

Estd. : 1955



महारानी लाल कुँवरि स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, बलरामपुर - 271201 (उ०प्र०)  
Maharani Lal Kunwari (P.G.) College, Balrampur - 271201 (U.P.)

(An Institution Accredited by NAAC 'A' Grade)

पत्रांक.....

दिनांक 20.09.14

**Circular/Invitation**

To

Dr/Mrs/Mr-----  
-----

Dear Madam/Sir

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are referred to as the varied collection of technological gear and resources which are used to communicate. The main objective of it is to provide information to its user. To accomplish this, data must be evaluated, analyzed and processed to produce meaningful and useful information. In the field of education, information technology is widely used. Understanding the importance of it IQAC has organised one day seminar on this.

Your gracious presence in this discussion will be helpful to improve the scenario of higher education.

**Detail of the Programme**

**Topic -Use of ICT In Higher Studies**

**Date-24-09-2014**

**Venue-College Auditorium**


**Chief Guest-Dr. A..K. Singh,**




**ATTESTED**

**Principal**

**M.L.K. (P.G.) College  
Balrampur (U.P.)-271201**

  
(Dr.A.K.Singh)

Principal

  
(Dr.R.B.Srivastava)

Coordinator IQAC

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Address : Tulsipur Road, Balrampur - 271201 (UP)

Phone : (05263) - 234139, Fax No. (05263) - 234139 Website: mlkpgcollege.org. Email: principal\_mlk@sify.com





पत्रांक : .....

दिनांक : 16.08.15

**Invitation/Circular**

To

Dr./Mrs/Mr-----  
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**Dear Madam/Sir,**

One day seminar was organized by the IQAC MLK PG College, Balrampur on Research Methodology. The key note address was delivered by Dr. S.P. Mishra, Associate Professor, B.Ed. department.

Research methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyze information about a topic. Research methodology is taught as a supporting subject in several ways in many academic disciplines such as health, education, psychology, social work, nursing, public health, library studies, marketing research and pharmaceutical sciences.

Your gracious presence and suggestion will be helpful to improve the scenario of higher education.

**Detail of the Programme**
**Topic –Research Methodology**
**Date-20 September, 2015**
**Time-11.00AM to 1.30PM**
**Venue-College Auditorium**
**Chief Guest-Dr.N.K.Singh, Principal**

(Dr.N.K.Singh)

Principal



(Dr.R.B.Srivastava)

Coordinator IQAC

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**Principal**  
**M.L.K. (P.G.) College**  
**Balrampur (U.P.)-271201**

02-08-20





पत्रांक .....

दिनांक 05.08.16

**Invitation/Circular**

To

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Dear Madam/Sir

IQAC is going to organize one day seminar on Mentoring Methodology  
The key note address will be given by Dr.S.N.Shukla former head department of psychology  
MLK PG College Balrampur. Mentoring is essential part of promoting higher education and

Mentoring is a relationship between an experienced professional (mentor) who shares their knowledge, skills, and experience with another professional (mentee) to assist in their career progression. "Mentoring is to support and encourage people to manage their own learning in order that they may maximise their potential, develop their skills, improve their performance and become the person they want to be."

Therefore, kindly attend the seminar and express their views. Your presence will be appreciable.

**DETAIL OF PROGRAMME**

**Topic-Mentoring Methodology**

**Date-21/08/2016 Inauguration-11.00 AM**

Organized by-IQAC,MLK P G College, Balrampur

(Dr. N.K.Singh)

Principal



(Dr.R.B.Srivastava)

Coordinator IQAC

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Principal  
M.L.K. (P.G.) College  
Balrampur (U.P.)-271201

42.06.26





पत्रांक : .....

दिनांक : 18.0.17

Invitation/Circular

To

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.....  
.....

Dear Madam/Sir,

The IQAC of MLKPG College Balrampur is going to organise one day seminar on 10<sup>th</sup> September 2017 from 11.00 AM to 1.30 PM. All faculties, research scholars and local persons are invited to participate in the discussion. Theme of discussion will be the Challenges of Higher Education problems and their possible remedies to boost the higher education standard in this least educated district.

