

Issues & Challenges In Higher Education In India

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Abstract

As we all know that education is the backbone of any economy or country in the pursuit of greater power. Higher education system of India is the third largest in the world, behind the United States and China. Since independence, India as a developing nation has been moving forward with the conflict in the education sector. It is trying to improve literacy rates with quality education. Higher education plays a key role in supporting knowledge-driven economic growth strategies. It provides an opportunity to reflect on social, economic, cultural, moral, and spiritual problems. It contributes to national development by disseminating special knowledge and skills. India's higher education system has been greatly expanded since independence. Last but not least, the current paper seeks to explore the emerging Issues and challenges in the Indian higher education system in the modern era. . The current study aims to highlight the Issues and challenges in the higher education system in India.

Keywords— Higher education, Issues and challenges.

INTRODUCTION

Higher education is very significant for a developing country like India. Next to China and United States India's higher education system is the third largest country in the world. India's higher education sector has witnessed extend in the number of Universities and Colleges on account that Independence. The contribution of personal area in higher education is great. Today over 60% higher education institutions in India are promoted by personal sector. The contribution of private unaided Colleges and Universities in assembly the demand of higher education is appreciable. The number of Universities has increased 34 times from 20 in 1950 to 677 in 2014. India has produced verities of professionals, like-scientists, doctors, engineers, managers, teachers who are in super demands all over the world. India has also excelled its performance in nuclear and area domains. Higher education provides opportunities to the people to focus on the social, cultural, moral, economic and many more problems of the related types facing humanity. In the coming few decades, India will have world's biggest set of younger people. But the spleenful aspect is that the correlation between humans and higher education does not appear good. The growing youth populace can be outstanding asset if their plausible is brought to fruition, otherwise it will pass wrong side and provide draw back gate for Indian economy.

Higher education, with its emphasis on academic study, is a highly valued country in the heart of India. Higher education means multiple things to different people. When we talk about higher education, it means getting a degree in higher education through the process of learning and teaching in institutions of higher learning such as colleges and universities. It contributes to the growth and development of the industry and is also seen as an opportunity to participate in the process of personal development through a flexible learning mode.

Before debating the issues and challenges associated with higher education we need to know that primary education is more important than higher education. India's first challenge is poverty, we have to lift millions of people out of poverty and we can't do it unless we focus on primary education. Higher education starts when you leave high school or 10 + 2. So if a child is 5 years old

and lives in a family below the poverty line the child needs primary education and not higher education. So if the government only uses higher education that will not change the child's situation because higher education is about colleges.

We find that there are many areas of inequality in higher education. When we talk about broader area, we can see from the above diagram are regional, social then economic. When we talk about region, we will find that there are hilly areas, coastal areas, far remote areas, and the river side area where education is hard to reach. The people, residing in these areas, are sufferers, because of languages, cultures. Inequality also exists between rural and urban population. All these things need to be taken care of while planning the higher education. Inequality between social groups, like caste & categories, religion and gender exists. Education should be provided to all section irrespective of the above-mentioned things inequalities in the economic group is found. Talented children of poor parents are left behind in education. Children, belonging to poor and middle class, find difficult to access higher education. They use their talents in negative way which leads to downfall of economy.

STATE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

The state of higher education in India is in the midst of both good and bad. In short I say it's not good and it's not so bad. Number of universities, colleges, number of teachers and professors and students enrolled. As of 2014 India has more than 670 universities, at least 38,000 colleges, 817000 professors and teachers and more than 28000,000 registered students. There is an increase in the number of colleges, universities, students and teachers every year. Different students apply for different courses. As there are more than 14,000, 0000 students who have applied for courses across the country. Graduates have more than 20490000 registered students. With a survey of around 1370000 and a diploma more than 1710000 students enrolled in the year 2014.

Now we also have to look at the budget problem. In 2014 the Indian government spent more than Rs 65,000 Crore. This amount is 17% higher than in 2013. The Higher Education Department has allocated Over Rs 16,000 crore which is a 20% increase from last year. The government has also allocated Rs 24.00 Crore to IITs, Rs 1300 Crore NITs, and Rs350 Crore to IIMs in the year 2014.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

In this context, the current paper carries with it the urgency of raising awareness of the many concerns that need to be addressed by national and international stakeholders. This study also differs in the sense that it brings a better understanding of the current situation in the country's higher education system and its growth path given the opportunities and challenges in the system under consideration. The current study casts a useful understanding of the financial systems and enrollment features of higher education in India. Education managers, policy makers, educational institutions, and researchers will gain an understanding of the current study for use for a variety of purposes. Higher Education in India is one of the oldest civilizations with in the world. Also known as Barat and Hindustan and officially known as the 'Republic of India', it is the world's most liberal democracy.

