



REFORMATION IN THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION-NEED OF THE HOUR**Dr. S. Kispotta¹ and Mr. Saikat Panda²**¹Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Guru Ghasidas, Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G.²B.A 2ND Year, Department of Economics, Guru Ghasidas, Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G.**ABSTRACT**

It is an undeniable fact that education, if imparted, received and implemented in the good spirit, is a powerful instrument for overcoming inequalities, promoting human development, accelerating social transformation and achieving economic progress. It has become a challenge now to ensure providing the equitable educational facilities and opportunities in order to mitigate the educational deprivation. The strategic challenge is to compromise with the poor and quality-less socio-economic background of the children which proves to be one of the major determinant stepping stony factors towards the access to educational systems. Post-independence education policy envisaged providing equal opportunity to all sections of the society and recommended various measures to help the education system achieve this goal.

KEYWORDS: Rejuvenation, Higher Education, Demographic disaster, Economic Impoverishment.

INTRODUCTION

Shortly, a planning is going on to announce the New Education Policy which will replace the Education Policy framed in 1986 but modified in 1992. MHRD has been also very serious about the same and organizing so many interaction plate-forms in order to address the key issues concerning school education and higher education leading to the impact felt by the society and the economy. Announcement of **Make-in India, Digital India, PradhanMantri Jan DhanYojana, 100 Smart Cities, e-Governance, Start-up India, Beti Padhao Beti Bachao, Inderdhanush, Ujjwalayojana, AtalAwasYojana, Skill Development India**, and several other schemes and programmes by the Union Government will definitely require a new look towards both school education and higher education.

'Demographic disaster', can be avoided only by reformation and rejuvenation of Higher Education

In the current economic and political scenario, unemployment followed by unemployment is the most concerned issue in India especially in the rural area. There are various types of unemployment like disguised unemployment, seasonal unemployment, casual unemployment, structural unemployment and so on. It creates chaos and attitude of agitation among the modern youth. There are plenty of youth unemployed loitering around, seeking for jobs after completion of the UG/PG/PhD/NET/SET/GATE studies and degrees. The main problems have become hindrance on the path like corruption in all the departments either government or non-government. Though the government is making good efforts to stop the corruption, but somehow people are stubborn to it, because corruption is omnipresence now.

The phenomenon of jobless growth has created following dichotomies which are not good for social harmony and sustainable growth in our ceremony:-



- i. In spite of good economic growth enough jobs are not being created.
- ii. Industries are facing severe shortage of skilled labours.
- iii. The unorganized sector is still a major source of employment
- iv. The unemployment rate for educated youth (15-29 years) is increasing every year.

Post 1991, liberalization has been credited for high economic growth and sustained wealth creation. But what happened to the capability of the economy to create job? According to a recent UNDP Report, during the 22 years of liberalization (1991-2013) out of 300 million Indians who were seeking jobs, only 140 million could be employed which is less than 50%. The UNDP Report says that India's working age population (15 to 64 years) will touch the peak by 2050. Between 2016 and 2050, India will have to generate 280 million jobs. Failure to create 8-9 million jobs every year will definitely lead to a 'demographic-disaster'.

CHHATTISGARH SCENARIO:

Chhattisgarh, conventionally among the most educationally backward state, have witnessed considerable increase in enrolment along with expansion of schooling facilities. As per the 2010-11 data, the total number of elementary schools in Chhattisgarh is 51,423. Recent estimates reveal that while the percentage of SC enrolment at the elementary level is nearly 15% in Chhattisgarh, the proportion of ST enrolment is 32% in Chhattisgarh. However, the proportion of OBC enrolment is 45% in Chhattisgarh.

A closer analysis shows that economic impoverishment itself is deeply embedded within the discriminatory social structure. Around 20% SC, 9% ST and 9% OBC children were contributing to the economic activities of the family. Further, 16% SC, 19% ST and 26% OBC children were engaged in household activity which inhibits school attendance. Children of parents with little or no previous educational experience are more likely to be excluded from schooling.

The social gap between children attending private and public schools/colleges is high.

