

AN ATTEMPT TO UNDERSTAND THE STRUCTURE AND ISSUES OF INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

India's higher education system is actually the world's third-largest in phrases of pupils, next to China and also the United States. For the future, India is going to be one of probably the largest training hubs. India's Higher Education industry has witnessed a remarkable rise in the variety of Universities/University amount Institutions & Colleges since freedom. The perspective of advanced schooling in India is realizing the country's person energy possible to its fullest with inclusion as well as equity. India needs well competent and highly educated individuals who could drive the economy of ours forward. India offers highly trained individuals to various other countries therefore; it's super easy for India to transmit the state of ours from a growing nation to an evolved nation. This particular paper is primarily centered on the general situation of advanced schooling in India. This particular paper is designed to recognize suggestions, challenges, management, and structure of the area of advanced schooling in India. The study is additionally unique in the sense that it brings about a better understanding of the present situation in the higher education system in the country.

Keywords: -Higher, education, students, schools, issues.

I. INTRODUCTION

The quality of education depends upon the ability it imparts to make appropriate use of the learning. Put simply, acquiring knowledge coupled with the capability for the proper software of it is actually the actual education. As a result, the traits, which impart the ability to use the acquired knowledge, are actually of great significance; without the requisite ability of program, the knowledge is actually a simple treasure trove in a sealed vault. Learning comes with everything that completes the character of a conscious and cultured citizen. True training must, therefore, supply additionally the ability for program and allow improvement of the traits, which nurture the future

development of its. The ethical part of training is actually an element, which caters to our demand. It's in the various ethical values of the expertise manufacturers that we discover the cause

for the distinction in the contribution of theirs, although they're built with exactly the same degree of expertise.

India is improving the nation as well as in order to achieve the goal of ours we've to improve the higher education system of ours. The continuing development of the middle class of India (approximately 200 million folks) has led to increased need for advanced schooling and we are aware this need can't be greeted by the Indian Higher

Education system. While the Indian federal government is actually preparing to build new colleges as well as colleges in the near future, these won't be sufficient to offer locations for those pupils that seek higher education. When we believe what'll India be like twenty-five years from now? After that we are able to get in several places we are able to estimate quantitatively with a good amount of confidence. In certain others, we all know the wide path but are actually not able to sensibly put numbers to the country's possible accomplishment.

As the general public higher education system has been not able to supply adequate spots for the need, there's been a progress at a range of private higher education providers. A major number of reputed' private institutions had been accorded the condition of deemed universities', thereby permitting them to confer degrees, and private providers started to be crucial actors in widening access to higher learning as well as lessons in India

II. SCENARIO OF INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION

India has effectively produced one of probably the biggest higher education systems on the planet. The quality of many best institutions is actually recognized to be much like the very best on the planet. Nevertheless, the Indian training system faces problems plus concerns that are derived from disparities as well as developmental designs adopted. Along with the amazing improvement in the areas of Information Technology, space science, nuclear engineering, oil exploration, manufacturing output, etc., India couldn't

fix the problems of its of poverty, underdevelopment and ignorance successfully and completely because of different reasons. About twenty-five % individuals continue to be under poverty line; one third are actually illiterate and disparities amongst rich-poor, urban-rural, educated uneducated are actually high, that are producing overwhelming community tensions. The land needs to deal with issues of pressures and globalization of liberalization while continuing the battle of its against poverty, disadvantages and illiteracy. The main issues when the Indian Higher education are:

- **Commodification of Education:** Higher education is actually turning into a marketing commodity. It's a multi-billion-dollar business. Overseas colleges are attempting to use a share of Indian informative markets, and also have ready for this while in the previous ten years or even more. This particular shift from training as a public good to valuable commodity is actually against the Indian culture, as well as sufferers in these changes are going to be disadvantaged and poor individuals of India.
- **Global Competitiveness:** The tournament will, in essence, be for providing quality training realized at the International level and applicable to the local needs The main concern is how you can increase the quality as well as standards of Indian training and allow it to be globally competitive, locally appropriate & allow it to

provide advertising paradigm suitable for acquiring societies.

