

Higher Education System in India: A Critical Analysis

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Abstract: Education is an area of great interest and debate that is under discussion, since Lord Macaulay introduced an education system based on the British model in India. It is time to reform and reshape the educational system to allow Indian society is a big pre-independence challenge. The governments of independent India made a large quantity of commissions, working bodies, committees and task forces to reform the higher education system. Sadly, the esteemed teams' recommendations stayed largely on paper with little emphasis on goal. Due to partial implementation of the recommendation the program is troubled by several issues. Which challenges the country's higher education system including frameworks, expansion and access, learning, autonomy and governance? The center's and states' contradictory policies, contributing to the mushrooming of higher education institutions, lukewarm financing, restricted access, ineffectiveness curriculum, and a lack of skilled personnel, are key higher education challenges. And now is the time to establish a second phase of institution building and innovation in education, science and capacity building. We need professional higher educated people who can move our economy forward. Where India can have trained people we can then very easily and rapidly move our country from a developing nation to a developed nation outside the world. But the current system is far from the necessary standard. This is deficient in many ways, qualitatively and quantitatively included. This paper aims to unravel the gaps inherent in the current higher education system by making useful recommendations on the different issues.

Key Words: Higher education, Issues, Challenges, Quality in higher education.

1. INTRODUCTION:

In terms of graduates, India's higher education program is the third largest in the world, next to China and the USA. India will be one of the most important educational hubs in the future. After independence, India's higher education sector has seen a tremendous increase in the number of universities / university level institutions & colleges. In recent years, India has seen a consistently high rate of economic growth. Currently it has been an important player in the global information economy. Skill-based activities contributed significantly to the development.

Although the prime minister's National Knowledge Commission (NKC) calls it a 'quiet problem,' the minister of human resources calls higher education 'a sick boy.' Industries are increasingly pointing to massive skill shortages and are of the view that growth momentum cannot be maintained only if the skill shortages issue is addressed.

More than 35 years ago, Nobel laureate Amartya Sen, while examining the crisis in Indian education, not attributing the problem in Indian education to administrative incompetence or thoughtless action, figured out that the 'severe policy failures - making in the field of education involve an assessment of the features of the economic and social factors functioning in India, and a response He emphasized that 'due to the government 's propensity to devise public pressure-based educational policies, frequently misguided policies are followed. India is now perceived to be among the world's most successful economies, since reporting growth rates of about 9 percent for the 3 consecutive years. While higher education gives India an upper hand in the world economy as obvious from of the pool of qualified labor and research scholars working abroad, unemployment, malnutrition and relative poverty continue to be the major disincentives to realize its human resources ability. After independence, India's higher education has undergone multiple rises in its institutional capacity. The researchers indicated it is still relatively low by international context, given this diverse rise in enrollment rates; In addition to studies, the issue of regional disparity as well as the disparities in the enrolment rate of the cross-social community, in terms of male-female, based on cross-caste, cross-religion, multi-occupation and poor non-poor disparities in enrolment performance, are highlighted. The study has underscored the quality issue. Most of all, the studies analyze the issue of higher education underfunding since the mid-1980's. (P. Arunachalam 2010). Private sector involvement in higher education is seeing dramatic improvements on the ground. Nowadays, the corporate sector tends to promote over 76 per cent of higher education institutions in India. It has boosted the creation of academic institutions that started over the last decade, making India home to a world's biggest number of institutions of higher education, and student enrolments at the second largest. The lot of

universities has risen 34 times from 20 in 1950 to 789 in 2017(ugc.ac.in) Despite these figures, global education rating agencies have not placed most of these institutions inside the best of a global ranking. India too has struggled to create world-class universities across India, with some examples of IIT 'S and IIM's. (P. Arunachalam 2010). Awareness is strength, today. The more someone has experience, however one is motivated. India still faces serious challenges, though. Such organizations, moreover, face a lack of faculty and questions about the standard of education were raised. Given these obstacles, India's education system still has plenty of opportunities to address these obstacles and has the potential to render its foreign individuality? It does, however, require accountability and transparency, the role of colleges and universities in the new century, and ongoing scientific research on how people learn is also of paramount importance. India also transfers highly trained individuals to many other countries. (Gupta, P.N., Singh, A.K., Malhotra, V. and Rastogi, L. 2003).

