Challenges and Solutions In Front Of Current Higher Education

Dr. Brijendra Singh and Dr. Darshi Chaturvedi,

Lecturer, Agrawal Kanya College, Gangapurcity, Rajasthan

Introduction

The system of higher education that is visible in India is the responsibility of the British and it has no relation to the ancient tradition of our country. Higher education is given in most of the university. This is the foundation of nation and nation building. After the independence, the number of students taking admission in the university and the education in them increased day by day. But the kind of education that was being provided at the university was highly discontented in the public. As a result, the level of education has fallen, students' desire for knowledge has disappeared, problems of unemployment have been present in front of educated people, and above all this education has become unable to fulfill the present and future needs of the country.

India is a country of youth. Important plans like Make in India, Digital India are to be successful, so youths have to show them the right path. It is important that our students get better education.

Higher education is the most important level of education of any country. The tradition of higher education in India is very ancient. Gurukul and ashram were the main centers of higher education during the Vedic period. Where the students had to study for a certain time. In the higher education courses, the Vedas of Vedanga had an abundance of education. Three types of educational institutions like branch, phase and area were prevalent at this time. There were councils for higher education at this time.

In the Buddhist period, many monasteries and Bihars had a very beautiful system of higher education. The duration of higher education was 12 years. During this period, students were taught the knowledge of Pali, Sanskrit, Prakrit language, grammar, literature. Along with this, education is given for astronomy, justice, politics, economics, art, music, skills, business, agriculture, building construction, medicine, theology and comparative religion. Admission in higher education was given after attaining mastery in general education. The Buddhist monastery was the center of higher education, but for this higher education there were numerous Universities of international fame, similar to Nalanda, Taxila and Vikramshila. Free education was given here. In the Middle Ages, Muslims created madarsas for higher studies at many places like Delhi, Agra, Ajmer, Lucknow.

Various political writers, doctors, scientists and professors and literary personalities have emerged. Universities are home to those ideals. With whose help people face the misery of their present era. Considering the same role of the University, the Radhakrishnan University Commission has termed it as a virtuous place of internal life of any nation. It is evident from the fact that higher education, which is also called university education, is so important in the national life. Higher education is the...
cornerstone of the nation. In the report of the Radhakrishnan Commission, the University has been called the necessary organ of civilization. Universities have to work for nation-building and it can only happen when civilization and culture are created.

After the independence, the number of students taking admission in the university and the education in them increased day by day. But the kind of education that was being provided at the university was highly discontented in the public. As a result, the level of education has fallen, students' desire for knowledge has disappeared, problems of unemployment have been present in front of educated people, and above all this education has become unable to fulfill the present and future needs of the country. Kothari Commission has written that "the common sense in India is that the state of higher education is also unsatisfactory and fearful".

Due to this general feeling towards higher education, there are many problems that are reflected in it.

1. Deferment of the purpose of our higher education is a well-known fact. The situation has changed, the condition of the country has changed, but it is a matter of regret that the purpose of higher education had been set by the English rulers of India for their selfish achievement, even after years of independence, Your whole kingdom is established.

2. Probably the most vague problem of higher education is of student disinterest. It would be perfectly reasonable to say that the mother of this problem is a modern higher education, in which her day is going to take on a day-to-day form and it is manifesting in an ever new form.

3. High education has spread so much in independent India that it has crossed all the available limits of education.

4. The great defect of university education in India is that education is subject to examination, not examination, teaching. The problem of faulty examination system in our higher education exists from almost a century.

5. The problem of 'wastage' at the level of higher education in our country is extremely serious. We often hear that the first education from today's education was much better.

**Picture of Higher Education**

In view of the numbers, India's higher education system comes in third place after USA and China but it is a matter of good quality. India has not even one university in the world's top 200 universities. Only one of the 9 students studying at school gets access to the same college. The ratio of students having a higher education to higher education in India is at least 11 percent in the world. It is 83 percent in the US. In order to achieve this target of 15%, India will have to invest Rs 226,410 crore and only Rs 77,933 crore was made for this in the 11th Plan. Research of the National Assessment and Certification Council shows that the level of 90% of colleges and 70% of the universities in India is very weak. There is a shortage of 15 to 25 per cent teachers in Indian educational institutions. Indian universities keep changing their curriculum from every fifth to the tenth year but still fail to fulfill this basic objective.
In the first 50 years of independence, only 44 private institutions got deemed university status. 69 and private universities were recognized in the last 16 years.