- Concerns of weaker institutions: High disparities in academic standards, as well as the quality of education provided by Indian colleges as well as colleges, is actually of great concern to others. Global and national competition might make issues of survival of weaker colleges as well as colleges.
- Developmental disparities and unsolved Indian problems: Many colleges as well as universities had been started in India for getting rid of regional imbalances and for supporting training of disadvantaged and weaker sessions, especially of females. These institutions along with other developmental applications for weaker sessions continue to be facing resource constraints, which are more irritated by ignorance, drawbacks and poverty of the men and women they serve. This's resulting in widening divides and in keeping numerous educated from weaker and disadvantaged areas outside the project as well as employment marketplaces. The challenge of them marginalized as well as deprived of the device of training is overwhelming.
- Weak linkage of education with developmental tasks is developing annoyance amidst graduates once they discover that training isn't as beneficial in work and in job scenarios. A challenge is

transforming the ca through the existing type of its of education to developmental training linking education to innovations in society, business along with services sectors.

- High cost of higher education: The device price of regular training, especially of professional training, is very high and has gone out of reach of the Indian middle as well as lower classes. Lots of private business owners have started educational facilities for delivering creamy courses with marketing approach; and also have raised costs not inexpensive to majority. Subsidy to the training by the state isn't the appropriate option in the present situation, when numbers aspiring for higher education is actually big and increasing. The deprived are today creating strain on the state to make education accessible; and also have raised a concern of socioeconomic equity and justice. The matter has already become very volatile in certain states as Maharashtra.

Much more of the same won't provide a way through. The main issue as well as problem is using IT and evolve an innovative method of training which could allow educational facilities in order to create proper paradigms of education and growth, also to improve coverage by serving bigger numbers and so as to move towards training for those very important for knowledge based society

III. MANAGEMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The Indian higher education system is actually among probably the largest such devices on the planet. It's believed that throughout the X 5 Year Plan phase (2002-07), there is going to be a huge strain of numbers on this program and a lot of extra pupils will be knocking with the doors of advanced schooling institutions in the nation. Additionally, there are unique issues of management as well as regulation being experienced by these institutions, which need major interest, both at the institutions in the public sector as well as those in the private sector currently expanding at a quick speed. Being a result, the old components of management started in pre independent India and working while in the majority of the last 100 years now are forced to go through drastic differences. Also, the needs of the society for equity as well as accommodation can't be neglected much more. The brand new regime below WTO in which competence is actually the cardinal concept of achievement in international operations makes it abundantly clear that the nation ought to exploit the superb potential of its in advanced schooling as well as training facilities and ready itself to export the Indian manufacturer of training to overseas nations. Evolving strategies and policy preparation techniques for this particular job are relatively completely new for the nation. Nevertheless, this's a chance which can't be missed by India, as it provides exciting possibilities for strengthening of the nation's resourcefulness as well as talent.

The following 5 sub sections, coverage important factors of the deliberations, suggestions as well as action plans of UGC

Golden Jubilee Seminars organized at various Universities in the country:

- Public/Private Partnership in Higher Education, at University of Calicut, Kozhikode, Kerala;
- Governance of higher Education, at University of Jammu, Jammu, J&K;
- Access and Equity in Higher Education, at G.C.D .University, Bilaspur, Chattisgarh;
- Export of Higher Education, at J.N.V. University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan and
- Policy Planning for Higher Education under WTO and GATT regimes at North Bengal University, Darjeeling, West-Bengal.
- Economics of Higher Education, at N. E. Hill University, Shillong, Meghalaya.

IV. STRUCTURE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

In India the institutional framework consists of Universities started by an Act of Parliament (Central Universities) or perhaps of a State Legislature (State Universities), Deemed Universities (institutions which have been accorded the condition of a faculty with an expert to award the own degrees of theirs through core authorities notification), Institutes of National Importance (prestigious institutions awarded the said status by Parliament), and Institutions established by

State Legislative Act as well as colleges associated with the A faculty (both unaided and government-aided). Colleges,

as well as the constituent colleges of its, are the primary institutes of advanced schooling in India.