Your gracious presence and suggestion will be helpful to improve the scenario of higher education.

Detail of the programme

Topic - Challenges of Higher Education

Date - 10 September, 2017

Inauguration - 11.00 AM

Venue - College Auditorium

Chief Guest - Dr. N.K. Singh, Principal

(Dr. N.K. Singh)  
Principal



(Dr. R.B. Srivastava)  
Coordinator IQAC

Principal  
M.L.K. (P.G.) College  
Balrampur (U.P.)-271201

02.06.20



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Maharani Lal Kunwari (P.G.) College, Balrampur - 271201 (U.P.)

(An Institution Accredited by NAAC 'A' Grade)

पत्रांक.....

Seminar organized

दिनांक ०२.०६.२०१४

By

IQAC, MLKPG College, Balrampur

on

USE OF ICT IN HIGHER STUDIES

On 24.09.2014

Recommendations

The National Policy on Education 1986, as modified in 1992, stressed upon employing educational technology to improve the quality of education. Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are referred to as the varied collection of technological gear and resources which are used to communicate. The main objective of it is to provide information to its user. To accomplish this, data must be evaluated, analyzed and processed to produce meaningful and useful information. In the field of education, information technology is widely used.

In view of these developments, IQAC of the college organized a seminar on "Use of ICT in Higher Studies" in which 52 participants were present. The keynote speaker Dr R. B. Srivastava presented a detailed analysis on this issue.

Higher education systems have grown exponentially in the last five decades to meet the demands of quality education for all. This aspect has further gained momentum due to swift advancements in Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The last two decades have witnessed the inclusion of developments in ICTs in higher education systems around the world. ICT powers our access to information, enables new forms of communication, and serves many on-line services. ICTs also allow for the creation of digital resources like digital libraries where the students, teachers and professionals can access research material and course material from any place at any time.

In view of ICT, E-Learning or Electronic Learning is a general term used to refer to computer-enhanced learning. It is also known as online learning. Distance education provided the base for e-learning's development. It overcomes timing, attendance and travel difficulties. E-learning has the following advantages-

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Balrampur (U.P.)-271201**

- Eliminating time and geographical barriers in education for learners as well as teachers.
- Enhanced group collaboration made possible via ICT.
- New educational approaches can be used. It can provide speedy dissemination of education to target disadvantaged groups.
- It offers the combination of education while balancing family and work life.

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- It enhances the international dimension of educational services.


ICT contributes significantly to the classroom teaching learning process as it helps the teacher to motivate the learners and to make the teaching- learning process more dynamic. ICT can help the teachers to evaluate the learners progress. It makes learning experience more effective through its various products. The learners can interact with the teachers, peers, and experts on various issues outside the classroom. It is too early to say whether the role of ICTs in the teaching function of higher education is truly transformative, or whether it is simply a repackaging of previous pedagogy. ICTs are a potentially powerful tool for extending educational opportunities, both formal and non-formal.

ICTs make possible asynchronous learning, or learning characterized by a time lag between the delivery of instruction and its reception by learners. Online course materials, for example, may be accessed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Teachers and learners no longer have to rely solely on printed books and other materials in physical media housed in libraries for their educational needs. With the Internet and the World Wide Web, a wealth of learning materials in almost every subject and in a variety of media can now be accessed from anywhere at any time of the day and by an unlimited number of people. The educational effectiveness of ICTs depends on how they are used and for what purpose. The growth of mass higher education has made large classes an endemic feature of several courses at higher education institutions. Large class sizes make it difficult for teachers to employ interactive teaching strategies or to gain insight into the difficulties experienced by students. Large classes pose problems for all students but students who are under-prepared are particularly affected. It is in these contexts that provide useful opportunities for educational technologies.

