



Challenges and Suggestions: Indian Higher Education System

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ABSTRACT

University education plays a vital role in the nation's overall development, which includes economic, social, and industrial aspects. India is hometown to some of the world's finest educational devices. In order to equip students for self-sustainability, Indian higher education institutions, including faculties and universities, have an obligation to provide excellent, research-based education in the fields of education, studies, and other subjects. Competency is now a sign of growth everywhere in the world due to the rapid development of information and communication technology, other scientific advances, and their useful instruments. It has an effect on Indian society to improve living standards and quality of existence. Consequently, India needs to rapidly push forward and realign its better development.

Introduction

The goal of this study is to draw attention to new problems and difficulties in India's higher education system, particularly in the rural and semi-urban areas. When we acknowledge that the HE-System itself is the most notable—India. The most powerful politicians, who control the university as a profit-making enterprise, are mostly in charge of this issue, which makes changes in higher education itself very problematic. Education experts have correctly noted that uneven patches of higher education in India are inferior universities and that although the most successful graduates are successful globally,

some still face domestic unemployment. The grant is usually suppressed by legislative concerns, and emergency standards apply to many organizations.

Objectives of the Study:

- To understand the obstacles faced by higher educational institutions in India.
- To explain the institutional impediments to improve higher education.
- To bring a light on various strategies of strengthening higher education in India.

Materials and Methods:

The study is based on descriptive research design. The data has been collected through secondary sources like journals, books, government reports, newspapers and various working papers. The secondary data has been analyzed through content analysis method. Meta analyses, systematic reviews, literature reviews, books and documents that were not based on authenticated data, were excluded from the study. (Jaysawal,2023)

Emerging issue:

India is probably dealing with a number of problems right now, including a lack of education, poverty, unemployment, the need for good, and other materialistic values. Nevertheless, throughout the past few years, understudy unrest has been a problem for every individual, guardian, gatekeeper, educator, administrator, or nation. These concerns are as follows:

1. Student participation in displays, protests, marches, large-scale events, walkouts, and library settings new problems flare up, damaging labs and university property, and enjoying physical activities akin to ragging on campus. These are the national issues arising from the unrest among students.
2. Financial challenges: The majority of students come from the ordinary class, and many of them struggle to meet their most basic needs. Economic catastrophes have emerged as a result of growing expenses and spending patterns on luxuries. In order to pay for their education, students work part-time jobs and have to balance their time between their roles in the workplace and their studies. These are a few causes of the distress that kids are feeling. With so many different circles involved, it is exceedingly difficult to enumerate the causes of students' distress.

3. Students in a developed society participate actively in all significant social changes. Advanced students are distancing themselves from customs and limitations in favor of new cultures and ways of thinking. On campus, universities have given rise to Gandhi-giri, which represents Gandhi's reasoning, and Anna-giri, which represents Anna Hajare's anti-corruption crusade.

4. Our students are willing to take drastic measures to achieve the glamour on campus, whether it is affordable or not.

5. A new generation of proficient in technology students has begun to emerge and because of their unwavering potential and desire for tech-based learning, keeping up with them is becoming one of the most crucial challenges facing higher education.

6. To effectively address the new issues that face us, the idea of good governance in the HE sector needs to be completely reconsidered.

7. The pathetic research performance of Indian universities: Compared to other nations, India's research and development standing is poor, with only 201 research projects per million.

8. The figures pertaining to the low spending on higher education are unsatisfactory.

9. India's Higher Education Situation even though India has the third-largest higher education system in the world, there are still numerous problems with it, such as the following:

- A tiny percentage of the population can still only access the system.
- Low public spending on higher education as a percentage of GDP, a significant access gap between rural and urban areas, a shortage of professors, and inadequate infrastructure are in all issues that need to be addressed in the suggested action plan for higher education in India.

Opportunities in Higher Education

India is a large country, with an estimated population of young people aged between 18 to 23 years to be around 150 millions. The sheer size of the market offers huge opportunities for development of the higher education sector in India. India now boasts of having more than 33,000 colleges and 659 universities, which has been quite a remarkable growth during the last six decades. The year 2012 witnessed 21.4 million enrollments, which makes India the 3rd largest educational system in the world.

