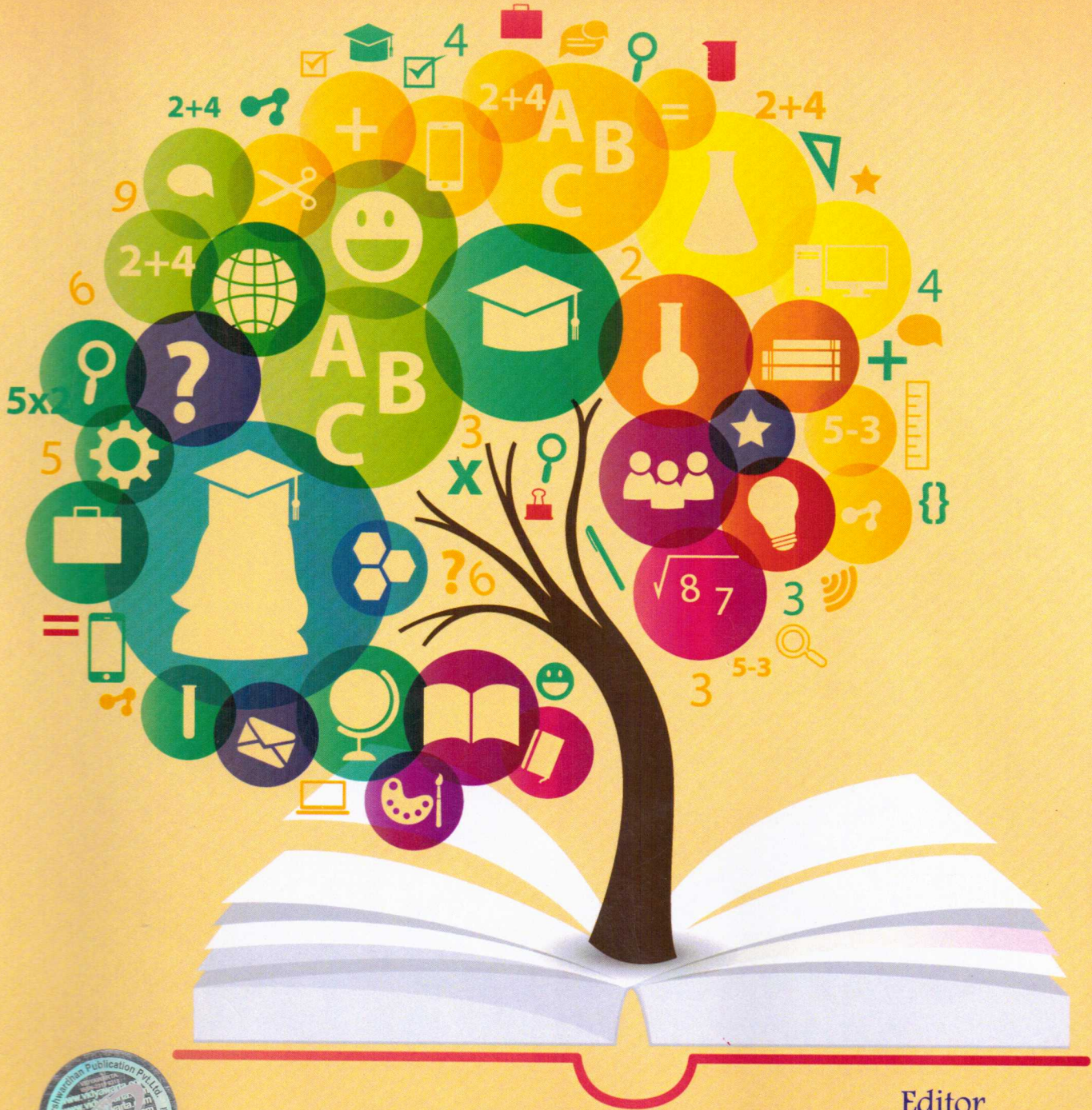


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Dr. Bapu g. Gholap

(M.A.Mar.& Pol.Sci.,B.Ed.Ph.D.NET.)

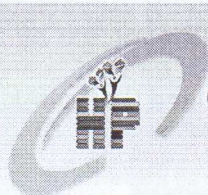
विद्येविना मति गेली, मतीविना नीति गेली
नीतिविना गति गेली, गतिविना वित्त गेले
वित्तविना शूद्र खचले, इतके अनर्थ एका अविद्येने केले

-महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले

❖ विद्यावार्ता या आंतरविद्याशाखीय बहुभाषिक त्रैमासिकात व्यक्त झालेल्या मतांशी मालक, प्रकाशक, मुद्रक, संपादक सहमत असतीलच असे नाही. न्यायक्षेत्र:बीड



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harshwardhanpubli@gmail.com, vidyawarta@gmail.com

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All spores trapped were grouped in this category. They occurred throughout the period of investigation. The contributed (4.71%). The percentage (18.62%). The highest concentration (8960/m³) recorded in April during summer. The lower (420/m³) in December during kharif season.