While access to school shows a persistence of inequality among different social groups.

A majority of low achievers who secured less than 30% were from SC, ST and OBC backgrounds. The disparity in learning is closely linked with the disparity in schooling facilities and quality of school functioning.

SUGGESTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Human beings are not the slaves of system, but system is under the foot of the human beings.
2. Government should provide adequate funds/grants for well furnished and required infrastructural facilities like educational, research and lab buildings, quality roads, electricity and water supply for 24 hours in the campus of the educational institutes. The infrastructure facilities in the campus must be congenial and hygienic. Cleanliness and greenery of the whole campus be taken care of. Electricity and water supply, the approach road, the in the educational institutes situated in the rural areas must be paid attention in a special way and on the priority basis. Special efforts also have to be made in providing the sports and games facilities for all-round development of the students.
3. Library is the key to the students and it is a heart of the colleges and universities. Library should be strengthened in all the educational institutions all over India.
4. Government should provide qualified human resources through impartial interviews and selection process to the educational institutes all over India. There should be an honest and sincere process in the recruitment system. The recruited staff must inculcate in themselves a sense to commitment and dedication towards their responsibilities, offices, colleges, universities and very importantly to their students.
5. The sense of commitment and dedication does not come from external forces but from within. There should be an incentive provision with some indicators to the staff members, selected by the staff, students and administration.

6. There should be an orientation programme for the newly recruited staff members and regularly (at least once a year) there must be refresher and training courses. It should be mandatory for all. For this all the organizers, trainers and trainees should prepare and motivate themselves mentally, psychologically and spiritually that they are going to participate in the programme with sound and positive thought.
7. A proper format for monitoring and evaluation system be developed, formulated and properly implemented about the performance of the teachers and students
8. The curriculum and syllabus should be that of national level, however, the local, regional state level situation also should be considered while preparing the curriculum and syllabus. The courses should be such which can cater the maximum employability.
9. Placement must be 100% in any of the courses. Skill development should be given priority in the colleges and universities in order to have 100% placement. For this a dynamic and active Placement Officer and his/her team be appointed.
10. Coaching classes on NET, UPSC, should be organized for the students.
11. There should be a provision of satisfactory and just pay-scale, to the teaching and non-teaching staff members, as per the present socio-economic conditions so as to combat against the dearness economic situation with future savings.
12. There should be drastic change in the thinking pattern/mentality of the Education Ministers, Educational Heads/ Administration, Managers, Principals/Heads of the Colleges/Departments in the educational Institutions in terms of inculcating a sense of commitment and dedication in order to mitigate the corruption.
13. There must not be a place for subjectivity in all these processes. Let us be objective. Let us have a sense of belongingness to India. Let us be loyal to our India, our Nation, and our Country. Let us live for others.

CONCLUSION:

As concluding remarks, it can be noted down that the society is becoming aware of the importance of education. Hence there should be a New Education Policy which must incorporate all the pro-suggestions and recommendations. The schemes and projects by the government regarding education should be more honestly implemented with maintenance of the time period. The government certainly, is trying its level best to bring each and every girl-child, the tribals and scheduled caste children in the enrollment list, but due to the corruption, politics, disinterested leaders, commercialization of education, the level of education and especially the level of female education has not yet taken off as it would had/have been.

The aim of our education is all round development of the children. The dissatisfaction of the youth students towards teaching and education skill, unemployment, lack of discipline, political unwillingness which keep matters of education in pending. Casteism, Privatization of education, unawareness of new methods of techniques of teaching are the great challenges prevailing in the present era.

By reforming and rejuvenating the Indian Higher Education, we will be able to align the courses and curricula of our universities and colleges with the manpower requirements of the Indian industries as well as of global job markets. We are reaching near to a tipping point where probability of a Demographic Dividend turning into a Demographic Disaster could be avoided by timely reforms and rejuvenation of the Indian Higher Education.

It would not be an exaggeration if we say that corruption and greediness are the main roots of all evils especially the disparities in the society. Let us hope, one day there should be 100% enrolment and 100% literacy rate in India in general and in Chhattisgarh in Particular.

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