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THE CHALLENGES BEFORE HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Abstract:

In this article I would like to present some reflections of my experience in the higher education domain as a faculty member and co-ordinator of Internal Assurance Cell (IQAC) of the Shri Shahu Mandir Mahavidyalaya, Parvati, Pune 411009. I propose to address some of the issues pertaining to higher education and the forces of change in higher education through New NAAC accreditation policy.

Introduction:

Education is the most important factor in the growth & development of any nation. India is in the process of transforming itself in the developed nation in the near future. Still we have more than 350 million people who need literacy and employable skills to suit the emerging needs of modern India as well as the globe. Also we need to think specifically for all children who belong to weaker sections of society they are yet to complete satisfactory education which is a fundamental right of every Indian. Trained and skilled human resources educated on a platform of social equity and equal opportunities will help fulfill India vision of becoming a developed nation in the near future. The Higher Education system shall grow up with education policies of the Govt. and take responsibilities to educate the students living in the country as per their need and demand. By revising and updating the various courses by introducing new programmes by promoting innovations in research & development the Universities shall make the students future ready.

What is the picture of India's higher education domain? The graduates are of a very poor quality only 10% of graduates and 25% engineering graduates are employable. Quality of education delivered in most institutions is very poor. Number of Ph.D.

is very low and the quality of Research is also not upto the mark.

Challenges and Issues:

- 1) Lack of good educators
- 2) Investment from private sector
- 3) Education Institutions owned by politicians.
- 4) Wide gap between Industry expectations and Academia
- 4) Rapid use of ICT in education system
- 5) Demand and supply ratio and Student Teacher Ratio

Lack of good educators:

India has a very large number of talented students but many of these treat Engineering & Medicine as only choices for graduation. Many of them feel teaching is not attractive profession it is a last choice in terms of career and because of this attitude there is clearly shortage of educated educators. In fact in many higher education institutes fresh graduates are employed to teach leading to a poor quality of classroom instructions.

Investment from private sector:

Now the new policy related to higher education is emerging that Industries are going to have their own higher education institutes. Govt. and state has constraints in developing higher education institutes. So the opportunity is given to Industries. Whether this will strengthen our education system? Whether the weaker section of

The new NAAC system has introduced the ICT based framework in which HEI has to give their S.S.R. and AQARs of Institutes. Hence they are expecting student's feedback online and no HEI can run now days without Information & Communication Technology. This is the great challenge before the many rural colleges in Maharashtra and many other states of India. It is extremely difficult for this organisation to face this challenge and

cannot imagine our education. Without ICT we Education Institutes. Without ICT we ICT is now a days common in Higher the future of the University:

Impact of Information and Technology on

they are also ready and employable. they get the latest and best education and specialised courses to be offered. So that Industry and students are expecting very crucial to ensure employability. requirement of Industries. Skill building is ensure curriculum and skills in the line with Education Institutes. It is necessary to bridge in between Industries and Higher and Academia. There is need for a strong There is a wide gap between Industry and Academia:

Wide gap between Industry Expectations

institutes. the professors of the higher education Education Institution are employed in Many times Professors of the Higher Education system which is highly regulated by the Govt. has been set up to benefit India are owned by the politicians. Many of the education institutions in

Education Institutions owned by

education system. find the answers are the major challenges before higher education institutes and This will be the issues which we will have to population will get the opportunity to learn?

Conclusion & Remark: It is better to approach challenges and issues. Concerning University transformation, not as threats but rather as opportunities. We can use it as a opportunity clearly higher education will flourish in the decades ahead. Thus HEI will change in profound ways to serve a changing world just as it has done so many times in the past.

Today. Demand and Supply Ratio and Student-Teacher Ratio: Indian education system. There is a huge demand-supply gap not just in terms of number of seats available but more so in terms of seats available in institutions who offer quality education. India has birth rate of 25 million per year. The developed countries have 1/3rd of students going to college. If India were to meet the same standard it will need 8-9 million graduate seats in college and it has only 4.5 million

Demand and Supply Ratio, Student - Teacher Ratio:

they will surely lose their marks at the initial stages of the NAAC Assessment.