

Emerging Trends in Higher Education

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ABSTRACT

The higher education landscape in India is witnessing significant transformations driven by changing student demands, technological advancements, and evolving industry needs. This article focuses on some of the rising trends that are having an effect on the direction that higher education in India will take in the future. The adoption of online and blended learning methods has increased in popularity, which has led to improvements in the accessibility and scalability of education. There is an effort being made to close the gap between academic institutions and the business world by promoting education programmes that focus on skills and vocational training. Interdisciplinary programmes are tearing down the traditional barriers that have been erected between different academic fields, which is helping to develop innovation and critical thinking. Higher education institutions in India are working towards the goal of creating an environment that is more diverse and inventive as well as one that is more competitive on the global stage by embracing newly emerging ideas.

Keywords: Higher education, emerging trends.

INTRODUCTION

Higher education in India is undergoing a significant transformation, driven by a convergence of factors that are reshaping the landscape of learning and knowledge acquisition. With a large and diverse student population, the demands and expectations placed on the education system are evolving rapidly. Additionally, advancements in technology and the changing needs of the job market are compelling institutions to adapt and innovate. In this context, several emerging trends have emerged that are shaping the future of higher education in India. Research and innovation are currently being prioritised, and increasing focus is being placed on relationships between businesses and academic institutions. The development of international partnerships is facilitating increased information sharing and visibility on a worldwide scale. Lifelong learning and continuing education programmes are designed to meet the demands of professionals who wish to improve their skills. Personalised and adaptive learning strategies make use of technology to improve students' overall academic performance. Approaches that centre on the student put an emphasis on the individual's requirements and the available support resources. Higher education is increasingly placing an emphasis on topics such as ethics, social responsibility, and studies of the environment and sustainability.

One of the prominent trends is the rise of online and blended learning models. The COVID-19 epidemic has hastened the adoption of digital platforms and tools, which enables educational establishments such as universities and colleges to deliver courses and programmes over the internet. This trend towards education that is delivered over the internet has not only increased accessibility and flexibility, but it has also opened the door to opportunities for learning that can be scaled, allowing it to reach students in more remote locations. The use of technology into the educational process has resulted in the development of cutting-edge pedagogical strategies and interactive educational settings.

There has been a shift towards putting more of a focus on education that is more competency-based and vocational. Educational institutions are beginning to recognise the need to bridge the gap between the requirements of academics and the requirements of industry, and as a result, they are beginning to incorporate practical skills and industry-relevant training into their curriculum. Skill India is one of the many initiatives that have been created to promote the development of skills as well as entrepreneurialism. The goal of these initiatives is to provide students with the required competences to succeed in a labour market that is constantly evolving. Students' employability improves as a result of the incorporation of vocational education into academic programmes, and students also develop an entrepreneurial attitude as a result of this integration.

In addition to this, there is a movement towards interdisciplinary coursework in the realm of higher education. Universities are beginning to recognise the value of integrating knowledge from a variety of subjects in order to address complicated issues that occur in the real world, and as a result, they are beginning to question the traditional disciplinary boundaries. Students are better prepared to take on multifarious difficulties in their future employment by

participating in interdisciplinary programmes, which encourage teamwork, innovation, and critical thinking skills development. Students are encouraged to explore fresh viewpoints and gain a more comprehensive grasp of complicated situations through the integration of insights from a variety of academic fields.

The landscape of higher education in India has also shifted to place an emphasis on research and innovation at the forefront. A culture of research is being aggressively promoted by the government through programmes such as the National Research Foundation, which is also giving chances for funding research and supporting collaborations between academic institutions and private sector. The development of an environment at universities that is conducive to research, business innovation, and technical progress is receiving an increasing amount of attention. These efforts not only contribute to the expansion of knowledge, but they also fuel economic growth and advancement in society.

