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## MAJOR CHALLENGES BEFORE THE HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

**Dr. Subodh Kumar**

**Associate Professor, Head Deptt. of History,  
L.N.D. College, Motihari, B. R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur.**

### ABSTRACT :

*Higher education is a rich cultural and scientific asset which enables personal development and promotes economic, technological and social change. It promotes the exchange of knowledge, research and innovation and equips students, with the skills needed to meet ever changing labour market. Also, it plays an important role in igniting the minds of students with knowledge about the present global world. It also helps to create a world where every country will peacefully coexist. Intellectual mind always give birth to innovations in the society which aggravate the sentiments of fraternity among fellow citizens.*



**KEYWORDS :** *Higher education , global world , peacefully coexist.*

### INTRODUCTION :

But after more than 75 years of independence, India's higher education system has still not been developed fully and has many short comings which must be addressed, immediately. These issues is evidenced by its poor performance in global Institutional rankings (not a single Indian University in top 100 universities of the world), the poor employment ratio of its students, poor track record in receiving national and International awards and recognition and poor share in research funding. The condition of state universities that produce over 90% of the graduates in India is worst. The main factors which constitute for the poor higher educational system are discussed below.

According to the All-India survey on Higher Education (AISHE) report 2018-19, the Gross Enrolment ratio (GER) in Higher Education in India is only 26.3%, which is quite low as compared to the developed as well as other developing countries. Again, if we will consider the number of females enrolment it will certainly be very low in Higher Education. This is a matter of worry far a country like India as it is a developing economy. Enrolments in the schools have increased but Higher Education system is not in the position to accommodate the students in colleges and Universities in such a large number. Also, the financial condition of the students does not permit him to pursue higher Education and becomes the main hurdle behind this.

Providing quality education in colleges and Universities is the next major challenge which has to be addressed. Teachers are not well trained and qualified for the job they are assigned to. Proper training is not provided to teachers. Proper Training is not provided to teachers. Recruitment process also not upto mark. Hence, teachers are not capable of providing quality education to the students which is the pre-requisite of Higher Education System. The students who are passing out from colleges and Universities are not capable of competing with the global students. This is the matter of worry for the quality of Higher Education in India. Quality education with international standard should be the

aim of the Higher Education so that the product of these institutions should be in the position to compete with the Global students.

Value education is also lacking in the syllabus of higher education. If in some colleges and Universities it is offered, religion and hatred are spread in the name of value education. The policy of majoritarianism is practised where there is dominance of one religion is practised in the name of value education. Hence, the product of the Higher Education who pursue different professions like doctors, lawyers, politicians etc. faces serious charges of corruption and lacking the sentiments of serving humanity and the nation. The feeling of nationalism should be aroused in every student, so that they should have a liking for the country as well as a tendency to serve the nation.

Again, a major challenge before the Higher Education in India is the increasing interference of politicians in the management and regulation of higher education which has jeopardise the autonomy of Higher Education Institutions. Students who are enrolled here to get the education, start campaigning for political parties and become agent of these parties. They forget their own objectives and begin to develop, their career in politics. This acts destroy the very aim of the higher education. If this tendency is not checked immediately it will have a disastrous effects on the higher educational system.

Most of the research works of the scholars are not at par with the required standards. Cut-copy-paste is the general mode of preparing the thesis work by the students. Again, most of the research scholars are without fellowships or not getting their fellowships on time which directly or indirectly affects their research. Moreover, Indian Higher education Institutions are poorly connected to research centres and to industries. Hence, the research works in no way contributing to the development of the country.

Yet another challenge before the Higher education in India is the poor infrastructure, particularly the institutes own by the public sector. Government run colleges and universities suffer from poor physical facilities and infrastructure. Students – teacher ratio is very alarming in India. Faculty shortages and the inability of the state educational system to attract and retain well-qualified teachers have been posing challenges to quality education for many years. Large numbers of NET / Ph.D. candidates are unemployed even though there are a lot of vacancies in higher education.

We have discussed a lot about the problems and issues being faced by the Higher Education in India. Some challenges has to be address by the concerned institutions and their faculty members but some concerns need special attention by the Government. Higher education in India is a complex and diverse landscape, with each state facing its unique challenges. While some states have made significant progress, there is still a need for reform and improvement in the higher education sector across the country. Reform and Improvement at each level of higher education is the need of the hour, so that our students should also have the global face and can better compete in the job market.

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