ABSTRACT

For a long, India did not have an organized way of enlightening its population. The Gurukula system established in India in early times, rendered access or process to education very difficult for the common person. The organized system of education is a British legacy, introduced by the British in the middle of the Nineteenth century. There was a progressive quantitative development of the system in the early part of the Twentieth century, and at the time of liberty in 1947 there were approximately 21 Universities and 500 Colleges in the country.

The increase in the number of higher education institutions and student enrolment seems to be extraordinary, it is no different from the experience of other countries. However in India, its impact is nullified due to the increasing population. Quantitative development has resulted in the increase in expenditure on higher education. Compared to the 1950s, the per student expenditure has also increased considerably. In spite of the steep increase in student enrolment, the higher education system caters to only 6 per cent of the relevant age group. The need to rope in more percentage under the umbrella of higher education is well understood. Growth in numbers has caused concern on quality-related issues. With the number of new institutions of higher education increasing every year, there is worry about the standard of facilities available in these educational institutions and the worth of educational experience.

The Research Gap is the culture of college, accreditation procedure or norms, quality assurance, government and university rules etc., these variables are influencing the development of suitable model for better
governance and management of engineering educational institutions to ensure their competitiveness through an integrated approach. The main purpose of this research is to examine the perceptions of Engineering Educational Institutions (EEIs). This ensures better development of suitable model for management of EEIs ensure their competitiveness through an integrated approach. The study was based on both primary data and secondary data. Convenience sampling has been adopted considering the availability and approachability of people, involved for the purpose of data collection effort. The data obtained was verified for the reliability of the questionnaire by computing Cronbach’s Alpha co-efficient. The data collected through the questionnaires has been analyzed by mean scores, median, percentages and standard deviations using F test, t-test, Pearson’s correlation analysis and Factor analysis.