Collaborations with other countries have emerged as an essential component of India's higher education system. Students and staff at universities are increasingly able to benefit from worldwide exposure, cultural variety, and the exchange of information thanks to the active engagement of universities in collaborations with global institutions. Collaborations can take many forms, such as student exchanges and cooperative research initiatives, or they might take the form of twinning programmes, which provide possibilities for learning across cultures and working together on a global scale.

Additionally, the significance of ongoing education and learning throughout one's lifetime is becoming increasingly acknowledged. In order to keep pace with the continuously shifting employment market, professionals are looking for ways to improve their existing skills or acquire new ones. In response to this demand, educational institutions at all levels are developing continuing education programmes, executive courses, and chances for professional development. These initiatives are designed to ensure that individuals continue to be able to gain new knowledge and skills over the course of their careers.

These rising trends in higher education in the context of India show the sector's efforts to adapt to the changing demands of the labour market, technological improvements, and the changing needs of students. By embracing these trends, universities and other educational institutions in India are working towards the goal of creating a higher education ecosystem that is more inclusive, innovative, and globally competitive. This ecosystem will provide students with the knowledge, skills, and mindset necessary for success in the endeavours they pursue in the future.

In order to be successful in the new knowledge economy, it is imperative to have a well-developed and egalitarian system of higher education that supports quality learning as a result of both teaching and research. This is crucial for achieving economic success in the new knowledge economy. The level of educational attainment is directly linked to the rate of economic growth, which is a fact that is generally accepted all around the world. People living in nations with higher standards of living came to the awareness that those with higher levels of education have an edge over their contemporaries far earlier than those living in countries with lower standards of living in less developed countries. They are the ones who have always been of the opinion that any money spent on expanding one's education is perfectly warranted, regardless of the amount. Because of this, it is very vital for developing countries to likewise accord the growth of higher education the importance that it warrants, both in terms of the quantity and the quality of the programmes that are offered.

Since the turn of the millennium, many creative ways to the funding of higher education have developed, and it is anticipated that this trend will continue in the foreseeable future. A transformation is taking place in the economic system of the entire world, the likes of which have never been seen before. The education sector is currently undergoing a revolution as a consequence of recent developments in science and technology, greater levels of competition, the revolution that is taking place in the media, and the increasing internationalisation of the economy. Higher education is currently experiencing a paradigm shift, transitioning from "national" to "global" education, from "state controlled" to a "open market economy," from "general education" to a "educational system driven by market forces," from "one time education for a select few" to "lifelong education for all," and from "teachers centred" to "learner centred" education. This change is happening right now, as we speak.

Higher education institutions in India are working towards the goal of creating a dynamic and forward-looking educational environment by embracing these emerging trends. This educational landscape should equip students for success in their vocations as well as in their personal lives. Students will be better prepared to negotiate the difficulties and opportunities presented by a world that is changing at such a rapid rate as a result of these efforts, which aim to develop innovative thinking, critical thinking, and global citizenship. These tendencies will be extremely important in determining the direction that learning and the accumulation of knowledge will take in India in the future as the higher education sector in the country continues its process of transformation.

In this period of rapid change and unpredictability, educational institutions have the opportunity to innovate and grow, despite the challenges they are confronted with on a daily basis. As a result of the shifting nature of instructional

models, educational institutions such as universities, colleges, and schools are being compelled to modify their commercial and financial models. New financial issues are being presented as a result of declining enrollments, increasing costs associated with health and safety, a fall in the enrolment of international students, and cuts in public support.

EMERGING TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

Higher education in the Indian setting is currently undergoing a number of developing trends that are having an effect on the sector's outlook for the future. These changes are a reflection of the increasing demands that students have, the advances that have been made in technology, and the changing requirements that are needed in the labour market. The following is a list of some of the most important emerging trends in India's higher education system:

Learning Online: The COVID-19 epidemic has sped up the expansion of the online education market. The delivery of courses and programmes in Indian universities and other educational institutions is increasingly being modelled after online and blended learning approaches. This development makes education more accessible, flexible, and scalable, making it possible to teach a bigger number of students across the country.