Unfortunately, the educational infrastructure of India is inadequate to handle such huge volumes. In spite all the government spending in the educational sector, it is just too insufficient to meet the growing requirements. Therefore, higher Education sector has now been identified as one of the promising areas for private and foreign investments. It offers immense investment opportunities in both non-regulated and regulated segments (Nexus Novus, 26 July, 2013).

The Indian higher education system is expanding quickly in spite of a number of obstacles, yet these obstacles are not insurmountable. Modern learning resources make it simple for a nation like India to overcome these issues and implement a paradigm shift in the higher education sector. The opportunities are unlimited in a country with such a vibrant populace that has a high level of education. Our nation can easily become one of the most developed in the world if knowledge is transmitted utilizing cutting-edge digital teaching and learning methods and society is made aware of where we are currently falling behind. At the state level, there exist prospects for strategic involvement and enhancement of leadership and management capabilities in higher education.

India has the potential to engage with other countries on a national and international scale in areas of systemic transformation such as a unified national qualifications framework, international credit recognition, and quality assurance. Since higher education is a potent instrument for lessening or doing away with economic and wealth inequality, it is thought that equal educational opportunities in higher education are crucial. "The ability to profit from higher education is spread among all classes of people" is another reason why equalizing educational chances is a good concept. There are a lot of untapped talents in society that, given the right opportunity, can reach the top. In actuality, an unequal educational system loses a considerable deal of exceptional talent (Balachander, 1986).

In order to improve graduates' employability, opportunities for collaboration in entrepreneurial education and entrepreneurship, industry connections, research skills, and a broad range of transferable skills—including English—are being presented.

Suggestions Improving the System of Higher Education:

- To make the Indian educational system more competitive and relevant worldwide, creative and transformative approaches must be used at all educational levels, from primary to higher education. Institutions of higher learning must raise their standards and reputations.



- Colleges and universities should have well-maintained infrastructure in order to draw in students. In order to foster better quality and collaborative research, the government must encourage cooperation between Indian higher education institutions and prestigious international institutions. It should also create connections between national research laboratories and research centers of elite universities.
- It is imperative to prioritize graduate students by offering them courses that would enable them to attain excellence and acquire deeper topic knowledge, hence increasing their chances of employment following recruitment in organizations and minimizing needless hurry to the higher education.
- Public and private universities and colleges should be free from political affiliations, favoritism, and the pursuit of profit inside the educational system, among other things.
- Higher education ought to adopt a multidisciplinary approach, enabling students' knowledge to extend beyond their own fields of study.
- Mobilization of Resources: Existing resources must be mobilized in light of the reduction in funding for postsecondary education.
- Innovation and Creativity Promotion: To enable the reorientation of old educational procedures to meet modern demands, higher education should encourage innovation in the teaching-learning approach.
- Enhancement of Both Quantity and Quality: The university needs to bring about improvements in both areas. Teaching and academic programs, research and scholarship, staffing, students, buildings, equipment, community services, and the academic environment are some of the functions and activities that determine quality.
- Removal of Archaic Examination Pattern: - An education may not be improved unless it is based on modern education system. The present system of education is based on archaic structure running since decades.
- Redefining Higher Education Courses: Traditional theory-based curricula dominate higher education in India today. The absence of encouragement for practical knowledge to be ingrained in curricula results in students being uninformed about professional expertise. It needs to be rephrased so that educators and students can guarantee its applicability to higher education.

Conclusion

Education is a process that forms and strengthens a person's body, mind, and character. It is the combining of the head, heart, and mind that allows an individual to become fully realized and recognize their own strengths. In the six decades since India gained independence, the country's higher education system has grown extremely quickly, yet not everyone can access it equitably. India undoubtedly faces a number of obstacles in the field of higher education, but it is crucial to address these obstacles and advance the field of higher education. India has enormous potential for its people resources; the topic of how to best use this potential has to be discussed.

There are opportunities in around to avail. The key concerns are how to make use of them and make them available to others. Both the quantity and caliber of India's higher education system must rise in order to maintain that rate of growth.

Work Citation

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