ABSTRACT

Quality of Higher Education is a burning issue now days. The world has realized that the economic success of the states is directly determined by the quality of their education system. Quality teaching has become an issue of importance as the landscape of higher education has been facing continuous changes. That’s why to know about the advantages & limitations of current standard academic curriculum is the prime concern so that corrective measures can be taken to improve the quality of Higher Education system in both Private & Government sectors. Studies found that quality of MBA Coursework is quite better in private universities of Delhi & Jharkhand because private sectors are regularly updating their syllabus according to the need and demand of the industries as well as society whereas government sector sometimes fails to implement. Though it has been found that new implemented B.Ed Coursework is running well in both the sectors. Skill based education still need attention in both the sectors, influence of metropolitan cultural effect is there but skill education is more demanding and requires its promotion in semi-urban areas as well.

Students in India is facing the problem of job-opportunities. Government sector of education needs to work on their placement cells for the creation of mass level of job-opportunities. Quality of Higher Education can measured with the appropriate implementation of the rules and regulations of Universities in which Private Universities are playing vital role whereas government universities needs to work on it. Study showed that both sectors of Higher Education is providing positive impact of standard academic curriculum for improving social attitude and cultural experience and infrastructural facilities. Though government sector needs to recruit good and experienced manpower by scrutinizing to each vacant place so that betterment can be done. Infrastructure can only be valuable when it is utilized properly but in most of the government sector it has been seen that utilization of infrastructure couldn’t be possible due to sufficient manpower.