

Essay on higher education of india

[Countries](#), [India](#)



The higher education system in India has a three-stage structure:

- undergraduate studies;
- magistracy;
- doctoral studies.

The duration of training directly depends on the chosen specialty. So, the period of study in the field of trade, the arts is three years, and to get a specialty in agriculture, medicine, pharmacology or veterinary medicine, you need to study for four years.

Undergraduate studies require the availability of a document on full secondary education (12 years). After graduation, the graduate has the right to continue his studies at the magistracy (2 years) or to go to work. In view of the active development of the country's economy in recent decades, the main emphasis in the Indian higher education system is on technical specialties, while humanitarian areas account for about 40% of the total. State and private enterprises are interested in obtaining highly qualified specialists, therefore they take an active part in the development of the educational structure of the country. The most popular specialties of Indian higher education institutions are:

- IT technology;
- engineering specialties;
- management;
- pharmacology;
- jewelry business.

For citizens of India, education in public higher education institutions may be free. Foreign citizens are admitted to state universities on a budgetary basis only if the university provides a study grant. At the same time, the price in commercial Indian universities by European standards is quite low: the cost of two full semesters in the most prestigious institution of higher education in India does not exceed \$ 15, 000 per year. Upon admission on a contract basis, the applicant is required to provide confirmation of solvency (this may be an extract from a bank card). Widespread in the system of Indian higher education has received virtual and distance learning. Many universities take part in international scientific programs, and free of charge share their own courses in engineering, information technology and other fields. IT specialists who have been educated in one of the Indian universities are in demand today around the world.

Popular universities in India

The system of higher education in India is represented by more than 200 higher educational institutions, in which more than 6 million students from India and other countries of the world study. Today, India ranks third in the world after China and the United States in the number of higher education institutions. Indian universities are divided into universities of federal significance and universities offering training within the same state.

- University of Delhi
- Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur
- Indian Institute of Technology Bombay
- Indian Institute of Technology Delhi

- Indian Institute of Technology Madras
- Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur
- Savitribai Phule Pune University
- Lovely Professional University
- VIT University
- Anna University
- Amity University
- Birla Institute of Technology and Science
- Tata Institute of Social Sciences
- Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati
- Narsee Monjee Institute of Management and Higher Studies
- SRM Institute of Science and Technology
- Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University
- Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Technical University
- Indian Institute of Science
- Manipal Academy of Higher Education

Features of the educational process in India

Teaching at Indian universities is usually conducted in English, so a good language base is one of the main requirements for applicants. In some universities, teaching is conducted in the languages of the respective states in which the university is located. However, in such universities, English-language education is still preferable even among local residents. Unlike Russia and many other countries of the world, where the school year begins in September, Indian schoolchildren and students begin their studies in July. It is curious that each educational institution appoints the start date of the

educational process independently, that is, studies can begin both on July 1 and 20. At the end of each semester, students take exams. As for schools, there is no system for the current assessment of knowledge. At the end of the school year, students pass the final exams orally or in the form of testing. The longest holidays at Indian schools in May and June are the hottest months in the country. In Indian schools, it is customary to wear a school uniform. Girls put on elongated dresses, boys put on shirts or t-shirts and shorts.