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Emerging Issues in higher education system in India:-

For every country overall, and nations such as India, the importance of Higher education in the developing information economy situation is very critical and comprehensive. Indian higher education faces several obvious issues. These included Low educational quality, Higher education encourage, More emphasis on ideas and not professional experience, Modern teaching techniques, Privatization, improper facilities and equipment, Quota scheme. **Lower level of teaching quality:** Our education system is torture by issues of quality in many of its institutions and universities. Many of the issues like lack of faculty, poor quality teaching, Traditional teaching methods, outdated and rigid curricula and pedagogy, lack of accountability and quality assurance and separation of research and teaching are raise questions on Indian education system. (P. Arunachalam 2010).

Financing of higher education:

Most relevant points are to describe question of higher education financial concerns before any government. Investment in education in general, and higher access to education, was among the performance measures for determining the standard of education across all nations. The government has now spent 20-30% of its entire income education budget. Not being able to acquire to invest much. In India, in terms of national spending, higher education and others have earned less publicity than the lower rates. (P. Arunachalam 2010)

Traditional methods of teaching: Professors also adhere only to old studying-like board techniques, label. We never like making use of audio or video instructional material. We still aren't up to date well with relevant knowledge and claims of the global system. (P. Arunachalam 2010)

Privatization: Elsewhere in present times, higher education privatization was also obviously an affliction however and helpful phenomenon, as being vital to preserving innovation, resiliency and efficiency. This is advocated by the select a particular of economic reforms and globalization. Developed and developing countries both work concurrently in India. Around 50 of India's higher education are held by private universities, many without assistance involving high cost. The current state of affairs isn't so easy though. Private providers already have opportunity to 'minimize waste' by sacrificing on the educational standards offered in about there organizations, in order to maintain income. Last but again not excluded, instructor output is now on may be one of the big concerns for the potential survival of the higher education market. Previously, they had been adhered to their fields of study and training with their pupils. Income is usually available however undertaking is fewer. Thus, freeing the higher education system under needless restrictions as well as political intrusion is the whole of the hour. (P. Arunachalam 2010)

Inadequate facilities and infrastructure: Throughout India, most of those universities lack resources or support facilities to educate students. There are also several private colleges that run subjects lacking classroom environment. Most students are also out of reach of Computer and Wi-Fi services. (P. Arunachalam 2010)

3. METHODOLOGY:

The work in this paper was based on secondary data taken from various research studies, articles, and research papers.

3.1. Objectives of the research:

- To find different issues which affect higher education system in India
- To find new emerging challenges in higher education system.

Growth of Higher Education Sector in India.

When higher education institutions expand and diversify, society becomes increasingly engaged with the efficiency of higher education institutions' programmers, societal surveys and worldwide rankings. Such analyses appear to overplay work, even so, using validity and reliability as a largely benefit measure of success. India has

always been a land of scholars and learners. India was also known worldwide in ancient times because of its educational institutions such as Taxila, Nalanda, Vikramshila and its intellectuals. India was 20 universities, 500 schools, at the time of its independence. India had developed since independence as well as the private industry has played a critical role in education system in India **During 2017 in India there had been 789 educational institutions, 37204 colleges and 11443 work-alone organizations.** (<http://www.aishe.gov.in/>).

Existing Challenges in Higher Education System in India

In India higher education is experiencing rapid changes. There are hugely complex and multicultural problems ahead. While the evidence showed increases in the number of students enrolling in colleges / universities, thorough views suggest that higher education is also available to one of a generous of the total population. However, the studies have emphasized its need to offer serious consideration to higher education as well as attempt to remedy the situation of low enrolment, geographical including multiple community imbalances in access to university, the challenge of overall performance and institutional progress and agree on accelerating the process of loss of momentum in the country's public higher education spending since the mid-1980s. (Dr.Renu Agarwal 2014)

