

**Special Issue-2**  
**Jan-2017**

ISSN-2250-0383

# SHODHANKAN

Quarterly International Multi - Disciplinary Refereed & Reviewed Research Journal



Published by  
**Adv. M.N.Deshmukh Arts, Science &  
Commerce College Rajur, Tal- Akole  
Dist-Ahmednagar 422604 (MS)**  
Dist- Ahmednagar-~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

INDEX

16	A Conceptual Study of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana	Dr. V.S. Rananaware & Pathan Salman Salim	80-86
17	Make in India-Problems and prospects	Dr. Sayyad Mahejabin Dildar	87-92
18	Make in India : Prospects & Challenges	Dr.Suhas Avhad & Walunj Ganesh Rajendra	93-95
19	"Challenges of cashless economy and effort made by government of India"	Prof. Sanjay B. Shinde	96-100
20	Make in India and GST - Prospects & Issues	Dr. Bhausaheb .Y. Deshmukh	101-109
21	Rashtriya Uchchattar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) -In Make in India	Prof. Dr. Shirish N. Gawali	110-113
22	"Digital india : opportunities & importance"	Prof.Mahesh A. Pawade	114-118
23	Cashless Transactions used in India	Prof. Aswale Santosh Radhakisan	119-126
24	A Critical study of the initiative 'Make in India'	Bhangare Ganesh Shivnath	127-131
25	"Moving Towards Cashless Economic"	Asst. Prof. Bipin Gunaji Sable & Dr. M.S.Patgaonkar	132-137
26	Impact of Digital India Campaign	Mr. Kalan Harish D & Dr. Kakade M.D	138-142
27	"Make in india : an economic boom"	Prof. N.B.Chaudhari	143-145
28	"DIGITAL INDIA : Transform INDIA in to DIGITALLY EMPOWERED SOCIETY	Prof. Amol Bhanudas Nawale	146-151
29	Cyber Security Vulnerabilities and attacks in Digital India	Prof. Shirke Nitin Vitthal & Prof. Malavadkar Prashant Shivaji	152-158
30	Cashless economy through e-commerce	Dr. Sanjay L. Argade	159-162
31	Digitization of SHG Bank Linkage Programme of NABARD	Ravindra A. Jadhav	163-167
32	Cashless Economy & Cyber Crimes in India	Prof. V. B. Dongare & Prof. N. V. Shirke	168-176

## Rashtriya Uchchattar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)-In Make in India

Prof. Dr. Shirish N. Gawali

C.D.Jain Commerce College Shrirampur

Tal-Shrirampur, Dist-A'Nagar

---

### Introduction-

**Make in India** is an initiative launched by the Government of India to encourage multi-national, as well as national companies to manufacture their products in India. It was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 25 September 2014. India emerged, after initiation of the programme in 2015 as the top destination globally for foreign direct investment, surpassing the United States of America as well as the People's Republic of China. In 2015, India received US\$63 billion in FDI. The Make in India programme, first mooted by the PM in his Independence Day speech last month, will lay emphasis on 25 sectors with focus on job creation and skill enhancement. It is PM Modi's signature initiative to urge companies - local and foreign - to invest in India. It contains a raft of proposals designed to get foreign companies to set up shop and make the country a manufacturing powerhouse. The 'Make in India' programme was first mooted by the PM in his Independence Day speech last month. On Thursday he will launch it during an event at Vigyan Bhawan in New Delhi that will be beamed live not just across the country but to gatherings of industrialists across the world.

### Objectives:-

1. To Study 'Make in India' programme.
2. To Study Rashtriya Uchchattar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)
3. To Study Objectives of Rashtriya Uchchattar Shiksha Abhiyan

**Focus on job creation :-**The programme lays emphasis on 25 sectors with focus on job creation and skill enhancement. These include: Automobiles, Automobile Components, Aviation, Biotechnology, Chemicals, Construction, Defence, manufacturing, Electrical Machinery, Electronic systems, Food Processing, IT and BPM, Leather, Media and Entertainment, Mining, Oil and Gas, Pharmaceuticals, Ports and Shipping, Railways, Renewable Energy, Roads and Highways, Space, Textiles and Garments, Thermal Power, Tourism and Hospitality, Wellness. Government has allowed 100% FDI in all sectors except Space (74%), Defence (49%) and News Media (26%)

### Rashtriya Uchchattar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)-

Hindi for "National Higher Education Mission" is a holistic scheme of development for higher education in India initiated in 2013 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. The centrally sponsored scheme aims at providing strategic funding to higher educational institutions throughout the country. Funding is provided by the central ministry through the state governments and union territories (UT), which in coordination with the central Project Appraisal Board will monitor the academic, administrative and financial advancements taken under the scheme. A total of 316 state public universities and 13,024 colleges will be covered under it.