Aim of the study: - To identify the emerging problems and challenges of higher education in India

How to: -This current research is based on secondary sources such as books, articles, journals, thesis, University News, UGC Annual Reports, Planning Commission, Department of Human Resources Education, expert opinion and websites etc. The method is used a descriptive method of analysis.

TROUBLES WITH HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

Although higher education system in India is the third largest in the world, after the United States and China. Higher education in India has come a long way since the country gained independence; it

is on a difficult path and is actually in trouble. Clearly, the biggest challenges are facing higher education in India.

Some basic problems in the higher education system in India are discussed below:

1. Teaching Quality

The first issue facing higher education in India is reducing the quality of teaching. Our education system is plagued by high-profile issues at many of its institutions and universities. Many problems such as lack of intelligence, poor teaching, traditional teaching methods, lack of accountability and quality assurance and the division of research and teaching raise questions about the Indian education system. Teachers are not well-trained and well-qualified for the task at hand. Some colleges hire new graduates as inexperienced professors. So this is a big problem.

2. Finances:-

i) **Funding** is also a problem with higher education in India. India is already spending too much money on higher education and cannot afford to spend more. However, if the quality of higher education is to be improved it will cost a lot of money.

ii) **Decline in Public budget:** Government has to allocate more budgets for higher education. Because of this private sector are coming, they are supporting government they are bearing some expenses in the higher education and create infrastructure and provide higher education by their own income and by this way the society are being benefitted.

3. Rising needs of quality based Higher Education institutions

This is a very common problem faced by many learners who want to enhance their educational qualifications as they are unable to become a part of quality based educational system. With increased in population and enhanced awareness of people, new quality based institutions which are coming up are less.

4. Quota system

The quota system for dispute is a major issue. Delivering a booking and quota system for various categories in education has lost its quality. I think the quota is not worth the quality of higher education. Talent and competence are more important than your identity. However, the quota system is still a challenge.

5. Political Feature

Political influence is also negative and problematic with higher education. Most educational institutions are run by political leaders, who play a key role in the governing bodies of the Universities. They established their own youth cells and promoted a student organization on a political basis. They use the power of students for their political ends. Students forget their intentions and begin to advance their career in politics. The governing bodies do not seek any political influence or interference in their affairs.

6. Moral Problems

The rapid growth of science and technology and the subsequent industrialization created great and dangerous in our ancient moral issues. The new generation has no interest in serving their country and is only interested in taking a job and a higher salary package.

7. Traditional teaching methods:-

Professors still cling to those old teaching methods like the board, the marker. They do not like to use audio aids in teaching. Nor do they match the information available and what the global industry needs.

8. Expensive higher education

College, specialist and specialized education has emerged as a boon in India. The cost structure of specialized and specialized institutions such as IIM is very high; Payment of IIM Rs. 2 lakh each semester of MBA classes. The average expenditure limit has been exceeded. Customizing higher education has encouraged the development of hungry and useful entrepreneurs. At the moment, higher education is a big job.

9. Neglect of Indian languages:

The method of teaching, especially in science subjects, is English. So provincial students who do not know English, cannot think science correctly in English. They must suffer greatly for this. The standard distribution is not available in the native Indian languages.

10. Problem of brain drain:

Whenever smart, competent and qualified candidates are not getting the right positions in the nation, they want to go to another country in search of work. So our nation has been denied a good talent. This miracle is called the 'Brain Drain.' As a result, we have lost so many talents that can be used in our nation to improve education and development nationwide.

11. Wastage of resources:

Our education system depends on General Education. The drop-out rate is higher with the maximum assisted and assisted size. Most students under the age of 6-14 drop out of school before completing their studies. It promotes spending and staffing.

12. Non-recruitment of the teachers

The teacher –student ratio is not generally maintained in higher education in India. Though seats for students have tremendously increased, the strength of teachers continues to remain the same. This discourages quality based education from being promoted as the work load of teacher gets increased and students too are unable to receive the much needed attention.