#### **Benefits of ICT**

1. It motivates learners through hands-on activity, visual representations and improved modes of presentation;
2. Equalizes individual differences and has particularly dramatic effects for students with special needs;
3. Enables collaborative learning
4. Encourages use of peer coaching and peer reviews;
5. Develops communication skills and awareness of different audiences;
6. Students get opportunity to participate an International Conference.
7. Students get a chance to interact with research scholars from all over the world.
8. Increases information reliability
9. Encourages independent learning and individual preferences for process, layout, style and format;
10. Has improved students' quality of work and has given them the confidence to perform enhanced learning tasks;
11. Has allowed students to learn independently, which has enabled more work to be completed and
12. High quality, cost effective professional development in the workplace,
13. Upgrading of employee skills, increased productivity.



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### Challenges of ICT

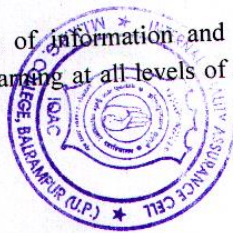
- Use of ICTs in teaching has some obvious benefits, but it also bring challenges. First is the high cost of acquiring, installing, operating, maintaining and replacing ICTs.
- The other challenge faced is that in many higher educational institutions, the basic requirements as electricity, telephone networks, internet service are not available.
- Also, many colleges do not have proper rooms or buildings so as to accommodate the technology.
- Lack of training of the professionals of higher education about the use of ICT.
- Installing learning technology without reviewing student needs and content availability;
- Using inappropriate content from other regions of the world without customizing it appropriately;
- High cost of content (e-journals, digital libraries
- Do not have budget to repair the broken computers.
- Lack of proper provision in security system such as CCTV monitoring, security guard etc.

### Recommendations:

1. ICT should be a compulsory course in all teacher preparation institutions.
2. On the basis of research, an innovative model of preservice teacher education should be developed that fulfill our present requirement.
3. We should train our future teachers that confidently provide knowledge and instructions in the classroom with the help of modern technologies keeping in view the national and international standards.
4. Sufficient facilities and resources should be provided to in-service and pre-service teachers to practices the ICTs in teaching-learning process.
5. Both theory and practice related to the technological, pedagogical and social competencies should be the compulsory course of the teacher preparation programs.
6. Computer, internet and electricity should be made available in all higher educational institutions so as to provide access to ICT to both teachers and learners.
7. Compulsory training on the use of ICT should be provided to the Professionals of higher education.
8. Administrators must be competent in the use of technology, and they must have broad understanding of the technical, curricular, administrative, financial and social dimensions of ICT use in education.
9. Steps should be taken for the installation of CCTV, employment of security guards etc in each higher educational institutions.

### Conclusion:

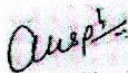
The increasing use of information and communication technologies has brought changes to teaching and learning at all levels of higher education systems (HES) leading to



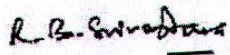
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Balrampur (U.P.)-271201  
02.06.20




quality enhancements. Traditional forms of teaching and learning are increasingly being converted to online and virtual environments. There are endless possibilities with the integration of ICT in the education system. ICT enabled education will ultimately lead to the democratization of education. A new era of education has been started which necessarily demands a new role of teacher, pupils and education system. In the era of ICT, it will be very difficult for India to cross the digital divide, if concerted efforts are not made to promote ICT education. Those teachers are called 21st century teachers who will possess the technological, pedagogical, and social competencies in them and they will shape the personality of their pupils on constructivist level. Thus, ICT refers to the integration of computing technology and communication. It allows us to get information and to communicate with each other or to have an effect on the environment using electronic or digital equipment.

  
Dr.A.K.Singh  
Principal



  
Dr.R.B.Srivastava  
Coordinator IQAC

  
Principal  
M.L.K. (P.G.) College  
Bahrampur (U.P.)-271201  
02.06.20





पत्रांक : .....

दिनांक : 12.12.2018

**Seminar on  
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY  
Organized by IQAC  
MLK P G College, Balrampur  
On 20/09/2015**

**Report and Recommendations**

One day seminar was organized by the IQAC MLK PG College on Research Methodology in which 65 members participated. The key note address was delivered by Dr S.P.Mishra from B.Ed. department. He spoke on recent trends in research being carried out in different parts of the world.