#### **Background-**

Innovative educational policies in India have been a huge success. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) launched in 2001 for elementary education and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) launched in 2009 for secondary education produced great results in the educational developments. For higher education University Grants Commission (UGC) has a provision for routine innovation and development fundings. UGC funds are quite adequate for centrally funded universities and colleges, which are recognised under sections 12B and 2(f) of UGC Act. However, as of 31 March 2012 statistics, the higher education sector in India consisted of 574 universities and 35,539 colleges, out of which 214 universities are not covered under 12B of UGC Act, and only 6,787 colleges are registered under 12B and 2(f). Thus a larger number of higher institutes run by state governments, which are limited in their own management, are not provided with sufficient financial support to enhance their facilities for educational reforms. Therefore, a separate scheme for state/UT-managed universities and colleges was proposed by the National Development Council (NDC) as part of the 12th Five-Year Plan in 2012. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved it in October 2013.

#### **Objectives-**

RUSA aims to provide equal development to all higher institutions and rectify weaknesses in the higher education system. Its target achievement is to raise the gross enrolment ratio to 32% by the end of XII Plan in 2017. The major objectives are to:

1. improve the overall quality of existing state institutions by ensuring that all institutions conform to prescribed norms and standards and adopt accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework.

2. usher transformative reforms in the state higher education system by creating a facilitating institutional structure for planning and monitoring at the state level, promoting autonomy in state universities and improving governance in institutions.
3. ensure academic and examination reforms in the higher educational institutions.
4. enable conversion of some of the universities into research universities at par with the best in the world.
5. create opportunities for states to undertake reforms in the affiliation system in order to ensure that the reforms and resource requirements of affiliated colleges are adequately met.
6. ensure adequate availability of quality faculty in all higher educational institutions and ensure capacity building at all levels of employment.
7. create an enabling atmosphere in the higher educational institutions to devote themselves to research and innovations.
8. expand the institutional base by creating additional capacity in existing institutions and establishing new institutions, in order to achieve enrolment targets.
9. correct regional imbalances in access to higher education by facilitating access to high quality institutions in urban and semi-urban areas, creating opportunities for students from rural areas to get access to better quality institutions and setting up institutions in un-served and underserved areas.
10. improve equity in higher education by providing adequate opportunities of higher education to SC/STs and socially and educationally backward classes; promote inclusion of women, minorities, and differently abled persons.

#### **Funding process-**

RUSA is provided by the central Ministry of Human Resource Development directly to the state and UT governments. From the state/UT budget the funds are disbursed to individual institutions. The funding to states would be made on the basis of critical appraisal of state plans for higher education plans. The amount of funding from central government will be 65% of the total grants, and 35% will be contributed by the state/UT as matching share. For northeastern states, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, and Uttarakhand the matching share is waived to 10%. During the 12th Five-Year Plan period between 2012–2017, RUSA is allotted a financial outlay of INR 228.55 billion, of which INR 162.27 billion will be contributed by the central government. During the first phase, 80 new universities would be created by converting autonomous colleges/colleges in a cluster to state universities. 100 new

colleges would be set up and 54 existing colleges would be converted into model degree colleges. Infrastructure grants would be given to 150 universities and 3,500 colleges to upgrade and fill critical gaps in infrastructure especially libraries, laboratories, etc. Further additional 5,000 faculty positions would be supported. Then the scheme will extend into the 13th Five-Year Plan.

### **Conclusion-**

For higher education University Grants Commission (UGC) has a provision for routine innovation and development funding. UGC funds are quite adequate for centrally funded universities and colleges, which are recognised under sections 12B and 2(f) of UGC Act. However, as of 31 March 2012 statistics, the higher education sector in India consisted of 574 universities and 35,539 colleges, out of which 214 universities are not covered under 12B of UGC Act, and only 6,787 colleges are registered under 12B and 2(f). Thus a larger number of higher institutes run by state governments, which are limited in their own management, are not provided with sufficient financial support to enhance their facilities for educational reforms. During the first phase, 80 new universities would be created by converting autonomous colleges/colleges in a cluster to state universities. 100 new colleges would be set up and 54 existing colleges would be converted into model degree colleges.

### **References**

- 1 Nitin (13 November 2013). "What is Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyaan (RUSA)?". One India Education. Retrieved 2 February 2014.
- 2 "Govt launches Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan for bouldering Higher Education". Retrieved 2 February 2014.
- 3 N. Premananda Singh (25 October 2013). "National Higher Education Mission :: RUSA, a boon for state higher education". *E-Pao!*. Retrieved 2 February 2014.
- 4 Press Information Bureau (3 October 2013). "Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan for reforming state higher education system". *National Informatics Centre*.