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Role of Language Universities in Promoting Access and Equity in Terms of Enrolment and Retention Through Hindi and Urdu Medium

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In the country like India the higher education is becoming popular and is being accepted as one of the key factors for human resource development. Today the higher education not only contributes to the growth of an individual and national economy; it has also become a multi-million dollar business in itself. Either because of sheer necessity, status symbol or push by the market forces, higher education has become a commodity to be consumed on a massive scale.

No doubt, the Indian higher education system provides access and equality of opportunity to need based community at the door step of the learners. But, if we specifically observe, we will find that the language universities especially MGAHV & MANUU are serving the need of depressed, underprivileged and marginalized sections of the society and fulfilling the term access and equity in real sense. It can be best justified as under:

- Those who know English generally belong to the upper rung of the society and capable of receiving education by paying more in English medium. Whereas the counterpart of English language are really deprived and unreached section of the society which are being approached by the language universities especially MGAHV & MANUU.*
- The English knowing people are generally second or third generation learners whereas non-English are generally first generation learners. This shows that they have become first generation only through language universities.*

This paper explores the students' enrolment and retention since the inception of the two universities.

Educating the people is really a big and challenging task. It becomes more important if we look what the education is going to do especially in the light of opening sentence of Education Commission (1966), "The destiny of India is now being shaped in her classroom." Also, access to knowledge has been emphasized by the National Knowledge Commission (NKC, 2006). Various efforts have been made in this direction at all levels, i.e., starting from elementary through secondary and senior secondary to the university education. In higher sector, in India, at present there are 493 universities or universities level institutions (including 42 central, 256 state, 60 state private and 130 deemed to be universities, 5 institutions established under state legislation acts) and 31324 colleges (Annual Report, UGC,