



STUDY ON NEW PROBLEMS AND OBSTACLES FACING INDIA'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Education is one of the important things that plays a crucial role in the growth and development of a nation. It should be adapted to the requirements of the current era as well as the shifting conditions of the global environment. It affords the possibility of critical reflection on the social, economic, cultural, moral, and spiritual concerns that are now confronting mankind. In order to propel our economy ahead, we need more individuals in India who are both competent and educated. There are a lot of Indians in the neighborhood, and many of them are well-known for their qualities and skills.

In order for India to become a wealthy partner in the global economy or to grow into an education hub, it is necessary for India to improve the quality of education across the board, with a special focus on higher education that includes research and development. The overall effectiveness of India's system of higher education is the primary topic that will be discussed in this article. We are making an effort to learn more about the steps that have been done by the government to improve the quality of the educational system. The purpose of this study is to uncover new problems and difficulties that are cropping up in the sector of higher education in India. In conclusion, the paper draws the conclusion that there is a need for strategies and solutions that integrate the needs of businesses and young people, as well as the expectations of numerous stakeholders, including students, industry, educational institutions, parents, and the government.

Introduction

Higher education is highly vital for emerging countries like India, and it is encouraging to expanding human growth. India is one of such countries. Since India's independence in 1947, there has been a remarkable growth in the country's higher education system. The scientific community, the engineering community, the technological community, the medical community, the education community, and the management community all have a high need for Indian professionals. Because of the substantial contribution that higher education, and particularly technical education, has made in terms of personnel and tools, it is now one of the top ten nations in terms of our potential to develop new technologies and industries. The age of the exponential growth of human knowledge has already begun in India. Its success in the nuclear and space realms has shown the great potential that it has. The next several decades will be heralded by spacecraft, satellites, the internet, and other offshoots of scientific inquiries. These developments will occur as a result of scientific inquiries. People are given the opportunity, via higher education, to think on the most important social, cultural, moral, and economic as well as spiritual concerns that are now affecting mankind. The acquisition of specialized information and skilled individuals via higher education is beneficial to the growth of a country. Within the next several decades, India will have the highest population of young people anywhere in the world. Although there is not a strong



association between individuals and higher education, this does not mean that there isn't one. The growing number of young people in the population has the potential to become a significant asset if their employability is maximized. On the other hand, if we are unable to give education and work opportunities, then this would lead to a setback for the economy of India. Education is one of the most important tools we can use to achieve sustainability. Through the use of the phrase "the density of a country is fashioned in its class rooms," the Education Commission of 1964–1966 provided a description of the function that education plays in the process of social and economic development. It is assumed that the externalities provided by human capital are the foundation of a self-sustaining economic activity, and education is the means by which human capital is created, making it the central component of economic development.

Higher Education Scenario in India

Since 1951, there has been a discernible increase in the number of students enrolling in higher education. The number of colleges and universities has increased from 578 to 3800, and the number of universities has increased from 28 to 677, between the years 1951 and 2014. As a direct consequence of this, there are now much more pupils and professors than there were before. It is possible that the large investment made by the government at the school level in the form of elementary as well as secondary education has contributed to the fact that the rise of student enrollment has outpaced the growth in the number of instructors throughout the course of time. In addition to an increase in enrollments and the number of schools, there has been a mushrooming expansion in the number of higher education institutions. In last decade, the country of India was home to 677 universities and 38,000 colleges. To meet the demand, however, we will need far more than 1500 institutions. Only is our educational system expanding in terms of the number of colleges and universities, but also in terms of the number of students enrolling in those institutions. The majority of these institutions also have connected colleges that are responsible for approving and teaching undergraduate courses. But even so, if we contrast this improved statistic with the rising number of people in the world, we have to question whether or not it is still improving. Growth of student enrollment in higher education, broken down by level, for both boys and females from 2010-2011. The research investigates the phenomenon in which the proportion of female participants is lower compared to that of male participants. According to the statistics, which clearly conveys the reality, the enrollment disparity may be broken down as follows: 19 percent of students are enrolled in research; 17 percent are enrolled in undergraduate programs; and 13 percent are enrolled in postgraduate programs.