Vocational training: There is a rising emphasis on skill development and vocational training in order to bridge the gap between the requirements of academia and the requirements of industry. Through the Skill India initiative and other public-private collaborations, the Indian government is encouraging skill-based education and entrepreneurial endeavours. This helps educational programmes become more in line with the requirements of the labour market.

Interdisciplinary Programmes: As a result of the proliferation of interdisciplinary programmes in educational institutions, traditional academic lines are becoming increasingly blurry. Students benefit from having a more well-rounded grasp of difficult issues in the actual world as a result of the integration of knowledge from a variety of disciplines that are covered in these programmes. Education that draws from a variety of disciplines helps students develop their inventiveness, creativity, and ability to think critically.

Research and Innovation: Indian academic institutions are placing a primary emphasis on expanding their capacities for research and innovation. The goals of the projects that the government is pursuing, such as those of the National Research Foundation (NRF), are to encourage a culture of research, improve chances for funding, and build research collaborations. Partnerships between businesses and educational institutions are becoming increasingly important in the effort to foster innovation and entrepreneurialism.

International Collaborations: Indian universities are becoming more involved in international collaborations and are working to build links with institutions from around the world. Students and professors alike benefit from more worldwide exposure as a result of this trend, which also encourages the exchange and diversity of cultural perspectives. Twinning programmes, student exchange programmes, and joint research initiatives are all examples of collaborative endeavours.

Lifelong Learning and Continuing Education: Lifelong learning is gaining popularity as professionals attempt to upskill or reskill themselves to remain relevant in a fast changing job market. Continuing education is an important component of lifelong learning. Continuing education programmes, executive courses, and professional development opportunities are being made available by higher education institutions as a direct response to this need.

Needs and Interests Specific Learning: Technology is opening the door to personalised and adaptable learning opportunities. Artificial intelligence (AI) and data analytics are currently being utilised in order to comprehend the unique learning patterns of each student and give training that is individualised. Students are able to learn at their own pace with the assistance of adaptive learning platforms and intelligent tutoring systems, which in turn improves the students' overall learning outcomes.

Approaches Centred on Students: There is a movement towards student-centric approaches in higher education, which centre attention on the unique requirements and goals of each student. To improve the quality of education that their students get, many educational institutions are establishing comprehensive support services, mentoring programmes, career counselling, and extracurricular activities.

Studies in Sustainability and the Environment: As people become more concerned about the state of the environment, sustainability and environmental studies are becoming increasingly important in higher education. Courses on topics such as sustainability, renewable energy, climate change, and environmental conservation are increasingly being offered in educational institutions in order to raise awareness and cultivate future leaders in these fields.

Ethical and Social Responsibility: The significance of ethics, social responsibility, and active participation in one's community is becoming increasingly acknowledged in today's society. Courses and projects that encourage ethical decision-making, social entrepreneurship, and community development are increasingly becoming standard fare at educational institutions of higher learning. The desire to adapt to a world that is changing swiftly and educate students with the knowledge and skills necessary for success in their careers and personal lives is driving these developing trends in higher education in India. Indian colleges and institutions are working towards the goal of creating a higher education ecosystem that is more innovative, inclusive, and competitive on a global scale by adopting these trends.

TENDENCES IN THE WORLD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The techniques that institutions are taking to differentiate themselves from one another can be uniquely gleaned from trends themselves in the rapidly changing educational environment while providing an overview of the current state of the art in the field.