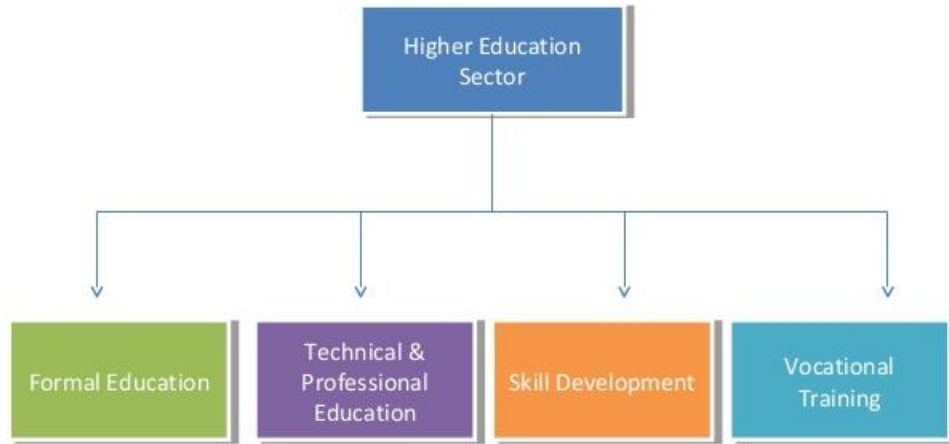


Figure 1: Structure of Indian Higher education

The knowledge might be of the dynamics of General, Vocational, Technical or professional education. Specialized training consists of sixty-five centrally funded institutions including Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Indian Institute of Science (IISc), etc. coupled with the selection of engineering colleges set up by State Governments. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approves as well as regulates these institutions in engineering/technology, architecture, catering technology and hotel management, management studies, computer programs and applied crafts and arts. Vocational Education is yet another stream of advanced schooling in India. Because of this, a community of public and vocational institutions and private polytechnics exists and they're managed as well as supervised by the Councils specializing in respective discipline.

India has additionally produced an Open Faculty system to inspire distance learning. Indira Gandhi National Open Faculty (IGNOU) was the pioneer and today you will find fourteen amenable colleges in India. The Distance Education Council of India (DEC), New Delhi regulates these colleges, maintains the standards, encourages as well as organizes the activities of Open and Distance learning (ODL) of the nation. Higher education industry has enhanced because of to distance method of training dependent on info that is brand new plus communication technology (ICT) as it costs sixty-six percent less as well as the students will need not leave their career or homes. The web, as well as satellite technology, have been put to apply to more the cause of distance education. The bigger Education sector guarantees the quality of the informative practice with the aid of accreditation agencies established for the purpose. The primary bureau which accredits colleges and colleges in

education that is basic will be the National Assessment as well as Accreditation Council (NAAC) established by the UGC in 1994, whereas a comparable functionality is completed for specialized training by the National Board of Accreditation (NBA) set up by AICTE in 1994, and for agricultural training by the Accreditation Board (AB) set up by ICAR in 1996. NAAC proposes to introduce the India Education Index (IEI) for ranking institutes based on academic, other parameters and investigate efficiency. The end result is going to help in the international comparison of institutes. NAAC has entered into an MOU with higher learning institutes of the United States, Norway, Taiwan, along with Kuwait and with the Commonwealth of Learning (COL) to facilitate collaborative work on quality assurance in increased education institutions.

V. ISSUES IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

It's the 69th year of ours of freedom however the education system of ours hasn't been created completely. We're not in the position to list an individual faculty in best hundred universities of the planet. Many governments altered throughout these 6 years. They attempted to increase the education program and then implemented many training policies though they weren't adequate to place a good example for the universe. UGC is continually functioning just concentrating on quality education in higher education sector. Nevertheless, we're dealing with lot of issues plus issues in the training system of ours. Several of the fundamental

difficulties in the higher education system in India are actually discussed below:

Enrolment: The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of India in higher education is just fifteen % and that is very small as in comparison to the created as well as, some other developing nations. With the expansion of enrolments at school level, the source of advanced schooling institutes is actually not enough to satisfy the increasing need of the nation.