- 1. The UGC differentiated among both quality and innovation by using different metrics to assess and encourage quality higher education again through process of fund giving. The UGC provides grants to certain colleges and universities that fits the criteria. Education system offered at most universities is very low. Though India has some globally renowned institutions providing better education, which including (India Management Institute) IIMs and (India n Technology Institute) IITs, we don't get much of these.
- After all course recommendations are provided very short range.
- Education has been the global economy of a provider-lack of competition-no motivation to offer quality of education.
- The 11th five - year plan period addressed the issue of various beings of inequalities in the rate of enrollment rates and suggested policy steps to increase their access to higher learning. It took Higher Education equality of opportunity to the forefront of our higher education strategy. The 11th Plan acknowledged the need for further universities and colleges module to implement the curriculum reform. Educational improvement inevitably involves improvements in enrollment materials in a variety courses; improvements in grading and test methods; moving from annual to semi-annual systems; adoption of grading and credit system; evaluation of teachers; and other relevant policy changes. (11thFive Year Plan (2007-2012)
- Lack of interest in inclusive education – obviously there is a shortage of qualified teachers – teaching is not a desirable occupation – should be a last careers.
- The numbers of Ph. D.s created per year which is very low-the academic requirements are much higher. It already is viewed that assessment to various programs is done as far as applicable through multiple choice test and viva, especially for M Phil and PhD, and is realistic in nature, taking due account of a reservations actions of the government.
- Many educational institutions, particularly in states like Mumbai and states in northern India, are operated by policymakers – the extremely government-regulated higher education has been designed to assist politicians.
- India also has population growth rate of 25 million every year – 1/3 of the students in the underdeveloped nations go over to college. If India were ever to reach a certain quality, it really would require 8-9 million graduate students seats and now it has just 4.5 million.(ugc.ac.in)
- Regulatory system – the antiquated obligation to set up schools and colleges "never for profits" – is a significant barrier to securing skillful players with developments.
- There might be a big fascination with capacity building – but if there is a lot so much focus on quality – and how would we construct quality capabilities?
- Parents view engineering, medicine as just degree options – they can't understand the appeal of highly innovative industry-oriented programs introduced mostly in nation.

Findings to Improve the Status of Higher Education System

There are some findings to improve the quality of higher education in India:

- Need to double capability – not just in terms of seat count but “quality” seats count.
- Deregulate education in India.
- Eliminate the “Not for profit” requirement to facilitate the investment from private sector.
- Industry and Academia connect compulsory to craft certain curriculum and skills in line with requirements.

- Skill building is really extremely crucial to ensure occupy ability – Academia to appreciate and create sure – knowledge + skill + global specialized skills = good jobs.
- Production and students are expecting particular courses to be accessible so that they get the most recent and best in education and they are also industry ready and occupy capable.
- Too much influence vested in single institutions that regulate e.g. AICTE – e.g. policy, licensing, financial support, national curriculum etc. Need to fall to piece to perform precise key functions.
- Some industry university connection programs not working out as predictable – e.g. summer training for MBA students – most of them given dummy projects and are avoided while on board. Industry needs to get concerned to support institutions.
- Vocational and Diploma courses need to be made more attractive to facilitate focused programs individual presented to students.
- **Innovative Practices**- New innovations provide enormous possibilities for development within many sectors of life. It provides income and jobs, good health, enhanced policy implementation, wish to study and socio-cultural developments. While efforts are needed to enhance the talent and potential of the nation, efforts should be made to build on established attributes in light of a better interpretation of the infrastructure investment-growth relation between researchers. (P. Solanki Piyush 2019)
- **Student-Centered Education and Dynamic Methods**-Only ever higher education approaches are perfect for lifelong learning, learning to do, teaching children to do that and learning while becoming. Student-centric education that the use of innovative teaching approaches would involve new behaviors and new skills from the teachers. Teaching approaches by lectures ought to be subordinated to strategies that place means of self-study, personal interaction with both teachers and pupils and interactive panel discussion and workshop sessions. Distance education approaches would need to be implemented on a broad scale. (P. Solanki Piyush 2019).