13. Lack of International cooperation between various stakeholders

The need is to encourage international cooperation between institutions in order to share knowledge across the globe and facilitate collaboration, which promotes development of post cosmopolitan citizenship.

14 Unsustainable costs of traditional methods of instruction

Education is a basic right and at a time when it should be provided free of cost or minimum expenditure, it is an expensive passion to pursue in higher educational setups. This often creates disparity for the masses as it creates a divide among the society as very few are able to climb the ladder of fulfilling their dream of pursuing it.

15. Lack of Inclusivity and Sustainability

In the current times, a major problem that one can see is that unfortunately all sections of the society don't get desired representation in the higher educational structures. SDG-4 echoes quality based education which is missing in many institutions. Hence, sincere efforts should be made to include and promote good and quality based education

16 Lack of Governance Structure

The management of Indian education faces the challenges of segregation, governance structures and a lack of accountability, transparency and technology. Due to the increase in the number of colleges

and students collaborating, the burden of university administrative responsibilities has grown significantly and the basic focus of students and research is being cleared up.

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18. Rigid Curricula

Rigid and outdated curriculum as well as the lack of employer employment in the development of skills and creation of course content leads to very few opportunities for interdisciplinary learning. Most observers of higher education in India feel that the performance of institutions of higher learning has been less than satisfactory regarding access, equity and quality. There is now an urgent need to work on the development of the education sector to meet the need for emerging opportunities, increasing the number of young people and the challenges of the 21st century.

Problems with higher education in India So above we have discussed the challenges facing higher education. I will now address some critical challenges facing higher education —

1. Gap in Supply and Demand to higher education:-

India incorporates a low enrollment rate. The country's Gross Enrollment Ratio or GER in education registered an increase from 24.5% in 2015-16 to 25.2% in 2016-17, according to the latest All India Higher Education Survey (AIHES) publication presented by Union Human Resource Development (HRD) Minister Prakash Javadekar. GER can be a statistical measure that determines the number of students enrolled in undergraduate, postgraduate and graduate courses in the country and is expressed as a percentage of the population. Although India aims to get 30% GER by 2020. It lags far behind countries like China, at present, with a enrollment rate of 43.39%. The GER USA is 85.8% which is Pakistan which is 9.93%, the GER of Brazil is 36% and 6% below the global average. This could change if we wanted to increase the status of higher education in India.

2. Low-level institutional mushrooms-

The introduction of mushrooms in low-income institutions across the country is not good for higher education. These new colleges are powerless and it's all about fraudulent money from students and their parents. There is so much glamour and so little level of education.

3. No Activity-Based Learning

Higher education lacks project-based education. Young graduates should learn new skills, especially vocational skills that can give them a job. We therefore do not focus on project-based learning. Just an idea is not enough; we need information that works with it.

4. There is no strategy

There is no higher education strategy in India. We do not have foreign students who come to the country to study here. The government has no plan for this and this is a big challenge.

5. Why Only the Relief Industry?

We are concerned about the service sector. We all want to be selected in campus selection, so, we prefer jobs in the service sector only. However, higher education does not solve the problem of job creation in the manufacturing sector. That is a big problem.

6. Immigration after education:

Many students after doing IIT and IIM try to search for opportunities in foreign countries such as Australia USA and Canada etc. They look forward to MNCs and settle abroad. There must be ways to prepare students for post-secondary education to work for their country first.

7. The lack of Quality Research Work:

There is no shortage of funding for India's top institutions such as IITs, IIMs and other important national institutions. However, the study budget was not under-utilized due to inadequate quality workmanship. Due to the limited focus on Research and Internationalization, very few Indian higher education institutions are known around the world.

8. Insufficient infrastructure and facilities –

Apart from the well-known higher education institutions in India most colleges and universities do not have basic and advanced research institutions. Many institutions operate without proper infrastructure and basic services such as libraries, hostels, transportation, sports facilities, etc.

9. Lack of Permanent Faculty and Higher Academic Level Rates:

In many months of government and middle universities more than 30% of vacant technical positions. While student enrollment in higher education is growing at a rapid pace over the past few years.

