

S. N. Arts & U. K. Commerce College, Akola
Saraswati Kala Mahavidyalaya, Dahihanda, Tq. Dist. Akola
Shri. Ganesh Kala Mahavidyalaya, Kumbhari, Akola



Department of Physical Education & IQAC
Collaboration With
Physical Education Foundation of India
Organized
An Inter Disciplinary National Conference on



Role Of Higher Education In Making India Superpower

21st August 2019



This is to certify that Dr./Prof./Mr./Mrs./Ms. Jadhavkar B. Manoj
of Shri Ganesh Arts college, Kumbhari, Ta. Dist. Akola has participated in
the One Day Inter-Disciplinary National Conference On "Role of Higher Education in Making India Superpower". He / She has
participated as Resource Person / Chairperson/ Co-Chairperson/ Delegate / Research Scholar. He / She has presented /
published a paper Entitled Present status of Research in Higher Education in India.

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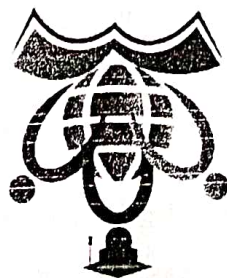
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**An Inter-Disciplinary
NATIONAL CONFERENCE
On**

**Role of Higher Education in
Making India Superpower**

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**Organized By
Department of Physical Education
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In Collaboration with

Physical Education Foundation of India

National Conference
on

"Role Of Higher Education In Making India Superpower"

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INTRODUCTION Research plays an important role in the economic development of any country. In fact, research and development form the basis of future competitiveness of an economy. Unfortunately, research in India is showing a downward trend. Research in any discipline of thought is an ongoing process of enhancing the existing fund of knowledge by exploring new frontiers that challenge the research in any branch of knowledge. The question of the quality of research underscores whether the research in any branch of knowledge enriches knowledge ecosystem in as significant manner. The question of the quality of research has become the centre of academic, professional, and higher education policy debates all over the world. In India the question of quality of research has come to the fore due to enormous growth of research which is produced mainly as a part of doctoral research Ph.D. in the University system during the last few decades.

ABSTRACT: It is a well acknowledged fact that Research plays an important role in the economic growth of a country. Research refers to a creative work which is undertaken to in a systematic manner so as to increase one's stock of knowledge. In the context of education, it would refer to solving educational problems in a scientific and systematic way. The Indian Government has taken a number of steps to promote research. The significance of research arises from its promotion of creative thinking; finding solutions to impending problems in a methodical, scientific and well-determined way; promoting further studies in the area of interest and keeping abreast with the latest developments in the selected field of study. India has a well-acclaimed Brain Power and promotion Research will only help India move up the global intellectual ladder. In this Paper an attempt has been made to discuss the concept of research, examine the importance of research, briefly touch on the research scene in India, look into the challenges and attempt to predict the future.

Keywords: Education Research; Research Quality; Research Ethics.

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Education is a prime mover of the society. India has the third largest system of higher education. The overall scenario is that, quality does not match the global standards and there is increased scope and urgency for improving the quality of our educational institutions. The research scenario in India portrays a chequered picture of science and education which would facilitate a path of innovations, which in turn help in the process of development. Generally India has evolved a large number of quality research institutions which would provide valuable advice to the policy makers. Research Quality in India: Background Research in the field of Science, Engineering, Technology, Social Science, Commerce, Law, Management and Humanities is an important component in the domain of Higher Education. The main trends in enrolments to degree (Ph.D. and M.Phil.) revealed by the data available from MHRD's All India Survey of Higher Education/All India Survey of Higher Education (Ph.D. and M.Phil.) revealed by the data available from MHRD's All India Survey of Higher Education. The number of students opting to pursue research degree Enrolment to Research Degree • The number of students opting to pursue research degree shows an increasing trend. The total Ph.D. admissions doubled from 77798 in 2010-11 to 161412 in 2017-18. The implicit growth rates in these numbers show that the overall Ph.D. admissions increased at the rate of 10 per cent per annum during this period. In comparison to Ph.D. admissions, the enrolments to M. Phil. Course increased at much slower pace, that is, at 5.2 percent per annum. The number of women opting for Ph.D. course increased at a higher pace than men during this period though their absolute number remains less than men for all these years. • The discipline-wise composition of Ph.D. enrolments presented in that maximum numbers of Ph.D. students are enrolled in Science, Engineering and Technology stream followed by Social Science/Humanities. • The percentage of Ph.D. enrolments shows declining trend in State Public Universities, Institutes of National Importance and Central Universities whereas it is on rise in Deemed Private Universities. This may have a reflection on quality of research produced at the doctoral degree level. Ph.D. Degrees Awarded: The Ph.D. degrees awarded increased at 7.26 per cent per annum during 2012-13 to 2016-17 from the base level of 23630. The female Ph.D. awardees increased at a faster rate (9.35 per cent per annum) than male Ph.D. awardees. This has reduced the gender gap in research at Ph.D. level. The Present State of Research in Indian Universities: There is a consensus that barring a few exceptions, the overall quality of University and College level research in India is far from satisfactory. Indeed, in many institutions the quality of research is a alarmingly poor. In large number of cases theses do not conform to international standards and do not make significant contributions to theoretical or applied aspects of a given discipline. The following factors may be cited for this state of affairs: (a) Increasing Numbers: As mentioned above

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