4. RECOMMENDATIONS:

Examination Reforms- Examination changes, slowly moving from the final, yearly and semester exams to regular and continuing feedback on student learning results must be enforced. (P. Solanki Piyush 2019)

International Cooperation-Indian universities have only been a central focus for the social progress and dissemination of knowledge though the conventional interfaces such as research, creativity, teaching, creation of human capital and professional education. Further role is increasing in importance cooperation. With the growing growth of infrastructure development, the global village is seeing increasing focus on international cooperation and action to find acceptable solutions to global problems and higher education is one of them. (P. Solanki Piyush 2019)

To increase Quantity of Universities- We need more universities because we are more numerous and the number of universities that we have at present is too small. On June 13, 2005, India's government created a high-level advisory committee established by the national Knowledge Commission (NKC) to recommend the PM on the state of education in India and the steps required to improve the sector. It was conducted by Sam Pitroda and its report was presented in November 2007. By 2015, NKC has proposed the establishment of 1500 universities to raise the gross enrolment ratio to 15 per cent. This also called for the creation of an Internal Higher Education Regulatory Authority (IRAHE), to track the exceptionally high education standard in India. (Gupta, P.N., Singh, A.K., Malhotra, V., and Rastogi, L. 2003)

Cross Culture Programmes-After schooling, it is important to go farther than possible to any place in India and the world with needed to promote sustainable development in order to understand people, culture, arts, literature, religious faiths, new technologies and the advancement of human nation in the world. (P. Solanki Piyush 2019)

Action Plan for Improving Quality-Outside consultants must perform academic and administrative evaluations every three years every colleges to ensure consistency in all areas of academic activities. The self-financing colleges have to come further towards accreditation and fulfill accreditation criteria. Educational institutions should recognize the need for quality education and developing a plan for quality improvement in higher learning institutions. (P. Solanki Piyush 2019)

World Class Education-The establishment of quality education is not given top priority by the Indian Government. India wants to aim for the highest educational standard. Most national universities, such as the USA, the UK, Australia, etc., require international students in these areas of the world to study in higher education and even by training programs. In the same way India great education Universities may also deliver study courses to international students taking advantage of the process of globalization. To achieve this aim, its universities must follow a standardised syllabus. (P. Solanki Piyush 2019)

Personality Development- Lastly, schooling might be for behavior blooming but not for the repression of imagination or natural capacity. There is of course enough space in the global society potential for the highly educated. As a result, business system outsourcing (BPO) practices have intensified global trade competitive advantage leading to the development of excellent service and their easy availability all over the world market. This is how the world can be created by competent and skilful people for stability, prosperity and growth. (P. Solanki Piyush 2019)

High-tech Libraries- Our university libraries have a really good library collection, but they're all in mess. Online a library has to be conducive to serious study. Indian universities should concentrate more on providing a system broadly similar to that provided by international standards. (P. Solanki Piyush 2019).

5. CONCLUSION:

India is currently one of the world's fastest growing sectors, with percent per annum above 9%. To sustain that rate of growth, the total of institutes and also the quality of teaching and learning in India need to be increased. India's secondary education faces a persistent issue that persists as higher education. Now is the time to establish a second wave through nation building and excellence in the education, research and capacity building sectors? We need professional higher educated individuals who can move our development forward. If India could provide outside world with qualified people then we should move our nation from just a developed country quite easy, and fast and easy. There is an immediate need to relook the financial power, access and equity, quality performance, importance and functionality at the end to meet and fulfill the effect in relation. Many institutions such as IITs, IIMs, educational institutes such as IISc, central universities are invested by central government even though they have fantastic facilities, strong faculties, and grant money while those are missing in state universities and institutions. The national governments will strike a balance to get all the higher education institutions to a certain level. Indian higher education is an incredibly significant feature of Indian civilization so it is interconnected with the national socio-economic and political structures. It requires improvement, growth and significance. To plan changes and improvements comprehensively, a rational understanding between what is feasible and what isn't is required. In this 21 world, if we can handle out the requisite reform measures mostly in higher education sector, we will help achieving the developmental goals of nation and world.

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