Quazi (1985) recorded the rust disease of groundnut in kharif season only. The smuts spores were collected in dump. The high concentration of smut disease of sugarcane in neighboring field.

The present airspora studies over Bajra field have contributed in understanding the composition and components of airspora in the cropping season. The present investigation gives information would be useful in disease forecasting system for bajra crop at the region of parli-v which would ultimately help in reducing crop losses.

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Challenges in Higher Education

Dr.Deepa Dinesh Sawale
Principal
S.G.R.G.Shinde Mahavidyalya,
Paranda

The process of changing school and higher education policy in new perspective is going on in India. It is expected that this policy will be relevant to the changes of 21st Century. This policy must be student centre and flexible as well. If we want it to come into existence, we need some fundamental and innovative changes.

It has been 71 years after independence. We are still discussing about higher education system in India. It is quite important. Pupils have various perspective towards higher education. Later on the world changed rapidly and we were not exception. Higher education became the instrument for social, economical, cultural and political change in and outside the India.

The nation which had youngsters who knew how to intermingle academic education and research methods which leads towards knowledge became important for the social and economic development of the nation. Therefore the higher educational system of India

needed to use criteria of quality and value based higher education which has been using globally.(Dr. Arun Nigavekar, Maharashtra Times, 22 nov 2015)

Because of abrupt changes in higher education, the young students are confused. Making themselves alert by using social media, institutions of youngsters, NGOs are showing them new dimensions. Pupils are preparing to face new challenges. They are hard worker .But the circumstances around them are not properly guiding them. Today educational system does not only avail them employment but also support to do any business. They don't afford fees for vocational courses. Trapped in this situation. There is umbrage amongst them for volatility, insecurity in society and faithlessness of government .¹

Education is the medium to bring changes in society. It is the vital object of human development. Education compel to think and thinking inspires to stand against injustice .Education is intact, ceaseless process.

Infrastructural development and human development are two vehicles for the development of nation. Therefore primary and secondary level education plays a vital role. But higher education makes students productive. If we see India on top globally we need quality and value based higher education. We need competent higher educational system to face the education in India.

Though we see expansion of higher education in India, it is not more than

6%.; where as it is 25 to 30% in developed countries. We have to develop its quantitative and qualitative base. 6% expenditure of GDP is being spent on higher education in other developing countries. Unfortunately we are far away from this. We are unable to spend this much amount. We have other problems too. We need such a society which pine for excellent knowledge. The most important thing is that we need syllabus which will be computable to our age and to fulfill the needs of society we need to pay attention towards the diversity, exuberance and flexibility of new syllabus.²

Our higher education system is inadequate in many ways. Our gross enrollment ratio is just 19.4. It means from total population of age group 18 to 23 1/5 portion is being enrolled. We have different social discriminations and it bars youngsters to enroll for higher education.³

The enrollment of under privileged elements in higher education is very less than gross enrollment ratio. We have different male-female ratio in it. The female enrollment is 16.5%.Whereas the male enrollment ratio is20.9%. The qualitative difference of educational institutions show difference of gross enrollment. When we see these changes in higher education, we have to reset our traditional educational policies in new scenario.⁴

Today people see higher education is an instrument for livelihood. The

education that provide employment is the best one. But fact is different. Does present education system avail livelihood. Does it avail employment? Huge portion of unemployment is increasing rapidly. Today higher educational system does not make students sustainable. It does not nurture students. It does not create rational values amongst them. Absence of quality in teachers and uselessness of higher education have depreciated education and teachers as well. Teachers are the backbone of this education system. But this backbone is unable to stand; deliberately by parents, institution, owners, society, government are the elements for the depreciation of education system in India. These have dishonored total education system.⁵

We don't find activities, experimental, modernity in today's educational system. These things must be included in syllabus teaching learning process and educational administration. And this must be flexible. Educational programs must be created with peoples participation. It will help to change the mindset of people. If the changes became society centered, people will have new ways for their development and ultimately the goals of higher education will be near to completions.

Today there are many problems in higher education. For Example economical, ideological, policies of government and educational administration. If we want to complete

the decided educational goals, we have to search for solutions of above stated problems. To face the globalization we have to make clear that how much we are competent with educational quality, infrastructure, skillful education, new changes, proper direction and sensibility amongst students

Institution stand with the values of knowledge service and consciousness but today these values are fall apart. This affects on quality of education due to this there is increase in the number of colleges but what about quality of the college is the question. Professor is the important part of the higher education. There are only few Professor who participate in the conferences and workshop for research. But after establishment of NAAC for quality education there is tremendous increase in seminar conference & workshop due to this colleges required knowledgeable professor and they also started to provide basic facilities this is one kind of chock to those colleges who employee staff by demanding money. It creates educational atmosphere for students. NAAC verifies programs conducted for the development of students personality, so colleges have competition to organize programmers like competitive exam, discussion on various subject cultural programmers it affects on the development of students personality.⁶ Establishment of U.G.C. and NAAC are two important things in the history of higher education of India. U.G.C. gave