



## RECENT CHALLENGES IN INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION

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### ABSTRACT

The very objective of any type of Education is to achieve the all-round development of learners, society and nation at large. The process of Education has been evolved from the ancient times to the present moment. The education has been imparted at primary secondary, UG, & PD levels. The Higher education faces a number of Challenges in different fields. The Management of Indian higher education and quality assurance in Indian Higher education are the areas of Priority. sharing post Higher Assurance in Indian Higher Education are areas of priority The present paper discusses challenges in Management of Indian Higher Education & Quality Assurance and Suggestions related with them .

**KEYWORDS** : Indian higher education and quality assurance , Quality Assurance and Suggestions.

### INTRODUCTION

The Word / term Education has been derived from a Latin Word *educatum* which means the process of developing the inner abilities and powers of an individual. It means that, education implied some kind of change for the better in a person.

The education is imparted at different levels like primary, secondary, Higher education at UC PG & Research levels. The objectives of education at different levels vary from each other. The process of education has been evolved from ancient times to the present moment. The process of education at all levels has been exposed to different challenges. The Higher Education system in India has grown in a tremendous way in post-independence period. It is one of the largest system of Higher Education in the world. The present researcher has concentrated only on the challenges in Indian Higher Education. The Higher Education in India faces challenges in different fields Suggestions regarding the Management of Higher Education in India faces challenges in different fields like Management, Quality Assurance, Teaching, Research etc.

There are various challenges before Indian Higher Education. Most important challenges are in the field of Management of Higher Education and Quality of Higher Education in India.

**Management of Higher Education**

The word /Term management means the process or an of managing or an instance of managing or being managed, Quality professional administration of business concern ,Public Undertakings etc, the people engaged in this , a board of directors, the people in charge of running a business etc. The term Management includes professional administration of human and non-human elements involved in it. The management of Higher Education includes the administration of human resources and also the physical infrastructure.

The Indian Higher Education system is one of largest such systems in the world. It is estimated that during 12<sup>th</sup> & subsequent five year plans, there will be tremendous pressure of numbers on this system & large number of additional students will enter in the Higher Education. There are now challenges of Management and Regulation being faced by the Higher Education Institutes which require serious attention, both at the institution in the public and private sectors now growing at faster pace. Hence the old structures of Management prevalent in pre independent India and working during most of the 20<sup>th</sup> century are now required to undergo drastic changes. The demands of the society cannot be ignored.

**Suggestions regarding the management of Higher Education in India**

Following may be some of the suggestion of Indian Higher Education

- 1) It is the primary responsibility of the state to provide the eligible with good quality higher education at reasonable cost. There shall be no withdrawal of the state from this responsibility. The investment in Higher Education should be increased
- 2.) The industries may be encouraged to be the partners with educational institutions directly for the development of human resources dedicated to their Interests. This could happen in the areas of creating infrastructure, faculty sharing and direct support with the funds.
3. The areas not capable of attracting private funds shall be supported from public funds. This is essential for balanced growth of the society.
4. A Total Quality Management for courses offered, monitoring the achievement at all stages of the course shall be introduced at all higher education institutions
5. The present management practices need in depth reforms. A healthy public-private partnership can do a much by the way of exchanging good practices. Making use of modern ICT is required to facilitate the quality of higher education.
- 6 Higher Education should be developed as an infrastructure of national development and strengthening the democracy.
7. The appointments of Educational administrators, teachers and other staff required should be strictly on merit basis, transparent and not on other considerations.

**Quality of Higher Education:**

The concise oxford Dictionary explains the term

"Quality as the degree of excellence of a thing (good or poor) general excellence distinctive attribute or faculty, a characteristic trait, the relative nature or kind or character of thing, a system of maintaining standards in manufactured products by testing a sample of the output against the specifications.



The quality of anything cannot be one time phenomenon. Rather it should be a constant continuous journey towards excellence according to the social demands. The quality of Indian Higher Education should be enhanced due to multiple reasons like social demands, Global Competitiveness, influence of Technology on human life, standard of living, making Challenges and making India a world super power etc. In an environment of global competitiveness, it is important that Indian products of Higher Education are as competitive/ competent as graduates of any other nation with respect to deferent criteria like academic achievements, value systems, richness of personality etc.

**Suggestions to improve the Quality of Indian Higher Education**

- 1) Interdisciplinary Approach in Higher Education
- 2) Curriculum planning & management should be in tune with knowledge management.
- 3) Making provision of Adjunct Lecturers, Adjunct Readers, and Adjunct Professors as mentioned in Maharashtra University Act 1994 & The Maharashtra Public University Act 2016
- 4) Knowledge & Skills must be developed with a view to provide relevance & meaningfulness.
- 5) Learners should be assessed formatively on a continuous basis to acquire new experiences.
- 6) Towards a learning society
- 7) Industry & Academia connections.
- 8) Incentives to Teachers & Researchers.
- 9) Innovative Practices.
- 10) Mobilization of Resources.
- 11) Adopting the skills of 21<sup>st</sup> century.
- 12) Student centred approach & dynamic methods.
- 13) Public & Private Partnership.
- 14) Providing need based job oriented courses.
- 15) Cross cultural Programs.
- 16) World class education.
- 17) Quality Assurance Cells.
- 18) To enhance the quality of Indian Universities.
- 19) Examination Reforms
20. High tech / Digital Libraries

**CONCLUSION**

During the post- Independence period there has been tremendous increase in all disciplines. In addition to quantitative growth, it is essential to think of quality. Today, India is one of the fastest developing countries with annual growth rate of near 9 per cent. To sustain this growth rate, the management of higher education institutes and also the quality of Indian Higher Education should be thought of and worked out in proper direction. To reach and achieve the future requirements there is an urgent need to relook at financial resources, access & Equity, Quality standards and Responsiveness.



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