The next level of education

When we talk about trends, we are referring to broad prevalent directions in which higher education is developing and transforming. The current developments in higher education that are related to the use of technology to enhance teaching and learning are detailed in a number of studies that were found throughout the course of our research. The primary tendencies that were reported include leadership and institutional strategy, incremental innovation at the level of individual courses and the overall curriculum, and incentives for online education, expanded opportunities for continuing education. One example of such a report is titled "The Changing Pedagogical Landscapes Study," which cites technology as a means to "solve problems higher education is facing today and offer new opportunities for teaching and learning." In addition, an examination into the technological capabilities of institutions and their unwillingness to adopt new technologies indicated a considerable gap in weaknesses in digital and media skills, the absence of relevant institutional frameworks, and inadequate infrastructural support. Moreover, the investigation was conducted by the University of Washington.

Constraints were the most major roadblocks that stood in the way of instructional innovation. The research conveys the sense that the digital literacy of both students and teachers, in conjunction with other variables, is pushing the drive towards blended learning methodologies greater capability while also reducing the overall expense of the technology. This is the case even though the report does not explicitly state this.

It is recommended that new approaches be used to supplement rather than replace existing ones as they become more efficient and of a higher quality while still appealing to an audience that is both larger and more diverse. Because of this, in order for policies and practises of educational institutions to be regarded forms of active learning, they need to adjust to the need and place more of an emphasis on the learner than on the instructor.

In a similar spirit, the article "Internationalisation in Higher Education for Society" addresses the crucial role that digital learning plays as a driving factor behind internationalisation efforts and the mobility of both professors and students. In this context, "internationalisation" refers to the process of bringing students and teachers together from different countries. According to the results of this research, one of the most significant shifts that has occurred in the field of education is the advent of collaborative online international learning, which has been made possible by advances in technology. The shift that has been brought about by the advancement of technology is a key component that is essential in bringing the gap that separates universities and the rest of society closer together. This enhancement makes educational institutions more accessible to the general public, particularly to communities who are marginalised, and it also has the ability to widen the educational horizons not only within a certain community but also on a national and international scale. The emphasis of internationalisation efforts undertaken in higher education should be directed towards bolstering the significance of internationalising digital learning, which is in and of itself seen as a strategic issue in the progression of higher education. These efforts should be focused on developing economic models, and they should take into account issues such as economic growth, the transfer of knowledge, and innovation.

The EDUCAUSE Horizon Report 2020 focuses on the social, economic, political, and technological changes that are occurring in the following areas: technology, the economy, higher education, and politics. Current trends in technology include, but are not limited to, developments in artificial intelligence (AI), the next generation of digital learning, and issues pertaining to analytics and privacy. The authors conduct an analysis of the effects that the developments will have on the economy and state that educational institutions "will need to alter their courses, syllabi, and degree programmes that are tailored to learners' requirements as well as the requirements of emerging industries sectors and a workforce that is always changing" (page 10). The increasing demands that are placed on students have directly led to the development of new technologies.

They are looking for educational chances that are not typical, which highlights the fact that "higher education" is becoming increasingly important to them. Increasingly, educational institutions are embracing new models for online courses, such as assessment (competency) and means for "crediting" (including micro-credentials and digital badging). These new models include assessment (competency) and ways for "crediting."

In conclusion, it is vital to reaffirm the fact that the COVID-19 epidemic has brought to light a new key trend in the sense that As a direct result of this, higher education has become an increasingly dependent on the implementation of technology in classrooms and study halls. The installation of emergency online courses took place without the sufficient amount of advance time that would have been required to arrange for this. motion (Hodges et al., 2020). Despite this, just moving traditionally structured classrooms into the digital sphere is not enough to provide a consistently high level of educational performance. According to the trend reports that were discussed earlier, technological developments give a viable response to the problem of generating and maintaining more adaptable educational models that are flexible enough to fit changing educational, social, and economic requirements as they occur. This is because technological advancements present a solution to the problem of developing and maintaining more adaptable educational models. As a consequence of this, the conversation that is currently taking place on the subject of the future of the university system raises questions about the foundations of the institution. This is because the university system is required to adapt to a social context in which technology plays a predominate role. Because of this, it is reasonable to wonder whether or not the organisation will be prosperous in the years to come.