Research methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyze information about a topic. Research methodology is taught as a supporting subject in several ways in many academic disciplines such as health, education, psychology, social work, nursing, public health, library studies, marketing research and pharmaceutical sciences.

**Historical Research Method:** History is the record of the changing processes. History consists of changes which social structures undergo. Social scientists studies the past to gain a better understanding of the present state of affairs. History is the meaningful record of man's achievement. It is not merely a list of characteristics of chronological events, but an integrated account of the relationship between persons, events, times and places. Sources of Historical Research: There are many sources for collection of historical data like; Autobiographies, Diaries, Confessions, Memories, Personal letters, Accessible documents, news-papers and literature, books and Magazines, Cultural and Analytical history material, Artistic materials, historical paintings, Portraits, charts etc. These sources can be divided into two categories i.e. Primary sources and Secondary sources. Primary sources: The original documents are termed as Primary sources. These are solid basis of historical research and are highly prized by a historian. According to Kerlinger, "A primary source is the only repository of an historical datum, like an original record kept of an important occasion, an eye witness description of an event, a photograph, minutes of organization meeting and so on." (i) Document or records: These are maintained and written by actual participant or witness of an event. These sources are produced for the purpose of transmitting information to be used in the future. Documents classified as primary sources are constitution, charters, laws, court decisions, diaries, deeds, genealogies, contracts, wills, autobiographies, letters, official minutes or records, permits, licenses, affidavits, depositions, declarations, proclamations, certificates, lists, bills, handbills, receipts, newspapers, magazines, accounts, maps, diagrams, books, pamphlets, catalogues, films, pictures, paintings, recordings, transcriptions and research reports. (ii) Remains or Relics: These are associated with a person, group, period, fossils, skeletons, tools, weapons, food utensils, clothing, buildings, furniture, coins,



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art objects, pictures and paintings are examples of relics. (iii) Oral Testimony: These are spoken account of witness or participant in an event. It is obtained in a personal interview. It may be recorded or transcript as the witness relates his experiences. Secondary Sources of Data: In the words of Kerlinger, "A secondary source is an account or record of an historical event or circumstance one or more steps removed from an original history." Secondary sources are the reports of a person who relates the testimony of actual witness of, or participant in an event. The writer of the secondary source who was not on the scene of the event, merely 81 reports what the person who was there said or wrote. Most history books and encyclopedias are the examples of secondary source.


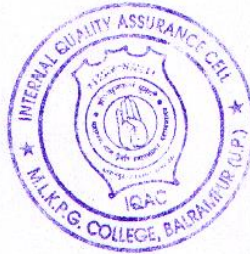
**Characteristics of Historical Method:** (i) Historical method is universal. (ii) Historical method involves very deep and intensive investigation of material that already exists. (iii) Historical facts cannot be repeated in an accurate fashion as can be done in laboratory observation. (iv) Only such problems which are based on historical records can be investigated by following this approach. (v) Historical approach to research is the application of scientific method to historical problems. (vi) In Historical Method hypothesis may or may not be formulated depending upon the nature of the research. (vii) The interpretation of data entirely depends upon the topic of research.

**Approaches to Historical Research:** 1. Perspective Approach: It means to study the events from the past towards present. It is ancient approach. Ancient approach was to study the political personality approach.

Thus knowledge of traditional and modern computational skills are essential to interpret the data. The present seminar has provided valuable knowledge to young researchers and teachers to continue their research.




**Dr. N.K.Singh**  
Principal



**Dr.R.B.Srivastava**  
Coordinator IQAC

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Balrampur (U.P.)-271201

62.08.20





## Seminar on

**MENTORING METHODOLOGY**

Organized by IQAC

MLK P G College, Balrampur

On 21/08/2016

**Reports and Recommendations**

One day seminar was organized by the IQAC MLK PG College on Research Methodology in which 70 members participated. The key note address was given by Dr.S.N.Shukla former head of the department of psychology MLK PG College Balrampur.