Emerging Issues

Higher education plays a highly important and multi-faceted function in the developing situation of the knowledge economy, which is true for any nation in general and for India in particular in particular. The system of higher education in India is plagued by a great number of fundamental issues. These include a lower level of teaching quality, the financing of higher education, an increased emphasis on theoretical knowledge rather than practical knowledge, traditional methods of instruction, privatization, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, and

quota systems.

Lower level of teaching quality:

Issues with quality plague many of our educational system's institutions and colleges. Numerous problems, such as a shortage of qualified teachers, subpar instruction, outmoded and restrictive curriculum and pedagogy, a lack of accountability and quality control, and the separation of research and teaching, generate concerns about the Indian educational system.

Financing of higher education:

The problem of financial limitations relating to higher education before the government is one of the most crucial things that must be taken into consideration. One of the criteria used to assess the quality of education across the board for all nations is the government's spending on education generally and higher education in particular. 20–30% of the state government's revenue budget is already allocated to education. It is unable to increase its spending. Higher education in India has gotten less funding from the government than previous levels. It is not viable for India to undertake the kind of significant public expenditures in R&D that gave rise to research-intensive institutions in the west like MIT, University of California, Berkeley, or University of Cambridge. Less emphasis on practical knowledge and more attention on theories: The Indian educational system places less emphasis on practical knowledge and more emphasis on theories. There are minimum percentage requirements that are high in many positions.

Privatization:

Privatization of higher education seems to be a new, positive trend in the current environment, and it is crucial to retain originality, flexibility, and quality. It is necessary given the economic consequences of globalization and liberalism. Institutions both governmental and private run concurrently in India. In India, private universities provide 50% of all higher education, much of it at a high cost and without government funding. But things are not as straightforward as they seem. Private providers are highly motivated to "minimize expenses" by lowering the quality of instruction offered at their institutions in order to maximize profit. Last but not least, one of the significant challenges for the higher education sector's future viability is the quality of the teaching personnel. Prior to this, they had a commitment to their profession, their topics, and their pupils. High incomes are available now, but commitment levels are lower. Therefore, it is imperative that the higher education system be liberated from pointless restrictions and political meddling.

Inadequate facilities and infrastructure:

Many of the institutions in India lack the necessary infrastructure and resources to effectively educate students. Even many private institutions offer courses outside the traditional classroom settings. Many pupils are still unable to use the Internet and Wi-Fi facilities.

Quota system:

Introducing a quota and reservation system for various groups in schooling reduced its quality. Even worthy applicants from general categories are passed over, and due to quotas, we are forced to choose someone from a restricted group even if he is unfit.

Emerging Challenges

Since it is the student community that can help to generate a healthy academic atmosphere in institutions of higher learning, the Indian higher education system, which is the second

largest in the world, satisfies the educational needs of millions of students who come from various sections of society. This is because it is the student community that can fulfill the educational needs of those students. There is no question that India is now dealing with a lot of issues that are associated with poverty, unemployment, and the erosion of moral and spiritual values. However, throughout the course of the last several decades, difficulties and challenges that affect the whole nation's higher education system have evolved. These problems and concerns are described in more detail below.

Our heterogeneous education system,

Educational institutions have been faced with a significant difficulty due to the geographical, rural-urban, and rich-poor set up of the population. Many diverse kinds of colleges, universities, and technical institutions have resulted in the production of education of varying forms and levels of quality. Although some of them are providing an education of a high quality, there are a few others who are engaged in the most menial tasks. Many thanks to the University Grants Commission for posting a list of all of the phony universities and institutions that are engaged in unethical educational activities.

Interference of political factors:

The majority of educational institutions, regardless of whether they receive government funding or not, are controlled by powerful political figures who also play important roles in the governing boards of universities. They have their own youth cells and actively support the organizing of students on a political basis. They use the kids' enthusiasm for their own political ends, which is exploitative. The students lose track of their personal goals and start making plans for their future careers in politics instead.

Economic difficulties

Is one of the most problematic alterations that the existing system of higher education has forced onto the local communities? The majority of the students come from more typical socioeconomic backgrounds; as a result, many of them are unable to satisfy even the most fundamental requirements for their own survival. The increase in prices, habits of frivolous spending on goods, expanding population, lack of available food, corruption, selfishness, and other factors have all contributed to a worsening economic situation. Students sometimes have to work part-time jobs in order to cover the costs of their education; thus, they need to be able to split their focus between those jobs and their studies at college or university. Problems with money affect the lives of around seventy-five percent of all students in today's society, which means that almost all of them. A program that allows students to earn money while they study cannot provide sufficient assistance for students when they encounter economic issues.