15 years ago, management guru Peter Drucker declared, "In the coming days, society of knowledge will become a more competitive society than any society in the world. The poor country may end in the world, but the level of prosperity of a country will be judged by the fact that what the level of education there is is." Sam Pitroda, the head of the education sector and the head of the Knowledge Commission in India, says that nowadays the power of governing the global economy, development, wealth generation and prosperity can only be called education.

In the ranking of various universities employed in the field of higher education, no one university of our country is included in the first one hundred universities. Suck The numbers from 2010-2015 issued by S World University Racking present evidence of this fact. Now a day’s B.Tech. P.hD. Like, higher education graduates have been seen as large number of applicants in young peon or other fourth class appointments.

The only purpose of university education was to prepare students for any exam. In these new political and social conditions of independent India, the education of this case was considered ineffective for the young people of the country and according to the needs of the country and the environment; the demand for reform was made.

In India, efforts to improve higher education have been happening since the establishment of modern universities. In India, three universities were set up in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras to take exams and curriculum. By this time, the education policy adopted by Lord Macaulay was accepted. The Kothari Commission, the Prospechers Yash Pal Committee etc. were formed to improve the higher education, the report also came. In 1986, new employment policy was also brought in employment.

The corridors of power are coming to know how the students of the country get better and qualitative higher education. In this direction, the Ministry of Human Resource Development is working very fast. At this time the country's higher education sector is a victim of various discrepancies, which has led to increased mobility in the central government's higher education. A survey has found that most of the states in the state have no particular interest in higher education and they do not want to take its financial burden. This is why in many states UG the sanctioned posts were not received by the State Government and they became lapsed. The posts of retired teachers are not going to be filled. They are being sworn in by part-time teachers, research students or guest teachers. Looking at the increasing population and the proportion of youth in it, there will be an unprecedented increase in the number of youth getting higher education in the next 10-12 years, for which we do not have the necessary educational and resources for a clear and meaningful plan.

India is a country of youth. Important plans like Make in India, Digital India are to be successful, so youths have to show them the right path. It is important that our students get better education. Racking the world of educational institutions of higher education in India is not okay. Government should take steps for the functioning of
the University Grants Commission and its structural changes and after all the changes; all university courses should be changed. Improvement in the working system based on the thinking of Valle Macaulay of higher education departments of some states is also an important occasional requirement.

The Central Government is considering bringing technical and non-technical higher education under one roof. U G. C. and All India Council of Technical Sciences; The government is merging these two regulatory bodies and replacing them with the Blue Prints of the single regulatory body 'Diamond' i.e. High Education Officer Regulatory Agency. By the formation of 'diamond' u G. There will be an end to the alleged episode of C. and qualitative change in technical and non-technical higher education will also come. As stated in the new regulatory body, three independent units will be formed for academic recognition and grant related matters, which will result in transparency in functioning. The institution should also undertake the task of regulating foreign education providers so that uniformity in education can come in hand. Also, the educational institutions which perform poorly in poor performance. They should be closed immediately so that students do not have to play the future. This institution, being formed with the aim of qualitative reform in higher education, will be meaningful only if there is no unnecessary interference in its functioning.

If the country is to become a super power by 2020, then there is a need for a lot of skilled and skilled personnel, and it will have to make strict changes in the field of higher education. Government is sensitive about this, it is a good sign. The country and society wants to bring basic changes in the higher education policies and bring it to the real spot so that the map of the educational development of the country remains glorious.

Reference

7. Suresh Bhatnagar, Dr. Dharmendra Kumar, History of Indian Education and Current Issues, R. Lal Book Depot, Meerut, 2011
8. https://readerblogs.navbharattimes.indiatimes.com/ANCHHUA-KONA/t;u&t&t;&l8/
10. Sajhaa.blogspot.in/2015/03/blog-post.html