10. Accreditation:

According to information provided by the NAAC, as of June 2010, “not even 25% of nationally recognized higher education institutions. And among those accredited, only 30% of universities and 45% of colleges were found to have an A-level accounting quality.

11. Research and Innovation:

There are highly qualified scholars in our country whose writings are written by renowned western writers. There is insufficient focus on research in higher education institutions. There are inadequate resources and facilities, as well as limited number of quality student counseling services. Most researchers are not getting their fellowship at a time that directly or indirectly affects their research. In addition, Indian institutions of higher learning are communicated poorly with research institutes. Very less funds are also allotted to pursue the same whereas the very foundational pillar of any institution should be research and innovation. Therefore, this is another place to challenge higher education in India.

12. Rhetoric strategy and poor implementation –

Our educational policy documents are full of textbooks. Looks like there's no place for real numbers. In addition, without multiple committees and commissions there is no room for implementation at the grassroots level. It only stays at the speed of a snail.

13. Educational technologies

At a time when the world is moving through forth industrial revolution, many institutions are yet to blend their traditional educational system with a digital one. This discourages the learners overall intellectual development and he has to continue with his traditional form of rote learning. Thereby, preventing his enhancement of learning experience which is the need of current times to compete in the job market.

14. General education:

Our education framework is General Education for the Environment. The development of specialized and professional education is totally unacceptable. So our teaching method does not work. So the number of educated and unemployed people is increasing day by day. This has been an extraordinary concern for the Government.

OTHER CHALLENGES WHICH MIXTURE THE PROBLEMS INCLUDE:

- ❖ Focuses on inclusion and comprehension; students are less likely to develop a wide range of different skills, including critical thinking, problem solving and teamwork.
- ❖ Our diverse education system; based on location, rural and urban areas, the wealth of the poor has posed a significant challenge to educational institutions. Types of colleges, universities, technical institutions have also produced a variety of types and quality of Education. Some of them pass on higher education while a few others do very dirty work. Thanks to the UGC, for publishing a list of universities and institutions of false teaching

- ❖ our narrowly specialised institution of excellence like IITs IIMs and AIIMs, and IISc serve but 0.5 p.c of the overall students registered in schools and universities -out of thirty five candidates showing for CAT, solely about to one candidate is admitted in IIMs. Out of 65 candidates, one is chosen for IIT course.
- ❖ Presently there's a awfully less collaboration of upper academic institutes with industries.
- ❖ Number of research papers revealed in India has magnified ceaselessly for the past few decades however mirrored in low citation impact if compared with alternative countries like Federal Republic of Germany, U.S., France and China.
- ❖ Low employability of graduates is one among the foremost drawback in India. only a small percentage of Indian graduates are considering employment. Placement outcome additionally drop considerably as we have a tendency to move aloof from the highest institutes.

There is a great need to transform higher education. These are some of the challenges that should cover all sectors in the current state of education and we must work hard at them.

WAY FORWARD AND SOLUTIONS:

The famous personality Albert Einstein once said no the matter can be solved from the same level of knowledge created it. In the same way, current needs require one to learn to do look at the world and therefore education, in a new and powerful way. Higher education must demonstrate its commitment to change and social progress. He should also try to teach new things which will build the future and engage in internal reconstruction as a modification.

Higher education, with its emphasis on academic study, can be a force for good information transfer. It must also serve a variety of purposes the needs of the masses. Equality of access to and promotion of education in women should also be considered. Similarly, a variety of curricula will be provided assistance to students in assisting in overall development as a result a multi-faceted approach. Finally, HEIs are independent and public must separate themselves from political parties and should be provide good infrastructure and resources.

CONCLUSION

In this paper I highlight the current situation in India in the field of higher education. We also identify challenges such as the gap in service delivery, lack of quality research, the problem of infrastructure and basic services, lack of intelligence etc in higher education, which needs to be overcome through effective policy development and effective implementation. We need job-led growth and in this case, the goal should be in quality education and skills / technology. India has a demographic ad-vantage in the form of a large number of young people. To make the best of this, these young minds need to be given the opportunity to receive only a high level of higher education from the working class who will ensure the emergence of a true knowledge society that will ultimately improve global competitiveness in the global economy. In order to make a better contribution to higher education in the Indian economy, there is the emergence of a paradigm shift from textbook education to productive, job-oriented education according to specific needs.

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