Equity: There's no equity in GER among various sections of society. Based on earlier scientific studies the GER in higher education in India among female and male varies to a much better degree. You will find regional variants also certain states have high GER while as some is very behind the national GER which reflect a major imbalance in the higher education system.

Quality: Quality in higher education is actually a multidimensional, multilevel, along with a powerful idea. To ensure quality in higher education is actually amongst the foremost difficulties being faced in India now. Nevertheless, Government is continually concentrating on quality education. However Large number of universities and colleges in India are actually not able to meet the minimum requirements laid down by the UGC as well as the universities of ours aren't in a place to mark the place of its with the best colleges of the planet.

Infrastructure: Poor infrastructure is yet another challenge to the greater education system of India especially the institutes run by the public sector suffer from bad

actual physical facilities as well as infrastructure. You will find huge number of colleges that are working on third or second floors of the structure on very first floor or terrain there are present readymade hosieries or maybe photocopy stores.

Political interference: The majority of the educational facilities are actually owned and operated by the political leaders, that are playing a major role in governing systems of the Universities. They're making use of the innocent pupils for the selfish means of theirs. Pupils organise campaigns, forget their own goals of theirs and start developing the careers of theirs in politics.

Faculty: The failure and faculty shortages of the state educational system to draw in as well as retain well qualified instructors have been posing problems to quality education for numerous years. Many NET / PhD applicants are actually unemployed even if you will find a wide range of vacancies in advanced schooling, these deserving candidates are then applying in some other departments that are probably the biggest blow to the greater education system.

Accreditation: As per the information supplied by the NAAC, as of June 2010, "not also twenty-five % of the complete higher education institutions of the nation had been accredited. And with those accredited, just thirty % of the colleges, as well as forty-five % of the colleges, had been discovered to be of quality to be ranked at 'A' level".

Innovation as well as research: there are extremely nominal scholars in the country of ours whose writing is actually cited by famous western writers. There's inadequate focus on investigation in higher education institutes. You will find insufficient information as well as facilities, and also, reduced amounts of quality faculty to advice students. The majority of the analysis scholars are with no fellowships or perhaps not getting the fellowships of theirs on time which indirectly or directly impacts the research of theirs. Additionally, Indian Higher education institutions are badly connected to research centers. And so, this's another aspect of problem to the greater education in India.

VI. SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION:

- There's an importance to carry out transformational and innovative strategy types main to higher education level to make the Indian instructional system globally far more pertinent and competitive.
- In higher educational institutes Industrial cooperation should be there for the improvement of curriculum, organizing specialist lectures, internships, living tasks, career counselling as well as placements.
- Higher educational institutes want to enhance quality, standing and establish credibility via pupil exchange, faculty exchange plans, along with other collaborations with high quality national as well as

international higher educational institutes.

- Government should promote effort between Indian higher education institutes and best International institutes as well as creates linkage between national research laboratories as well as research centers of best institutions for greater quality as well as collaborative investigation.
- There's a want to concentrate on the graduate pupils by offering them these kinds of courses in which they are able to achieve excellence, gain deeper information of the subject to ensure that they are going to get tasks following recruitment in the businesses which would decrease needless rush to the greater education.

VII. CONCLUSION

Learning not just makes a male a great gentleman, in addition, it arms him to meet all of the circumstances in life. An educated male can still confront troubles in a far better way compared to an uneducated individual. He understands the way to deal with the issues in a quiet way and a calm. Rather than becoming concerned about the onslaught of troubles, he is going to welcome them. This's the sole possibility of the life of a male to bring to the fore the latent powers which lie hidden in a male until they're put to work with. So very long as the male is in a comfy position, he will need not exploit this secret treasure. Nevertheless, as soon as he's in straitened circumstance, he's

obligated to use every little bit of power to combat out the negative circumstances. This may be practiced solely by an educated male, who's not frightened at the sight of the issues since he doesn't permit them to get on to the nerves of his. It's believed it does not ease but effort, not facility but trouble which can make a male. Therefore, the learning will help a male to produce a healthy personality.

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