It is not the instructional methods themselves that require modernization; rather, it is the application of newly technological technologies within educational institutions. The advantages that come with using traditional approaches to teaching have made it possible to broaden the range of options that are open to teachers. technology

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON HIGHER EDUCATION

The phenomenon of globalisation, which is an essential component of the 21st century, has already had a substantial impact on higher education to a significant degree. The reality that is being shaped by factors such as an increasingly integrated global economy, emerging information and communications technology (ICT), the growth of a worldwide knowledge network, the influence of the English language, and other factors that are beyond the control of academic institutions such as universities and colleges. A diverse array of policies and projects are currently being implemented all over the world by national governments and educational institutions in an effort to mitigate the negative consequences of globalisation. These typically involve engaging in activities such as sending students to study in other countries, creating a branch campus in another nation, or forming some kind of inter-institutional cooperation. Some examples of these activities are listed below. Academic institutions, academics, and research are the three main components that make up the larger worldwide community that universities are a part of and have always been a part of. Universities have always been impacted by global movements and have always functioned as elements of a larger international community. Despite this, the conditions of the 21st century have resulted in a significant increase in the importance of the global context. Since Latin was the language that was most widely used in academic circles in mediaeval Europe, the precipitous emergence of English as the preeminent language of scientific communication is unmatched. Latin was the language that was most commonly used in academic circles. The merging of information and communication technologies has led to the development of a universal medium for speedy contact and has facilitated the exchange of scientific information by making it simpler to do so. At the same time, these changes have helped to concentrate ownership of publishers, databases, and a variety of other important resources in the hands of the most prestigious educational institutions as well as certain multinational corporations that are virtually entirely concentrated in the developed world. This is the case because of the nature of the internet.

Learning Opportunities in Online Mode

Because of the epidemic, educational institutions have been driven to embrace this technique of instruction as a means of providing lessons to their students. Will this, however, only last until the lockdown, or will colleges be willing to continue working in this manner after it ends? Even before the outbreak, there was something known as "remote learning," which is the term that was used for what we now know as internet education at the time. In order to meet the ever-increasing demand, educational institutions of higher learning are currently working on the development of courses that can be completed totally online. They have already received an incredible amount of feedback, which is particularly remarkable taking into account that this is just the beginning of the process. It is projected that younger generations would display an interest, along with the rise of online education, in gaining a linguistic repertoire that is rich in a variety of different words and phrases. When they reopen, most educational institutions have plans to implement social distancing measures both on their campuses and in the housing they provide for their students. These measures will be implemented in both on-campus and off-campus housing. The vast majority of educational institutions throughout every continent will, at the very least until the academic year 2020–21, provide a mix of in-person and online instruction and evaluation for their students. A growing number of educational institutions are abandoning long-term strategies in favour of more agile, shorter-term "sprint" programmes. Very few people have laid out plans for the

longer future, and it would appear that none of them are planning on things returning to the way they have been for a considerable amount of time. There is a growing consensus among educators that personalised instruction leads to improved student performance, and technological improvements have helped to speed up this process. In addition, there is a growing consensus among educators that individualised instruction leads to improved teacher effectiveness. The so-called "flip classroom model," in which students gain new material as part of their given homework and utilise class time for discussion, is an attempt to personalise the learning process, and it is successful to a certain extent. In this model, students receive new information as part of their assigned homework. Despite this, neither the nature of the content nor the rate at which you progress will be altered in any way.