Mentoring is a relationship between an experienced professional (mentor) who shares their knowledge, skills, and experience with another professional (mentee) to assist in their career progression. "Mentoring is to support and encourage people to manage their own learning in order that they may maximise their potential, develop their skills, improve their performance and become the person they want to be."

**There are three types of mentoring.**

**Traditional One-on-one Mentoring.** A mentee and mentor are matched, either through a program or on their own. ...


**Distance Mentoring.** A mentoring relationship in which the two parties (or group) are in different locations. ...

**Group Mentoring.** A single mentor is matched with a cohort of mentees.

Mentoring is...

- A powerful, professional development tool
- An effective way to help individuals progress in their careers
- About long range career planning and/or improving certain skills and abilities A mentor is:
- A guide to help the mentee navigate their professional journey
- A trusted and respected advisor
- Someone that explores with the mentee their current career situation, what they wish to achieve and how they can go about reaching their goals without prescribing solutions or career routes
- Someone that provides support

The outcome of the Hayes Group mentoring methodology is a more accelerated transfer of knowledge (technical, organizational, leadership, political) from an experienced employee (mentor) to a less experienced employee (mentee). The mentees will be prepared for more responsibility in the organization because of the customized development they receive from

  
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# महाराजी लाल कुँवरि स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, बलरामपुर- 271201 (उ०प्र०)

(सम्बद्ध: सिद्धार्थ विश्वविद्यालय, कपिलवस्तु, सिद्धार्थनगर)

राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन एवं प्रत्यायनन परिषद (NAAC) द्वारा "ए" श्रेणी प्राप्त संस्थान

पत्रांक : .....

दिनांक : 12.12.2018

## Report and Recommendations of Seminar on Challenges in Higher Education Organised by IQAC MLKP G College, Balrampur On 10<sup>th</sup> September, 2017

India's higher education system is the world's third largest in terms of students, next to China and the United States. In future, India will be one of the largest education hubs. India's Higher Education sector has witnessed a tremendous increase in the number of Universities/University level Institutions & Colleges since independence. The 'Right to Education Act' which stipulates compulsory and free education to all children within the age groups of 6-14 years, has brought about a revolution in the education system of the country with statistics revealing a staggering enrolment in schools over the last four years. The involvement of private sector in higher education has seen drastic changes in the field. Today over 60% of higher education institutions in India are promoted by the private sector.

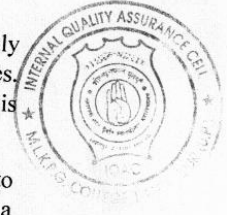
Therefore, IQAC of MLKPG College Balrampur has organised one day seminar of faculties and research scholars to highlight the problems and their possible remedies to boost the higher education standard in this least educated district.

However, it needs greater transparency and accountability, the role of universities and colleges in the new millennium, and emerging scientific research on how people learn is of utmost important. India provides highly skilled people to other countries therefore; it is very easy for India to transfer our country from a developing nation to a developed nation.

**Challenges in Higher Education in India** It is our 69th year of independence still our education system has not been developed fully. We are not able to list a single university in top 100 universities of the world. Various governments changed during these six decades. They tried to boost the education system and implemented various education policies but they were not sufficient to put an example for the universe. UGC is continuously working and focusing on quality education in higher education sector. Still we are facing lot of problems and challenges in our education system. Some of the basic challenges in higher education system in India are discussed below:

**Enrolment:** The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of India in higher education is only 15% which is quite low as compared to the developed as well as, other developing countries. With the increase of enrolments at school level, the supply of higher education institutes is insufficient to meet the growing demand in the country.

**Equity:** There is no equity in GER among different sects of the society. According to previous studies the GER in higher education in India among male and female varies to a greater extent. There are regional variations too some states have high GER while as some is



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quite behind the national GER which reflect a significant imbalances within the higher education system.

**Quality:** Quality in higher education is a multi-dimensional, multilevel, and a dynamic concept. Ensuring quality in higher education is amongst the foremost challenges being faced in India today. However, Government is continuously focusing on the quality education. Still Large number of colleges and universities in India are unable to meet the minimum requirements laid down by the UGC and our universities are not in a position to mark its place among the top universities of the world.

