



HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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ABSTRACT

The higher education system of any country plays a very important role. Without this, the people of the country cannot achieve anything. The level of education in a country like India is very old. Here the teacher was given the status of God. In this paper, we will know what is the status of higher education in India. How and when which policy came? We will describe all this in India, what is the history of higher education. What is the problem in higher education inside India? How can we overcome these? We will tell all this in this paper. We have reviewed more than ten papers. We have made this article after seeing them all.

This we will know how higher education developed in India. What committee did what? When and how all this happened, we will discuss in this article. We will also know about the issue of higher education, and what is what. We will know about all these things in detail.

KEYWORDS: Higher Education, UGC, Indian ancient Education, Education history, NAAC

INTRODUCTION

India has been ahead in everything since the beginning. Now whether it is in the field of education or any discovery. The history of education in India is very old. India's first education was taught to live. But today's education is very different from that. Now the center of education is to bring marks. There was the first Vedic education in India in which education was given in Gurukul. When the child turned five years old. So a rite of passage was performed for the child, which was known as Upanayana. The rest lived in the Gurukul and had to do all the work there. No degree or diploma was given. The Buddhistic Education System flourished in ancient times in India. Ancient universities were also flowing inside India. Nalanda, which is in Bihar, is also a very ancient university. In this, logic, economics, etc. used to be found. There is a very lentil story about Nalanda, although there is no truth to this fact. It is said that once Aludin Khilji had some disease. He did not find any cure for his disease. Then someone told him that he should go to Nalanda University, maybe his disease can be treated there. when that Nalanda If he goes there, he is told that we have a cure for his disease. They ask the king that you read the Quran. The king says yes, I read the Quran every day. The people of Nalanda give him a Quran and say that you have to read one page of it every day. When the king read the Quran, he would touch the page with his hand and move the page.

He used to put his hand in his mouth. After a few days, he was completely cured. The king again called him and asked what did you give me that made me well? So he said that I had put medicine on every page of the book I had given you. Which got you right. It is said that when the king came to know about

this, he burnt the entire university library in anger. It is said that this fire kept burning for a year. We know this from all these things. What a good history of higher education in India country. After the ancient education in India, when the Muslim era came to India. No special work of education was done during the Muslim period. In this period education was given in madrasa. In the time of Akbar, there was little emphasis on education. The rest of this period could not leave any mark in the field of education. The British came to India after the Muslim period. From here education in India took a new turn. The education that we are taking today is all English education. The goal of English was not to educate the people of India. He wanted to make such Indians who would be Indian in color and face but they would be ahead in thinking. This was the policy of Lord Macaulay. In which he was successful too, the effect of his words is still on all of us.

India's post-independence time came after the British period. In which a new committee was made to UGC. All of them did a lot of work related to education. Within India, new universities and many more institutions of education have become. Higher education in India is now touching new dimensions.

When the era of Corona came into the whole world, it also had a great impact on the education system of India. Initially, when there was a lockdown inside India, all the schools, colleges, and universities were completely closed. But in no time everyone made their system online.

This was a great change in our education system. Our higher education had gone completely digital. Students could give the paper from home themselves. Now everything was available



online. This research article of ours sees Corona as an opportunity. Because our education has become smart because of this.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Jd Singh Higher education has faced obstacles in the past, but these most recent calls for reform could lead to a more significant shift. The requests for increased accountability and openness may not have directly caused this development, but rather because of the chance to consider the significance of higher education, the function of new millennium colleges and universities, and scientific research on how People develop. There hasn't been any connection made between these diverse literary works that might Analyze the effects of fundamental change on both institutional and policy levels. and to the routines of university and college administrators, academic staff, and students. It is now necessary to establish the second wave of institutions.

k.kamr Jha The goal of higher education in India is to fully and inclusively use the human resource potential of the nation. In recent decades, the higher education industry has experienced enormous growth in a variety of areas, including institutional capacity, enrollment, teacher-student ratio, etc. Several important challenges regarding equity, efficiency, excellence, and access to higher education in the nation have been raised by the rapid expansion of the higher education system at the same time. The purpose of the current paper is to raise awareness of a variety of pressing concerns that must be addressed by all relevant parties at both the national and international levels. The study is also distinctive in that it improves comprehension of the current situation.

YA Sheikh, The world has come to understand that a state's educational system directly affects its economic performance. A nation's strength is its education. Unavoidably, a developed country is also an educated one. Next to China and the United States, India has the third-largest higher education system in the world. Since gaining its independence, India has been making major strides in the sphere of education. The higher education system in India has faced many difficulties, but there are also many chances to address these difficulties and improve the higher education system. The need for increased accountability and openness, as well as the importance of new scientific studies on how individuals learn, as well as the role of colleges and universities in the new millennium.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To Know the Indian Education System.
2. To Know the History of India s Higher Education.
3. To the Problem of HEI

HIGHER EDUCATION CHALLENGES

1. Teaching Excellence

The first problem higher education in India is dealing with is a decline in teaching standards. Some institutions hire recent graduates as instructors who have little experience or knowledge, even though they are not adequately trained or equipped for the position they are allocated. Thus, this is a

serious issue. English instruction in a multilingual environment is a challenge that higher education must deal with. Language has been acknowledged as a key tool for expressing thoughts and emotions, storing our experiences, and forming social bonds, but the teaching of languages in general and the teaching of instructional languages, in particular, are treated as givens, which is unacceptable in the multilingual environment of a globalized world.