Lack of Moral values:

Our traditional morals and values are under grave danger as a direct result of the rapid advancement of science and technology, which was followed by industrialization. The unhappiness and uprising of today's youth is a direct result of a degenerating set of cultural norms and standards.

Suggestions for improving quality of higher education



For enhancing the standard of higher education, there are several recommendations and expectations from the government, business, educational institutions, parents, and students.

Student-Centred Education and Dynamic Methods-

Higher education delivery methods must also fit the demands of learning to learn, learn to do, learn to be, and learn to become. Teachers will need new attitudes and new skills if they want to use dynamic educational techniques and provide student-centered instruction. Lecture-based teaching strategies will need to make way for strategies that emphasize independent study, one-on-one conversations between professors and students, and engaging seminars and workshops. It will be necessary to use distant learning techniques on a large scale.

Examination Reforms-

It is necessary to undertake examination changes that progressively replace the terminal, yearly, and semester exams with frequent and continual evaluations of students' learning progress.

International Cooperation-

Through conventional activities including research, innovation, teaching, human resource development, and continuing education, universities in India have been a major conduit for the dissemination and progress of knowledge. Another role that is becoming more crucial is international collaboration. The global village is seeing an increasing focus on international collaboration and action to find appropriate answers to challenges that have global dimensions, higher education being one of them. This is due to the greater development of transportation and communication.

To increase Quantity of Universities-

Due to our increased population and the fact that there are now too few universities, we need more. The National Knowledge Commission (NKC), a high-level advisory body established by the Indian government on June 13, 2005, was tasked with advising the prime minister on the status of education in India and the reforms that should be made to this industry. It was led by Sam Pitroda, and in November 2007 it turned in a report. The NKC has suggested that 1500 institutions be established by 2015 in order to raise the gross enrollment percentage to 15%. In order to oversee the general quality of higher education in India, it has also recommended for the creation of an Independent Regulatory Authority for Higher Education (IRAHE).

Cross culture programmes

Following schooling, traveling to as many locations in India and throughout the globe as possible with the assistance of the government is essential to gain knowledge about people, cultures, arts, literature, religions, technical advancements, and the advancement of human civilization worldwide.

Action Plan for Improving Quality-

External specialists must undertake an academic and administrative audit once every three years at colleges to guarantee excellence in all areas of academic activity. The self-financing



colleges must submit an application for accreditation and meet the criteria. Universities and colleges should recognize the need of providing high-quality education and provide an action plan for doing so.

World Class Education-

The creation of Standards in education is not given importance by the Indian government. India must strive to meet the world's educational standards. Numerous national institutions, such as those in the USA, UK, Australia, etc., permit international students to pursue higher education both in-person and online. Similarly, world-class universities in India may provide study programs to international students by leveraging the trend of globalization. Its educational institutions must embrace a standard, worldwide curriculum in order to reach this aim.

Personality Development-

Finally, education must foster personality development rather than stifle innate talent or inventiveness. Opportunities for educated persons are inherently abundant in the globalized world. Business process outsourcing initiatives have expanded trade rivalry as a consequence, resulting in the manufacture of high-quality items and their simple availability on the global market. That is how capable and skilled folks may improve the globe for peace, wealth, and growth.

High-tech Libraries-

The book collections at our university libraries are excellent, yet they are all disorganized. A serious study environment and an online library are required. Indian colleges should focus more on offering high-quality instruction that meets international norms.

Conclusion

1. As a conclusion, we may state that although higher education has seen expansion in terms of institutions, enrolments, etc., it has not been adequate. Higher education in India is now experiencing a number of difficulties that must be resolved via the development of suitable policies and their efficient execution.
2. In India, higher education performs a variety of functions. It is very important to many people, and improvements are often seen as grave dangers to certain social structures that favor powerful groups.
3. Language has been a comparable issue in which the government sought to tackle a challenging social and political problem via policy pertaining to higher education. Politics is the consequence, and most often the adjustments are not adopted.
4. To sum up, higher education in India is a very significant component of contemporary Indian society and is connected with the social and political structures of the nation. It requires improvement, growth, and change.



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