Educators are in agreement that, in order to make teaching more effective, they should concentrate on the manner in which students engage with the subject matter and use technology to drive engagement and interaction. This is in order to make teaching more effective. Students now have access to a personalised learning assistant as a result of recent advancements in technology. This assistant assists students in keeping track of their assignments and offers feedback on the students' educational experiences as a whole. Importantly, because of the adaptability that is afforded by technology, children who struggle with mental health conditions will be able to learn at their own pace, which will make evaluation of these pupils more inclusive. Data analytics also enables educators to obtain a better grasp of the processes by which students are acquiring knowledge and the kind of interventions that are required to aid those students. For example, Pearson, a multinational publishing and education company, produced a software application known as Revel. Revel is a dashboard for analytics that gives instructors student grades, performance, and the amount of time spent on assignments. Teachers are now able to more readily assist students who are having difficulty by better adapting their lectures, as a result of the data that has been collected. Despite the fact that this may be challenging to implement in classroom settings that are more traditionally based, it is now feasible as a result of advances in technology. According to a piece that was written and published in the Financial Times, "technology is what has changed everything." Furthermore, the same technology can simply be installed remotely, which provides a consistent foundation for hybrid courses. "Tech companies have produced a wide array of products, courses, and platforms that now allow educators to provide individualised material designed to suit the particular needs of a classroom full of children of varying backgrounds,"

According to a recent article published in the journal Education Week, 97 percent of school districts in the United States of America have made investments in some form of individualised or personalised education. Because of the pandemic, there is a heightened sense of urgency to rethink educational practises and make them more adaptive. This is because the epidemic has increased the likelihood of people contracting the disease.

Student Wellbeing

The disadvantage of online education is that students have fewer opportunities for social interaction and for maintaining a connection to the school's physical location. There is a risk that more remote courses, in conjunction with the stress brought on by the pandemic, could result in mental health conditions becoming more severe among digital learners. Even before the pandemic started, it was challenging for teachers to keep up with the increased demand for mental health support services in their classrooms. Research that was carried out at Boston University found that having mental health concerns has a substantial correlation with dropping out of school. The analysis of student data is being used by some educational institutions to determine which students are having difficulties and to devise preventative strategies to aid those students as quickly as feasible.

For example, Betha Systems in Brazil provides local education departments with the ability to produce such forecasts by utilising machine learning. This service is provided to municipal education departments. As a response to the problem, a number of educational institutions have established crisis hotlines and chatbots. These solutions help alleviate the administrative burden caused by an increasing call volume and make it possible for health professionals to spend more time with students. For instance, in the United States, the Los Angeles Unified School District developed a call centre in the cloud in order to provide aid to youngsters with their mental health.

in the days after the outbreak of the epidemic, together with their families. In part as a response to the worldwide problem of health and safety, and in part as a result of their steadfast belief that online education is here to stay, universities all over the world are reevaluating the design and operation of their campuses and student housing. This is happening in part because of the worldwide problem of health and safety. Both educational institutions and students were questioned as part of a recent poll that was carried out by Jisc. The results of the study revealed that both groups of respondents stated that they would be in favour of keeping the positive parts of the campus community experience. In the midst of the epidemic and the rapid changes that have occurred in their school environments, educators are paying more attention to the mental wellbeing of their pupils. All of these considerations are being taken into account by educational institutions.

Women Participation

Indeed, the educational system in India is the largest in the entire globe. However, if you take a look at the proportion of women who are employed in this sector, you'll notice that it's a relatively low number overall. Within the next few years, it is hoped that there will be a shift, and possibly even an increase. It is estimated that there were approximately 1.82 crore women who enrolled in higher education programmes during the 2018-2019 academic year. The cumulative yearly growth rate for female enrollment has been an incredible 4.9 percent ever since 2011–12, when it was at a rate of 4.9 percent. It is now reasonable for us to assume that a much bigger percentage of young women will have higher academic objectives.

As was just pointed out, there is still a great deal of doubt in our country regarding the practise of acquiring higher education from a school that is located in another country. This condition has directly contributed to a rise in the number of persons looking for educational establishments and establishments of higher learning that recognise credentials issued by other countries. At ASM's IBMR, you can choose from a wide variety of international classes taught by professors from some of the most renowned educational institutions in the world, like Harvard Business School and Cety's Universidad, amongst a great number of other institutions. This ensures that our pupils are able to learn and remain current with the content that is being taught in classrooms all across the world.

