

PROBLEMS IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

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▪ ABSTRACT :

The education is the nation's largest strength. After U.S.A and CHINA india is the third largest education country in the world but there are many obstacles in the way of higher education system in india. There is a need of transparency and accountability. There is need of transforming the structure of Indian universities and colleges. The aim of this current study is to reflect the problems/deficiencies in the higher education system in india.

▪ INTRODUCTION

In india both primary and higher education have their importance but there are certain challenges which relates to higher education and it effects the nation's human capital. So there are many problems which effects the level of higher education in India.

▪ OBJECTIVES

- 1) To improve the educational level in our country.
- 2) To increase the quality of teaching.
- 3) To sort-out the problems of various educational colleges/institutions.
- 4) To reduce the quota system and unemployment.

▪ Research methodology

This research is done with the help of secondary data.

▪ Higher education

The education after the completion of secondary education is known as higher education. After U.S.A and CHINA india is the third largest country in the world to provide higher education. In india UGC plays an important role in higher education system. It provide funds and maintains discipline for higher education in india. There are 15 autonomous institutions which are established by UGC. In india there are about 785 universities providing higher education. There is central, state, private and deemed universities. In India distance education system is also provided in higher education. In India both technical and professional education is provided. The right to education act and article 21 which made compulsory and free education to children with in the age of 6 to 14 has bought a revolution in our country.

The educational quality in India whether primary or higher is very poor as compared to other countries.

▪ History

In India the first attempt to higher education was made in 1698. After that in 1813 two Sanskrit colleges were established one at Calcutta in 1824 and second at Delhi in 1825. In 1882 (British

rulling) Lord Ripon appointed the Indian education commission and appoint Lord Hunter as chairman. In 1917 Calcutta University Commission was established and many reforms were made to improve higher education. The Govt. of India under the Act of 1935 divided the educational activities into two categories. 1) central 2) state

After the India's independence in 1947 the University Education Commission was appointed in 1948 under the chairmanship of Dr. D.S. Kothari. In order to strengthen the higher education system many institutions were established.

1) National Council for Teachers	1995
2) National Literacy Mission	1988
3) N.C.E.R.T	1961
4) IGNOU	1985
5) Central Institute of Education at Delhi	
6) Launching of SITE	1975
7) Navodaya Vidyalaya	1985-86

There are many types of universities in India like: central universities, state universities, deemed universities, open universities, and private universities etc. The total no. of universities in India in 2017-18.

State universities	358
Deemed universities	127
Central universities	47
Private universities	258

▪ Challenges in higher education in India

Near about 70 years had been passed but our education system is still not fully developed. UGC is working continuously in improving the quality of education in India but there are some obstacles in this path which are as follows.

▪ Teaching quality

The very first problem in our education system is regarding teaching quality. In India teachers are not well qualified and properly trained to handle the job that is assigned to them. Even some colleges recruit fresh persons as teachers who have no knowledge about the subject.

▪ Privatization

The another problem for the higher education is the privatization. Due to the privatization of educational sector there is no proper focus on creativity and developing new skills in students. In India the private colleges are giving more importance to their income not to the student's development.

- Quota system
The quota system adversely effects the value of education in India. Due to the quota system many good and deserving students cannot get admission for higher education. So quota system is not good for the improvement of quality of higher education.
- Problem of finance
Finance is one of the major problem of higher education in India. In India the govt. is spending huge amounts of funds every year on educational activities but still there is a shortage of finance. So in order to improve the educational system more finance is required.
- Political interference
In India most of the colleges or universities are owned by political parties/leaders. These political leaders play an important role in these universities so this also effects the education standard in India.
- Shortage of faculty
In India there is a shortage of proper staff faculty in colleges and universities. Large no. of NET/JRF qualified candidates are unemployed even there are a lot of vacancies. So it is the problem in higher education in India.
- Suggestions to improve the higher education system
 - 1) There is a need to improve the reputation of educational institutes.
 - 2) Colleges and universities must be away from political activities.
 - 3) There is a need to control and check the activities of private and open universities /colleges.
 - 4) There is a need to reform the quota system.
 - 5) There is a need to improve the infrastructure and financial positions of universities and colleges.
- Conclusion
Education is that process by which person's all around development is done. Today India is the fastest developing county in the world but still a large portion of the population is illiterate. No doubt India is facing many challenges but to solve these problems in the way of higher education some reforms are urgently required. In India there is a huge human resource potential but in order to use this there is need of improvement in educational system. There is a need to increase educational colleges and universities in India. There is also a need to increase the role of research and standards in educational system.
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