2. Lack of value education

In schools and colleges, there is no proper value education available. In the name of value education, religion and hostility are propagated when offered. Many of the professionals who are meant to save society, such as doctors, lawyers, CPAs, politicians, and government employees, are accused of major corruption. Age-related facilities are growing. Suicide rates are rising. Love's definition is ultimately evolving. The technology, inventions, and innovations that were inspired by education are being abused.

3. Women's low literacy rate

Women have a much lower literacy rate than men. Conservative cultural attitudes prevent girls from attending school. Despite Government's attempts to provide incentives viz. midday meals, free books, and uniforms, girls' attendance is poor. Though the minimum age for marriage is eighteen, many girls get married much earlier. Therefore, at the secondary level, the female dropout rate is high.

4. Political issues

In higher education, political interference is also a problem and a bad thing. Governing organizations do not want political sway or meddling in their internal operations. The most powerful political figures currently hold crucial positions in the universities' governing boards since they own the majority of the educational institutions (aided-non-aided). They have created their youth cells and support political student organizations. They take advantage of the kids' enthusiasm for political gain. The pupils set their own goals and start to advance their political careers.

5. Moral problems

The younger generation is less interested in helping their country and more interested in simply accepting a job with a generous salary. Our traditional morals and values are in grave danger as a result of the industrialization that followed the rapid advancement of science and technology. The result of a failing value system is the discontent and uprising of the younger generation.

6. Corruption

The quality of education in india's educational system has been declining due to corruption. It is a significant source of domestic black money. The amount that management is paid in dark rooms and while applying for admittance is rising. Some private schools also follow the "get entire salary in the account, pay back part to management with blank signed checks" policy.



7. Economic Challenges

Is this one of the most problematic developments that the communities have been subjected to through the current higher education system? The majority of pupils are from lower socioeconomic groups, many of whom are unable to meet their own basic needs. Economic hardships have increased as a result of growing prices, spending habits on luxuries, population growth, a shortening food supply, corruption, selfishness, etc. Students who work part-time jobs to cover their educational costs must split their attention between work and their college or university studies. Today's students as a whole, in their whole number, are struggling financially to some degree. Earn while you learn programs fall short in helping students overcome financial obstacles.

8. Curriculum Problems

Students who want to accomplish the same goal can become confused by the numerous distinct curriculum systems, such as those in engineering, medicine, and business administration. The curricula taught for the same programmer at the higher education level are not all the same. Frequently, syllabus revisions are made without taking current industry demands into account. The subjects one can study in colleges are not very diverse. Lack of flexibility makes it difficult to cross streams.

9. Wrong Sociocultural Perspective

More points are a success for governments. English is increasingly used to measure intelligence. As a result, modern parents show little interest in schooling delivered in the local language. Government schools are increasingly being seen as the worst option by many due to the perception of inferior quality. Migration for higher education has turned into a source of pride for many families. The majority of school students learning time is dedicated to studying for competitive exams. Due to this unjustified competition, coaching classes also prosper, creating a class division.

10. Our system of education is not homogeneous

Geographically, the rural-urban, wealthy-poorest divide has been a significant difficulty for educational institutions. Different colleges, universities, and technical institutes have delivered education of varying forms and caliber. While a few of them are providing high-quality education, others are working in the dirtiest positions. We appreciate ugc sharing the list of these phony universities and institutions that engage in academic fraud.

11. Financing

Higher education in india also faces financial difficulties. Yes, india already spends a lot of money on higher education, and it cannot continue to do so. However, additional funding is required if the standard of higher education is to be raised.

12. Privatization

A significant issue in higher education is privatization. The best option is to privatize higher education. Privatization alone won't address the issue, though. Young kids need to be encouraged to master new abilities and to be creative and

imaginative.

13. Limit system

The topic of quota systems is highly contentious. But if you're being completely honest, i have to tell you that quotas are bad for the standard of higher education. Talent and merit are more significant than who you are. The quota system is still difficult, though.

14. Absenteeism in the public school workforce

In india, teacher absenteeism is shockingly high. According to world bank estimates, missing teachers cost the country \$2 billion annually in salary. 25% of private sector teachers and 40% of public sector medical personnel were absent during the survey, according to a study by kremer, etc. In jharkhand, the absence rate was 41.9%, whereas it ranged from 14.6% in maharashtra.

15. Project-based learning and strategy are absent.

There aren't enough projects in higher education. Young graduates must learn new skills, particularly vocational ones that will help them find employment. Therefore, project-based learning is not at all a focus of ours. We also need practical understanding; just theory is not enough. In india, there is no higher education strategy. No international students are traveling to the nation to study there. This is a major problem for which the government has no strategy.

SUGGESTIONS

- Give the use of technology in education importance.
- Encourage creativity and innovation.
- Make education more unique.
- Continue to train the trainers.
- Modify the aptitude you teach with.
- Educate with character and quality.

CONCLUSION

We learned in our paper how higher education developed in our country. How did the new policy come which was successful in improving the system of higher education? Finally, we can conclude. There are many shortcomings in higher education in India right now. All of them should be corrected.

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