

Education is the most effective instrument which can instill people with the knowledge, skill and capability to observe and analyze the sense of purpose and confidence for building a dynamic energetic, just and unified nation able to take care of its entire people.

Indian Constitution incorporated necessary provisions in the VI schedule under Article 45 of the Directive Principles of State Policy for providing free and compulsory education to children up to the age of 14 years. Since independence, India has preserved with the goal of universalization of Elementary Education. Philosopher-scholar Dr. S Radhakrishnan had given serious consideration to the question of formation of University Education, soon after national independence in 1947. As a persistence measure, it is seen that in April 1, 2010 is a red letter day in the annals of Indian education when the country joined the league of around 135 nations with the historic law in the statute book that made education a fundamental right to every child.

The Indian education system is the second largest in the world and is perhaps the most complex in terms of its spatial out rich and profile of students and teachers in terms of their linguistic, social, cultural and economic background. The desire to ensure that children get a good education runs deep in most Indian families. Parents are ready to sacrifice and save to invest in their children's future. The increase in the enrolment rate in India; 96 per cent of children between the ages of 6 to 14 are enrolled in school, government and private is a proof in favour of that.

At the time of Independence of India, there were only 27 universities in India. At present there are 40 central universities, 296 state universities and 130 institutions deemed to be universities, as declared by central Government on the advice of the University Grants Commission. Government of India allocated to UGC for higher education the general plan budget of Rs 3439.35 crore for 2009-10 and out of this Rs. 2654.66 crore is provided for enhancing aggregate access that accounts for 77.2 per cent of the total budgetary provisions for higher education. The budgetary allocation for education in the 11th plan is 19 per cent against only 7.7 per cent during 10th plan.

Post liberalization, revolutionary change has come about exclusively to cater to the changing needs of the society, the job market, and the demands of the students to stay afloat in these competitive times. Apart from extending the reach of education, the educational institutions have also introduced new curricula to help students know, understand, and thus function effectively in the varied emerging and flourishing professions. Globalization of higher education has been the subject of deliberation, dialogue and debate among academia all over the world. During the past few decades, a spirit of change and innovations pervades educational activities in many parts of the world and as a result, Education for All (EFA) is an international commitment that brings the benefits of education to every citizen in every society.

A developing country like India can reap the demographic dividend of youth only by investing in its education and capacity building systems by making them more relevant to the demands of the rapidly modernizing economies. Education must enable one to face the basic challenges of life, to identify the problems facing the nation as well as to finding a solution for each of the problems. The growth of Gross National Product (GNP) depends on the level of educational development. The higher the level of education the higher will be the GNP. The general welfare of the society depends upon providing education to all its citizens. Thus, economic growth and education are co-integrated, indicating an existence of long run equilibrium relationship between the two.

Professionals to earn their trust should be well trained and up-to-date. To keep pace with rapid changing global scenario, the institute has introduced a new syllabus where corporate environment and emergence of computerization has been introduced for effective cost reduction and control. Students have streamlined to ensure quality in their professional field.

Education is a very large canvas. The challenge is to identify the areas within it that will be the most effective. Education must enable to have a broad perspective in life, to enable one to see what others cannot, to respect fellow professionals and to respect the morals and traditions of our society.

*"Education is the manifestation of perfection already in man ... The only duty of the teacher is to remove the obstructions in the way."
Swami Vivekananda.*