**Infrastructure:** Poor infrastructure is another challenge to the higher education system of India Journal of Education and 2017 41 particularly the institutes run by the public sector suffer from poor physical facilities and infrastructure. There are large number of colleges which are functioning on second or third floor of the building on ground or first floor there exists readymade hosieries or photocopy shops.

**Political interference:** Most of the educational Institutions are owned by the political leaders, who are playing key role in governing bodies of the Universities. They are using the innocent students for their selfish means. Students organise campaigns, forget their own objectives and begin to develop their careers in politics.

**Faculty:** Faculty shortages and the inability of the state educational system to attract and retain wellqualified teachers have been posing challenges to quality education for many years. Large numbers of NET / PhD candidates are unemployed even there are lot of vacancies in higher education, these deserving candidates are then applying in other departments which is a biggest blow to the higher education system.

**Accreditation:** As per the data provided by the NAAC, as of June 2010, "not even 25% of the total higher education institutions in the country were accredited. And among those accredited, only 30% of the universities and 45% of the colleges were found to be of quality to be ranked at 'A' level".

**Research and Innovation:** there are very nominal scholars in our country whose writing is cited by famous western authors. There is inadequate focus on research in higher education institutes. There are insufficient resources and facilities, as well as, limited numbers of quality faculty to advice students. Most of the research scholars are without fellowships or not getting their fellowships on time which directly or indirectly affects their research. Moreover, Indian Higher education institutions are poorly connected to research centers. So, this is another area of challenge to the higher education in India. Structure of higher education: Management of the Indian education faces challenges of overcentralization, bureaucratic structures and lack of accountability, transparency, and professionalism. As a result of increase in number of affiliated colleges and students, the burden of administrative functions of universities has significantly increased and the core focus on academics and research is diluted (Kumar, 2015).

Indian higher education system is growing very fast irrespective of various challenges but there is no reason that these Challenges cannot be overcome. With the help of new-age learning tools, it is easy for country like India to overcome these problems and bring a paradigm shift in the country's higher education sector. With such a vibrant country with huge population properly educated, the possibilities are endless. If knowledge is imparted using advanced digital teaching and learning tools, and society is made aware of where we

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are currently lagging behind, our country can easily emerge as one of the most developed nations in the world.

The need to enhance the employability of graduates is presenting entry points for collaboration in enterprise education and entrepreneurship, links with industry, research skills and the wide range of transferable skills, including English. The emerging interest in Indian higher education institutions in the vocational skills market provides areas for potential engagement with international partners. There is a need to build stronger relationships and increase mutual understanding in higher education by increasing support and participation in platforms (conferences, workshops, seminars) which enable debate and dialogue with other countries of the world.

#### Suggestions Improving the System of Higher Education:

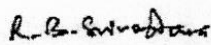
There is a need to implement innovative and transformational approach form primary to higher education level to make Indian educational system globally more relevant and competitive.

Higher educational institutes need to improve quality and reputation.

There should be a good infrastructure of colleges and universities which may attract the students. Government must promote collaboration between Indian higher education institutes and top International institutes and also generates linkage between national research laboratories and research centers of top institutions for better quality and collaborative research.


There is a need to focus on the graduate students by providing them such courses in which they can achieve excellence, gain deeper knowledge of subject so that they will get jobs after recruitment in the companies which would reduce unnecessary rush to the higher education.

Education is a process by which a person's body, mind and character are formed and strengthened. It is bringing of head, heart and mind together and thus enabling a person to develop an all-round personality identifying the best in him or her. Higher education in India has expanded very rapidly in the last six decades after independence yet it is not equally accessible to all. Opportunities are available but how to get benefits from these opportunities and how to make them accessible to others is the matter of concern. In order to sustain that rate of growth, there is need to increase the number of institutes and also the quality of higher education in India. To reach and achieve the future requirements there is an urgent need to relook at the Financial Resources, Access and Equity, Quality Standards, Relevance, infrastructure and at the end the Responsiveness.

  
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02.06.20