfare of the political entity, and also to appoint responsive and respectful global citizens for a sustained India.

Indian higher education system is position the third largest worldwide. University Grants Commission (UGC) is the chief governance body , which aid and oversees the operations of granting funds to the universities, certifying accreditations for all the higher education institutions across the country. It is identified that India has more than 700 universities that come under Central, State, Private, and Deemed universities. Adding to this ,there are IIMs, IITs and others   focusing on the nationalistic values. The other institutions like government Degree colleges, Private degree colleges affiliated to state universities, the overall course curriculum, course of study, courses offered in different disciplines of Arts, Science, Commerce, Management etc, the examination pattern and the results are supervised by the state university. Including the degree that   is offered in the name of the affiliated University .

India is performing a indispensable part in heightening the informative method through the progression of Scientific discipline and practical application. There are a assortment of technology enabled learning symposium created for efficient acquisition. Some one the top notch ICT maiden of MHRD are Swayam (massive Open online courses), Swayamprabha (a group of 32 DTH channels devoted to telecasting of high-quality educational programmes on 24X7 basis using the GSAT-15 satellit, View digital courses on tv), National Digital Library, e- pg Pathshala(Gateway for e -books up-to pg), Shodhaganga (a reservior of Indian thesis), e- Shoshasindhu (e-Journals), e - Yantra (engineering for Better tomorrow), FOSSEE (Free/Libre and Open source

software for education. Spoken tutorial (tutorial for IT application). Virtual labs - web - enabled experiments designed for remote operations), Univeristy Enterprise Resource Planning (SAMARTH), Vidwan (Expert database and National Research Network), IRINS(Indian Research Information Network system) Shodh Shudhhi (PDS) - Plagiarism Detection software).

According to the 'Delors Report' report of 1996 created by Delors Commission projected a vision on pedagogy. The two central conception they laid intensity was on learning through out life and the four pillars of learning : to know, to do, to be, and to live together. For a prosperous and thriving learning academic institutions should locomote Delors vision. Supported on this, the universities should to design the course of study, syllabus, and the program pattern at both undergraduate and postgraduate level for the pupil. With this, the inclusion of one superfluous subject or paper related to MHRD policies, promulgation , schemes, and announcement should be obligatory. Which will be the impelling mode of reaching the target audience(Students), resulting at a tremendous implementation by the student group.

Bibliography
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