Acquiring New Abilities

Even though there are 12.8 million people who enter the workforce each year, only a small percentage of those people are able to find jobs that are a good fit for them. The key reason behind this is that the vast majority of them are lacking the essential skill set that is required in order to compete for the jobs that are now accessible. In order to find a solution to this problem in the not-too-distant future, it is expected that our government will increase the number of skill development programmes that are offered. A combined total of 500 million people will benefit from these efforts. In addition to that, it is working on the establishment of brand new training centres, the development of a national policy on skill development and entrepreneurialism, the making of revisions to the Apprentices Act, and a great number of other things.

Intelligence in Higher Education

It is general information among all of us here today that the higher education system in India has not undergone any significant reforms in the past 20 or 30 years. As a consequence of this, educational institutions have stated a desire to modernise their curricula in order to tackle the challenges that are brought by the advancements in artificial intelligence as well as the expanding opportunities that these advancements provide. It is expected of the nation's colleges that they will develop a course curriculum that will ensure that the nation's educational and research institutions do not lag behind the efforts of those in other countries. Even private ed-tech start-ups are turning to artificial intelligence (AI) for learning aids, interactive and immersive teaching systems, and customised feedback systems.

CHALLENGES IN GLOBAL HIGHER EDUCATION

The uneven distribution of human resources and funding across the world's higher education institutions will be a significant problem over the next decade. Because of this, some countries will be able to reap the benefits of new opportunities to their fullest, while others will fall further and more behind. In a study that was created for the UNESCO World Conference on Higher Education, it was said that this is merely one of numerous different future trends that are anticipated to arise. It says that the rapid speed of development is generating problems that are increasingly challenging with each passing decade. "Talk and chalk" is not nearly sufficient anymore as we move farther into the 21st century, according to a report that was commissioned by UNESCO in 2009 and published in 2011. It is feasible to discern emerging trends despite the fact that the future will be formed by factors such as shifting demographics, technological developments, as well as worldwide political and economic forces. They arrived at the conclusion that "Future Trends of higher education include: massification, rapid globalisation, impacts of technology, and movement of students and scholars, programmes and institutions across borders will continue."

It is now generally accepted that there has not been a significant increase in the accessibility or inclusivity of higher education because large percentage of 'new' students are not succeeding. This new viewpoint necessitates adjustments, not just to the standards by which establishments evaluate achievement, but also to the ways in which reputations and financial resources are distributed. The authors make the point that in the future, "institutions will be measured by their success at supporting students through to completion," rather than merely by getting more students through the door. This is an important shift from the current focus on measuring institutions based on how many students enrol.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the higher education system in India is undergoing substantial alterations in order to fulfil the increasing needs of students, the improvements in technology, and the requirements of the labour market. The rising trends that have been highlighted in this research bring attention to the efforts that are being made to establish a higher education ecosystem that is more diverse, innovative, and competitive on a global scale. Students from all around the country are now able to access high-quality educational resources thanks to the proliferation of online and blended learning models. These models have improved education's accessibility, flexibility, and scalability. Students benefit from increased employability and a more entrepreneurial mindset as a result of participation in education programmes that emphasise the acquisition of practical skills as well as training that is relevant to certain industries. Interdisciplinary programmes are tearing down the walls that have traditionally separated different fields of study, fostering collaboration, innovation, and abilities in critical thinking.

Research and innovation are being given a higher priority, with an emphasis being placed on partnerships between industry and academics as well as actions taken by the government to foster a culture of research and propel technical developments. The global exposure, cultural variety, and information exchange that are being fostered as a result of international cooperation are enriching the educational experience for both students and teachers alike. Lifelong learning and continuing education programmes are catering to the upskilling demands of professionals in order to ensure that they are able to adapt to a job market that is continuously evolving. Using technology to give students with instruction that is specifically catered to their needs and improving students' overall learning results is the goal of the integration of personalised and adaptive learning approaches.

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